

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL – 54th SESSION

Item 2¹: General debate on the oral update by the High Commissioner for Human Rights

12- 13 September 2023

Contents

Main Points Raised (thematic issues, country and/or territorial concerns).....	2
Member States: Joint Statements.....	2
Member States: Statements made in national capacity.....	2
Statements made by the Observer States	7
Statements Made on Behalf of the National Human Rights Institutions and Civil Society Organizations:	16
Rights of Reply.....	17

This is a Summary Records report of the General Debate under Item 2 that took place on 12-13 September 2023 at the 54th session of the UN Human Rights Council. The statements provided by the speakers are not exhaustive. **Please also refer to the Geneva Centre’s other summary reports considered under Item 2: Oral Update by UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Mr. Volker Türk is available [here](#).**

¹ Item 2: Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and reports of the Office of the High Commissioner and the Secretary-General

Main Points Raised (thematic issues, country and/or territorial concerns)	
Member States: Joint Statements	
Côte d'Ivoire on behalf of Group of African States (African Group)	The African Group was concerned for grave human rights violations and abuses, particularly those affecting vulnerable populations such as women, children, migrants, and refugees . The African Group also expressed concern about the impact of climate change, armed conflicts, terrorism, and the COVID-19 pandemic on human rights. The Group called for strengthened international cooperation and encouraged the OHCHR to continue its efforts to implement all human rights, including economic, social, and cultural rights and the right to development . The African Group expressed concerns about resource constraints faced by the OHCHR, the HRC, and its mechanisms. The Group emphasized the principles of sovereignty, objectivity, impartiality, and non-selectivity .
Pakistan on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)	The OIC expressed that economic and social rights are under threat due to economic inequalities, climate change, and religious discrimination . Religious hatred and desecration were condemned and concerns were raised about human rights violations of migrants and refugees at European borders . The OIC called for respect for human rights in the OPT , including East Jerusalem , and supported the COI's work. The OIC emphasized accountability for war crimes in Palestine . In Occupied Jammu and Kashmir , compliance with UN resolutions and OHCHR recommendations was urged. The OIC called for justice and safe return for the Rohingya people and condemned damage inflicted by Armenia in Azerbaijani territories. The OIC reiterated its support for Azerbaijan's rehabilitation efforts and the return of IDPs.
Member States: Statements made in national capacity	
1. Germany	Germany expressed that human rights are never solely an internal affair of a country, as they have global implications, and it condemned Russia's illegal aggression against Ukraine . Germany emphasized the importance of accountability in addressing serious human rights violations in Iran and Sudan . It also expressed support for gender equality and human rights defenders . Germany raised concerns about freedom of opinion and expression in Algeria, Cambodia, Tunisia, and Viet Nam . It pointed out systematic violations in Mali, Haiti, and Turkmenistan and mentioned the importance of the transitional process in Ethiopia . Germany expressed worry about violations in Eastern Congo and deliberate migrant killings at the Saudi-Yemeni border , calling for a speedy investigation into the matter.
2. Qatar	Qatar highlighted the right to development and the equal treatment of all human rights. The country aimed to strengthen dialogue and peace by supporting mediation efforts and providing development aid, particularly in the areas of health, education, and water resource management . Qatar was hosting the 5th UN Conference for the LDCs to support their efforts in development and addressing urgent issues such as supply chains, energy, and food security . The country focused on combating famine and food insecurity considering the new context brought about by climate change .
3. Luxembourg	The country highlighted issues such as injustice, poverty, exploitation, and repression as drivers of conflict and misery. China was urged to address concerns raised about the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region . Saudi Arabia was called upon to investigate reports of extrajudicial executions and migrant mistreatment. All countries receiving migrants, especially in the Mediterranean region, were encouraged to protect their rights and consider investigation mechanisms. The Russian Federation was called upon to cease hostilities in Ukraine and internal repression.
4. Czechia	The country expressed concern about the deteriorating human rights situation in Iran , including executions, persecutions, and violations of women and girls' rights. The country was concerned about rights restrictions in Nicaragua and urged the

	government to create an open civic space. The country called upon Sri Lanka for free and fair elections in 2024, increased women's political representation, and protection of freedom of expression. The country called upon Cuba to release political prisoners and encouraged dialogue with civil society.
5. Finland	The country highlighted the significance of the UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders , empowering people worldwide to claim their rights and effect positive change. Finland praised organizations like the Centre for Civil Liberties for documenting human rights violations. They commended human rights defenders and the OHCHR for their evidence-based reporting on China and called for the full implementation of the Office's recommendations. Finland strongly supported UN Special Envoy Hans Grundberg's efforts for a sustainable peace agreement in Yemen , stressing the need for Yemeni-led negotiations with regional support and active participation of Yemeni women.
6. Belgium	Belgium urged countries like Uganda, Mali, Ethiopia, and Burundi to engage constructively with international human rights mechanisms. Belgium emphasized the importance of the OHCHR staff in the Occupied Palestinian Territories having unimpeded access to fulfill their mission. The country underscored its commitment to ending the death penalty . Belgium supported the promotion and protection of women's and girls' rights, particularly in Iran and Afghanistan .
7. France	France strongly condemned Russia's ongoing aggression in Ukraine . It also highlighted Russia's actions in Africa , commending the UN teams' work in documenting violations. France urged vigilance regarding the erosion of the rule of law and democratic principles in various countries, including Sudan, Niger, Myanmar, Haiti, Lebanon, and Ethiopia . It also stressed the need to address severe human rights violations against women and girls in Afghanistan and Iran . France called for continued monitoring of the human rights situation in the Xinjiang region .
8. Ukraine	Ukraine collaborated with partners and the OHCHR to tackle global challenges, including food insecurity caused by Russia's aggression. The country condemned Russia's attacks on Ukrainian grain facilities. Russia's unlawful actions, including holding illegal elections in occupied territories, have violated Ukraine's sovereignty and citizens' rights. Ukraine urged the international community to support President Zelenskyy's Peace Formula , which has far-reaching implications for global human rights protection.
9. United States of America	The country acknowledged the OHCHR's efforts in transitional justice, civil society support, and human rights defender protection. The country was concerned about developments in the Western Hemisphere : due process for imprisoned alleged gang members in El Salvador , persecution of justice officials in Guatemala , gang violence in Haiti , and the detention of human rights activists globally. Enhanced cooperation with OHCHR was urged in Guinea and Mali . The USA was concerned about the closure of the OHCHR's office in Uganda , particularly in light of Uganda's Anti-Homosexuality Act, posing risks to LGBTQI+ rights .
10. Chile	Chile emphasized the importance of safeguarding democracy and urged the Council to promote democracy worldwide. Chile stressed the need to address human rights violations, drawing on their own transitional justice experience and encouraging collaboration with the Council's mechanisms. Chile urged for violations that have occurred in Chile and around the world to be duly acknowledged, investigated, and properly redressed. Chile called for strengthened multilateral collaboration among states to ensure human rights and equitable democracies.
11. Mexico	Mexico was concerned about the challenges faced in the region affecting vulnerable populations, in particular those historically discriminated against. The country highlighted constructive dialogue with the OHCHR and the implementation of its recommendations. The country reported that it will host experts of the working group on arbitrary detentions and will

