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**Universal periodic review**

**Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic  
Review\***

**Egypt**

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\* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the language of submission only.

## Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its forty-eighth session from 20 to 31 January 2025. The review of Egypt was held at the 14th meeting, on 28 January 2025. The delegation of Egypt was headed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Emigration and Egyptian Expatriates and Chair of the Supreme Standing Committee for Human Rights, Badr Abdelatty. At its 17th meeting, held on 31 January 2025, the Working Group adopted the report on Egypt.
2. On 8 January 2025, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Egypt: Algeria, Bulgaria and Kuwait.
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Egypt:
  - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a);<sup>1</sup>
  - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);<sup>2</sup>
  - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).<sup>3</sup>
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Algeria, Belgium, Canada, China, members of the core group of sponsors of the resolutions on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (Costa Rica, Maldives and Slovenia), Cuba, Eritrea, Germany, Liechtenstein, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America was transmitted to Egypt through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

## I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

### A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The head of delegation reaffirmed the commitment of Egypt to the universal periodic review and the Human Rights Council as essential platforms for exchanging expertise and fostering constructive dialogue on the basis of mutual respect and an understanding of societal circumstances, challenges and values. The national report detailed the progress made in implementing recommendations from the previous review cycle, strengthening national initiatives to enhance human rights despite global crises and regional challenges. Political will, under the New Republic framework, had driven legal and practical advancements in human rights, promoting citizenship, democracy and the rule of law.
6. The human rights commitments of Egypt, embedded in its Constitution, had been pursued through collaboration with civil society and international partners. That approach had focused on five key pillars:
  - (a) National Human Rights Strategy (2021–2026). That nationally developed plan was aligned with international recommendations to ensure sustainable progress with regard to human rights;
  - (b) An enabling environment for the promotion and protection of human rights. Significant steps had included ending the state of emergency in 2021, reactivating the

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<sup>1</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/48/EGY/1](#).

<sup>2</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/48/EGY/2](#).

<sup>3</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/48/EGY/3](#).

presidential pardon committee, reviewing terrorism lists and closing Case No. 173, on foreign funding;

(c) Comprehensive protection of rights. The right to political participation had been enhanced through the National Dialogue, support had been provided to vulnerable persons through socioeconomic programmes such as the Decent Life project and the Takaful and Karama programme, and the New Beginning for Human Development initiative had been launched, with emphasis on empowerment and development;

(d) Alignment with international standards. Legal reforms had included amendments to civil work regulations, the preparation of the new draft Code of Criminal Procedure, the activation in 2020 of the Supreme Standing Committee for Human Rights and the development of the penal philosophy whereby a large number of prisons had been closed and new reform and rehabilitation centres established, in alignment with international standards;

(e) International and regional engagement. Egypt had continued to submit national reports and actively participate in global human rights reviews.

7. Additionally, Egypt hosted 10.5 million migrants and refugees of 62 nationalities, providing essential services and societal integration. Egypt rejected all efforts to displace or encourage the transfer or uprooting of peoples from their homeland, whether temporarily or long term, in a manner that threatened stability and undermined the chances of peace and coexistence among people.

## **B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review**

8. During the interactive dialogue, 137 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

9. Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, the Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Romania, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, the State of Palestine, the Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, the Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan and Kazakhstan made statements. The complete version of the statements can be found in the webcast archived on the United Nations website.<sup>4</sup>

10. During the interactive dialogue, the delegation of Egypt declared that a new act to regulate asylum had been enacted, in align with international commitments, including the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees. The act ensured protection for refugees, guaranteeing their rights and freedoms. A national committee had been established to manage refugee affairs and review asylum applications, with judicial oversight and prioritizing vulnerable applicants. The act prohibited forced deportation, affirmed voluntary repatriation and resettlement and provided for the possibility of obtaining Egyptian citizenship. The

<sup>4</sup> See <https://webtv.un.org/en/asset/k1s/k1s1re75k3>.

country had reiterated its commitment to cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

11. Several human rights-related draft acts had been submitted to the parliament, including the draft Code of Criminal Procedure, which incorporated constitutional safeguards and was aligned with international commitments. The draft would introduce significant reforms to modernize the criminal justice system, including reducing the duration of pretrial detention, setting maximum limits and mandating immediate release upon reaching those limits. It would also regulate appeals procedures, guarantee compensation for wrongful detention and provide alternatives to pretrial detention, with judicial oversight. The draft act contained provisions to invalidate statements obtained under duress, prohibit the harming of detainees and ensure that defendants were not held outside designated facilities without judicial approval. It would mandate legal representation during trials and prohibit the separation of defendants from their lawyers. A comprehensive protection system for victims, whistleblowers and witnesses would be introduced.

12. The National Dialogue initiative contributed to fostering societal and political discussions, prioritizing national action through consensus-based mechanisms. The recommendations of the first phase had been referred to State authorities for review and implementation, which had led to the release of numerous detainees at the recommendation of the presidential pardon committee. The media landscape remained diverse, with more than 580 newspapers, 74 satellite channels, 200 electronic platforms and 14 radio networks, all operating under an independent council subject to judicial review.

13. Egypt upheld political pluralism by allowing citizens to form parties by notification to the Political Parties Commission. In the most recent parliamentary elections, 92 parties had participated, with 13 parties securing seats in the House of Representatives and 15 in the Senate. The elections had been conducted transparently, under full judicial supervision, with civil society organizations, the media and foreign diplomatic missions monitoring the process. Similarly, the most recent presidential elections had featured four candidates and had been overseen by 14,000 judges at 9,300 polling stations, with extensive media coverage and monitoring by international and regional organizations.

14. The Office of the Public Prosecutor played a central role in investigating and prosecuting criminal cases while protecting witnesses and victims within a framework of transparency and adherence to international legal commitments. Since 2020, the work of the Office of the Public Prosecutor had been fully digitalized. Legal guarantees for accused persons had been reinforced, ensuring the right to legal representation, the right to remain silent and the ability to contact family. The Office of the Public Prosecutor had reviewed cases of pretrial detention to ensure compliance with legal provisions and had applied alternatives whenever possible. Several defendants charged with terrorism-related offences had been released, and 716 names had been removed from terrorism lists following judicial review. Reform and rehabilitation centres had remained under active oversight, with inspections conducted at 20 centres and 17 police stations between September 2023 and January 2025.

15. Egypt had enhanced its counter-terrorism efforts through both national and international cooperation, successfully dismantling financing networks and identifying terrorist groups while adhering to human rights standards.

16. Measures to improve access to justice included digitalizing litigation procedures, implementing electronic litigation in economic courts, expanding digital systems across governorates and integrating criminal courts electronically with the relevant authorities. In cooperation with the United Nations Children's Fund, Egypt had established 33 child-friendly courts and model courts in three governorates, ensuring adherence to international standards on children's rights during trials. Judicial capacities had been strengthened through training programmes with organizations such as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Labour Organization (ILO). Progress had been made with regard to the inclusion of women, with women having been appointed to key judicial institutions, including the Supreme Constitutional Court, the State Council and the Office of the Public Prosecutor.

17. The death penalty remained part of the legal framework, applied only for the most serious crimes and subject to strict legal guarantees, including mandatory appeals and presidential review.

18. Regarding accession to conventions and protocols and the lifting of reservations, Egypt periodically reviewed the conventions that it had not ratified, and had recently agreed to join the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Older Persons in Africa and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Africa.

19. Egypt addressed citizen complaints through governmental platforms, the Office of the Public Prosecutor and human rights entities. Specialized hotlines and human rights units had been established across public institutions, with designated officers monitoring violations. Between 2019 and 2024, 1,203 legal complaints had been reviewed, resulting in disciplinary action and prosecutions. Human rights education had been integrated into police training programmes, covering topics such as the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) and combating violence against women.

