

## HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL – 52nd SESSION

### **Item 4<sup>1</sup>: General debate**

(22 - 23 March 2023)

#### Contents

Member States: Joint Statements .....	2
Statements made by Member States .....	2
Statements made by the Observers .....	5
Right to reply.....	9
List of NGOs that took the floor.....	9

**This is a Summary Records report of the General Debate under Item 4** that took place between 22 - 23 March 2022 at the 52nd 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 the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK)**. Please refer to the **recordings of the General Debates on the UN WebTV** for full statements:

- [Part 1](#) (22 March 2023)
- [Part 2](#) (23 March 2023)

#### **Main Points Raised (thematic issues, country and/or territorial concerns)**

<sup>1</sup> Human rights situations that require the Council’s attention.

Member States: Joint Statements	
<b>Qatar</b> (on behalf of a group of Arab States)	Condemns all violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Underscores the importance of upholding human rights. It concerns polarization and politicization within the Council. The HRC should respect principles of impartiality and objectivity and should refrain from double standards and any selectivity.
<b>Sweden</b> (on behalf of the European Union <sup>2</sup> )	It condemns in the strongest possible terms <b>Russia's</b> full-scale invasion of Ukraine. The EU is deeply concerned about the deteriorating human rights situation in <b>Belarus</b> . The EU is deeply concerned about the continued and systemic violations of human rights by the Taliban in <b>Afghanistan</b> , especially of the rights of women and girls. The human rights situations in <b>China, Hon Kong, Myanmar, Iran, Mali, Türkiye, Nicaragua, and Haiti</b> are alarming.
<b>Azerbaijan</b> (on behalf of Non-Align Movement)	Calls on the Council to give particular attention to topics, such as <b>poverty, marginalization, underdevelopment, climate change, digital divide, human dignity, instability, forced occupation, illegal settlement, damage to the cultural heritage</b> of countries in a situation of armed conflict, and those affected by terrorist attacks. States have the primary responsibility to promote durable solutions for IDPs in the situation of armed conflict and natural disasters, including voluntary return in safety and dignity as well as respect, protection, and restoration of human rights.
<b>Pakistan</b> (on behalf of OIC)	This Council has established around 37 investigative mechanisms, out of which around 15 are on situations in Africa and nearly 17 in Asia. In many such situations, the stated goal of improving the human rights landscape remains largely elusive, due to the application of political preferences. In cases primarily where states cooperate, these mechanisms tend to become the Boa constrictor. It expresses concern over the rise in anti-Muslim hatred, discrimination, and violence, even at times under State-patronage.
<b>Venezuela</b> (on behalf of Like-Minded Countries)	Condemns human rights and fundamental freedoms violations in any part of the world. Rejects the country-specific resolutions politically motivated, expressing concerns about this discriminatory practice. This practice violates the principles of universality, impartiality, objectivity and non-selectivity, non-politicization. Expresses concerns about the naming-shaming practice with the purpose to interfere in the domestic affairs of States. This violates the Universal Principles of the UN Charter.
<b>Cote d'Ivoire</b> (on behalf of African Group)	Continues to strengthen <b>human rights and fundamental freedoms</b> , along with UN Declarations and Programs of Action. Considering the current global challenges, it affirms the importance of defending <b>multilateralism that supports dialogue, cooperation, and trust</b> , within the HRC.
Statements made by Member States	
<b>1. United States of America</b>	It condemns violations and abuses of human rights, war crimes, and crimes against humanity committed by Russian forces and officials in Ukraine. It expresses deep concern about the ongoing genocide and crimes against humanity in <b>Xinjiang</b> . It calls on the <b>Iranian</b> regime to cease its politically motivated detentions, just death sentences, and abuses against those arrested in connection to protests. Condemns the Taliban regime in <b>Afghanistan that systematically</b>

<sup>2</sup> North Macedonia, Montenegro, and Liechtenstein, members of the European Economic Area align themselves with the statement.

