

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL – 57th SESSION

Item 4¹: General debate

(24-26 September 2024)

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This is a Summary Records report of the General Debate under Item 4 that took place on 24 September at the 57th 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.

Please refer to the **recordings of the General Debates on the UN WebTV** for full statements:

- 24 September: [UN WEB TV](#)
- 25 September: UN WEB TV: [Part 1](#), and [Part 2](#).
- 26 September: [UN WEB TV](#).

¹ Human rights bodies and mechanisms.

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

Member States: Joint Statements

<p>1. Pakistan, on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)</p>	<p>Stressed that the practice of targeting certain countries and the creation of politically driven mandates has accentuated divisions and continues to polarize the council. Selectivity in approaches must be shunned and the council's actions should be predicated upon fostering constructive engagement, cooperation, and dialogue. Condemned of all crimes committed against Palestinians in occupied Palestine and welcomes the recently adopted resolution by the UNGA calling for ending the illegal occupation of Palestine in line with the latest ICJ advisory opinion. Also, condemned the recent spate of indiscriminate attacks on civilians including in Lebanon.</p>
<p>2. Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), on behalf of a group of countries</p>	<p>Focused on promoting and protecting all human rights in line with the principles of impartiality, objectivity, transparency, non-selectivity, non-politicization, and non-confrontation taking into account respect for all other Delegations stemming from the UN charter including the obligation to abstain from interfering in affairs which are essentially the internal jurisdiction of any state.</p>
<p>3. United Arab Emirates, on behalf of the Group of Arab States (Arab Group)</p>	<p>Affirmed that human dignity is the foundation of human rights. Condemned all manifestation or violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms wherever in the world. In terms of human rights, supported the principles of universality, impartiality, non-selectivity, and combating double standards. It's double standards by certain countries when it comes to crimes carried out by the occupying power against the Palestinian Authority, particularly the genocide in Gaza which reflects a lack of credibility in promoting human rights.</p>
<p>4. Uganda, on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries (NAM)</p>	<p>Affirmed that human rights issues must be addressed within the global context through a constructive, non-confrontational, non-politicized, non-selective dialogue-based approach and in a fair and equal manner with objectivity and respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity as well as non-interference in the internal affairs of states, impartiality, non-selectivity and transparency as the guiding principles. Encouraged the council in the discussion of human rights to give adequate attention to issues of poverty, underdevelopment, marginalization, climate change, digital divide, instability, foreign occupation as well as illegal settlements, and damage to the cultural heritage of countries instead of the continued selective mandate creations under this agenda item.</p>
<p>5. United States of America, on behalf of a group of countries</p>	<p>Regretted that China has denied the impartial and objective findings and rejected the recommendations of the OHCHR's assessment. China rejected many legitimate concerns and dismissed the OHCHR's assessment as illegal and void. Called upon China to release all individuals arbitrarily and unjustly detained in Xinjiang, urgently clarifying the fate and whereabouts of missing family members and facilitating safe contact and reunion.</p>
<p>6. Gambia, on behalf of the Group of African States (African Group)</p>	<p>Strongly believed that the council needs to function in a cooperative, non-confrontational, non-politicized, and objective manner that gives adequate attention to priorities and initiatives from the African countries. Called upon all states to promote greater international solidarity and cooperation and focus on supporting states to fulfill their obligation through technical assistance and capacity building and to avoid selectivity and double standards. The principles of universality, objectivity and impartiality must be upheld and the respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states must be observed.</p>