20. Despite global challenges, Egypt had expanded social protection measures, doubling public spending on welfare to 635 billion pounds in 2024. The Takaful and Karama programme, now in its tenth year, supported 4.7 million families, with an additional 500,000 families assisted through civil society partnerships, benefiting 22 million people. The parliament had passed an act on social assistance, introducing monetary social support and strengthening measures to combat early marriage and female genital mutilation.

21. The national mega-project, Decent Life, had gained international recognition as a model for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Health initiatives under the 100 Million Health programme were focused on eliminating hepatitis C, detecting noncommunicable diseases and improving maternal and child health.

22. Egypt was aiming for universal health insurance, and had initially expanded coverage to 35 per cent for farmers, agricultural workers, irregular workers and low-income families. Investment in pre-university education had risen significantly, from 208.2 billion pounds in 2018 to 565 billion pounds in 2024, with a focus on integrating human rights education, promoting tolerance and advancing gender equality.

23. The rights of persons with disabilities had been strengthened through legislation and through the integrated services card, intended to ensure access to essential services, and 1.5 million cards had been issued by December 2024. In 2024, Egypt had enacted Act No. 19 (2024) on the rights of older persons, securing their fundamental rights.

24. Reforms to legislation on civil society had improved the operational framework for non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Under Act No. 149 (2019), organizations could register by simple notification and work in various fields, and restrictive penalties were eliminated. Civil associations could be dissolved by judicial ruling only. The National Coalition for Civil and Developmental Work had been established, incorporating 36 major civil society organizations and 3,000 grass-roots associations, collectively serving 5 million beneficiaries. Egypt had also maintained its role in humanitarian relief efforts in partnership with the Egyptian Red Crescent.

25. Egypt had taken significant steps to protect and promote children's rights, addressing the needs of approximately 40 million children. Act No. 182 (2023) had been enacted to reorganize the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood and enhance its independence. Awareness campaigns and educational programmes had promoted safe Internet use and aimed to protect children from bullying, abuse and violence.

26. The child protection system included a hotline, child protection committees and specialized units across governorates to handle complaints and provide social, psychological and legal support. Cases of severe violations were referred to the Office of the Public Prosecutor. The Constitution and Penal Code prohibited all forms of violence against children, while the Children's Code envisaged more severe penalties for offences committed against minors. Regarding juvenile criminal responsibility, children under the age of 12 were exempted from prosecution, alternative measures were provided for in the case of minors

under the age of 15 and severe sentences, such as the death penalty, life imprisonment or aggravated sentences, were prohibited for minors aged 15 to 18.

27. National initiatives such as the Egyptian Child Parliament, girls' empowerment programmes and educational campaigns reinforced children's rights. Egypt ensured birth registration for all children, including non-nationals, and the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood served as legal representative for unaccompanied minors. The National Committee for the Elimination of Female Genital Mutilation, established in 2019, had launched a national plan (2022–2026) to integrate awareness campaigns and enforce stricter penalties on medical professionals and others involved in the practice of female genital mutilation.

28. Egypt was advancing women's empowerment through the National Strategy for the Empowerment of Egyptian Women 2030, increasing female representation in leadership roles. Women now held 27 per cent of seats in the House of Representatives and 14 per cent in the Senate. Women had been appointed to ministerial positions and to leadership roles in banks, public institutions and private companies.

29. To support social empowerment, Egypt had launched initiatives such as door-knocking awareness campaigns, the National Project for Development of the Egyptian Family, the New Beginning for Human Development initiative and the women's health programme. The Noura programme, under the patronage of the First Lady, targeted girls aged 10 to 14 to promote education and awareness on harmful practices.

30. A comprehensive legislative package had been enacted to protect women from physical, sexual, psychological and economic violence. Reforms envisaged harsher penalties for harassment and female genital mutilation, criminalized bullying and prohibited the unauthorized publication of victims' data, in order to encourage reporting. A one-stop shop for women's protection had been established, providing legal, psychological and social services. The Women's Complaints Office, of the National Council for Women, had received 207,000 complaints, and had achieved a resolution rate of 80 per cent through legal and social interventions.

31. Egypt had continued efforts to promote the rights of persons with disabilities, by strengthening the legislative framework, raising awareness and improving the accessibility of services. The "Differently Abled" fund provided financial resources for disability-related programmes. Nine parliamentary seats had been allocated to persons with disabilities. Compliance with the employment quota of 5 per cent for workers with disabilities was ensured through monitoring mechanisms. Efforts to improve physical accessibility included the adaptation of transportation, government offices and courts. A percentage of housing units in new projects was reserved for persons with disabilities. More than 1.3 million individuals had benefited from the Takaful and Karama programme, through which cash and transportation support were provided. In addition, more than 305,000 individuals had received rehabilitation services through 805 centres, which specialized in physiotherapy and speech therapy. In education, 159,000 students with disabilities had been integrated into 19,000 schools, while 587,000 students attended 32 universities with 27 disability centres. Universities had established faculties of disability sciences to enhance research and education.

32. Egypt had adopted a comprehensive approach to combat trafficking in persons and illegal migration, which integrated criminal enforcement and victim protection. The national referral mechanism provided hotlines, translation services, healthcare, psychological support and shelter. Legislation on combating trafficking in persons and irregular migration ensured the prosecution of traffickers while protecting victims. Between 2019 and 2024, Egypt had launched 20 awareness campaigns and conducted 75 training sessions for border control officers. A cooperation agreement with Italy had led to the establishment of an African training centre on prevention of irregular migration.

33. The unemployment rate had fallen to 6.7 per cent by 2024, with 900,000 young persons entering the workforce annually. A central unit under the Ministry of Labour promoted gender equality and addressed workplace harassment. The national plan to promote employment gender equality targeted a reduction in the unemployment rate among women by 2 per cent annually.

34. Trade union rights had been strengthened through amendments to the relevant legislation to eliminate prison penalties and reduce membership requirements for forming unions. A new labour act, developed in cooperation with ILO, had been submitted to the parliament, and would introduce worker protections by, for example, banning forced labour and arbitrary dismissal, ensuring the right to strike, prohibiting workplace violence and harassment, expanding social protections for irregular workers and improving occupational safety and health regulations.

35. With regard to media freedom and foreign correspondents, Egypt had hosted 1,000 foreign correspondents from 45 countries and 210 media organizations in the past 18 months, ensuring full professional freedom. The State Information Service had facilitated access to 105 delegations of journalists, involving 800 foreign media representatives.

36. The National Dialogue, launched in April 2022, had seen the participation of political parties, professional unions, civil society organizations and human rights groups. The Board of Trustees of the National Dialogue, which had an opposition majority, oversaw discussions and made decisions by consensus. The dialogue covered political, social and economic issues, and 105 public sessions had been held, leading to the submission of 136 recommendations to the President, along with 96 economic proposals and 24 recommendations on pretrial detention.

37. The President and the Government had advanced legislative reforms, amending legislation on pretrial detention and implementing social programmes. As a result, 25 prisoners had been pardoned and more than 1,500 pretrial detainees had been released.

38. The Supreme Standing Committee for Human Rights categorized human rights recommendations from international reviews, assigned them to the relevant authorities and established a road map for implementation. A human rights database, developed with OHCHR, was used to track all the recommendations made to Egypt by the treaty bodies.

39. In the period from 2021 to 2024, Egypt had submitted national reports to international bodies, including the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the Human Rights Committee, the Committee against Torture, the Committee on the Rights of the Child, the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and a report with regard to the Arab Charter on Human Rights. Furthermore, in 2023, Egypt had submitted a voluntary midterm report under the universal periodic review.

