

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL – 53rd SESSION

Item 2: Interactive dialogue on the annual report of the High Commissioner

19-21 June 2022



Photo: Presentation of the report by Volker Türk, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights

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Presentation of the report¹ by the High Commissioner

Presenting his annual report, the **UN High Commissioner, Volker Türk**, stressed that this year marks 75 years after the adoption of the Universal Declaration, and 30 years after the Vienna Declaration – with conflicts flaring, the Sustainable Development Agenda dangerously off-track, and environmental harm threatening humanity. This the reason why before the Council, he focused on cooperation between Member States and the ecosystem of international human rights bodies – a lifeline, which is strong because it is made of many cords bound together, like a sailor’s rope. International cooperation is crucial so that we can advance human rights. He began referring to ninety-five² States or territories that accommodate human rights field presences. In particular, he reported **Colombia** where the work of the Office has contributed considerably to the cause of peace, as well as to greater protection of the civic space, accountability for crimes committed during the armed conflict, and a victim-centered approach to transitional justice. The Office will continue to contribute to police reform; to efforts to protect human rights defenders; and to responses to continuing violence. He reported other examples where the Office field presence assists the authorities to address challenges regarding the rights of women, indigenous peoples, and people with disabilities; social protections; access to land; and business, such as **Honduras, Guatemala, Peru, Bolivia, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Cambodia, Sri Lanka, Philippines, Fiji, Tuvalu, Mongolia, Maldives, Timor-Leste, Nepal, Ukraine, Russia Federation, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Iran, Afghanistan**. He informed the Council that **Uganda** decided not to renew the mandate of the Country Office. The decision was swiftly followed by the adoption of profoundly disturbing legislation that further criminalizes homosexuality, setting up a particular social group for persecution. **He remained concerned about violations of human rights in those countries.**

In terms of the Council’s **Universal Periodic Review**, he urged States to step up their implementation efforts to express their genuine cooperation. Voluntary mid-term reporting can be a useful tool in this respect. **The human rights scrutiny is in no way a violation of sovereignty but a legitimate matter of international concern.** The inclusion of civil society voices and the permanent cycle of its scrutiny create a heightened awareness of human rights issues and focus attention on follow-up. The High Commissioner reported that despite the pandemic, ten States have received five or more Special Procedures visits in the past five years: **Argentina, Bangladesh, Canada, Ecuador, Honduras, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Mongolia, Qatar, and Tunisia**. However, 19 countries³ have not received any visits in the past five years, despite receiving five or more requests – and even though seven⁴ of these States have issued a standing invitation. He remained deeply concerned that several mandate-holders have been subjected to **personal abuse and threats**. Any hate speech or incitement to violence against mandate-holders, online or offline, is unacceptable. Affirming that a number of the Council’s country mandates, and investigative bodies face serious challenges with respect to both cooperation and access, Mr. Türk reported the situation in **South Suda, Syria, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Belarus, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Burundi, the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Israel**.

In conclusion, the High Commissioner affirmed that all States need to treat human rights on an equal footing. States have the **duty** to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms. The Office aimed to strengthen its mandate. There are **key issues** that it would focus on in the future, including accountability, transitional justice, and rights in the digital sphere. The Office would soon hold an event to assess its own functions. In closing, Mr. Türk said that to achieve Sustainable Development Goals, there could not be the exclusion or stigmatization of minority groups, including the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and intersex community. The world needed to take a clear stance against racism, xenophobia, and all other forms of discrimination.

¹ [A/HRC/53/17](#): Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

² Afghanistan, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Belgium, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo (Republic of), Costa Rica, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, El Salvador, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, The Gambia, Georgia, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Palestine, Papua New Guinea, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

³ Algeria, Bahrain, Cameroon, Cuba, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cote d’Ivoire, Haiti, India, Israel, Malawi, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia.

⁴ India (19); Rwanda (9); Cameroon, Papua New Guinea (6); Malawi, Nicaragua, Zambia (5).

Interactive Dialogue: Statements by States

Member States: Joint Statements	
Australia (on behalf of Group of Countries)	Reaffirmed commitment to the universality of the human rights. Stressed the importance of families in promoting and protecting human rights. Called on to compile best practices in family-oriented policies, especially in the context of crises, and to disseminate them among Member States.
China (on behalf of a Group of Friends)	Stressed the importance of the promotion and protection of all human rights, without distinction of levels or categories, in accordance with the principles of impartiality, objectivity, transparency, non-selectivity, non-politicization, and non-confrontation , and taking into account the respect for the principle of sovereignty and for all other obligations. Rejected the double standards concerning human rights.
European Union	Condemned Russia's unprovoked, unjustified, and illegal war of aggression against Ukraine , as well as Russia's violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law, some of which may amount to war crimes. It condemned human rights situations in China, Hong Kong, Belarus, Uganda, Eritrea, Mali, Türkiye, and in Iran . It condemned Nicaragua's systemic repression against any form of political dissent. Called for full, equal, and meaningful participation of women in public life is required to express in Afghanistan . Supported the cessation of hostilities agreement between the Government of Ethiopia and the Tigray People's Liberation Front. Remained concerned about Haiti's deepening political, social, and humanitarian crisis.
Zimbabwe (on behalf of a Cross-Regional Group of State ⁵)	Remained extremely concerned about the violations of International Humanitarian Law and the systematic and serious violations of human rights in the Non-Self-Governing Territory of Western Sahara . The number of victims of that conflict continues to increase. The humanitarian situation of the Saharawi population in the refugee camps in the Algerian desert is becoming increasingly critical due to the limited assistance provided by international agencies. Reiterated commitment to ensure that the Saharawi people are enabled to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence. Called upon the HC to immediately dispatch a fact-finding mission to the region.
Oman (on behalf of the Gulf Cooperation Countries)	Shared its concern in light of the challenges facing our world at the present time that require utmost attention. In particular, the increase in Islamophobia poses a serious threat to the principles of equality, non-discrimination, and freedom of religion. It stated that it is the duty of all states to effectively combat the phenomenon of Islamophobia and ensure the protection and promotion of the rights of individuals and Muslim communities to direct joint efforts towards achieving consensus on the urgent issues raised, and to focus on addressing the challenges.
Lebanon (on behalf of Arab Countries)	Reaffirmed that the promotion and protection of human rights for all without discrimination of any kind is the responsibility of every country without exception, which called for condemnation of all forms of violations anywhere in the world. Rejected any practices that would deviate the HRC from its responsibility and stressed the need to adhere to the principles of universality, impartiality, and objectivity, and avoid selectivity and politicization to preserve its credibility .

