

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL – 57th SESSION

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

10-12 September 2024

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This is a Summary Records report of the General Debate under Item 2 that took place on 10-12 September 2024 at the 57th 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	
Argentina (on behalf of a group of countries)² H. E. Ms. Diana Mondino, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Argentina	Stressed its concern about the serious structural human rights crisis in Venezuela . Arbitrary detentions and enforced disappearances of opposition leaders, journalists, and protesters including children, adolescents, women, and persons with disabilities. Disproportionate use of force by law enforcement officials and groups of armed civilians. Deterioration of Venezuela's obligation to respect and guarantee human rights. Urged Venezuela to unconditionally and immediately release all arbitrarily detained people, to put an end to the wave of repression against political opponents and protesters that is intensifying throughout the country, and to fully respect international standards pertaining to due process and conditions of detention in accordance with the international instruments ratified by that country on this matter.
Kuwait (On behalf of a group of countries)³	Expressed profound concern about the growing challenges to humanitarian access and the increasing risk faced by humanitarian workers , especially in areas of armed conflicts, ensuring humanitarian access and protecting humanitarian workers are the cornerstones of upholding basic human rights. Reporting figures of the dangerous situation that the humanitarian workers face daily, affirmed that attacks against them not only violate international law but also directly undermine global efforts to protect human rights and ensure human dignity (Security Council resolutions 2730, 2417, and 2286 which condemn attacks on humanitarian workers and stress the need for accountability and unhindered humanitarian access).
Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC))	For nearly one year, the Palestinian people have faced a dire and rapidly worsening humanitarian situation in the face of unrestrained Israeli aggression. Called upon all countries to act urgently to put an end to the crime of genocide committed by the Israeli occupation against the Palestinian people. The human rights situation in occupied Jammu and Kashmir remains a matter of deep anguish for OIC countries. The OIC called on this Council to work towards securing justice and accountability for the Rohingya people including through their safe, dignified, and voluntary return to their homes in Myanmar.
Estonia (on behalf of a group of countries)⁴	Affirmed that media freedom plays a critical role in promoting and protecting human rights. This is especially true in conflict situations when people's lives, health, and safety depend on objective, accurate, and timely information. Journalists and media workers play an indispensable role in informing the world about events occurring in areas of conflict. Sudan, Myanmar, Russia-Ukraine, and Gaza were the examples reported. Called for all attacks directed against journalists and media workers to be investigated and as applicable prosecuted in compliance with national and international law: impunity must end.
Venezuela (on behalf of the group of friends in defense of the charter of the United Nations)⁵	Reaffirmed unwavering solidarity with the Palestinian people as well as unequivocal condemnation of the ongoing mass deaths of the civilian population and the humanitarian catastrophe. Called for ensuring immediate access to humanitarian aid. The Group of Friends attached the utmost importance to the promotion and protection of all human rights without distinction in terms of levels or categories, and all this in accordance with the principles of impartiality, objectivity,

² Canada, Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, Paraguay, Uruguay.

³ Albania, Bahrain, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Ecuador, India, Japan, Maldives, Morocco, Organization of Islamic Cooperation, Philippines, Türkiye, Vanuatu.

⁴ The undersigned members of the media freedom coalition: Germany, Netherlands.

⁵ Algeria, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, State of Palestine, Syrian Arab Republic, Zimbabwe.

	transparency, non-selectivity, non-politicization and nonconfrontation and duly factoring in respect for the principle of sovereignty and the obligation to refrain from intervening in matters that are strictly within the domestic purview of any state.
Namibia (on behalf of a group of countries)⁶	Remained concerned with the systematic violation of human rights and the breaches of international humanitarian law in the occupied non-governing territory of Western Sahara . The lack of oversight has empowered the Moroccan government to establish a culture of impunity allowing violations of civil and political rights to go unchecked.
Qatar (on behalf of Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (GCC))	Stressed the importance of open dialogue and effective participation in multilateralism. Believed that constructive cooperation and compliance with international law are crucial to achieve common interests and to build a fair world for everyone. Condemned the ongoing Israeli aggression against Gaza . Was concerned about the serious humanitarian situation in Gaza and called for an immediate cease-fire.
United Arab Emirates (on behalf of Group of Arab States (Arab Group))	Welcomed the report for the activities of business enterprises involved in the activities of settlements in Palestine and regretted that the ongoing genocide would expand these illegal activities. Stressed that the report should refer to the latest ICJ advisory opinion referring to the fact that the occupation and the illegal activities are unlawful and these cover investments contributing to its unlawful activities in Palestine. Accountability. Ban economic support.
Uganda (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries (NAM))	NAM emphasized the need for constructive engagement with the UN Member States on both bilateral and multilateral human rights issues. Remained very concerned with the deteriorating situation in Gaza and the Western Bank and called upon all states on this council to respect the ICJ's advisory opinion on the illegal occupation of Palestine. Recognized the role of the HC in addressing the challenges arising from the unilateral coercive measures and their negative impact on the human rights of people and individuals who wish to realize economic and social rights, including the right to development.
Gambia (on behalf of Group of African States (African Group))	Remained deeply concerned about the disastrous consequences of technologically advanced methods of warfare, terrorist attacks, and armed conflicts around the world with attendant loss of human life, humanitarian catastrophes, destruction of critical infrastructure, and chemical contamination of the air, water, and soil. Deplored the perpetuation of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, and related intolerance . Highlighted the respect for sovereignty and the principles of objectivity, transparency, impartiality, and non-selectivity.
Dominican Republic (on behalf of a group of countries)⁷	Supported the full sovereignty of Morocco over its Saharan provinces.
European Union + North Macedonia, Montenegro and Liechtenstein	Reiterated condemnation of Russia's illegal, unprovoked, and unjustified war of aggression against Ukraine. Continued to follow with great concern the security and human rights situation in different parts of Ethiopia (implementation of the Transitional Justice Policy). Concerned about the restrictions of fundamental freedoms in the MENA region including in Egypt, Tunisia, Yemen + Gaza, China, Bangladesh, Viet Nam, Venezuela, and Guatemala . Continued support for advancing a sustainable and lasting peace between Armenia and Azerbaijan .