	<b>targets</b> women and girls. 12 years of Syrian violent repression of peaceful protests, the U.S. calls for accountability and justice for the people.
<b>2. China</b>	Appreciates the support of countries on China's issues. <b>EU, U.S.</b> , and others should adopt concrete measures to address racism, drug-related violence, forced labor, sexual violence exploitation, and other grave human rights violation, as well as to stop violation of the rights of minority groups, including Muslims, women, and children, refugees, immigrants, African, African Descents, indigenous people. Affirms that the <b>Japanese's</b> decision to realize nuclear-contaminated water into the sea will jeopardize the environment and the right to life of people across the world. Urges the country to fulfill obligations and to deal with the nuclear-contaminated water in an open, transparent, scientific, and safe manner.
<b>3. Finland</b>	It condemns Russia's war of aggression against <b>Ukraine</b> , as well as the deportation and forced transfer of children. Remains deeply concerned about the repeated human rights violations and abuses as well as the cycle of violence and loss of human life, including of children and women, in the <b>occupied Palestinian territory and Israel</b> . Evidence-based reports on human rights situations in <b>China, including in Xinjiang, Tibet, and Hong Kong</b> , are concerning. <b>Afghans and Iranian</b> women and girls are facing a human rights crisis.
<b>4. Lithuania</b>	<b>Condemns Russia's unprovoked and illegal war of aggression against Ukraine</b> . Strongly condemns arbitrary detentions, sham trials, and the use of the death penalty in <b>Belarus</b> . The human rights situation in <b>China remains</b> disturbing, especially in <b>Xinjiang, Hong Kong, and Tibet</b> . Human rights situation in <b>Afghanistan</b> , especially for women and girls is alarming.
<b>5. Germany</b>	Condemns <b>Russia's</b> aggression to Ukraine and calls for investigations. Calls <b>Iran</b> . Condemns the violation of human rights in <b>Afghanistan</b> by the Taliban regime. The situation in <b>China</b> is alarming. <b>North Korea, Egypt, Venezuela, Belarus, Nicaragua, and South Sudan situation of human rights violations</b> .
<b>6. Belgium</b>	Reiterates its deep concerns about human rights violations in <b>China</b> , strongly condemns the arbitrary detentions as well as the inhuman and degrading conditions of detention practiced in <b>Iran</b> , and condemns in the strongest terms <b>Russia's</b> war of aggression against Ukraine. In <b>Nicaragua</b> , Belgium is particularly concerned by the intensification of the systematic and generalized repression of all forms of dissent.
<b>7. Luxembourg</b>	It condemns in the strongest terms the program of abduction, deportation, and forced adoption of Ukrainian children to Russian territory. It is deeply concerned by the shrinking civil space, as well as the increase in repression and intimidation against human rights defenders in <b>Belarus</b> . It is deeply concerned about allegations of torture and ill-treatment suffered in detention in Iran. The situation of women and girls in <b>Afghanistan</b> , and the right to education for children in <b>DRC, Mali, and Myanmar</b> are deep concerns.
<b>8. Czech Republic</b>	It condemns in the strongest terms Russia's unprovoked and unjustified war of aggression against <b>Ukraine</b> , reiterating a call for accountability for all human rights violations. It remains deeply concerned about the systematic human rights violations in <b>Belarus</b> . The human rights situation in <b>China, Hon Kong, Venezuela, and Cuba</b> remains worrying.
<b>9. France</b>	Condemns <b>Russia's</b> war aggression to Ukraine, as well as the violations of international human rights and humanitarian laws. Expresses concern over the violation of women's and girls' rights in <b>Afghanistan and Iran</b> .



