

---

**Advance edited version**

Distr.: General  
26 June 2025

Original: English

---

**Human Rights Council**  
**Sixtieth session**  
8 September–3 October 2025  
Agenda item 6  
**Universal periodic review**

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

**Armenia**

---

\* 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-ninth session from 28 April to 9 May 2025. The review of Armenia was held at the 8th meeting, on 1 May 2025. The delegation of Armenia was headed by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Robert Abisoghomyan. At its 16th meeting, held on 7 May 2025, the Working Group adopted the report on Armenia.

2. On 8 January 2025, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Armenia: Kenya, Netherlands (Kingdom of the) and Republic of Korea.

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 Armenia:

(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 Azerbaijan, Belgium, Costa Rica, on behalf of the 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), the Dominican Republic, on behalf of the members of the core group of sponsors of the resolution on the open-ended intergovernmental working group on an optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the rights to early childhood education, free pre-primary education and free secondary education (Bulgaria, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Panama, Romania and Sierra Leone), Germany, Panama, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Armenia 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 delegation of Armenia stated that, since the previous review in 2020, the country had faced unprecedented challenges, including the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, military violence, forced displacement and the consequences of military attacks on its sovereign territory. Urgent measures had been taken to address the immediate and long-term needs of its population and ensure access to education, healthcare and social protection. Armenia continued to raise pressing humanitarian concerns, including the fate of missing persons, enforced disappearances and the ongoing detention of Armenian prisoners of war and civilians in Azerbaijan.

6. Armenia had remained committed to advancing its reform agenda anchored in democracy, human dignity and the rule of law. In February 2023, Armenia had submitted its third voluntary midterm report. To ensure effective coordination and follow-up, a national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up had been set up to ensure application of human rights commitments, preparing and submitting reports to United Nations human rights bodies and monitoring progress.

<sup>1</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/49/ARM/1](#).

<sup>2</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/49/ARM/2](#).

<sup>3</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/49/ARM/3](#).

7. To strengthen international human rights commitments, Armenia had ratified key instruments, including the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and Protocol No. 13 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (European Convention on Human Rights), concerning the Abolition of the Death Penalty in All Circumstances. Beyond its immediate universal periodic review commitments, Armenia had also ratified the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

8. Measures had been adopted to enhance judicial independence, efficiency and integrity. Anti-corruption measures combined prevention, investigation and prosecution. A draft law on equality and protection from discrimination had been developed, according to which the Human Rights Defender, an independent institution in Armenia that had been reaccredited with A status by the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions, would act as an equality body.

9. In implementing the Sustainable Development Goals, Armenia had prioritized inclusive socioeconomic development, focusing on education, access to healthcare, poverty reduction and digital connectivity. Investments had been made in rural infrastructure, clean water and sanitation. Systemic reforms had supported economic, social and cultural rights, including free school meals, inclusive and distance education, healthcare and modernized labour legislation.

10. To promote civil and political rights, electoral processes had been reformed through improved accessibility and transparency measures, including the use of voter identification technology and live-streaming at polling stations. Press freedom had advanced, with Armenia improving its standing in relation to the World Press Freedom Index and joining the Freedom Online Coalition.

11. Gender equality had been promoted through national strategies and legal reforms addressing domestic violence.

12. Armenia had finalized its third National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security for 2025–2027, aimed at advancing women's role in peacebuilding and supporting post-conflict recovery. The rights of persons with disabilities had been strengthened through the adoption of a rights-based legal framework and new assessment systems, while expanding services for personal assistance and inclusive education. In the area of children's rights, a draft law on the rights of the child had been developed, alongside expanded family-based care options and strengthened child protection systems. Armenia faced numerous challenges, for example, in September 2023, it had hosted more than 115,000 refugees from Nagorno-Karabakh.

13. Azerbaijan raised a point of order, stating that it considered that the intervention of Armenia was in contradiction with the focus of the meeting's deliberations and should be in compliance with the terminology of the United Nations referring to States and the territories thereof.

14. The President of the Human Rights Council reminded delegations that the universal periodic review was a substantive mechanism of the Council to discuss human rights in a spirit of cooperation, respect and transparency. He stated that points of order were for procedural issues under rule 113 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, and that a representative raising a point of order could not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion. The President gave the floor once again to the delegation of Armenia.

15. Armenia remained a diligent and principled contributor to international human rights efforts, playing an active role in the international struggle against genocide and other atrocity crimes. Within the Human Rights Council, Armenia regularly sponsored resolutions on genocide prevention.

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

16. During the interactive dialogue, 98 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.
17. Samoa acknowledged the growing partnership between Armenia and small island developing States, as co-chair of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Group of Friends of Small Island Developing States.
18. Saudi Arabia thanked Armenia for its comprehensive national report, which reflected its commitment to promoting human rights.
19. Serbia welcomed the adoption of several national human rights programmes and encouraged Armenia to adopt pending anti-discrimination legislation.
20. Slovakia appreciated the efforts made in relation to personal data protection legislation and encouraged continued work on the rights of refugees and minorities.
21. Slovenia noted the progress achieved in increasing the political participation of women and promoting gender equality at all levels of decision-making.
22. Spain congratulated Armenia on the abolition of the death penalty and the ratification of the Rome Statute.
23. The State of Palestine appreciated the efforts made by Armenia to promote human rights, including its rejection of violence against civilians and civilian infrastructure.
24. Sweden welcomed the progress achieved in relation to freedom of association and clean elections while expressing concern about gender equality and women's rights.
25. Switzerland made recommendations.
26. Togo welcomed ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
27. Tunisia appreciated the ratification by Armenia of numerous international human rights treaties and national human rights action plans.
28. Ukraine commended Armenia for its efforts in relation to trafficking, judicial and legal reforms and child protection programmes.
29. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed the strengthening of legislation on domestic violence and expressed concern about incidents of discrimination.
30. Uruguay commended Armenia for its efforts to protect human rights and comply with its obligations.
31. Uzbekistan noted the cooperation of Armenia with the special procedures of the Human Rights Council and welcomed the progress made in developing a human rights legal framework.
32. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela noted the legislative reforms and programmes to promote and protect human rights.
33. Viet Nam commended Armenia on its progress in strengthening social protection, promoting women's empowerment and advancing legal reforms.
34. Albania welcomed the adoption of national human rights action plans and progress made on women's rights and gender equality.
35. Algeria commended Armenia for ratifying several international human rights instruments and for the 2022 constitutional amendments.
36. Argentina commended Armenia for its significant efforts in the field of human rights.
37. Australia welcomed the efforts made to strengthen domestic violence laws and media freedom.

