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**Human Rights Council**

**Fifty-ninth session**

16 June–11 July 2025

Agenda item 6

**Universal periodic review**

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review

Egypt

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 Minister of Foreign Affairs, Emigration and Egyptian Expatriates, Chairman of the Supreme Standing Committee for Human Rights, H.E. Dr. 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);[[1]](#footnote-2)

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);[[2]](#footnote-3)

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).[[3]](#footnote-4)

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, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and 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 Egypt’s commitment to the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) and the Human Rights Council as essential platforms for exchanging expertise and fostering constructive dialogue based on mutual respect and an understanding of societal circumstances, challenges and values. He noted that the national report submitted to the UPR had detailed Egypt’s progress in implementing recommendations from the 2019 review, 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 delegation highlighted that Egypt’s human rights commitments, embedded in its Constitution, had been pursued through collaboration with civil society and international partners. This approach focused on five key pillars:

(a) National Strategy for Human Rights (2021–2026): A nationally developed plan that aligns with international recommendations to ensure sustainable human rights progress.

(b) Enabling environment for the promotion and protection of human rights: Significant steps included ending the state of emergency in 2021, reactivating the Presidential Pardon Committee, reviewing terrorism lists, and closing the foreign funding case (Case No. 173).

(c) Comprehensive Protection of Rights: the right to Political participation had been enhanced through the National Dialogue, while socio-economic programs such as “Dignified Life” and “Takaful and Karama” had supported vulnerable persons. The “New Beginning for Human Development” initiative emphasized empowerment and development.

(d) Alignment with International Standards: Legal reforms included amendments to civil work regulations, the new draft of Criminal Procedure Law, the activation of the Supreme Standing Committee for Human Rights in 2020 and developing the penal philosophy through closing down a large number of prisons and establishing new Rehabilitation and correctional centers aligned with international standards.

(e) International and Regional Engagement: Egypt had continued submitting national reports and actively participating in global human rights reviews.

7. Additionally, Egypt noted that it hosts 10.5 million migrants and refugees from 62 nationalities, providing essential services and societal integration. Egypt reaffirmed its position rejecting all efforts to displace or encourage the transfer or uprooting of peoples from their homeland, whether temporarily or long-term, in a manner that threatens stability and undermines 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, 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 of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, 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, 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, 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.[[4]](#footnote-5)

10. During the interactive dialogue the delegation declared that a new law regulating asylum had been enacted, aligning with Egypt's international commitments, including the 1951 Refugee Convention. This law had ensured refugee protection, guaranteeing their rights and freedoms. A national committee had been established to manage refugee affairs and review asylum applications under judicial oversight, prioritizing vulnerable applicants. The law had prohibited forced deportation, affirmed voluntary repatriation, resettlement, and the possibility of obtaining Egyptian citizenship. The country had reiterated its commitment to cooperation with UNHCR.

11. During the interactive dialogue the delegation stated that a new law regulating asylum has been enacted, aligning with Egypt's international commitments, including the 1951 Refugee Convention. This law ensures refugee protection, guaranteeing their rights and freedoms. The law establishes a national committee to manage refugee affairs and review asylum applications under judicial oversight, prioritizing applicants in vulnerable conditions. The law prohibited forcible return, affirmed voluntary repatriation, resettlement, and the possibility of obtaining Egyptian citizenship. The delegation reiterated Egypt’s commitment to cooperation with UNHCR.

12. The delegation stated that several human rights-related draft laws were submitted to Parliament, including the draft Criminal Procedure Law, which incorporates constitutional safeguards and aligns with international commitments. The draft introduces significant reforms to modernize the criminal justice system, including reducing pretrial detention duration, setting maximum limits, and mandating immediate release upon reaching these limits. It also regulates appeal procedures, guarantees compensation for wrongful detention, and provides alternatives to pretrial detention under judicial oversight. Additionally, the draft invalidates statements obtained under duress, prohibits harming detainees, and ensures that defendants are not held outside designated facilities without judicial approval. It mandates legal representation during trials and prohibits the separation of defendants from their lawyers. A comprehensive protection system for victims, whistleblowers, and witnesses is introduced.

13. The delegation stated that the National Dialogue initiative contributed to fostering societal and political discussions prioritizing national action through consensus-based mechanisms. The recommendations of the first phase were referred to state authorities for review and implementation, leading to the release of numerous detainees based on the Presidential Pardon Committee’s recommendations. Egypt’s media landscape had remained diverse, with over 580 newspapers, 74 satellite channels, 200 electronic platforms, and 14 radio networks, all operating under an independent council subject to judicial review.

14. The delegation emphasized that Egypt upholds political pluralism by allowing citizens to form parties by notification to the Political Parties Committee. In the last parliamentary elections, 92 parties competed, 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, 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.

15. The delegation noted that the Public Prosecution plays 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, Egypt’s Public Prosecution has been fully digitized. Legal guarantees for the accused has been reinforced, ensuring the right to legal representation, the right to remain silent, and the ability to contact family. The Public Prosecution had reviewed pretrial detention cases to ensure compliance with legal provisions and had applied alternatives whenever possible. Several defendants charged with terrorism-related offenses had been released, and 716 names had been removed from terrorism lists following judicial review. It added that correctional and rehabilitation centers had remained under active oversight, with inspections conducted at 20 centers and 17 police stations between September 2023 and January 2025.

16. The delegation reported that Egypt had enhanced its counterterrorism efforts through both national and international cooperation, successfully dismantling financing networks and identifying terrorist groups while adhering to human rights standards.

17. Measures to improve justice accessibility included digitizing litigation procedures, implementing electronic litigation in economic courts, expanding digital systems across governorates, and integrating criminal courts electronically with relevant authorities. In cooperation with UNICEF, Egypt had established 33 child-friendly courts and model courts in three governorates, ensuring adherence to international standards for children's rights during trials. Judicial capacities had been strengthened through training programs with organizations such as UNODC and the ILO. Progress in inclusion of women was noted, with women appointed to key judicial institutions, including the Supreme Constitutional Court, the Court of Audit, and the Public Prosecution.

