

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL – 51st SESSION

Item 4¹: General debate

(26-27 September 2022)

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This is a Summary Records report of the General Debate under Item 4 that took place between 26-27 September 2022 at the 51st session of the UN Human Rights Council. The report includes the statements made by the Member States of the Human Rights Councils, Observer States and other Observers. The statements are presented in the order of speaking and are not exhaustive.

The report on the **Oral Update of the High Commissioner on the situation of human rights in Myanmar** can be [accessed here](#). Please refer to the **recordings of the General Debates on the UN WebTV** for full statements:

- [Part 1](#) (26 September 2022, 01:14:48),
- [Part 2](#) (26 September 2022, 01:03:00),
- [Part 3](#) (26 September 2022, 02:44:50),
- [Part 4](#) (26 September 2022, 01:13:42)

¹ Human rights situations that require the Council's attention.

Main Points Raised (thematic issues, country and/or territorial concerns)	
Member States: Joint Statements	
<p>Pakistan (on behalf of Organization of Islamic Cooperation – OIC)</p>	<p>The Council’s work under agenda item 4 should be guided by the principles of universality, objectivity, and impartiality. Dialogue and constructive engagement with the concerned country should remain the main way of addressing human rights concerns. Local circumstances, development challenges and social, cultural and religious contexts should be considered. All basic rights should be treated on the same footing with same emphasis. The OIC shares concerns over the increasing politicization of the Council’s work and pursuit of selective approaches. The OIC calls for revisiting such approaches. The Council has the responsibility to protect basic rights and fundamental freedoms and dignity of Muslims minorities against global rise of State-driven Islamophobia, and anti-Muslim hatred. The OIC reiterates its strong condemnation of the widely documented organized violence against Muslims. The OIC reiterates its call to the Council to halt the systematic human rights violations in situations of foreign occupation, disputes and protracted conflicts, and to continue to monitor and report on their human rights conditions.</p>
<p>Czechia (on behalf of the European Union – EU²)</p>	<p>Russia: EU condemns Russia’s war of aggression in Ukraine, in particular the attacks on civilians, use of sexual and gender-based violence as a weapon of war, and forcible transfer of population to Russia. The war has amplified internal repression in Russia against civil society, human rights defenders, independent media and other critical voices.</p> <p>Belarus: EU condemns repression against civil society. Concerned about recent changes in the penal code that introduce the death penalty for “attempted acts of terrorism”.</p> <p>Afghanistan: Strongly condemn the use of violence by Taliban against women, former Afghan security forces and administrative and political representatives, and human rights defenders.</p> <p>China: Welcomes the release of the assessment report of the human rights situation in in China’s Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region by the OHCHR underscoring the serious human rights violations that may constitute international crimes, in particular crimes against humanity. Urges China to cooperate with the OHCHR to implement its recommendations. In Hong Kong, EU remains gravely concerned about the repressive National Security Law, the use of Sedition Law, and changes in the electoral system.</p> <p>Northern Ethiopia: situation remains concerning, alleged violations and abuses of international human rights and humanitarian law must be investigated.</p> <p>Eritrea: EU calls to address all human rights violations, including arbitrary detention, forced disappearances, and GBV.</p> <p>Turkey: targeting of human rights defenders, women’s associations, lawyers and judges are major setbacks for human rights.</p> <p>Occupied Palestinian Territory / Israel: concerned about the repeated cycles of violence. Deplores the loss of civilian lives in Gaza and condemns the attacks by Hamas, the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, against Israel. Concerned by the rights of Palestinian civil society organizations. Calls for an investigation of Shireen Abu Akleh’s death.</p> <p>Myanmar: firmly condemns the military coup, continuing grave human rights violations and attacks on the civilian population, including Rohingya and other minorities.</p> <p>Nicaragua: EU calls on the authorities to end the crack-down against political opponents and human rights defenders.</p>

² North Macedonia, Montenegro, and Liechtenstein align themselves with this statement.

<p>Pakistan (on behalf of a cross-regional group of 68 countries³)</p>	<p>Respect for sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, and non-interference in the internal affairs of sovereign States represent basic norms governing international relations. <i>Xinjiang, Hong Kong</i> and <i>Tibet</i> related issues are <i>China's</i> internal affairs. The group opposes politicization of human rights and double standards, or interference in China's internal affairs. All parties should abide by the principles of the UN Charter and respect the right of people of each State to choose their path of development in accordance with national conditions. All human rights should be addressed equally, with sufficient emphasis on economic, social, and cultural rights, and right to development. People are faced by multiple challenges, including the COVID-19 pandemic. The international community should uphold multilateralism, strengthen solidarity and coordination, responding jointly to challenges, advance world peace and development and protect human rights.</p>
<p>Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (on behalf of the Like-Minded Group – LMG)</p>	<p>The LMG reiterates condemnation of violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms. The LMG opposes and rejects specific country-based resolutions. This practice violates the principles of universality, impartiality, objectivity, non-selectivity and non-politicization and constitutes a double standard in addressing human rights. Concerned over the proliferation of the practice of “naming and shaming” which aims to interfere in States’ internal affairs. Continuing politicization of debates under Item 4. Emphasized the need to focus on the UPR as the cornerstone for addressing human rights issues based on the sovereign rights of States and in cooperation and constructive dialogue. The Human Rights Council a forum to discuss human rights, therefore, the LMG opposes debates on human rights situations in the Security Council, including regarding in specific countries.</p>
<p>Azerbaijan (on behalf of Non-Aligned Movement – NAM)</p>	<p>Human rights issues must be addressed in the global context in a constructive, non-confrontational, non-politicized, non-selective and dialogue-based approach, with objectivity, respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in the internal affairs of States, impartiality, non-selectivity and transparency as guiding principles, taking into account the political, historical, religious and cultural particularities. NAM condemns gross and systematic violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in situations that constitute serious obstacles to their full enjoyment. NAM emphasizes the role of the UPR mechanism in addressing human rights situations, based on cooperation and constructive dialogue. NAM expresses its deep concern over the practice of selective adoption of country-specific resolutions. The Council should give adequate attention to the issues of poverty, underdevelopment, climate change, damage to the cultural heritage of countries, and situations of conflict and foreign occupation. States have the primary responsibility to promote durable solutions for IDPs in situations of armed conflicts and natural disasters. NAM stresses importance of collaboration among States in good faith to provide solutions. NAM recognizes the importance of post-conflict rehabilitation efforts to sustain peace, foster economic development, and promote cooperation; and highlights the importance of effective mine action and the role of international assistance to NAM member states most effected by mines.</p>
<p>Statements made by Member States</p>	
<p>1. Germany</p>	<p><i>Iran</i>: calls to significantly strengthen women’s rights and to end systematic repression of civil society, in particular women. The recent death of Mahsa Amini is a tragic testament to this. Germany urges Iran to refrain from violence against protestors and to respect the right to peaceful assembly.</p> <p><i>China</i>: reiterates deep concern about the human rights situation in particular in <i>Xinjiang, Tibet</i> and <i>Hong Kong</i>. Commends the OHCHR for its substantive report on the human rights situation in Xinjiang, including on the systematic repression of cultural and</p>

³ Here and later – unless otherwise specified – the full list of co-sponsor States was not available on the Extranet, 28 September 2022.

	<p>religious identities and the destruction of religious sites. The report adds to the existing body of evidence of serious violations of human rights, which may amount to crimes against humanity. Germany condemns these human rights violations and calls on China to cooperate with OHCHR, to implement the recommendations of the report and to stop human rights violations in Xinjiang. Germany urges all members of the Council, the OHCHR, and the international community to remain seized of the matter until all allegations are fully investigated and all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all persons are fully reinstated in China.</p> <p>Egypt: calls for the meaningful implementation of the national Human Rights Strategy, including full guarantees of freedom of press, assembly and expression.</p> <p>DPRK: systematic, widespread and gross human rights violations persist. DPRK must engage with the international community to overcome this untenable horror.</p> <p>South Sudan: condemns widespread sexual and gender-based violence and call for accountability.</p> <p>Russia: condemns Russia’s unjustified and illegal war of aggression against Ukraine and the massive human rights violations in Ukraine perpetrated during Russia’s war of aggression, especially in illegally occupied territories and illegally annexed Crimea. The human rights situation within Russia deteriorates rapidly and a group of countries including Germany is presenting a resolution on the human rights situation in Russia, calling for the establishment of a special rapporteur.</p>
<p>2. Finland</p>	<p>Finland aligns itself with the EU statement.</p> <p>Russia: condemns Russia’s unlawful invasion of Ukraine. Reports of summary executions, enforced disappearances, and torture by Russian troops are appalling. The world deserves to know what happened in Bucha, Izyum and elsewhere. Victims deserve reparations and justice, and Russia and its agents must be held accountable. The human rights situation in Russia is deeply concerning; freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association are severely curtailed; individuals are arbitrarily detained for expressing opinions or sharing information.</p> <p>China: human rights defenders, intellectuals, lawyers, journalists and many others face severe suppression in China. Welcomes the release of the report on Xinjiang. Its assessment is deeply concerning.</p> <p>Afghanistan, Belarus, Burundi, DRC Congo, Iran, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Viet Nam and Venezuela, among others: regrets reprisals against those seeking to cooperate with the UN. Reporting of restrictions on, or reprisals for, their work in several countries is concerning.</p> <p>Occupied Palestinian Territory / Israel: recognizes the legitimate right of Israel to protect its citizens, however, any reaction must be proportionate and in line with human rights and IHL. A strong civil society is indispensable for the two-state solution. Calls on the Palestinian authority to uphold international law and recalls the responsibility of the de facto authorities in Gaza.</p>
<p>3. France</p>	<p>Russia: at every session the Council is confronted by new mass atrocities committed by the Russian troops in Ukraine, Bucha, Mariupol and Izyum. The human rights situation in Russia is deteriorating rapidly. France joins a group of countries asking for a special rapporteur on this.</p> <p>Syria: massive human rights violations. Calls on release of persons who are arbitrarily detained and only a credible process will allow the safe and dignified return of refugees.</p> <p>Mali: reprisals against the civilian populations carried out by the Malian security forces and the Wagner mercenary group.</p> <p>Myanmar: the junta is carrying out reprisals against civilians, including children.</p>

