

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL – 54th SESSION

Item 4¹: General debate

(26 – 28 September 2023)

Contents

Member States: Joint Statements	2
Statements made by Member States	3
Statements made by the Observers	6
Right to reply.....	9
List of NGOs that took the floor:.....	11

This is a Summary Records report of the General Debate under Item 4 that took place between 26 -28 September 2023 at the 54th session of the UN Human Rights Council. The report includes the statements made by the Member States of the Human Rights Councils, Observer States, and other Observers. The statements are presented in the order of speaking and are not exhaustive.

The report considers the **human rights situations that require the Council’s attention**. Please refer to the **recordings of the General Debates on the UN WebTV** for full statements:

- 26 September: [UN Web TV](#).
- 27 September: [Part 1](#) and [Part 2](#).
- 28 September: [UN Web TV](#).

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

Main Points Raised (thematic issues, country and/or territorial concerns)	
Member States: Joint Statements	
1. Côte d'Ivoire on behalf of African Group	Recalled the heroic struggles waged by its peoples and countries for political independence, human dignity and economic emancipation. In the context of multifaceted global challenges, reaffirmed the importance of defending multilateralism that promotes dialogue and trust , including within the Human Rights Council. The Council must operate in a cooperative, non-confrontational, non-politicized, and objective manner that pays due attention to the priorities and initiatives of African countries. The principles of universality, objectivity, and impartiality must be respected, and respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States must be observed.
2. Pakistan on behalf of Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)	Affirmed that the Council must give due importance and salience to the interdependence, indivisibility, and interrelatedness of all human rights . Programs and initiatives that result in interference in the domestic affairs of sovereign States must be steered clear of. Expressed concern over the rise in anti-Muslim hatred, discrimination, and violence ; notably certain state-sanctioned incidents advocating anti-Muslim hatred. Women and girls especially young students and workers suffer multiple and aggravating forms of discrimination, intolerance, and hatred owing to their gender, religion, and race.
3. Spain on behalf of the European Union (EU)	Condemned in the strongest possible terms Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine ; remained concerned about the deteriorating human rights situation in Belarus , including widespread and systematic violations of international human rights law by the authorities, some of which may amount to crimes against humanity; deeply regretted the backsliding in the areas of democracy, rule of law, and fundamental rights in Türkiye ; deeply concerned by the increasing violence and extremism in the occupied Palestinian territory and Israel , which are leading to appalling numbers of Israeli and Palestinian victims, including children. Reiterated its concerns about the very serious human rights situation in China, Hong Kong, Afghanistan, Iran, Sudan, Nicaragua, and Haiti .
4. Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) on behalf of Group of a group of countries ²	Stressed the importance of the promotion and protection of all human rights, both individual and collective, without distinction of levels or categories. Reiterated categorical rejection of double standards concerning human rights, bearing in mind that such an approach prevents a harmonious environment and progress in this area. Raised concerned

² Group of Friends in Defense of the Charter of the United Nations: 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.

