

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL - 49th SESSION

Item 2: General debate on the oral update by the High Commissioner, reports on OHCHR activities in Colombia, Guatemala and Honduras, OHCHR report on Cyprus and oral update on Eritrea

8 March 2022

Presentation of reports on OHCHR activities in Colombia, Guatemala and Honduras, OHCHR report on Cyprus and oral update on Eritrea

The High Commissioner presented her Office's reports on Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras and Cyprus, and an oral update on Eritrea. On **Colombia**, major steps towards peace and democracy have been made, including the demobilisation of FARC-EP and its constitution in a new political party, and transitional justice developments essentially contributing to the rights of victims to truth, justice and reparation. However, the High Commissioner noted that many serious challenges remained, including a surge in violence against rural communities and social leaders in a by non-state armed groups and criminal organisations, particularly impacting indigenous communities and people of African descent, as well as killings of human rights defenders and arbitrary deprivations of life by public security forces. The High Commissioner encouraged the Government to enhance efforts to guarantee the right to land for victims of the armed conflict through implementation of the comprehensive rural reform outlined in the Peace Agreement. She further called the Government to urgently establish a more comprehensive presence of civilian authorities in the territories most affected by violence, and to urgently adopt, in consultation with civil society, a policy to dismantle criminal organisations.

Concerning **Guatemala**, the country continues to face human rights challenges, while the COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated inequalities and increased poverty levels, particularly among indigenous peoples, people of African descent and people in informal employment. The High Commissioner regretted that attacks and judicial persecution against justice operators continued. The Office had observed an increase in attacks against prosecutors and lawyers for their investigations in cases of corruption and impunity, and in cases of serious human rights violations committed during the internal armed conflict. The High Commissioner expressed concern over the lack of progress in electing judges to the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals, a process that has been delayed for almost three years. In 2021 the civic space continued to shrink, attacks and reprisals against human rights defenders and journalists increased, and violence against women and girls rose alarmingly. The High Commissioner urged the authorities to take immediate preventive and protective measures and encouraged the Government to continue to cooperate with all the UN and regional human rights mechanisms. The High Commissioner welcomed the advances made in the cases of human rights violations committed during the internal armed conflict and encouraged the authorities to continue moving forward on a number of pending cases.

On **Honduras**, the High Commissioner said the situation in 2021 was marked by rising poverty, pervasive inequalities, impunity and corruption, as well as ongoing discrimination and high levels of violence. Highly participatory elections in November brought the country's first female president to power, but the pre-election violence was of grave concern. The High Commissioner expressed concern by the installation of two Executive Boards in dispute over the control of the National Congress in January, however, welcoming the recent dialogue between parties to resolve the situation. The High Commissioner deplored the violent deaths of women and LGBTI people, and attacks and threats against human rights defenders and journalists, calling for prompt and exhaustive investigations and urging the Government to improve policies to strengthen the protection of all. She further called on the authorities to enhance the rule of law and strengthen democratic institutions. The High Commissioner was alarmed by the conflicts over land between

extractive companies and communities continuing to cause attacks against environmental and land defenders, as well as forced evictions, urging the Government to build an equitable and sustainable economic model that guarantees the rights of the affected communities. She also mentioned corruption continuing to be a serious structural problem, undermining the rule of law.

Concerning **Cyprus**, the High Commissioner said that the ongoing division of Cyprus continued to hinder the enjoyment of human rights for all people across the island. The report underscores continuing concerns with respect to the right to life; the issue of missing persons; the right to non-discrimination; the freedoms of movement, opinion and expression, and religion or belief; the right to seek asylum; property rights; the right to education; and the right to participate in cultural life. The COVID-19 pandemic and related restrictions have exacerbated existing human rights challenges and limited direct engagement for people in Cyprus, impacting people in vulnerable situations disproportionately. The High Commissioner welcomed the agreement reached in June 2021 to reopen all crossing points that were closed because of the pandemic and commended the civil society, religious leaders and faith-based actors, and many bicomunal initiatives for their continued work to advance human rights. The High Commissioner voiced concern over the limited progress in realizing the right to the truth for the families of missing people encouraging enhanced efforts and called upon all parties to redouble efforts for mutual dialogue and cooperation.