⁵ Algeria, Angola, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Botswana, Cuba, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Timor Leste, Uganda, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Zimbabwe.

United States of America (on behalf of a Group of Countries ⁶)	Recalled the grievous history of destruction of diverse forms of indigenous and local cultures in many parts of the world, policies that have harmed these populations by denying them their beliefs, their history, and their dignity, while impoverishing humankind as a whole. Government laws and policies specifically restrict and suppress practices that are part of the identity and cultural life of persons belonging to minorities . Reiterated the importance of promoting universal respect for human rights.
Cote d'Ivoire (on behalf of the African States)	Welcomed the work done in the context of technical assistance and capacity building , in order to enable them to better comply with their international commitments on human rights. Recalled the need for an adequate budget and sufficient resources to enable the Office, the HRC, and its mechanisms to deliver on their mandate. It called on all States to strengthen international cooperation and solidarity to effectively confront current and future challenges.
Cote d'Ivoire ⁷	Affirmed that family is an undisputable social, cultural, moral, and religious value that should be celebrated and nurtured. Highlighted the importance of increasing cooperation and partnerships at all levels on family issues, recognizing the opportunity family represents and the challenges it faces, and undertaking concerted actions to strengthen family-centered policies and programs as part of an integrated, comprehensive approach to development. States should invest in family-centered policies and programs.
Bahamas (on behalf of the CARICOM)	As the 30 th anniversary of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, it reminded the Council that human rights machinery should always aim to meet people where they are. It reaffirmed the Declaration's call for the establishment of regional human rights arrangements , where they do not already exist. This is in light of the unique and specific challenges we face as SIDS; the existential threat of climate change.
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (on behalf of Sri Lanka Core Group ⁸)	Welcomed Sri Lanka's initial steps towards addressing concerns around land returns, long-term detentions, and corruption. Remained concerned by the continued use of the Prevention of Terrorism Act. Called on the government to protect freedoms of expression and association. Stressed the importance of transparency, accountability, inclusivity, and of building meaningfully on past work and recommendations that address the root causes of conflicts and impunity.
Burkina Faso (on behalf of a Group of Countries ⁹)	Supported the efforts of the Personal Envoy of the Secretary General of the UN , for the relaunch of the political process aimed at achieving a political, realistic, pragmatic, lasting, and compromise-based solution to this regional dispute. The resolution of this regional dispute would contribute to achieving the legitimate aspirations of the African and Arab peoples in terms of integration and development, which is considered an objective that Morocco continues to pursue and for which it makes sincere and ongoing efforts.

⁶ Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czechia, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Eswatini, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Republic of, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Vanuatu.

⁷ On behalf of 97 Countries: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, The Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, The Congo, The Democratic Republic of Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, The Russian Federation, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe, The State of Palestine.

⁸ Canada, Malawi, Montenegro, North Macedonia, the UK and the United States.

⁹ Bahrain, Burundi, Central African Republic, Comoros, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, Eswatini, Gabon, Guatemala, Guinea, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Jordan, Liberia, Kuwait, Morocco, Maldives, Oman, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra-Leone, Togo, United Arab Emirates, Dominican Republic, Zambia, and Yemen.

Pakistan (on behalf of OIC)	Stressed that Artificial Intelligence among the new technologies causes harm. Safeguards to protect human rights must be put in place at the conception phase of technology. Deeply concerned about the impact of AI to exacerbate global inequalities. Called for inherence principles of equity, non-discrimination, transparency, respectful privacy, human control, and accountability. Underscored that the design, development, and use of AI applications by States and non-State actors must be consistent with the existing obligations under international human rights law.
Statements made by the Member States	
Egypt	Appreciated the efforts of the Office to advance the technical support and capacity-building program. It witnessed a quantum leap in the field of promoting and respecting human rights in recent years. It also affirmed the possibility of participating in intercontinental initiatives to advance the international human rights agenda in all its dimensions, thus contributing to enhancing the outcomes of the celebration of the 75th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
Norway	Condemned Russia's aggression and brutal violence in Ukraine. Shared the HC's concern that women's rights and gender equality increasingly are under pressure, including in Afghanistan . Concerned about reports of widespread sexual and gender-based violence in Sudan .
Germany	Condemned unjustified and illegal Russian aggression to Ukraine and the related human rights and humanitarian violations. Reiterated its concern about the human rights situation in China, Xinjiang, and Tibet . Condemned current violence and gross human rights violations in South Sudan , including arbitrary detention, extrajudicial killings, and sexual and gender-based violence. Remained concerned about ethnic violence in Darfur , the human rights situation deteriorating in Egypt , and Nicaragua .
Lithuania	Affirmed that Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine brought an immense loss of human life, causing a global human rights and humanitarian crisis. Remained concerned over Russia and Belarus deteriorating human rights situation, and repressions against civil society and independent media. Some of these violations may be crimes against humanity. It was alarmed by the grave violations in Iran and Afghanistan , especially against women and girls.
Luxembourg	Expressed its hope for cooperation between the Special Rapporteurs and Syria, Belarus, Burundi, North Korea, Eritrea, the Russian Federation, Iran, and the de facto authorities in Myanmar ; as well as cooperation with all investigative mechanisms, including from Israel with the OPT Commission of Inquiry and from Ethiopia with the International Commission of Experts.
Peru	Continued to promote a broad and inclusive national dialogue for social peace and governance , also to ensure access to justice for all, implementing the UN called "Decentralized institutional strengthening for the prevention and management of political and social conflict, as well as for the protection of human rights in Peru".
Portugal	Committed to timely reporting to Treaty Bodies. Would present a resolution on the right to education .
United Arab Emirates	Shared the opinion of the HC, in calling for not "ignoring the climate crisis , which threatens the survival and future of future generations". Businesses, rights holders, and others regarding the realization of the right to a healthy environment. The COP 28 Climate Summit, would provide an important opportunity to work jointly to achieve remarkable progress in achieving all the goals and objectives of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in a comprehensive manner.
Qatar	Concerning the failure of the Syrian Regime to cooperate with the UN mechanisms, stressed the importance of establishing a new UN institution to determine the fate and whereabouts of missing persons and to assist their families, and the need for all concerned parties to cooperate with this institution as it is primarily a humanitarian and moral issue. Condemned the grave violations and crimes committed by the Israeli occupation forces against the Palestinian people, the continuation of the aggression against Palestinian