<p>7. European Union¹</p>	<p>Condemned Russia's aggression against Ukraine including the attacks on energy infrastructure which risk depriving the population of access to services necessary for the winter and atrocities against civilians. Russia's leadership must be held accountable. Concerned about the repressions of political opposition and critical voices in Russia. Moreover, remained concerned about the situations in Belarus, Gaza (condemning the terrorist attacks by Hamas), Iran, Sudan, Mali, Burkina Faso, Afghanistan, Türkiye, and China, particularly in Xinjiang, Hong Kong and Tibet.</p>
<p>8. Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), on behalf of a group of countries</p>	<p>Opposed and rejected Country-specific resolutions that are politically motivated express their concern about this selective practice, which is this practice violates the principles of universality, impartiality, objectivity, non-selectivity, and non-politicization and constitutes a double standard when addressing human rights issues. Expressed our concern about the liquidity crisis at the U.N.</p>
<p>9. Serbia, on behalf of a group of countries</p>	<p>Expressed grave concern regarding the situation of human rights in the autonomous province due to flagrant violation performed by the provisional institutions in Pristina. The Serbian minority is deprived of basic human rights, education, health, work or housing has alone severe violations and repressive actions including forcible detentions and campaigns of eviction.</p>
<p>10. Cuba, on behalf of a group of countries²</p>	<p>Respecting for sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the states and noninterference in the internal affairs of sovereign states, affirmed that Xinjiang, Hong Kong, and Tibet-related issues are China's internal affairs. Opposed politicization of human rights and double standards or interference in states' internal affairs on the different texts of human rights. Adhered to the principles of universality, impartiality, objectivity and non-selectivity and respect the rights of the people of each state to choose independently the path for development in accordance with their national conditions.</p>
<p>11. Pakistan, on behalf of a group of countries³</p>	<p>Stressed concern regarding the situation in Gaza, raised by the illegal occupying power, Israel, inflicting unimaginable suffering on the people. Reported prison violations of international human rights and humanitarian law, the rules that govern armed conflict, and the basic norms of humanity. Shocked at the reports emanating from Lebanon.</p>
<p>12. China, on behalf of a group of countries⁴</p>	<p>Affirmed that the Council has been increasingly politicized and polarized. Human rights are frequently used as a pretext to interfere in other countries' internal affairs. It has seriously undermined the HRC's reputation, and credibility, eroding the principle of sovereign quality and noninterference in internal affairs with a greater deal of resources wasted without any results. Called upon the parties to abide by the purposes and principles of the UN charter and follow the principles of universality, impartiality, objectivity, non-selectivity cooperation and genuine dialogue rejecting double standards and politicization; treat all human rights, civil, political, cultural, economic, social rights and including right to development in a fair and equal manner on the same footing and with the same emphasis; and provide the technical assistance and capacity building in consultation with as well as the consent of Member States concerned.</p>
<p>Statements made by Member States</p>	
<p>1. Netherlands (Kingdom of the)</p>	<p>Called China to implement UPR, OHCHR, and CEDAW recommendations and to engage genuinely with the UN and end the curtailment of media freedom in Hong Kong. Concerned about the escalating violence and resulting civilian casualties</p>

¹ EU's Member States + North Macedonia, Montenegro, Albania and Liechtenstein.

² 80 cross-regional countries.

³ 60 States.

⁴ Group of friends on the promotion and protection of human rights through dialogue and cooperation in a group of countries.