40. Regarding enforced disappearance, the technical secretariat of the Supreme Standing Committee for Human Rights coordinated the efforts of the Ministry of the Interior and the Office of the Public Prosecutor in investigations, which had resulted in 86 cases being updated in 2024. The delegation provided clarification on two cases, at the request of Italy, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom: in the first case, concerning an Egyptian citizen, due process guarantees had been ensured and the individual in question was currently serving a five-year sentence in accordance with a court ruling; and in the second case, the competent Egyptian authority had undertaken all investigative measures and cooperated fully with its foreign counterpart.

41. In conclusion, the head of delegation stated that Egypt would carefully examine and consider all the recommendations from the review, with the aim of supporting national efforts to advance human rights. The Government acknowledged the support of OHCHR and the role of civil society organizations in promoting human rights. Egypt reaffirmed its political commitment to its international human rights obligations, which were aimed at improving citizens' well-being.

## II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

42. The following recommendations will be examined by Egypt, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the fifty-ninth session of the Human Rights Council:

- 42.1 Consider acceding to international human rights instruments to which it is not yet a party (Paraguay);
- 42.2 Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Mongolia);
- 42.3 Continue its cooperation with international human rights mechanisms, and consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Angola);
- 42.4 Enhance its efforts to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Republic of Korea);
- 42.5 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Côte d'Ivoire) (Croatia) (France) (Gambia) (Ghana) (Mexico) (North Macedonia) (South Sudan) (Ukraine);
- 42.6 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Côte d'Ivoire) (Czechia) (Denmark) (Estonia) (Ghana) (Madagascar) (North Macedonia) (Slovenia) (Ukraine); Ratify and implement the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Sweden);
- 42.7 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Liechtenstein);
- 42.8 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Cyprus);
- 42.9 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Czechia) (Estonia) (Mexico) (Spain) (Uruguay);
- 42.10 Abolish the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Iceland);
- 42.11 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Côte d'Ivoire) (Gambia);
- 42.12 Consider acceding to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Eswatini); (Rwanda);
- 42.13 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Côte d'Ivoire) (Namibia); Finalize the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Democratic Republic of the Congo);
- 42.14 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Rwanda);
- 42.15 Finalize the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Democratic Republic of the Congo); Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Namibia);



- 42.16 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Rwanda);
- 42.17 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Ecuador) (Namibia);
- 42.18 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Liechtenstein);
- 42.19 Ratify the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Togo);
- 42.20 Ratify the ILO Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190), to enhance protection from violence and harassment against women in the workplace (Denmark);
- 42.21 Consider ratifying the ILO Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 189) (Mauritius);
- 42.22 Review the personal status law and the Penal Code in order to further modify or delete articles that discriminate against women, including lifting the reservation to article 16 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Sweden);
- 42.23 Continue efforts to submit overdue periodic reports to treaty bodies, and ensure regularized submission of national reports in the future (Viet Nam);
- 42.24 Further enhance its institutional human rights framework, including by implementing its international human rights obligations (Japan);
- 42.25 Extend an open and standing invitation to special procedure mandate holders of the Human Rights Council to visit the country (Colombia); (Paraguay);
- 42.26 Consider extending a standing invitation to special procedure mandate holders of the Human Rights Council (Latvia);
- 42.27 Consider inviting other special rapporteurs to conduct official visits to the country (Guinea);
- 42.28 Consider extending invitations for visits by special rapporteurs, in order to evaluate the results achieved within the framework of the National Human Rights Strategy (El Salvador);
- 42.29 Strengthen its dialogue with the special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Morocco);
- 42.30 Expedite the finalization and submission of its outstanding reports to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (Kenya);
- 42.31 Continue cooperation with OHCHR in order to strengthen the capacity of public officials to promote and protect human rights (Republic of Korea);
- 42.32 Adopt a definition of torture in line with article 1 of the Convention against Torture and criminalize enforced disappearance (Colombia);
- 42.33 Uphold Egypt's valuable commitments to combating and preventing illegal migration, including those stemming from relevant international agreements (Hungary);
- 42.34 Continue to work on raising awareness of the importance of respecting religious and cultural diversity and the values of tolerance and coexistence among various segments of society, especially in rural areas (Morocco);
- 42.35 Strengthen efforts to raise awareness in society about the culture of human rights (Jordan);

- 42.36 Strengthen efforts with a view to promoting a human rights culture, especially among law enforcement personnel and public employees (Bangladesh);
- 42.37 Increase human rights assessments and training programmes in cooperation with civil society organizations (Iraq);
- 42.38 Implement the National Human Rights Strategy (2021–2026) by announcing its executive programme and providing it with sufficient human and financial resources (Lebanon);
- 42.39 Continue implementing the National Human Rights Strategy (2021–2026) and realizing its goals (Libya);
- 42.40 Continue implementing the National Human Rights Strategy (Sudan);
- 42.41 Strengthen the implementation of the National Human Rights Strategy, especially in the areas of civil and political rights, and human rights education and capacity-building (Thailand);
- 42.42 Continue to implement the first National Human Rights Strategy (Tunisia);
- 42.43 Further strengthen its efforts to implement the National Human Rights Strategy (2021–2026), including through engagement with relevant stakeholders (Japan);
- 42.44 Continue efforts to implement the National Human Rights Strategy, and develop follow-up and evaluation mechanisms to ensure the achievement of its objectives (Bahrain);
- 42.45 Continue to regularly assess the implementation of the National Dialogue and follow up accordingly (Türkiye);
- 42.46 Enable the National Council for Human Rights to operate in full compliance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles), particularly with regard to its independence, effectiveness and transparency (Denmark);
- 42.47 Take concrete measures to strengthen the independence of the National Council for Human Rights so that it can regain its A status with Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (Portugal);
- 42.48 Strengthen the independence and capacity of the National Council for Human Rights in line with the Paris Principles (Gambia);
- 42.49 Continue to strengthen its national human rights institutions, particularly by ensuring the full implementation of Act No. 182 (2023) (Kenya);
- 42.50 Continue to support the national human rights institution in performing its role in accordance with the Paris Principles (Malaysia);
- 42.51 Finalise the process of reforming the national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Senegal);
- 42.52 Continue to support the work of the National Council for Human Rights (Cuba);
- 42.53 Intensify efforts to ensure the effectiveness of national human rights institutions and specialized national councils (Türkiye);
- 42.54 Establish a fully operational national preventive mechanism (Montenegro);
- 42.55 Establish a permanent national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up with regard to recommendations on human rights, considering the possibility of receiving cooperation for this purpose (Paraguay);