38. Austria noticed gaps in some areas while commending Armenia for its efforts since the last review.
39. Azerbaijan stated that it rejected baseless allegations made by Armenia, as well as erroneous references to the Karabakh region of Azerbaijan as Nagorno-Karabakh in the national report of Armenia.
40. Bahrain made recommendations.
41. Bangladesh noted a draft law on climate and commended Armenia for its seventh National Programme for Combating Human Trafficking and Exploitation.
42. Belarus made recommendations.
43. Belgium noted the increasing protection of economic, social and cultural rights, while urging Armenia to make improvements in relation to gender-based violence and discrimination.
44. The Plurinational State of Bolivia commended Armenia for holding public consultations in preparing its national report and ensuring the participation of relevant ministries and bodies.
45. Botswana remained concerned about reports of the prevalence of gender-based violence and discrimination against women, including those living with disabilities.
46. The delegation of Armenia stated that its commitment to democracy, human rights and the rule of law, grounded in constitutional principles and international obligations, was advanced through four strategic pillars, namely: legal and judicial reform, anti-corruption, human rights protection and penitentiary and probation reform. Currently, implementation exceeded 80 per cent.
47. The human rights agenda continued to advance through the implementation of the National Strategy for Human Rights Protection and its Action Plan for 2023–2025, which included more than 60 actions aligned with international recommendations, notably those emanating from the universal periodic review. Implementation was coordinated by a multi-stakeholder council comprising representatives of the Government, parliament, the Human Rights Defender and civil society.
48. The draft law on ensuring equality and protection from discrimination had been revised to incorporate key concepts such as intersectional discrimination and harassment. The new Criminal Code included robust provisions on hate crimes and hate speech whereby hate was treated as an aggravating factor and discriminatory content was prohibited across media platforms. A strategy to combat discrimination and hate speech had been developed to protect vulnerable groups. Efforts included awareness-raising campaigns, public education materials and extensive training.
49. Legislative progress included a finalized draft law on national minorities, which had been submitted to the European Commission for Democracy through Law.
50. Protections against domestic violence and child sexual exploitation had been further strengthened. Following the ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse, a comprehensive legal framework had been established to address child sexual exploitation and abuse. The *barnahus* model for child-friendly justice was operational and child-sensitive procedures had been integrated into investigative processes.
51. Armenia was implementing its strategy on judicial and legal reforms for 2022–2026, which included civil, criminal and administrative justice reforms and the launch of a unified electronic justice system that had reduced the civil case backlog by more than 80 per cent. The Centre for Arbitration and Mediation, established in 2023, promoted alternative dispute resolution; mandatory mediation had been introduced for certain family cases.
52. Electoral legislation had been amended to improve accessibility and representation, including for persons with disabilities and those from minority communities. Legal restrictions on forming trade unions within public institutions had been lifted following a decision by the Constitutional Court.

53. An anti-corruption strategy for 2023–2026 had been adopted, accompanied by further steps to strengthen the institutional framework, including the establishment of a specialized three-tier anti-corruption court system. Reforms included strengthened finance oversight, mandatory disclosure of beneficial ownership, clearer rules on conflicts of interest and enhanced integrity checks.

54. The new strategy on gender for 2025–2028 outlined national priorities in promoting gender equality. In 2024, amendments to the law on prevention of domestic violence had been introduced to bring it into alignment with the Criminal Code, improve procedural standards for shelters and support centres and strengthen mechanisms for identifying, referring and assessing risk in domestic violence cases. A centralized registration system for domestic violence cases had also been launched to improve monitoring and coordination. To ensure broad consultations, Armenia had conducted awareness-raising campaigns, emphasizing the significance of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence.

55. Legal and institutional frameworks for child protection had been significantly strengthened. The comprehensive programme on the protection of child rights for 2024–2029 and the strategy on demography for 2024–2040 covered, at present, all children, moving beyond an earlier focus on those in difficult circumstances. Priorities included promoting family-based and foster care over institutionalization, recognizing child witnesses of domestic violence as victims and enhancing labour protections. A major milestone was the draft law on the rights of the child, which broadly defined and addressed all forms of violence.

56. Progress on disability inclusion included a new digital disability assessment system, the expansion of community-based services, establishment of an independent living centre and a forthcoming voucher system for assistive and rehabilitation services by 2027.

57. The strategy on demography included 31 measures to promote healthy and dignified ageing. Armenia had also introduced legal reforms to enhance social assistance, transitioning from proxy to hybrid means testing, supported by digitalization. Labour reforms had strengthened oversight and introduced policies on workplace harassment, flexible work and remote employment, while the strategy on employment for 2025–2031 targeted youth who were not in employment, education or training, unemployed women and other vulnerable groups.

58. Reforms to the internal security sector had advanced through the creation of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, which now oversaw the police, the Rescue Service and the Migration and Citizenship Service. Police functions had been streamlined into four professional branches: criminal police, the patrol service, community police and the police guard – set to be fully operational by November 2025.

59. The 2024–2026 Police Reform Action Plan emphasized service quality, modernization of human resources and institutional cooperation. Female representation had reached 19.6 per cent in the police force and 54 per cent in civilian roles. Reforms included standards on the lawful use of force, body cameras and planned special weapons and tactics units. Accountability measures and surveillance tools were being strengthened, alongside human rights training on the right of peaceful assembly, anti-discrimination, hate crimes and gender-based violence.

60. Migration reforms aimed to modernize staffing, digital services and legal alignment, having reduced statelessness by 50 per cent in one year. A draft law on the status of stateless persons, expected in 2025, outlined procedures and rights.

61. Asylum-seekers and refugees were not penalized for irregular entry and had equal access to healthcare, education and social services. Special protection measures were in place for unaccompanied and separated children.

62. Ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families was not anticipated given its lack of compatibility with current national legislation and migration policy.

63. Brazil commended Armenia for the law on the rights of persons with disabilities and the law on functional assessment.

64. Brunei Darussalam recognized Armenia having implemented the Sustainable Development Goals, including legislative reforms in the environmental sector.
65. Bulgaria commended Armenia for its abolition of the death penalty and welcomed the law on the rights of persons with disabilities and the amendment to the Criminal Code on discrimination.
66. Burundi welcomed the judicial and legal reform strategy and its action plan, which focused on strengthening democratic institutions.
67. Cambodia appreciated initiatives to enhance social, cultural and economic development and applauded national initiatives and policies.
68. Cameroon welcomed the implementation of constitutional and judicial reforms and the progress made in the fight against trafficking in persons.
69. Canada made recommendations.
70. The Kingdom of the Netherlands highlighted the advancements of Armenia on freedom of expression, further improving its global ranking.
71. China welcomed efforts to advance judicial reform, combat corruption, improve human rights institution-building and cooperate with international human rights mechanisms.
72. Colombia congratulated Armenia on its amendment to the Criminal Code adopted in 2022, which prohibited amnesty for international crimes.
73. Costa Rica praised Armenia for its leadership in global environmental cooperation, especially for offering to host the seventeenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in 2026.
74. Cuba called upon Armenia to strengthen its legal and judicial efforts to combat violence against women, children and other vulnerable groups.
75. Cyprus welcomed the increased representation of women in the National Assembly and improved access to education in remote schools.
76. Czechia commended Armenia for joining the Rome Statute and for the steps taken to address domestic violence.
77. Djibouti welcomed the ratification by Armenia of the Rome Statute and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
78. The Dominican Republic particularly welcomed the progress made by Armenia on judicial reform and combating corruption.
79. Egypt commended Armenia for its adoption of several national action plans and efforts to promote the rights of workers, women and persons with disabilities.
80. Eritrea commended Armenia for its recent legislative reforms to the system of social protection and the adoption of programmes for the inclusion of persons with disabilities.
81. Estonia commended Armenia for implementing legislative reforms and for welcoming more than 100,000 people forced to leave Nagorno-Karabakh in 2023.
82. Ethiopia commended Armenia for the progress made through its efforts to implement recommendations from the third cycle of the universal periodic review.
83. Finland welcomed the democratic reforms implemented by Armenia, including becoming a State Party to the Rome Statute.
84. France welcomed the efforts of Armenia to accommodate forcibly displaced persons and strengthen the rule of law.
85. The Gambia commended Armenia for its ratification of the Rome Statute and the establishment of a national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up.
86. Georgia noted measures taken towards the promotion of women's rights, including their economic empowerment.