	<p>China: High Commissioner’s report on the human rights situation in Xinjiang alleges systematic human rights violations potentially amounting to crimes against humanity. France recalls its commitment to the HC given the attacks faced since the report’s publication. Action taken as a consequence of the report must be in line with its content.</p> <p>Iran: deplores Mahsa Amini’s shocking arrest and killing in the hands of Iranian security forces. France condemns her death and the brutal reprisals conducted by the Iranian security forces in the context of the demonstrations which followed. There has been tens of thousands of victims and the communication channels have been blocked.</p> <p>France consistently calls on eliminating all forms of violence against women and children.</p>
<p>4. China</p>	<p>Regards “happy life” as the primary human right, strives to safeguard and improve people’s livelihood, and promote the cause of human rights to achieve historic achievements. In Xinjiang, all ethnic groups are equal and participate in state affairs, manage local affairs, and exercise grassroots democratic rights. People of all ethnic groups are enjoying more secure and sustainable rights at a higher level. Some Western countries and with ulterior motives turn a blind eye to the tremendous achievements in Xinjiang, trying to politicize and instrumentalize human rights issues to destabilize the region and split China. The UN human rights bodies must adhere to principles of impartiality and objectivity. China welcomes everyone to travel in Xinjiang – “seeing is believing”.</p>
<p>5. Lithuania</p>	<p>Lithuania fully aligns itself with the EU statement.</p> <p>Russia: remain extremely concerned and continue to condemn in the strongest possible terms Russia’s unprovoked large-scale military aggression against Ukraine also drawing attention to Belarus, acting as its accomplice. Denounce the so-called referenda and will never recognize their outcome. Reports of crimes amounting to genocide committed by the Russian armed forces, confirmed by discoveries of mass graves in recently liberated areas, are horrifying. The international community must seek full accountability for all violations committed by Russia in Ukraine and continue to defend multilateralism. Human rights violations and restrictions of basic freedoms in Russia during years have enabled the current situation. Propaganda, disinformation, repressive legislation, mass arbitrary arrests and many other human rights violations created a climate of fear and intimidation in Russia. The appointment of a Special Rapporteur to monitor the situation is a bare minimum this Council must do without delay.</p> <p>Belarus: strongly condemn repressions, sham trials behind closed doors, arbitrary detentions and the use of death penalty, increasing since 2020 presidential elections. Urges the authorities to immediately and unconditionally release and rehabilitate all political prisoners and cease systemic repressions.</p> <p>China: the human rights situation remains disturbing especially in Xinjiang, Hong Kong and Tibet. China is expected to abide by its international obligations, and to implement the OHCHR’s recommendations provided in the Xinjiang assessment.</p> <p>Eritrea: calls on Eritrea to withdraw its troops and fully cooperate with UN human rights mechanisms.</p> <p>Nicaragua: calls on the authorities to reinstitute national dialogue, restore cooperation with the OHCHR and implement its recommendations.</p>
<p>6. Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)</p>	<p><i>Venezuela aligns itself with the statement of NAM.</i></p> <p>Venezuela rejects that some powers insist making this Council into a stage of confrontation against developing countries. Venezuela has condemned multiple times in the past the vicious onslaught unleashed by the ruling elite of the United States in complicity with European and regional allies. They use Item 4 of the agenda to attack sovereign States, claiming to offer lessons in human rights, when they hold a dire record of violations of the same rights. Some powers and their allies unleash negative media campaigns to undermine the major efforts of developing countries to uphold human rights. An example are the unfounded accusations against</p>

	<p><i>China on Xinjiang</i>, whose government has strived to combat terrorism to protect its citizens; or <i>Hong Kong</i> where countering the violence triggered by radical factors, always acting in strict adherence with its legal system. Opposes manipulation of human rights speech to condemn countries such as <i>Belarus, Russia, China, Burundi, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Iran, Myanmar, Nicaragua, the DPRK, Syria</i> or <i>South Sudan</i>. Hegemonic countries try to attack these States on purely political grounds. The Council is losing its credibility when its major pillars, genuine dialogue and cooperation, are undermined by hateful showing of hostility to developing countries. Relations between States should be based on the universal principles of respect for sovereignty, self-determination of peoples; and non-interference in the domestic affairs of States. Venezuela will continue to emphasize political dialogue with democratic segments of the country to guarantee the peace and well-being of its people.</p>
<p>7. Republic of Korea</p>	<p><i>Syria</i>: concerned about the human rights situation, with more than 350,000 casualties recorded during the last decade and more than one third of them civilians. All parties should facilitate immediate and unimpeded humanitarian access to all parts of Syria and provide accurate information to the families of those missing.</p> <p><i>Belarus</i>: deeply concerned about the continued repression of civic space and independent media, including the shutdown of multiple civil society organizations and intimidation against human rights defenders and journalists. Belarus must fully comply with their international human rights obligations and cooperate with the Special Rapporteur.</p> <p><i>DPRK</i>: welcomes Dr. Elizabeth Salmon as the new Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the DPRK. An Ambassador for International Cooperation on North Korean Human Rights has been appointed to raise awareness and promote cooperation with the international community. Human rights and humanitarian situation in the DPRK have worsened. DPRK must further cooperate with the international community. Deplores the incident in which an unarmed civilian of the Republic of Korea was killed by the DPRK military in the Yellow Sea in September 2020. The DPRK should take responsibility, seek the truth and prevent recurrence.</p>
<p>8. India</p>	<p>The Council needs to function in a cooperative, non-confrontational, non-politicized and objective manner. The deliberations in the Council under Agenda Item 4 have been unproductive and non-conducive to realization of the intended goals. Enhancement of State's capacity through technical assistance and capacity building, in consultation with and with the consent of the States concerned, is the best way towards improving the human rights situation. Several worrying trends require heightened attention, including the COVID-19 pandemic, the war in Ukraine, food supply shortages hindering global South's efforts to ensure food security and eradicate hunger by 2030, climate change, hate speech and discrimination, and the impact of terrorism and violent extremism.</p>
<p>9. Japan</p>	<p>Japan condemns Russia's aggression against Ukraine in the strongest terms. It violates Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity, international law, and shakes the very foundation of the international order, which does not permit unilateral change of the status quo by force. Calls on Russia to comply with its obligation to fully respect IHL and IHRL.</p> <p>Myanmar: concerned that there is still no movement toward improving the situation one and a half years after the coup d'état. Strongly urges the Myanmar Armed Forces to take concrete actions to immediately stop the violence, release the detainees, and quickly restore the democratic political system.</p> <p>China: appreciates the release of the report on the human rights situation in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, is seriously concerned about its human rights situation and believes that it is imperative that freedom, respect for fundamental human rights, and the rule of law be ensured in China. China should take further positive and concrete actions, including by providing transparent explanations.</p>

	<p>North Korea: issue of abductions affects the sovereignty of Japan and the lives and safety of its people. It is a violation of fundamental human rights and a universal issue of concern to the entire international community. North Korea must realize the immediate return of all abductees and Japan looks forward to the continued cooperation of the international community in addressing the matter.</p>
<p>10. Luxembourg</p>	<p><i>Luxembourg aligns itself with the statement of the EU.</i></p> <p>China: Serious concerns regarding allocations of crimes against humanity in Xinjiang documented in the HC’s report.</p> <p>Afghanistan: alarmed by the marked regression in rights of women and girls increasingly excluded from socio-economic life, and repression against their freedom of expression and assembly. The Council must examine different options to require accountability.</p> <p>Sudan: calls on the authorities to repel the death sentence by stoning of Mariam Tirab and protect women’s and girls’ rights.</p> <p>North Ethiopia: remains concerned by the escalation and extension of human rights violations connected to the conflict and the persistence of such violations in Eritrea. Deep concern regarding sexual violence committed against women and girls and child recruitment by parties to the conflict.</p> <p>Russia: condemns the unjustified war by Russia against Ukraine with the complicity of Belarus, resulting in systematic violation of IHL. In Russia, situation of human rights is deteriorating, with restrictions against freedom of expression and opinion, and politically motivated arbitrary detentions. Along with 25 co-sponsors, Luxembourg will present a resolution on the human rights situation in Russia.</p> <p>Myanmar: concerned by serious violations against children.</p> <p>Syria: Enforced disappearances and other human rights abuses committed by the Syrian regime. In north-eastern camps children are particularly harshly exposed to a lack of health care and education, in addition to trauma from violence. Calls on all countries to repatriate their minors and their parents from these camps.</p>
<p>11. Cuba</p>	<p>Systematic, selective, politicized and punitive actions of the West continue to discredit the work of this Council, which is beginning to look like a political graveyard. Failed operations and attempts for regime change. This was the same fate that befell the former Commission. This important pillar of human rights has increasingly regressed towards a stage for confrontation, retaliation, and interference. The regular establishment of country mechanisms without the country’s consent and without resolving the human rights situations. Often, they have a shameful complicity of human rights mechanisms that deem themselves credible and independent, as well as NGOs behaving as instruments of the West. Rejects the OHCHR’s illegitimate report against China. Alarming that in the Council there is no condemnation of the flagrant and clear violations of human rights by the powerful. We don’t see a condemnation of systematic police violence against people of African descent; the proliferation of official antireligious hate speech against countries of the South, migrants, asylum seekers; condemnation of the use of UCMs and aggressive policies against sovereign States, legitimate governments and citizens. Politicization, double-speak and selectivity must end, and the core objectives of cooperation and dialogue reclaimed.</p>
<p>12. Netherlands</p>	<p><i>Netherlands aligns itself with the EU statement.</i></p> <p>Russia: condemns in the strongest terms the unacceptable Russian war of aggression against Ukraine and the war crimes committed against civilians. Urges Russia to immediately withdraw from the entire territory of the internationally recognized borders of Ukraine. Reiterates deep concern over the continuous decline of civic freedoms in Russia and calls on all Member States to support the establishment of a Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Russian Federation.</p>

	<p>China: grave concerns about the human rights situation especially in <i>Xinjiang</i> where, according to the OHCHR report, some of the serious human rights abuses occurring may constitute crimes against humanity. Calls on China to immediately end these severe breaches of human rights and the Acting High Commissioner to brief the Council on the report’s findings and recommendations.</p> <p>Belarus: deep concerns about the rising number of political prisoners. Calls on the authorities to fulfill domestic and international obligations to respect human rights.</p> <p>Iran: calls for independent investigations into the undue use of deadly violence by authorities, including the recent death of Mahsa Amini.</p> <p>Nicaragua: calls upon the authorities to comply with their national and international commitments to the rights of the freedom of assembly, association and expression.</p>
<p>13. Armenia</p>	<p>Armenia: aggression against Armenia’s sovereignty and territorial integrity unleashed by Azerbaijan on September 13, resulting in the occupation of sovereign territories. This unprovoked and unjustified attack was indiscriminate, targeting civilian population and infrastructure in 36 towns. Several human rights were violated, including the right to life, health, housing, education, food, water and sanitation, and numerous breaches of IHL were committed. Armenia will pursue accountability for these war crimes, evidence depicting torture, mutilation, and other ill-treatment. Popular discontent and dissent have been heavily cracked down in Azerbaijan, and expansionism is used to divert the attention from the pervasive social griefs. There are severe restrictions on freedom of expression, peaceful assembly, and association. Persecution and harassment of government critics have been reported by international human rights monitors. Azerbaijan is on the 154th place on the world press freedom index. The Organized Crime and Corruption Reporting Project discovered that Azerbaijan has been spying on over a thousand activists and journalists. Dozens of communications by the UN special procedure mandate holders on the situations of human rights defenders have been ignored. Calls upon the Special Procedures to address the situation in Azerbaijan within the scope of their respective mandates.</p>
<p>14. The Czech Republic</p>	<p>The Czech Republic aligns itself with the EU statement.</p> <p>Russia: condemns in the strongest terms Russia’s unprovoked, unjustified and illegal war of aggression against Ukraine. Horrified by the atrocities committed by the Russian troops against civilians in <i>Mariupol, Bucha, Izyum</i> and elsewhere in Ukraine. Those responsible for the countless human rights violations and war crimes committed in Ukraine must be held to account. Strongly condemns the escalating repressions against political oppositions, civil society, human rights defenders, and independent journalists in Russia, targeting citizens for speaking out against the government’s false narrative regarding the ongoing war. Reiterates call for the immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners, such as Vladimir Kara-Murza and Yuriy Dmitriev.</p> <p>Belarus: attacks against civil society, journalists, independent media and all active citizens remain concerning. Urges Belarus to refrain from any further engagement in the <i>Russian</i> aggression against Ukraine.</p> <p>China: welcomes the OHCHR report on <i>Xinjiang</i>, highlighting the serious human rights violations against minorities. Remain seriously concerned about the existence the political re-education camps. Reiterates the call for an immediate release of all human rights defenders, journalists and lawyers including Ilham Tohti, Guo Feixiong and Huang Xueqin. Worried about the situation in <i>Hong Kong</i>, including the impact of the National Security Law.</p> <p>Venezuela: remain concerned about the serious human rights violations and expressed full support to the Fact Finding Mission regretting, that it has not been granted access to the country.</p>