<p><b>10. Costa Rica</b></p>	<p>Concerns the increase in reports of systematic violation of human rights, complaints about possible war crimes and crimes against humanity, genocide, and forced deportations, among others, in the world. States have the primary responsibility to protect civilian populations from crimes of International Law. It welcomes peace agreements in the <b>Tigray region</b>. It expresses alarm at the continued deterioration of the human rights situation in <b>Belarus</b>.</p>
<p><b>11. India</b></p>	<p>It strongly believes that the Council needs to function in a cooperative, objective, non-confrontational, and non-politicized manner. The enjoyment of human rights by people globally has faced challenges such as terrorism and violent extremism, climate change, and a lack of sustainable development.</p>
<p><b>12. Georgia</b></p>	<p>Expresses grave concern over the situations in <b>Venezuela, Nicaragua and Syria</b>, where people continue to face a violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Condemns <b>Russia's</b> unjustified and unprovoked military aggression against Ukraine. Remains alarmed over the COI's findings report of war crimes, attacks on civilians, unlawful killings, torture, rape, and deportation of children in <b>Ukraine</b>. Draws attention to the current <b>human rights violations perpetrated by Russia within Georgia's occupied territory</b>.</p>
<p><b>13. Algeria</b></p>	<p>Human rights issues should be addressed in the global context through a constructive, non-confrontational, non-politicized, non-selective, and dialogue-based approach. Human rights issues should be addressed in a fair, equal and objective manner, taking into account respect for national sovereignty, territorial integrity, neutrality, non-selectivity and transparency as guiding principles.</p>
<p><b>14. Bolivia (Plurinational State of)</b></p>	<p>Is not in favor of the country-specific mandate when the consent of the country concerned is not secure. The <b>Council</b> should be a multilateral forum, where States can cooperate and promote human rights through constructive dialogue and consent. No politicization, double standards, and selectivity.</p>
<p><b>15. Cuba</b></p>	<p>Deeply concerned about the human rights situation in the <b>U.S</b>. The notion of human dignity is frequently violated. Without human dignity, there are no human rights. Also alarming about the increase in migrant child labor in the <b>U.S</b>. The U.S. has not ratified the Right to Child Convention yet. <b>The U.S. should put an end to the blockade posed against Cuba</b>. This is a blatant violation of the human rights of the Cuban people. Is alarming Roma's situation in <b>the Czech Republic</b>. <b>The Council should have more constructive dialogues and fewer confrontations</b>.</p>
<p><b>16. Pakistan</b></p>	<p>Underdevelopment, climate change, food and energy security, and public health emergencies are often sidestepped in a rush to address situations of political nature. The fact remains that social and economic factors and political situations are deeply interlinked. It also affirms that the illegal project to colonize the UN-recognized disputed territory of IIOJ&amp;K and to enforce demographic apartheid is founded on the brutal disregard for the human dignity of the occupied Kashmiris. Denial of rights to Kashmiris is absolute, consistent across the full spectrum of indivisible rights and violative of every human rights instrument</p>
<p><b>17. Viet Nam</b></p>	<p>Has a strong tradition and consistent legal framework and policy to promote and protect the human rights and freedoms of every individual. Its policy on human rights is guided by the steadfast commitment to sustainable and inclusive development that puts the people at the center. Emphasizes the principles of universality, impartiality, objectivity, non-selectivity and the elimination of double standards and politicization in promoting and protecting human rights for all.</p>

<p><b>18. Ukraine</b></p>	<p>Expresses concerns about the dire human rights situations in the <b>DPRK, Syria, Nicaragua, Myanmar, Iran, and Belarus</b>. Since the Russian invasion of Ukraine, fundamental freedoms and rights, and civil society activities have been restricted and suppressed. There is no impunity for the perpetrators of any war crimes, crimes against humanity and other atrocity crimes. All those responsible, including commanders, perpetrators, and accomplices should stand trial according to international law.</p>
<p><b>19. United Kingdom and The North Ireland</b></p>	<p>Condemns <b>Russia's</b> aggression to Ukraine and the dire situation of children's rights. Children's rights violated in <b>Tibet</b>. The ongoing detentions of human rights defenders and reports of worsening prison conditions in <b>Egypt</b> are concerning.</p>
<p>Statements made by the Observers</p>	
<p><b>1. Norway</b></p>	<p>Condemns <b>Russia's</b> illegal aggression, which causes massive destruction and suffering in Ukraine, including the deportation of children. Taliban's brutal repression of <b>Afghan</b> women and girls and sustained abuse of their human rights must end. It is concerned about the human rights situation in <b>Xinjiang</b> and the severe restrictions on civic space in Hong Kong. It calls on <b>Iran, Saudi Arabia, and Burundi</b> to fulfill their citizens' rights to freedom of expression and assembly. It urges <b>Turkmenistan and Tajikistan</b> to release all persons imprisoned.</p>
<p><b>2. Israel</b></p>	<p>Deeply concerned about the domestic situation of human rights in <b>Iran</b>, including women's and minority rights. Iran's efforts to export human rights abuses worldwide are concerning. The Council, to solve the domestic situation in Iran, should take urgent actions against Iran's human rights abuses abroad.</p>
<p><b>3. Netherlands</b></p>	<p>It is concerned about the worsening human rights violations in <b>Afghanistan</b>, especially for women and girls; it urges <b>China</b> to end human rights violations in Xinjiang; remains concerned over the human rights situation in <b>Iran</b>; considers the forcible transfer of the <b>Ukrainian</b> children to the Russian occupied territory as matters of concern; and lastly, remains concerned over the forced closing of NGOs and the crackdown of media freedom in Russia.</p>
<p><b>5. Russia Federation</b></p>	<p>It draws the attention of the Council to the gross violations of human rights and international humanitarian law by the armed formations of <b>Ukraine</b>. In Ukraine, repression is intensifying against anyone who disagrees with the actions of the authorities.</p>
<p><b>6. Ireland</b></p>	<p>Highlights its deep concerns about the situations in <b>Iran, Ukraine, DRPK, Syria, Ethiopia, and Belarus</b>. Condemns the illegal and unjustified Russian invasion of Ukraine. In <b>Afghanistan</b>, it is concerned about the erosion of the rights of women and girls, LGBTI and other minorities. Remains concerned over the restriction of the civic space in <b>China</b> and the treatment of minorities. Affirms the need for accountability <b>for violations of international humanitarian and human rights laws for the people of Yemen</b>.</p>
<p><b>7. Estonia</b></p>	<p>It expresses our concerns regarding the most serious human rights situations in <b>Myanmar, DPRK, Syria and Ethiopia</b>. <b>Russia's</b> war of aggression against Ukraine has resulted in widespread terror and intolerable suffering. In <b>Belarus</b>, innocent people are harassed, silenced, and sentenced to prison. It remains concerned over the women and girls' rights violations in <b>Afghanistan and Iran</b>.</p>
<p><b>8. Republic of Korea</b></p>	<p>It remains deeply concerned that continued hostilities, combined with the tragic consequences of last month's earthquake in <b>Syria</b>. The deteriorating human rights situation in <b>Venezuela</b> is also of serious concern. It welcomes the</p>