	provide firsthand information. Mexico highlighted the decriminalization of abortion in the country and its progress in protecting sexual and reproductive health rights .
12. Georgia	Georgia condemned Russia's unjustified full-scale attack against Ukraine , causing suffering to civilians and damaging civilian infrastructure. Georgia also deplored Russia's holding of illegal elections in regions of Ukraine and emphasized Ukraine's territorial integrity and independence . Violations committed in Russia-occupied Abkhazia and other occupied regions of Georgia include arbitrary detentions, discrimination on ethnic grounds, torture, and restrictions on freedom of movement . The country deplored Russia's prevention of the OHCHR from entering Russia's occupied Georgian regions and called upon Russia to ensure unhindered access for the OHCHR to enter these territories.
13. Malaysia	Malaysia emphasized the importance of economic, social, and cultural rights , aligning them with their sustainable development framework, Ekonomi MADANI. The country passed laws to decriminalize attempted suicides and revise death penalties . Malaysia called upon the international community to support developing nations facing economic challenges and urged the OHCHR to enhance technical cooperation . They also emphasized the need to combat hate speech and religious desecration .
14. Honduras	The country recognized substantial challenges and shared efforts to advance human rights, including initiatives like recognizing energy as a human right , proposing a Tax Justice Law , and collaborating on an international anti-corruption commission with the UN . Honduras highlighted economic inequality, tax injustice, poverty, and corruption as regional challenges and urged states to combat these issues to promote human rights and the right to development.
15. Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	The country emphasized efforts must address deepened inequities post-health crisis . Wealth concentration is a concern, requiring joint work to create equitable societies where all enjoy human rights. Discussions on financial reform are necessary to realize housing, water, education, and healthcare rights . The country expressed avoiding human rights manipulation and politicization is vital. The country encouraged work rooted in dialogue and cooperation with states, respecting their right to independent development .
16. Lithuania	The country condemned Russia's unjust war in Ukraine which has led to severe international law violations and global food insecurity , requiring accountability from Russia and Belarus . The country was concerned about Belarus' ongoing repressions and demanded the release of all political prisoners. The country condemned Iran's violence and death penalty against women and minorities . China was invited to implement OHCHR's Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region recommendations . The country was concerned about systemic violations in Afghanistan and continued discrimination under the Taliban .
17. Romania	The country was concerned about the continued violation of basic rights that hinder progress, particularly regarding civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights . In particular, the country was concerned about denying food and energy to those in need, environmental pollution, and information misuse . Romania urged countries to uphold human rights and guarantee accountability .
18. South Africa	South Africa emphasized the universality of human rights, including economic, social, and cultural rights. They supported the High Commissioner's call for unity and cooperation within the Council and expressed concern about divisions hindering the Council's effectiveness. South Africa called for preserving the Council's credibility and offered to contribute to rebuilding trust among its members. The country also highlighted concerns about the rise in racism and racial discrimination worldwide , urging the Council to take action.

<p>19. Bangladesh</p>	<p>The country expressed concern about human rights violations at international borders and emphasized the importance of implementing the Global Compact on Migration. It highlighted the potential human rights impact of climate-induced displacement and called for climate justice. Regarding forcibly displaced Rohingyas, Bangladesh stressed the importance of their sustainable return, truth-seeking, reconciliation, and rights restoration, urging the High Commissioner's involvement.</p>
<p>20. Maldives</p>	<p>The Maldives expressed that significant steps have been taken to further strengthen human rights, including increasing the baseline disability allowance, establishing a psychological helpline for students, and ratifying the Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances. The country expressed that China has been an important development partner and reiterated its support for the One China policy.</p>
<p>21. Pakistan</p>	<p>The country echoed the High Commissioner's concerns about rising economic inequalities, climate change, food insecurity, and other human rights challenges. It highlighted the need for enhanced efforts towards climate justice and condemnation of provocative incidents like burning the Holy Quran. The country was concerned about human rights in Occupied Jammu & Kashmir and urged the international community to advocate for the rights of Kashmiris, requesting continued monitoring by the High Commissioner's Office.</p>
<p>22. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</p>	<p>The country highlighted Russia's continued disregard for human rights and the invasion of Ukraine, including the mistreatment of Ukrainian civilians. The country called upon President Putin to end the war. The country noted the Xinjiang report's findings and requested China to uphold international obligations. The country is concerned about the worsening situation in the Sahel, in particular, in Mali, Burkina Faso, and Niger. It was also alarmed about laws targeting LGBT+ individuals, in particular, in Uganda.</p>
<p>23. Nepal</p>	<p>Nepal reaffirmed its commitment to engaging with human rights mechanisms, emphasizing non-selectivity, objectivity, and impartiality. It highlighted its dedication to safeguarding human rights, including those of sexual minorities, through constitutional and legal frameworks. Nepal was concerned about global crises, particularly their impact on developing countries and the importance of fulfilling financial commitments for achieving the SDGs. The country urged the OHCHR to continue providing technical assistance and capacity building.</p>
<p>24. Morocco</p>	<p>Morocco was committed to sustainable development through reforms in economics, social welfare, and the environment. The country will participate in the second SDG Summit, host the 8th Ministerial Meeting of the Friends of Middle-Income Countries, and actively engage in environmental initiatives such as COP28 and UNEA-6. Morocco reported that will use its hosting of the 2023 Annual Meetings of the World Bank Group and IMF to advocate for international financial and monetary system reforms in line with the SDGs.</p>
<p>25. Cuba</p>	<p>The country highlighted global issues like climate change, poverty, and food insecurity. It also mentioned the unequal international economic order and the misuse of unilateral coercive measures. Cuba emphasized its ongoing struggle against severe and prolonged unilateral measures imposed by the USA. Cuba opposed using the HRC's agenda to target Southern countries and called for an approach based on respect, dialogue, and cooperation. It urged the High Commissioner's Office to prioritize balanced cooperation over political manipulation and double standards.</p>
<p>26. Algeria</p>	<p>Algeria highlighted the fair treatment of all rights and their equal importance. It refuted the allegations made by Germany regarding the denial of freedom of expression in the country, emphasizing that the Constitution guarantees this freedom. Algeria expressed its commitment to continuing cooperation with the OHCHR. Algeria called upon the council to carefully</p>