On **Eritrea**, The High Commissioner regretted the very limited progress in any engagement over the past five years and lack of steps towards accountability for the violations of human rights and humanitarian law allegedly committed by the Eritrean Defence Forces in the Tigray conflict. In January 2022, the Regional Representative for East Africa participated in a joint UN mission as part of the launch of Eritrea's UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, noting some positive justice system reform initiatives were underway. The Office had sought dialogue with Eritrea and repeatedly offered support in three key areas identified by the Eritrean authorities, namely strengthening the judiciary; improving the human rights of people with disabilities; and improving access to water and sanitation. The High Commissioner renewed the offer of technical cooperation and urged the Government to facilitate another OHCHR technical visit to the country as soon as possible. She further called on the Government to engage with all Special Procedures mandate-holders, including the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea.

Statements Made by the Countries Concerned	
Colombia	Acknowledged important challenges raised in the report, the advancements made and recommendations to support realization of human rights in the country. Recognized progress in the protection of Venezuelan migrants; the political participation of victims of the conflict; the strength of transitional justice mechanisms, as well as the progress made by the ordinary justice system in clarifying human rights violations; affirmed awareness of the problem of criminal groups fighting for control acting as a motor for drug trafficking; stressed the need for strategies of protection, prevention and promotion; recognized specific vulnerability of certain groups including Afro-indigenous communities and the issue of access to land by indigenous people. International cooperation should control the issue of narco trafficking, as the national efforts alone are not sufficient.
Guatemala	Will maintain an open and frank dialogue with the Office, leading to a bolstering of the protection and promotion of all human rights of all people in the country. Expressed strict adherence to constitutional principles of the rule of law and democracy, including on the separation of powers, reaffirmed deep respect for everything enshrined in the Constitution.
Honduras	The new President is committed to base all the Government's work on unrestricted respect for human rights in the new political program, towards which the first firm steps have been taken. Affirmed commitment to human rights, especially to women's and girls' rights, to the rights of human rights defenders, as well as to the Human Rights Plan which focuses on migrants, stigmatized persons and all those who for a decade had suffered systematic

	violence. Committed to territorial integrity and protection of rights of indigenous populations.
Cyprus	Expressed full support to the mandate of the OHCHR, covering topics such as missing persons, facilitating voluntary return of refugees, full restoration of all human rights of all the population of Cyprus, freedom of movement, settlement and property, among others. Stands in solidarity with Ukraine, fully understanding the illegal occupation due to their own experience. Regretted that the report barely touched on elements such as the Turkish invasion and occupation.
Eritrea	Regretted the analysis by the OHCHR, stating it was incomplete and lacked showing good examples. Stated that the Government continued to cooperate with the Office and was witnessing the pragmatic development approach and Government's commitment to improve the justice system. Regretted that the present report was a systemic continuation of the narrative of the politicized mandate of the Council that was continuously and unfairly targeting Eritrea.

Member States

Finland, on behalf of **Benin, Cameroon, Honduras, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Latvia, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Paraguay, and the U.S.**, as incoming members of the Council pledged their commitment to strengthening the Council's work through good practice, spirit of self-reflection, taking leadership and responsibility, avoiding procedural tactics, and working in cooperation with civil society. The president of the UN Human Rights Council, **H.E. Mr. Federico Villegas** congratulated the incoming members for the important and timely declaration.

Several speakers referred to the **Russian Federation's military aggression on Ukraine**, including *Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States), Finland, France (on behalf of the EU), Germany, Qatar, Republic of Korea, United Kingdom, the U.S., and Ukraine*, many strongly condemning the attack against Ukraine's sovereignty, expressing deep concern over the civilian population and calling for an immediate end to the hostilities. **Ukraine** called attention to the dire human rights situation in the country due to Russia's invasion, stating that planned war crimes were being committed and called for continued support from Member States. **Russian Federation** made a reference to the discriminatory policy of Nazi Germany and highlighted the ongoing discrimination against Russians in many counties across Europe.