	in the Middle East . Condemned in the strongest possible terms the Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine and the atrocity committed in that war. Concerned about the human rights situations in Belarus, Iran, Sudan, and Venezuela .
2. Lithuania	Stressed the concern about the war of aggression against Ukraine , Russia has become a terrorist state. Russia is openly and systematically targeting educational institutions, hospitals, residential areas, and staff of international humanitarian organizations. Accountability for these (war) crimes must and will be ensured . Sustainable violations and abuses against women and girls, and persons belonging to ethnic, religious, and other minorities continue without impunity committed within the Russian territory . Mentioned critical situations in Belarus, Afghanistan, and in China . Concerned human rights situation in Gaza .
3. Costa Rica	Affirmed that victims and human rights defenders , as crucial actors, deserve much more visibility and much more opportunity. Echoed the wise statement that those who do nothing wrong have nothing to worry about. The mechanisms must be transparent so that there is a close and responsible cooperation in step with international human rights commitments including respect for the decisions of this council which have been made always and without exception strictly in step with the international rules and regulations that we have all accepted.
4. France	Condemned the war of aggression against Ukraine and supported the work of the Committee of Inquiry. The crimes documented by the COI show massive human rights violations. Reiterated its position on the situation in Gaza , full condemnation of the terrorist attacks against Israel of 7 October. It is only a two-state solution that will allow for a fair and lasting peace for the Israelis and the Palestinians, ensuring also stability in the region. In Sudan , the impact of the conflict on the civilian population is catastrophic. The situation of Syrian refugees. Condemned the systematic violations of rights of women and girls by the Taliban in Afghanistan .
5. Algeria	Reaffirmed its commitment to the universality of interdependence and invisibility of all human rights . Called for a constructive approach that is non-selective as regards human rights. Underscored the importance of the UPR as a mechanism for cooperation and constructive dialogue within the council to review a human rights situation in each member state of the country in a manner that is not a matter of human rights should not be used as a tool. Condemned the Israeli attacks against southern Lebanon and we deplore the hundreds of deaths, and the thousands of wounded among them women and children.
6. Luxembourg	Following the adoption of the pact for the future, humanity seems to be more distant instead of getting closer to its goals. It mentioned concerns about the Gaza Strip's situation, Lebanon, Sudan, Myanmar, and Ukraine . Women and girls do have not the same rules as men and boys in Afghanistan .
7. Japan	Shared the concerns about the continued grave human rights and humanitarian situations around the world: Russia's continued aggression against Ukraine for more than two and a half years is highly regrettable; deteriorating human rights situation in Myanmar where air strikes against civilians are continuing without abate; human rights situation in China (Xinjiang) . The issue of adoption by North Korea is a matter concerning Japan's sovereignty and the lives and security of the Japanese people.
8. United States of America	Stated that in Gaza , tens of thousands of Palestinian civilians including children. Condemned the atrocities committed by Russia's forces and other officials in Putin's war of aggression against Ukraine : accountability for the multitude of ongoing violations and abuses in Ukraine is vital. Condemned the PRC's ongoing genocide and crimes against humanity in Xinjiang, repression of Tibet's religious linguistic, and cultural heritage, crackdown on Hong Kong's promised autonomy and democratic institutions, and the use of transnational repression to silence individuals abroad. Remained concerned about the human rights situations in DPRK, Belarus, Iran, Cuba, Yemen, Venezuela, Myanmar, Sudan and Syria .
9. Belgium	Called for a ceasefire in Gaza and an immediate and unconditional release of the hostages. Condemned abuses, sexual aggression, and torture have happened in Israeli facilities . These are flagrant violations of international human rights law and IHL by Israel for which accountability is a must. Condemned the Morality Law in Afghanistan , affecting women and

	girls. Remained concerned about the human rights situations in Iran, Nicaragua, and the Russian Federation . Condemned Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine .
10. China	Advocated dialogue based on equality and mutual respect and opposed using human rights as a pretext to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, in particular, the setting up of country-specific mechanisms without the consent of the countries concerned. Xinjiang, Hong Kong, and Tibet are not at all human rights issues and foreign interference is not acceptable. Affirmed that the United States together with some countries have fabricated and disseminated false information to hype up anything related to China . Pointed out the human rights violations observed in the US . Commended Venezuela, Syria, and Belarus for their efforts in the promotion and protection of human rights.
11. Maldives	Reported that the humanitarian crisis in Gaza has reached unprecedented levels. Raised attention to the grave humanitarian crisis in the state of Palestine. Called for an immediate and permanent ceasefire to end the aggression and ensure unrestricted humanitarian access to Gaza.
12. Indonesia	Affirmed challenges in safeguarding human rights worldwide . Urged the council to continue supporting Member States to uphold and advance human rights ensuring its effort, remaining impartial and objective, and avoiding double standards that could hinder progress .
13. Ghana	Urged a constructive engagement between the countries concerned and the United Nations to support efforts in ensuring the human rights of all persons and addressing the growing humanitarian needs. The international community must respond to the specific human rights situation guided by principles of impartiality, objectivity, and non-selectivity in order to protect civilians .
14. Cuba	Remained concerned about the ill-treatment given to millions of migrants in developed countries, as well as the police brutality against the murder of millions due to the arms industry. Double standards are applied by the same people who call for such harsh specific mechanisms that use absurd pretexts to fail to condemn the genocide that's being committed in Gaza against the Palestinian people. Stated that the US is the only country not part of the Convention of the Right to Child; human rights violations within the country.
15. Georgia	Concerned about the human rights situations in several countries, including Georgia, and Syria . Condemned Russia's attacks on civilian and energy infrastructures in Ukraine . In Venezuela and Nicaragua , the human rights situation remained alarming.
16. Eritrea	Affirmed that all face unique challenges yet these efforts must be recognized and supported, not politicized or disparaged. Country-specific mandates have become hatchet jobs designed to vilify and isolate nations that have dared to assert their sovereignty and pursue independent paths of nation-building only to be seen as going against a corrupt establishment. Demanded that the council adhere to the principles of universality, interdependence, indivisibility, and interconnectedness of all human rights without falling prey to politicization .
17. Malaysia	Affirmed commitment to principles of universality, impartiality, objectivity and non-selectivity as the core of the council's operations. Concerned over the increasing practice of selective approaches to country-specific resolution in the council. Constructive dialogue and cooperation are necessary to promote peace and security. Reported illegal occupation of the OPT.
18. India	Stressed the work of the Council characterized by principles of universality, objectivity and non-selectivity . Consensus of the Country concerned. Affirmed that the world confronts conflicts, terrorism, and the adverse impact of climate change , it is all the more important for councils to work towards a more focused non-politicized approach that strives for consensus.
19. Sudan	Stood in solidarity with the Palestinian people and expressed condolence to the Lebanese people. Reiterated its support the unity of China . The national war was waged by a militia, a rebel militia that committed crimes against humanity and war crimes in spite of all of the systematic human rights violations.