	cities and regions, and the fall of martyrs and wounded, including children and women, obliging Israel to stop its flagrant violations of international law and force it to respect the resolutions of international legitimacy.
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Affirmed that the practice of abusing human rights issues for political purposes should put an end to the field of human rights. The HRC and the OHCHR should abide by the principles of respect for national sovereignty, territorial integrity, and non-interference in the internal affairs of States . The practice of selectivity and double standard should never be allowed in the field of human rights.
Burkina Faso	Reaffirmed that "again [our] faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and value of the human person [...]", and put the principles of universality, interdependence, non-discrimination, solidarity, and objectivity at the heart of the global debate on human rights . Although faced with the most neglected security and humanitarian crises in the world, which impacted the enjoyment of many human rights, welcomed the HC's call for the strengthening of international cooperation to advance human rights, particularly in countries affected by these crises.
Costa Rica	Expressed its deep concern about the regression in the recognition of the rights of women and girls across the world . Stressed that misuse of digital technologies, including AI , poses an increasing threat to women and girls, adding new layers to the web of multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and violence. States must cooperate with the Office, promote the active participation of women at all levels of policy creation and decision-making, and favour the meaningful participation of women human rights defenders and civil society.
Netherlands	Commemorating the 75th anniversary of the Declaration of Human Rights and the 30th anniversary of the Vienna Declaration, affirmed that it is essential to support the fundamental, universal, and intrinsic value of all human rights, including civil and political, economic, social, and cultural rights. Concerned about the decline of media freedom and safety of journalists in Russia, China, Iran, and Sudan . Commended improvements in Brazil, Malaysia, and Botswana .
Armenia	Reported that after six months of keeping the Armenians of Nagorno-Karabakh under siege, last week Azerbaijan ceased humanitarian transfers conducted by the ICRC. All indications of a looming humanitarian catastrophe and ethnic cleansing in the making are in place.
Liechtenstein	Echoed the HC report in terms of activities and engagement, as well as the many challenges that remain. Reiterated concern over the underfunding of the UN's human rights pillar .
Belgium	Affirmed that the country has reinforced the fight against all forms of discrimination against women and girls in the CEDAW , the Beijing Action, Vienna Declaration and Program of Action, Maputo Protocol, and Istanbul Convention. It also affirmed that Women's movements in Afghanistan, Russia, Belarus, and Iran are counting on the support of this Council to improve their rights. Victims of sexual violence in Yemen, Ukraine, Myanmar, DRC, and Sudan should be heard.
Japan	Reiterated "commitment to upholding human rights and dignity of all, as set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights". The international community must unite to defend the free and open international order based on the rule of law. Japan will continue to speak out firmly against serious human rights violations. Addressed the issue of abductions by North Korea , which is a serious humanitarian issue with time constraints; urging the country to take concrete and positive actions toward the immediate resolution of the abductions issue.
Czech Republic	Reiterated serious concern about the grave human rights violations resulting from the Russian aggression against Ukraine . Those responsible for war crimes and other most serious crimes should hold to account. Condemned the internal repressions of political opposition, civil society organizations and independent media in Russia and Belarus ; as well as the human rights situation in Sudan ,

	and China, including Xinjiang, Tibet, and Hong Kong . It urged China to ensure full protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, including persons belonging to minorities.
Italy	Paid particular attention to those in the situations of the most vulnerable groups , including women and girls, children, religious and ethnic minorities, older persons, and persons with disabilities. It continued to stand up for non-discrimination, gender equality, women empowerment, and women's rights and to stress the importance of mobilizing young persons as key agents for change; as well as for social and economic rights, including the rights to work, housing, food, water, and sanitation.
Slovenia	Strongly condemned any unacceptable measures against civil society representatives, human rights defenders, including women-, environment- and child- human rights defenders, journalists, and legal representatives. Informed about the recent adoption of the Convention on International Cooperation in the Investigation and Prosecution of the Crime of Genocide, Crimes against Humanity, War Crimes, and other International Crimes, now known as Ljubljana - the Hague Convention .
Ecuador	Regretted the existence of trends that represent a setback in the rights of women and girls and in gender equality , which undermines the universality of human rights and the fundamental principles of equality and non-discrimination.
Sovereign Order of Malta	Affirmed that assistance to the victims of the war in Ukraine is one of the main priorities for the country. Commented the workshops on implementing the Rabat Plan of Action and the Faith for Rights framework . Promoting the intersection between religion, faith, and human rights through the inclusion of civil society and faith-based actors facilitates sustainable peace toward a more inclusive global community.
Paraguay	Recognized the importance of international human rights mechanisms and their contribution to strengthening the inclusive and comprehensive approach to human rights at a global level. Informed the Council on the implementation of the national SIMORE Plus mechanism as well as on the organization of the Second Seminar for the Exchange of Experiences within the framework of the Marrakech Declaration on national mechanisms.
Malaysia	Commemorating the 75th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights expressed unwavering support for gender equality and the empowerment of women , including in digital technology. It stressed the importance of addressing the impact of religious discrimination and Islamophobia on vulnerable groups, such as women and youth, which can result in multiple layers of marginalization and inequality. Informed about the current reforms aimed at advancing human rights: the Malaysia Ombudsman Bill addressed maladministration and uphold human rights in public administration, aligning with our commitment to transparent, accountable, and efficient public service delivery .
United States of America	Shared concerns with the increasing restrictions on civic space in China . Fully agreed that transitional justice, accountability, and respect for human rights offer the best pathway to address grievances and divisions in Ethiopia . Remained concerned over the human rights situation and restrictions in Afghanistan, Latin America, Iran, Middle East and North Africa, Cambodia, and Syria . Remained concerned by the global surge in exclusionary rhetoric and violence targeting LGBTQI+ persons.
France	Affirmed that the Council must denounce the situation in Ukraine and in Mali . Focused on the principle of human dignity listed in the Declaration of Human Rights. Remained committed to ensuring the accountability of crimes perpetrated in Syria does not go unpunished. Was concerned about the women's rights situation in Afghanistan .
Spain	Concerning the lack of cooperation with human rights mechanisms, called State to provide genuine and non-selective cooperation. Alarmed at the decline in the human rights of women and girls in Afghanistan . Concerned about the climate crisis, the effects of COVID-19 and the impact of technologies on human rights. Condemned in the strongest terms the flagrant violations of international

