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**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

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 Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Robert Abisoghomonyan. 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: Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Kenya 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);[[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 Azerbaijan, Belgium, Costa Rica, 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, members of the core group of sponsors of the resolution on the open-ended intergovernmental working group on OP-CRC 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 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 has faced unprecedented challenges, including COVID-19, military violence, forced displacement, and the consequences of military attacks on Armenia’s sovereign territory. In September 2023, Armenia hosted more than 115.000 refugees from Nagorno-Karabakh. Urgent measures have been taken to address their immediate and long-term needs and ensure access to education, healthcare, and social protection. Armenia continues 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 has remained committed to advancing its reform agenda anchored in democracy, human dignity, and the rule of law. In February 2023, Armenia submitted its UPR third voluntary mid-term report. To ensure effective coordination and follow-up, an NMIRF has been set up to ensure application of human rights commitments, preparing and submitting reports to UN human rights bodies and monitoring progress.

7. To strengthen international human rights commitments, Armenia has ratified key instruments, including OP-ICCPR, OP-CRC and CRPD, and Protocol No. 13 to the ECHR. Beyond the immediate UPR commitment, Armenia also ratified the Rome Statute.

8. Measures have been adopted to enhance judicial independence, efficiency, and integrity. Anti-corruption measures combine prevention, investigation, and prosecution. A draft law on equality and protection from discrimination has been developed, whereby the Human Rights Defender, an independent institution in Armenia with highest A status in line with Paris Principles, will act as an equality body.

9. In implementing the SDGs, Armenia has prioritized inclusive socio-economic development, focusing on education, access to healthcare, poverty reduction, and digital connectivity. Investments have been made in rural infrastructure, clean water, and sanitation. Systemic reforms have supported economic, social, and cultural rights, including free school meals, inclusive and distance education, healthcare, and modernized labor legislation.

10. To promote civil and political rights, electoral processes have been reformed through improved accessibility and transparency measures, including the use of voter identification technology and livestreaming at polling stations. Press freedom has advanced, with Armenia improving its standing on the World Press Freedom Index and joining the Freedom Online Coalition.

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

12. Armenia has finalized its Third National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security for 2025–2027 aiming to advance women’s role in peacebuilding and support post-conflict recovery. Rights of persons with disabilities have been strengthened through 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 has been developed, alongside expanded family-based care options and strengthened child protection systems.

13. Azerbaijan made a point of order and stated that, in response to the narrative used by Armenia describing the events of the past years, whatever deliberations are used, they should be in compliance with the United Nations terminology referring to States and the territories.

14. The President of the Human Rights Council reminded Delegations that the UPR is a substantive mechanism of the Council to discuss human rights situation in the spirit of cooperation, respect and transparency. He stated that points of orders are for procedural issues according to Rule 113 of the General Assembly, and that a representative raising a point of order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.

15. Armenia remains an active and principled contributor to international human rights efforts, playing an active role in the international struggle against genocide and other atrocity crimes. Armenia regularly submits a Human Rights Council resolution 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 UNESCO Group of Friends.

18. Saudi Arabia thanked Armenia for their comprehensive national report, which reflected Armenia's commitment to promoting human rights.

19. Serbia welcomed Armenia's adoption of several national human rights programs and encouraged adopting pending anti-discrimination legislation.

20. Slovakia appreciated efforts on personal data protection legislation and encouraged continued work on the rights of refugees and minorities.

21. Slovenia noted the progress in increasing 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 Armenia's efforts to promote human rights, including its rejection of violence against civilians and civilian infrastructure.

24. Sweden welcomed progress on freedom of association and clean elections and expressed concern over gender equality and women's rights.

25. Switzerland made recommendations.

26. Togo welcomed Armenia's ratification of ICCPR-OP2 and OP-CRPD.

27. Tunisia appreciated Armenia's ratification of numerous international human rights treaties and national human rights action plans.

28. Ukraine commended Armenia's efforts against trafficking, judicial and legal reform advancements, and child protection programme.

29. The United Kingdom welcomed strengthening the domestic violence legislation and expressed concern over discrimination incidents.

30. Uruguay commended Armenia's efforts on the protection of human rights and compliance with its obligations.

31. Uzbekistan noted the cooperation with the special procedures of the HRC and welcomed the progress in developing human rights legal framework.

32. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela noted of legislative reforms and programs promoting and protecting human rights.

33. Viet Nam commended Armenia's 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 in 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 the significant effort 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 the efforts undertaken since the last review.

39. Azerbaijan rejected baseless allegations by Armenia as well as erroneous references to the Karabakh region of Azerbaijan as Nagorno-Karabakh.