87. Germany remained concerned about the rights of LGBTQI+ persons and persons with disabilities.
88. Greece commended Armenia for its efforts to support forcibly displaced persons from Nagorno-Karabakh, by providing social protection, healthcare and education.
89. Iceland made recommendations.
90. India appreciated the progress made on human rights, including through legislative, institutional, judicial and legal reforms.
91. Indonesia commended Armenia for its efforts to implement the National Strategy for Human Rights Protection.
92. The Islamic Republic of Iran commended Armenia for its implementation of the Action Plan 2023–2025 for the National Strategy for Human Rights Protection.
93. Qatar appreciated efforts to strengthen democratic institutions and the rule of law, and commended Armenia for its progress in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals.
94. Ireland expressed concern about domestic violence against women and children, and reports of harassment, discrimination and violence against LGBTQI+ persons and the lack of investigations.
95. Italy expressed its appreciation for the recent ratification by Armenia of instruments to protect the rights of persons with disabilities.
96. Japan welcomed the establishment, in 2024, of a national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up to implement recommendations emanating from the universal periodic review.
97. Jordan commended Armenia for its national report, which reflected the achievements made in the field of human rights.
98. The delegation of Armenia stated that the education sector had undergone significant reforms. Between 2020 and 2024, public investment in education had risen by approximately 75 per cent, highlighting a national development priority. Education was free and compulsory until the age of 19, with a focus on ensuring equal access for all. The government action plan for 2021–2026 and the State programme on educational development until 2030 promoted inclusive, learner-centred approaches, system efficiency and internationalization.
99. School enrolment had reached 92.7 per cent, supported by free transportation for students and teachers in remote areas. A major infrastructure programme aimed to renovate or build 300 schools and 500 kindergartens by 2026, with special attention paid to regions with minority populations. Inclusive education had been fully implemented in general schools and would be expanded to kindergartens and vocational and higher education institutions, with robust support for students with special educational needs.
100. Gender equality in education had improved markedly, with women comprising nearly 40 per cent of graduates in science, technology, engineering and mathematics, up from 10 per cent in 2021. Disparities in rural areas were addressed through a national mentoring school network and a school meal programme benefiting 135,000 students. A major curricular shift was under way, transitioning from knowledge-based to competency-based learning under the new General Education State Standard. Teacher development was supported through voluntary certification, applications for professional ranking and financial incentives, especially for science, technology, engineering and mathematics and rural schools.
101. Public funding for the preservation and restoration of cultural and religious monuments had been increased nearly tenfold over the previous five years to promote the safeguarding of cultural diversity.
102. Armenia was committed to achieving universal health coverage, ensuring equitable access to quality healthcare, financial protection and the availability of essential medicines and vaccines. Central to the ongoing reforms was the introduction of a comprehensive health insurance system.



103. Strengthening primary healthcare remained a key priority. Investments were being made in infrastructure, the application of updated clinical guidelines and continuous medical education.

104. To address regional disparities, healthcare facilities, including psychiatric hospitals, had been renovated and equipped, while specialized services, such as cardiology, stroke care and palliative services, had been expanded to regional hospitals. Maternity and reproductive healthcare had also been improved in rural areas.

105. Reforms had enhanced access to abortion services, including provisions allowing individuals aged 16 and older to give independent consent. Public campaigns and professional training had helped reduce sex-selective abortion, with notable improvements in the girl-to-boy birth ratio.

106. Armenia recognized the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment as a fundamental human right. Recent efforts included improvements to water resource management, air quality, forest conservation and protected natural areas. A long-term low-emission development strategy and updated nationally determined contributions were aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 40 per cent by 2030. Climate adaptation measures in the water sector had been aligned with European Union principles and included flood risk mapping and strengthened protection from mining impacts.

107. As host of the seventeenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, Armenia was committed to effective biodiversity and climate action and believed that every State, regardless of size, could meaningfully contribute to global environmental solutions.

108. New legislation had strengthened environmental enforcement, while digital tools were streamlining applications for environmental permits.

109. Torture had been criminalized in 2015. The new Criminal Code remained in full conformity with article 1 of the Convention against Torture and prescribed three levels of penalty according to the aggravating circumstances. Under the Code, the statute of limitations did not apply to acts of torture. It explicitly excluded the possibility of amnesty or pardon in such cases. Armenia had made substantial efforts to reform its penitentiary system, leading to meaningful renovation and modernization across the sector. It was also committed to improving conditions of detention and ensuring compliance with international standards.

110. Armenia upheld a strong legal and institutional framework to combat trafficking in persons. Efforts were focused on prevention, protection and prosecution, with clear criteria for identifying victims. Victims received State-funded support, including through rehabilitation programmes led by non-governmental organizations. Awareness and training activities were targeted at key professionals. Coordination was overseen by a high-level council, while digital tools enhanced labour oversight and strengthened preventive measures.

111. Kazakhstan commended Armenia for implementing legislative and institutional reforms and improving anti-corruption policies.

112. Kuwait appreciated the commitment of Armenia to cooperate with the mechanisms of the Human Rights Council.

113. The Lao People's Democratic Republic welcomed the introduction of a digital case management system and improved access to clean water, sanitation and energy.

114. Latvia encouraged full implementation of the Action Plan for the National Strategy for Human Rights Protection.

115. Lebanon appreciated the important reforms carried out, particularly in promoting the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities.

116. Lesotho commended Armenia for developing an inclusive education system for children with disabilities and the large-scale construction of schools.

117. Lithuania applauded Armenia for its efforts to preserve a rules-based international order and for joining the Freedom Online Coalition.

118. Luxembourg particularly welcomed the accession of Armenia to the Rome Statute.

119. Malawi commended Armenia for its adoption of the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2021.
120. Malaysia welcomed the progress made in advancing the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities and national minorities.
121. Maldives commended Armenia for establishing a national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up and applauded its efforts to combat poverty by adopting progressive social protection laws.
122. Malta welcomed the ratification of human rights instruments and amendment of the law on prevention of domestic violence enacted in 2024.
123. The Marshall Islands commended efforts to promote children's rights and amendments to the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure.
124. Mauritius commended progress on developing basic infrastructure, including improved communication facilities to reduce the digital divide between rural and urban areas.
125. Mexico acknowledged ratification of key human rights instruments, including the Optional Protocol to Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
126. Mongolia welcomed the ratification of three human rights treaties and the law on the rights of persons with disabilities, encouraging its implementation.
127. Montenegro welcomed constitutional, judicial and legislative reforms, while remaining concerned about the proliferation of online hate speech.
128. Morocco noted with appreciation that Armenia remained committed to adopting cornerstone reforms to ensure universal health coverage.
129. Nepal appreciated the engagement of Armenia with the international human rights mechanisms and ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.
130. Chile commended Armenia for its ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.
131. New Zealand welcomed the work of Armenia on advancing the genocide prevention agenda and ratifying international human rights treaties.
132. North Macedonia applauded the impressive ratification record of Armenia, its standing invitation to special procedures and the A status of its Human Rights Defender.
133. Norway welcomed democratic and human rights reforms, while expressing concern about the protection of human rights defenders and discrimination against vulnerable groups.
134. Panama made recommendations.
135. Paraguay praised Armenia for its regulatory, institutional and policy advances and encouraged it to address existing challenges.
136. The Philippines commended Armenia for ratifying key human rights instruments and for adopting a law on climate change.
137. Poland acknowledged efforts to provide assistance to the refugees from Nagorno-Karabakh and welcomed measures to combat domestic violence.
138. Portugal commended Armenia for its ratification of Protocol No. 13 to the European Convention on Human Rights.
139. Iraq appreciated the steps taken to ratify most core human rights instruments and its adoption of a number of national plans.
140. The Republic of Korea welcomed judicial reforms, including the "e-court" system and anti-corruption courts, as well as improvements in electoral transparency.
141. The Republic of Moldova welcomed the ratification of human rights treaties and noted that further efforts were needed to improve detention conditions.