	law and international humanitarian law that Russia has been perpetrating since the beginning of the war of aggression against Ukraine .
Australia	Alarmed that the rights of women and girls remain under threat globally; repressive authorities grossly deprive women and girls of their human rights in Afghanistan and Iran ; conflict-based violence has surged in Ukraine, Ethiopia, Myanmar, and Haiti ; and on the treatment of women in Xinjiang and Tibet . LGBTI people continue to face violence and discrimination – including through actions to criminalize LGBTI people in Uganda and Nigeria .
Bahrain	Noting the many worldwide challenges in the field of human rights , including climate crisis, conflicts, humanitarian crises, hate speech, racism, the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic, pressures on women's rights and gender equality, and artificial intelligence; affirmed that the work of the HC is of great importance , especially as we celebrate this year the 75th anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights , and the 30th anniversary of the adoption of a Declaration and Program of Action Vienna .
Finland	Condemned Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine. Holding perpetrators accountable is crucial. Expressed concerns about the repression of free speech and silencing of independent voices in Russia and about reports on the human rights situation in China . The Council should remain inclusive, ensuring the participation of indigenous people.
El Salvador	Affirmed that the new administration initiated a transcendental change to build a more just and equitable society, in adherence to the rule of law and our democratic process, attacking corruption, injustice, and violence in all its spheres. Convinced that multilateralism provides tools for frank dialogue, development, and cooperation for the fulfillment of human rights and fundamental freedoms of our societies.
Mexico	Reiterated that the country promotes the right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment and the protection of environmental and human rights defenders . The construction of just societies implies respecting and protecting civic space and guaranteeing the respect and protection of those who defend and promote human rights.
Colombia	Noted that the human rights challenges facing the world today are enormous and interrelated. The international community cannot be indifferent to the current conflicts, violence, and humanitarian crises, nor can it neglect the need for social justice and human dignity, which are essential for peace and development.
Venezuela	Reiterated its concern about the attempts of some hegemonic countries to use human rights as an instrument against developing countries, promoting negative reports from the Office to justify the imposition of illegal unilateral coercive measures, as well as perverse media campaigns. An example of this is the "fake news" campaign about Xinjiang, Tibet, and Hong Kong in China . Urged the Office to preserve the necessary balance in the treatment of countries in its reports, which should objectively reflect not only pending tasks but also achievements.
Morocco	Informed the Council regarding the work of the Parliamentary Conference on Interfaith Dialogue , hosted last week, which was an opportunity to launch the call for the establishment of a mechanism to make this dialogue an objective community, erecting religion as a bulwark against extremism, which must establish living together and prevent its instrumentalization by extremist ideologies.
Maldives	Informed the Council about its progress in upholding and protecting human rights and promoting democracy and upholding the rule of law. It noted that China has been an important development partner and the relationship is based on mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity. Reiterate the commitment to the long-standing One-China policy to prosper and enjoy economic benefits and universally accepted fundamental freedoms.