18. The delegation stated that the death penalty remained part of Egypt’s legal framework, applied only to the most serious crimes and subject to strict legal guarantees, including mandatory appeals and presidential review.

19. Regarding the accession of conventions, protocols or lifting reservations, Egypt is periodically reviewing the conventions it has not ratified and has recently agreed to join the protocol to the African charter on Human and Peoples rights on the rights of older persons in Africa and African protocol on persons with disabilities.

20. Egypt addressed citizen complaints through governmental platforms, the Public Prosecution, and human rights entities. Specialized hotlines and human rights units were established across public institutions, with designated officers monitoring violations. Between 2019 and 2024, 1,203 legal complaints were reviewed, resulting in disciplinary actions and prosecutions. Human rights education was integrated into police training programs, covering topics like the Nelson Mandela Rules for prisoner treatment and combating violence against women.

21. The delegation stated that despite global challenges, it expanded social protection measures, doubling public spending on welfare to 635 billion pounds in 2024. The “Takaful and Karama” program, 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. Parliament passed the Social Assistance Law, introducing monetary social support, and strengthening measures to combat early marriage and female genital mutilation (FGM).

22. Egypt’s national mega-project, “A Decent Life,” gained international recognition as a model for achieving sustainable development goals. Health initiatives under the “100 Million Health” program focused on eliminating Hepatitis C, detecting non-communicable diseases, and improving maternal and child health.

23. Egypt aimed for universal health insurance, initially expanding coverage to 35 percent for farmers, agricultural workers, irregular workers, and low-income families. Investment in pre-university education rose 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.

24. Egypt explained that the rights of persons with disabilities were strengthened through the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Integrated Services Card, with 1.5 million cards issued by December 2024 to ensure access to essential services. In 2024, Egypt enacted its first Law on the Rights of the Elderly, securing their fundamental rights.

25. Egypt highlighted that the reforms in civil society laws improved the operational framework for NGOs. Law 149 of 2019 allowed organizations to register through simple notification, work in various fields, and eliminated restrictive penalties. Civil associations could only be dissolved by judicial ruling. The National Coalition for Civil and Developmental Work was established, incorporating 36 major civil society organizations and 3,000 grassroots associations, collectively serving 5 million beneficiaries. Egypt also maintained its role in humanitarian relief efforts in partnership with the Egyptian Red Crescent.

26. Egypt took significant steps to protect and promote children’s rights, addressing the needs of approximately 40 million children. The 2023 law reorganizing the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood was enacted, enhancing its independence. Awareness campaigns and educational programs promoted safe internet use and aimed to protect children from bullying, abuse, and violence.

27. 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 Public Prosecution. The Constitution and Penal Code prohibited all forms of violence against children, while the Child Law imposed stricter penalties for crimes against minors. Juvenile criminal responsibility exempted children under 12 from prosecution, provided alternative measures for those under 15, and prohibited severe sentences such as the death penalty, life imprisonment, or aggravated sentences for minors aged 15 to 18.

28. National initiatives such as the Egyptian Child Parliament, girls’ empowerment programs, and educational campaigns reinforced child rights. Egypt ensured birth registration for all children, including non-Egyptians, with the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood serving as the legal representative for unaccompanied minors. The National Committee for the Eradication of FGM, established in 2019, launched a national plan (2022–2026) to integrate awareness campaigns and enforce stricter penalties on medical professionals and others involved in FGM.

29. Egypt advanced women’s empowerment through the National Strategy for the Empowerment of Women 2030, increasing female representation in leadership roles. Women now hold 27 percent of House of Representatives seats and 14 percent in the Senate. Additionally, women were appointed to ministerial positions, leadership roles in banks, public institutions, and private companies.

30. To support social empowerment, Egypt launched initiatives such as the "Knocking Doors” awareness campaign, the National Family Development Program, the “New Beginning for Human Development” initiative, and the “Women’s Health Support” program. The “Noura” program, under the First Lady’s patronage, targeted girls aged 10 to 14, promoting education and awareness on harmful practices.

31. A comprehensive legislative package was enacted to protect women from physical, sexual, psychological, and economic violence. Reforms imposed harsher penalties for harassment and FGM, criminalized bullying, and prohibited the unauthorized publication of victim data to encourage reporting. A One-Stop-Shop for Women’s Protection was established, providing legal, psychological, and social services. The Women’s Complaints Office at the National Council for Women received 207,000 cases, achieving an 80 percent resolution rate through legal and social interventions.

32. Egypt continued efforts to promote the rights of persons with disabilities, strengthening legislative framework, raising awareness, and improving accessibility to services. The “Differently Abled” Fund provided financial resources for disability-related programs. Nine parliamentary seats were allocated to persons with disabilities. Compliance with the 5 percent employment quota for workers with disabilities was ensured through monitoring mechanisms. Efforts to improve physical accessibility included adapted 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 benefited from the Karama Program, which provided cash and transportation support. Additionally, 305,000 individuals received rehabilitation services from 805 centers, specializing in physical and speech therapy. In education, 159,000 students with disabilities were integrated into 19,000 schools, while 587,000 students attended 32 universities with 27 disability centers. Universities introduced disability science faculties to enhance research and education.

33. Egypt’s delegation stated that it adopted a comprehensive approach to combat human trafficking and illegal migration, integrating criminal enforcement and victim protection. The National Referral Mechanism (NRM) provided hotlines, translation services, healthcare, psychological support, and shelter. Laws combating human trafficking and irregular migration ensured prosecution of traffickers while protecting victims. Between 2019 and 2024, Egypt launched 20 awareness campaigns and conducted 75 training sessions for border control officers. A cooperation agreement with Italy established an African training center on migration prevention.

34. Egypt reduced unemployment to 6.7 percent by 2024, with 900,000 youth entering the workforce annually. A central unit under the Minister of Labor promoted gender equality and addressed workplace harassment. The National Gender Equality Strategy targeted a 2 percent annual reduction in female unemployment.