142. Romania highlighted the commitment of Armenia to abolishing the death penalty and eliminating the statute of limitations for torture offences.

143. The Russian Federation noted efforts to strengthen legal instruments for the protection of human rights, in particular judicial and legal reforms.

144. Sierra Leone commended progress in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and in providing free primary and secondary education.

145. The delegation of Armenia reaffirmed the country's commitment to advancing inclusive reforms and engaging closely with international mechanisms and stakeholders. Armenia was committed to implementing constructive recommendations, while not accepting those that were politicized or inconsistent with the principles of objectivity, universality and non-selectivity, as outlined in Human Rights Council resolution 5/1. Armenia rejected the baseless allegations voiced by one delegation.

## II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

146. The following recommendations will be examined by Armenia, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the sixtieth session of the Human Rights Council:

146.1 Consider ratifying international and regional human rights instruments (Djibouti);

146.2 Ratify all core human rights treaties to which it is not yet a party (Paraguay);

146.3 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Costa Rica);

146.4 Consider the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Gambia) (Morocco);

146.5 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Paraguay) (Philippines) (Togo);

146.6 Consider ratifying the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Djibouti) (Malawi) (Republic of Moldova);

146.7 Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Canada);

146.8 Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Cyprus) (Estonia) (Finland) (Latvia) (Luxembourg) (Malta) (Kingdom of the Netherlands) (Romania) (Spain) (Ukraine);

146.9 Ratify and fully implement the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Ireland); Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence to protect women from violence and domestic abuse (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

146.10 Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence, in line with the amendments to the legal framework for combating domestic violence adopted in July 2024 (France); Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence without reservations and criminalize gender-based violence (Norway);

146.11 Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence without delay and ensure the effective prosecution of perpetrators of gender-based violence (Switzerland);

146.12 Swiftly ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Slovenia); Speed up the procedure for ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (North Macedonia); Accelerate the ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence and strengthen legal protections for survivors of gender-based violence (Costa Rica); Pursue efforts to prevent and combat domestic violence, including through the ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Portugal); Complete the ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence without further delay (Austria);

146.13 Accelerate the ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence and strengthen without delay the legal framework protecting women from domestic and gender-based violence (Belgium);

146.14 Continue to take all appropriate measures to combat sexual and gender-based violence, especially domestic violence, and ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Italy);

146.15 Promote women's enjoyment of human rights by ratifying the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Sweden);

146.16 Consider ratifying the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (Djibouti);

146.17 Ratify the Arms Trade Treaty and the Convention on Cluster Munitions (Panama);

146.18 Ratify the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189), and the Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190), of the International Labour Organization, and abolish the list of occupations not recommended for women (Mexico);

146.19 Continue to cooperate closely with the human rights bodies of the United Nations (Russian Federation);

146.20 Continue effective cooperation with United Nations human rights bodies to ensure the application of universal human rights principles (Kazakhstan);

146.21 Carry out the necessary legislative procedures in order to enact pending bills in favour of the promotion and protection of human rights (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

146.22 Improve the legal guarantee of human rights, focusing on human rights issues brought by artificial intelligence and emerging technologies (China);

146.23 Strengthen the implementation of the Action Plan for the National Strategy for Human Rights Protection, and its continued periodic Action Plan (Lao People's Democratic Republic);

146.24 Provide the Office of the Human Rights Defender with the necessary technical and financial resources to carry out its mandate effectively and efficiently (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

146.25 Strengthen its national implementation, reporting and monitoring mechanism, considering the possibility of receiving cooperation for this purpose (Paraguay);

146.26 Ensure the full implementation of the national mechanism for monitoring international recommendations, guaranteeing its continuity and budgetary allocation (Dominican Republic);

146.27 Take more effective measures to combat all forms of discrimination by continuing to bring national legislation into line with the provisions of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Djibouti);

146.28 Redouble its efforts to eliminate discrimination on all grounds (Japan);

146.29 Expedite the adoption of the draft equality law to provide comprehensive and effective sanctions against discrimination and hate speech (Gambia);

146.30 Strengthen the legislation to guarantee equality before the law and protection against all forms of discrimination (Plurinational State of Bolivia);

146.31 Strengthen efforts to combat hate speech, discrimination and related intolerance (Bahrain);

146.32 Immediately adopt and implement the equality law (Estonia);

146.33 Continue strengthening human rights implementation by promoting transparency, accountability and inclusion, especially in addressing racial discrimination and supporting human rights defenders (State of Palestine);

146.34 Take effective measures to fight hate speech against vulnerable groups, promote gender equality and ensure full enjoyment of human rights by women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons (China);

146.35 Adopt the law on ensuring equality before the law and protection from discrimination, including discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity, establishing a robust framework for the national equality body (Spain);

146.36 Ensure that all grounds of discrimination are addressed and expedite the approval of the draft law on ensuring equality before the law and protection from discrimination (Republic of Moldova);

146.37 Adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation that explicitly includes sexual orientation and gender identity as protected characteristics, and ensure that the national equality body will have sufficient authority to function as an effective extrajudicial mechanism to combat discrimination (Kingdom of the Netherlands);

146.38 Accelerate the adoption of a comprehensive law to prohibit all forms of discrimination, explicitly including discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Mexico);

146.39 Continue efforts to ensure equality by adopting the equality law, which would cover sexual orientation and gender identity as explicitly protected characteristics (Czechia);

146.40 Adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation explicitly including sexual orientation and gender identity as grounds for discrimination in all areas of society (Belgium);

146.41 Include discrimination prohibited by international law, including discrimination against LGBTQI+ persons, in the draft law on ensuring equality and protection against discrimination (Canada);

146.42 **Implement an anti-discrimination law that explicitly includes sexual orientation, gender identity and sex characteristics as protected grounds across all sectors, including employment, education and healthcare (Malta);**

146.43 **Ensure that the draft law on ensuring equality and protection from discrimination explicitly prohibits discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Montenegro);**

146.44 **Adopt and implement comprehensive anti-discrimination policies and judicial measures to explicitly address violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, including through the criminalization of hate crimes, the establishment of safe reporting mechanisms and the promotion of public awareness to counter stigma and misinformation affecting the LGBTQIA+ community, national minorities and other vulnerable groups (Brazil);**

146.45 **Amend the Criminal Code, in particular articles 71 and 329, to explicitly include sexual orientation and gender identity as protected grounds against discrimination and hate crimes (Switzerland);**

146.46 **Provide effective police, judicial and legal protection against all forms of discrimination and violence on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity, including by explicitly prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity in law (Ireland);**

146.47 **Redouble efforts to ensure effective protection against all forms of discrimination, stigmatization and violence, including against hate speech targeting national and religious minorities or LGBTQI persons (Luxembourg);**

146.48 **Intensify efforts to fight hate speech targeting politically active groups, women and any minorities, including the LGBTQ+ community (Finland);**

146.49 **Adopt measures to strengthen accountability for cases of torture, ill-treatment and excessive use of force by law enforcement, such as the enhancement of disciplinary procedures (Brazil);**