	examine human rights violations in colonized territories such as Palestine and Western Sahara . The country shared the High Commissioner's concern about the situation in the Sahel and stressed the importance of resolving the crisis in Niger while respecting the African Union Charter.
27. Côte d'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire highlighted efforts made to provide member states with technical assistance. It noted with concern the effects of major problems such as the COVID-19 pandemic, conflicts, and the energy and climate crisis , which have challenged the country's ability to cope and have had the most significant impact on vulnerable populations . The country called upon the international community to continue aiding countries in need. The country called upon the Council to uphold the principles of the Charter to avoid politicization , particularly with regard to Hong Kong, Xinjiang, and Tibet .
28. India	India reaffirmed their commitment to minority welfare, highlighting their constitutional framework and democratic institutions as safeguards for human rights, including those of minorities. India stressed their focus on sustainable development and innovative solutions for societal challenges . The country welcomed the High Commissioner's emphasis on the right to development , citing its efforts within the G20 and partnerships with Global South countries to support their development priorities.
29. United Arab Emirates	The UAE shared the HC's concern about addressing climate change and its impact on development , in particular, in the upcoming COP28 .
30. Viet Nam	The country emphasized its people-centered development policies and the need to address global challenges like climate change and food insecurity . Viet Nam called for cooperation and trust-building while reaffirming its commitment to dialogue and cooperation, expressing regret over unverified remarks about its human rights situation.
31. Kazakhstan	The country offered its condolences to Libya and Morocco after the natural disasters. The country reiterated its support for human rights treaties, the HRC, and other treaty bodies . Kazakhstan referred to the reforms of its Constitution and expressed these reforms aim to increase the role of civil society , enhance human rights, ensure security , and expand opportunities for its people's development.
32. Senegal	Senegal expressed condolences to Morocco after the earthquake. Senegal highlighted four priorities: creating a peaceful global environment , supporting climate agreements , reallocating resources for eligible countries, and reforming global governance and financial systems to ensure more inclusive and equitable human rights fulfillment. The country called for a fairer world order for the effective realization of all human rights.
33. China	China expressed its condolences to Morocco and Libya for the natural disasters. It emphasized there is no hierarchy among human rights and that they should be promoted in a balanced manner . The country expressed that China firmly follows the human rights development paths that correspond to its own context and that minority rights are protected, including in Hong Kong and Xinjiang . China rejects any accusations based on deceptive information .
34. Eritrea	The country disagreed with the High Commissioner's concerns about ongoing mass arrests and forced displacements in Tigray, allegedly involving the Eritrean Defense Forces . The country highlighted the Eritrean Defense Forces' historical commitment to human dignity and development. The country argued that the allegations lacked credible evidence. Eritrea expressed support for China's approach to human rights , tailored to its national conditions and contributing to the global human rights cause.

Statements made by the Observer States	
1. Zimbabwe on behalf of the Geneva Support Group for Western Sahara ²	The countries expressed deep concern about systematic human rights violations in the illegally occupied Western Sahara . They underscored the lack of access for human rights organizations and international observers, as well as obstacles to visiting Saharawi political prisoners . The group condemned the illegal use of armed drones in the region. They called upon the EU member states to respect ECJ rulings on economic activities in Western Sahara and requested technical assistance for the Polisario Front . The group urged increased efforts to raise awareness of ongoing violations in Western Sahara .
2. Spain on behalf of the European Union (EU)	EU strongly condemned Russia's illegal war against Ukraine and the atrocities committed by Russia in Ukraine. The EU called for cooperation with international mechanisms in Venezuela . In Guatemala , the EU urged respect for democracy and the rule of law. In Lebanon , the EU called for an independent investigation into the Beirut port explosion . Concerning Egypt , the EU expressed concerns about arrests and freedom of expression . In Yemen , the EU called for humanitarian access and emphasized the need for human rights monitoring. In Bahrain , the EU encouraged continued progress on human rights. In Pakistan , the EU condemned religiously based violence and called for justice and reforms. In Ethiopia , the EU urged to put an end to gender-based violence . In Vietnam , the EU raised concerns about freedom of expression and capital punishment . In Nagorno-Karabakh , the EU called for the reopening of the Lachin corridor and supported efforts for a comprehensive settlement .
3. Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) on behalf of the Group of Friends in Defense of the Charter of the United Nations ³	The Group highlighted the importance of safeguarding the principles of the Charter, in particular, non-selectivity and non-politicization , and called upon the Council to stop intervening in the country's internal affairs . The group rejected all kinds of double standards and expressed its concern about the proliferation of unilateral mechanisms that conduct impartial assessments in specific states without their consent. The Group reiterated the need for dialogue, cooperation, and national ownership in any process to strengthen human rights both at the national and international levels.
4. Cabo Verde on behalf of the Group of Support of the Territorial Integrity of the Kingdom of Morocco ⁴	The Group welcomed the opening of General Consulates in Dakhla and Laâyoune in Morocco , promoting economic cooperation and regional development. The group endorsed Morocco's Autonomy Initiative as a credible solution. The group supported Mr. Staffan De Mistura's efforts to relaunch the political process based on Geneva round table discussions and Security Council resolutions . The group highlighted Morocco's voluntary engagement with the UN human rights system, including the OHCHR.
5. Oman on behalf of Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) ⁵	The GCC expressed concern about the impacts of climate change and alarming water scarcity . The GCC highlighted the growing global food security issue due to geopolitical disruptions and called for coordinated international cooperation in this regard. The GCC reaffirmed its commitment to collaborative, multi-party efforts to develop policies that promote development while upholding human dignity.