<p>20. Albania</p>	<p>Committed to promoting and protecting human rights everywhere. Focused on developments in Kosovo, especially in the north of the country. Respect for human rights, the rule of law, and democracy are the best guarantees of peace and security in Kosovo and the region. Expressed concern over the false information coming from Serbia targeting Kosovo. The Republic of Kosovo has a democratic and accountable institution and provides the highest standards of human and community rights which are guaranteed by the constitution. The Serbs in Kosovo, fully enjoy their rights and have the right to be represented at all levels of government.</p>
<p>21. Finland</p>	<p>Condemned Taliban’s prosecution of women and girls (Afghanistan). The widespread rape and gang rape in Sudan must stop. Russia must stop its unlawful invasion of Ukraine and fully adhere to international law. Deeply concerned about the dangerous military escalation between Israel and Hezbollah. Concerned by the targeting of LGBTQ persons, Indigenous Peoples, as well as ethnic and religious minorities. Called China to implement the recommendations in relation to laws, policies, and practices that violate human rights, including in Xinjiang, Tibet, and Hong Kong.</p>
<p>22. Germany</p>	<p>Condemned Russia’s war of aggression against Ukraine. The situation in Belarus is worsening. Stressed the urgent need for a comprehensive political perspective to allow Israelis and Palestinians to live in true states and peace and security. Reported the women and girls’ situation in Afghanistan. Sudan: sexual and gender-based violation. Raised concern over situations in Iran and China.</p>
<p>Statements made by the Observers</p>	
<p>1. Ireland</p>	<p>Concerned suppression of fundamental freedoms in the Russian Federation. Called for a ceasefire in Gaza. Need for humanitarian aid and accountability for violations and abuses. In Afghanistan, the rights of women, girls and persons in vulnerable situations including LGBTQI+ persons and religious and ethnic minorities continue to be denied. Concerned about serious violations and abuses in Sudan, and over restrictions on civic space in China.</p>
<p>2. Austria</p>	<p>Condemned Russia’s illegal, justified and unprovoked war of aggression against Ukraine. Concerning the situation in the Middle East: the humanitarian situation in Gaza remains deeply concerning just as the high number of civilian casualties, especially children. The conflict in Sudan has an unimaginable impact on civilians including attacks against civilians and civilian infrastructure against medical facilities, the use of sexual and gender-based violence as a weapon of war and famine.</p>
<p>3. Norway</p>	<p>Freedom of expression, press freedom, and access to reliable information are essential for uncovering human rights violations. Still, journalists are harassed, threatened, imprisoned and even killed because of the job they do, including in Belarus, Russia, Azerbaijan, China, Iran, Sudan and Gaza.</p>
<p>4. Hungary</p>	<p>Considered the Serbian concerns regarding the situation of the Serb minority in Kosovo legitimate. Supported all ways and means of cooperation and dialogue and we support all the mediation efforts to de-escalate the situation in northern Kosovo, but all solutions must be acceptable to the local community.</p>
<p>5. Democratic People's Republic of Korea</p>	<p>Focused on the dire human rights situation in the United States and Western countries. Opposed and rejected any attempt to use the HRC as a tool for interference in internal affairs such as Xinjiang, Tibet and Hong Kong in China as well as Belarus, Iran, Nicaragua, Russia, and Syria.</p>
<p>6. Slovenia</p>	<p>Expressed concerns for sexual and gender-based violence in Sudan, as well as, for the human rights situations in Myanmar, Syrian Arab Republic, and OPT, including Gaza.</p>
<p>7. Spain</p>	<p>Gravely concerned about the catastrophe in Gaza and the situation of the Palestinian population in the OPT. Reiterated condemnation of the Russian aggression against the Ukraine. Concerned about the human rights situations in Russia, Venezuela, Sudan, and Nicaragua.</p>