A number of **regional concerns** were raised by the speakers. Some countries, including **France** (on behalf of *the European Union, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Liechtenstein, Georgia and Moldova* aligning with this statement) and **Germany**, called on **Lebanon** to secure the upcoming elections and the investigation of the **Beirut explosion**. Many expressed concerns over the **deteriorating human rights situation of Yemen**, with **Netherlands**, in a joint statement, dedicating their whole speech to the situation. **Yemen, on behalf of a group of countries**, welcomed a special envoy to the country and stressed the importance of investigating all alleged violations, while other speakers called on all parties to abide by their obligations under IHRL and IHL. The **U.S.** called **Haiti for accountability** for the **killings in Bel Air, Cité Soleil, and La Saline**, as well as the brutal **assassination of President Moïse**, and urged **Saudi Arabia** to resolve cases of prisoners of conscience and lift travel bans and other restrictions on released women's rights activists.

Many echoed the call demanding equitable, affordable, rapid and universal **access to vaccines** for all, and closing the vaccine inequality gaps between developed and non-developed counties. Several countries spoke of **climate change, Nepal** urging to enhance financial and technological support to vulnerable countries and robust actions for timely implementation of commitments made, including in COP26 in Glasgow. Some countries expressed their concerns over growing incidents **racism, islamophobia and religious intolerance, Pakistan, on behalf of the OIC**, reiterating their call for a legally binding instrument aimed at preventing and combatting religious intolerance. The importance of securing the **budget of the HC and OHCHR** was also brought up by some speakers.

China, on behalf of a group of countries, commended the High Commissioner and her Office for their efforts in addressing the **human rights impact of COVID-19** pandemic, welcoming the focus on **combatting inequalities**. **Côte d'Ivoire**, on behalf of the *Group of African States*, called for strengthening international cooperation in context of repatriation of illegally acquired funds to countries of origin. **India** expressed dismay at the High Commissioner's ill-informed and uncalled for references to India in regards to the rights of minorities.

Several speakers voiced their concern over the **shrinking space of civil society and repression against political opponents, independent media, and human rights defenders** in many countries, including in El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, Tanzania and Turkey, among others. **Finland** called on the Government of Nicaragua to unconditionally release all political detainees, the **U.S.** demanded El Salvador and Guatemala to expand operating space and safety for civil society actors, and **Luxembourg** expressed concern over the situation on freedom of expression, assembly and association in Saudi Arabia, China, Viet Nam, the Philippines and Egypt. A few countries **condemned the coup d'états in West Africa**, namely in Burkina Faso, Chad, Guinea, Mali, Sudan, expressing deep concern over the related escalation of human rights violations.

Some speakers voiced concern over the situation of **Afghanistan**, stressing respect for the fundamental rights of Afghans and especially those of women and girls. Other speakers mentioned **Syria, Qatar** stating that the Syrian regime and its allies bear the main responsibility for the grave violations and crimes against its people and reiterated the need to find durable solutions for people in displacement camps in north-eastern Syria, calling for countries of origin to return their nationals. A few speakers mentioned the situation in **Sri Lanka, Finland** calling the country to investigate disappearances during civil war and bring perpetrators to justice, and **Western Sahara, South Africa** (*on behalf of a group of countries*) demanding an observing mission. **Armenia** expressed grave concerns over the non-compliance of Azerbaijan with its international obligations in regard to the **Nagorno-Karabakh conflict**, while **Pakistan** (*on behalf of OIC*) condemned the damage to property and religious sites in Armenia, reaffirming its support to Azerbaijan in their efforts to rehabilitate the occupied territories. Some speakers addressed the **Jammu-Kashmir** conflict and the rights of Kashmir people, and a few speakers expressed concern over the conflict in **North Ethiopia**. On **Xinjiang, Venezuela** condemned the unfounded accusations against China, and **China** welcomed the High Commissioner's upcoming visit in May 2022. Support to the **One-China policy** was expressed by **Venezuela** and **Armenia**. Some speakers decided to address only country specific situations, including the **United Arab Emirates**, focusing its speech on national reforms, including the adoption of a National Strategy for human rights.

Avoiding the **politization** of the Council and adhering to the **highest standards of objectivity, the principles of fairness, inclusivity, and transparency** was called for by several countries, the **Philippines** (*on behalf of the ASEAN*) putting forward two proposals for greater due diligence in country reporting. Many requested the country's **own choice of the human rights development path according** to their own situation was respected.