⁶ Geneva Support Group for Western Sahara: Algeria, Angola, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Cuba, Kenya, Mozambique, Nicaragua, South Africa, Timor-Leste, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zimbabwe.

⁷ Group of Support of the territorial Integrity of Kingdom of Morocco: Bahrain, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, Gabon, Gambia, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Jordan, Kuwait, Liberia, Malawi, Maldives, Oman, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Zambia.

Timor-Leste (on behalf of a cross-regional group of states)	Called the office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to dispatch the mission to Western Sahara and to report to this Council on the human rights situation in the territories.
Chile (on behalf of a group of countries)⁸	Reported grave concern regarding the situation of women and girls in Afghanistan . Condemned the so-called new morality law adopted by the Taliban which imposes a lengthy list of repressing provisions on women and girls that goes as far as to even banning their voices from being heard in public and further restricting their freedom of movement without a male relative. Rendering of Afghan women and girls invisible will only worsen the human rights and humanitarian crisis in the country. Called to the international community to consider all protection mechanisms available under international human rights law to secure the respect of their rights in this council and beyond.
Switzerland (on behalf of a group of countries)	Shared deep concerns over the violence in Bangladesh . Supported close cooperation between Bangladesh and the OHCHR to advance justice and accountability and for longer-term reforms and would welcome an update by the high commissioner on this cooperation to the Human Rights Council.
Member States: Statements made in national capacity	
1. United States of America	Called attention to situations in Venezuela, Bangladesh, and Afghanistan . Urged an end to the brutal crackdown on domestic dissent including of those criticizing the war in Ukraine . In China, the atrocities in Xinjiang committed by PRC authorities continue unabated. Remained concerned about the ongoing destruction of Tibetans' cultural, linguistic, and religious heritage among other abuses as well as the dismantling of civil, political, and democratic freedoms in Hong Kong . Reiterated our concerns about the immense loss of civilian lives and damage to critical infrastructure in Gaza .
2. Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	Reiterated its strongest condemnation of the brutal terrorist attacks conducted by Hamas and other terrorist groups against Israel on October 7, 2023. Remained deeply concerned about persisting displays of religious intolerance, a blight affecting every region of the world ; concerned about the violence and impunity affecting the security of civilians and the enjoyment of constitutional rights in Nigeria ; and the situation in Nicaragua .
3. Indonesia	Shared the High Commissioner's concerns about global challenges including widespread oppression and discrimination, protracted conflict causing humanitarian crisis and cycles of hatred as well as the triple planetary crisis. Affirmed that its priority remains the immediate alleviation of Palestinian suffering by achieving an immediate cease-fire and enhancing the effective rapid and safe delivery of medical and humanitarian aid to Gaza. The HC's statement that Indonesian legislation criminalizes consensual same-sex relationships is inaccurate: laws to enhance protection against sexual harassment and violence.
4. Morocco	Called for an immediate and lasting ceasefire in the Gaza Strip , unconditional access to humanitarian assistance, and the protection of civilians to pave the way for a lasting peace based on the two-state solution. Shared concerns about the denial of migrants' rights, the rise of systemic racism and xenophobia, climate change and its impact on food and health security, and the exacerbation of the digital divide that aggravates inequalities . 20 years of the National Equity and Reconciliation Commission , a fundamental step on the road to the consolidation of the rule of law in a modern and democratic society.
5. Kuwait	Underscored the pressing need to introduce the concept of damages and compensation for victims as a result of commercial activities undertaken by the occupying forces and this can be addressed through the complaint mechanisms to address these

⁸ Albania, Finland.

	trade and illicit business activities. Called upon Governments who are stakeholders in the financial organizations involved in these business activities listed in the report to seize these activities by boycotting those businesses and companies that work or operate in this area and thus contribute to violations in the occupied Palestinian territory .
6. Malawi	Urged the council and the key international institutions to decisively address these numerous human rights challenges and this will require moving from business as usual to a radical action-oriented approach. For this cause, the consistent application of international human rights law standards is key in ensuring that this council maintains legitimacy and objectivity .
7. Luxembourg	Underlined that the deliberate violations of international humanitarian law occurring in inter alia Sudan, Gaza, Ukraine, and Myanmar mean that international order is under threat. No human rights situation should be off the table for this council. Affirmed that the participation of human rights defenders, particularly environmental defenders and indigenous peoples defenders and representatives is vital and attacking them is unacceptable.
8. Qatar	Human rights are the rights of one and all irrespective of their ethnic or religious background. Our global order should stand ready to review all human rights violations without fear or favor. Need to ensure that there is compensation or remedy for all victims of human rights violations irrespective of their background or their religious belief in line with the Universal Declaration on Human Rights. It mentioned the situation in Gaza and in the OPT , during the Israeli occupation. The Palestinian people need to be protected because they are the victims of a collective genocide . It also mentioned the devastating war in Sudan which has undermined the economic, political and social infrastructure of that country.
9. Chile	Referred to 4 situations of concern: Venezuela, Nicaragua, Gaza, and Afghanistan . In Venezuela , condemning the repression, the excessive use of force, and the violence exercised by certain pro-government armed groups, did not recognize the recent election. It called on the HC for Israel to respect international law including the binding decision of the Security Council and the ICJ's order. Finally, affirmed that the recent measures adopted by the Taliban are sharply contrary to the most elemental principles of women's dignity, preventing women from speaking in public.
10. France	Reiterated its condemnation of the mass violations of human rights committed by Russia with the complicity of the Belarusian authorities targeting the Ukrainian people . It rejected the terrorist activities carried out by Hamas and its related groups on the 10th of October 2023, calling for an immediate cessation of hostilities in Gaza where the humanitarian situation is catastrophic, and civilians are killed every day. Raised concern about the deterioration of the human rights situation and violations of international humanitarian and human rights law in Sudan . Mentioned also situations in Afghanistan, Myanmar, Iran, and Xinjiang .
11. Costa Rica	Shared some thoughts on the phenomenon of elections . Elections should serve as an opportunity to bolster the exercise of democracy and the rule of law and thus in turn strengthen human rights. Venezuela used the election as a pretext to crack down on the population and usher in governments lacking in democratic legitimacy.
12. Cuba	Condemned Genocide of Palestinian people , along with the destruction of schools, hospitals, shelters, and humanitarian assistance centers, and a clear intent to submit to subject an entire people to the jackpot causing extreme food insecurity and hunger. Denounced the negative impacts on the (Cuban) human rights of the (US's) UCMs . Reiterated opposition to selective and biased action targeting countries such as Venezuela, China, Nicaragua, Sri Lanka, Iran, Syria, Belarus, and Russia defending one's sovereignty and speaking out against foreign interference and not crimes. They are values that uphold the dignity and self-determination of people.