35. Egypt strengthened trade union rights by amending the Trade Unions Law, eliminating prison penalties and reducing membership requirements for forming unions. A new labor law, developed in cooperation with the ILO, was submitted to Parliament, introducing worker protections such as banning forced labor 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.

36. On Media Freedom and Foreign Correspondents, Egypt hosted 1,000 foreign correspondents from 45 countries and 210 media organizations in the past 18 months, ensuring full professional freedom. The State’s Information Service facilitated access to 105 journalist delegations, involving 800 foreign media representatives.

37. The National Dialogue, launched in April 2022 witnessed the participation of 65 political parties, professional unions, civil society organizations, and human rights groups. A Board of Trustees, with an opposition majority, oversaw discussions, making decisions by consensus. The dialogue covered political, social, and economic issues, hosting 105 public sessions that led to 136 recommendations submitted to the President, along with 96 economic proposals and 24 recommendations on pretrial detention.

38. The President and government advanced legislative reforms, amending pretrial detention laws and implementing social programs. As a result, 25 prisoners were pardoned, and over 1,500 pretrial detainees were released.

39. Egypt’s Supreme Standing Committee categorized human rights recommendations from international reviews, assigning them to relevant authorities and establishing an implementation roadmap. A human rights database, developed with the OHCHR, tracked all treaty body recommendations received by Egypt.

40. From 2021 to 2024, Egypt 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 Migrant Workers, and regional human rights charters. In 2023, Egypt submitted a report to ICESCR and the UPR voluntary mid-term report.

41. Regarding enforced disappearances, the Technical Secretariat coordinated the efforts of the Ministry of Interior and Public Prosecution in investigations, which resulted in updating 86 cases in 2024. Clarifications were provided on two cases raised by Luxembourg, the UK, and Italy. The delegation clarified that for the Egyptian citizen case, due process guarantees were ensured, and he is currently serving a five-year sentence by a court ruling. For the second case, the competent Egyptian authority has undertaken all investigative measures and cooperated fully with its counterpart.

42. In conclusion, the head of delegation stated that Egypt will carefully examine and consider all recommendations from this review, with the aim of supporting national efforts to advance human rights. The government acknowledged OHCHR’s support and the role of civil society organizations in promoting human rights. Egypt reaffirmed its political commitment to international human rights obligations, aiming to improving citizens’ well-being.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

43. **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:**

43.1 **Consider acceding to international human rights instruments to which it is not yet a party (Paraguay);**

43.2 **Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Mongolia);**

43.3 **Continue the cooperation with international human rights mechanisms, and consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Angola);**

43.4 **Enhance its effort to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Republic of Korea);**

43.5 **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);**

43.6 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OP-CAT) (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);**

43.7 **Ratify OP-CAT (Liechtenstein);**

43.8 **Consider ratifying OP-CAT (Cyprus);**

43.9 **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);**

43.10 **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 (ICCPR-OP 2) (Iceland);**

43.11 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Côte d’Ivoire); (Gambia);**

43.12 **Consider acceding to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Eswatini); (Rwanda);**

43.13 **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);**

43.14 **Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Rwanda);**

43.15 **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);**

43.16 **Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Rwanda);**

43.17 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Ecuador); (Namibia);**

43.18 **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Liechtenstein);**

43.19 **Ratify the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Togo);**

43.20 **Ratify ILO Convention No. 190 to enhance protection against violence and harassment of women in workplaces (Denmark);**

43.21 **Consider ratifying the ILO Convention C 190 on Violence and Harassment (Mauritius);**

43.22 **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 on article 16 of CEDAW (Sweden);**

43.23 **Continue efforts to submit overdue periodic reports to treaty bodies, and ensure regularized submission of national reports in the future (Viet Nam);**

43.24 **Further enhance its institutional human rights framework, including by implementing its international human rights obligations (Japan);**

43.25 **Extend an open and standing invitation for Special Procedures mandate holders of the Human Rights Council to visit the country (Colombia); (Paraguay);**

43.26 **Consider extending a standing invitation to special procedures mandate holders of the Human Rights Council (Latvia);**

43.27 **Consider inviting other special rapporteurs to conduct official visits to the country (Guinea);**

43.28 **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);**

43.29 **Strengthen its dialogue with the special procedures mechanisms of the Human Rights Council (Morocco);**

43.30 **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);**

43.31 **Continue cooperation with OHCHR in order to strengthen the capacity of public officials for promoting and protecting human rights (Republic of Korea);**

43.32 **Adopt a definition of torture in line with Article 1 of the Convention against Torture and criminalize enforced disappearance (Colombia);**

43.33 **Uphold Egypt’s valuable commitments to combat and prevent illegal migration, including those stemming from relevant international agreements (Hungary);**

43.34 **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);**

43.35 **Strengthen efforts to raise awareness in society about the culture of human rights (Jordan);**

43.36 **Strengthen efforts with a view to promoting a human rights culture, especially among law enforcement personnel and public employees (Bangladesh);**

43.37 **Increase human rights assessments and training programmes in cooperation with civil society organisations (Iraq);**

43.38 **Implement the National Human Rights Strategy (2021–2026) by announcing its executive program and providing it with sufficient human and financial resources (Lebanon);**

43.39 **Continue implementing the National Human Rights Strategy (2021–2026) realizing its goals (Libya);**

43.40 **Continue implementing the National Human Rights Strategy (Sudan);**

43.41 **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);**

43.42 **Continue to implement the first national human rights strategy (Tunisia);**

43.43 **Further strengthen its efforts to implement the National Human Rights Strategy (2021–2026), including through engaging with relevant stakeholders (Japan);**

43.44 **Continuing efforts to implement the National Human Rights Strategy, and developing follow-up and evaluation mechanisms to ensure the achievement of its objectives (Bahrain);**

43.45 **Continue to regularly assess the implementation of the National Dialogue and follow up accordingly (Türkiye);**

43.46 **Enable Egypt’s National Council for Human Rights to operate in full compliance with the Paris Principles, particularly with regard to its independence, effectiveness, and transparency (Denmark);**