	at the continued and growing proliferation of parallel reporting mechanisms and procedures that pretend to make “impartial” assessments of the human rights situation in certain States.
5. Azerbaijan on behalf of Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)	Stressed the importance of the promotion and protection of all human rights. Human rights issues must be addressed within a global context through constructive, non-politicized, non-confrontational, non-selective, and dialogue-based approaches. Stressed issues of poverty, interelement, marginalization, digital divide, instability, occupation and illegal settlement, damage of cultural heritage, armed conflicts, terroristic attacks, social and economic exclusion, violation of human dignity and human rights, and climate change . States have the primary responsibility to promote durable solutions for IDPs in situations of armed conflict and natural disasters.
6. Libya on behalf of the Arab Group	Affirmed that preserving human dignity is the basis of all human rights and expressed its condemnation of any manifestations of violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms anywhere in the world. It expressed its concern about the current increase in polarization and politicization in the Human Rights Council , and its rejection of any practices that would deviate the Council from its main path for which it was established, which is to promote and protect human rights. Principles of universality, neutrality, and objectivity should be respected; and avoided selectivity, politicization, and double standards. Important to address the human rights situation in all countries of the world
7. Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) on behalf of Group of a group of countries	Opposed and rejected political and motivated country-specific resolutions and expressed its concern over the continued selective and discriminatory practice. This violates principles of universality, impartiality, objectivity, non-selectivity, and non-politicization, and constitutes double standards in addressing human rights issues. The proliferation of naming and shaming. Importance of UPR.
Statements made by Member States	
1. Czechia	Reiterated condemnation of Russia’s unprovoked and unjustified war of aggression against Ukraine . It remained deeply concerned about the continued systematic human rights violations in the DPRK, China, Sudan, and Syria .
2. Luxembourg	Deeply concerned about the collapse of human rights in Afghanistan , particularly the rights of women and girls. Alarmed by reports of brutal and widespread use of rape and other forms of sexual violence in the DRC and Sudan . It continued to condemn Russia's unjustified war against Ukraine. Welcomed the creation of the Independent Institution Responsible for the Issue of Missing Persons in the Syrian Arab Republic , which will provide the necessary support to survivors and the families of victims. Reported concern about the human rights violations in OPT, Myanmar, Armenia, and Nicaragua .
3. Finland	Strongly condemned Russia’s unlawful and unjustified war of aggression against Ukraine. Remained concerned over evidence-based reports on the human rights situation in China, including in Xinjiang, Tibet, and Hong Kong. It strongly opposed the use of the death penalty in all circumstances. There is no justification for Iran, and Saudi Arabia to carry out capital punishment, including against individuals who have exercised their civic freedoms.
4. France	Supporting and strengthening the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights situation in Afghanistan , reiterated the strongest condemnation of the massive violations of the rights and freedoms of Afghan women by the Taliban. Condemned the military offensive led by Azerbaijan in Nagorno-Karabakh . Stressed the importance of

	renewing the mandate of the SR for monitoring the human rights situation in Russia . Condemned in the strongest possible terms this illegal and unjustifiable aggression and listened attentively yesterday to the observations of the Independent Commission of Inquiry into the situation in Ukraine.
5. Ukraine	Strongly condemned the repressions of dissent in the Russian Federation and urged Putin's regime to return to the tenets of international law which it blatantly violates not only in Ukraine but also in its own country. Expressed deepest concern over the exacerbation of the Belarusian Government's systematic repression against its own people and its complicity in Russia's war against Ukraine. Called for a fight against impunity for the perpetrators of human rights violations, war crimes, and crimes against humanity and a trial under international law.
6. United States of America	Called for the unconditional and immediate release of all those unjustly detained in Yemen . Urged the government to stop the erosion of civic space and to restore a genuine multiparty democracy in Cambodia . Affirmed that the human rights situations in DPRK, Syria, China, Russia, Belarus, and Myanmar remain dire. Condemned the ongoing, horrific violations and abuses occurring in Sudan . Called for an end to subnational violence, human rights violations and abuses, and the lack of justice and accountability in South Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Iran, Afghanistan, Nicaragua, Venezuela, and Cuba .
7. Malawi	Affirmed the strength of multilateralism, mutual respect, and the equality of nations . The consistent application of international human rights law standards is key in ensuring that this Council maintains its relevance, legitimacy, and objectivity. Racism and the effects thereof remain deeply rooted and enabled by an international order that is grossly unequal and will require monumental efforts to uproot.
8. Belgium	Called on China to ensure that journalists and human rights defenders can exercise their freedom of expression and peaceful association, including in Hong Kong , as well as to respect international human rights obligations in Tibet and Xinjiang . Strongly condemned the systematic repression of civil society, human rights defenders, independent media, and journalists, as well as the continued deterioration of human rights in Russia , as well as the large-scale war of aggression against Ukraine , and the related violations of human rights and humanitarian law. Iran and Nicaragua's human rights violations were also concerned situations.
9. Georgia	Reiterated strong condemnation of Russia's unjustified, provoked, and premeditated full-scale military aggression against Ukraine. Remained alarmed over the human rights and humanitarian violations laws in Ukraine . Expressed the consequences of Russia's occupation of Georgia .
10. Germany	Condemned Russia's unjustified, illegal war and aggression against Ukraine, along with the massive human rights violations committed. Remained concerned about the civil society situation in Russia. Called North Korea to end the systematic, widespread, and gross human rights violations of its people. Human rights situations in Sudan, Afghanistan, Belarus, Nicaragua, China, Syria, and South Sudan were concerned. Recalled Iran to end systematic repression of civil society, women, and minorities.
11. Cuba	Affirmed that the Council is not alarmed by the inhuman treatment received by tens of thousands of migrants in developed countries. Police brutality against people of African descent and the deaths of innocent people at the hands of the lucrative arms business is much less questioned. Strongly rejected the systematic selective and politicized actions