13. Brazil	Shared national regulations and improved enforcement against illegal mining activities , especially on indigenous lands. In today's increasingly polarized world, believe that the armed surge should be replaced by a surge of solidarity and cooperation grounded in shared values of human rights and sustainable development as our common basis for dialogue.
14. Japan	Denounced the serious human rights violations that continue unabated around the globe. Deeply concerned with the human rights situation in Afghanistan in which the Taliban is further restricting people's rights, especially women and girls by promulgating the so-called morality law. Concerned about the continuing deterioration of the human rights situation in Myanmar and deplores the lack of concrete progress made. The spreading of violence, international violations, and sexual and gender-based violence in Sudan remained alarming. Concerned about the critical human rights situation, the numerous civilian casualties, sexual and gender-based violence, and justified restrictions on freedom of expression and association in Gaza .
15. Belgium	Six key pillars of the human rights system : responsible governance, respect for the rule of law, accountability, effective protection of human rights and prevention of violations thereof, and right to truth, access to justice, and effective measures for remedy. Mentioning that the right to health is an integral part of human rights, focused on situations in the DRC and Gaza. Mentioned situations in Ukraine, China, and Afghanistan.
16. Maldives	Despite the numerous challenges faced as a small island developing state, the Maldives has made significant strides in upholding and protecting human rights in both domestic and international contexts . Reiterated firm commitment to the longstanding one-China principle .
17. Honduras	Noted with great concern the human rights situation in various parts of the world . Expressed interest in promoting and fostering dialogue that protects the legitimacy of this council and therefore improves the impact and ecosystem of human rights.
18. Finland	Applauded the crucial work of environmental human rights defenders . In an age of climate change, loss of biodiversity, and pollution they do work to promote and protect the rights to food, water, sanitation, health, and a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment. Stressed the important role of human rights defenders in war and conflict zones: Ukraine, Sudan, Yemen, and Gaza are a few examples.
19. South Africa	Focused on the scourge of discrimination including structural and systemic racism remains the root cause of poverty, marginalization, social exclusion, and inequalities and it continues to put a blot on the human rights landscape in the world. Called on Israel to immediately halt its onslaught on Gaza and abide by the rulings of the ICJ forthwith. Likewise, called to the OHCHR to undertake the long-awaited mission to Western Sahara given the deteriorating human rights situation.
20. Algeria	Remained steadfast in establishing a new Algeria where the rule of law prevails as well as justice, fighting corruption, improving governance, and establishing a vibrant civil society. Shared concerns on the spread of hate speech and discrimination against women in cyberspace and beyond . Condemned the campaigns of hatred that have been witnessed by Iman Khalifa, the Algerian Olympian which goes against all human and Olympian values. Condemned the genocide practice against Palestine . Expressed deep concern regarding the occupation of the western Sahara and the violations of human rights against the Sahrawi people.
21. Eritrea	Highlighted the current most horrific violation of human rights committed against the Palestinian people. Stressed, the selective targeting of countries underscores the hypocrisy and double standards inherent in the crumbling world order. Every nation has the sovereign right to manage its internal affairs without unwarranted external interference. Respect

	national sovereignty and avoid politicizing or weaponizing criticisms to further the strategic interests of a few. In this context, the one-China principle is a nonnegotiable aspect of China's policy that must be respected.
22. Albania	Affirmed that the world continues to face very severe human rights violations: condemned Russia brutally against Ukraine . The use of torture, extra-judicial execution, arbitrary detention, sexual and gender-based violence, and forcible deportation of Ukrainians. Stressed that Israel and the neighboring Arab countries need to work together and share the responsibility to establish a more integrated, peaceful region that includes lasting security for Israelis and Palestine alike. The ongoing conflict in Sudan continues to result in severe violations of international humanitarian law and human rights abuses by all parties involved. Alarmed by the situations in Nicaragua and Sri Lanka .
23. Ghana	Alarmed by the violation and abuse of international humanitarian law by alarmed actors and insisted on all armed actors respecting their obligation under international humanitarian law and to do so by prioritizing the safety of civilians, humanitarian workers and journalists. Called on the members of the council to respect the principle of sovereign equality of states and the rights of each country to determine their development priorities in conformity with the universality recognized human rights (Tibet and Hong Kong).
24. Bangladesh	Promotion and protection of human rights is the top priority of the interim government holding free and fair elections and doing vital reforms are the other priorities. Remained committed to ensuring justice and accountability for all deaths and violence committed during the recent mass movement . Deeply concerned about the rapid deterioration situation in Rakhine .
25. Georgia	Focused on Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine as a reminder of Russia's pattern of aggressive policy against its neighbors. Rejected recent holding of illegal so-called partial regional and local elections in the occupied Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, which constitutes another attempt by Russia to legitimize its illegal military occupation of Ukraine's territories.
26. United Arab Emirates	Stressed that the UAE will continue to work and cooperate with the office of the High Commissioner and to achieve further interaction and additional partnerships and cooperation in the field of promotion and protection of human rights, technical cooperation, and capacity building between all parties concerned in order to make its mandate a success and to contribute to the promotion and protection of human rights.
27. Malaysia	Urged the OCHR to broaden the database to include a wider range of business activities that indirectly contribute to the occupation and settler colonialism (OPT). Affirmed that inequalities both within and between nations continue to undermine the full realization of human rights. National policy framework of Malaysia, we are implementing concrete and inclusive policies that address the root causes of inequality such as poverty, education and social protections .
28. India	Stressed that enhanced economic, social and cultural rights have a profound impact on people's ability to exercise their civil and political rights. Promotion and protection of human rights are best pursued through dialogue, consultation and cooperation among states . Continued to uphold non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity principles .
29. Cameroon	Shared the HC's concerns and echoed his recommendations in response to the human rights situations around the world . Welcomed the recent visit: such direct interaction was a hallmark of Cameroon's engagement with human rights and the human rights system.
30. China	Listed several challenges that undermine security and stability across the world: the ongoing Palestinian-Israeli conflict and other regional conflicts, intermingling problems of energy, finance, and climate change, and the rapid development of artificial intelligence. China has always put the people at the front and inner center of all our endeavors and views respecting