² Algeria, Angola, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Cuba, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zimbabwe, Timor-Leste

³ (Algeria, Angola, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cambodia, China, Cuba, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran - Islamic Republic of, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zimbabwe, State of Palestine

⁴ Bahrain, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Côte D'Ivoire, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Jordan, Kuwait, Liberia, Maldives, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Eswatini, Togo, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Zambia

⁵ Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates

<p>6. Azerbaijan on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement</p>	<p>The NAM expressed concern about the widespread discrimination and hatred-related violations. It emphasized the importance of dealing with all human rights equally, without distinction, and with objectivity and impartiality. Financial and technical assistance upon request is essential. The OHCHR must uphold the Charter and respect the sovereignty and jurisdiction of states. The NAM urged the Council to respect countries' right to choose values and principles appropriate for their people and rejected the imposition of values and culture. It also highlighted the negative impact of UCMs on economic, social, and cultural rights and emphasized the need to respect cultural diversity.</p>
<p>7. Libya on behalf of the Arab Group</p>	<p>The Arab Group urged the High Commissioner to address human rights issues globally with neutrality and collaboration. The Group highlighted the significance of respecting cultural and religious diversity as a driver of sustainable development. The Arab Group expressed deep concern about Quran desecration and the humanitarian situation of refugees and migrants in some European countries, urging condemnation of such actions and governments' fulfillment of human rights obligations.</p>
<p>8. Bahamas (on behalf of the CARICOM)</p>	<p>CARICOM countries expressed they are constrained by historical, socio-economic, and environmental complexities, including the legacies of slavery and the Transatlantic trade in enslaved Africans. CARICOM mentioned climate change exacerbates these challenges, alongside high indebtedness, and food insecurity due to heavy reliance on food imports. CARICOM informed the Council that is taking steps to reduce food imports and support a Haitian-led solution to the current crisis, with international community efforts. CARICOM highlighted the need to reform the international financial architecture, including the Multidimensional Vulnerability Index and the Bridgetown Initiative.</p>
<p>9. Switzerland</p>	<p>Switzerland regretted the OHCHR office closure in Uganda and called for a safe environment for human rights defenders. It expressed concerns about hate speech against the LGBTIQ+ community in Uganda. In Jordan, Switzerland was concerned about the revised cybercrime law's implementation, stressing the importance of freedom of expression. In Turkey, Switzerland raised concerns about the growing repression of freedom of expression and assembly, including the arrests of human rights defenders. Switzerland commended the joint UN program in the Philippines addressing human rights violations and encouraged its extension beyond 2024.</p>
<p>10. Brazil</p>	<p>Brazil welcomed positive references to its regional initiatives. The country emphasized the importance of safeguarding collective rights and their G20 presidency's focus on justice and sustainability. Brazil highlighted its commitment to democracy, protecting vulnerable groups, and engaging in various human rights initiatives. It stressed the importance of diversity and presented its candidature for the Human Rights Council with pledges to promote inclusivity in 24 key areas.</p>
<p>11. Portugal</p>	<p>The country emphasized the obligation of all states to respect, protect, and fulfill human rights, regardless of their size, political system, or development stage. It stressed the importance of realizing all rights, including civil, cultural, economic, political, and social, as they are interconnected.</p>
<p>12. Lesotho</p>	<p>The country urged states to revisit their commitment to the Durban Declaration on its 30th anniversary. Lesotho reported progress in fulfilling human rights reporting obligations and enacting relevant legislation. The country expressed concerns about human rights situations in various countries and emphasized the importance of respecting the territorial integrity of China. The country stressed that human rights are a collective responsibility, requiring global cooperation.</p>
<p>13. Namibia</p>	<p>The country emphasized the negative impact of unconstitutional changes of government on fundamental rights and freedoms. Namibia agreed with the need to address global inequalities hindering the achievement of SDGs and supported the elaboration of a UN Tax Convention. The country highlighted the importance of mainstreaming equity in international</p>

	health processes. Namibia urged fellow Member States to actively participate in ICJ advisory proceedings on climate change's impact on human rights.
14. Ecuador	The country recognized the human rights challenges affecting many, including women, girls, persons with disabilities, and Indigenous Peoples. Ecuador emphasized the importance of commemorating the 75th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Sustainable Development Goals Summit, and COP28 on climate change as opportunities to promote human rights. The country was committed to addressing the relationship between human rights and the environment , as well as business activities impact on human rights. Ecuador highlighted the need for strengthening multilateralism and international cooperation to promote human rights and achieve gender equity.
15. Republic of Korea	The country highlighted concerns about the human rights situation in Afghanistan , especially regarding women's rights , and called upon the Taliban to uphold international human rights obligations. The country is concerned about the conflict and deteriorating human rights situation in Sudan , urging all parties to cease hostilities and ensure humanitarian access. The country called upon Myanmar to end violations and release arbitrarily detained individuals and supported the UN and the ASEAN in its efforts to restore democracy.
16. Iraq	Iraq expressed it faces a complex crisis due to climate change and water scarcity , impacting its environment, agricultural production, food security, ecosystems, and water quality. This crisis also displaces communities, with women and children being particularly affected. Iraq called upon the international community to prioritize partnership in enhancing countries' capacity to adapt to and manage water-related challenges caused by climate change.
17. Australia	Australia stressed the importance of universal human rights, condemning discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity. It expressed alarm over Uganda's Anti-Homosexuality Bill 2023 , with its severe penalties. Australia was concerned about conflict-related violence and sexual violence against women in Sudan , as well as human rights abuses in Iran , particularly against women, girls, and minorities. It also highlighted concerns about diminishing rights and freedoms in Hong Kong due to the National Security Law and the risks faced by human rights defenders , urging a reversal of this trend.
18. Slovenia	Slovenia commended the work of the OHCHR in highlighting how global crises, including the environmental crisis , impact human rights, especially for vulnerable groups. Slovenia would actively engage, particularly as a core group member on initiatives related to the human rights of older persons and the World Programme for Human Rights Education.
19. Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran emphasized the importance of finding multilateral solutions for future generations, focusing on dignity and prosperity for all. The country urged UN human rights bodies to operate based on principles like non-selectivity, objectivity, and impartiality while respecting state sovereignty. The delegation encouraged unity, cooperation, and constructive engagement in addressing human rights issues in Iran, where legitimate demands are addressed through thoughtful debate and democratic processes.
20. Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	The Netherlands offered its condolences to Morocco and Libya for the natural disasters. The country was concerned about human rights violations in China. The country is alarmed about violations in Ethiopia and Yemen.
21. Norway	Norway stressed the importance of the OHCHR's independence. It expressed concern about worsening human rights situations in conflict zones and called on Member States to fulfill their human rights obligations and cooperate with the UN Human Rights system for conflict prevention. It urged better cooperation between the Human Rights Council and the UN Peacebuilding Commission for stronger conflict prevention. Colombia's past resolution on enhancing technical cooperation with OHCHR for sustainable peace was noted as a positive step.