146.50 **Clarify allegations of abuse by law enforcement officials and investigate, prosecute and punish such acts (Poland);**

146.51 **Protect the Human Rights Defender and reform the pretrial detention system to reduce the detention of non-violent offenders and ensure conditions that meet international standards, including access to family, lawyers and medical care (Canada);**

146.52 **Strengthen oversight powers and institutional mandates to ensure independent and effective monitoring of places of detention, in accordance with the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Switzerland);**

146.53 **Cease the use of excessive pretrial detention and put in place mechanisms to limit its duration to a reasonable length of time (Australia);**

146.54 **Strengthen the capacity of law enforcement to conduct independent, thorough and effective investigations into all allegations of torture and ill-treatment, including against human rights defenders (Belgium);**

146.55 **Effectively investigate alleged torture and ill-treatment by the police, increase their accountability and ensure that law enforcement is realized in line with international human rights standards (Czechia);**

146.56 **Establish mechanisms for prompt, thorough, independent and transparent investigations of ill-treatment of detainees by law enforcement authorities (New Zealand);**

146.57 **Scale up efforts to improve the living conditions of prisoners in line with international human rights standards (Lesotho);**

- 146.58 Ensure full respect for human rights in law enforcement by establishing a modern police and corrective institution system (Germany);
- 146.59 Continue its principled stance in upholding international law, particularly in atrocity prevention and genocide prevention (State of Palestine);
- 146.60 Ensure the timely implementation of the anti-corruption strategy (Uzbekistan);
- 146.61 Continue to effectively combat corruption, particularly through the implementation of the dedicated national strategy for the period 2023–2026 (Lebanon);
- 146.62 Continue to take effective measures to combat corruption (Russian Federation);
- 146.63 Take additional measures aimed at reducing corruption (Belarus);
- 146.64 Strengthen the delivery of public services through digitalization (Malaysia);
- 146.65 Strengthen the legal framework for the protection of whistle-blowers against strategic lawsuits against public participation brought by companies and ensure the meaningful participation of non-governmental organizations in the development and implementation of relevant measures (Luxembourg);
- 146.66 Redouble efforts to guarantee an independent and impartial judiciary (Lesotho);
- 146.67 Continue and strengthen its efforts to implement its judicial and legal reform strategy and action plan (Japan);
- 146.68 Ensure effective access to justice by providing the financial and human resources to address the overload and backlog of courts (Chile);
- 146.69 Further strengthen efforts on improving the judicial system, especially the independence of courts and allowing for a transparent selection of judges (Germany);
- 146.70 Address shortcomings in the areas of policing and justice, including ill-treatment and torture by police officers, limited access to justice due to overburdened courts, excessive use of pretrial detention and violations of the human rights of detainees (Austria);
- 146.71 Ensure respect for human rights within the armed forces through impartial investigations into non-combat deaths and the full implementation of the Council of Europe Action Plan for Armenia 2023–2026 (Switzerland);
- 146.72 Intensify efforts to ensure prompt, thorough and impartial investigations into allegations of torture and ill-treatment by law enforcement officials and the judiciary (Bangladesh);
- 146.73 Enhance judicial training programmes on human rights to ensure the application of international standards in legal proceedings (Jordan);
- 146.74 Improve training for law enforcement authorities on human rights, including specific guidelines on freedom of assembly and the avoidance of excessive use of force (Spain);
- 146.75 Enhance training for law enforcement authorities on human rights (Poland);
- 146.76 Continue to take targeted steps to improve national legislation on the observance of human rights and freedoms (Russian Federation);
- 146.77 Take further measures to protect freedom of expression and create a conducive environment for journalists, human rights defenders and civil society in general (Germany);

- 146.78 Strengthen the protection of the right to peaceful assembly, ensuring that the use of force by authorities is subject to strict standards of necessity and proportionality (Costa Rica);
- 146.79 Ensure the safe exercise of the right to peaceful assembly by groups most at risk, especially human rights defenders, and ensure their safety and protection without unduly restricting their right to freedom of association (Colombia);
- 146.80 Promote a safe and enabling environment to exercise freedom of assembly and association without fear of reprisals (Lithuania);
- 146.81 Improve the protection of journalists and human rights defenders, including by countering the dissemination of hate speech and disinformation, and by facilitating diversity and independence in the media landscape (Austria);
- 146.82 Amend the 2021 Civil Code to remove excessive fines for insult and defamation, which deter journalists from reporting freely (Australia);
- 146.83 Continue efforts to fight disinformation, including investing in media literacy education and working for robust regulations for transparency in media ownership (Finland);
- 146.84 Take measures to prevent the misuse of strategic lawsuits against public participation (Estonia);
- 146.85 Take measures to prevent strategic lawsuits against public participation from hindering the work of journalists, human rights defenders and activists (Finland);
- 146.86 Ensure a safe, respectful and enabling environment online and offline for journalists and media workers in line with international human rights standards (Latvia);
- 146.87 Consider adopting further measures to ensure the safety of journalists and other media workers, including against strategic lawsuits against public participation (Lithuania);
- 146.88 Conduct prompt and independent investigations into attacks on human rights defenders to ensure that those responsible are held accountable and implement necessary measures to ensure their protection and prevent such attacks (Norway);
- 146.89 Strengthen efforts for the protection of human rights defenders against threats and harassment, by guaranteeing a safe environment for civil society (Romania);
- 146.90 Continue with efforts in combating child and forced marriages (Malawi);
- 146.91 Make efforts to ensure that all marriages and childbirths are registered with the Civil Registry (Burundi);
- 146.92 Provide comprehensive support to the institution of the family (Russian Federation);
- 146.93 Legalize same-sex marriage between consenting adults (Iceland);
- 146.94 Take the necessary measures to ensure that the implementation of the National Programme for Combating Human Trafficking and Exploitation includes appropriate prevention and sanction mechanisms (Paraguay);
- 146.95 Continue its commendable efforts in combating trafficking in persons and exploitation as outlined in its national plan (State of Palestine);
- 146.96 Continue to combat trafficking in persons and strengthen national mechanisms in this regard by building the capacity of law enforcement personnel and leveraging best practices (Bahrain);



- 146.97 Redouble efforts to combat trafficking and sexual and labour exploitation of women and girls (Burundi);
- 146.98 Implement measures to address trafficking in persons, particularly of women and girls, including a specific State policy to address the exploitation of women and girls through prostitution (Chile);
- 146.99 Strengthen mechanisms for preventing and combating trafficking in persons, particularly through the establishment of a system for identifying, caring for and protecting victims (Lebanon);
- 146.100 Continue efforts towards strengthening the efficiency of existing anti-trafficking mechanisms (Georgia);
- 146.101 Continue efforts to combat trafficking in persons by improving the system for collecting data on such cases, with the aim of early identification of victims and providing them with the necessary support (Iraq);
- 146.102 Undertake further efforts to combat trafficking in persons, including by early identification of victims (Republic of Moldova);
- 146.103 Continue strengthening support services for victims of trafficking, particularly women and girls (Greece);
- 146.104 Continue efforts to combat trafficking of persons, especially women and girls, and provide adequate support services to victims of trafficking, including shelters, counselling services and reintegration programmes (India);
- 146.105 Continue to strengthen the provision of counselling, medical care, shelter and other social support services for victims of trafficking in persons (Lesotho);
- 146.106 Strengthen further efforts to ensure that victims of trafficking have access to adequate support services, including shelters and counselling services, and reintegration programmes (Mongolia);
- 146.107 Strengthen the enforcement of laws and programmes aimed at combating trafficking in persons, especially of women and girls for sexual and labour exploitation, including through enhanced cross-border and regional cooperation (Philippines);
- 146.108 Step up efforts to reform the labour market and increase decent employment opportunities (Nepal);
- 146.109 Step up efforts to reduce unemployment and improve access to decent work, with a focus on promoting gender equality and prohibiting sexual harassment in the workplace (Republic of Korea);
- 146.110 Pay attention to and take measures to address the problem of high unemployment, especially among young people, women and persons with disabilities (Belarus);
- 146.111 Promote gender equality in access to employment by lifting professional restrictions imposed on women and ensuring equal pay for work of equal value (Cameroon);
- 146.112 Ensure that its labour inspectorate is equipped with the capacity, resources and mandate necessary to conduct inspections more effectively in all workplaces across all sectors (Mongolia);
- 146.113 Further reform the law on trade unions with a view to strengthening and consolidating this sector (Malta);
- 146.114 Enhance vocational training and skills development for youth and vulnerable groups, with a focus on digital literacy and employment readiness (Viet Nam);