	and protecting human rights as an important part of governance. All parties should embrace dialogue on human rights issues on the basis of equality and mutual respect, and we oppose any interference in China's internal affairs under the pretext of human rights. China's position on the OHCHR's assessment report on the human rights situation in Xinjiang is consistent and clear.
31. Montenegro	Condemned the brutal aggression of Russia and Ukraine that continues to leave immense consequences. Reiterated its concerns about the ongoing developments in Myanmar . Reported the scale of violence against the civilian population and committed crimes in Sudan .
32. Sudan	Affirmed that the promotion of human rights must be free of politicization under double standards . Underscored the need to respect cultural diversity human rights are there to be respected and upheld. The council was not set up to promote interference in countries and in their internal affairs. The situation in Sudan is serious and our armed forces are working hard to restore stability and peace and do so by confronting militia who commit unacceptable crimes targeting civilians. It strongly supported the one-China principle and China's right to adopt the policies that they choose to adopt for themselves in response to their own needs.
33. Viet Nam	Underscored the need that the international community has to come together to meet global challenges such as food security and climate change . Only together we can mitigate the adverse impact of phenomena such as adverse change, particularly on human rights, and ensure sustainable development for all.
34. Burundi	Shared concern of the HC on the precarious and troubling situation faced by migrants and refugees . Recognized the increasing importance of plugging the digital divide and ensuring that access to new technologies including artificial intelligence is shared and accessible to all in order to reduce global inequalities. Reiterated its full support for the principle of one China .
35. Lithuania	Reported the ongoing Russia deliberate attack on Ukrainian civilians , killing and torturing, using sexual violence as a weapon of war, and destroying civilian infrastructure, emboldened by impunity for the aggression against Ukraine. Collective responsibility to fight this impunity, ensure accountability, and prevent further serious human rights and international law violations. Belarusian authorities continue repressions on civil society in all spheres of life, escaping accountability. Reiterated its concerns about serious human rights situations in Gaza, China, especially in Xinjiang, Hong Kong and Tibet, Iran, Afghanistan, DPRK, Myanmar, Ethiopia, Sudan, Yemen, Syria, Venezuela, and others .
36. Dominican Republic	Appreciated the HC's work. Although some progress made in some areas, there are a series of setbacks on the path toward a world guided by human rights and the universal values shared . Although the promotion and protection of human rights is a clear concern for the international community, this concern and this duty, this responsibility remain fine words or are easily set aside whenever it clashes with struggles for political power or to feed the ambition and greed of certain who seek social and economic advantage over others.
37. Germany	Commended the HC for the efforts to protect and advance universal human rights. Gender equality worldwide . Accountability and rule of law. Condemned Russia's ongoing attacks on Ukraine and stood firmly by the Ukrainian people. Situations in Israel/Gaza/OPT, Libya, Tunisia, Burkina Faso, Mali, Haiti, Yemen, Bangladesh, El Salvador, and Ethiopia .

Statements made by the Observer States	
1. Democratic Republic of the Congo - H. E. Ms. Chantal Chambu Mwavita, Minister for Human Rights	Thousands of civilians suffer violence at the hands of armed groups. Massacres, systematic rapes, and forced displacement. Children and women are the principal victims of these crimes committed in an atmosphere of alarming impunity. Poverty and inequality continue to undermine the political and human rights and well-being of people around the world.
2. Bahamas (on behalf of the CARICOM)	The regional office played a pivotal role in building human rights capacities within CARICOM. It highlighted the value of ensuring that SIDS and LDCs can participate in the HRC through the trust fund and called for more investment in this initiative. Acknowledged the establishment of the traditional government in Haiti .
3. Israel	Affirmed that since October 7th, Hamas executed their long-planned attack against Israel , an attack they seek to repeat time and again along with other terrorist groups in the region. This council continuously failed to take a resolute stance against Hamas' terrorism.
4. Austria	Condemned Russia's illegal, unprovoked, and unjustified war against Ukraine and called upon Russia to immediately fully, and unconditionally cease its ongoing aggression and withdraw from Ukraine's entire territory. Ethiopia : remained concerned about human rights violations and welcomed the implementation of the transitional justice policy. Called upon the Chinese authorities to implement the recommendations issued in the assessment on human rights in Jinjiang. Attacks on journalists in Russia, Nicaragua, and Yemen.
5. Colombia	Recognized the importance of the dismantling of criminal gangs, support for transitional justice, and also for implementing the recommendations of the Truth Commission . Colombia has decided to suspend the export of coal to Israel.
6. Czechia	Shared the HC's concerns about the human rights situation across the globe. Russia's unprovoked and unjustified war of aggression against Ukraine continues to cause catastrophic impacts on civilians. Russia's leaders must be held accountable for all the crimes committed. Condemned Iran's executions and arbitrary arrests, detentions and killings of persons exercising the freedom of opinion expression or carrying out their activities as human rights defenders and lawyers. Concerned about the number of political prisoners in Cuba , as well as the lack of accountability for human rights violations in Sri Lanka .
7. Norway	Shared information related to the Pact for the Future and the Global Digital Compact . It is important to ensure the full enjoyment of human rights as a collective responsibility and the cooperation to prevent conflicts and build sustainable peace.
8. Portugal	Regretted that across the world we continue witnessing setbacks pushing our countries and societies away from the progress we once thought possible. As human rights violations and abuses proliferate, the longer the scourge of war is perpetuated.
9. Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Affirmed that the people of Palestine have experienced all atrocities and violations that any humanity may have suffered during history. The use of oppressive and shameful methods such as lethal military force, persecution, ethnic cleansing, collective punishment, and expansion of illegal settlements has turned into a dangerous new normality in occupied Palestinian lands. Highlighting that in accordance with the principles of impartiality, objectivity, transparency, and non-selectivity, it reemphasized considering equal value for all categories of human rights and avoiding their politicization.
10. Lesotho	Remained deeply concerned with persisting armed conflicts and human rights violations which continue to abound and thereby cause serious humanitarian damage to civilian populations.

11. Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Stated that in DPRK the people-first principle to cornerstone state activities is certainly embodied in all fields of social life and the people's dignity, rights, and interests are given the highest and absolute priority in all institutional, legal, and practical ways. The HRC and all HR should abide by course principles enshrined in the United Nations Charter as well as impartiality, objectivity, non-selectivity and cooperation . The DPRK supported China .
12. Spain	Shared worrying trends reported by the HC around the world. Seatbacks in the rights of women and girls . Civic space is constantly shrinking for civil society organizations, human rights defenders, or political representatives. Access to drinking, water, and sanitation, the right to education, and a clean and healthy environment all help build peaceful, fair, and equal societies .
13. Holy See	Reiterated that war is always a defeat for all and benefits no one and once more calls for dialogue to facilitate peaceful and just solutions. States have a positive obligation to foster an environment that promotes freedom of religion, belief, and conscience, the fruits of which are greater peace and stability for all .
14. Peru	Agreed with the HC's concerns for the state of human rights worldwide, particularly in the face of various armed conflicts and common challenges such as climate change, transnational organized crime and corruption, disorderly migration, polarization , and the infodemic amongst other complex phenomena. Affirmed the national commitment to the fight against corruption.
15. Jordan	Stressed that the illegal settlements contradict international law. Hence, to deal with them and with similar activities to put an end to colonialism. The confiscation of land and the expulsion of citizens also contradict international law. It is a crime that needs to be stopped. Settlement kills any hope for peace in the Middle East and undermines the two-state solution (OPT and Turkey) .
16. Malta	Expressed the continued targeting of civilians and infrastructure as part of its illegal war against Ukraine . These attacks must immediately cease. Russia's obligations under international law remain applicable. Concerned with the ongoing war in Gaza which has already left tens of thousands of people killed and the serious escalations in the West Bank as well as the much-heightened tensions in the wider Middle East. Stressed human rights violations in Sudan and Myanmar .
17. Oman	Focused on the situation in the OPT . The procedure of the database is not of much benefit, although it is very important.
18. Ecuador	Shared the HC's vision regarding the erosion of civil and political rights, poverty and inequality, discrimination and intolerance for people who think differently, and the challenges linked to environmental deterioration . Affirmed that national mechanism, the national coordination mechanism for the implementation, follow-up, and monitoring of international recommendations in the field of human rights are essential.
19. Burkina Faso	Condemned in the strongest terms this new normal which trivializes terrorism . It remained committed to respecting its international obligations strives to guarantee its population security as well as the integrity of our national territory and also to rebuild Burkina Faso which is institutionally stable and strongly anchored in our values.
20. Zambia	Noted with concern the increasing socioeconomic inequalities which worsened violations and limited access to adequate standards of living. Addressing these inequalities is essential to ensure the realization of rights enshrined in the Declaration of Human Rights. Affirmed the importance of the Global Digital Compact to promote online safety for children . Condemned all acts of intimidation and personal attacks against UN mandate holders.

<p>21. Australia</p>	<p>Condemned prosecution and discrimination against women and girls, in Afghanistan, Iran, Myanmar, and Sudan. Condemned acts of persecution and discrimination against individuals due to their sexual orientation or gender identity. Remained concerned with rising antisemitism and Islamophobia in our country and globally and remains firmly committed to combating hatred. Condemned actions to silence individuals, repress journalists, and discredit institutions in Russia. Israel's ongoing expansion of settlements in the West Bank and increasing settler violence was deeply concerning. Mentioned concern over Palestinians, and human rights violations in Tibet and Xinjiang.</p>
<p>22. Republic of Korea</p>	<p>Remained concerned about the escalating violence and conflicts that result in severe human rights violations and humanitarian crises around the world: intensifying military operations in Gaza and the West Bank; and human rights violations in Sudan and Myanmar. Called on for accountability.</p>
<p>23. Panama</p>	<p>Shared the HC's concerns over the future characterized by inequalities, injustice, indifference to the harm caused to victims and the environment and a breakdown in multilateralism. This year marked the 75th anniversary of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the 10th anniversary of the entry into force of the Arms Trade Treaty, both of which documents share a common objective, that of reducing human suffering. Nonetheless, millions of people around the world including women, children, persons with disabilities, and older persons are caught up in a devastatingly tragic situation due to the new era of conflict and violence.</p>
<p>24. Ukraine</p>	<p>Echoed the call for Political leadership that is essential not only from governments but from international human rights institutions and mechanisms to expose and put pressure on the perpetrators of gross and systematic violations and to demand justice and accountability. Russia shows no regard for humanity, mercifully targeting civilians and striking the king at the heart of the most vulnerable infrastructure such as hospitals, schools, and energy supplies.</p>
<p>25. Nepal</p>	<p>As it moved ahead to conclude the transitional justice process in Nepal, extended sincere appreciation to the international community and the partners for the solidarity and support all through the others' journey.</p>
<p>26. Switzerland</p>	<p>Was troubled by a draft amendment to the personal status code in Iraq. Regretted the adoption of a law preventing the bringing of cases invoking war crimes and crimes against humanity committed before the entry into force of the Rome statute by Peru. Condemned the violations of international humanitarian and human rights law committed by all parties to the conflict and reiterate our appeal for an immediate cease-fire and respect for international law, particularly the unconditional release of hostages, the protection of all civilians as well as the granting of rapid and unhindered humanitarian access to and via the Gaza Strip.</p>
<p>27. Ireland</p>	<p>Shared concerns over the violence in Bangladesh. Condemned all violence, threats, intimidation, and attacks against journalists reporting on Iran from abroad and deplored the misuse of counterterrorism laws against journalists. Called for the immediate release of UN Staff in Yemen. Acknowledged Ethiopia's efforts to develop a transitional justice process. Agreed on the criminalization of same-sex relations as a contrary to basic universal norms.</p>
<p>28. Slovenia</p>	<p>Expressed concern over the human rights situation in Venezuela (elections, and widespread repression) and Belarus (widespread repression of its people). Called on Belarus to stop enabling Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine.</p>
<p>29. Iraq</p>	<p>Reiterated its commitment to international humanitarian law, to the Human Rights Council, and the relevant international human rights instruments. These instruments are the bedrock of our policy for the promotion and protection of human rights as well as the protection of the dignity of our people without any discrimination whatsoever.</p>