- 42.56 Consider expanding its complaint mechanisms for human rights violations, building upon the existing channels such as the National Council for Human Rights to ensure greater accessibility and effectiveness for all citizens (Kenya);
- 42.57 Consider creating an independent commission to combat discrimination (South Africa);
- 42.58 Create an independent commission to combat discrimination, in accordance with article 53 of the Constitution (Mexico);
- 42.59 Accelerate efforts to establish an independent national commission on non-discrimination in accordance with article 53 of the Constitution (Pakistan);
- 42.60 Consider adopting comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation (Togo);
- 42.61 Continue to combat the various manifestations of violence and discrimination on religious grounds (Russian Federation);
- 42.62 Implement policies that promote gender equality and protect the rights of religious and ethnic minorities (Mozambique);
- 42.63 Consider implementing mechanisms that guarantee non-discrimination against women and girls (Peru);
- 42.64 Take meaningful steps towards the elimination of discrimination against women and girls (Latvia);
- 42.65 Consider the development and adoption of comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation that will provide full and effective protection against discrimination in all spheres (Bulgaria);
- 42.66 Continue to take measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination, including by supporting the dissemination of a culture of equality and non-discrimination through educational, cultural and media institutions (Greece);
- 42.67 Guarantee that the death penalty is never imposed in violation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Czechia);
- 42.68 Respect the right to life and therefore ensure that the death penalty is not imposed and, as a first step, establish an official moratorium (Austria);
- 42.69 Promote parliamentary discussion to adjust the types of crimes punishable by the death penalty and the minimum age of persons liable to execution according to article 6 (2) and (5) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, with a view to their reduction and the gradual abolition of the death penalty (Paraguay);
- 42.70 Limit the death penalty to the most serious crimes under international law and abolish it for minors, in accordance with Egypt's international obligations (Switzerland);
- 42.71 Reduce the number of crimes punishable by the death penalty and encourage public debate on a moratorium (Chile);
- 42.72 Establish a formal moratorium on the death penalty and, in the meantime, reduce the number of crimes to which the death penalty applies and limit its application to only the most serious crimes as defined in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Australia);
- 42.73 Amend article 122 of the Children's Code, review all death penalty convictions and commute all death sentences for juvenile offenders to ensure that no person under the age of 18 at the time of the offence is sentenced to death (Belgium);

- 42.74 **Reduce the number of crimes punishable by the death penalty and amend article 122 of the Children's Code in order to protect children from the death penalty (Portugal);**
- 42.75 **Continue efforts to review the framework of crimes punishable by the death penalty in line with the objectives of the National Human Rights Strategy (Guinea);**
- 42.76 **Consider abolishing the death penalty, or at least establish a moratorium as an initial step (Mozambique); Consider a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its eventual abolition (Sierra Leone);**
- 42.77 **Immediately establish an official moratorium on executions and commute all death sentences with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Liechtenstein);**
- 42.78 **Establish a moratorium on the death penalty, with a view to abolishing it (Finland);**
- 42.79 **Establish a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (New Zealand);**
- 42.80 **Establish a moratorium on the application of the death penalty with a view to its abolition (Albania); Implement immediately a moratorium on all executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Croatia); Establish a moratorium on the use of the death penalty, with a view to its permanent abolition (Luxembourg); Decree a moratorium on the death penalty, with a view to its abolition (Colombia); Establish a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its permanent abolition (France); Establish a moratorium on the application of the death penalty (Italy); Establish a moratorium on the death penalty (Slovenia); Establish an official moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its eventual abolition (Ukraine);**
- 42.81 **Establish an official moratorium on the use of the death penalty (Estonia);**
- 42.82 **Approve a moratorium on the death penalty, as a preliminary step towards its abolition (Spain);**
- 42.83 **Impose a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to abolishing it (Norway);**
- 42.84 **Impose a moratorium on the death penalty and at least significantly reduce the number of offences that can lead to the use of the death penalty (Germany);**
- 42.85 **Abolish the death penalty and implement an immediate moratorium on all executions and on the imposition of capital punishment in the interim (Ireland);**
- 42.86 **Release all convicted prisoners who have already served their sentence (Costa Rica);**
- 42.87 **Release those persons held in pretrial detention beyond the legal limit of two years and ensure that the Code of Criminal Procedure complies with international human rights standards (Switzerland);**
- 42.88 **Release all those detained for peacefully exercising their right to freedom of association or their right to freedom of expression or detained solely for actual or perceived links to political parties or groups (New Zealand);**
- 42.89 **Release all detainees held for exercising their right to freedom of expression and lift restrictions on news and social media websites in line with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

- 42.90 Promptly release Alaa Abd el-Fattah and all other human rights defenders imprisoned for exercising their freedom of expression (Luxembourg);
- 42.91 Release human rights defender Alaa Abd el-Fattah (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 42.92 Intensify efforts to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, leading to the reinforcement of alternatives to pretrial detention (Morocco);
- 42.93 Establish independent bodies to investigate torture, disappearance and poor conditions of detention (Austria);
- 42.94 Create accountability mechanisms for enforced disappearance resulting from illegal actions by security forces (Spain);
- 42.95 Investigate effectively and prosecute police officers in cases of torture, use of force and ill-treatment (Russian Federation);
- 42.96 Investigate all allegations of torture and ill-treatment by State agents and ensure that alleged perpetrators are held to account (Luxembourg);
- 42.97 Ensure that all complaints of torture and ill-treatment are investigated in a prompt, effective and impartial manner by an independent body, and that perpetrators are duly tried and adequately punished (Liechtenstein);
- 42.98 End the excessive use of pretrial detention and the illegal practice of arbitrarily reopening cases (so-called recycling) and guarantee the rights of prisoners, including access to lawyers and medical treatment (Germany);
- 42.99 Strengthen efforts to prevent and combat all forms of torture and ill-treatment, ensuring that those responsible are held accountable, including the perpetrators of the brutal killing of Giulio Regeni (Italy);
- 42.100 Ensure that no detainee is held without charge, and reduce the maximum duration of pretrial detention to 48 hours (Zambia);
- 42.101 Strengthen measures to ensure that conditions in detention are compatible with the Nelson Mandela Rules (South Africa);
- 42.102 Continue to take effective measures to improve the situation in the penitentiary sphere (Russian Federation);
- 42.103 Review the definition of terrorism in Act No. 94 (2015), on counter-terrorism, and harmonize it with international human rights standards (Mexico);
- 42.104 Review its anti-terrorism legislation and draft Code of Criminal Procedure to ensure compliance with international human rights law (Ireland);
- 42.105 Review its counter-terrorism legislation and measures to ensure that crimes solely of a terrorist nature are addressed (Czechia);
- 42.106 Ensure the adequate protection of human rights defenders, including refraining from arrests under anti-terrorist legislation (Norway);
- 42.107 Stop the use of counter-terrorism measures to detain peaceful protesters, journalists and human rights defenders (Canada);
- 42.108 Continue with actions aimed at the preventive fight against terrorism and strengthen mechanisms aimed at creating job opportunities (El Salvador);
- 42.109 Continue efforts to combat terrorism while paying due attention to protecting human rights (India);
- 42.110 Continue efforts aimed at combating corruption within the framework of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy (2023–2030) (Algeria);
- 42.111 Ensure an independent, transparent and accountable anti-corruption mechanism in the implementation process of the third phase of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy (2023–2030) (Armenia);

- 42.112 Guarantee the independence and safety of lawyers, judges and prosecutors through legal safeguards and effective practices (Chile);
- 42.113 Continue to strengthen the independence of the judiciary by accelerating the establishment of mechanisms guaranteeing fair and transparent access to justice for all citizens (Cameroon);
- 42.114 Take further measures towards strengthening fair trial guarantees and promoting the right to litigation and effective justice (Greece);
- 42.115 Ensure the rule of law and the protection of all citizens against torture and other inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (Norway);
- 42.116 Ensure that all persons deprived of their liberty are able to communicate promptly and regularly with their legal representatives and families, and to benefit from necessary and appropriate healthcare and consular services (Canada);
- 42.117 Guarantee the right to a fair trial in accordance with international obligations (Kingdom of the Netherlands);
- 42.118 Continue to guarantee the right to a fair trial and due process in all cases (Thailand);
- 42.119 Accelerate the processes leading to the adoption by the parliament of the new draft Code of Criminal Procedure, as well as to the adoption of the draft law on asylum aimed at regulating the status of foreigners in or arriving in Egypt (Togo);
- 42.120 Ensure that the new Code of Criminal Procedure guarantees fair trial standards, and end the practice of “rotating” detainees in pretrial detention (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 42.121 Ensure that all laws, court proceedings and pretrial detention practices comply with due process rights under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and articles 54 and 55 of the Constitution (Australia);
- 42.122 Align domestic laws with international human rights standards by improving pretrial detention standards and fair trial procedures, introducing reconciliation-based justice such as parole, abolishing expedited judicial processes and reforming emergency laws (Austria);
- 42.123 Ensure full respect for fair trial and due process guarantees for all defendants and restrict the excessive use of pretrial detention, including by putting an end to the practice of rotation of cases (Belgium);
- 42.124 Consider, if necessary, taking additional steps for the release of persons held in pretrial detention in excess of two years, and further enhance safeguards for pretrial detention through legislation amendments and their swift implementation (Bulgaria);
- 42.125 Ensure that the maximum legal duration of pretrial detention is respected and increase the use of alternative measures (Canada);
- 42.126 Continue ongoing efforts to ensure freedom of religion and belief (Pakistan);
- 42.127 Continue to take concrete measures to guarantee religious tolerance and diversity (Sierra Leone);
- 42.128 Continue and sustain efforts to promote freedom of opinion and expression, including considering a review of relevant legislation (Nigeria);
- 42.129 Take steps to promote freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly, in accordance with Egypt’s constitutional provisions and international commitments (Republic of Korea);