Brazil	Appreciated the HC's stand on the fight against all forms of discrimination . Committed to the protection of minorities and to fight racism and all forms of intolerance . One of the priorities is to improve the lives of the most vulnerable persons.
India	Expressed its commitments to the promotion and protection of the human rights of its citizens , enabled by our inclusive and participative democratic polity and society and focused efforts to provide good governance and realize sustainable development. These developmental initiatives are aimed to empower the vulnerable sections of society by improving their access to education, housing, foodgrains, healthcare, energy, sanitation, water supply, social protection, employment opportunities, businesses, and finance, which have enabled people to fully enjoy their basic human rights.
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Urged China to uphold its international obligations and protect the universal human rights of all individuals, including by ending the ongoing serious and systematic human rights violations in Xinjiang and Tibet. Remained concerned by the continued erosion both of rights and freedoms in Hong Kong, and of its autonomy. Called on Russia to end its barbaric invasion of Ukraine.
Syrian Arab Republic	Affirmed that some activities of the Office are presented as success stories or as technical activities while they contradict the expected impartiality and the basics of the resolution established its mandate, including respect for states' sovereignty and their domestic jurisdiction. Stressed that there is still a huge gap in understanding field activities and their purpose as the model of field presence that exceeds the approval of the concerned country cannot be justified under any pretext unless there is a tendency to reinterpret the resolution that established the Office mandate.
State of Palestine	Stressed that the Palestinian people have continuously been denied the enjoyment of their legitimate right to self-determination. Israel carries on with its colonial settlement campaign, systematically breaching its legal obligations under international law with total impunity. Affirmed that the international community has an opportunity before it to stand on principle and uphold international law and apply it without fear or favor, without double standards.
Cameroon	Affirming that conflicts and discrimination of all kinds persist almost everywhere in the world, encouraged countries in conflict, such as Sudan , to promote and build dialogue. Urged the authorities to transcend all consideration to put an end to the deadly violence that mourns every day. Commended China's efforts to safeguard citizens' fundamental rights and freedoms, such as freedom of expression, assembly, and religious belief. Reaffirmed its support for the one-China principle. Xinjiang, Hong Kong, and Tibet are inalienable parts of Chinese territory.
Ireland	Stressed the importance of the role of civil society and its inclusive and diverse participation. It was concerned with the restriction of the civic space as well as acts of intimidation and reprisals against those who are working to uphold human rights.
Yemen	Called for peace, ending the coup, and rejecting the terrorist acts practiced by the Houthi militia against the Yemeni people. Appreciated the efforts made by the countries of the region, the international community, and the Special Envoy of the UN SG to push the Houthi militia towards renewing the armistice, the cease-fire, and launching a comprehensive political process under the auspices of the United Nations. However, the Houthi militia continues to procrastinate and not respond to these efforts.
South Africa	Remained concerned by the rising regression in women's rights and gender equality . Called for increased cooperation between member states and the ecosystem of international human rights bodies. Lack of cooperation paralyzes and renders the system impotent. Considering the budget, it drew attention to the poor funding for the anti-racism agenda, for DDPA follow-up mechanisms.
Pakistan	Welcomed continued monitoring of human rights situation in the internationally recognized disputed territory of Occupied Jammu & Kashmir by OHCHR. Affirmed that the recent attempts to change the demographic composition of the Occupied Territory are a stark violation of the UN Charter Principles, UNSC resolutions, and the 4th Geneva Convention. The occupied Kashmir is a classic case

	study of indivisibility, interlinkages, and interdependence of all human rights, where singular denial of right to self-determination has led to the denial of all other rights. Called upon the Council to demand the reversal of illegal measures.
Namibia	Affirmed that climate change is and will continue to pose great threats to the human rights of both present and future generations. Commended the office for providing technical assistance by amongst others helping countries with the development of policies on climate change mobility. Remained deeply concerned about the plight of the people of Western Sahara .
Kazakhstan	Pleased to be among the 37 States and regional organizations mentioned by the HC that are currently complying with all their reporting requirements to treaty bodies. Informed the Council about ratification of the OP to the Convention of the Rights of the Child and of the OP to the Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
Bangladesh	Rejected the report of the HC. The Country during the last years received more than 5 Special Procedures visits. Considering that the country has hosted more than 1.1 million forcibly displaced Rohingyas, urged the HC to effectively pursue a permanent solution through repatriation of Rohingyas without further delay, only thus their human rights will be protected.
Malawi	Affirmed that efficient and resilient human rights institutions and mechanisms will be required to deal with challenges posed by ongoing conflict, climate change, and the effects of the covid pandemic . The Council should carry out in the spirit of complementarity, respect for the priorities of different states, non-selectivity, and equality of states.
United Republic of Tanzania	Noted the important role that the office of the HC played in building capacity for human rights. Urged the Office to continue with these efforts by providing expertise and technical training to Member States in the administration of justice, and legal reforms and by supporting them in promoting and implementing human rights obligations; to offer support in creating and implementing advocacy campaigns and sensitization programs to those in remote areas with limited access to such services.
Oman	Committed to its firm religious and cultural principles and values , and rejected all discussions, dialogues, and decisions related to sexual orientation and gender identity that contradict social values and the firm teachings of our true Islamic religion.
China	Affirmed that the country always put its people first. Rejected the report and accusations in relation to the regions.
The Gambia	Noting and appreciating the HR report; questioned what concrete steps the international community can take to address the human rights challenges identified and ensure meaningful progress in promoting and protecting human rights worldwide.
Switzerland	Condemned Russia's military aggression against Ukraine and its consequences, remaining concerned about the continuing deterioration of the human rights situation in Russia . Expressed concern about the human rights situation in China , particularly that of minorities in Tibet and Xinjiang , as well as the persecution of human rights defenders. Welcomed the launch of the Egyptian National Dialogue to remove all obstacles to the rights to freedom of expression and freedom of the press. Called on the Indian Government to protect the rights of religious minorities. Condemned the adoption of the Anti-Homosexuality Law in Uganda .
Republic of Moldova	Expressed gratitude to the Office for the valuable technical assistance provided to national and local authorities in combating anti-discrimination, addressing divisive narratives and misinformation, as well as improving access to social services. Remained concerned about the human rights situation in the Transnistrian region of the Republic of Moldova. Alarmed by the continuous application of a so-called "blacklist" of persons who are not admitted in the region, restricts access for human rights defenders, journalists, and public officials in the exercise of their official duties.
Denmark	Stressed the importance to continue to promote and protect women and girls' rights , including their sexual and reproductive health and rights, and the rights of LGBT+ persons. Affirmed the promotion of upcoming resolutions on issues such as children, early and forced marriage, and violence against women and girls .