43.47 **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);**

43.48 **Strengthen the independence and capacity of the National Council for Human Rights in line with the Paris Principles (Gambia);**

43.49 **Continue strengthening its national human rights institutions, particularly by ensuring the full implementation of Act No. 182 (2023) (Kenya);**

43.50 **Continue supporting the national human rights institution in performing its role in accordance with the Paris Principles (Malaysia);**

43.51 **Finalise the process of reforming the National Human Rights Institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Senegal);**

43.52 **Continue to support the work of the National Council for Human Rights (Cuba);**

43.53 **Intensify efforts to ensure the effectiveness of national human rights institutions and specialized national councils (Türkiye);**

43.54 **Establish a fully operational National Preventive Mechanism (Montenegro);**

43.55 **Establish a permanent National Mechanism for Implementation, Reporting and Monitoring of Recommendations on human rights, considering the possibility of receiving cooperation for this purpose (Paraguay);**

43.56 **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);**

43.57 **Consider creating an independent commission to combat discrimination (South Africa);**

43.58 **Create an independent commission to combat discrimination, in accordance with Article 53 of the Constitution (Mexico);**

43.59 **Accelerate efforts to establish an independent national commission on non-discrimination in accordance with Article 53 of the constitution (Pakistan);**

43.60 **Consider adopting comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation (Togo);**

43.61 **Continue to combat various manifestations of violence and discrimination on religious grounds (Russian Federation);**

43.62 **Implement policies that promote gender equality and protect the rights of religious and ethnic minorities (Mozambique);**

43.63 **Consider implementing mechanisms that guarantee non-discrimination against women and girls (Peru);**

43.64 **Take meaningful steps towards elimination of discrimination against women and girls (Latvia);**

43.65 **Consider the development and adoption of comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation that will provide full and effective protection against discrimination in all spheres (Bulgaria);**

43.66 **Continue taking 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);**

43.67 **Guarantee that the death penalty is never imposed in violation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Czechia);**

43.68 **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);**

43.69 **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 art. 43, paragraphs 2 and 5 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, with a view to their reduction and gradual abolition (Paraguay);**

43.70 **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);**

43.71 **Reduce the number of crimes punishable by the death penalty and encourage public debate on its moratorium (Chile);**

43.72 **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);**

43.73 **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 18 at the time of the offence is sentenced to death (Belgium);**

43.74 **Reduce the number of crimes punishable by death penalty and amend Article 122 of the child law in order to protect children from the death penalty (Portugal);**

43.75 **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);**

43.76 **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);**

43.77 **Immediately establish an official moratorium on executions and commute all death sentences with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Liechtenstein);**

43.78 **Establish a moratorium on the death penalty, with a view towards abolishing it (Finland);**

43.79 **Establish a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty ‎‎(New Zealand);**

43.80 **Establish a moratorium on the application of the death penalty with a view to its abolition (Albania); Implement immediate moratorium on all executions with a view of abolishing the use of death penalty (Croatia); Establish a moratorium on the use of the death penalty, with a view to its definitive 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 definitive 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);**

43.81 **Establish an official moratorium on the use of the death penalty (Estonia.1);**

43.82 **Approve a moratorium on the death penalty, as a preliminary step to its abolition (Spain);**

43.83 **Impose a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to abolish it (Norway);**

43.84 **Impose a moratorium on death penalty and at least significantly reduce the number of offenses that can lead to the use of the death penalty (Germany);**

43.85 **Abolish the death penalty and implement an immediate moratorium on all executions and on the imposition of capital punishment in the interim (Ireland);**

43.86 **Release all convicted prisoners who have already served their sentence (Costa Rica);**

43.87 **Release those persons held in pre-trial detention beyond the legal limit of two years and ensure that the criminal procedure code complies with international human rights standards (Switzerland);**

43.88 **Release all those detained for peacefully exercising their rights 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);**

43.89 **Releases all detainees held for exercising their right to freedom of expression and lifts 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);**

43.90 **Promptly release Alaa Abd El-Fattah and all other human rights defenders imprisoned for exercising their freedom of expression (Luxembourg);**

43.91 **Releases Human Rights Defender Alaa Abd El-Fattah (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

43.92 **Intensify efforts to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, leading to reinforcing alternatives to pre-trial detention (Morocco);**

43.93 **Establish independent bodies to investigate torture, disappearances, and poor detention conditions (Austria);**

43.94 **Create accountability mechanisms for forced disappearances resulting from illegal actions by security forces (Spain);**

43.95 **Investigate effectively and prosecute police officers in cases of torture, use of force and ill-treatment (Russian Federation);**

43.96 **Investigate all allegations of torture and ill-treatment by state agents and ensure that alleged perpetrators are held to account (Luxembourg);**

43.97 **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);**

43.98 **End the excessive use of pre-trial 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);**

43.99 **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);**

43.100 **Ensure that no detainee is held without a charge, and reduce the maximum duration of pretrial detention to 48 hours (Zambia);**

43.101 **Strengthen measures to ensure that conditions in detention are compatible with the Nelson Mandela Rules (United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners) (South Africa);**

43.102 **Continue to take effective measures to improve the situation in the penitentiary sphere (Russian Federation);**

43.103 **Review the definition of terrorism in Law No. 94/2015 against terrorism and harmonize it with international human rights standards (Mexico);**

43.104 **Review its anti-terrorism legislation and draft Criminal Procedure Code to ensure compliance with international human rights law (Ireland);**

43.105 **Review its counter-terrorism legislation and measures to ensure that crimes of solely terrorist nature are addressed (Czechia);**

43.106 **Ensure the adequate protection of human rights defenders, including refraining from arrests under anti-terrorist legislation (Norway);**

43.107 **Stop the use of counterterrorism measures to detain peaceful protesters, journalists, and human rights defenders (Canada);**

43.108 **Continue with actions aimed at the preventive fight against terrorism and strengthen mechanisms aimed at creating job opportunities (El Salvador);**

43.109 **Continue efforts to combat terrorism while paying due attention to protecting human rights (India);**

43.110 **Continue efforts aimed at combatting corruption within the framework of the national strategy (Algeria);**