22. Japan	Japan emphasized the importance of universal values and respecting human rights. It condemned grave human rights violations in Afghanistan and Myanmar and stressed dialogue and cooperation, including support for Cambodia . Japan committed to working with the international community and civil society to promote human rights based on human security principles and " leaving no one behind ".
23. Holy See	The Holy See highlighted the need to recognize and value the inherent dignity of all individuals, especially the marginalized. The Holy See opposed the idea of "new rights" without universal consensus, specifically mentioning abortion . The Holy See advocated for a fraternity-based approach to human rights rooted in our common human dignity.
24. Kuwait	Kuwait was deeply concerned about global challenges, particularly the intertwined relationship between development and human rights . It emphasized the importance of international cooperation in addressing issues like malnutrition, climate change, and water scarcity , as these challenges have far-reaching negative impacts on global food security and basic human rights. The delegation urged the international community to collaborate in addressing water scarcity , which has the potential to escalate conflicts.
25. Austria	Austria reiterated its condemnation of Russia's illegal war against Ukraine , including attacks on civilians and infrastructure. It called upon Russia to cease all attacks and urged Russia to repeal oppressive legislation affecting activists and human rights defenders. Austria also expressed grave concern about a draft law in the Iranian parliament targeting women and girls who wear a hijab .
26. Armenia	The country was concerned about the Lachin Corridor blockade in Nagorno-Karabakh . Armenia expressed UN experts called on Azerbaijan to respect human rights, but their calls were ignored. In February 2023, the International Court of Justice ordered Azerbaijan to allow unimpeded movement along the corridor. Azerbaijan did not comply, leading to a dire humanitarian crisis with a ban on food and medicine deliveries , affecting civilians, including children . Armenia reiterated its commitment to peace amid the crisis.
27. Malta	Malta expressed concern about Russia's ongoing illegal war in Ukraine , urging Russia to cease attacks on civilians and withdraw immediately from Ukrainian territory. In Sudan , Malta called for respect for human rights and the full implementation of the Jeddah agreement . In Afghanistan , the country called for the reversal of prohibitions against women and girls. The country urged for accountability for human rights violations.
28. El Salvador	El Salvador acknowledged the importance of the right to development for sustaining fundamental rights. It highlighted the significant challenge posed by gang-related terrorism , leading to thousands of deaths and undermining fundamental rights. El Salvador implemented a comprehensive security strategy to combat these terrorist groups within its constitutional framework.
29. Ireland	Ireland helped secure the Political Declaration for the SDG Summit , highlighting the role of human rights in achieving SDGs. It denounced ongoing human rights abuses in Myanmar , and violations in Ethiopia and called for accountability. Ireland expressed concern about the treatment of migrants globally, emphasizing the need for transparent investigations. Ireland condemned the Niger coup and called for constitutional order restoration .
30. State of Palestine	The country expressed regret over the international community's failure to protect Palestinians and victims worldwide. It highlighted the use of various weaponry, including autonomous robot killers , in Occupied Palestine by Israel . It emphasized that Israel's actions in Palestine, including colonization, settlements, annexation, and apartheid, violated international law

	and the right to self-determination . It expressed that Israel's presence in Palestine constituted a breach of peremptory norms of international law.
31. Thailand	Thailand reaffirmed its commitment to promoting rights and equality, including for vulnerable groups . It highlighted the implementation of the Act on Prevention and Suppression of Torture and Enforced Disappearance and their intention to ratify ICPPED . Thailand also adopted its Second National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights , emphasizing collaboration with various stakeholders.
32. Russian Federation	The country expressed that the HC addressed homelessness in Europe and the United States but overlooked unilateral coercive measures and human rights violations in Ukraine and the West , including suppression of dissent, arrests, and deportations. The country mentioned the HC's report omitted neo-Nazi ideology's growth in Ukraine, Europe, and the United States . The country considered the OHCHR overlooks Kyiv's policies aimed at eradicating everything Russian. The country urged the OHCHR to provide an objective assessment of the global situation or risk further erosion of trust.
33. Indonesia	The country expressed that the SDG Summit and High-Level Dialogue on Financing for Development will determine solutions for SDG financing . Indonesia was committed to the energy transition , including renewables and emissions reduction.
34. Sri Lanka	The country asserted that extensive investigations on the 2019 Easter Sunday Attacks have been conducted, involving international agencies. The country has established committees to address the concerns raised by the OHCHR. The country considered concerns by the OHCHR were based on biased sources and false information . Sri Lanka supported the One China policy while emphasizing non-interference in sovereign countries' internal affairs.
35. Spain	Spain emphasized the HRC's responsibility to address global challenges impacting human rights, such as women's rights, the climate crisis, and accountability for violations like Russia's aggression in Ukraine . Spain committed to gender equality , highlighting its importance for peace and sustainable development . Spain reaffirmed its dedication to combating all forms of discrimination and expressed support for the independence and work of the Office of the High Commissioner in advancing human rights.
36. Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso expressed condolences for recent natural disasters in Morocco and Libya . It acknowledged the High Commissioner's insights on climate change's impact on the Sahel , emphasizing the urgent need for increased financing to address related threats.
37. Peru	Peru highlighted the importance of programs aimed at addressing the needs of its citizens and its participation in the Amazon Summit to promote comprehensive and sustainable development while respecting indigenous peoples . Peru expressed its commitment to the rule of law, the separation of powers, constitutional order, peace, and justice .
38. Egypt	The country is concerned about the burning of the Quran and the water crisis in North Africa and the Middle East . They appreciated the High Commissioner's efforts to commemorate the Universal Declaration of Human Rights' 75th anniversary and noted their cooperation with the OHCHR for strengthening national human rights frameworks .
39. Italy	Italy supported the response by Rome-based UN Agencies FAO, WFP, and IFAD and hosted the UN Food Systems Summit Stocktaking Moment . It emphasized the importance of food security on the international agenda and protecting fundamental freedoms worldwide, including freedom of religion or belief . Italy was concerned about increasing violence against Christian communities .