Austria	Condemned Russia's illegal, unjustified, and unprovoked war against Ukraine and its continued and indiscriminate attacks on civilians and infrastructure. Noted critical voices have also been silenced in Hong Kong due to the severe curtailment of freedom of expression by the National Security Law. Advocated for equal rights in Uganda . Remained deeply concerned about the devastating impact of the Sudan conflict, especially on women and children, and the alarming increase in sexual and gender-based violence.
Chile	Sharing concerns about human rights violations in Nicaragua and the international isolation of that country; reiterated the call to the Nicaraguan authorities to give access to the Office and to dialogue with international human rights mechanisms. Affirmed that it is making the promotion of the rights of women a priority.
Niger	Continued to improve its practices in the promotion and protection of human rights , despite security problems, economic difficulties, and challenges related to climate change, through a continuous process of review of its internal texts.
Senegal	Affirmed that the international community must implement significant concerted actions to promote peace and stability throughout the world, by combating socio-economic inequalities, growing prejudice, hate speech, and intolerance, with the support of the Human Rights Council, in accordance with the principles of universality, impartiality, non-selectivity, and transparency. It encouraged enhanced cooperation between all States, non-State actors, and United Nations bodies.
South Sudan	Affirming its full cooperation with the Office and other mechanisms, considered resolution 52/L.27 under Agenda item 2 is more politicized . This is a clear violation and an attempt to strip the mandate of the IGAD/AU in the implementation of the Revitalize Peace Agreement which directly affects the enjoyment of human rights of the people of South Sudan who do not deserve unnecessary punishment.
Mauritania	Noting the HC report on complex crises, believed that the Council should be used as a platform on the basis of impartiality, objectiveness, non-selectivity, and non-politicization . Affirmed the necessity to relocate funding and appropriate budget.
Iraq	Affirmed that the challenges our world is facing at the present time require effective international cooperation to address these challenges, including climate change. Climate change poses obstacles to the enjoyment of the right to food, and life. Stressed the importance of adopting an approach based on international cooperation to advance human rights, as it is the only way to preserve human dignity.
Argentina	Reiterated deep concern about the human rights situation in Nicaragua , reporting systematic violations of the basic guarantees of due process; arbitrary arrests of human rights defenders, political opponents, journalists, rural workers, and people linked to the Catholic Church; the cancellation of the legal personality of civil society organizations. Urged the government of Nicaragua to move forward with an inclusive national dialogue, and to fully cooperate and allow access to the country for the HC.
Georgia	Remained concerned about the human suffering and the devastating consequences caused by the Russian war aggression on Ukraine . Accountability can be an imperial response to the numerous human rights and international humanitarian laws. Emphasized that the Russian Federation's depower exercises effective control on the ground and full responsibility for grave human rights violations in both occupied regions.
Holy See	Affirmed that the increasing number of protracted conflicts and human rights violations throughout the world are alarming and require a consolidated and coordinated response from the international community. Only through concerted efforts, focused on the promotion of human fraternity and the common good, will it be possible to adequately address such challenges of global concern. Focusing on people suffering from extreme poverty, modern slavery, climate disasters, and war; called for actions from the

	international community. It affirmed that has taken up the first challenge in the process of emerging from the institutional crisis since 2012, through the successful organization of the constitutional referendum.
Mali	Remained convinced that only a holistic approach to human rights allows us to effectively face the numerous, immense, and complex challenges that constitute: the crisis of climate change and the displacements, terrorism, violent extremism, conflicts and wars, food and nutritional insecurity, and their devastating consequences on the most vulnerable groups, in particular women, girls, and children.
Zambia	Commended the launch of a workshop on mainstreaming the right to development into voluntary national review reporting for realizing the SDGs. It reaffirmed its commitment to playing its role in the promotion and protection of human rights.
Cuba	Acknowledging the work of the Office, observed a lack of the impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights, and the Office's actions in that regard in the report. Affirmed that continue to advocate for impartiality and the Code of Ethics of the Special Procedures.
Russian Federation	Stressed that there is no objective response to massive violations of human rights in the countries of the "collective West". However, those who do not fall under the imposed Western human rights templates are methodically criticized. Informed about the systematic violation of human rights in the EU countries, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine, about Russophobia . Reported lack of reaction to Kyiv's shelling of civilian facilities and the civilian population of Donbas and other Russian territories, to the atrocities of Ukrainian militants against prisoners of war and civilians, to hate speech and other manifestations of neo-Nazism in Ukraine, and the persecution of the canonical Ukrainian Orthodox Church.
Romania	Expressed concern about the critical human rights and humanitarian situations in Belarus, Afghanistan, Sudan, Syria, Myanmar, and Venezuela . Called for an end of the brutal war of aggression waged by the Russian Federation against Ukraine . Accountability for the unacceptable atrocities, human rights, and international humanitarian law violations committed in this war needs to be guaranteed.
Algeria	Noted the content of the HC report. Informed the Council of the economic and political reforms aimed to consolidate democracy and create a new flexible Country. The Constitution guarantees freedom of association, expression, and the press, as well as the basic rights of individuals and communities.
Lebanon	Acknowledged the importance of civil and political rights. Focused on progress in the digital world that could have a negative impact on human rights in relation to privacy, freedom of thought and expression and smooth democratic processes. It noted the interconnectedness and interdependence of all human rights.
Botswana	Reiterated commitment to ensuring a human rights-based approach to governance and development, and to uphold our obligations to UN human rights mechanisms and treaties to which we are a Party.
Kenya	Affirmed the constructive cooperation with the Council together with its various mechanisms including submission of reports of treaty body mechanisms, including submission of the follow-up reports to the CAT and the ICCPR being 3 rd and 4 th periodic reports respectively.
Montenegro	Affirmed that information on human rights violations and abuses in conflict-affected areas, including Ukraine , where Russian aggression is taking on incomprehensible consequences, would contribute to efforts to ensure accountability and justice for victims.
Lao People Democratic Republic	Reiterated commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights. Emphasized that human rights issues should be at the centre of genuine dialogues and constructive cooperation based on principles of impartiality, non-selectivity, and non-politicization.