43.111 **Ensure an independent, transparent and accountable anti-corruption mechanism in the implementation process of the third cycle of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy (Armenia);**

43.112 **Guarantee the independence and safety of lawyers, judges and prosecutors through legal safeguards and effective practices (Chile);**

43.113 **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);**

43.114 **Take further measures towards strengthening fair trial guarantees and promoting the right to litigation and effective justice (Greece);**

43.115 **Ensure the rule of law and the protection of all citizens against torture, inhumane, or degrading treatment or punishment (Norway);**

43.116 **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 health care and consular services (Canada);**

43.117 **Guarantee the right to a fair trial in accordance with international obligations (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));**

43.118 **Continue to guarantee the right to a fair trial and due process in all cases (Thailand);**

43.119 **Accelerate the processes leading to the adoption by Parliament of the draft law on the new code of criminal procedure, as well as the adoption of the draft law on asylum aimed at regulating the status of foreigners in or arriving in Egypt (Togo);**

43.120 **Ensures the new Criminal Procedures Code guarantees fair trial standards, and ends the practice of ‘rotating’ detainees in pre-trial detention (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

43.121 **Ensure all laws, court proceedings and pretrial detention practices comply with due process rights in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and Articles 54 and 55 of the Constitution (Australia);**

43.122 **Align domestic laws with international human rights standards by improving pre-trial detention standards and fair trial procedures, introducing reconciliation-based justice such as parole and abolishing expedited judicial processes, and reforming emergency laws (Austria);**

43.123 **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);**

43.124 **Consider, if necessary, taking additional steps for the release of persons in pre-trial detention in excess of two years, and further enhance safeguards for pre-trial detention through legislation amendments and their swift implementation (Bulgaria);**

43.125 **Ensure that the maximum legal duration of pre-trial detention is respected and increases the use of alternative measures (Canada);**

43.126 **Continue ongoing efforts to ensure freedom of religion and belief (Pakistan);**

43.127 **Continue to take concrete measures to guarantee religious tolerance and diversity (Sierra Leone);**

43.128 **Continue and sustain efforts to promote freedom of opinion and expression, including considering the review of relevant legislation (Nigeria);**

43.129 **Take steps to promote freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly, in accordance with Egypt’s constitutional provisions and international commitments (Republic of Korea);**

43.130 **Promote and protect freedom of expression and safe and secure environment for human rights defenders, civil activists, journalists and media workers (Latvia);**

43.131 **Safeguard freedom of expression, ensuring alignment with international law, and promoting independent media free from censorship and undue restrictions (Brazil);**

43.132 **Take the necessary measures to ensure that human rights defenders can work safely and exercise their right to freedom of expression (Spain);**

43.133 **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);**

43.134 **Guarantee independence and safety of lawyers, journalists and Human Rights Defenders (Czechia);**

43.135 **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);**

43.136 **Ensure freedom of expression online and offline, freedom of association and assembly, including by allowing peaceful assembly (Norway);**

43.137 **Guarantee and protect effectively the right to peaceful assembly, aligning national provisions with international human rights standards (Chile);**

43.138 **End undue restrictions on the space for civil society, including asset freezes, travel bans, long periods of pre-trial detention and arbitrary arrests (Sweden);**

43.139 **Guarantee the rights to freedom of expression, assembly and peaceful association, facilitating a favorable, free and safe environment for their exercise, including online (Costa Rica);**

43.140 **Review all requirements unduly restricting freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, and freedom of expression and media freedom, both offline and online (Estonia);**

43.141 **Guarantee the freedom of expression and freedom of media and press – online and offline (Germany);**

43.142 **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 independent information (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));**

43.143 **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);**

43.144 **Review Act No. 149 with a view to removing unduly restrictive requirements regarding registration and operation of civil society organizations (Czechia);**

43.145 **Repeal restrictive NGO laws and protect freedom of expression (Austria);**

43.146 **Remove restrictions on civil society so that NGOs and human rights defenders can operate freely and unlock access to online independent news platforms and media (New Zealand);**

43.147 **Intensify its efforts to establish a free and active civil society (Albania);**

43.148 **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 the Civic Work Law, the Law on Cybercrimes, the Press and Media Regulation Law and Counterterrorism Laws (Belgium);**

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

43.150 **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);**

43.151 **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);**

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

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

43.154 **Enhance efforts to implement broad digital and media literacy programs (Lithuania);**

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

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

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

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

43.159 **Repeal all provisions in the Personal Status Law that discriminate against women and girls, including in marriage, divorce and custody (Iceland);**

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

43.161 **Enact with priority legislation banning child marriages (Romania);**

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

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

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

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

43.166 **Continue promoting family values and its critical contribution to the fulfilment of human rights (Indonesia);**

43.167 **Implement the national strategy of combatting human trafficking (Yemen);**

43.168 **Continue the implementation of measures to combat trafficking in persons, including within the framework of the Third National Strategy to Combat and Prevent Trafficking in Persons for 2022–2026 (Belarus);**

43.169 **Continue its efforts towards the implementation of the third National Strategy on Combating and Preventing Trafficking (Greece);**

43.170 **Continue with implementation of the National Plan of Action against human trafficking (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**

43.171 **Continue the implementation of the national action plan against trafficking in persons (Cuba);**

43.172 **Continue its efforts to eradicate child trafficking and labour exploitation (Burundi);**

43.173 **Enhance efforts to provide assistance to victims of trafficking subjected to abduction, exploitation and physical abuse (Kyrgyzstan);**

43.174 **Redouble efforts against human trafficking, ensuring victims receive comprehensive assistance, protection, as well as access to justice (Peru);**

43.175 **Continue efforts in preventing and combating trafficking in persons, and establish victim-centered protection programs (Armenia);**

43.176 **Operationalize and strengthen the national referral mechanism for victims of trafficking (Eswatini);**

43.177 **Strengthen further the implementation of the national strategy against human trafficking by ensuring adequate resources for the recently established comprehensive protection system for victims, among other measures (Philippines);**