Other regional concerns raised by some countries were the human rights efforts in **Mali**, violence in **Cameroon**, and the human rights situations in **Burundi, Guinea, Kazakhstan, the OPT, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Venezuela, Viet Nam, and Zimbabwe, among others**. Among the other thematic areas mentioned were the inhumane treatment of migrants and refugees, including discrimination on the border of Ukraine, GBV, the debt crisis, human rights violations against people of African descent, and pharmaceutical industry's role in dealing with the current and future pandemics.

Observers

During the General debate, **62 Observers addressed the Council** in person and through video messages. A number of speakers thanked the High Commissioner for her oral update and reports on OHCHR activities in **Colombia, Guatemala** and **Honduras**, however, only very few speakers addressed them, including **UN Women, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland**. **Greece** and **Turkey** addressed the OHCHR report on **Cyprus**, and the oral update on **Eritrea** was referred to by the **Czech Republic**.

A number of speakers expressed grave concern over the human rights situation in **Afghanistan** and especially rights of women and girls. **Afghanistan** called for more robust action, asking, “How long will the international community abandon the people of Afghanistan to terrorist groups?” Some speakers regretted the continuing impunity on the **Beirut explosion** in Lebanon, voiced concern over the heightened sexual and gender-based violence, FGM and child marriages in **Sudan**, and the crackdown of peaceful protests in **Thailand** and **Russia**, among others. Calls were made on the authorities of Tunisia to respect the independence of the judicial system, and the report on **OPT and East Jerusalem** was brought up by many speakers, expressing concern over the illegal settlements and actions of Israel, **South Africa’s** reference to “apartheid state” bringing a Point of Order from **Israel**. **Russian Federation’s military aggression on Ukraine** was condemned by many speakers, including **Israel, Spain, Switzerland, Norway, Peru, Australia, Morocco** (regretting the use of force and escalation in the military realm in Europe), **Iceland, Chile, Georgia, Latvia, Moldova**, and **Portugal**. **Iceland** expressed concern over **Saudi Arabia** and the severe restrictions on woman human rights defenders. Several speakers expressed concerns over restraints on **freedom of expression** and **shrinking civil space** in many countries, including Viet Nam and Sri Lanka. Others voiced their commitment to the **One-China policy**, including **Maldives, Sri Lanka, and South Sudan**. Other regional concerns raised by some speakers were related to human right situations in **Cuba, Kazakhstan, Mali, Pakistan, Somalia, Sudan, Tigray, Turkey, Venezuela, Western Sahara**, and **Yemen**.

Several states highlighted the need for more **technical and financial assistance**, while some others spoke of the **budgetary situation of the Office**, and enhancing **multilateralism**, dialogue and inclusion of States in the discussions, of which **Ethiopia** mentioned the **UPR** was the best example. Many countries highlighted **rights of women, girls and gender equality**, and the **protection of migrants and refugees**. Other states expressed concern over the situation of minorities, including **Uighurs and the Rohingya**, the **shrinking space of civil society**, situation of **human rights defenders** and national human rights institutions, restrictions of **freedom of expression, media freedom and right to peaceful assembly** (in Egypt, Sudan, Myanmar, Afghanistan, Belarus, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, among others) with concerning reports of **arbitrary arrests** and **targeting of journalists** in many countries. Some countries referred to the challenges posed by **climate change**, the need for a fair recovery from COVID-19 pandemic and **equitable access to vaccines**. Other topics raised were the right to development, combatting hate speech and xenophobia, economic, cultural and social rights in the context of the current financial crisis.

Panama condemned the proliferation and use of **weapons prohibited by international law** and the rapid evolution of **weapons technologies**. **Syria** voiced concerned over Turkey’s policy of “Turkification” in the region affecting the demographic equilibrium, and **Belgium** mentioned the shared vision for 2030 between the AU and the EU with enhanced collaboration. **Georgia** voiced concern over the deteriorating situation in the country’s occupied region and Russia’s continued violations in this regard. **Thailand** ensured the rights to freedom of expression and assembly were guaranteed under the constitution, stating that they must be within the boundary of law and not infringe upon the rights and reputation of others nor undermine national security and public order.

El Salvador expressed its disagreement with the mention of their country in the High Commissioner report, ensuring the respect for press freedom and freedom of expression was ensured.

Many speakers called for **universality, impartiality, and objectivity**, condemning double standards, and urging the Council to respect non-interference in internal affairs of States, including **Kenya, DPRK, Viet Nam, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, and Iran**. Others commented on the **politization of the Council**, *Hungary* disagreeing with the disproportionate actions on **Israel**.