	that predominate in the consideration of this agenda item against countries that do not bow to the designs of international imperialism and defend their independence. It denounced the instrumentalization of human rights.
12. Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Rejected any attempts to use in order to politicize debates or carry out negative campaigns against certain countries. Believed in solidarity, cooperation, and dialogue to protect all human rights. The Council should take into account the consent of the country involved and avoid polarization.
13. Pakistan	Underlined the important role of the HRC in fostering international cooperation and furthering avenues for dialogue and engagement for the promotion and protection of all human rights. Social and economic factors and political situations are deeply interlinked and adopting a narrow approach only risks further exacerbation of the challenges. Focused on the Occupied Jammu & Kashmir , where international law and UN Security Council resolutions have been brazenly violated.
14. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Raised concerns about human rights in Afghanistan, Myanmar, and Russia. It's time to end the illegal aggression against Ukraine. Affirmed that China continues to disregard human rights, in Xinjiang and Tibet. Iran must listen to its people and respect women's rights. Woman, Life, Freedom. Welcoming the recent releases of a number of opposition and rights activists in Egypt , called on the state to continue on this positive path and release other human rights defenders. Decisive action is needed to ensure accountability in Sudan.
15. Algeria	Need to address the human rights issues on a global level with a constructive approach: dialogue, equal and non-selective manner . The Council needs to take into account the specificity of each country. Stressed importance of the UPR Mechanism. Encouraged the council to pay attention to migration, foreign occupation, and long-term asylum-seeking that generates poverty and social exclusion. Digital divide, racism against Muslims and people of African Descent
16. The Gambia	Deeply committed to the goal of aligning human rights with environmental sustainability, and the Paris Agreement on climate change . Climate change is not merely an environmental issue, but one that stands at the intersection of human rights, social justice, and global equality.
17. India	Stressed that the Council needs to function in a cooperative, non-confrontational, and non-politicized manner . Reiterated concern at unnecessary perpetuation and proliferation of country-specific mandates under agenda item 4. Enhancement of the State's capacity through technical assistance and capacity-building measures, in consultation with and with the consent of the States concerned, is the best way to improve human rights situations globally.
18. China	Stressed promotion and protection of human rights as a common aspiration of human society . Human rights situation in countries should not be measured by other countries. They must not use double standards or human rights as a political tool to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries . People of Xinjiang, Tibet, and Hong Kong enjoy a wide range of freedoms and human rights, stability, and prosperity. Affirmed that in the UK and US racism, xenophobia, and religious discrimination are serious. Social problems, such as poverty and unemployment are concerned. The rights of minority groups are violated.
19. Viet Nam	Stressed its policies are people-centred and leave no one behind . Promotion and protection of human rights apply universally . Emphasized fundamental principles of the Council: universality, impartiality, objectivity, non-selectivity, and elimination of double standards and politicization in promoting and protecting human rights for all. Human rights