	<p>Iran: seriously concerned about the excessive use of force by Iranian authorities against nonviolent protestors.</p> <p>Syria: concerned about the persistent human rights violations and abuses.</p> <p>Afghanistan, Myanmar and Ethiopia: refers to statements during the respective interactive dialogues.</p>
<p>15. Indonesia</p>	<p>The Council must be a credible and enabling platform for constructive dialogue and cooperation. The principles of universality, objectivity, and impartiality must be honored in all the Council’s work. All human rights and basic freedoms, especially the right to development should be treated equally and observing respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States. Myanmar: Indonesia’s priority remains the safety and wellbeing of the people, supporting the process of return to democracy, and promoting the respect and fulfilment of the human rights of all the people of Myanmar, including the Rohingya community. In this context, Indonesia is extremely disappointed with the lack of progress in the implementation of ASEAN’s 5 Point Consensus and is intensifying internal consultations with the other ASEAN member states on how it can contribute to the achievement of concrete human rights progress in Myanmar. There must be synergy between the international community’s and ASEAN’s efforts, and ASEAN’s and UN’s effort must be mutually reinforcing. The views of ASEAN regarding UN decisions or resolutions on Myanmar must be considered.</p>
<p>16. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</p>	<p>China: former HC’s report found that possible crimes against humanity have taken place in Xinjiang, with evidence of Muslim women being forcibly sterilized, Uyghurs are not allowed to practice their religion or speak their own language, people are being detained and tortured due to belonging to a minority group. Such severe and systematic breaches of human rights cannot be ignored. This Council cannot and must not stay silent.</p> <p>Russia: Putin’s flouting of international law through his military aggression against Ukraine. The sham referendums being currently held in Ukraine can have neither legal effect nor legitimacy. Russia cannot change the borders of another sovereign state, it is a clear breach of the UN Charter. Repeated harrowing reports of Russia’s violations of human rights in Ukraine including of those subjected to the so called “filtration operations”. Aggression overseas is accompanied at home, as brave Russians who dare to speak out against Putin’s war are detained in thousands.</p> <p>Iran: the death of Mahsa Amini following her arrest has shocked the world. Calls on Iran to carry out independent, transparent investigations into her death and the excessive violence used in the subsequent protests.</p> <p>Ethiopia: truce must be reinstated, and peace talks must begin to avoid a repeat of the atrocities including extrajudicial killings and sexual violence.</p> <p>Egypt: urges to ensure that independent civil society, human rights defenders, and the media can operate freely ahead of COP-27 in Sharm El Sheikh, the success of which depends on vibrant civil society participation.</p>
<p>17. Pakistan</p>	<p>The Council should pay special attention to the human rights conditions in the UN-recognized situations of foreign occupation. Brave people of Jammu & Kashmir have been victims of India’s oppression and occupation for over seven decades and is illegally changing the demographic nature of the occupied territory. India has defied UN Security Council resolutions, provisions of the fourth Geneva Convention and international law. Through changes in local domicile India has placed in the territory over four million non-Kashmiri settlers who have illegally been allowed to buy local land and property, work and apply for local jobs. India’s goal is to convert the Muslim Kashmiri majority into a minority; disenfranchise their distinct political, religious, cultural and ethnic identity; and deny them their inalienable right to self-determination. India’s security force continues to kill, maim, torture and silence the Kashmiri people with impunity. Youth, political leaders, civil society activists, journalists and human rights defenders have been arbitrarily detained</p>

	and arrested. The Council must establish a COI to investigate the human rights crimes, and the Office must provide an updated assessment.
18. Malaysia	<p><i>Malaysia associates itself with the statement of the groups that it belongs to.</i></p> <p>The Council should serve as a credible and enabling platform for constructive dialogue and cooperation, and needs to function in a constructive, non-confrontational, non-politicized and objective manner. Member states should be supported to advance human rights along the path they deem most suitable, according to their national contexts. Mutual trust and respect are vital to ensure successful and concrete collaboration for meaningful human rights protection and close consultation. Due consideration to information provided by the governments is crucial. The Council should direct more resources towards addressing the inequalities exposed by the pandemic, such as issues relating to vaccine equity, human rights situation of vulnerable groups, food security and climate change, and to enhance State's capacity through technical assistance and capacity building as the best way to foster concrete cooperation towards improving and bringing real changes to the human rights situation on the ground.</p>
19. Malawi	<p>The consistent application of international human rights law standards is key in ensuring that this Council maintains its legitimacy and objectivity. The right to development and the quest to attain an improved social economic status should be more visible in the Councils work. Racism and its effects remain deeply rooted and enabled by an international order that is grossly unequal and will require monumental efforts to uproot. Draws attention to the rise of new colonialism, that seeks to entangle developing countries further into debt and economic slavery. We believe in the Council, and its place in the international system and will play our role in its effectiveness. The Council must deal with a recurring perception that it has become selective and polarized by politicization.</p>
20. Ukraine	<p>Eight months into Russia's war against Ukraine, the human rights implications are aggravating. Faced with an unavoidable defeat on the battlefield, Moscow is prepared to spare no lives and continue the path of escalation, undermining the international order and human rights. We are at a point where the international community is faced with the clear and present danger of the use of nuclear weapon by one of the permanent members of the Security Council. This threat is the highest in the last half century. Ukraine asks for unity and decisiveness of the international community. By pursuing its malicious goals, Russia not only aims to prolong the suffering of the people of Ukraine and further destabilize the world, but also destroy representatives of Indigenous communities, including in the territories it temporarily occupies. The recent order for mass mobilization, the situation in Crimea has become catastrophic. The authorities have issued thousands of mobilization orders that aims to conscript the Crimean Tatars, forcing them to fight against their Ukrainian brothers and sisters. In Russia, the mobilization is disproportionately affecting areas with minorities and Indigenous peoples, yet another element of Putin's genocidal policies. Calls on all UN human rights mechanisms to closely follow the developments and to react to them appropriately.</p>
21. United States of America	<p>Greatly concerned about the human rights situations in Afghanistan, Belarus, Burma, Ethiopia, Nicaragua, Syria and Venezuela, and will address these situations in detail during the session.</p> <p>China: deeply concerned by the genocide and crimes against humanity perpetrated on predominantly Muslim Uighurs and members of other ethnic and religious minority groups in Xinjiang. Call attention to detention, torture and other abuses documented by the OHCHR in the HC's independent report issued August 31. Calls on China to cease committing atrocities, released those unjustly detained, account for the fate of those disappeared, and allow independent experts unhindered access into Xinjiang. Remain concerned by sever suppression against Tibetans and their distinct religious, linguistic and cultural identity, the undermining of freedoms in Hong Kong and draconian controls on freedom of expression and other human rights across the country. Through</p>

	<p>transnational repression, the government reaches outside its borders to harass, surveil, silence and threaten those critical of the government, including individuals in the United States.</p> <p>Russia: credible reports of Russia committing horrific abuses against individuals, families and communities daily, as Putin’s devastating and unjustifiable war against Ukraine continues. Call attention to Russia’s filtration operations, including reported disappearances, torture, family separation and forced deportation of Ukrainian civilians including children. Notes with concern Russia’s intensifying suppression of dissent including anti-war expression inside Russia.</p> <p>Cuba, DPRK, Eritrea, Iran: concerns about the limitations on a full spectrum of human rights, including the freedom of expression, the failure to pursue accountability for violations and abuses, and hostile environments for human rights defenders.</p> <p>Afghanistan: the Taliban has implemented repressive social policies limiting the agency of women and girls from fully participating in public life. Since August 2021 more than 16 policies have been announced aimed at removing women and girls from political, economic, and social life including the right to attend secondary school. Urges the Taliban to respect and protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all Afghans.</p> <p>Yemen: the truce has brought tangible benefits to the Yemeni people and saved hundreds of lives. Hopes for its extension and expansion as a way for a more comprehensive ceasefire and inclusive, durable peace.</p>
<p>Statements made by the Observers</p>	
<p>1. Iceland</p>	<p>Russia: remains gravely concerned about steps to further restrict fundamental freedoms inside Russia since its invasion of Ukraine. Urges Russia to respect freedoms of opinion, expression and peaceful assembly, and welcome steps underway to bring the human rights situation inside Russia to Council’s attention.</p> <p>Ethiopia: alarmed by reports of extrajudicial killings, sexual and gender-based violence and starvation, as a method of warfare, and urges all parties to immediately cease hostilities, and take steps towards reaching a political solution.</p> <p>China: deeply alarmed by accounts of systematic human rights violations and abuses against Uyghurs and other minorities in China that may amount to crimes against humanity, including mass arbitrary detention, cultural and religious persecution, forced labor and sterilization. Accountability must be ensured.</p> <p>Iran: condemns the violent enforcement of the compulsory veiling law and urges the authorities to ensure that fundamental human rights of its citizens are respected. Violence against peaceful protesters and human rights defenders must stop.</p> <p>Myanmar: deplores the relentless attacks on children and calls for an immediate end to all forms of violence, including SGBV, mass killings, and torture. Ensuring accountability for international crimes is vital.</p>
<p>2. Israel</p>	<p>The ongoing human rights situation in Iran is extremely concerning. Iranian women are on the streets demanding an end to oppression, and demanding justice for Mahsa Amini, beaten to death by the Iranian so called “morality police”, accused of breaking the law requiring the compulsory wearing of the Hijab. Her murder is a symptom of the wider repression of women and girls’ rights in Iran. In recent years and months, the Iranian police have expanded patrols and subjected women to verbal and physical harassment and abuse. Women have been slapped across the face, beaten with batons. Protestors were met with tear gas, water cannon, and bullets, and like in 2019, the Iranian government attempt to use internet blackouts to build a web of immunity. The International Community must send a clear message to the women of Iran: “we stand with you”.</p>