	Affirmed that situations in Hongkong, Tibet, and Xinjiang are China's internal affairs, therefore principles of non-interference and sovereignty should be upheld.
Bolivia	Recovering social stability, the country would continue to consolidate the Plurinational State based on a unique economic model in the world; maintaining openness and joint work with the different international mechanisms for the protection of human rights.
Thailand	Shared recent developments , including the free, fair, and transparent general elections in May; the withdrawal of interpretative Declarations for the Convention against Torture (CAT), and the ratification of the ICPPED.
Nepal	Commended the HC for the Human rights 75 initiative. This occasion should be utilized to reinvigorate human rights commitments. It committed to concluding the remaining task of the transitional justice process and providing justice and reparation to the victims of the conflict.
Sweden	Condemned Russia's continued aggression against Ukraine in blatant violation of international law, as well as the consequent violations; as well as internal repressions and human rights violations in Belarus, Russia, and Iran . Remaining committed to the full enjoyment of human rights of women and girls and LGBTIQ persons, concerned about the situation in Uganda, and Afghanistan . Said that the human rights situation in China remains very serious, including in Hongkong, Tibet, and Xinjiang.
Mozambique	Informed the Council on the Interministerial Commission on Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law , established in 2022, and the technical training seminar for the members of the interministerial commission with the aim of ensuring the commission's good performance. It shared the upcoming Global Seminar for the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries to share good practices and exchange information on the challenges faced with human rights mechanisms.
Azerbaijan	Focused the statement on war crimes, crimes against humanity, and other violations of international humanitarian and human rights laws committed by Armenia against civilians.
Saudi Arabia	Restated its commitment to support the promotion of human rights and human rights mechanisms. Drawn attention to national projects related to women's rights, and criminal and civil codes .
Philippines	Supported UN human rights mechanisms, as well as the work of the Office in the areas of important challenges in developing countries, such as poverty, eradication, and advancing climate justice .
Belarus	Affirmed the importance of principles of sovereign equality, and non-interference. The Council and OHCHR need to stop pressure through partisan country mandates, Belarus, Russia, Syria, Nicaragua, and Iran , and stop gross attempts to interfere in China's internal affairs under the pretext of human rights in Xinjiang. The country would not put up with the fact that the topic of human rights is used to serve the policy of pressure and sanctions .
Lesotho	Highlighted that respect for the sovereignty of States should be at the core of every UN Member State. Human rights belong equally to each one of us because we belong to one community, that of the human race. It also affirmed that the principle of non-interference in the domestic affairs of another state is interlinked and intertwined with the right to equality and respect for the sovereignty of states without exceptions.
Cote d'Ivoire	Raised concern over the serious violations of human rights worldwide, marked by the effect of climate change and the COVID-19 Pandemic. This is something that exacerbates the situation of the vulnerable population. Stressed the importance to strengthen efforts in order to implement all human rights, in particular economic, social, and cultural rights, and the rights to development .
Islamic Republic of Iran	Reiterated concern that the 35th Special Session of the HRC and the respective resolution were organized and initiated based on the instrumentalization of human rights for short-sighted political goals by a group of countries. This approach undermines the credibility

	of the Council and exploits human rights for political purposes which should be refrained from. Encouraged the Office to equally address the negative impacts of the unilateral coercive measures on human rights in developing countries in its activities and reports.
Rwanda	Noting the HC report, affirmed the continuation of violations of human rights around the world inflicted on the civilian population. This results in a negative impact on political, social, and economic sectors at national, regional, and global levels. Urged the Office to advocate more on genocide prevention; prevention, monitoring, combat, and encountering hate speech.
Uruguay	Affirming that the variety and intensity of the actions described, evidence of the multiple challenges that the international community faces in relation to the promotion and protection of human rights, reiterated its support for the High Commissioner and his entire team, recognizing the commitment and openness to constructive dialogue that he has shown since the beginning of his duties.
Ukraine	Focused on the unprecedented human rights and humanitarian challenges stemming from Russia's unprovoked and unjustified aggression against Ukraine, with the repercussions continuing to reverberate around the world. International human rights monitoring and investigative mechanisms have documented a wide range of war crimes, violations of human rights, and international humanitarian law committed in Ukraine by Russia.
Greece	Focused on the recent tragedy in the Mediterranean that resulted in the death of many people. Reminded the inhuman and degrading way in which people's smugglers operate, putting the lives of so many innocent people in acute danger and risk.
Panama	Affirmed that the pillar of Human Rights continues to suffer from a significant lack of funding and resources, with an allocation that barely exceeds 5% of the regular budget of the UN. This complex situation that we are experiencing requires a greater investment in human rights to face the challenges.
Dominica Republic	Pleased the attention to the case of Haiti , organizing rapid deployments in support of the humanitarian response to communities in areas dominated by armed gangs. Alarmed by the setback in women's rights and gender equality.
Ethiopia	In compliance with the peace agreement, informed the Council that the country took concrete measures to address all conflict-related human rights violations and abuses. As planned, there is progress on transitional justice policies to address all issues related to accountability, including consultations with civil society groups, experts in the field, national stakeholders, and women groups.
Vanuatu	Underscored the significance of cooperation among member states and human rights mechanisms for SIDS. Affirmed that climate change poses the most formidable challenge to the rights of people in the Pacific region. The adverse impacts of climate change persistently remain at the forefront of the agenda. Addressing climate change-related issues remains a priority, as it directly affects the human rights and well-being of our citizens.
Nigeria	Recognizing the important role of the HRC in the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms across the world, it reiterated a call for non-politicization of human rights and the avoidance of double standards in the work of the Council, as it assiduously addresses human rights situations across the world. It underscored the need to uphold the principles of inclusivity, transparency, and respect for the sovereignty of Members States.
Croatia	Affirmed the need for a strengthened commitment to multilateralism and rules-based international order. Listed causes for a worsening human rights situation in the world include disrespect for the rule of law and the will of people, climate change, rising food and energy prices, irregular migrations, corruption, and the misuse of AI and new technologies combined with pre-existing inequalities.
Sri Lanka	Rejected resolutions 46/1 and 51/1 , that set up the external evidence-gathering mechanism. Such intrusive mechanisms have wide-ranging legal and political implications for all countries. It is also contrary to the Council's founding principles and pre-judges the