40. Colombia	Colombia expressed solidarity with Morocco and Libya after recent natural disasters. Colombia highlighted the Latin American and Caribbean summit for inclusive, sustainable, and equitable global taxation and encouraged global tax discussions for a fairer system .
41. United Republic of Tanzania	The United Republic of Tanzania welcomed the High Commissioner's update, emphasizing cooperation to address global challenges. It recommended non-selectivity in human rights efforts and respect for countries' efforts in realizing human rights. Tanzania reaffirmed its commitment to promoting and protecting human rights.
42. Panama	The country highlighted the importance of addressing challenges, including poverty, violence, food insecurity, and inequalities , while leaving no one behind. It expressed escalating global military spending diverts resources from human rights, quality public services, and sustainable development. It mentioned gender equality and women's empowerment are fundamental. The country urged the Council to consider sexual and reproductive justice in achieving the SDGs and the ICPD Programme of Action .
43. Tunisia	Tunisia highlighted its progress in democratic reforms and human rights. It committed to transparency and cooperation with international HR mechanisms, including visits from Special Procedures and preparing for the High Commissioner's visit. Tunisia continued efforts to save migrants' lives, combat human trafficking , and address migration's humanitarian aspects. Tunisia supported debt relief for low-income countries and the recovery of stolen assets for their developmental programs.
44. Estonia	Estonia condemned Russia's prolonged illegal war in Ukraine , which had resulted in a humanitarian crisis. It highlighted Russia's abduction of Ukrainian children , aiming to erase their cultural identity. The country held Belarus accountable for enabling Russia's aggression and forcibly deporting Ukrainian children. Estonia expressed concern about human rights in various countries, including Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, Nicaragua, and Sudan .
45. Yemen	The Yemeni government expressed it continues to implement a humanitarian ceasefire , but the Houthi militias continue their hostilities and military attacks in various regions. The Yemeni government is committed to a ceasefire aimed at alleviating the suffering of Yemeni citizens and pressuring the Houthi militias to open main crossings and end the blockade on the city of Taiz .
46. Lao People's Democratic Republic	RDP Laos was committed to advancing human rights mechanisms and to the principles of objectivity, non-selectivity, international dialogue, and cooperation . It reaffirmed its support for the One China policy and considered the situations in Xinjiang, Tibet, and Hong Kong as China's internal affairs.
47. Philippines	The Philippines emphasized its medium-term development plan focusing on an inclusive economy and resilient society by 2028, embracing a whole-of-society approach and engaging civil society in governance. The country established SDG implementation mechanisms and partnered with the UN to strengthen institutions and the rule of law. The country supported the HC's call for States to fulfill international commitments to rebuild trust and address global challenges.
48. Democratic Republic of the Congo	The DRC is concerned about the growing challenges, especially those resulting from armed conflicts, violence, climate change, and natural disasters . The DRC recalled that its Eastern Region has been the battleground of armed conflict and human rights violations committed by local and foreign actors, especially the M23 rebel group supported by Rwanda , which has caused significant internal displacement. The country urged for peace and the combatting of impunity .
49. Venezuela	The country expressed concern about the instrumentalization of human rights, particularly in reports targeting Southern countries . The statement highlighted the issue of Hong Kong, Xinjiang, and Tibet as China's internal affairs . It called for

	balanced, objective, and cooperative human rights reporting and emphasized the fight against illegal unilateral coercive measures .
50. Ethiopia	Ethiopia took measures to consolidate peace in the country including ensuring accountability and extensive national consultations for transitional justice . Ethiopia was committed to continuing to guarantee reconciliation and accountability .
51. Afghanistan	The country emphasized the severity of the human rights crisis in Afghanistan and noted a lack of corresponding international response , specifically from the Council. The country was concerned about the accountability of perpetrators and the need for an appropriate investigative approach to prevent further violations and protect the rights of the Afghan people. The country condemned acts of discrimination in Afghanistan, gender persecution and gender apartheid , patterns of killings, torture , and arbitrary detention .
52. Denmark	Denmark condemned recent Quran burnings and proposed a law to prevent such acts. It emphasized the importance of interfaith dialogue and the protection of religious minorities through open dialogue. Denmark also raised concerns about the coup in Niger , increased attacks on civilians in Mali and Burkina Faso , and conflicts in Libya and Yemen , calling for the protection of human rights in these situations.
53. Democratic People's Republic of Korea	The DPRK emphasized its commitment to the people-first principle and the protection of human rights, particularly for children , through various laws and policies. It highlighted efforts in education, healthcare, housing, and rural development . The country expressed concern about international practices that use false information to target specific countries for political purposes. The country opposed groundless accusations against China and interference in its internal affairs including Xinjiang, Hong Kong, and Tibet . It urged the HRC to reconsider such practices and respect national sovereignty . The DPRK pledged to continue developing its socialist system and participating in international efforts to promote genuine human rights.
54. Mozambique	The country offered its condolences to Libya and Morocco for the natural disasters. It highlighted the importance of conflicts, climate change, and terrorist attacks in Cabo Delgado in Mozambique. The country was working to ratify national plans including the plan to combat the trafficking of persons .
55. Türkiye	Türkiye expressed concern about the politics of division, religious intolerance , and human rights violations, including attacks on cemeteries and racial profiling . It emphasized the need for solidarity and burden sharing for refugees , rather than outsourcing responsibilities. Türkiye echoed the High Commissioner's concerns about food insecurity and highlighted efforts to restore the Black Sea Initiative . It emphasized the importance of considering Azerbaijan's views and concerns for long-term stability in the South Caucasus .
56. Belarus	Belarus expressed condolences to Morocco and Libya for the natural disasters. The country emphasized its opposition to false information, unreliable sources, and the misuse of country-specific mandates . The country firmly rejected geopolitical initiatives aimed at exerting pressure on Belarus, Russia, Nicaragua, Iran, Syria, Venezuela, and Sudan . Belarus expressed its disapproval of the politicization of the HRC and interference in China's internal affairs, particularly concerning Tibet and Xinjiang . It also condemned violations related to xenophobia, racism, and the ill-treatment of migrants and refugees in Western countries . Belarus stood against sanctions and expressed deep concern about food insecurity . It called upon the OHCHR to ensure equal value for all human rights .