<p>3. Bahrain</p>	<p>On the global stage, human rights issues ought to be dealt with through technical assistance and cooperation at the request of the countries concerned, in full respect with the sovereignty of all countries, bearing in mind their historic and cultural particularities. Emphasizes the advisory role of human rights in all UN members and calls for international cooperation. Express concern at systematic human rights violations the world is witnessing. Efforts should be made to build constructive dialogue, including with civil society, to protect human rights and ensure State's priorities are respected.</p>
<p>4. Ireland</p>	<p><i>Ireland aligns with the EU statement.</i></p> <p>Russia: continues to condemn the Russian Federation's invasion of Ukraine, and are appalled by serious human rights violations perpetrated, including arbitrary detentions, abductions, torture, ill-treatment and summary executions. Deeply concerned by the human rights situation in Russia, particularly violations of freedom of expression and of assembly, which have led to the arbitrary arrest of thousands of peaceful protestors.</p> <p>China: read with concern the recent OHCHR assessment of human rights concerns in Xinjiang, whose finding indicated serious human rights violations, some of which may amount to crimes against humanity. Urges China to engage with the OHCHR in implementing the recommendations of the assessment.</p> <p>Afghanistan: condemns the erosion of the rights of women, girls, LGBTI+ persons, and religious and ethnic minorities, including Hazara - Shia, and the dire situation of human right defenders and shrinking civic space.</p> <p>Ethiopia: horrified by reports of gross human rights violations and abuses, including systematic SGBV.</p> <p>Yemen: Emphasize the need for accountability for violations of IHL and IHRL.</p> <p>Israel: remains deeply concerned over the high level of civilian casualties in the OPT. Recent deaths of Palestinian children and young people are particularly disturbing.</p>
<p>5. Russian Federation</p>	<p>Draws attention to the unprecedented campaign in the Baltic countries, the barbaric mass demolition of monuments of Soviet troops liberators, and the persecution and discrimination of the Russian speaking population. Recently in the Latvian capital Riga, a monument was destroyed to the liberators of Latvia from the German fascist invaders. Peaceful protestors were violently dispersed by the police and some were arrested as another example of State vandalism, persecution of the memory of troops, including those of Russia and Latvia who defeated Nazism. Recently Narva in Estonia, with a 95 percent Russian speaking population, witnessed a similar event. Nationalists' circles in Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania have for years supported Russophobia. Independent Russian speaking media has been restricted or closed, Russian speaking nurseries and curricula have been liquidated severely restricting the right to receive education in one's own mother tongue. Urges the HC and Special Procedures to publicly condemn these discriminatory practices and the Experts of treaty bodies to take these into account.</p>
<p>6. Australia</p>	<p>China: condemns the human rights violations against Uighurs and other ethnic Muslim minority people in Xinjiang. OHCHR's findings, including the serious violations taking place, may amount to crimes against humanity, require urgent action. Calls on China to implement the report's recommendations.</p> <p>Myanmar: remains concerned over the worsening human rights situation. Calls on the Myanmar military regime to end violence against civilians, release those unjustly detained, and allow unimpeded humanitarian access.</p> <p>Ethiopia: gravely concerned by allegations of widespread conflict related human rights violations and abuses, including SGBV.</p>

	<p>Russia: human rights protections have steadily eroded in recent years, and the situation has sharply deteriorated since Russia's invasion of Ukraine. The government has consistently stifled freedom of expression and opposition. This prolongs the suffering of civilian in Ukraine and worsens the global food security crisis.</p>
7. Afghanistan	<p>Have been urging for action on Afghanistan, and for the Council to take a principled stand on the repression of civil society and human rights defenders by the Taliban. Draws attention on the ongoing, widespread and systematic situation of human rights in different parts of Afghanistan, mounting to war crimes and crimes against humanity. Grateful that the pleads for collective action and response to the widespread institutionalized discrimination against people of Afghanistan have been met with words of support. However, words are not enough to stop the Taliban. The response of the Council and Special Procedures could be strengthened to commensurate the reality on the ground. The dissolution of human rights institutions has taken away the right of access to legal remedies. In this context the mandate of the Special Rapporteur and UNAMA are the only mechanisms for the protection of human rights. One solution by the Council is to set up an independent accountability mechanism to thoroughly document and investigate human rights violations. Taliban should be held accountable before an international court or tribunal.</p>
8. Austria	<p><i>Austria aligns itself with the EU statement.</i></p> <p>Russia: for seven months Russia has been waging an illegal, unjustified and unprovoked war against Ukraine. Urges Russia to immediately cease military attacks and unconditionally withdraw all forces from the territory of Ukraine, fully respecting Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity within internationally recognized borders. The deteriorating human rights situation within Russia is deeply concerning. Condemns systematic repression against civil society actors and human rights defenders, as well as the crackdown on independent media and critical voices. Calls on Russian authorities to uphold their domestic and international obligations and commitments.</p> <p>China: welcomes the release of OHCHR's assessment on Xinjiang, underscoring the scale of human rights violations against Uighurs and other predominantly Muslim minorities. Calls on China to implement the recommendations and to fully cooperate with the OHCHR in this process.</p> <p>Burundi: welcomes increased willingness to engage in international dialogue to address the country's dire human rights situation and political crisis. However, serious human rights violations persist in a climate of growing insecurity. Urges Burundi to reopen civic space by creating a safe and supportive environment.</p> <p>Iran: concerned over the death in custody of Mahsa Amini detained by Iran's "morality police" and calls for prompt and impartial investigations by an independent competent authority.</p>
9. Cyprus	<p><i>Cyprus aligns itself with the statement by the European Union.</i></p> <p>Draws attention to its statements during the interactive dialogues on Afghanistan and Syria.</p> <p>Russia: once again wishes to condemn Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Respecting the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of all states is a fundamental principle.</p> <p>Armenia: alarmed by the recent illegal attack on Armenia and calls for respect of the 9 November 2020 Ceasefire Agreement.</p> <p>Myanmar: the IIMM's findings that crimes against humanity continue to be systematically committed are deeply concerning. Shocked and saddened about the news this past summer of the execution of four democracy activists.</p> <p>Libya: remains supportive of a Libyan-led, Libyan-owned political dialogue, aiming at delivering simultaneous elections the soonest possible.</p>

	<p>Yemen: multiple challenges, including the humanitarian situation require continued attention. A large part of the population is facing severe levels of food insecurity and children facing acute malnutrition.</p> <p>Türkiye: continued deterioration of the human rights situation, including the ever-shrinking civic space remains cause for grave concern. All European Court of Human Rights judgments should be implemented with immediate effect.</p> <p>Iran: the death of Mahsa Amini highlights that arbitrary detention, torture and excessive use of force exercised against peaceful protesters are of grave concern, no matter where they take place.</p>
<p>10. Norway</p>	<p>China: the assessment on <i>Xinjiang</i> found that serious human rights violations have been committed, and the assessment must be addressed by the Council.</p> <p>Russia: the Council should establish a mandate to monitor the serious human rights situation in Russia.</p> <p>Women’s rights: harsh setback on women’s rights is a threat to individual freedom and dignity worldwide. Countries that respect women’s rights are also more peaceful and more economically successful.</p> <p>Afghanistan: strongly urge Afghanistan to ensure secondary education, the right to work and freedom of movement for women and girls.</p> <p>Iran, Saudi Arabia and Pakistan: must increase their efforts towards protecting and respecting women’s rights and freedoms.</p> <p>South Sudan, The Central African Republic, DR Congo and Sierra Leone: should increase their efforts to protect women and girls from violence and respect their autonomy.</p>
<p>11. Lichtenstein</p>	<p>China: welcomes the OHCHR’s assessment on <i>Xinjiang</i> and is concerned about the findings that the human rights violations committed by the Chinese authorities “may constitute international crimes, in particular crimes against humanity”. Urges China to implement the recommendations in the assessment and to cooperate with the UN and the international community in this regard.</p> <p>Russia: fully supports the proposed establishment of the mandate of a Special Rapporteur on the human rights situation in the Russian Federation.</p> <p>Iran: alarmed by the death of Mahsa Amini and the violent crackdown of peaceful protests resulting in the killing of more than 50 people.</p>
<p>12. Estonia</p>	<p><i>Estonia aligns with the EU statement.</i></p> <p>Ethiopia, Sri Lanka, Nicaragua, Venezuela, Syria and Ukraine: concerns regarding serious human rights situations and refer to previous Nordic-Baltic statements.</p> <p>Russia: deplore that with Russia’s war in <i>Ukraine</i>, the crackdown on Russian civil society has intensified, targeting independent media and journalists, human rights defenders, and peaceful protesters opposing the war. The brutal crushing of anti-mobilization demonstrations left over 1000 protesters detained.</p> <p>Belarus: sentencing of innocent people is used as an authoritarian tactic to eliminate dissent in the society. Political prisoners are kept in horrid conditions, and Estonia vehemently abhors this world of “no rules”.</p> <p>Afghanistan: the past year Taliban’s systemic policy of refusing women and girls their fundamental freedoms impede the growth of Afghanistan’s social fabric. Denying girls secondary education magnifies their risk of sexual exploitation and forced marriage.</p> <p>Iran: the ruthlessness with which the “morality police” bashed around Mahsa Amini, is disgraceful. Disproportionate use of physical force against peaceful protesters, including women, and the rising numbers of casualties are deeply worrying.</p> <p>Myanmar: appalled by the recent reports of the death of 11 children in <i>Tabayin</i> when army helicopters opened fire over a school.</p>