43.178 **Continue to take steps in combating human trafficking with sustained attention and resources for Victim Protection and Support and, training and capacity building for relevant officials (Sri Lanka);**

43.179 **Further efforts in the areas of combating human trafficking and the guarantee of education without discrimination (State of Palestine);**

43.180 **Continue to strengthen efforts to combat trafficking in persons, particularly women and children, and to provide effective protection and assistance to victims of trafficking (Chad);**

43.181 **Continue training programs for social workers for rehabilitation of victims of trafficking (Türkiye);**

43.182 **Consider enacting a legislation to protect the rights of domestic workers and prevent their exploitation (Philippines);**

43.183 **Take further steps to introduce the Domestic Workers Act to strengthen the rights of domestic and migrant workers (Indonesia);**

43.184 **Increase efforts to reduce unemployment, particularly among women and youth (Serbia);**

43.185 **Strengthen professional training to promote the rapid integration of young graduates into the labour market (Cambodia);**

43.186 **Continue efforts to empower youth and enhance their access to decent work (Iraq);**

43.187 **Continue implementing national human rights policies and strategies aimed at increasing educational opportunities, empowering women and young people, as well as realizing social and economic well-being for all citizens (Azerbaijan);**

43.188 **Intensify efforts to expand the scope of social protection (Iraq);**

43.189 **Continue to ensure social security through Takaful and Karama programme and promote women economic empowerment (Thailand);**

43.190 **Ensure continued implementation of its social security policies to safeguard access to resources and opportunities for all especially the marginalised groups and societies (Zimbabwe);**

43.191 **Continue to ensure the welfare and social security of its citizens through existing social protection programmes (Brunei Darussalam);**

43.192 **Strengthen social protection programs for marginalized communities, ensuring access to healthcare, education, and housing for vulnerable populations (Gambia);**

43.193 **Make further efforts to enhance the quality of life and improve services, as outlined in the national report (Eritrea);**

43.194 **Continue efforts to effectively target poverty alleviation programs in rural areas (Mali); Continue efforts to effectively focus anti-poverty programs on rural areas (Viet Nam);**

43.195 **Intensify ongoing efforts to alleviate poverty through targeted programmes, enhance food security and access to health particularly for those deemed most vulnerable (Bhutan);**

43.196 **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);**

43.197 **Continue increasing support to rural and remote areas, steadily narrowing the gap between the rich and the poor (China);**

43.198 **Scale up initiatives to improve rural living conditions and enhance access to education, healthcare, and housing for vulnerable groups (Malaysia);**

43.199 **Continue to work towards decent housing and pay special attention to low- and middle-income groups (Oman);**

43.200 **Continue the implementation of the national plan for a shelter for every citizen guaranteeing the right to adequate housing for all (Libya);**

43.201 **Continue implementing social housing projects (Sudan);**

43.202 **Ensure the effective implementation and monitoring of the National Housing Strategy launched in 2020, taking into account particularly the vulnerable groups (Angola);**

43.203 **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);**

43.204 **Accelerate measures to increase the coverage of safe drinking water and sanitation in villages (United Republic of Tanzania);**

43.205 **Continue implementation of national programs to support all socially vulnerable segments of the population (Uzbekistan);**

43.206 **Increase budget allocations for health, education and social protection, with the aim of reducing poverty and inequality, particularly among women and girls (Dominican Republic);**

43.207 **Continue implementing the Decent Life initiative, ensuring equitable access to housing, education, and healthcare for rural communities (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

43.208 **Continue with efforts to accelerate access to the highest attainable standard of healthcare for all citizens (Malawi);**

43.209 **Consider expanding universal health care programmes, with special attention to women and children (Kuwait);**

43.210 **Continue its work towards universal health coverage (Georgia);**

43.211 **Strengthen efforts to achieve 100 percent universal health insurance coverage by 2030 (Oman);**

43.212 **Continue developing actions to fully implement the law on universal healthcare coverage (Peru);**

43.213 **Bolster the implementation of the Universal Healthcare System Law to ensure the provision of healthcare services for all (South Africa);**

43.214 **Continue its effort in promoting rights to health and the protection of vulnerable groups, including women, persons with disabilities and older persons (Vanuatu);**

43.215 **Continue efforts to enhance mental health services and increase the number of qualified mental health professionals working with children (Maldives);**

43.216 **Strengthen the implementation of national strategy and plan of actions to improve equal access to quality education for all children without discrimination (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**

43.217 **Intensify measures to facilitate access to education for all children, including those with disabilities (Lebanon);**

43.218 **Continue efforts to improve access to quality education for all (Nepal);**

43.219 **Step up efforts to ensure that all children have equal access to education (Serbia);**

43.220 **Continue efforts to ensure that all children have equal access to free, high-quality primary and secondary education (Maldives);**

43.221 **Ensure that all children have equal access to free and quality primary and secondary education (South Sudan);**

43.222 **Implement measures to reduce the school dropout rate, and accede to the Safe Schools Declaration (Colombia);**

43.223 **Effectively combat school dropout among girls, particularly those living in rural areas (Congo);**

43.224 **Continue efforts to promote the level of education in rural areas (Kazakhstan);**

43.225 **Redouble efforts so that all children enjoy equal access to free quality primary and secondary education (Bangladesh);**

43.226 **Continue efforts to further reduce illiteracy rate (United Republic of Tanzania);**

43.227 **Continue to expand both the access and quality of education with an emphasis on women and girls and those in remote areas (Bhutan);**

43.228 **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);**

43.229 **Enhance further human rights education and implementing of training programs, targeted at security forces and public service officials (Bulgaria);**

43.230 **Continue the efforts in spreading and raising the human rights culture through integrating it into school curriculums (Uzbekistan);**

43.231 **Continue to support youth-led cultural and creative initiatives and provide platforms for their skills development (United Arab Emirates);**

43.232 **Continue to promote international efforts in realizing the right to development (Kazakhstan);**

43.233 **Take further measures to implement the goals of the Egypt Vision 2030 national sustainable development agenda (Azerbaijan);**