Statements on Behalf of the National Human Rights Institutions and Civil Society Organizations

55 NHRIs and CSOs took the floor following the General Debate. Several speakers addressed the reports of the OHCHR activities in **Colombia, Guatemala and Honduras**. A high number of speakers addressed the **human rights situation in Colombia**, expressing concern over the failing implementation of the Peace Agreement, the rise in human rights violations, situation of minorities, Afro-Caribbeans, peasants, women, and other vulnerable populations, violence in the runup to elections in 2021, and arbitrary detentions and lack of investigations in the actions of police against protestors. Many urged Colombia to allow peaceful protests, accept the visit of Special Procedures, investigate murders and violations, and called for structural changes to enhance food security. One NGO (*The International Planned Parenthood Federation*) praised the historic ruling recognizing that voluntary abortion would cease to be a crime until the 24th week of pregnancy, setting an “*example for the region*”. A few speakers expressed worry over the **shrinking civil space in Honduras** the former bringing attention to the manipulation of punitive power, the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic with thousands of deaths directly related to the lack of medicines and equipment. The few speakers addressing **Guatemala** were concerned over the **attacks and reprisals against justice workers**, and over journalists facing threats and coercion. While many thanked for the reports and oral updates provided, none of the speakers referred to the **Eritrea or Cyprus** in their statements.

Several speakers referred to the escalating violence and human rights violations by the **Houthi militia in Yemen**, including laying new mines contrary to the **Ottawa convention on mines** ratified by the country. A number of speakers referred to the human rights situation of the **Saharawi people and situation of Western Sahara**, asking for more visibility to the conflict in the Council. Statements from *Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights* and *Society for Threatened Peoples* on Tibet raised two **Points of Order from China**. Several speakers expressed **solidarity to Ukraine**, many strongly condemning the Russian Federation’s military aggression, calling for the immediate ceasing of hostilities and further condemning Russia’s stamp down of protestors.

Other topic raised were concerns over the hostilities in **Tigray** region of Ethiopia; the persecution of **Uighurs and other Muslim minorities in Xinjiang**; **nuclear disarmament** and nuclear powers exclusion from energy options; anti-conversion legislation in countries including Sri Lanka, Myanmar and Bhutan; **migrants rights** in transit; and the situation of **human rights defenders with disabilities**. Some speakers also mentioned the human rights situation of **Jammu-Kashmir, Libya, China’s on Tibet and Hong Kong, Sri Lanka, Algeria** on arbitrary detentions and limited space for opposition, **Somalia, South Sudan, Brazil** on the vaccine policies regarding the indigenous population. TRIPS waiver and the intellectual property to vaccines was also mentioned.

List of Speakers:

Members of the Human Rights Council:

Joint statements: Finland (*on behalf of Benin, Cameroon, Honduras, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Latvia, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Paraguay, U.S., Finland*), France (*on behalf of the European Union*), Pakistan (*on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)*), Côte d'Ivoire (*on behalf of the Group of African States*), China *on behalf of a Group of countries*

(Bolivia, Cuba, Egypt, Syrian Arab Republic, Zimbabwe), Netherlands on behalf of a Group of countries (Belgium, Canada, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands), Yemen (on behalf of a group of countries), South Africa on behalf of Geneva Support Group for Western Sahara (Algeria, Angola, Botswana, Cuba, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, South Africa, Timor-Leste, Tanzania, Venezuela, Zimbabwe), Azerbaijan (on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)), Bahrain on behalf of a Group of countries (Bahrain, Burkina Faso, Burundi, CAR, Comoros, Côte D'Ivoire, DRC, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, Gabon, Gambia, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Jordan, Kuwait, Liberia, Maldives, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Zambia), Morocco (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Philippines (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN))

Germany, France, Finland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Arab Emirates, China, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Cuba, Nepal, Malaysia, India, Japan, Namibia, Senegal, Netherlands, Armenia, Pakistan, Mexico, Russian Federation, Republic of Korea, United States of America, Côte d'Ivoire, Luxembourg, Kazakhstan, Qatar, Ukraine.