<p>13. South Sudan</p>	<p>Reiterate rejection of the mandate of the Commission of human rights in South Sudan. Specific mandates against States violate the universal principles of respect for integrity, sovereignty, and non-interference in the internal affairs of States, enshrined in the UN Charter, and must be eradicated from the work of this Council.</p> <p>Venezuela: reaffirm rejection of the renewal of the mandate of the so-called Fact-Finding Mission on Venezuela.</p> <p>Ethiopia: encourage the Government to continue addressing the conflict through peaceful means and to ensure accountability and sustainable peace.</p> <p>Burundi: calls on the Council to take into account the positive development in Burundi and to terminate the mandate of the SR.</p>
<p>14. Denmark</p>	<p><i>Denmark aligns itself with the EU statement.</i></p> <p>Myanmar, Ethiopia, Syria, Burundi, Ukraine and Belarus: refers to the Nordic-Baltic statements in the related interactive dialogues.</p> <p>Russia: strongly condemn Russia's unprovoked attack on Ukraine. Deeply disturbed by Russia's aggression and the alarming human rights situation stemming from it. Urges Russian authorities to ensure the full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Russia.</p> <p>China: deeply concerned by the human rights situation particularly in Hong Kong, Tibet and Xinjiang. Welcomes the report by the OHCHR on Xinjiang and fully support its recommendations, which China must implement without delay. Calls for diligent follow-up by this Council and the international community at large.</p> <p>DPRK: deeply concerned about gross and systematic human rights violations.</p> <p>Iran: condemns the killing of Mahsa Amini and the violent crackdown on protests. Calls on Iran to respect the human rights of all Iranians, including women and girls.</p> <p>Saudi Arabia: remain deeply concerned about the human rights situation and reiterate strong opposition to the death penalty. Notes with concern the continued persecution of civil society activists.</p> <p>Bahrain: calls for the release of arbitrarily detained persons, including the Danish-Bahraini citizen Mr. Abdulhadi Al-Khawaja.</p> <p>Israel: continues to oppose Israel's illegal settlement expansion, demolitions and evictions in the OPT. Deeply concerned by the significant reduction of the Palestinians' civic space. Urges the Palestinian Authority to respect the rights to freedom of expression, peaceful association and assembly.</p>
<p>15. Azerbaijan</p>	<p>Expresses deep concern over the serious threat emanating from the mass contamination of liberated territories of Azerbaijan, with mines planted by Armenia. Since August 15, 2022, more than 1300 antipersonnel mines have been found in Lachin region alone, planted by Armenia after the signing of the Trilateral Statement. Massive mine planting continues along with consistent failure of Armenia to provide accurate and comprehensive information about the minefields. More than 240 Azerbaijan citizens were killed or injured by mine explosions. The indiscriminate nature of mine planting constitutes a war crime by Armenia and must be stopped and punished. Land mines impede the return of hundreds of thousands of IDPs to liberated territories. Urgent international response is crucial to ensure justice, accountability and protection of lives and human rights of those under threat from land mines. Respect for territorial integrity and non-interference in internal affairs of sovereign states are important principles enshrined in the UN Charter. Issues brought to the attention of the Council, including related to China, must be approached in conformity with these principles.</p>
<p>16. Canada</p>	<p>Remains gravely concerned by violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in all too many countries. Concerned by the use of disinformation in some countries to hide from their citizens and the world the truth of their harmful actions.</p>

	<p>Russia: following the Russian invasion of Ukraine, several journalists have been reported kidnapped and killed, invading forces are destroying broadcast towers, blocking or limiting internet access and repressing Ukrainian media. The actions deprive Ukrainian civilians of vital information. Media freedom and fact-based reporting are center to counter Russian disinformation. In Russia, repressive legislation over the past decade has restricted freedoms, and cut off Russian civil society from foreign and international partners, thereby suppressing independent initiatives, stifling critical attitudes towards the authorities, silencing the media, and suppressing political opposition. Vladimir Kara-Murza, one of Russia’s outspoken advocates for political prisoners, was recently detained for criticizing Putin’s unjustifiable invasion of Ukraine.</p> <p>China: grave concerns over the strict controls over Tibetans, the erosion of democratic space in Hong Kong, and the repression of Uighurs and other minorities in Xinjiang. The findings of the recent OHCHR report reflect credible accounts of human rights violations taking in place in the region. Urges China to immediately stop violations and implement the report’s recommendations.</p>
17. Uruguay	<p>The Human Rights Council should conduct themselves in an objective manner, without politicization, and in line with the principles of the UN Charter, including the principles of sovereignty of states, respect for their territorial integrity and non-intervention in their internal affairs. The principles of universality, impartiality, objectivity and non-selectivity should be respected. The Council was created with the conviction that the protection of human rights in the world should be carried out prioritizing dialogue and cooperation between states and non-confrontation.</p>
18. Belgium	<p>China: troubled by the human rights violations in Xinjiang and human rights abuses in Tibet. Commends the publication by the HC’s of the assessment of Xinjiang, which clearly confirms arbitrary detentions, discrimination, torture, inhumane treatment in re-education centers, generalized surveillance and other restrictions on fundamental freedoms targeting chiefly the Uighurs. These violations can constitute to crimes against humanity. Urges China to honor its human rights obligations, to release arbitrary detained persons and ensure the perpetrators of violations are brought to account.</p> <p>Russia: firmly condemns ongoing repression of civil society and deterioration of human rights. The authorities think they have no account to give to their citizens. The repression has created a climate conducive to its war of aggression against Ukraine, while indications of grave international humanitarian violations and of human rights are multiplying. Firmly condemns this premeditated, unprovoked, unjustified, brutal invasion of an independent sovereign state.</p> <p>Iran: condemns the arrest and death of Mahsa Amini in Iran and calls for a credible, impartial and swift investigation. Concerned about the numerous victims during protests. Urges Iran to uphold its obligation to enable peaceful protests.</p>
19. Kenya	<p>The principles of the UN Charter and the principles of universality, impartiality, objectivity, non-selectivity and non-interference in the internal affairs should be respected. The Council should ensure the utmost transparency. Issues related to China’s internal affairs in Xinjiang should be left to China to address. All states should promote and protect human rights through constructive dialogue and cooperation. Firmly opposes the politicization of human rights and double standards.</p>
20. Sweden	<p><i>Sweden aligns with the EU.</i></p> <p>Russia: condemns Russia’s aggression against Ukraine in the strongest possible terms, including sham referenda in direct violation of Ukrainian sovereignty. Russia’s targeting of civilians must end. The worsening repression within Russia is deeply concerning.</p> <p>Belarus: new groups are targeted in the leadership’s systemic persecution of political opponents.</p> <p>Afghanistan: the Taliban must be held accountable for the deplorable human rights situation.</p> <p>Ethiopia: calls for an immediate halt to violations and abuses of human rights and IHL.</p>

	<p>Myanmar: strongly condemns the Myanmar military's crimes against civilians.</p> <p>China: the human rights situation remains deeply concerning, including in Hongkong, Tibet and, as further evidenced by OHCHR's report, Xinjiang. Urges China to respect international law including human rights. The continued arbitrary detention of Swedish and EU citizen Gui Minhai must end.</p> <p>Iran: the situation for women, human rights defenders, ethnic and religious minorities is deeply worrying.</p> <p>Saudi Arabia: the use of a specialized criminal court to restrict human rights remains seriously concerning.</p> <p>OPT: Settler violence and violence against children are of grave concern. The Palestinian government needs to ensure respect for human rights in areas under its control. In Gaza, serious human rights violations remain worrying.</p>
21. Georgia	<p>Venezuela: alarming human rights situation. Calls the regime to end hardship of the people.</p> <p>Syria: situation continues to be alarming. Recalls long-standing position for a solution based on the full implementation of UN SR2254.</p> <p>Nicaragua: deteriorating human rights situation.</p> <p>Russia: condemns Russia's ongoing full-scale military aggression against Ukraine which has led to immense suffering, loss of innocent lives, forced displacement of millions, torture, rape, forcible transfer and deportation of Ukrainian citizens, including children to the territory of Russia and temporarily occupied territories.</p> <p>Georgia: in the Russian occupied territories, the humanitarian, human rights, and security situation has deteriorated, with ever increasing number of human rights violations, including ethnic discrimination and humanitarian challenges. Despite repeated calls by the Council and the efforts of the HC, the Russian occupying power continues to prevent the OHCHR and other international human rights monitoring mechanisms from entering both regions of Georgia, leaving the local population vulnerable.</p>
22. Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)	<p><i>DPRK aligns itself with the statement of NAM and Venezuela on behalf of a group of countries.</i></p> <p>The dire human rights situations in the United States and western countries require the primary attention of the HRC and OHCHR.</p> <p>United States: the worst human rights record in of deaths from gun-related crimes in peacetime. Human rights are mercilessly violated, and people lose their lives for the mere reason that they are of another race.</p> <p>Japan: a world number one abductor state that committed unprecedented crimes against humanity in the past such as forced abduction and drafting of 8.4 million Koreans and forced sexual slavery of 200,000 Korean women for Japanese military, still refusing sincere reflection, apology and compensation.</p> <p>Strongly urges HRC and OHCHR to carry out comprehensive and impartial investigation into atrocities against humanity committed by the U.S. and western countries.</p>
23. Burundi	<p>Respects its obligations under the UN Charter and supports the principle of sovereign equality of states, their independence, territorial integrity, and ability to handle internal affairs. Reiterates appeal to the OHCHR to refrain from carrying out biased reporting against certain countries. Encourages China in its remarkable efforts in the field of human rights, economic, social and cultural rights for the benefit of its population throughout its territory. The inconsistent application of human rights standards to interfere selectively in the interior affairs of countries, including China, is harmful to the agenda of the Council. Encourages to promote and protect human rights through constructive dialogue and peaceful cooperation.</p>
24. Kyrgyzstan	<p>Draws the Council's attention to the unprovoked and deliberate military aggression of Tajikistan against Kyrgyzstan in September 2022. 62 Kyrgyz citizens have been killed, 198 wounded, 138 thousand are internally displaced, 300 villages are damaged, 700 houses are destroyed. Tajikistan grossly violated fundamental international principles such as territorial integrity, peaceful resolution of</p>

	international disputes, non-use of force and threats of force. This aggression is the relapse of aggression from Tajikistan occurred in 2021. Thanks all the countries offering support and are particularly grateful to the Secretary-General of the Organization of Turkic States for condemning the aggression. Thanks also UN and its agencies, ICRC and other actors, for the urgent assistance provided to Kyrgyzstan, who is doing its best to resolve the conflict through the political and diplomatic means.
25. Barbados	Human rights are indivisible and require equal treatment and attention. Recalls the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of states. There is no room for double standards or the politicization of human rights. Barbados is not in favor of interference in the internal matters of countries and invites others to be so minded in relation to the Peoples' Republic of China . Encourages to engage in dialogue on contentious issues, in a balanced manner.
26. Spain	<i>Spain aligns with the EU statement.</i> Myanmar: condemns the 2021 coup and systematic human rights violations and violations of IHL. Firmly condemn execution of democracy activists despite a 30-year old de facto death penalty moratorium. Urge the military authority to refrain from using the death penalty in the future. Troubling information on other possible executions of political dissidents. Calls on the authorities to end repression against civilians, including the Rohingya and other ethnic and religious minorities, as well as intimidation and persecution of civil society. Urges full and effective cooperation with the OHCHR and the existing Special Procedures.
27. Syrian Arab Republic	Agenda item 4 contradicts the principles of impartiality, objectivity and non-selectivity. This Council has seen strange paradoxes during this session, including the United States lecturing on enforced disappearance and arbitrary detention, while it runs the largest arbitrary detention facilities in the world in Guantanamo and North-Eastern Syria informally through separatist militias that it sponsors, supports and is responsible for their actions. These and other cases include horrific violations. What kind of accountability can the U.S. speak of with continuing war crimes and crimes against humanity and genocide perpetrated by its military forces and the terrorist groups it supports.
28. Switzerland	Myanmar, Gaza: deplores the worsening of the use of the death penalty and condemns the renewed executions urging the authorities to establish a moratorium. Belarus: reiterate appeal not to extend the death penalty. China: welcomes the publication of the human rights assessment for Xinjiang , which identifies grave human rights violations, some of which could constitute crimes against humanity. Expects China to implement the HC's recommendations. DRC: deplores the escalation of violence and is troubled by the increasing hate speech. Condemns the excessive use of force by all parties and urges the authorities to protect civilians. Mali: concerned by the deteriorating security situation and the spike in human rights and IHL violations, and by ongoing impunity. Urges all parties to ensure the protection of civilian population. Cuba: deteriorating human rights situation is concerning, reflected by prison sentences against protestors in July 2021 including minors. Urges regular judicial proceedings to be guaranteed. Iran: authorities must conduct a swift, impartial, independent investigation following the death of Masha Amini. Calls to show restraint and respect peaceful protests and to bring an end to internet restrictions.
29. Trinidad and Tobago	It is the responsibility and duty of the international community to intervene in situations of egregious violations of human rights, which have been corroborated by appropriate bodies following the requisite investigations. However, the ability of individual states to conduct their internal affairs independently must not be proscribed. Subscribes to the principles enshrined in the UN Charter,