<p>30. Denmark</p>	<p>Reaffirmed its full and firm commitment to the rights of indigenous peoples who are fighting discrimination, land disposessions, shrinking civic space and severe negative consequences of climate change in all parts of the world. Condemned in the strongest terms Russia's atrocities including against Ukrainian civilians and civilian infrastructures. Urged Libya and Yemen to uphold international human rights law, realizing human rights and humanitarian workers. Called upon Niger, Mali, and Burkina Faso to ensure unrestricted and unhindered access to development and humanitarian assistance. Encouraged Saudi Arabia to improve human rights situations, especially restrictions on civic space, freedom of expression, and use of the death penalty.</p>
<p>31. Afghanistan</p>	<p>Questioned why the international community has still not called for the establishment of an independent investigative mechanism with sufficient resources; or why there is not a strong response from the international community to the “new stage” of the Taliban regime.</p>
<p>32. State of Palestine</p>	<p>The ongoing genocide in Gaza, the continuous colonization of Palestine, and complicity in these crimes, a clear example of the total disregard for the international legal system by states who claim to champion it and it demonstrates very clearly that these states view the system as having been created to serve former colonial powers to continue to exploit humanity to serve their political and economic interests.</p>
<p>33. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</p>	<p>The UK condemned and demanded a full investigation of all alleged violations and abuses committed in Israel and the occupied Palestinian territories, including sexual violence. Russia continues to disregard the UN charter through its illegal invasion of Ukraine. Welcomed the HC’s engagement with Venezuela. China continues to persecute and arbitrarily detain Uighurs and Tibetans, restrict civil society and independent media, and target human rights defenders and lawyers.</p>
<p>34. Egypt</p>	<p>Focused on the human rights violations that are occurring in Gaza and the occupied Palestinian territory; and acts of Islamophobia and harassment of which Muslims are victims around the world including in the European Union.</p>
<p>35. Nigeria</p>	<p>Affirmed that the current global challenges call for deep introspection and renewal of concrete and genuine commitment of the international community to the ethos of multilateralism. Global peace, security, stability, and sustenance of democratic gains can only be achieved through unalloyed commitment, deeper cooperation, and constructive engagements rooted in the respect for the rule of law, sovereignty, and territory integrity of Member States. The Council's activities must be governed by the principles of universality, objectivity, and non-selectivity in the consideration of human rights issues and not prioritize certain rights over others or create new rights that are unknown to international human rights law.</p>
<p>36. Philippines</p>	<p>Recognized the value of cooperation with human rights mechanisms including the OHCHR. Regrettably, the polarization and perceived double standards that shroud this council are discouraging states from more meaningful engagement with the OHCHR and other human rights mechanisms for that matter.</p>
<p>37. Pakistan</p>	<p>Shared concerns of the HC in several matters, including geopolitical conflicts, military escalations, technologically advanced methods of warfare, rising inequalities within and among nations, disinformation, climate-induced catastrophes, and other associated risks. Racism and xenophobia continue to plague many societies. Paid attention to the continued oppression and the internationally recognized disputed territory of India and occupied Jammu and Kashmir.</p>
<p>38. Estonia</p>	<p>Expressed concerns over the human rights situation in Afghanistan, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, and Sudan. The escalation of the tensions in Gaza and the wider region is very worrying. Condemned Russia's ongoing full-scale war of aggression against Ukraine which continues to inflict terrible consequences on civilians and particularly on children. Concerned by the lack of upholding human rights across China, especially in Xinjiang, Tibet, and Hong Kong.</p>