	OHCHR's report on promoting accountability in the <b>DPRK</b> , which concludes that serious human rights violations continue to be committed in the country.
<b>9 Cyprus</b>	Focuses on the need for a human rights-based approach to addressing the adverse effects of climate change, including in disaster risk reduction and national disaster management. <b>Yemen</b> remains the worst humanitarian crisis in the world, compounded by the global food crisis which has been exacerbated by Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine. The deterioration and erosion of human rights and the rule of law in <b>Iran and Türkiye</b> are concerned.
<b>10 Japan</b>	It is concerned about the continuing serious human rights and humanitarian situations in many parts of the world, including <b>Ukraine, Myanmar, China, and North Korea</b> .
<b>11 Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)</b>	Rejects that some Powers persist in turning this Council into a scenario of confrontation against developing countries, making a politicized use of human rights in favor of their meddling agendas. Denounces the fierce attack against our country unleashed by the elites that govern the United States, in complicity with the Europeans and their few regional allies. Affirms that relations between States must be based on the universal principles of respect for sovereignty, the free self-determination of peoples; and non-interference in the internal affairs of States, enshrined in the UN Charter.
<b>12 Switzerland</b>	It is concerned about the deterioration of the human rights situation in <b>Russia</b> , the recent convictions of journalists, as well as the harassment of human rights organizations and political opponents. Urges <b>China</b> to put an end to human rights violations in Xinjiang and Tibet. Calls <b>Mali</b> authorities to respect the right to freedom of expression. Is concerned about the lifting of the moratorium on the use of the death penalty for drug-related offenses in <b>Saudi Arabia</b> .
<b>13 Canada</b>	Deeply concerned about human rights violations worldwide: <b>Russia's</b> unjustified, illegal, full-scale invasion of Ukraine; crackdown of media, and political prisoners in <b>Belarus</b> ; crimes perpetrated by Assad in <b>Syria</b> . <b>Remains committed to seeking accountability and justice for violations of human rights.</b>
<b>14 Armenia</b>	Focuses on the dire human rights situation created in our region by the actions of <b>Azerbaijan</b> . These grave human rights violations should come to an end. The UN fact-finding mission on the ground could serve as an important prevention mechanism.
<b>15 Austria</b>	Deeply concerned about the human rights situation in <b>Russia</b> , including the restrictive legislation and the systematic repression against civil society and human rights defenders. Calls for the immediate release of political prisoners. Concerns about the situation in <b>Hong Kong</b> . The dire situation of women and girls in <b>Iran and Afghanistan</b> has drastically worsened. They should be able to participate freely in all aspects of public and private life.
<b>16 Spain</b>	Calls for accountability for the continued and very serious violation of international humanitarian law and human rights in the illegal and unjustified aggression by Russia against <b>Ukraine</b> . Notes with concern the deterioration of human rights and fundamental freedoms in <b>Iran</b> . Notes also that women and girls are suffering unacceptable discrimination in <b>Afghanistan</b> .
<b>17 Democratic People's Republic of Korea</b>	The HRC should focus on the human rights situation of <b>the U.S. and Western countries</b> . <b>Japan</b> continues to refuse reparations, apologies, and compensations for its past.
<b>18 South Sudan</b>	It promotes its <b>improvement and progress</b> in respect and advancement of human rights, rejecting the mandate of the Commission of human rights in South Sudan created in 2016 under item 4.