	particularly in relation to respect for sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of States and non-interference in the internal affairs of sovereign States.
30. Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Rejects selective approaches directed against the countries of the South in this Council. Human rights are universal, indivisible, interrelated, interdependent and mutually reinforcing and must be treated in a fair and equal manner . Selective and politically motivated approaches considering human rights issues by a group of countries mainly from the North against developing countries of South is counterproductive to the promotion and protection of human rights, only increasing confrontation and polarization . Deeply regrets the growth of new trends and manifestations of racism, national, racial and religious discrimination in many Western and developed countries , as well as imposing deadly UCMs against developing nations . These states should be responsible and accountable for continuing massive violations of human rights and gross atrocities as a result of enforcing UCMs, which require the Council's attention. No country or group of countries should dictate their ideological values and preferences to others.
31. Nicaragua	Regrets that the Council and its members continuing to insult Nicaragua. Condemns the politicization of the Council and the use of country specific reports.
32. Cambodia	As ASEAN chair for 2022, remains committed to help Myanmar to solve the crisis with the priorities of cessation of violence, delivery of humanitarian assistance and trust building among all parties concerned to enable an inclusive political dialogue as mandated by the ASEAN Five-Point Consensus. Some significant progress has been realized. In his second visit to the country in July the ASEAN Special Envoy met with an extensive number of non-SAC actors, namely 7 ethnic organizations and 7 political parties. The door was open for negotiations with those considered as terrorists by the SAC. Following a consultative meeting hosted by Cambodia in May 2 million vaccine doses from China were delivered to Myanmar through an ASEAN-led framework. A joint assessment has been carried out findings of which will guide ASEAN on the second phase of humanitarian assistance to Myanmar. Peace talks is a lengthy process requiring time, patience, pragmatism and concessions from all parties. The solution must be Myanmar-led and owned.
33. Belarus	Sees an attempt by Western partners to force countries to follow their models of liberal democracy regardless of historic, cultural specificities, rejecting the sovereign right of choice through development. By manipulating the human rights system, they try to divide the world into democracies and autocracies to justify the use of sanctions, the main instrument of the foreign policy of the West. There has been a spiked in price of fertilizer supply to South America , which is not consistent with the apparent concern for global food security but rather with making money in the spirit of neo-colonialism. Condemns the report on Xinjiang, China , and the resolution on Russia . The situation of human rights in the West has degraded. Urges the Council and its human rights mechanisms to ensure impartial approaches to overseeing human rights situations in all countries.
34. Algeria	Reaffirms that democracy, development and respect to all human rights and fundamental freedoms are interconnected and supplementary. They should be addressed through a constructive approach based on dialogue and equal footing , refraining from confrontation and selectivity , maintaining respect to national sovereignty , refraining from interfering in the internal affairs of states , and upholding transparency as a guiding principle. The political and cultural specificities of states must be considered. Supports the role of the Council in addressing human rights situations through the UPR . Encourages the Council to focus on issues of foreign occupation and long-term refugee status leading to social exclusion and violate human dignity.
35. Sri Lanka	The work of the Council and OHCHR must be guided by principles of impartiality, non-selectivity, constructive international dialogue and cooperation. Consistently adheres to the "One China" policy. Appreciates the cooperation and openness by the Chinese government in facilitating a visit by the former HC to China and takes note of the statement made by Madam Bachelet where she

	made positive comments about China eradicating extreme poverty, providing universal health care and initiating important legal reforms, among others. Respect for sovereignty and non-interference must for the basis of engagement in all matters in this forum. Initiatives taken with the consent and cooperation of the country will contribute to genuine dialogue and productivity.
36. Viet Nam	Viet Nam has strengthened its legal and policy framework and implemented a range of specific measures for better ensuring human rights and citizen’s rights while having engaged actively in international cooperation on human rights. Reiterates the importance of the principles of universality, impartiality, objectivity, non-selectivity and the elimination of double standards and politicization. The best way to enhance human rights on the ground is through genuine dialogue and cooperation , with full respect for sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of states. Viet Nam encourages the Council to take the discussion on country-specific situations on the basis of the diverse social and economic conditions of countries and the achievement of SDGs. Regret the inaccurate and biased assessments on the situation of human rights in Viet Nam by certain delegations, and calls to examine the official information provided the Government for a better and more balanced evaluation.
37. Egypt	A balance should be kept in the work of the Council without selectivity and double-standards . The Council is facing issues due to the negative stance adopted by several countries which politicizes issues. Rejects reports on country situations without approval.

Statements made on behalf of Civil Society Organizations	
1. Baha’i International Community	Focused on human rights violations and prosecutions faced by minority groups in <i>Iran</i> . Asks the international community to call on the Government to stop the religious persecution.
2. Jubilee Campaign	Remains concerned about the human rights violations faced by <i>Yemen’s Christian minority</i> . Calls the Council to support in repealing racist laws against minorities and freedom of belief and thought, finding just solutions to the situation of minorities in Yemen and the refugee areas, and putting pressure on the Yemeni government to grant us work permits in support of human rights.
3. International Human Rights Association of American Minorities (IHRAAM)	Affirms that the “Sham” referendums in <i>Alaska</i> and <i>Hawaii</i> have effectively exercised white supremacy and doctrines of superiority and apartheid, exercising the right to self-determination for Alaska and Hawaii. The <i>U.S.</i> denies the right to restore and develop a government and economic plan for survival.
4. Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies	Concerned about the human rights crisis in <i>Egypt</i> , including violations of freedom of expression, assembly and association. Torture of detainees is widespread. Urges the Council and the Special Procedures to protect and ensure the release of all those wrongfully imprisoned.
5. Franciscans International (joint statement)	Drew the attention to the crisis in the <i>northern provinces of Mozambique in Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa</i> . An increase of attacks and internally displaced of people has been reported, as well as a failure from the State to respect and protect cultural, civil, economic, political, and social human rights.
6. International Federation for the Protection of the Rights of Ethnic, Religious, Linguistic and Other Minorities	Reported the situation in <i>Western Sahara</i> , occupied by <i>Morocco</i> . All human rights are denied and violated. Calls for the attention of the Council to the denial to the <i>Sahrawi citizens</i> to the right of association.
7. Minority Rights Group (joint statement)	Deplores the deterioration of the situation in <i>India</i> , facing by religious minorities and human rights defenders. Reported attacks on the exercise of freedom of expression and arrests of human rights defenders and journalists under counterterrorism laws. Some

	detainees have been granted bail, others languish in prison, absent access to a prompt and fair trial and urgently needing medical care. Calls the Council to address the situation of minorities, Indigenous Peoples, and human rights defenders.
8. Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism	Calles on the HRC to address the human rights of millions of people affected by armed conflicts and terrorism in Iran, Yemen, Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria, Palestine , and the rest of the world.
9. Peace Brigades International (joint statement)	Alarmed by the repressive policies and violations of human rights in Guatemala . Concerned about the frequency and intensity of attacks against individuals, organizations and rural and Indigenous communities that defend land, territory and environmental rights. Calls on the Council to demand the State to investigate and prosecute those responsible for attacks against defenders; stop violent judicial and extrajudicial evictions; and establish effective mechanisms to seek dialogue solutions to agrarian conflicts.
10. International Humanist and Ethical Union	Reported the situation of violence and attacks faced by the Iranian women human rights defenders and religious minority groups , including digital surveillance, harassment, arbitrary arrest, and imprisonment. Calls for Iran to end its violent repression and to ensure justice and accountability.
11. International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights	Reported Kuwaiti authorities' serious steps to dissolve Parliament and dismiss the Government in a move that has given rise to hope and optimism among the people. Informed the next steps of the new Government in implementing the Council's recommendations to eliminate all forms of violations.
12. International Catholic Migration Commission (joint statement)	Expresses grave concern for the human rights situation and violence in Nigeria and calls the Government to address the root causes violence and protect all people in the country.
13. International Commission of Jurists	Expresses concern over the situation of human rights in the Russian Federation . Condemns the ongoing violations of the rights to freedom of expression, association and assembly, both online and offline in Eswatini .
14. Human Rights House Foundation	Calles on the Council to formally address the human rights situation in Russia and mandate a Special Rapporteur on the situation. The Russia Federation has expanded its legislation, increased sanctions, accelerated arbitrary crack down on civil society, and eradicated any form of public dissent in a systematic manner.
15. Christian Solidarity Worldwide	Reported on the situation of human rights in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region . Calls on China to immediately and unconditionally release all those detained or imprisoned in connection to their religion or belief, or for the exercise or defense of fundamental human rights and put an end to the so-called 're-education camps' in the region.
16. Conselho Indigenista Missionário - CIMI	Asks the Council to help the Brazilian population to stop violence committed by the Government.
17. Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy	Expresses concern about the scale and gravity of human rights violations in Azad Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan, State of Jammu and Kashmir . Urges the HRC to establish a fact-finding mission to monitor and report on the current human rights situation in Pakistan and its administrated territories.
18. Iraqi Development Organization	Reported human rights violations faced by the Yemeni people . Calls on the UN to demand the defense of the inherent rights of the people; and to recommend the Security Council to consider a new resolution calling for an end to the war and the accompanying violations and crimes committed against the Yemeni people.
19. Human Is Right	Reported numerous violations of human rights in Assam, India . The draconian Armed Forces Special Powers Act is still enforced in the state. Calls the international community to protect the basic human rights of the people of this region, from this vicious virus of fake encounters.