	should be promoted through genuine dialogue, joint action, and cooperation. Sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, and non-interference in internal affairs should be guaranteed. Dialogue and constructive engagement with the country concerned.
20. Eritrea	Supported the work of the HRC. No country is free from human rights violations and problems. Affirmed that with criticism, naming, and shaming, the international community cannot achieve such a novel aspiration. With partnership, cooperation, and genuine dialogue it will. Concerned about the Council's practice to prioritize certain rights over others, and for selective focus on developing countries and countries of the Global South . Called the Council to stick with the principles of non-politicization, objectivity, and neutrality.
Statements made by the Observers	
1. Switzerland	It condemned Russia's military aggression against Ukraine, and the repression exercised by Russia against any dissenting voice. Was concerned about allegations of human rights violations committed against migrants in Saudi Arabia . Observed a deterioration in the situation regarding the rights to freedom of expression, assembly, and association in Bangladesh . Continued to deplore the situation of ethnic and religious minorities in China . It condemned the military takeover in Niger and called for unconditional respect for international humanitarian law and human rights, in particular the rights of minorities in Nagorno-Karabach .
2. Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Focused on the view that ensuring the safeguarding and advancement of human rights is a universal aspiration that should be realized through goodwill and cooperation. The misuse of Item 4 to antagonize and stigmatize developing countries through the continuous establishment of politically biased country-specific mandates or engaging in actions contrary to international law and the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity, and non-interference is a matter of significant concern. Reported systemic violations of human rights in Finland, Belgium, Germany, and the UK .
3. Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	Urged Russia to immediately stop its aggression and withdraw from Ukraine . Such aggression blatantly violates human rights and international humanitarian law. Was concerned about continuous and large-scale human rights violations in Sudan, Iran, Armenia, China, Nicaragua, and the Russian Federation .
4. Japan	Regretted the Russia's aggression against Ukraine. Stressed the continued use of violence in Myanmar , urging the country to take concrete action for the restoration of the democratic political system. Expressed deep concern about the human rights situation in China . Urged North Korea to let victims to return their countries.
5. Israel	Remained extremely concerned over the situation of human rights in Iran , where women and girls, religious minorities, and LGBTI persons face discrimination and violations. Condemned the use of the death penalty .
6. Austria	It was gravely concerned by the escalating number of executions in Iran , urging the country to halt this inhumane punishment and release all individuals detained for exercising their legitimate right to peaceful assembly. It was deeply troubled by the ongoing crisis in Yemen , where all parties continue to violate international humanitarian law and human rights. Called for an end to repression against political opponents, independent media, civil society, religious institutions, and human rights defenders, especially regarding environmental rights in Nicaragua .
7. Armenia	Focused on the ethnic cleansing of Armenians of Nagorno-Karabakh by the Azerbaijani forces. Azerbaijan has grossly violated international law, including the core purposes and principles of the UN Charter. A blatant negligence of