19 Iceland	Condemns <b>Russia's</b> unprovoked and unjustified war against Ukraine. It also condemns <b>Belarus'</b> involvement in Russia's aggression against Ukraine and deplores the widespread and gross human rights violations perpetrated in Belarus. It is alarmed by the handing down of sentences for the peaceful expression of opinion and a surge in executions for offenses that do not meet the threshold of the most serious crimes in <b>Saudi Arabia</b> . In <b>China</b> , it remains alarmed by the human rights situation in Xinjiang.
20 Sweden	Condemns in the strongest possible terms <b>Russia's</b> continued aggression against Ukraine. The systematic disregard for human rights in <b>Afghanistan</b> especially for women and girls is deeply concerning. Human rights in <b>China</b> remain very serious, including in Hongkong, Tibet, and Xinjiang. In Iran, the situation for women, human rights defenders, and persons belonging to ethnic and religious minorities is deeply worrying.
21 Malta	Remains seriously concerned about the deterioration of human rights situations in various countries, including <b>Iran, Ukraine, Belarus, and Syria</b> . Urges the countries to cooperate with the HRC mechanism bodies.
22 Afghanistan	Expresses the difficulties for women and girls to have access to <b>schools</b> . Taliban continues to discriminate against girls. This Council is the only hope that the Afghani population has. Asks for a dedicated <b>monitoring mechanism</b> to collect, analyze and preserve grave violations of human rights and abuses of humanitarian law.
23 Australia	Affirms that there is clear evidence that confirms that <b>Russia</b> is committing war crimes and human rights violations in Ukraine: it must be held to account. Concerns over domestic human rights violations, including freedoms of expression and association. In <b>Iran</b> , violations of women's and girls' rights and minority rights are concerned. Urging the country to cooperate with the UN accountability mechanism, stresses the widespread violations perpetrated by the DPRK. Expresses concern about the human rights violations in <b>Myanmar, Xinjiang, and Tibet</b> .
24 Belarus	Draws attention to the glaring <b>imbalances</b> in the work of the HRC. Country resolutions and mechanisms are increasingly being used to put pressure on individual countries for political reasons while ignoring problems in supposedly prosperous Western states. Belarus categorically opposes the manipulation of human rights for political purposes based on false information.
25 Denmark	Condemns in the strongest possible terms <b>Russia's</b> full-scale invasion of Ukraine. The situation in <b>China</b> remains very concerning. It is deeply concerned by the gross and systematic human rights violations in the <b>DPRK</b> . We strongly condemn the disproportionate use of force against peaceful protesters, leading to the loss of hundreds of lives, mass arrests as well as executions in <b>Iran</b> . Calls on Iran to immediately release all arbitrarily detained persons. It condemns the continued use of the death penalty and torture in <b>Saudi Arabia</b> .
26 Azerbaijan	Affirms the human rights violations committed by <b>Armenia</b> . Armenia refuses to provide information on the location of mass graves and persons missing in the Azerbaijan territory. <b>Normalization of relations</b> between Armenia and Azerbaijan can only be possible based on mutual respect sovereign territorial integrity and non-interference in internal affairs.
27 Nicaragua	Regrets the desire to <b>interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign countries</b> by some members of the HRC that violate the Charter of the United Nations and therefore International Law. It also deplores that this Council, under Item 4, <b>politicizes and attacks specific countries</b> , with lies and vulgar fallacies, which only reflect the perverse intentions of