- 42.130 Promote and protect freedom of expression and a safe and secure environment for human rights defenders, civil activists, journalists and media workers (Latvia);
- 42.131 Safeguard freedom of expression, ensuring alignment with international law and promoting independent media free from censorship and undue restrictions (Brazil);
- 42.132 Take the necessary measures to ensure that human rights defenders can work safely and exercise their right to freedom of expression (Spain);
- 42.133 Ensure that criminal laws are not used to silence journalists, human rights defenders and lawyers and bring relevant legislation in line with international human rights law (Liechtenstein);
- 42.134 Guarantee the independence and safety of lawyers, journalists and human rights defenders (Czechia);
- 42.135 In close cooperation with civil society and other stakeholders, update the legislative framework concerning the work of non-governmental organizations in line with international commitments (Lithuania);
- 42.136 Ensure freedom of expression online and offline, and freedom of association and assembly, including by allowing peaceful assembly (Norway);
- 42.137 Guarantee and protect effectively the right to peaceful assembly, aligning national provisions with international human rights standards (Chile);
- 42.138 End undue restrictions on the space for civil society, including asset freezes, travel bans, long periods of pretrial detention and arbitrary arrests (Sweden);
- 42.139 Guarantee the rights to freedom of expression, assembly and peaceful association, facilitating a favourable, free and safe environment for their exercise, including online (Costa Rica);
- 42.140 Review all requirements unduly restricting freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, freedom of expression and media freedom, both offline and online (Estonia);
- 42.141 Guarantee the freedom of expression and freedom of the media and press, online and offline (Germany);
- 42.142 Ensure the right to freedom of expression both online and offline for all, including by enabling all journalists and human rights defenders to carry out their work without fear of reprisals and by enabling all Egyptians to have access to free and independent information (Kingdom of the Netherlands);
- 42.143 Release all persons detained for peacefully exercising their legitimate freedoms of opinion, expression and assembly, particularly those whose pretrial detention has exceeded legally prescribed limits (Australia);
- 42.144 Review Act No. 149 (2019) with a view to removing unduly restrictive requirements regarding the registration and operation of civil society organizations (Czechia);
- 42.145 Repeal restrictive NGO laws and protect freedom of expression (Austria);
- 42.146 Remove restrictions on civil society so that NGOs and human rights defenders can operate freely, and unblock access to online independent news platforms and media (New Zealand);
- 42.147 Intensify its efforts to establish a free and active civil society (Albania);
- 42.148 Assure that all legislation impacting the activities and rights of human rights defenders are in line with international human rights standards, by

rescinding or amending laws such as those on civic work, cybercrime, regulation of the press and media and counter-terrorism (Belgium);

42.149 Ensure that human rights defenders and civil society organizations carry out their functions in complete safety and freedom (Cabo Verde);

42.150 Adopt a national strategy with a human rights-based approach to end the intimidation, arbitrary detention and criminalization of human rights defenders, especially women and girls human rights defenders (Costa Rica);

42.151 Ensure the protection of human rights defenders, in particular to lift any remaining asset freezes and travel bans on them, and release those arbitrarily detained (Finland);

42.152 Stop restricting and criminalizing the work of human rights defenders, opposition politicians and civil society representatives and release all political prisoners (Germany);

42.153 Guarantee the rights to freedom of expression and the press, including by adopting a law on access to information and unblocking the websites of independent media (Switzerland);

42.154 Enhance efforts to implement broad digital and media literacy programmes (Lithuania);

42.155 Continue efforts to ensure the freedom of the press and the right of access to information (India);

42.156 Continue to enhance the participation of Egyptian youth, through the New Republic Youth Union initiative (Nicaragua);

42.157 Reform laws on immorality to prevent their use as a tool to restrict fundamental rights and freedoms, especially those of activists, women and the LGBTIQ+ community (Chile);

42.158 Enact a law with human rights safeguards that transparently regulates the use of spyware (Costa Rica);

42.159 Repeal all provisions in the personal status law that discriminate against women and girls, including in marriage, divorce and custody (Iceland);

42.160 Continue efforts to prevent early and forced marriage (Yemen);

42.161 Enact, as a matter of priority, legislation banning child marriage (Romania);

42.162 Accelerate the adoption of the draft law to prohibit child marriage (Montenegro);

42.163 Maintain social policies that support the family in line with societal values (Qatar);

42.164 Continue the policy of protecting and supporting the family as the basic unit of society (Saudi Arabia);

42.165 Continue the policy of protecting the family and supporting it as a basic unit of society (Kuwait);

42.166 Continue to promote family values and its critical contribution to the fulfilment of human rights (Indonesia);

42.167 Implement the national strategy on combating trafficking in persons (Yemen);

42.168 Continue the implementation of measures to combat trafficking in persons, including within the framework of the Third National Strategy on Combating and Preventing Trafficking in Persons (2022–2026) (Belarus);

42.169 Continue its efforts towards the implementation of the Third National Strategy on Combating and Preventing Trafficking in Persons (Greece);



- 42.170 Continue with implementation of the national plan of action against trafficking in persons (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 42.171 Continue the implementation of the national action plan against trafficking in persons (Cuba);
- 42.172 Continue its efforts to eradicate child trafficking and labour exploitation (Burundi);
- 42.173 Enhance efforts to provide assistance to victims of trafficking subjected to abduction, exploitation and physical abuse (Kyrgyzstan);
- 42.174 Redouble efforts against trafficking in persons, ensuring victims receive comprehensive assistance, protection and access to justice (Peru);
- 42.175 Continue efforts in preventing and combating trafficking in persons, and establish victim-centred protection programmes (Armenia);
- 42.176 Operationalize and strengthen the national referral mechanism for victims of trafficking (Eswatini);
- 42.177 Further strengthen the implementation of the national strategy against trafficking in persons by ensuring adequate resources for the recently established comprehensive protection system for victims, among other measures (Philippines);
- 42.178 Continue to take steps in combating trafficking in persons, with sustained attention and resources for victim protection and support and, training and capacity-building for the relevant officials (Sri Lanka);
- 42.179 Further efforts in the areas of combating trafficking in persons and guaranteeing education without discrimination (State of Palestine);
- 42.180 Continue to strengthen efforts to combat trafficking in persons, particularly in women and children, and provide effective protection and assistance to victims of trafficking (Chad);
- 42.181 Continue training programmes for social workers on the rehabilitation of victims of trafficking (Türkiye);
- 42.182 Consider enacting legislation to protect the rights of domestic workers and prevent their exploitation (Philippines);
- 42.183 Take further steps to introduce the domestic workers act to strengthen the rights of domestic and migrant workers (Indonesia);
- 42.184 Increase efforts to reduce unemployment, particularly among women and youth (Serbia);
- 42.185 Strengthen professional training to promote the rapid integration of young graduates into the labour market (Cambodia);
- 42.186 Continue efforts to empower youth and enhance their access to decent work (Iraq);
- 42.187 Continue to implement national human rights policies and strategies aimed at increasing educational opportunities, empowering women and young people and realizing social and economic well-being for all citizens (Azerbaijan);
- 42.188 Intensify efforts to expand the scope of social protection (Iraq);
- 42.189 Continue to ensure social security through the Takaful and Karama programme and promote women's economic empowerment (Thailand);
- 42.190 Ensure continued implementation of its social security policies to safeguard access to resources and opportunities for all, especially marginalized groups and societies (Zimbabwe);
- 42.191 Continue to ensure the welfare and social security of its citizens through existing social protection programmes (Brunei Darussalam);