	international law and human rights is a vivid sign of an intent to commit gross violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law.
8. Cyprus	Drawn attention to our statements on Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Russia, and Syria . Condemned Russia's unjustified war against Ukraine . Categorically condemned the latest large-scale military aggression by Azerbaijan against the Armenian populated Nagorno Karabakh . Remained deeply concerned with the deteriorating human rights situation in Belarus, Sudan, and Iran . Stressed deterioration of respect for the rule of law and human rights in Türkiye , including the crackdown on the media and justice system and the suppression of human rights defenders and civic space continues at an alarming pace.
9. Türkiye	Affirmed that the departure from obligations under the Refugee Convention by the EU is a source of concern. Urged all to recognize and support the inherent sovereign equality and the equal international status of Turkish Cypriot people. Supported sustainable peace and cooperation in the South Caucasus , as well as the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan .
10. Norway	Affirmed that injustice, authoritarian rule, and repression are the root causes of violent conflict. Deeply concerned about the human rights violation is the Russian Federation, Belarus, Eritrea, China, Iran, Afghanistan, and Nicaragua .
11. Ireland	Highlighted concerns about the human rights situations in Ethiopia, Syria, Burundi, and Venezuela . Condemned Russia's illegal, unjustified, and full-scale invasion of Ukraine, the war crimes reported were of concern. Condemned limitation to fundamental freedoms in Russia , as well as the mass arbitrary arrest, detention, and harassment of human rights defenders and journalists. Torture in Belarus . Need for accountability for violations of human rights and humanitarian law for people in Yemen . The human rights situation in China (Hong Kong, Tibet) remains of concern.
12. Canada	Remained concern about Iran's continued repression of women and girls, in law and practice, and its intensified application of the death penalty, particularly against religious and ethnic minorities. Remained committed to ending impunity for the most serious international crimes committed in Syria . Urged China to engage and respond meaningfully to UN recommendations, including those stemming from the assessment of the OHCHR on the situation in Xinjiang.
13. Russian Federation	Drawn attention to the situation in Ukraine . Numerous facts of violations of human rights and international humanitarian law by Ukrainian armed forces have been documented. The practice of enforced disappearances and arbitrary and illegal detentions is widespread. The use of torture and violence against detainees by law enforcement agencies and the Security Service of Ukraine is systematic. The Ukrainian Orthodox Church organized the largest persecution of the clergy and parishioners.
14. Indonesia	Affirmed the importance of prioritizing a better implementation of technical assistance under Agenda Item 10 , rather than using Agenda Item 4 which is prone to be politicized by parties who bear ill-intention to pursue their own agenda. The world needs unity of purpose and decisive, cooperative leadership. Attempts to politicize the work of the Council will only amplify the divisiveness within the Council.
15. Australia	Focused on the gross and systematic violations of human rights in Afghanistan, Ukraine, Myanmar, Syria, Iran, China, and DPRK . Called upon all states to work with the UN to meet their obligations under international human rights law.

16. Estonia	Strongly condemned Russia's illegal war of aggression against Ukraine, and the human rights violations reported. Raised concern over the massive and widespread human rights violations in Russia, Belarus, Afghanistan, Myanmar, in Ethiopia, Burundi, and Syria.
17. Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Condemned some hegemonic countries persist in their attempts to turn this Council into an arena of confrontation against the countries of the South. Rejected the media campaigns of hegemonic countries and their acolytes to muddy the efforts of developing countries for the validity of human rights. It opposed the political manipulation of some countries in their attempt to promote actions against China that will only aggravate the confrontation and politicization of our work. The issues of Hong Kong, Tibet, and Xinjiang are China's internal affairs that do not allow external interference.
18. Afghanistan	Focused on the ongoing situation of human rights violations in Afghanistan . The victims remain silent, repressed, and completely voiceless. Reiterated the call of civil society for the establishment of an accountability mechanism to allow investigation.
19. Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Required the primary attention of the HRC and OHCHR concerning the dire human rights situations in the United States and Western countries . Reported sexual slavery by the Japanese Imperial Army as a case of mass sexual assault committed in a systematic and organized way, an unprecedented crime against women's rights. South Korean authority continues to disregard the demands of the international community to remedy systematic and widespread violations and abuses of human rights.
20. Denmark	Condemned in the strongest possible terms Russia's continued full-scale illegal invasion of Ukraine. It strongly condemned the systematic, unlawful deprivation of life and arbitrary deprivation of liberty by Belarusian authorities and expressed our deepest concern over their alleged involvement in the deportations of children from Ukraine to Russia and Belarus . Remained concerned over human rights situations in China (Xinjiang, Hong Kong, and Tibet), OPT and Israel, Iran, Afghanistan, and Bahrain.
21. Belarus	Affirmed that the West's baseless accusations against its geopolitical rivals and other "inconvenient" states are becoming a direct instruction to action for the OHCHR and UN experts, including false assessments in Belarus and Russia; alleged oppression of national minorities in China, biased assessments based on unreliable data in Venezuela, Iran, North Korea, Nicaragua, and Syria. Affirmed that the practice of abuse of migrants in Poland and Lithuania , in the absence of a response from the human rights system, is corroding the entire asylum system in the EU.
22. Sweden	In addition to the concerned situations in Myanmar, OPT, Suda, Iran, and Venezuela , it condemned Russia's unprovoked and unjustified aggression against Ukraine and the systematic discrimination of women and girls in Afghanistan . Urged China to respect international law and human rights law in Hong Kong, Tibet, and Xinjiang . Expressed concern at the continued occurrence of arbitrary detention and called for the release of all Swedish and EU citizens arbitrarily detained.
23. Azerbaijan	Focused on the counter-terrorism measures of Azerbaijan aimed to neutralize the illegal military reformation in the territory.