39. Russian Federation	Noted bias and selectivity in the work of the HC, as well as West narratives. Condemned the actions of the Ukrainian authorities, and the OHCHR continued to pointedly remain silent or to double speak on this. Needs of objective assessment of the human rights situation in the world and in Ukraine.
40. United Republic of Tanzania	Affirmed that the Human Rights Council plays a great role in maintaining peace, stability, and security. Urged countries to practice multilateralism, enhance consultations, as well as cooperation. Recommended to uphold the principles of non-selectivity and maintain impartiality.
41. Belarus	Stated that solidarity and cohesion within countries contribute to international stability, but in reality, some Western countries are not interested in the stability of those states whose policies do not fit into the geopolitical and economic interests of the West. For a group of Western countries, human rights are a handy concept for interfering in the internal affairs of such states and undermining their stability. Venezuela, Iran, China, Russia, and Belarus are a few examples.
42. Lao People's Democratic Republic	Remained committed to promoting and protecting human rights in the country in accordance with the constitution and laws and its international obligations on human rights; and to continue engagement with UN human rights mechanisms including OHCHR, Treaty bodies, and regional human rights bodies. It advocated the principles of impartiality, objectivity, non-selectivity, and constructive dialogue and cooperation in the promotion and protection of human rights. It supported the one-China principle. Hong Kong, Tibet, and Xinjiang-related issues are China's internal affairs and the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other states should be upheld.
43. Greece	Remained alarmed by Russia's aggression against Ukraine, the humanitarian catastrophe in Gaza and the continuing plight of the hostages, the war famine, human rights abuses particularly against women in Sudan , the attempt to eradicate women's rights in Afghanistan , the situation in Ethiopia , the systemic human rights violations in Belarus and Russia , the situation of refugees from Nagorno-Karabakh. Likewise, human rights violations and abuses, gender-based discrimination, hate speech, antisemitism, and severe limitation of the freedom of expression.
44. Republic of Moldova	Remained committed to the respect of human rights and freedoms. Deeply concerned about the situation in the Transnistrian region of Moldova : limitations imposed by the so-called authorities lead to silencing of public dissent, and censorship of information and create obstacles for the Latin script schools.
45. Sweden	Highlighted a few concerns: the shutdown of NGOs in Nicaragua ; the human rights situation in Yemen ; and the human rights situation in the central Sahel region . It urged the authorities in Ethiopia to uphold human rights throughout the country.
46. Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Called for the impartial, objective, nonselective, and effective discharge of his duties through cooperation and dialogue with states and in strict compliance with the principles of respect for sovereignty and non-interference in domestic affairs. Demanded for greater visibility to the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on human rights. Hong Kong, Xinjiang and Taiwan are the internal affairs of China. To do more for the OPT.
47. Ethiopia	Affirmed that it prioritizes human rights in its national agenda . The inclusive dialogue seeks to resolve deep-seated political differences, grievances, and claims in society and is expected to put.
48. Thailand	Ratified the ICPPED enhancing the quality and access to health services for all providing human rights education and training for officials as well as engaging in meaningful conversation with youth. Submission of the UPR updates.
49. Türkiye	Rejected the endless wars, indifference to inequalities, injustice, and fueling hatred. Reiterated a call for an immediate and permanent cease-fire, exchange of hostages and detainees, withdrawal of Israeli forces from entire Gaza , and

	unhindered humanitarian assistance. Reiterated strong commitment to a fair peace in Ukraine through negotiations and diplomacy and Ukraine's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. Remained concerned by scapegoating of migrants, refugees, and Muslims for electoral gains.
50. Libya	Condemned the occupation of Palestine and the ongoing violations and double standards exercised by a number of countries all around the world.
51. Tunisia	Condemned wars and aggression all over the world, especially in Palestine , and called upon putting an end to colonialism and the restoration of Palestinian land and the building of its capital.
52. Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Agreed with the HC's concern about the new normal marked by military escalation, methods of warfare, and also increasing inequalities between and within states. Women's rights and technology are other sources of concern. Welcomed the database regarding all companies who take part in certain activities linked to the Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories ; and noted the importance of due diligence and accountability for ensuring that these businesses respect international law including international humanitarian law in zones of conflict and cannot avoid their responsibilities.
53. Armenia	Called on the OHCHR to closely monitor the situation and to keep the council informed. The HC expressed his concern in particular on the impact of renewed use of armed forces on civilians. He stressed the importance of safeguarding the rights of the ethnic Armenian population. The ICJ and numerous reputable international watchdogs have also reported on gross human rights violations committed by Azerbaijan .
54. Uganda	Reiterated its concern about the growing humanitarian crisis in Sudan, the State of Palestine, and Western Sahara . Uganda is a constitutional democracy governed by laws with the constitution as the supreme law. Requested the council to respect democracy and institutions in the implementation of the will of the people.
55. South Sudan	Reaffirmed its support for the one-China principle: Hong Kong, Tibet, and Xinjiang are inalienable parts of China's territory. Commended China's active fulfillment of international human rights obligations. Underscored the importance of prioritization of technical assistance and capacity building in the work of the HRC and called upon the international community to abide and avail the needed funds and liquidity to enable the office of the High Commissioner to implement human rights programs.
56. Mauritania	Deplored that the HC's report is free from any update of the database; any delay in this update is a direct obstacle that hinders immediate accountability. Called upon expanding the database to include all companies and institutions that directly contribute to the Israeli apartheid as well as arms companies that directly take part in the continuation of murder and displacement. (reported data and figures of victims)
57. Yemen	Commended the wars of crime and genocide that are committed by Israel on Palestinian land in flagrant violation of international humanitarian law and the international human rights law (right to life and right to its territory). Called upon the issuance of recommendations to the countries concerned in order to impose sanctions on the violating enterprises as well as the attacks on the UN staff and we continue to condemn such illegal acts.
58. Zimbabwe	Attached great importance to international cooperation and solidarity in the promotion and protection of human rights in consonance with the principles of impartiality, objectivity, non-selectivity, and non-confrontation and our common goal to leave no one behind . Called for action to bolster the promotion and protection of human rights by ending the ongoing devastating wars and armed conflicts and addressing their immediate consequences and underlying drivers.