- 42.192 Strengthen social protection programmes for marginalized communities, ensuring access to healthcare, education and housing for vulnerable populations (Gambia);
- 42.193 Make further efforts to enhance the quality of life and improve services, as outlined in the national report (Eritrea);
- 42.194 Continue efforts to effectively target poverty alleviation programmes in rural areas (Mali); Continue efforts to effectively focus anti-poverty programmes on rural areas (Viet Nam);
- 42.195 Intensify ongoing efforts to alleviate poverty through targeted programmes, and enhance food security and access to health, particularly for those deemed most vulnerable (Bhutan);
- 42.196 Continue efforts to combat poverty and improve the standard of living of vulnerable populations in accordance with the national employment strategy and the Mehany 2030 project (Djibouti);
- 42.197 Continue to increase support to rural and remote areas, steadily narrowing the gap between the rich and the poor (China);
- 42.198 Scale up initiatives to improve rural living conditions and enhance access to education, healthcare and housing for vulnerable groups (Malaysia);
- 42.199 Continue to work towards decent housing and pay special attention to low- and middle-income groups (Oman);
- 42.200 Continue the implementation of the national Housing for All Egyptians plan to guarantee the right to adequate housing for all (Libya);
- 42.201 Continue to implement social housing projects (Sudan);
- 42.202 Ensure the effective implementation and monitoring of the national housing strategy, launched in 2020, taking into account vulnerable groups in particular (Angola);
- 42.203 Put in place social protection programmes to mitigate the effects of the economic crisis and guarantee the right to an adequate standard of living for all (North Macedonia);
- 42.204 Accelerate measures to increase the coverage of safe drinking water and sanitation in villages (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 42.205 Continue the implementation of national programmes to support all socially vulnerable segments of the population (Uzbekistan);
- 42.206 Increase budget allocations for health, education and social protection, with the aim of reducing poverty and inequality, particularly among women and girls (Dominican Republic);
- 42.207 Continue to implement the Decent Life initiative, ensuring equitable access to housing, education and healthcare for rural communities (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 42.208 Continue efforts to accelerate access to the highest attainable standard of healthcare for all citizens (Malawi);
- 42.209 Consider expanding universal healthcare programmes, paying special attention to women and children (Kuwait);
- 42.210 Continue its work towards universal health coverage (Georgia);
- 42.211 Strengthen efforts to achieve 100 per cent universal health insurance coverage by 2030 (Oman);
- 42.212 Continue to develop actions to fully implement the law on universal healthcare coverage (Peru);

- 42.213 Bolster the implementation of the universal healthcare system law to ensure the provision of healthcare services for all (South Africa);
- 42.214 Continue its effort in promoting the right to health and the protection of vulnerable groups, including women, persons with disabilities and older persons (Vanuatu);
- 42.215 Continue efforts to enhance mental health services and increase the number of qualified mental health professionals working with children (Maldives);
- 42.216 Strengthen the implementation of the national strategy and plan of action to provide equal access to quality education for all children without discrimination (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 42.217 Intensify measures to facilitate access to education for all children, including those with disabilities (Lebanon);
- 42.218 Continue efforts to improve access to quality education for all (Nepal);
- 42.219 Step up efforts to ensure that all children have equal access to education (Serbia);
- 42.220 Continue efforts to ensure that all children have equal access to free, high-quality primary and secondary education (Maldives);
- 42.221 Ensure that all children have equal access to free and quality primary and secondary education (South Sudan);
- 42.222 Implement measures to reduce the school dropout rate, and endorse the Safe Schools Declaration (Colombia);
- 42.223 Effectively tackle school dropout rates among girls, particularly those living in rural areas (Congo);
- 42.224 Continue efforts to promote the level of education in rural areas (Kazakhstan);
- 42.225 Redouble efforts so that all children enjoy equal access to free, quality primary and secondary education (Bangladesh);
- 42.226 Continue efforts to further reduce illiteracy rates (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 42.227 Continue to expand both access to and the quality of education, with an emphasis on women and girls and those in remote areas (Bhutan);
- 42.228 Uphold the right to education of children in North Sinai by repairing and rebuilding damaged or destroyed schools, and sign the Safe Schools Declaration (Costa Rica);
- 42.229 Further enhance human rights education and implementation of training programmes targeting security forces and public service officials (Bulgaria);
- 42.230 Continue efforts to spread and promote a culture of human rights by integrating it into school curricula (Uzbekistan);
- 42.231 Continue to support youth-led cultural and creative initiatives and provide platforms for their skills development (United Arab Emirates);
- 42.232 Continue to promote international efforts to realize the right to development (Kazakhstan);
- 42.233 Take further measures to implement the goals of the Egypt Vision 2030 sustainable development strategy (Azerbaijan);
- 42.234 Develop and implement inclusive national policies that promote the right to development (Cuba);

- 42.235 Continue to implement economic financial reform to achieve sustainable development (China);
- 42.236 Continue to strengthen international and regional cooperation to operationalize the right to development for all (Uganda);
- 42.237 Continue the implementation and execution of comprehensive national policies on development aimed at improving the well-being of the entire population, ensuring the creation of favourable conditions for equitable development for all (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 42.238 Ensure and strengthen the implementation of the Decent Life project on the development of rural areas of Egypt (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 42.239 Continue to implement a comprehensive programme of economic and financial reforms aimed at promoting sustainable development, achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and improving the well-being of citizens and their social protection (Belarus);
- 42.240 Continue to take measures to realize the right to development, including through projects aimed at reducing unemployment and enhancing living standards (India);
- 42.241 Continue the implementation of the National Strategy for the Empowerment of Egyptian Women 2030 (Albania);
- 42.242 Repeal all discriminatory provisions to end all forms of discrimination against women and girls (Rwanda);
- 42.243 Establish a commission to combat discrimination against women (Colombia);
- 42.244 Continue efforts to promote women's representation and participation in the three main areas of empowerment: political, social and economic (Mali);
- 42.245 Redouble efforts to promote gender equality, by emphasizing the adoption of inclusive policies aimed at ensuring equal access to education, employment and positions of responsibility (Cameroon);
- 42.246 Continue efforts to promote women's rights and consider enacting legislation to ensure gender equality in the labour market (Kyrgyzstan);
- 42.247 Continue to bridge gender gaps and enhance women's job opportunities (State of Palestine);
- 42.248 Continue efforts to promote gender equality by creating a conducive environment and the opportunity for women to access to employment and entrepreneurship (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 42.249 Increase government spending on comprehensive family planning and reproductive life skills for women and girls, and meet the Egyptian Constitution's provision for 3 per cent of gross domestic product to be spent on healthcare (New Zealand);
- 42.250 Continue its work under the Decent Life project, the national plan to promote employment gender equality, the National Strategy for Early Childhood Development (2024–2029) and the Strategic Framework for Childhood and Motherhood (2018–2030) (Nicaragua);
- 42.251 Continue efforts to ensure equal rights and a safe environment for women in the workplace (Malaysia);
- 42.252 Strengthen initiatives to ensure equal rights for women in the workplace, including creating and maintaining a safe and supportive work environment for women (Nigeria);
- 42.253 Implement policies that protect girls' and women's rights in both social and political spheres of life (Uganda);