<p>24. Syrian Arab Republic</p>	<p>Stressed that the processes of promoting and protecting human rights should be conducted in conformity with the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and international law, and through dialogue among States that respect these frameworks, not by continuing to allow some States to poison this item's discussions, States which names have been linked with destroying the value of peace by waging wars, fuelling conflicts, colonialism, killing innocents with total impunity for such crimes. Supported the One-China principle and opposed attempts to interfere in its internal affairs based on unfounded allegations. Affirmed that the UK and France set an example of the use of the Council by their complete disregard for the Council's methods of work.</p>
<p>25. South Sudan</p>	<p>Affirmed that confrontation, selectivity, double standard, political manipulation, imposition of human rights mechanisms without their consent, and intervention in the internal affairs of the sovereign state are not in the spirit of the Council. Supported the one China's principle: Hong Kong, Tibet, and Xinjiang are related issues of China's internal affairs.</p>
<p>26. Burundi</p>	<p>Focused on the pressure of some states. Supported China in its development and human rights efforts, opposing political manipulation by some states. Hong Kong, Tibet, and Xinjiang issues are internal matters of China.</p>
<p>27. Republic of Korea</p>	<p>Held profound concerns about the human rights situation in Syria compounded by an escalation of hostilities. Reported ongoing repression against civil society and independent media, as well as the restrictions on freedom of expression in Belarus. It reported systematic, widespread, and grave human rights violations have been and are being committed in the DPRK.</p>
<p>28. Nicaragua</p>	<p>Focused on the situations of human rights in China, and Russia.</p>
<p>29. Zimbabwe</p>	<p>Considered of great importance the protection and promotion of human rights, including CP and ESC. HRC has a key role in straightening and supporting the capacity of all countries to achieve the mandate. Duty bears in the promotion and protection of human rights. Need for constructive dialogue and cooperation, equality, and mutual respect of the State's sovereignty. Stressed the need to respect China's efforts to meet obligations, based on the development path. One China's principle. Opposed in the internal affairs of the country to provoke instability.</p>
<p>30. Saudi Arabia</p>	<p>Paid attention to the promotion and protection of human rights and committed to all human rights and fundamental freedoms under the UN Charter and international law. Concerned over the allegations of mistreatment of asylum-seekers in Switzerland. Expressed concern over violence against children in Finland. Expressed concern for cases of hate speech in Denmark.</p>
<p>31. Iceland</p>	<p>Reiterated its condemnation, in the strongest possible terms, of Russia's aggression against Ukraine with mounting evidence of war crimes and other violations of international human rights and humanitarian law resulting in atrocious human suffering and loss of life. Likewise, it remained concerned over the human rights violations in Russia, Belarus, Afghanistan, China, and Iran.</p>
<p>Right to reply</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cuba in reply to the statement made by the United States. - Japan in reply to the statement made by North Korea. 	