8. Israel	Focused on women, girls, LGBTI persons, and minorities' situation in Iran . It is a major exporter of terrorism beyond its borders. Iran's proxies in Gaza and Lebanon are devastating the entire region and endangering the civilian population while the governments continue to defend and justify these terrorist groups.
9. Malta	Reiterated deep concerns over the conflict in Ukraine . Remained troubled by the deterioration of the rights of women and girls in Afghanistan since the Taliban takeover in 2021, and by the new laws that eliminate women from public space. Reported widespread human rights violations in Sudan, and Myanmar .
10. Switzerland	Concerned over the use of the death penalty and the escalation of extrajudicial killings in South Sudan . Concerned over the consequence of attacks of Hezbollah . Condemned execution of minors in Somalia . Enforced disappearance in Libya .
11. Republic of Korea	Concerned over the human rights and humanitarian crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic, Belarus, and North Korea . Urged the DPRK to take immediate action to resolve issues of abductees, detainees, and repatriated prisoners of war as well as the matter of enforced disappearance on the issue of separate families.
12. Australia	Focused on the women and girls' situation in Afghanistan , as well as human rights violations and war crimes committed by Russia in Ukraine . Concerned by the surge in executions, detention of activists, systemic persecution of women and girls, and oppression of ethnic and religious minorities in Iran . DPRK's systematic and widespread human rights violations amount to crimes against humanity. Myanmar and China were concerning situations likewise.
13. Iceland	Recognized the importance of addressing severe and escalating human rights situations that require the urgent attention of this council: Russian attacks on Ukrainian civilian infrastructures; war in Gaza ; and violations in Sudan and Myanmar .
14. Afghanistan	Focused on the ongoing gross and systematic violations and abuses of human rights in the country.
15. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Stressed the intolerable situation in Afghanistan, and Iran . Accountability for these violations is essential. Deeply concerned over escalating human rights violations in the West Bank and Gaza , including the rights to life, health, and free movement. Echoed the US' statements concerning Xinjiang, China, and Hong Kong . Reported Russian atrocities against Ukraine are horrifying, not least the systematic and widespread use of torture.
16. Egypt	Stressed the importance of observing the principles of universality, neutrality, and objectivity away from selectivity, politicization, and double standards based on dialogue and cooperation . Human rights all over the world should be tackled and addressed equally away from targeting some particular countries and turning a blind eye to serious violations by other countries which is contrary to the foundation and founding principles of this Council and is contrary to our procedures.
17. Pakistan	Concerned at the mushrooming of country-specific mandates without the consent of the country concerned. Remained concerned about the situation in illegally occupied territories, especially Palestine . In India illegally occupied Jammu and Kashmir, sham elections with no legal basis are being trumpeted to perpetuate a draconian and heavy-handed military siege in complete contravention of UNSC resolutions and blatant disregard for the will of the Kashmiri people.
18. Estonia	Condemned Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine . Full accountability for all Russia's crimes must be ensured, including the crime of aggression. In Belarus , the systematic and widespread use of torture or inhumane treatment against political opponents and dissidents continues to intensify. Concerning the desperate humanitarian situation in Gaza, acknowledged Israel's right to self-defense .
19. Russian Federation	Focused on urging the healthy forces in the international community and the specialized institutions to condemn the