- 42.254 Strengthen political measures and concrete actions aimed at eliminating all obstacles that prevent women from occupying positions of responsibility in the country (Cabo Verde);
- 42.255 Promote women's leadership, representation and participation and adopt new policies to address structural obstacles that hinder women from holding decision-making positions (Ecuador);
- 42.256 Redouble efforts to increase women's representation in decision-making bodies (Nepal);
- 42.257 Continue to enhance women's political participation and fair representation in the parliament and Government (Qatar);
- 42.258 Intensify its efforts to prohibit wage discrimination and to increase the representation of women in positions of responsibility (Burundi);
- 42.259 Continue its efforts to ensure that women and girls have equal access to technical and vocational education and training, including in non-traditional fields (Serbia);
- 42.260 Further consolidate the progress achieved in advancing the rights of women and children, in all relevant spheres (Sri Lanka);
- 42.261 Ensure the participation of all stakeholders, especially women, in economic development programmes to promote inclusive and long-term economic growth for all (Tunisia);
- 42.262 Continue women's economic empowerment programmes and provide training opportunities to ensure the effective participation of women in the labour market (United Arab Emirates);
- 42.263 Promote women's representation and participation in decision-making positions, including participation at the local level (Zambia);
- 42.264 Take additional measures for the promotion and greater participation of women in the economic and political life of the country (Albania);
- 42.265 Further enhance efforts to encourage women's economic empowerment to achieve its national plan to promote employment gender equality (Brunei Darussalam);
- 42.266 Continue to intensify its efforts to achieve a significant increase in the proportion of girls enrolled in postgraduate programmes (Oman);
- 42.267 Continue to strengthen efforts to eliminate gender-based violence, enhance women's participation in decision-making roles and ensure equal access to economic and social opportunities (Ethiopia); Combat gender-based violence and empower women, including through targeted programmes so as to increase their economic participation (Cyprus);
- 42.268 Take all necessary legislative and operational measures to guarantee equal remuneration between men and women in similar or analogous working conditions (Cabo Verde);
- 42.269 Continue to strengthen women's economic empowerment as part of the implementation of the Egypt Vision 2030 sustainable development strategy (Cambodia);
- 42.270 Continue efforts to support and improve the status of women, particularly in the political and economic sectors (Chad);
- 42.271 Continue to work to promote women's rights and achieve gender equality in the labour market (Jordan);
- 42.272 Implement effective measures to protect women, including the criminalization of gender-based violence, and create commissions dedicated to justice and gender equality (Dominican Republic);

- 42.273 Improve women's rights by criminalizing domestic violence and by revising the personal status law to ensure that women's rights are respected (Germany);
- 42.274 Continue efforts for the economic empowerment and financial inclusion of women, as well as raising awareness about and protecting their rights (Hungary);
- 42.275 Continue efforts towards the empowerment of women, including through equitable divorce laws (India);
- 42.276 Continue to strengthen women's rights by improving reproductive health services and addressing gender-based violence (Norway);
- 42.277 Continue to eliminate discrimination and violence against women and girls (Czechia);
- 42.278 Strengthen measures to promote gender equity and give due consideration to the criminalization of all forms of violence against women (Sierra Leone);
- 42.279 Enact and effectively implement legislation to eliminate and criminalize all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls (Estonia);
- 42.280 Ensure the effective implementation of policies on gender equality and on combating violence against women (Kazakhstan);
- 42.281 Accelerate the examination and adoption of the draft law on combating all forms of violence against women and girls (Romania);
- 42.282 Continue efforts to combat gender-based discrimination and violence (Malawi);
- 42.283 Continue its initiatives to protect the rights of women, including by accelerating measures to eliminate violence against women (Japan);
- 42.284 Consider enacting a law criminalizing all forms of violence against women (South Africa);
- 42.285 Criminalize all forms of gender-based violence and put in place effective preventive measures (Luxembourg); Classify gender-based violence as a crime (Spain);
- 42.286 Criminalize all forms of violence against women (Uruguay);
- 42.287 Further strengthen the legal framework for combating domestic violence (Georgia);
- 42.288 Enact a law criminalizing all forms of violence against women, including domestic violence, sexual harassment and honour killings (Croatia);
- 42.289 Adopt and implement legislation to eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls, including domestic violence and marital rape (Finland);
- 42.290 Criminalize all forms of violence against women, including domestic violence and marital rape (Portugal);
- 42.291 Criminalize marital rape (Iceland);
- 42.292 Continue efforts in terms of equality between women and men and guarantee women's rights by prohibiting domestic violence, including marital rape (France);
- 42.293 Enact a law criminalizing all forms of violence against women, including domestic violence, sexual harassment, marital rape, institutional violence, virginity testing and honour killing (Slovakia);

- 42.294 End the practice of forced anal exams and forced “virginity tests” (Canada);
- 42.295 Intensify efforts to raise awareness among both men and women of the criminal nature of gender-based violence (Slovakia);
- 42.296 Continue to strengthen measures to combat all forms of discrimination as well as violence against women and girls (Ukraine);
- 42.297 Intensify awareness-raising campaigns to combat violence against women and girls, particularly in villages and remote areas (Guinea);
- 42.298 Continue efforts to eliminate discrimination and violence against girls and women, including prevention measures and prompt assistance to victims of trafficking (Honduras);
- 42.299 Intensify its work in developing domestic violence legislation to further safeguard family members from that crime (Indonesia);
- 42.300 Sustain efforts to eliminate violence against children and women by expanding support services and strengthening enforcement mechanisms (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 42.301 Consider taking further measures to eliminate corporal punishment of children, particularly in families, educational institutions and care centres (Mauritius);
- 42.302 Accelerate the process of establishing specialized child courts with adequate human, technical and financial resources (Mongolia);
- 42.303 Expressly prohibit by law corporal punishment of children (Gabon);
- 42.304 Continue to enhance its efforts to eradicate youth illiteracy (Singapore);
- 42.305 Continue to make comprehensive efforts to end child labour as envisioned by the Government of Egypt through appropriate interventions (Sri Lanka);
- 42.306 Prohibit all corporal punishment of children in all settings, including in the home, and repeal all provisions that justify its use in child-rearing (Uruguay);
- 42.307 Continue efforts aimed at protecting the rights of children (Chad);
- 42.308 Continue efforts to ensure that children are protected from the worst forms of child labour (Cyprus);
- 42.309 Strengthen policies to tackle school dropout rates and combat child labour (Gabon);
- 42.310 Promote the protection of children’s rights in conflict zones, ensuring their safety, especially in the digital space, and ensuring that schools are not used as military bases (Dominican Republic);
- 42.311 Consolidate the implementation of public policies on childhood and early childhood, strengthening the work of the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (El Salvador);
- 42.312 Develop a strategy to effectively protect children in street situations and ensure their social integration (Gabon);
- 42.313 Continue to improve the quality of life of children through the development of health and education systems to ensure that all children, including children with disabilities, have access to basic services (Jordan);
- 42.314 Continue to respond to the challenges posed by the ageing population and, in general, improve protection of the rights of older persons (Cambodia);