59. Mozambique	Condemned the serious violations of human rights that are taking place in various parts of the world causing enormous suffering to the populations who are denied the enjoyment of human rights. Called for the human rights violators to be held accountable. Reported that climate change and actions of terrorism in the province continue to cause destruction, deaths and forced internal displacement: a major challenge for the respect and protection of human rights in Mozambique.
60. Niger	Reiterated condemnation of the atrocities suffered by the Palestinian power at the hands of the occupying power, the victims thereof are principally women and children . Niger worked hard to reduce inequalities .
61. Lebanon	Denounced human rights violations in the Gaza War . The international community should pressure the occupying power to stop its aggressions and to respect IHL as its belligerent stance and unhinged hostility against its neighbors threaten international peace and security and place the entire Middle East.
62. Sri Lanka	Reiterated the HRC's mandate guided by principles of universality, impartiality, objectivity and non-selectivity . Rejected resolutions 46/1 and 51/1, reiterating that supporting domestic initiatives and working with the country concerned is the best and most sustainable way to advance and protect human rights.
63. Rwanda	In regard to the enjoyment of social stability, economic development, ethnic solidarity and religious harmony , took note of the progress made in Tibet and Qingcheng and commended China's implementation of one country, two systems in Hong Kong special administration region.
64. Hungary	Attached great importance to digital technologies that provide new means to advocate for, defend, and exercise human rights. At the same time, they can also pose serious threats to those rights. The Council has a crucial role in the protection and promotion of human rights, including the rights of national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities . Regretted the case in Transcarpathia , where the legislation in place deprived the minority of the use of their mother tongue in education and the public sphere.
65. Cabo Verde	The current international context which is as well known is characterized by uncertainty in light of the aforementioned crises requires a greater willingness and openness to dialogue and to frank and open exchanges, particularly when there are deep-rooted disagreements. Reiterated its willingness and openness to continue working constructively.
66. Iceland	Concerned by the precarious situation of human rights globally and the dire need for an immediate and collective response. Only through solidarity and cooperation can we avoid further erosion of human rights and create lasting change.
67. Vanuatu	Situation of women's rights . Raised attention to the human rights violations in New Caledonia and Papua , particularly the West Papuan provinces of Indonesia. Violence caused by political differences highlights deep-rooted problems of racial discrimination, inequality, and the rights of the indigenous people there .
68. Nicaragua	Rejected manipulation of human rights that violate the integrity and national sovereignty of countries. Condemned the undue use of the Council to attack sovereign countries, including Venezuela, Nicaragua, Sri Lanka and the People's Republic of China . Supported the principle of one single China. Hong Kong, Tibet and Xinjiang are inalienable parts of the territory of China (internal affairs). Supported the implementation of China as one country , two systems in the special administrative region of Hong Kong.
69. Azerbaijan	States that human rights should be treated fairly and equally on the same footing and with the same emphasis. Selective approach and double standards must be avoided. Rejected the statements by the EU and its Member States which distort geographical names of sovereign territories of Azerbaijan and present the territorial claim as well as the discriminatory approach against Azerbaijan and refugees forcibly expelled from Armenia . Expressed concern over continued neocolonial

	policies by some EU Member States, in particular by France vis-a-vis its colonies and call on the OHCHR to remain seized of the situation.
70. Canada	Called for an immediate cease fire in Sudan . Shocked by reports of gross and systemic violations and abuse of human rights including ethnic and sexual and gender-based violence . Yemen's humanitarian situation is exacerbated by regional instability and climate induced disasters. Urged China to implement the assessment's recommendations. Encouraged the Bangladeshi Government to ensure that principles of democratic and inclusive governance, respect for human rights and the rule of law are upheld.
71. Saudi Arabia	National policy to protect children in cyberspace . Expressed concerns in terms of the structural discrimination in Denmark , urged Denmark to take all necessary action to combat discrimination and to uphold the rights of women .

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

- Concerned criminal prosecutions in **Guatemala**.
- Human rights situation in **Bangladesh**, including the positive steps taken in addressing issues.
- Worried about the report on the human rights situation in **Sri Lanka**.
- **Climate change** and its impact on human life.
- Human rights situation in **Iran**.
- Focused on **Israel's attacks against Palestinian peoples in Gaza and in the West Bank**.
- Focused on **enforced disappearances and arbitrary arrests of journalists and human rights defenders (in Bangladesh, for example)**.
- Religious minorities and their situation in **Afghanistan, Sudan, and Nigeria**.
- Human rights situation in **China, Xinjiang, Hong Kong, and Tibet**.
- **Libya, Mali, Algeria, and Nigeria: human trafficking**.
- **Right of Indigenous peoples in Brazil**.
- Shared the HC's concerns over human rights violations.
- Stressed the importance of investigative mechanisms.
- Women's and girls' situation in **Afghanistan**.
- Lack of interest in the **India-Jammu Kashmir crisis and atrocities**.

Rights of Reply

- **United Arab Emirates** in reply to the statement made by **Sudan**, rejected all the allegations.
- **Venezuela** in reply to the statement made by **Argentina**.
- **Russian Federation** in reply to the statements made by the **EU, the UK, and the US**.
- **India** in reply to the statement made by **Pakistan**, categorically rejected.
- **Nigeria** in reply to the statement made by **the Netherlands**.
- **Cuba** in reply to the statement made by the **Czech Republic**.
- **Iraq** in reply to the statement made by the **Swiss Federation**.
- **Azerbaijan** in reply to the statement made by **Armenia**.
- **Peru** in reply to the statement made by **Switzerland**.
- **Indonesia** in reply to the statement made by **Vanuatu**.
- **Israel** in reply to the statements made by **Palestine and others**.
- **China** in reply to the statements made by the **US, the UK, and other countries and NGOs**.
- **Pakistan** in reply to the statement made by **India**.

List of NGOs that took the floor (49):

Friends World Committee for Consultation, Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, iuventum e.V., Peace Brigades International, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Il Cenacolo, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, United for Human Rights, Centre Zagros pour les Droits de l'Homme, Institute for NGO Research, Réseau Unité pour le Développement de Mauritanie, Jubilee Campaign, World Evangelical Alliance, International Service for Human Rights, Human Rights Watch, Villages Unis (United Villages), Association Thendral, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Asociacion HazteOir.org, Comité International pour le Respect et l'Application de la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples (CIRAC), Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Interfaith International, Amnesty International, Organisation pour la Communication en Afrique et de Promotion de la Cooperation Economique Internationale - OCAPROCE Internationale, International Bar Association, Conselho Indigenista Missionário CIMI, ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights, Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man, Human Rights Research League, Genève pour les droits de l'homme : formation internationale, Sikh Human Rights Group, HUMAN RIGHTS INFORMATION AND TRAINING CENTER, International Action for Peace & Sustainable Development, Humanists International, International Muslim Women's Union, Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), World Muslim Congress, Partners For Transparency, Alsalam Foundation, Réseau Africain pour le Développement, la Gouvernance et les Droits Humains (RADHEG), Jerusalem Institute of Justice, Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc, Stichting Global Human Rights Defence, RÉVEIL COMMUNAUTAIRE D'ASSISTANCE AUX VICTIMES.

Full recording of the General Debate meetings on Item 2 is available on the UN WebTV:

[Part 1](#), [Part 2](#), [Part 3](#), [Part 4](#).