	sacrilegious war of Zelensky with the Ukrainian Orthodox Church .
20. Sweden	Reiterated the need for Russia to immediately end its blatant violations of international law and withdraw its troops from Ukraine . Full accountability for crimes committed must be ensured. Urged Russia to immediately repeal legislation violating human rights. Called for an immediate humanitarian cease-fire, the instant release of all hostages, and improved humanitarian access in Gaza . Israel has the right of self-defense in line with the IL. Urged China to implement the recommendations from the UPR, the special procedures, and the OHCHR report on Xinjiang.
21. Cyprus	Condemned Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine . Remained concerned about the situation in the Middle East . Civilians must always be protected in line with IHL. Called for an immediate cease-fire in Gaza, the release of all the hostages, and the search for humanitarian aid. Concerned about the Azerbaijan journalists' repression. Türkiye must take urgent measures to address violence against women and children. Human rights and sexual and gender-based violations in Sudan, Iran, and Afghanistan .
22. Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Stated that from US territory, plans for a mercenary invasion of Venezuela to assassinate our President and other high state officials. Mercenaries living in the US are supporting this illegal operation against Venezuela collecting funds by digital platforms openly. Affirmed also that Hong Kong, Tibet, and Xinjiang are internal matters of China .
23. Türkiye	Reiterated a call for an immediate and permanent cease-fire, exchange of hostages and detainees with Israeli forces from entire Gaza and unhindered humanitarian assistance. The humanitarian situation in Ukraine, Sudan and Afghanistan is also a source of grave concern. Remained concerned by the rise of racism, Islamophobia and anti-immigrant far-right rhetoric in some EU countries .
24. Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Rejected political manipulation of human rights, which leads to polarization. Rejected the attacks on China and Venezuela violating their sovereignty. The Council should be a multilateral space fulfilling its mandate cooperating with states to promote and protect human rights through constructive dialogue taking into account states' concerns in keeping with the purposes and principles of the UN charter and relevant instruments without coercion, selectivity, politicization, or double standards.
25. Belarus	Stressed human rights violations in the US and UK: attacks against Muslims in Europe . There is speculation and fake news on the human rights situation in Belarus, China, Russia, Venezuela, Iran, North Korea, Nicaragua, Syria and many other countries .
26. Zimbabwe	Deeply concerned by the increased double standards, politicization and polarization of this important forum actively permitting the policing of sovereign states by other countries. Xinjiang, Hong Kong and Tibet-related issues are China's internal affairs . Called on all parties to respect China's right to choose independently its path for development in accordance with its national conditions. Urged the council to uphold the principles of impartiality, objectivity, transparency, non-selectivity, non-politicization and non-confrontation in all its work .
27. Canada	Deeply concerned by the catastrophic humanitarian situation in Gaza . Ceasefire. Concerned about the systemic repression of freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association in Belarus . Condemned Iran's disregard for human rights including the use of the death penalty, torture and other cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment or punishment.
28. Azerbaijan	Reported contamination of the liberated territories of Azerbaijan with mines that had been massively and indiscriminately planted by Armenia remains an immense threat. Reiterated support for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Serbia within its internationally recognized borders.