43.234 **Develop and implement inclusive national policies that promote the right to development (Cuba);**

43.235 **Continue to implement economic financial reform to achieve sustainable development (China);**

43.236 **Continue to strengthen international and regional cooperation to operationalize the right to development for all (Uganda);**

43.237 **Continue the implementation and execution of comprehensive national development policies aimed at the well-being of the entire population, ensuring the creation of favorable conditions for equitable development for all (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

43.238 **Ensure and strengthen the implementation of the Decent Life project to develop villages in the Egyptian countryside (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

43.239 **Continue to implement a comprehensive programme of economic and financial reforms aimed at promoting sustainable development, achieving the SDGs, improving the well-being of citizens and their social protection (Belarus);**

43.240 **Continue to take measures to realize the right to development, including through projects aimed at reducing unemployment and enhancing living standards (India);**

43.241 **Continue the implementation of the 2030 Strategy for Women (Albania);**

43.242 **Repeal all discriminatory provisions to end all forms of discrimination against women and girls (Rwanda);**

43.243 **Establish a commission to combat discrimination against women (Colombia);**

43.244 **Continue efforts to promote women’s representation and participation in the three main areas of empowerment: political, social and economic (Mali);**

43.245 **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);**

43.246 **Continue efforts to promote women's rights and consider enacting legislation to ensure gender equality in the labour market (Kyrgyzstan);**

43.247 **Continue to bridge gender gaps and enhance women's job opportunities (State of Palestine);**

43.248 **Continue effort to promote gender equality by creating conducive environment and opportunity for women to access to employment and entrepreneurship (Lao People’s Democratic Republic);**

43.249 **Increase government spending on comprehensive family planning and reproductive life skills for women and girls and make the Egyptian constitution's provision for 3% of GDP to be paid on health care (New Zealand);**

43.250 **Continue working with the Decent Life project, the National Plan to Promote Employment Gender Equality, the National Strategy for Early Childhood Development and the Strategic Framework for Childhood and Motherhood 2018–2030 (Nicaragua);**

43.251 **Continue efforts to ensure equal rights and a safe environment for women in the workplace (Malaysia);**

43.252 **Strengthen initiatives to ensure equal rights for women in the workspace, including creating and maintaining a safe and supportive work environment for women (Nigeria);**

43.253 **Implement policies that protect girls and women rights in both social and political spheres of life (Uganda);**

43.254 **Strengthen political measures and concrete actions aimed at eliminating all obstacles that prevent women from occupying positions of responsibility in the country (Cabo Verde);**

43.255 **Promote women's leadership, representation and participation and adopt new policies that address structural obstacles that hinder women's occupation of decision-making positions (Ecuador);**

43.256 **Redouble efforts to increase women’s representation in the decision-making bodies (Nepal);**

43.257 **Continue to enhance women's political participation and fair representation in parliament and government (Qatar);**

43.258 **Intensify its efforts to prohibit wage discrimination and to increase the representation of women in positions of responsibility (Burundi);**

43.259 **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);**

43.260 **Further consolidate the progress achieved in advancing the rights of women and children, in all relevant spheres (Sri Lanka);**

43.261 **Ensure the participation of all stakeholders, especially women in economic development programs to promote inclusive and long-term economic growth for all (Tunisia);**

43.262 **Continue women's economic empowerment programs and provide them with training opportunities to ensure their effective participation in the labor market (United Arab Emirates);**

43.263 **Promote women’s representation and participation in decision-making positions; including participation at the local level (Zambia);**

43.264 **Take additional measures for the promotion and greater participation of women in the economic and political life of the country (Albania);**

43.265 **Enhance further efforts to encourage women’s economic empowerment to achieve its national plan in promoting employment gender equality (Brunei Darussalam);**

43.266 **Continue intensifying its efforts to achieve a significant increase in the proportion of girls enrolled in postgraduate programmes (Oman);**

43.267 **Continue strengthening 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);**

43.268 **Take all necessary legislative and operational measures to guarantee equal remuneration between men and women in similar or analogous working conditions (Cabo Verde);**

43.269 **Continue strengthening women’s economic empowerment as part of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy (Cambodia);**

43.270 **Continue efforts to support and improve the status of women, particularly in the political and economic sectors (Chad);**

43.271 **Continue to work to promote women's rights and achieve gender equality in the labor market (Jordan);**

43.272 **Implement effective measures to protect women including the criminalization of gender-based violence, and create commissions dedicated to justice and gender equality (Dominican Republic);**

43.273 **Improve women’s rights by criminalizing domestic violence and by revising the Personal Status Law to ensure women’s rights are respected (Germany);**

43.274 **Continue efforts for the economic empowerment and financial inclusion of women, as well as raising awareness about and protecting their rights (Hungary);**

43.275 **Continue efforts towards empowerment of women, including through equitable divorce laws (India);**

43.276 **Continue strengthening women’s rights by improving reproductive health services and addressing gender-based violence (Norway);**

43.277 **Continue to eliminate discrimination and violence against women and girls (Czechia);**

43.278 **Strengthen measures to promote gender equity and the criminalization of all forms of violence against women is given due consideration (Sierra Leone);**

43.279 **Enact and effectively implement legislation to eliminate and criminalize all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls (Estonia);**

43.280 **Ensure the effective implementation of policies on gender equality and on combating violence against women (Kazakhstan);**

43.281 **Accelerate the examination and adoption of the draft law combating all forms of violence against women and girls (Romania);**

43.282 **Continue with efforts to combat gender-based discrimination and violence (Malawi);**

43.283 **Continue its initiatives to protect the rights of women, including by accelerating measures to eliminate violence against women (Japan);**

43.284 **Consider enacting a law criminalising all forms of violence against women (South Africa);**

43.285 **Criminalize all forms of gender-based violence and put in place effective preventive measures (Luxembourg); Classify gender-based violence as a crime (Spain);**

43.286 **Criminalize all forms of violence against women (Uruguay);**

43.287 **Strengthen further legal framework for combating domestic violence (Georgia);**

43.288 **Enact law criminalizing all forms of violence against women, including domestic violence, sexual harassment and honour killings (Croatia);**