- 146.115 Expand the coverage and improve the effectiveness of social protection programmes, especially for vulnerable groups (Belarus);
- 146.116 Continue efforts to expand social safety nets and develop targeted policies for families with priority needs to provide them with support (Egypt);
- 146.117 Continue efforts to effectively roll out the new vulnerability assessment system nationwide, ensuring that it reaches all families that are most in need (Eritrea);
- 146.118 Continue its valuable peace-seeking regional efforts to ensure the rights to peace and an adequate standard of living (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 146.119 Continue to enhance economic and social development to improve people's living conditions, especially to further guarantee economic, social and cultural rights (China);
- 146.120 Strengthen national efforts to eradicate poverty by adopting targeted social protection measures for vulnerable and rural populations (Malaysia);
- 146.121 Implement a comprehensive social protection system that integrates existing plans, programmes and strategies with a systemic and life-cycle approach and that addresses the root causes of poverty (Paraguay);
- 146.122 Expand sustainable rural development initiatives, including access to clean water, healthcare and livelihood support in remote areas (Viet Nam);
- 146.123 Take further steps to ensure timely, needs-based support for the most vulnerable (Eritrea);
- 146.124 Further promote social and economic rights, particularly through the achievement of universal health coverage (Togo);
- 146.125 Expand school feeding programmes nationwide, ensuring their sustainability and impact on school attendance (Dominican Republic);
- 146.126 Continue to support school feeding programmes in different regions of the country and ensure that all school-aged children have access to school meals (Bangladesh);
- 146.127 Continue to support school feeding programmes in various regions (Saudi Arabia);
- 146.128 Continue efforts to improve the accessibility, availability and quality of health services for all, based on a rights-based approach to health (Serbia);
- 146.129 Continue its efforts to provide universal health coverage and ensure non-discriminatory access to healthcare services (Mauritius);
- 146.130 Continue its efforts to adopt reforms in order to ensure universal health coverage to all of its people without discrimination (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 146.131 Proceed with measures aimed at ensuring universal health coverage (Georgia);
- 146.132 Allocate sufficient resources with a view to improving the accessibility, availability and quality of healthcare services (Bangladesh);
- 146.133 Take further measures to allocate sufficient resources to the healthcare sector, contributing to improving access to, availability of and quality of healthcare services (Qatar);
- 146.134 Pursue its efforts to allocate sufficient resources to the health sector (Mongolia);
- 146.135 Continue and strengthen efforts to enhance access to quality healthcare in rural and underserved areas by increasing public health funding and ensuring the equitable distribution of medical resources (Ethiopia);

146.136 Strengthen primary healthcare and universal health coverage, incorporate comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services (including those for migrants and refugees) into national strategies and raise public awareness of the right to safe and high-quality sexual and reproductive health, in line with international commitments (Uruguay);

146.137 Continue efforts to enhance maternal and child healthcare and ensure reproductive health services for all women (Tunisia);

146.138 Enhance women's access to sexual and reproductive health services (Estonia);

146.139 Guarantee access to affordable modern contraceptives across the country (Iceland);

146.140 Ensure comprehensive access to sexual and reproductive health services (Iceland);

146.141 Follow up on the healthy lifestyle course, which includes modules on reproductive health, sex education, family planning, human rights, women's rights, gender equality and gender-based violence (Plurinational State of Bolivia);

146.142 Ensure women and adolescents have access to modern contraception, combat the stigmatization of women living with HIV/AIDS and ensure their access to adequate health services (Mexico);

146.143 Ensure access to gender-affirming health services (Iceland);

146.144 Develop a new primary screening programme for human papillomavirus seeking to reduce morbidity and mortality rates related to cervical cancer (Colombia);

146.145 Ensure access for adolescents and youth to comprehensive and age-appropriate information and education, and adolescent-friendly, comprehensive, quality and timely services, in line with commitments made at the Nairobi Summit on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD25) (Panama);

146.146 Expand access to quality mental health services, by prioritizing availability and affordability (Maldives);

146.147 Promote access and equality in education and implement the national education development plan for 2022–2030 (Algeria);

146.148 Continue its efforts to guarantee access to quality education for all children, including those in disadvantaged situations (Bulgaria);

146.149 Continue to ensure sustained investment and effective implementation of progressive policies across the education sector (Sierra Leone);

146.150 Ensure that girls are enrolled at all levels of education (Estonia);

146.151 Continue with efforts in addressing factors affecting school dropout rates among girls (Malawi);

146.152 Ensure that girls have access to all levels of education and address factors contributing to school dropout rates, including child and forced marriage and early pregnancy, facilitating the reintegration of young mothers into the educational system (Portugal);

146.153 Continue its efforts to ensure universal access to education and reduce the number of school dropouts (Mauritius);

146.154 Take additional measures to promote the right to education for all children, especially those in rural areas (Marshall Islands);

- 146.155 Strengthen measures to ensure access to education for children from disadvantaged groups and enhance allocation of resources to improve the quality of education (India);
- 146.156 Continue ensuring inclusive and free education at all levels (Dominican Republic);
- 146.157 Strengthen efforts to ensure that children in remote areas receive quality and inclusive education (Qatar);
- 146.158 Ensure inclusive education by improving infrastructure and addressing barriers faced by children with disabilities and minority communities (Ethiopia);
- 146.159 Continue investing in quality and inclusive education accessible to everyone (Lithuania);
- 146.160 Continue extensive reforms in the field of education, including construction and renovation of schools and preschool institutions in rural areas (Uzbekistan);
- 146.161 Continue efforts to ensure access to education for all, with attention given to those who have limited access to education, especially women, girls and children in disadvantaged situations (Serbia);
- 146.162 Strengthen interfaith and intercultural education within the national curriculum to promote tolerance, mutual understanding and social cohesion (Indonesia);
- 146.163 Support school feeding programmes in different regions of the country and guarantee that all school-age children have access to school meals (Argentina);
- 146.164 Consider conducting a capacity assessment of the education sector to identify and address potential gaps (Sierra Leone);
- 146.165 Continue efforts to promote the right to education and vocational training, especially in rural areas (Tunisia);
- 146.166 Consider sharing best practices and innovative ways of investing in education (Sierra Leone);
- 146.167 Ensure computer science and engineering in and out of school settings in line with the commitments made at the Nairobi Summit on ICPD25 (Iceland);
- 146.168 Intensify efforts to protect and preserve cultural and religious heritage sites, as well as supporting and investing in cultural institutions (Iraq);
- 146.169 Strengthen the enforcement of environmental protections by incorporating the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment into the Constitution and intensify efforts to address illegal logging and air pollution (Costa Rica);
- 146.170 Strengthen capacity-building and enhance international cooperation that will contribute to the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (Samoa);
- 146.171 Scale up climate action and ensure adequate resources are available for the effective implementation of the law on climate (Samoa);
- 146.172 Adopt human rights-based and gender-responsive approaches in environmental, climate change and disaster risk reduction policies (Marshall Islands);
- 146.173 Strengthen measures to enhance communities' capacity to mitigate, adapt and build resilience against the impacts of climate change (Nepal);