29. Armenia	Focused on the ethnic cleansing in Nagorno-Karabakh, committed by Azerbaijan . Armenia's sovereign territory remains under the occupation of Azerbaijan. They were massacred and forcibly displaced. Azerbaijan should remember the rights of these people while fabricating new narratives.
30. Syrian Arab Republic	Affirmed that the statements of the United States have become poor and miserable. These allow to understand the magnitude of contradictions and make us wonder which international law the U.S. refers to, the law of its cross-border terrorism or the law that allows it to destroy impoverished countries and publicly plunder the natural resources and undermine their social values and economic systems (Israel situation).
31. Nicaragua	Congratulated Russia, Syria, Venezuela, China, and Iran on their self-determination , and recognized their national human rights efforts in keeping with internal realities. Supported the principle of one China and commended China's efforts to safeguard the rights and freedoms of its citizens. Called on the council to resume its work with professionalism and in line with the principles of the charter, namely non-politicization, impartiality and non-selectivity .
32. Lebanon	Affirmed that the Israeli aggression on Lebanon is going crescendo and riding rough shot on IHL, human rights, and the principles of basic morality and humanity. Shared data and figures . Stated that the world seems clueless and hapless, incapable of reigning in the criminal occupying power, let alone ending her total impunity.
33. Ukraine	Focused on Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine . Mentioning Belarus, DPRK, and Iran , affirmed that governments which persecute their citizens and disregard human rights are more likely to support or enable acts of aggression by other states.
34. Czechia	Condemned atrocities committed by the Russian Federation in Ukraine , during the unlawful Russia's war of aggression. Concerned about Russian repression and the situation of human rights defenders, media, journalists, and political opponents. Mentioned the dire situations in Belarus, China, DPRK, and Sudan .
35. Denmark	Remained concerned by the catastrophic humanitarian situation in Gaza following the Hamas terror attack and called for a cease-fire and the release of all hostages. Gravely concerned about the human rights situation in Russia, Belarus, China, Myanmar, Afghanistan, Iran, and Bahrain .
36. South Sudan	Affirmed that politicization, selectivity, double standards, and interference in the internal affairs of Member States are counterproductive and do not align with the spirit of the UNGA Resolution. Supporting the One China principle, affirmed that Hong Kong, Tibet, and Xinjiang are inalienable parts of China's territory.
37. Ethiopia	Stressed the crucial role of the Council in fostering constructive engagement with status to address genuine concerns and promote accountability. The Council must raise its double standards and politicization to maintain its credibility. Shared national advancement towards peace, stability, and protecting fundamental rights.
38. Comoros	Remained committed principle that upholds international order for peace and development, in particular, noninterference in the internal affairs of states and respect for sovereignty, unity, and integrity of states with secure internationally recognized borders + the principle of one China with Hong Kong, Tibet and Xinjiang as integral parts of Chinese territory.
39. Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Expressed grave concern regarding the United States' continued support for the Israeli regime which is actively committing genocide and war crimes against the Palestinian people . Concerned arrest of protesters in the US. Grave violation of freedom of expression and assembly in some European countries is also a matter of deep concern.

Right to reply

- **Russian Federation** in response to the statements made by several delegations.
- **Cuba** in response to the statement made by the USA.
- **Serbia** in response to the statement made by Albania.
- **Iran** in response to the statement made by Israel.
- **Japan** in response to the statement made by North Korea.
- **Lebanon** in response to the statement made by Israel.
- **Republic of Korea** in response to the statement made by DPRK.
- **Azerbaijan** in response to the statement made by Armenia.
- **Armenia** in response to the statement made by Azerbaijan.
- **Türkiye** in response to the statement made by Cyprus.
- **Israel** in response to the statements made by Lebanon and other several delegations.
- **India** in response to the statement made by Pakistan.
- **Indonesia** in response to the statements made by NGOs.
- **Argentina** in response to the statements made by several delegations.
- **DPRK** in response to the statements made by the US, Japan, UK, and other delegations.
- **Thailand** in response to the statements made by NGOs.
- **China** in response to the statements made by the U.S., the UK, Canada, Lithuania, Australia, Norway, Iceland, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, and a handful of other Western countries as well as anti-China NGOs.
- **Greece** in response to the statement made by Türkiye.
- **Cyprus** in response to the statement made by Türkiye.
- **Pakistan** in response to the statement made by India.
- Second right of reply: **Iran** in response to the statement made by Israel.
- **Lithuania** in response to the statement made by the Russian Federation.
- Second right of reply: **Japan** in response to the statements made by China and DPRK.
- Second right of reply: **Republic of Korea** in response to the statement made by the DPRK.
- Second right of reply: **Lebanon** in response to the statement made by Israel.
- Second right of reply: **Türkiye** in response to the statement made by Cyprus.
- Second right of reply: **DPRK** in response to the statements made by UK and Japan.
- Second right of reply: **China** in response to the statement made by Japan.