43.289 **Adopt and implement legislation to eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls, including domestic violence and marital rape (Finland);**

43.290 **Criminalize all forms of violence against women including domestic violence and marital rape (Portugal);**

43.291 **Criminalise marital rape (Iceland);**

43.292 **Continue efforts in terms of equality between women and men and guarantee women's rights by prohibiting domestic violence, including marital rape (France);**

43.293 **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);**

43.294 **End the practice of forced anal exams and forced “Virginity tests” (Canada);**

43.295 **Intensify efforts to raise awareness among both men and women of the criminal nature of gender-based violence (Slovakia);**

43.296 **Continue strengthening measures to combat all forms of discrimination as well as violence against women and girls (Ukraine);**

43.297 **Intensify awareness-raising campaigns to combat violence against women and girls, particularly in villages and remote areas (Guinea);**

43.298 **Continue efforts to eliminate discrimination and violence against girls and women, including prevention measures and prompt assistance to victims of trafficking (Honduras);**

43.299 **Intensify its work in developing domestic violence law to further safeguard family members from such crime (Indonesia);**

43.300 **Sustain efforts to eliminate violence against children and women by expanding support services and strengthening enforcement mechanisms (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

43.301 **Consider taking further measures to eliminate corporal punishment for children, particularly in families, educational institutions, and care centers (Mauritius);**

43.302 **Accelerate its process to establish specialized child courts with adequate human, technical and financial resources (Mongolia);**

43.303 **Expressly prohibit by law corporal punishment of children (Gabon);**

43.304 **Continue enhancing its efforts to eradicate youth illiteracy (Singapore);**

43.305 **Continue to take comprehensive efforts to end child labour as envisioned by the Government of Egypt through appropriate interventions (Sri Lanka);**

43.306 **Prohibit all corporal punishment of children in all settings, including the home, and repeal all provisions that justify its use in child-rearing (Uruguay);**

43.307 **Continue efforts aimed at protecting the rights of children (Chad);**

43.308 **Continue efforts to ensure that children are protected from the worst forms of child labour (Cyprus);**

43.309 **Strengthen policies to combat school dropout and child labour (Gabon);**

43.310 **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);**

43.311 **Consolidate the implementation of public policies aimed at children and early childhood, strengthening the work of the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (El Salvador);**

43.312 **Develop a strategy to effectively protect children in street situations and ensure their social integration (Gabon);**

43.313 **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, to have access to basic services (Jordan);**

43.314 **Continue to respond to the challenges posed by the ageing population and, in general, improve protection of the rights of older persons (Cambodia);**

43.315 **Strengthen national bodies responsible for ensuring the rights of persons with disabilities and promoting their full integration into society (Saudi Arabia);**

43.316 **Strengthen national bodies responsible for guaranteeing the rights of persons with disabilities and promote their full integration into society (Djibouti);**

43.317 **Continue to strengthen access to education for persons with disabilities (Singapore);**

43.318 **Continue efforts to provide adequate housing to persons with disabilities and enhance educational and health services provided for them (Kyrgyzstan);**

43.319 **Continue efforts to support the participation of persons with disabilities in the decision-making process on areas related to their rights (Tunisia);**

43.320 **Ensure the participation of persons with disabilities in decision-making processes on matters related to their rights (Cuba);**

43.321 **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);**

43.322 **Continue to implement policies that support the integration of persons with disabilities into the labor market and provide them with appropriate working environments (United Arab Emirates);**

43.323 **Continue efforts to provide optimal care for the most vulnerable groups, such as people with disabilities and the elderly (Algeria);**

43.324 **Continue focus on strategies to secure employment opportunities for people with disabilities, ensuring their full inclusion in the workforce and society (Eritrea);**

43.325 **Take measures to combat discrimination and violence against religious and belief minorities (South Sudan);**

43.326 **Redouble efforts to combat all forms of discrimination and violence against religious minorities (Congo);**

43.327 **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);**

43.328 **Prevent criminal prosecution for sexual orientation and gender identity, and protect LGBTI people (Spain);**

43.329 **Repeal law number 10.1961 and article 157 of the Egyptian Penal Code that may be used to target persons of diverse SOGIESC (Iceland);**

43.330 **Cease immediately all coercive and intrusive examinations of persons of diverse SOGIESC (Iceland);**

43.331 **Strengthen the legal framework for the protection of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers (Senegal);**

43.332 **Enhance the implementation of policies that protect rights of all migrants with elimination of all forms of discrimination (Uganda);**

43.333 **Intensify national efforts and enhance international cooperation to combat irregular migration and transnational organized crime (Mozambique);**

43.334 **Continue working with international partners to enhance its national policy on migrants and refugees ensuring equal access to health and education (Zimbabwe);**

43.335 **Continue existing efforts to provide protection and services for migrants, refugees and asylum seekers (Bangladesh);**

43.336 **Continue strengthening the existing efforts and services for migrants and refugees (Pakistan);**

43.337 **Strengthen protection for migrants and asylum-seekers by upholding the principle of non-refoulement, improving reception center conditions, and ensuring healthcare and education access, especially for children (Brazil);**

43.338 **Ensure that the asylum act of 20 November 2024 complies with the Geneva Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (France);**

43.339 **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);**

43.340 **Respect the principle of non-refoulement by ensuring that all persons who requested or needed international protection, in particular those who were 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);**

43.341 **Redouble efforts to facilitate effective and adequate access for refugees to education and healthcare services (Ecuador);**

43.342 **Continue strengthening 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);**

43.343 **Continue adopting measures aimed at facilitating the protection of refugees and asylum seekers, as well as providing adequate services to migrants (Honduras).**

44. **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. Diaa 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 Affair;

• 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;

• 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. Moatazbellah 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.

1. A/HRC/WG.6/48/ /EGY/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. A/HRC/WG.6/48/ /EGY/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. A/HRC/WG.6/48/ /EGY/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. See https://webtv.un.org/en/asset/k1s/k1s1re75k3 [↑](#footnote-ref-5)