- 146.174 Develop policies and infrastructure to safeguard food systems from the effects of the climate crisis and natural disasters, which directly threaten the right to food (Panama);
- 146.175 Prioritize the realization of the right to development and increase international cooperation in this field (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 146.176 Increase public awareness of the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on human rights and regional prosperity, and take countermeasures to such discriminatory acts when it affects its people (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 146.177 Adopt a national action plan on business and human rights (Japan);
- 146.178 Address the use of strategic lawsuits against public participation by extraction industries and take further steps to ensure that civil society organizations, including environmental activists, are able to safely carry out their legitimate work (Czechia);
- 146.179 Continue to work on the continuous development of Armenia's disaster response and resilience capabilities, ensuring the safety and protection of the population (Kuwait);
- 146.180 Expedite the enactment of the law on legal equality and ensure that new legislation prohibits discrimination against women (Montenegro);
- 146.181 Continue efforts towards the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and girls (Nepal);
- 146.182 Step up efforts to advance women's empowerment and participation in all spheres of the nation's life and address persisting gender stereotypes and harmful social norms (Philippines);
- 146.183 Adopt concrete legislative and policy measures to support the participation of women in decision-making positions (Malaysia);
- 146.184 Improve the representation of women in the public and private sectors (Albania);
- 146.185 Advance, also through legislative initiatives, the opportunities for women in the political and public life of the country (Latvia);
- 146.186 Continue implementing the national action plan on women, peace and security (Lebanon);
- 146.187 Maintain the progress of the national action plan on women, peace and security, consolidating female leadership in peacebuilding processes (Dominican Republic);
- 146.188 Continue advancing the implementation of the national action plan on Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security (Cyprus);
- 146.189 Build on the important advances already achieved in increasing women's participation in the information and communications technology sector, by further promoting equal opportunities and the empowerment of women in the digital economy (Argentina);
- 146.190 Take additional steps to accelerate women's economic empowerment, including in the digital economy (Cyprus);
- 146.191 Improve efforts to enhance women's economic empowerment, including promoting equal opportunities and women's empowerment in the digital economy (Egypt);
- 146.192 Further promote social protection, education, employment and women's empowerment in the digital economy (Cambodia);
- 146.193 Integrate the gender perspective into agricultural development strategies and the protection of rural women engaged in agriculture (Plurinational State of Bolivia);

- 146.194 Remove barriers to women's and girls' access to justice, especially through measures aimed at eliminating judicial gender bias and gender stereotypes within the judiciary and law enforcement agencies and strengthen awareness-raising among women and girls (Romania);
- 146.195 Redouble efforts to tackle gender stereotypes, including through targeted policies to ensure gender balance in employment and address segregation in education (Republic of Moldova);
- 146.196 Redouble efforts to combat discrimination, violence and hate speech against women and girls, as well as persons based on their actual or perceived gender identity and sexual orientation (Austria);
- 146.197 Expand the establishment of women's resource centres to facilitate projects that support the development of the skills and capacities of the largest possible number of women (Kuwait);
- 146.198 Continue its efforts to ensure the full, equal and meaningful participation of women in all aspects of political, economic and private life (Bulgaria);
- 146.199 Continue taking measures to increase women's participation in political and public life (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 146.200 Continue efforts to promote women's economic empowerment and participation in decision-making, especially through local community-based programmes (Viet Nam);
- 146.201 Ensure effective implementation and enforcement of legislation that criminalizes domestic violence, in line with the recommendations from the Committee against Torture (Sweden);
- 146.202 Adopt comprehensive legislation to combat the intersecting forms of discrimination and address gender-based violence against women and girls, as well as those living with disability (Botswana);
- 146.203 Continue efforts to combat domestic and gender-based violence (India);
- 146.204 Continue efforts to combat domestic violence and establish support services for victims (Albania);
- 146.205 Continue efforts to strengthen mechanisms to prevent and combat violence against women (Djibouti);
- 146.206 Continue advancing in the prevention of and fight against violence against women, in line with the amendments made to the law on the prevention of domestic violence (Spain);
- 146.207 Continue efforts to ensure the effective protection of women and children, including by combating domestic violence, child labour and child marriage (Republic of Korea);
- 146.208 Criminalize all forms of gender-based violence and further strengthen the protection and support mechanisms for women and girls (Ukraine);
- 146.209 Criminalize gender-based violence, including femicide and marital rape (Iceland);
- 146.210 Continue efforts to prevent and address domestic and sexual violence, including by strengthening judicial mechanisms for the protection of children (Indonesia);
- 146.211 Enhance efforts to combat sexual and domestic violence and ensure effective enforcement of the legal framework (Greece);
- 146.212 Strengthen the institutional, regulatory and public policy framework to prevent and punish sexual and domestic violence against women (Paraguay);

- 146.213 Redouble efforts to counter domestic and sexual violence and to support the survivors thereof (Poland);
- 146.214 Strengthen existing measures to provide more comprehensive support for survivors of domestic violence, including the provision of shelters, and their children (New Zealand);
- 146.215 Take further steps to adopt a law on the rights of the child and related legislation aiming to improve child protection and social assistance (Slovenia);
- 146.216 Strengthen child protection legal regulations, and ensure all children, including those from marginalized communities, have access to quality education, healthcare and social services (Gambia);
- 146.217 Accelerate child protection reforms, ensuring sufficient resources and strengthening systems for addressing and responding to violence against children (Ukraine);
- 146.218 Enhance efforts in updating the law on the rights of the child to ensure sufficient support is provided to meet their needs (Brunei Darussalam);
- 146.219 Develop a robust legal framework to prevent and combat child labour (Marshall Islands);
- 146.220 Expedite the adoption of the law amending the Family Code, which includes provisions on the right of children to express their opinion and to be heard (Uzbekistan);
- 146.221 Continue its efforts to strengthen child rights protection under the comprehensive programme and ensure that children's voices are effectively heard and considered (Greece);
- 146.222 Intensify efforts to ensure the protection of children's rights, including expanding the provision of quality education that is accessible to all (Bahrain);
- 146.223 Intensify efforts to ensure equal opportunities and social protection for all children, addressing disparities in access to adequate services (Italy);
- 146.224 Continue to support the rights of children, especially in rural areas, by expanding access to affordable education and healthcare services (Jordan);
- 146.225 Improve support services for child victims of sexual violence (Albania);
- 146.226 Pursue efforts aiming at reducing school dropouts, particularly among girls (Morocco);
- 146.227 Implement programmes to promote the education of children from ethnic minorities, including Yazidis, to prevent them from dropping out of school for economic reasons (Chile);
- 146.228 Ensure the full implementation of the national strategy on ageing (2021–2026) to safeguard the rights of older persons, while promoting equitable access to social inclusion opportunities (Maldives);
- 146.229 Strengthen further the protection of persons belonging to vulnerable or marginalized groups, especially young people, women and persons with disabilities, through appropriate social and economic measures that counter social inequality (Romania);
- 146.230 Continue efforts to combat discrimination against persons with disabilities, in particular, enforcing the provisions of the 2006 law on mandatory accessibility standards for persons with disabilities (Algeria);
- 146.231 Promote awareness, equality and protection against discrimination of persons with disabilities, including employment promotion mechanisms, access to healthcare services, inclusive education opportunities, accessibility and psychological support (North Macedonia);