- **India** in reply to the statement made by Pakistan.
- **Cyprus** in reply to the statement made by Türkiye.
- **Belarus** in reply to the statements made by Czechia, Estonia, the United States, Ukraine, and a number of countries.
- **Lebanon** in reply to the statement made by one NGO.
- **Azerbaijan** in reply to the statements made by France, Luxembourg, and Cyprus.
- **Russian Federation** in reply to the statements made by a number of countries.
- **Sudan** in reply to the statement made by the International Committee's report.
- **Malaysia** in reply to the statement made by the civil society.
- **United States** in reply to the statement made by China.
- **Lithuania** in reply to the statement made by Belarus.
- **Greece** in reply to the statement made by Türkiye.
- **China** in reply to the statements made by the United States, the UK, Canada, other countries, and NGOs.
- **Armenia** in reply to the statement made by Azerbaijan.
- **DPRK** in reply to the statements made by the United States, Germany, Japan, and other countries.
- **Tunisia** in reply to the statements made by NGOs.
- **Venezuela** in reply to the statements made by some countries.
- **Pakistan** in reply to the statement made by India.
- **Türkiye** in reply to the statement made by Cyprus.
- **Republic of Korea** in reply to the statement made by DRPK.
- **Nicaragua** in reply to the statements made by Luxembourg, Netherlands, and other countries.
- **Islamic Republic of Iran** in reply to the statement made by Israel.
- **Iraq** in reply to the statements made by NGOs.
- **Israel** in reply to the statement made by Iran.
- **Japan (second)** in reply to the statement made by North Korea.
- **Azerbaijan (second)** in reply to the statement made by Armenia.
- **The Islamic Republic of Iran (second)** in reply to the statement made by Israel.
- **Armenia (second)** in reply to the statement made by Azerbaijan.
- **DPRK (second)** in reply to the statement made by Japan, and South Korea.
- **Israel (second)** in reply to the statement made by Iran.
- **Republic of Korea (second)** in reply to the statement made by DRPK.

List of NGOs that took the floor:

Africa Culture Internationale, Al Baraem Association For Charitable Work, Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man, Alsalam Foundation, Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc, Amnesty International, ArabEuropean forum for Dialogue and Human Rights, Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, Association Internationale pour l'égalité des femmes, Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, Association Miman, Association of Iranian Short Statured Adults, Association pour la défense des droits de l'homme et des revendications démocratiques/culturelles du peuple Azerbaïdjanais-Iran - « ARC », Association pour l'Intégration et le Développement Durable au Burundi, Bachehaye Asemane Kamran Rehabilitation Institute, BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights, Beijing NGO Association for International Exchanges, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Centre europe - tiers monde, Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy, Christian Solidarity International (CSI), Christian Solidarity Worldwide, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Comité International pour le Respect et l'Application de la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples (CIRAC), Commission africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'homme, Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches, Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Edmund Rice International Limited, Elizka Relief Foundation, European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Europeen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme, Franciscans International, Fundacion Vida - Grupo Ecologico Verde, Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health, Global Srilankan Forum United Kingdom, Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights, Human Is Right, Human Rights Research League, Human Rights Watch, Humanists International, Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee, Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement, Institute for Human Rights, Institute of Sustainable Development, International Action for Peace & Sustainable Development, International Association of Justice Watch, International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights, International Foundation Witnesses Ashoora, International Lesbian and Gay Association, International Muslim Women's Union, International Service for Human Rights, International-Lawyers.Org, Iran Autism Association, Iranian Elite Research Center, Iranian Thalassemia Society, Iraqi Development Organization, Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnati Va Salamat Iranian, Jubilee Campaign, Justiça Global, kham rehabilitation center for victims of torture, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada, Le conseil universel des droits de l'homme, Lidskoprávní organizace Práva a svobody občanů Turkmenistánu z.s., Maryam Ghasemi Educational Charity Institute, Medical Support Association for Underprivileged Iranian Patients, Minority Rights Group, Mother of Hope Cameroon Common Initiative Group, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation, Peace Brigades International, Platform for Youth Integration and Volunteerism, Rahbord Peimayesh Research & Educational Services Cooperative, Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan, Right Livelihood Award Foundation, Stichting Global Human Rights Defence, The Institute for Protection of Women's Rights (IPWR), The international humanitarian society for development without borders, The Organization for Poverty Alleviation and Development, The Regional Center for the Welfare of Ageing Persons in Cameroon, Union of Northwest Human Rights Organisation, UNITED FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, United Nations Watch, VILLAGES UNIS (UNITED VILLAGES), VIVAT International, WomenNC-NC Committee for CSW/CEDAW, World Evangelical Alliance, World Muslim Congress, Youth parliament for SDG