Observers:

Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Israel, Egypt, Nigeria, Iraq, Philippines, UN Women, Slovenia, Kenya, Ecuador, Maldives, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Viet Nam, Thailand, Spain, El Salvador, Switzerland, Sri Lanka, Norway, Cambodia, Peru, Australia, Panama, Morocco, Iceland, Algeria, Syrian Arab Republic, Yemen, Sweden, Togo, Chile, Lebanon, South Africa, Bangladesh, Belarus, Uruguay, Tunisia, Denmark, Belgium, Afghanistan, Bahrain, Azerbaijan, Greece, Czech Republic, Malta, Georgia, South Sudan, Dominican Republic, Latvia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Hungary, Ireland, Republic of Moldova, Portugal, Iran, Ghana, Turkey, United Republic of Tanzania, Chad, Niger.

NHRIs and NGOs:

Defensoria del Pueblo Colombia, Procuraduria de los derechos Humanos de Guatemala, Nacional Comisión de derechos humanos Honduras, Human Rights Watch (*joint statement*), Centre pour les Droits Civils et Politiques - Centre CCPR (*joint statement*), Oidhaco, Bureau International des Droits Humains - Action Colombie, iuventum e.V., Chinese Association for International Understanding, International Planned Parenthood Federation, Center for Global Nonkilling, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, World Evangelical Alliance, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Peace Brigades International (*joint statement*), Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights, Friends World Committee for Consultation, International Service for Human Rights, Franciscans International, Colombian Commission of Jurists, Center for Reproductive Rights, World Organisation Against Torture (*joint statement*), Article 19 (*joint statement*), Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Right Livelihood Award Foundation, Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII (*joint statement*), American Association of Jurists (*joint statement*), International Fellowship of Reconciliation, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, Conselho Indigenista Missionário CIMI, International Commission of Jurists, FIAN International e.V., CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Society for Threatened Peoples, Amnesty International, Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada, Réseau International des Droits Humains, Il Cenacolo, Aman against Discrimination (*joint statement*), United Nations Association of China, United Nations Watch, International Buddhist Relief Organisation, Association of Iranian Short Statured Adults, World Muslim Congress, Association d'Entraide Médicale Guinée, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Solidarité Suisse-Guinée, African Green Foundation International, China Foundation for Human Rights Development, Mouvement National des Jeunes Patriotes du Mali, Synergie Feminine Pour La Paix Et Le Développement Durable, Zero Pauvre Afrique, War Resisters International, International Action for Peace & Sustainable Development.

Rights of Reply:

- **Nicaragua** (in reply to statements made by some speakers, and on their observations not being regarded in the report)
- **Egypt** (in reply to the statement made by the EU, protection of cultural rights and freedom of expression)
- **Morocco** (in reply to the statement made by Algeria on Western Sahara)
- **India** (in reply to the statement made by Pakistan and OIC, on Jammu-Kashmir)
- **Cuba** (in reply to the statement made by the EU, on Cuba)
- **Armenia** (in reply to the statement made by Pakistan (on behalf of OIC), on Nagorno-Karabakh)
- **Azerbaijan** (in reply to the statement made by Armenia)
- **Saudi Arabia** (in reply to the statement made by Luxembourg and Iceland, on women's rights)
- **Germany** (in reply to the statement made by Russian Federation, on Nazism)
- **Russia** (in reply to the statement made by Ukraine, on security of civilians)
- **Colombia** (in reply to the statement made by Norway and Switzerland, on human rights defenders)
- **China** (in reply to the statement made by Australia, Luxembourg, Iceland, and some NGOs, on false information on China)

- **Cambodia** (in reply to the statement made by the U.S., on shrinking civil space)
- **Iraq** (in reply to the statement made by Sweden, on domestic violence)
- **Yemen** (in reply on the update made by the HC on Yemen)
- **Syria** (in reply to the statement made by Qatar)
- **South Africa** (in reply on the Point of Order by Israel, on the use of the term “apartheid”)
- **Pakistan** (in reply to the statement made by India)
- **Tunisia** (in reply to the statement made by the High Commissioner, on freedom of assembly)
- **Zimbabwe** (in reply to the statement made by United Kingdom, on shrinking of democratic and civil space)
- **Ukraine** (in reply to the statement made by the Russian Federation, on situation of civilians in Ukraine)

Full recording of the General Debate meetings on Item 2 is available on the [UN WebTV](#).