List of NGOs that took the floor

International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists, World Organisation Against Torture, Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights, "ECO-FAWN" (Environment Conservation Organization - Foundation for Afforestation Wild Animals and Nature), International Probono Legal Services Association Limited, Alliance Defending Freedom, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, AKAHATÁ Equipo de Trabajo en Sexualidad y Géneros Asociación Civil, Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy, Centre for Gender Justice and Women Empowerment, Tumuku Development and Cultural Union (TACUDU), Minority Rights Group, European Union of Jewish Students, Franciscans International, Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The, Right Livelihood Award Foundation, Association pour la défense des droits de l'homme et des revendications démocratiques/culturelles du peuple Azerbaïdjanais-Iran - « ARC », ILGA World, International Federation for the Protection of the Rights of Ethnic, Religious, Linguistic & Other Minorities, International Committee for the Indigenous Peoples of the Americas, Christian Solidarity Worldwide, Asian Dignity Initiative, Green and Better World, Universal Peace Federation, Les Caribous Libérés, Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association, Japan Society for History Textbook, Action internationale pour la paix et le développement dans la région des Grands Lacs, Women's Federation for World Peace International, Peace Track Initiative, Jerusalem Institute of Justice, World Jewish Congress, Christian Solidarity International (CSI), Baha'i International Community, Abshar Atefcha Charity Institute, ArabEuropean Forum for Dialogue and Human Rights, Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan, Institute for NGO Research, Centre Zagros pour les Droits de l'Homme, Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, Jubilee Campaign, Fundacion de Ayuda y Promocion de las Culturas Indigenas Rosa Collelldevall, World Evangelical Alliance, Centre Europe - tiers monde, Integrated Youth Empowerment - Common Initiative Group (I.Y.E. – C.I.G.), B'nai B'rith, Mother of Hope Cameroon Common Initiative Group, World Barua Organization (WBO), Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work, Jameh Ehyagan Teb Sonnati Va Salamat Iranian, Public Organization "Public Advocacy", Family Health Association of Iran, Peace Brigades International, Bachehaye Asemame Kamran Rehabilitation Institute, Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations, Rahbord Peimayesh Research & Educational Services Cooperative, Association MIMAN, Women's Human Rights International Association, Iraqi Development Organization, Jssor Youth Organization, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE, Citoyens en action pour la démocratie et le développement, Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Institute for Reporters' Freedom and Safety, Réseau de Formation et de Recherche sur les Migrations Africaines (REFORMAF), Justiça Global, China Soong Ching Ling Foundation, Catholic International Education Office, Association Internationale pour l'égalité des femmes, New Sunshine Charity Foundation, Humanists International, Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee, International Career Support Association, Edmund Rice International Limited, ABC Tamil Oli, Alliance internationale pour la défense des droits et des libertés, Stichting Global Human Rights Defence, World Peace Council, Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement., Association pour l'Intégration et le Développement Durable au Burundi, Institute for Human Rights, Lidiskopravní organizace Práva a svobody občanů Turkmenistánu z.s., "Coup de Pousse" Chaîne de l'Espoir Nord-Sud (C.D.P-C.E.N.S), Association PANAFRICA, Association des étudiants tamouls de France, Network of Women's Non-governmental Organizations in the Islamic Republic of Iran, Beijing Guangming Charity Foundation, Association Droit et Talents de Femmes, Association Culture Femmes, Society for Development and Community Empowerment, Centre d'Encadrement et Développement des Anciens Combattants, Peivande Gole Narges Organization, Bahrain Center for Human Rights, Rochun, Human Rights Watch, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, Human Rights Research League, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI), Amnesty International, Conselho Indigenista Missionário CIMI.