20. Action internationale pour la paix et le développement dans la région des Grands Lacs	Reported the situation in Algeria under the separatist Polisario Front's movement. Torture against women, children and the elderly have been reported.
21. Society for Threatened Peoples	Concerned about the human rights situation in the Tibet Autonomous Region . Urges the Council to call upon China to provide timely medical facilities for COVID-19 infected Tibetan people and to consider the creation of a mechanism to closely monitor, analyze and report annually on the human rights situation in China.
22. Human Rights Watch	Urges the Council to support the draft decision mandating a debate on the human rights situation in Xinjiang and establish of a Special Rapporteur on Russia .
23. International Fellowship of Reconciliation	Expresses serious concerns regarding a situation of violation of human rights and cultural rights in Tibet . Calls on the Council to address the human rights situation of Tibetans and to work together with China to ensure the protection of their cultural rights.
24. China Society for Human Rights Studies	Reported good practices of the cooperation between China and Myanmar to fight the COVID-19 Pandemic. Expects Myanmar to continue to promote political reconciliation under the constitutional and legal framework and lay a more solid foundation for the realization of all human rights for its people.
25. East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project	Expresses solidarity with the victims of Russia's aggression against Ukraine and of Chinese repression, including in Xinjiang, Hong Kong, and Tibet . Concerned over the repression of dissenting voices in Egypt and Guinea , and over violations and abuses in Cameroon , and the Greater Sahel , including Mali .
26. Federation for Women and Family Planning	Refugees coming from Ukraine and through the Belarus border who are survivors of sexual assault face severe obstacles in access to abortion care in Poland . Calls on States to hold Poland accountable for the violations of the rights of survivors of sexual assault, including for lack of access to all sexual and reproductive health services and to legal abortion and contraception for all women.
27. Centre Europe - Tiers Monde	Concerned about human rights violations in Madagascar and in particular the violations committed against the rural populations. Urged the Government to put an end to such violations and to implement a fair and equitable land policy.
28. Integrated Youth Empowerment - Common Initiative Group (I.Y.E. – C.I.G.)	Increased focus to conduct extractive mining in the Land of Karbianglong without the consent of the Karbi people in Karbianglong of Assam, India . Urges the Council to communicate with the Government for people's participation in decision making before work is initiated in the land of Indigenous Peoples, and to withdraw the MoU which was signed without the consent of the people.
29. International Lesbian and Gay Association (joint statement)	Called the attention of the Council to the human rights situation of LGBTI persons in Iran, Uganda, and Serbia . The current outbreak of monkeypox, is disproportionately affecting gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men.
30. International-Lawyers.org	Systematic and widespread human rights violations in Iraq . Reiterates the call to establish an international, independent Commission of Inquiry to investigate all human rights violations since 2003, holding perpetrators accountable.
31. Youth Parliament for SDG	Unaccompanied minor asylum-seekers are a particularly vulnerable group facing recurrent human rights violations across European member states . The local welfare services and child protection systems should be improved.
32. Edmund Rice International Limited	Cases of violence within schools in Peru . The Government should dedicate greater financial and human resources to the Ministry of Education for the reduction of school violence cases; to ensure compliance with the guidelines and protocols; and to comply with the Committee on the Rights of the Child's recommendations.
33. Chunhui Children's Foundation	The Chinese government and the Communist Party have always put care and protection for rural vulnerable children at the top of their agenda. Informed the Council about its activities, projects and programs to help disadvantaged children.

34. Centre for Gender Justice and Women Empowerment	Enforced disappearances remain an immense problem particularly in Pakistan . An enforced disappearance often is the prelude to torture and/or murder. It also has the effect of spreading fear among groups of persons or silencing an entire society. Calls on the Council to take serious, concrete and effective steps for the safe recovery of missing persons and make accountable Pakistan to end the practice of enforced disappearances.
35. Association pour la défense des droits de l'homme et des revendications démocratiques / culturelles du peuple Azerbaïdjanais-Iran - « ARC »	Concerned about the critical situation of minority groups in Iran , including religious minority women and activists. Reported on the ecological disaster caused by the plundering of Azerbaijani mines, as well as the condition of workers.
36. International Federation for Human Rights Leagues	Condemned Beijing's relentless repression and forced assimilation of communities in Tibet and Xinjiang through the implementation of laws, policies, and actions that are grossly inconsistent with IHRL Urges the Council to establish an impartial and independent mechanism to collect and analyze evidence of abuses, promoting of accountability for perpetrators and redress for the victims.
37. China (Point of Order)	The "International Federation for Human Rights Leagues" abused the platform of the Council, attacking the leader of the Chinese people in violation of the Council's procedures.
38. The Organization for Poverty Alleviation and Development	Drew attention to the human rights situation in the Pakistan administered Jammu and Kashmir . Calls the Council to use all the tools at its disposal to prevent the Country from carrying out any changes to the status of the territory.
39. Mother of Hope Cameroon Common Initiative Group	Focused on a series of sexual violence committed against children in which the Indian Police , and the and Government's Child Institution failed to initiate proper investigation and provide care and protection for the children during the process of investigation Requested the Council to communicate with the Indian Authority to implement the Protection of Children from Sexual Offence Act.
40. Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement,	Concerned by the situation of illegal immigrants in France . Employees without a valid residence card at the construction sites is part of the problem. Calls on France to take all necessary measures to prevent it.
41. Iran Autism Association	Condemns illegal UCMs that violate the right to health and access to medicine and medical care for all people including those suffering from autism in all sanctioned countries.
42. Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (joint statement)	Deteriorating human rights situation in India . Authorities must end repression of civil society and media, end harassment and intimidation of human rights defenders, journalists and critics, and release all those who are arbitrarily detained for their legitimate work. The Council must act urgently and appropriately to prevent further escalation of violence, discrimination, and hatred against minorities, and gross and systematic violations.
43. Amnesty International	In Myanmar , the military arbitrarily and regularly detains individuals for exercising their right to freedom of speech, peaceful assembly and association. In detention, people are subjected to torture and other ill-treatment, including sexual and gender-based violence, enforced disappearance, and mock executions. Urges the Council to support efforts for justice, truth and reparation.
44. Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health	Lack of trust between foreign families and the Swedish authorities . Calls the Swedish government to counter the spread of hateful rhetoric and to investigate of social service officials suspected of abuse.
45. Interfaith International (joint statement)	Concerned about the situations in Xinjiang and in the Republic of Guinea .

<p>46. Organisation pour la Communication en Afrique et de Promotion de la Cooperation Economique Internationale - OCAPROCE Internationale</p>	<p>Highlighted the human rights situation in the <i>Tindouf camps</i> and denounced the violations committed by the Polisario Front. Women and children are the most affected and at risk due to restricted access to education and resources. The exploitation and recruitment of children as child soldiers constitutes a crime against humanity and a violation of the basic rights of children.</p>
<p>47. Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain</p>	<p>Raised concern about the fate of a number of political prisoners in <i>Bahraini's Jo prison</i>. The Government of Bahrain continues to obscure the horrific violations of political prisoners and to deny them the most basic rights enshrined in the UDHR, the ICCPR and the CAT.</p>
<p>48. Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration</p>	<p>Grave human rights violations in <i>Yemen</i>, where people have been subjected to extrajudicial killings, gender-based violence, torture, and arbitrary arrest. Deep concern about the ongoing human rights abuses in <i>Iran</i> and condemns the disproportionate use of force against protesters.</p>
<p>49. Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada (joint statement)</p>	<p>Alarmed by mounting reports of <i>Russia's</i> widespread violations of its international law obligations. Calls on the Council to establish a Special Rapporteur to monitor and report the situation; to insist that Russia releases and withdraws charges on the legitimate activities of lawyers and defenders; repeals repressive legislation; and ensures fair trials and access to effective legal representation.</p>
<p>50. Tumuku Development and Cultural Union (TACUDU)</p>	<p>Grave human rights situation in <i>Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK)</i>, where the Taliban is killing, abducting and allegedly collecting protection money from high ranking government officials. The <i>Pakistan</i> Army and Police act with impunity due to failure of the justice system.</p>
<p>51. Tournier La Page</p>	<p>Called upon the Council to move the case of <i>Sri Lanka</i> to the UN Security Council to be referred to the International Criminal Court for war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide; and to appoint a country-specific Rapporteur for Sri Lanka under Agenda 4.</p>
<p>52. Union of Northwest Human Rights Organisation</p>	<p>Concerned about the serious human rights abuses in <i>Pakistan</i>. Urges the HRC to put pressure on Pakistan to stop the witch hunt of political opponents and rights activists. <i>Islamabad</i> must take immediate action against security forces, those groups and agencies that kidnap citizens of Pakistan and <i>Jammu and Kashmir</i>.</p>
<p>53. Association Thendral</p>	<p>Increases in surveillance and harassment in <i>Sri Lanka</i>. Concerned about the <i>UKs, EUs</i>, and Co-sponsors' attitude to support the Sri Lankan government. Asks the Core group countries, in particular United Kingdom and <i>Canada</i> to be a penholder of a second resolution under Agenda 4 to name a Special Rapporteur; to refer Sri Lanka to the ICC; and to give technical assistance to the Tamils who are victims of Genocide.</p>
<p>54. "Association of Women with University Education" Social Organization</p>	<p>Affirmed the importance of the Council to establish a monitoring mission to ensure that the rights and security of the Indigenous <i>Armenian people</i> of <i>Nagorno-Karabakh</i> are upheld and to stop the ethnic cleansing. Reported on the human rights and security situations faced by the Armenians.</p>
<p>55. Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture</p>	<p>Focused on the complexities and dangers that threaten media organizations in areas where crises and wars are worsening, including <i>Yemen</i> and <i>Palestine</i>.</p>
<p>56. Global Welfare Association</p>	<p>The threat posed to the existence of the Indian Constitution and Constitutional Democracy from within <i>India</i>. Calls on the Council to take immediate cognizance of this situation.</p>
<p>57. Medical Support Association for Underprivileged Iranian Patients</p>	<p>Expressed concerns over the continued de-risking policies of banks and financial actors that violate human rights, hinder the flow of humanitarian items to sanctioned countries, fringe the rights of free access to medicine and medical equipment. Calls on the UN SG to initiate an HRC mechanism to encourage all banks and financial institutions to comply with their international obligations.</p>