- 42.315 Strengthen the national bodies responsible for ensuring the rights of persons with disabilities and promoting their full integration into society (Saudi Arabia);
- 42.316 Strengthen the national bodies responsible for guaranteeing the rights of persons with disabilities and promote their full integration into society (Djibouti);
- 42.317 Continue to strengthen access to education for persons with disabilities (Singapore);
- 42.318 Continue efforts to provide adequate housing to persons with disabilities and enhance educational and health services provided for them (Kyrgyzstan);
- 42.319 Continue efforts to support the participation of persons with disabilities in the decision-making process on areas related to their rights (Tunisia);
- 42.320 Ensure the participation of persons with disabilities in decision-making processes on matters related to their rights (Cuba);
- 42.321 Continue to support persons with disabilities to participate in decision-making processes in matters relating to their human rights (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 42.322 Continue to implement policies that support the integration of persons with disabilities into the labour market and provide them with appropriate working environments (United Arab Emirates);
- 42.323 Continue efforts to provide optimal care for the most vulnerable groups, such as persons with disabilities and older persons (Algeria);
- 42.324 Continue to focus on strategies to secure employment opportunities for persons with disabilities, ensuring their full inclusion in the workforce and in society (Eritrea);
- 42.325 Take measures to combat discrimination and violence against religious or belief minorities (South Sudan);
- 42.326 Redouble efforts to combat all forms of discrimination and violence against religious minorities (Congo);
- 42.327 Work to spread awareness of the importance of respecting religious and cultural diversity, and promoting tolerance and acceptance of others among various sectors of society, especially in villages and remote areas (Bahrain);
- 42.328 Prevent criminal prosecution for sexual orientation and gender identity, and protect lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Spain);
- 42.329 Repeal Act No. 10 (1961) and article 157 of the Penal Code, which may be used to target persons of diverse sexual orientation or gender identities and expressions or sexual characteristics (Iceland);
- 42.330 Cease immediately all coercive and intrusive examinations of persons of diverse sexual orientation or gender identities and expressions or sexual characteristics (Iceland);
- 42.331 Strengthen the legal framework for the protection of migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers (Senegal);
- 42.332 Enhance the implementation of policies that protect the rights of all migrants and eliminate all forms of discrimination (Uganda);
- 42.333 Intensify national efforts and enhance international cooperation to combat irregular migration and transnational organized crime (Mozambique);



- 42.334 Continue to work with international partners to enhance its national policy on migrants and refugees, ensuring equal access to health and education (Zimbabwe);
- 42.335 Continue existing efforts to provide protection and services for migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers (Bangladesh);
- 42.336 Continue to strengthen existing efforts and services for migrants and refugees (Pakistan);
- 42.337 Strengthen protection for migrants and asylum-seekers by upholding the principle of non-refoulement, improving reception centre conditions, and ensuring healthcare and education access, especially for children (Brazil);
- 42.338 Ensure that the asylum act of November 2024 complies with the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (France);
- 42.339 Implement the asylum law, in collaboration with UNHCR and in accordance with Egypt's international obligations, including the principles of protection and non-refoulement (Switzerland);
- 42.340 Respect the principle of non-refoulement by ensuring international protection for all persons who request or need it, in particular those stopped at the border for irregular entry (Niger); Uphold the principle of non-refoulement by ensuring that all individuals seeking or in need of international protection are not expelled or returned to a country where there is a risk of irreparable harm (Zambia);
- 42.341 Redouble efforts to facilitate effective and adequate access for refugees to education and healthcare services (Ecuador);
- 42.342 Continue to strengthen efforts to ensure that all marginalized communities, including rural populations, persons with disabilities and refugees, have equitable access to quality education and healthcare services (Ethiopia);
- 42.343 Continue to adopt measures aimed at facilitating the protection of refugees and asylum-seekers, as well as providing adequate services to migrants (Honduras).
43. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.

## Annex

### Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Egypt was headed by Minister of Foreign Affairs, Emigration and Egyptian Expatriates, Chairman of the Supreme Standing Committee for Human Rights, H.E. Dr. Badr ABDELATTY and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Dr. Maya Morsy, Minister of Social Solidarity;
- H.E. Mr. Mahmoud Fawzy, Minister of Parliamentary and Legal Affairs and Political Communication;
- Mr. Daa Rashwan, Chairman of the State Information Service;
- Dr. Sahar Fawzy El-Sonbaty, President of the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood;
- Mrs. Amal Ammar, Counsellor, President of the National Council for Women;
- Dr. Iman Karim, Supervisor of the National Council for Persons with Disabilities;
- H.E. Ambassador Khaled Aly El Bakly, Assistant Foreign Minister for Human Rights and International Social and Humanitarian Affairs, Chairman of the Technical Committee of the Supreme Standing Committee for Human Rights;
- H.E. Ambassador Alaa Hegazy, Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva;
- Counsellor Mohamed Mahmoud Khalaf, Head of International Cooperation Department, Public Prosecutor's Office;
- H.E. Ambassador Naela Gabr Mohamed Gabr, Chairperson of the National Coordinating Committee for Combating and Preventing Illegal Migration;
- H.E. Ambassador Amr Awad Abdelmowaty, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. Mohamed Gamal ElGhitany, Deputy Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva;
- Mr. Mahmoud Mohamed Kenawy, Counsellor, Ministry of Justice;
- Ms. Chahinda Emadeldin, Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Ms. Noran Atteya, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Egypt in Geneva;
- Mr. Ahmed Abdelraouf Eldabaa, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Egypt in Geneva;
- Ms. Enas Faisel, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Egypt in Geneva;
- Mr. Mostafa Diaaeldin Elsaid, Second Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. Shady Hesham, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of Egypt in Geneva;
- Mr. Ahmed Nabil Omara, Third Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Ms. Salma Mahmoud Badry Ibrahim, Third Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. Omar Hassan Fayez Fahmy, Third Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. Hazem Osama Osman Hammam, Third Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. Tarek Tharwat, Member of the Technical Secretariat of the Supreme Standing Committee for Human Rights;
- Mr. Ehab Abdelatty Alian Mohamed, Legal Advisor, Ministry of Labour;
- Ms. Dina Omar EL-Serafy, Assistant Minister, Ministry of Social Solidarity;
- Mr. Mohamed Yousry Ali EL-Okby, Consultant, Ministry of Social Solidarity;
- Mr. Mostafa Abdelrafea Abdelshafy, Ministry of Social Solidarity;

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- Mr. Mohammed Abdelmonam Ramadan Hikal, General Manager at the ministry of Parliamentary and Legal Affairs and Political Communication;
  - Mr. Mohamed Maher Abdelhalim Mahamed, Counsellor, Ministry of Parliamentary and Legal Affairs and Political Communication;
  - Mr. Moatazbella Osman Abdelmaged Aly, Member of The Technical Secretariat of High Committee For Human Rights, Ministry Of Foreign Affairs,
  - Mr. Sabry Othman Fahmy Mahmoud, National Council for Childhood and Motherhood;
  - Ms. Sara Ashraf Ahmed Fakhry, National Council for Childhood and Motherhood;
  - Ms. Gehan Ahmed Tawfik, National Council for Women;
  - Ms. Amal Mohamed Abdelmoniem Tawfik, National Council For Women;
  - Ms. Amira Sami Abdelhamid Zaineldin, National Council for Persons with Disabilities;
  - Ms. Nahed Abdelhamid Abddalla Shatra, National Council for Persons with Disabilities;
  - Mr. Amr Moustafa Ibrahim Gaballa, National Council for Persons with Disabilities.
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