	undermining sovereignty. It repudiates harassment of the integrity of <b>China, Venezuela, Iran, Belarus, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Syria, and Russia</b> that serve to justify the rude and inhuman wrongly called sanctions.
<b>28 Islamic Republic of Iran</b>	<b>Unilateral coercive measures</b> are both unlawful and inhumane, systematically, and flagrantly violating the fundamental human rights of targeted populations. The United States and some European countries must be held accountable for perpetrating this atrocity. Such states have no moral high ground to advocate for the human rights of Iranians while depriving the same people of their basic rights to health, education, and life.
<b>29 Ghana</b>	The HRC is a key guardian for the promotion and observance of universal human rights for all. It must prevent human rights violations and ensure accountability whenever they occur. Ghana strongly believes that the Council needs to function in a <b>cooperative, non-confrontational, non-politicized, and objective manner</b> .
<b>30 Egypt</b>	The <b>Council</b> is facing a real problem that must be seriously dealt with before it is too late due to the practices that have led to polarization within it and turned it into a forum for bickering, which deviates the Council from the lofty goal for which it was established, instead of embodying the international cooperation required to promote and protect human rights.
<b>31 Burundi</b>	<b>Eritrea</b> should promote and protect human rights. The <b>Council</b> should refrain to interfere in the internal affairs of the countries. Reiterates the non-politicization position of the Council.
<b>32 Cambodia</b>	Supports an even-handed approach of the Council with <b>non-selectivity, non-politicization, non-confrontation, and no double standards</b> to foster genuine dialogue and cooperation. Peace and security are sines qua none of the enjoyment of all human rights.
<b>33 Saudi Arabia</b>	Reaffirms that the <b>Council</b> should respect the principle of universality, non-selectivity, and of non-politicization. During the human rights reviews is important to show that all rights are treated equally, without prioritizing certain rights. Countries should participate during the Council effectively and actively and in the spirit of collaboration, without discrimination and racism. <b>Hate speech is often</b> ignored by the Council, based on ethnicity occurred in Denmark.
<b>34 Syrian Arab Republic</b>	Affirms that some countries are unwilling to abide by the political agendas that they implement through this item. It opposes any politically motivated accusations against <b>China</b> , supporting its efforts to promote the human rights of its people by its national circumstances. <b>U.S. and Canada</b> with the importance of stopping its attempts to divert attention from the reality of its continuous barbaric acts that hurt human consciences against Syria, in particular supporting terrorism.
<b>35 Indonesia</b>	Affirms that the debate under Agenda Item 4 has increasingly become an arena for naming and shaming certain countries with minimal efforts to exhaust constructive approaches. Without intending to disregard the deteriorating human rights situations in some parts of the world, Indonesia urges the Council once again not to cherry-pick. In many countries, tailored-made national plans and policy reforms are often present, but the implementation requires attention and assistance from others.
<b>36 Türkiye</b>	Meaningful progress is yet to be achieved within the EU to address its deeply rooted <b>racism, xenophobia, Islamophobia, and anti-Semitism</b> problem. Also continues the violations of the rights of the most vulnerable such as



**migrants and refugees**, including their right to life. It calls upon the EU to effectively implement its obligations under international law.

### Right to reply

- **Cuba** (in reply to the statement made by **the Czech Republic and the U.S**)
- **Venezuela** (in reply to the statement made by the **EU, Republic of Korea**)
- **India** (in reply to the statement made by **Pakistan**)
- **Japan** (in reply to the statement made by **China**)
- **Bahrain** (in reply to the statement made by **Denmark**)
- **Armenia** (in reply to the statement made by **Azerbaijan**)
- **Nicaragua** (in reply to the statement made by **the EU, Germany, Georgia, and Belgium**)
- **Russia Federation** (in reply to the statement made by **a number of Countries**)
- **Azerbaijan** (in reply to the statement made by **Armenia**)
- **China** (in reply to the statement made by **U.S, EU, Japan, UK, Germany, Australia, France, and some other NGOs**)
- **The Republic of Korea** (in reply to the statement made by **DPRK**)
- **Cambodia** (in reply to the statement made by **Finland**)
- **DRPK** (in reply to the statement made by **the U.S.**)
- **U.S.** (in reply to the statement made by **China**)
- **The Islamic Republic of Iran** (in reply to the statement made by **Countries**)
- **Pakistan** (in reply to the statement made by **India**)
- **Tunisia** (in reply to the statement made by **a number of NGOs**)
- **Armenia** (in reply to the statement made by **Azerbaijan**)
- **Japan** (in reply to the statement made by **Chiana, DPRK**)
- **The Republic of Korea** (in reply to the statement made by **DPRK**)
- **China** (in reply to the statement made by **Japan**)
- **DPRK** (in reply to the statement made by the **Republic of Korea and Japan**)