58. Organization for Defending Victims of Violence	Reporting on the current situation in Yemen , calls on the members of the HRC to work to prevent the looting of the wealth of the Yemeni people, which is a war crime and genocide and a clear violation of international laws.
59. Asociacion HazteOir.org	In Nicaragua , opponents, religious leaders, journalists and NGOs have been harassed and persecuted.
60. Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work	The Government of Bangladesh is responsible for multiple human rights violations, including enforced disappearances, arbitrary arrest and detention, and torture.
61. American Association of Jurists	Expressed concern about the situation of civil and political rights in Brazil , as well as the human rights situation in El Salvador .
62. Platform for Youth Integration and Volunteerism	Sexual violence committed by the Indian armed forces under the Armed Forces Special Powers Act of 1958 in Assam . Urges the Council to ask the Indian government to respect the international laws applicable to the rights and protection of women, and to repeal the AFSPA from Assam.
63. Right Livelihood Award Foundation	Expressed concern about the human rights situation in the Russian Federation , where the authorities have been weaponizing their criminal code against anyone exercising their fundamental rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association.
64. World Muslim Congress	Drew the Council's attention to worsening human rights situation in Indian Illegally occupied Jammu and Kashmir . Urges the Council to establish a commission of inquiry to investigate human rights violations.
65. International Service for Human Rights	Denounced the serious human rights violations against African citizens/women on the southern borders of Spain , in particular in Ceuta and Melilla . Demands the HRC to immediate cease systematic and indiscriminate violence and human rights violations and the effects of climate change; and to establish the independent and immediate investigation, bringing responsible to trial with guarantees of non-repetition and reparations to the families of victims and survivors.
66. International Union of Socialist Youth	Degradation of human rights situation in Western Sahara, Palestine, Ukraine, Eswatini, Tibet, Armenia, Nicaragua, and Afghanistan , including human rights violations of political activists, youth and women.
67. Promotion du Développement Economique et Social - PDES	Expressed concern about the situation of human rights violations in Algeria , including limitations to the freedom of assembly, freedom of expression and freedom of association.
68. CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation	Alarming human rights situations in Sri Lanka, Guatemala, Serbia, Zimbabwe, Guinea and the Russia Federation . Urges the Council to adopt a strong resolution addressing such situations.
69. Meezaan Center for Human Rights	Strongly urges all states to give real, practical, and effective support to the mechanisms as necessary to increase accountability for serious crimes and achieve justice for victims around the world.
70. International Action for Peace and Sustainable Development	Increasing Indian repression of human rights in the Indian Occupied Kashmir territory.
71. Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul	Expressed concern about the human rights situation in Sri Lanka . Urges the HRC to refer Sri Lanka to the ICC and to appoint a country-specific Rapporteur.
72. iuventum e.V.	Stresses the importance of taking action in troubled situations. Regarding the role of education, in Myanmar , both basic and higher education are destroyed.
73. Association des étudiants tamouls de France	Concerned about the situation of enforced disappearances in Sri Lanka . Asks the Core group, especially UK and Canada , to write a resolution to name a Special Rapporteur for Sri Lanka; and to refer Sri Lanka to the ICC.
74. African Green Foundation International	Expresses concern about the human rights situation in Sri Lanka .

75. International Buddhist Relief Organisation	Focused on the mass massacre carried out by the LTTE in the <i>eastern region of Sri Lanka</i> , 23 years ago.
76. Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience	Ongoing backsliding of democracy and human rights in <i>Benin</i> since President Patrice Talon came to power in 2016. Political opponents have been victims of arbitrary arrest, fabricated charges and sham trial leading to heavy prison terms.
77. International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists	Expressed concern about the protection of <i>Ukrainian refugees</i> and IDPs. It is up to the international community to make sure that those who are fleeing from their homes will not be taken advantage of. This Council must protect the refugees and ensure that they will not become victims of sexual exploitation and abuse, or victims of human trafficking.
78. Alliance Defending Freedom (joint statement)	Deteriorating human rights situation in <i>Nicaragua</i> , including attacks on Catholic leaders and restrictions on freedom of education, religion, expression, assembly and association. Calls the Government to take necessary steps to end these violations; to release who are arbitrarily detained and to restore the respect of fundamental freedoms.
79. Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights	Expressed concern about the critical situation in <i>Tibet</i> . Joins the calls of survivors and human rights defenders for the establishment of an independent mechanism at the HRC to monitor the deeply disturbing policies the <i>Chinese government</i> is directing at <i>Uyghurs, Tibetans, Hongkongers</i> , and many others.
80. Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man (joint statement)	Rejects the persecution of children and vulnerable people by the <i>Israeli occupation in Palestine</i> .
81. British Humanist Association	Denial of liberty and freedom of religion or belief of the <i>President of the Nigerian Humanist Association</i> . Calls for his immediate release, a call supported by many other NGOs and governments.
82. Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnati Va Salamat Iranian	Expresses concern about the dire situation of human rights in <i>Yemen</i> . Requests the HRC to establish an independent and impartial international investigation committee to monitor and assess the human rights violations in Yemen.
83. International Support For Human Rights	In <i>Kashmir</i> , attacks on women by militants continue to be a forgotten issue. Social dynamics, threats and cases of assassinations of those suspected of collaboration with the government ensured that women did not report these cases.
84. Institute for NGO Research	Calls on international NGOs, the Office, and the Special Procedures to speak out against <i>Iranian</i> violations against women.
85. Africa Culture Internationale	Focused on the situation of Polisario Front and affirmed the efforts to carry out rapid and transparent investigations into the large number of murders committed by the <i>Algerian army forces</i> against unarmed <i>Saharawi</i> civilians.
86. Women's Human Rights International Association	Enforced disappearances of thousands of political prisoners in <i>Iran</i> which amount to crimes against humanity.
87. International Muslim Women's Union	Human rights violations, harassment, intimidation, attacks and reprisals faced by human rights defenders and journalists in the <i>Indian occupied Kashmir</i> .
88. Villages Unis (United Villages)	Focused on the recently recognized right of access to a healthy and sustainable environment and the situation in <i>Jammu and Kashmir</i> .
89. Rahbord Peimayesh Research & Educational Services Cooperative	Concerned over the structural obstacles impeding the realization of human rights by limiting the financial resources available to some States. Calls on the member States to encourage UN bodies to assess the negative effect of economic sanctions on realization of the right to development.
90. Elizka Relief Foundation	Human rights violations related to armed groups and militias in <i>DRC</i> . Recommends the Government to cooperate with the international mechanism and to ensure protection to the civilian population.
91. Maloca Internationale	Reported on the situation in <i>Mexico</i> , focusing on the risk of arrests and torture faced by the population.

92. Il Cenacolo	Notes with regret the persistence of torture as a practice directed by the Polisario Front against Sahrawi activists and its leaders and dissenting voices inside the Tindouf camps in Algeria . The international community must put an end to crimes, including torture.
93. European Centre for Law and Justice / Centre Europeen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme,	Since the Taliban regained control of Afghanistan , Christians and other religious minorities have been at extreme risk of persecution by the Taliban and ISIS. The international community must not allow a full-scale genocide to perpetuate.
94. Comité international pour le respect et l'application de la Charte africaine des droits de l'homme et des peuples (CIRAC)	Grave human rights violations in Azad Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan need urgent attention from the HRC. Despite several interventions and demands at session, the state of human rights in Pakistan and particularly in the beforementioned regions is continuously deteriorating. Urges the HRC to send a Fact Finding Mission to Pakistan and Azad Kashmir to investigate human rights violations and to protect life of peaceful political and human rights activists.
95. PRAHAR	Grave human rights violations faced by the Chittagong Hill Tracts people in Bangladesh . Due to the non-implementation of the CHT Peace Accord and violation of the provisions by the government and state forces, the existence of the Indigenous Peoples from the region is extremely threatened. The Council must take immediate cognizance of the grave situation in the region and to appeal to the Bangladesh Government to fully implement the peace accord.
96. The Institute for Protection of Women's Rights (IPWR)	Condemned the violence and the mass expulsion of refugees as well as the violation of human against the Rohingya Muslims and other ethnic and religious minorities in Myanmar .
97. Solidarité Suisse-Guinée,	Crimes and violations by the Houthi militia in Taiz Governorate since the coup in Yemen . Calls on the HRC and the international community to take a firm stance to end the situation of impunity.
98. Association d'Entraide Médicale Guinée	Situation of human and material damage caused by mines planted by the Houthi militia in Yemen . The use of landmines or water causes serious harm to civilians and civilian objects, in violation of IHRL and IHL. The perpetrators of this crime must be brought to justice and hundreds of lives saved.
99. Zéro Pauvre Afrique	Crimes and violations of the Houthi militia following the coup in Yemen . Calls on the HRC and international organizations to pressure Houthi militias to stop violations against civilians.
100. Synergie Féminine pour la Paix et le Développement Durable	The Council must press for respect for IHL and to assist those affected by the internal displacement movement, reported the deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Marib governorate .
101. International Yazidis Foundation for the Prevention of Genocide	Critical situation of Yazidi displaced people living in caps in Kurdistan and Iraq . This is resulting from crimes perpetrated by DAESH in Iraq against religious communities.
102. Community Human Rights and Advocacy Centre (CHRAC)	The Council must take seriously the imminent danger of settler colonialism to force demographic change in Indian Occupied Kashmir .
103. Al-Hakim Foundation	Iraq is one of the countries subjected to terrorism and violent extremism and abuse of all fundamental freedoms and human rights through the recruitment of children and the sale of women, forced displacement and destruction of social and cultural heritage and violation of rights of minorities. There have been changes that aim to return the displaced and rebuild the infrastructure, which requires the international community's support.

104. Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordinating Committee	Enforced disappearances is a grave form of human rights violation. The situation in Northeast India requires the attention of this Council which must request the Indian government to investigate all cases of enforced disappearances in Northeast India, and to ensure that perpetrators are brought to justice.
105. Association pour l'Intégration et le Développement Durable au Burundi	The Council must communicate with the Government of India to withdraw the Indian Army who occupied the nine villages of Urkhul and Kamjong Districts of Manipur . Armed Forces have occupied public spaces such as playgrounds, schools and children's homes and community halls restricting the lives and freedom of the villagers. Strongly condemns the misuse of power.
106. World Barua Organization (WBO)	Illegal arrests of youth in Assam . Urges the Council to request the Indian government to stop this illegal action against youth of Assam and release those arrested immediately by police and other law enforcement agencies.
107. Reprieve	Human rights in Saudi Arabia are witnessing an unprecedented deterioration. Saudi Arabia continues to violate international law in its implementation and issuance of death sentences after unfair trials. The international community must take clear action against these violations so that human rights are always a priority.
108. Commission africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'homme	In Jammu and Kashmir , the Indian authorities have weaponized the legal system to silence human rights defenders and curtail free speech. Urges the Council to intervene and take concrete measures to address this grave situation.

Rights of Reply

- **India** (in reply to the statement made by **Pakistan**)
- **Türkiye** (in reply against baseless allegations on **Türkiye**)
- **Belarus** (in reply to the statement made by **Lithuania, Estonia** and other states)
- **DPRK** (in reply to the statement made by the **United States, Germany, Denmark** and **Japan**)
- **Russian Federation** (in reply to the statement made by **EU** and the **U.S**)
- **Japan** (in reply to the statement made by **DPRK**)
- **Armenia** (in reply to the statement made by **Azerbaijan**)
- **Azerbaijan** (in reply to the statement made by **Armenia**)
- **China** (in reply to the statement made by **U.S., UK, Canada, Australia, EU** and some NGOs)
- **Venezuela** (in reply to the statement made by certain delegations)
- **Lithuania** (in reply to the statement made by **Russian Federation**)
- **Iran** (in reply to the statement made by some delegations and NGOs)
- **Sierra Leone** (in reply to the statement made by **Norway**)
- **Cuba** (in reply to the statement made by **U.S.**)
- **Iraq** (in reply to issue of enforced disappearances)
- **Ethiopia** (in reply to the statement made by the **EU** and similar statements)
- **Benin** (in reply to the statement made by an NGO)
- **Pakistan** (in reply to the statement made by **India**)
- **Republic of Korea** (in reply to the statement made by the **DPRK**)
- **Armenia** (second reply, to the statement made by **Azerbaijan**)
- **DPRK** (second reply, to the statement made by delegations against the **DPRK**)

- **Japan** (*second reply, to the statement made by DPRK*)
- **Republic of Korea** (*second reply, to the statement made by DPRK*)