57. Uganda	Uganda welcomed the emphasis on the right to development . It highlighted its commitment to prioritizing socioeconomic rights and achieving the SDGs by focusing on transformative actions. Uganda appreciated the work of the OHCHR and stressed its dedication to safeguarding human rights for all its people through democratic processes .
58. Hungary	Hungary expressed its commitment to engaging with the Council to promote mutual respect and understanding while advocating against the over-politicization of its work. Hungary highlighted concerns about minority rights violations , particularly related to Hungarian minorities in neighboring countries, and called for greater protection of minority rights . It expressed that the Council could facilitate constructive intercultural and interreligious dialogue to enhance tolerance among states and stakeholders.
59. Greece	Greece expressed its commitment to address the impact of climate change , economic challenges, tax evasion , and corruption on human rights. It highlighted their significant role in saving lives during migratory flows and acknowledged the need to address various human rights situations, including Russia's aggression in Ukraine , religious violence in Pakistan , gender exclusion in Afghanistan , and civil and political rights in Venezuela . Greece also raised concerns about the humanitarian crisis in Nagorno-Karabakh and called for the safety and freedom of movement along the Lachin corridor .
60. Sweden	Sweden strongly rejected Quran burning and initiated an inquiry to review the Public Order Act . Sweden adopted an anti-Islamophobia action plan in 2022 and worked against racism, including in education. It expressed deep concern over Nicaragua's citizenship revocations, and academic freedom restrictions, and urged accountability. In Ethiopia , Sweden called for accountability and transitional justice regarding the northern conflict. Sweden was alarmed about Uganda's Anti-Homosexuality Act . Concerning Mali , Sweden pushed for a return to constitutional order. They held the transition government accountable for actions by the Wagner group .
61. Niger	The country was concerned about the humanitarian urgency due to climate change in the Sahel region . Niger expressed the country continues to make significant efforts to address food insecurity and mass displacement , exacerbated by repeated terrorist attacks and organized transnational crime. Niger highlighted the importance of implementing mechanisms like early warning systems and crisis management strategies. The country emphasized that effective human rights promotion should address underlying causes such as conflicts, organized crime, and climate change .
62. Nicaragua	Nicaragua expressed its solidarity with Libya and Morocco . Nicaragua condemned the politicization and selectivity of the HRC in targeting countries that do not align with Western policies . Nicaragua reiterated its support for China and commended China's efforts to safeguard the rights of its population. Nicaragua also commended China's cooperation with the OHCHR.
63. Iceland	The country highlighted the importance of women's and LGBTI rights, freedom of religion, and freedom of expression . The country emphasized the need to learn from past mistakes. Regardless of national positions, the focus needs to remain on protecting lives.
64. Saudi Arabia	The country highlighted its establishment of a global water organization , green initiatives, and sustainable housing solutions. The country voiced concerns about attacks on refugees and migrants in Germany and the rise of hate speech and racism in Luxembourg and Ireland . The country opposed allegations based on unreliable sources against Saudi Arabia.
65. Republic of Moldova	The country was deeply concerned about the critical human rights situation in the Transnistrian region , citing violations of fundamental human rights, the " anti-extremism strategy ," and illegal checkpoints. The country highlighted security concerns and mentioned criminal penalties introduced in the region's criminal code. It raised alarms about restricted access

	for human rights defenders , journalists, and public officials due to a "blacklist" maintained by the Tiraspol regime . The delegation reiterated its call for support to protect human rights in the Transnistrian region .
66. Equatorial Guinea	Equatorial Guinea expressed its condolences to Morocco and Libya for the natural disasters. The country opposed the politicization of the HRC and supported the principle of non-interference in China's internal affairs regarding Hong Kong, Tibet, and Xinjiang . Equatorial Guinea expressed its rejection of all political manipulation that fosters anti-China sentiment in the HRC. The country believed that China is on a path of respecting human rights.
67. Slovakia	The country highlighted global challenges including lack of basic necessities and discrimination . They expressed concerns about the Taliban's actions in Afghanistan , emphasizing the need for immediate cessation of human rights violations and accountability. In Ethiopia , the country stressed the importance of investigating violations of human rights and international humanitarian law by all parties. In Myanmar , efforts to hold violators accountable and provide humanitarian aid were highlighted as urgent needs.
68. Botswana	Botswana highlighted the importance of the right to development . The country expressed its commitment to the 2030 agenda for sustainable development . The country mentioned it continues to work on the human rights agenda, including the modernization of the constitution and a transitional plan to increase public investment .
69. Dominican Republic	The country expressed its condolences to Libya and Morocco for the natural disasters. The Dominican Republic highlighted issues such as climate change, inequality , and the need for reform of the international financial architecture regarding debt relief . The country also emphasized the humanitarian crisis in Haiti and the importance of resolving border issues with this country.
70. Libya	Libya is deeply concerned about the incidents of Quran burning and urged the combatting of extremism and hate speech . The country focused on the phenomenon of irregular migration , highlighting that the OHCHR is ignoring its efforts to protect migrants at sea and on land . Libya urged for more technical support and capacity building , believing that this would support national efforts in the promotion of human rights in the country.
71. South Sudan	The country highlighted the principles of the Human Rights Charter and called upon the Council to avoid politicization. The country urged for technical assistance and capacity building. The country expressed support for the One China policy and commended China for its active fulfillment of human rights obligations and its cooperation with human rights mechanisms.
72. Nigeria	The country emphasized the importance of global cooperation and multilateralism to address current challenges. It called for the Council's activities to be guided by principles of universality, objectivity, and non-selectivity in human rights matters, avoiding prioritization of certain rights. Nigeria pledged to continue its commitment to multilateralism and human rights protection.
73. Lebanon	Lebanon highlighted that it faces a deep economic crisis . The country stressed the importance of access to justice and investigations to uncover the cause of the port explosion . The country offered condolences to Libya and Morocco for the natural disaster.
74. Tchad	Tchad expressed concern about poverty due to environmental issues in Africa and supported calls for collective justice and global reforms to address climate change and sustainable development. It emphasized the importance of upholding UN Charter principles and genuine multilateralism . Tchad expressed its support for China's "one country, two systems" policy in Hong Kong and pledged to cooperate with the Council and its mechanisms to fulfill international obligations.