146.232 Continue to create equal opportunities and facilitate access to enable persons with disabilities to live independently and fully participate in all aspects of life (Saudi Arabia);

146.233 Continue to create equal opportunities and conditions to enable persons with disabilities to participate fully in all aspects of life (Kazakhstan);

146.234 Continue creating equal opportunities and accessible conditions to enable persons with disabilities to live independently and participate fully in all aspects of life (Argentina);

146.235 Continue efforts aimed at creating equal opportunities for persons with disabilities and enhancing their social inclusion in line with relevant national programmes (Georgia);

146.236 Further promote inclusive environments and equitable opportunities for persons with disabilities, in order to guarantee full access and participation in public and political life (Italy);

146.237 Further strengthen the rule of law, ensure the independence of the judiciary, as well as create equal opportunities and accessible conditions for persons with disabilities (Cambodia);

146.238 Reform its legislation on the restriction of the legal capacity of persons with psychosocial or intellectual disabilities, so as to better protect the rights of persons with disabilities (New Zealand);

146.239 Implement a plan for community-based services to protect and include persons with psychosocial and intellectual disabilities (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

146.240 Continue to expand inclusive education opportunities for children with disabilities, improving educational infrastructure to ensure accessibility and the availability of therapeutic, pedagogical and psychological support (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

146.241 Accelerate the expansion of inclusive educational opportunities for children with disabilities, including by improving educational infrastructure, and ensure accessibility (Botswana);

146.242 Take measures to improve accessibility for persons with disabilities, including expanding opportunities for inclusive education for children with disabilities (Poland);

146.243 Continue to take action to contribute to the social inclusion of persons with different abilities as equal members of society (Brunei Darussalam);

146.244 Continue the implementation of the Comprehensive Programme for the Social Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities with a strong focus on fighting stigma, promoting accessibility and fostering community inclusion (Eritrea);

146.245 Establish a comprehensive system for the protection and promotion of the rights of national minorities, in accordance with international law, including, among others, their cultural, linguistic, educational and religious rights (Cuba);

146.246 Consider further enhancing the legal framework on anti-discrimination to provide stronger protection for persons belonging to ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities (Indonesia);

146.247 Guarantee the rights of persons belonging to national minorities, including the use of national minority languages (Slovakia);

146.248 Take measures to support and promote the rights of religious minorities by protecting places of worship and promoting an environment for religious diversity and tolerance (Gambia);



146.249 Implement an anti-discrimination law protecting sexual orientation and gender identity in all sectors to combat LGBT hate crimes and hate speech (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

146.250 Undertake all possible efforts to adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation that explicitly includes sexual orientation and gender identity (Uruguay);

146.251 Include sexual orientation and gender identity as protected grounds in the draft law on ensuring equality and expedite ratification of the legislation so that LGBTQIA+ Armenians can benefit from these explicit legal protections (Australia);

146.252 Include in the law on equality and protection against discrimination an explicit prohibition of discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Chile);

146.253 Include sexual orientation and gender identity in legal provisions prohibiting hate crimes and discrimination, ensuring protection for LGBT+ persons (Norway);

146.254 Eliminate the requirement to undergo sex reassignment surgery in order to change gender markers on official documents and adopt a simpler administrative process based on self-determination (Colombia);

146.255 Introduce a transparent administrative self-identification process for legal gender recognition free from intrusive requirements (Iceland);

146.256 Guarantee the protection of LGBTIQ+ persons' freedom of assembly and their right to peaceful assembly (Uruguay);

146.257 Adopt effective criminal law provisions on hate speech and hate crimes, particularly those targeting LGBTQI+ persons (Czechia);

146.258 Enhance anti-discrimination legislation and implement effective legal measures to address hate speech and all forms of discrimination targeting LGBTI persons (Portugal);

146.259 Ensure that LGBTQI persons have legal protection from discrimination and hate crimes (Sweden);

146.260 Adopt the necessary measures to ensure social inclusion and tolerance, preventing the classification of physical or psychological conditions related to sexual orientation as diseases, which leads to discriminatory and hateful acts against the LGBTIQ+ community (Cuba);

146.261 Make further efforts to respect the rights of refugees and displaced persons (Slovakia);

146.262 Adopt a comprehensive strategy for the inclusion and integration of refugees (Mexico);

146.263 Maintain and strengthen measures to support forcibly displaced persons, in line with the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence (Cyprus);<sup>4</sup>

146.264 Exempt asylum-seekers from criminal liability for illegal border crossings (Colombia);

<sup>4</sup> The recommendation made during the interactive dialogue was "Maintain and strengthen measures to support refugees from Karabakh, in line with the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence".

146.265 Strengthen the inclusion of displaced persons, refugees and stateless persons by ensuring their equitable access to social services, justice and civil registration (Cameroon).

147. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below have been examined by Armenia and have been noted by Armenia:

147.1 End systematic and widespread hate speech against Azerbaijanis (Azerbaijan);

147.2 End the deep-rooted racism, racial discrimination and glorification of Nazi collaborators (Azerbaijan);

147.3 Investigate the grave breaches of international humanitarian law against Azerbaijani civilians and prisoners of war (Azerbaijan);

147.4 Share accurate information on the mines that it planted in the formerly occupied territories of Azerbaijan (Azerbaijan);

147.5 Clarify the fate and whereabouts of Azerbaijani missing and disappeared persons (Azerbaijan);

147.6 Investigate cases of mercenaries and foreign terrorist fighters used by Armenia against Azerbaijan (Azerbaijan);

147.7 Implement the International Court of Justice order of 7 December 2021 (Azerbaijan);

147.8 Prevent and punish acts of vandalism and desecration of Azerbaijani cultural heritage on the territory of Armenia (Azerbaijan);

147.9 Ensure the safe and dignified return of forcibly expelled Azerbaijanis to their native lands in the territory of Armenia (Azerbaijan).

148. Armenia rejects the recommendations in paragraphs 147.1–147.9 because it considers that they are in violation of the main principles and objectives of Human Rights Council resolution 5/1.

149. 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 Armenia was headed by Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Robert ABISOGHOMONYAN and composed of the following members:

- Hasmik Tolmajian, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Armenia to UN Office at Geneva;
  - Tatevik Stepanyan, Deputy Minister of Labor and Social Affairs;
  - Anna Karapetyan, Deputy Minister of Justice;
  - Artur Martirosyan, Deputy Minister of Education, Science, Culture and Sports;
  - Lena Nanushyan, First Deputy Minister of Health;
  - Aram Meymaryan, Deputy Minister of Environment;
  - Karine Sujayan, Head of the Department of Human Rights and Humanitarian Issues, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
  - Haykanush Chobanyan, Deputy Head of the Department of International Cooperation, Ministry of Internal Affairs;
  - Sofya Margaryan, Head of the Division of Cooperation with Monitoring Bodies of the Department of Human Rights and Humanitarian Issues, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
  - Hrachuhi Katvalyan, Deputy Permanent Representative, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Armenia;
  - Anna Sargsyan, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of Armenia.
-