### List of NGOs that took the floor

*Federation for Women and Family Planning, Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy, Cairo Institute for Human Rights, United Villages, Organization on Elimination of Poverty, International Humanitarian Society for Development Without Borders, CIRAC, Conselho Indigenista Missionário CIMI, Humanists International, International Federation for the Protection of the Rights of Ethnic, Religious, Linguistic & Other Minorities, Peace Brigades International, The*

*Christian Religions Worldwide, Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches, Centre Zagros pour les Droits de l'Homme, Institute for Human Rights, CIVICUS, RFTC, Physician for Human Rights, Society for Threatened Peoples, Integrated Group Empowerment, Arab European forum for Dialogue and Human Rights, Presse embleme campagne, Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy, Integrated Youth Empowerment - Common Initiative Group (I.Y.E. – C.I.G.), TUMUKU Development and Cultural Union (TACUDU), CETIM, International Transform for Human Rights, Baha'i International Community, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, World Evangelica Alliance, Human Right Watch, International Education Development, Medical Support Association for Underprivileged Iranian Patients, Franciscans International, Iranian Elite Research Center, Lidskoprávní organizace Práva a svobody občanů Turkmenistánu z.s., Beijing NGO Association for International Exchanges, Centre Europe - tiers monde, Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnati Va Salamat Iranian, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Citoyens en action pour la démocratie et le développement, Youth Parliament for SDG, Rahbord Peimayesh Research & Educational Services Cooperative, International-Lawyers.org, Edmund Rice International, Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc, Charitable Institute for Protecting Social Victims, The, AL SALAM Foundation, Network of Women's NGO in the Islamic Republic of Iran, Union of Northwest Human Rights Organisation, Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health, China Society for Human Rights Studies, Association pour l'Integration et le Developpement Durable au Burundi, VIVAT International, Amnesty International, Platform for Youth Integration and Voluntarism, Association pour la défense des droits de l'homme et des revendications démocratiques/culturelles du peuple Azerbaïdjanais-Iran - « ARC », Ingenious People of Africa Coordinating Committee, Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement, Human is Right, China Ethnic Minorities Association for External Exchanges, CAP Liberté de Conscience, European Centre for Law and Justice, International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists: IJL, AL HAQ, Law in the Service of Man, Women's Human Rights International Association, Ingénieurs du Monde, Institute for Protection Women's Rights, Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee, China NGO Network for International Exchanges, B`Nai B`rith International, Right Livelihood Award Foundation, World Barua Organization (WBO), Alliance Defending Freedom, World Evangelical Alliance, Stichting Global Human Rights Defence, Iraqi Development Organization, African Culture and Racial, United Nations Watch, Asociacion Hazteoir, Association International pour l'égalité de la Famme, Africa Culture Internationale, International Service for Human Rights, Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations, American Association of Jewish, Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights, Iran Autism Association, World Muslim Congress, ICJ, Maloka Internationale, Action pour la promotion du développement economic et social, Youth and Technology and Art Network, Association Culturelle des Tamouls en France, International Muslim Women Union, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, Tamil Uzhagam, Les Caribous Libérés, Association Thendral, Association pour les droits de l'homme et le Développement Durable, Centre for Gender, Justice and Women Empowerment, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Cuban United Nations Association, Iran Thalassaemia Society, Chunhui Children's Foundation, OCAPROCE Internationale, kham rehabilitation center for victims of torture, Association Maona for Human Rights and Migration, Institute for Reporting Freedom and Safety, Human Rights Now, Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience, Jeunesse Etudiante Tamoule, Iran Recommendation Centre, International Care Support Association, Reprieve, Commission africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples, Bahrain Jewish Society, Promotion du Développement Economique et Social – PDES, Public Organization "Public Advocacy".*