<p>75. Burundi</p>	<p>Burundi urged the Council to end selectivity and double standards in promoting dialogue and cooperation. It opposed the political use of false information to criticize the human rights situation in sovereign states, including Burundi. Burundi supported China's efforts to protect fundamental rights and expressed full support for the One China principle regarding Xinjiang, Hong Kong, and Tibet. It called upon the Council to reconsider its practices of targeting specific countries with resolutions and to end politicized mechanisms without consent.</p>
<p>76. Rwanda</p>	<p>Rwanda offered its condolences to Morocco and Libya for the natural disasters. The country reiterated its call for preventing genocide, including addressing the conflict in the DRC and its responsibility for the killings of civilians in Goma. The country expressed its support for China.</p>

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

- Urged **Sri Lankan** authorities to address corruption and entrenched impunity while endorsing a comprehensive approach to transitional justice and reconciliation; urged the council members to appoint a Special Rapporteur for Sri Lanka to monitor and investigate ongoing human rights violations.
- Documented the rapid deterioration of **civic space** remains a global trend, putting into serious question many states' commitment to human rights.
- Documented attacks against journalists and political figures in **Tunisia, Egypt, Burundi, and Ecuador**. They were concerned by continuing harassment, arbitrary detentions, public vilification, and unfair trials against human rights defenders.
- Reported that **Indigenous Peoples worldwide**, and specifically in Chile and Nicaragua, keep facing harsh challenges and discrimination.
- Echoed the specific concerns about **environmental degradation and climate change**, and how this leads to poverty, food insecurity, and conflict.
- Condemned violence and human rights violations in **Yemen, Sudan, China, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran, and India** against vulnerable populations, including women, children, LGBTQ persons, and religious minorities.
- Concerned about **child trafficking, child labor, and sexual exploitation**.
- Stressed lack of interest in the **Durban Declaration and Programme of Action against Racism**.
- Strong condemnation of continued excessive unlawful violence carried out by **Israel** on Palestinians; the international community must end systematic unequal treatment and double standards, such as those faced by Palestinians.

Rights of Reply

- **Venezuela** in reply to the statement made by the EU.
- **Azerbaijan** in reply to the statement made by the EU.
- **Cuba** in reply to the statement made by Czechia.
- **El Salvador** in reply to the statement made by the United States.
- **Armenia** in reply to the statements made by Azerbaijan and Pakistan (on behalf of OIC).
- **India** in reply to the statement made by Pakistan.
- **Pakistan** in reply to the statement made by the EU.
- **Russian Federation** in reply to the statements made by a number of delegations.
- **Türkiye** in reply to the statements made by a number of delegations.
- **Belarus** in reply to the statements made by Estonia, Lithuania, and France.
- **Rwanda** in reply to the statement made by DRC.
- **Nicaragua** in reply to the statements made by France, Chile, the United States, Spain, Switzerland, and Czechia.
- **Ethiopia** in reply to the statements made by Slovakia, Norway, Sweden, Ireland, France, Belgium, Netherlands, and EU.
- **Tunisia** in reply to the statement made by an NGO.
- **China** in reply to the statements made by a number of delegations and NGOs.
- **Pakistan** second reply, to the statement made by India.
- **Lithuania** in reply to the statements made by the Russian Federation and Belarus.

List of NGOs that took the floor (46):

Human Rights Watch, Justice for Iran, World Evangelical Alliance, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Amnesty International, Mouvement National des Jeunes Patriotes du Mali, International Muslim Women's Union, Global Srilankan Forum United Kingdom, United Nations Watch, Pax Romana (International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs and International Movement of Catholic Students), Elizka Relief Foundation, Il Cenacolo, Medical Support Association for Underprivileged Iranian Patients, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Asociación Española para el Derecho Internacional de los Derechos Humanos AEDIDH (Joint Statement), Rahbord Peimayesh Research & Educational Services Cooperative, Association pour la défense des droits de l'homme et des revendications démocratiques/culturelles du peuple Azerbaïdjanais-Iran - « ARC », Women's Human Rights International Association, Asociacion HazteOir.org, Peace Brigades International (Joint Statement), Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Sikh Human Rights Group, Right Livelihood Award Foundation, Conectas Direitos Humanos, Forum for Development and Human Rights Dialogue, International-Lawyers.Org, International Service for Human Rights, Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, International Commission of Jurists, Institute for Human Rights, iuventum e.V., Institute for Reporters' Freedom and Safety, International Bar Association, Meezaan Center for Human Rights, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada, WomenNC-NC Committee for CSW/CEDAW, Global Action on Aging (Joint Statement), Alliance Creative Community Project, Global Appreciation and Skills Training Network, Association Internationale pour l'égalité des femmes, Organisation pour la Communication en Afrique et de Promotion de la Coopération Economique Internationale - OCAPROCE Internationale, World Muslim Congress, International Action for Peace & Sustainable Development, Réseau Unité pour le Développement de Mauritanie, Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration.

Full recording of the General Debate meetings on Item 2 is available on the UN WebTV:
[Part 1](#) (12 September 2023, 00:43:06), [Part 2](#) (13 September 2023, 03:05:24), [Part 3](#) (13 September 2023, 02:10:48)