	commitment of domestic legal processes to complex national issues. Continued its support to the domestic institutions on missing persons, reparations, national reconciliation , and consultations on the draft Anti-Terrorism Bill .
Samoa	Reiterated commitment to fulfill international human rights obligations. Affirmed the consideration in signing the International Convention on the Protection of the rights of all Migrants Workers and members of their families . This is an opportunity to address challenges related to the migrant population.
Türkiye	Shared concerns on the issues and the human rights situation in Afghanistan, Palestine, Syria, Ukraine, and Myanmar . Noted the focus on racism, islamophobia, hate crimes, and xenophobia. However, it also noted a lack of interest in the recent situation in the Mediterranean.
Viet Nam	Informed the Council of the important challenges to the protection and promotion of human rights faced. Focused on fortifying the rule of law, transparency, social safety, and security, as well as implementing essential legal and economic reforms to aid post-COVID-19 recovery. Upheld the fundamental principles of universality, impartiality, objectivity, non-selectivity, and non-interference in internal affairs.
Estonia	Highlighted the Russian widespread human rights violations, arbitrary detentions, and crackdown on everyone who opposes the war continue. Condemned the politically motivated prison sentences of human rights defenders, political opponents, and representatives of the Belarusian democratic opposition in exile. Stressed the human rights situations in Uganda and Afghanistan .
Cambodia	Affirmed that the cooperation between member states and international human rights bodies plays a vital role in addressing human rights violations through technical assistance and capacity building. These human rights mechanisms and bodies must work based on principles of universality, impartiality, objectivity, and non-selectivity.
Ghana	Shared concerns by the human rights situation around the world. Called for respect for the sovereign rights, independence, and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of China .
Burundi	Noting the HC report, deplored the terms used to address the situation in Burundi . Reiterated firm position to not recognized the Country mandate which has been imposed. This produces false information in comparison to the reality situation of the country. Expressed solidarity with Ghana , following the terrorist attacks.
Barbados	Acknowledged the principle of non-interference in key elements of a country's priorities and we recognize China's concerns in this respect. Thanked the HC for continuing to recognize the importance of continuing the spotlight on women's rights and in addressing the relationship between human rights, climate change, and indebtedness especially for small states.
Trinidad and Tobago	Fidelity to obligations on international law pertains to human rights consistent with international human rights treaties and other instruments. Respect for human rights is an essential component of the operational rule-based international order. It recognized that the technical assistance, provided by the Office, aimed at strengthening of the administration of justice and the rule of law. The country's constitution protects the fundamental rights and freedoms of citizens without discrimination of race, origin, color, religion, or sex.
Nicaragua	Regretted the politicization of the work of the Council as a tool to manipulate the media. Reiterated its support for China . Affirmed that States should avoid interfering in domestic affairs.
Iceland	Affirmed that the country is a stern supporter of Special Procedures and Treaty Bodies. Cooperating and engaging with all mechanisms should be the norm and we urge all countries to do so unconditionally. No one is above scrutiny .

New Zealand	Concerned about human rights violations against LGBTI . Congratulated to Malaysia on removing it. Expressed concern about Afghanistan women’s situation, and condemned Russia’s aggression against Ukraine. Remained concerned about civil and political human rights in China . It called on States to work together to enhance Indigenous Peoples’ participation in the work of the Council.
Tunisia	Renewed commitment to respect and promotion of rights and freedoms . Called for international efforts to confront the humanitarian, economic, social, and security repercussions of irregular migration, which has recently worsened across the Mediterranean .
Namibia	Encouraged the HC to pursue further efforts aimed at ensuring that States and other relevant actors incorporate a human rights-based approach to frameworks that seek to address the negative impacts of climate change . Remained concerned about the plight of the people of Western Sahara .
Honduras	Informed the Council about the National Agrarian reform to ensure access to land and food sovereignty. Echoed the HC in regard to the importance of global cooperation in the human rights sector. This should be based on sovereignty, mutual respect, and solidarity among peoples.
Hungary	Stated that the Council has a crucial role in addressing shortcomings in the protection of human rights, achieving only by engaging in an open dialogue and working together constructively, by respecting each other and avoiding over-politicization. Strongly disagreed with the disproportionate attention toward Israel . Affirmed the importance of the protection of the rights of national, ethnic, religious, and minorities . Violations of it are systematic in the country.
Uganda	Affirmed that the country is a constitutional democracy governed by laws and attached to the protection and promotion of the human rights of all. Concerning the violations against LGBTI youth , invited the Council to read the act that does not discriminate or criminalize any person for simply identifying as homosexual.
Eritrea	Reiterated that cooperation and engagement with the Council remain important milestones. Rejected the negative narratives and facts contained in the report.
Republic of Korea	Shared the concern of the HC on the crises’ impact on the most vulnerable , especially women and children. Would present a resolution on new technologies and human rights . Committed to playing a greater role in assisting developing countries’ capacity-building to advance human rights, by providing technical assistance, sharing best practices, and mobilizing resources.

Interactive Dialogue: Summary of statements made by NGOs

Thematic Issues raised:

- Violation of human rights targeting human rights defenders, marginalized people, LGBTI, women, and girls.
- Casualty recordings

Country-specific situations:

- **Nicaragua:** Indigenous people’s human rights violation
- Russia’s human rights violations against the **Ukraine population**, including war crimes, sexual harassment, and the right to food.
- **China, Cambodia, and Sri Lanka human rights situations.**
- Human rights defenders in the **East and Horn of Africa sub-region.**
- **Situation in the State of Palestine.**

List of NGOs that took the floor (8):

Amnesty International, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Every Casualty Worldwide, Human Rights Watch, IL Cenacolo, Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy (MIFTAH), Right Livelihood Award Foundation, World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations.

Full recording of the Interactive dialogue on the annual report of the High Commissioner on Item 2 is available on the UN WebTV, [Part 1](#), [Part 2](#), and [Part 3](#).