40. Bahrain made recommendations.

41. Bangladesh noted a draft law on climate, and commended Armenia for the 7th National Programme for Combating Human Trafficking and Exploitation.

42. Belarus made recommendations.

43. Belgium noted the increasing protection of economic, social and cultural rights, urging for improvement on gender-based violence, and discrimination.

44. The Plurinational State of Bolivia commended the public consultations in preparing its national report and the participation of relevant ministries and bodies.

45. Botswana remained concerned about reports of prevalence of gender-based violence and discrimination against women, including those living with disabilities.

46. The delegation of Armenia stated the commitment to democracy, human rights, and the rule of law, grounded in constitutional principles and international obligations, is advanced through four strategic pillars: Legal and Judicial Reform, Anti-Corruption, Human Rights Protection, and Penitentiary and Probation Reform. As of 2025, implementation progress exceeds 80%.

47. The human rights agenda continues to advance through the implementation of the National Human Rights Protection Strategy and Action Plan (2023–2025), which includes over 60 actions aligned with international recommendations, notably those from the UPR. The implementation is 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 has been revised incorporating key concepts such as intersectional discrimination and harassment. The new Criminal Code includes robust provisions on hate crimes and hate speech whereby hate motivated crimes are treated as aggravating circumstances, and discriminatory content is prohibited across media platforms. A Strategy on Combating Discrimination and Hate Speech has been developed to protect vulnerable groups. Efforts have included awareness campaigns, public education materials and extensive training.

49. Legislative progress also includes a finalized draft Law on National Minorities, submitted to the Venice Commission.

50. Protections against domestic violence and child sexual exploitation have been further strengthened. Following the ratification of the Lanzarote Convention, a comprehensive legal framework has been established to address child sexual exploitation and abuse. The Barnahus model for child-friendly justice is operational, and child-sensitive procedures have been integrated into the investigative process.

51. Armenia is implementing its 2022-2026 Strategy for Judicial and Legal Reforms. This includes civil, criminal, and administrative justice reforms, and the launch of a unified electronic justice system that has reduced the civil case backlog by over 80%. The International Arbitration and Mediation Center, established in 2023, promotes alternative dispute resolution, and mandatory mediation has been introduced for certain family cases.

52. Electoral legislation has been amended to improve accessibility and representation, including for persons with disabilities and minorities. Legal restrictions on forming trade unions within public institutions were lifted following a Constitutional Court decision.

53. The 2023-2026 Anti-Corruption Strategy has been adopted, accompanied by further steps to strengthen the institutional framework, including the establishment of a specialized three-tier anti-corruption court system. Reforms include strengthened finance oversight, mandatory disclosure of beneficial ownership, clearer rules on conflicts of interest, and enhanced integrity checks.

54. The new Gender Strategy for 2025-2028 outlines national priorities in promoting gender equality. In 2024, amendments to the Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence were introduced to align with the Criminal Code, improve procedural standards for shelters and support centers, and strengthen mechanisms for identifying, referring, and assessing risk in domestic violence cases. A centralized registration system for domestic violence cases was also launched to improve monitoring and coordination. To ensure broad consultations, Armenia has conducted awareness-raising campaigns, emphasizing the significance of the Council of Europe's Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence.

55. Legal and institutional frameworks for child protection have been significantly strengthened. The 2024-2029 Comprehensive Program on Child Rights Protection and the 2024–2040 Demography Strategy now cover all children, moving beyond earlier focus on those in difficult circumstances. Priorities include promoting family-based and foster care over institutionalization, recognizing child witnesses of domestic violence as victims, and enhancing labor protections. A major milestone is the draft Law on the Rights of the Child, which broadly defines and addresses all forms of violence.

56. Progress on disability inclusion includes a new digital disability assessment system, the expansion of community-based services, establishment of an Independent Living Center and a forthcoming voucher system for assistive and rehabilitation services by 2027.

57. The Demography Strategy includes 31 measures to promote healthy and dignified aging. Armenia has also introduced legal reforms to enhance social assistance, transitioning from proxy to hybrid means testing, supported by digitization. Labor reforms have strengthened oversight and introduced policies on workplace harassment, flexible work, and remote employment, while the 2025–2031 Employment Strategy targets NEET youth, unemployed women, and other vulnerable groups.

58. Reforms in the internal security sector have advanced through the creation of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, which now oversees the Police, Rescue Service, and Migration and Citizenship Service. Police functions have been streamlined into four professional branches: Criminal Police, Patrol Service, Community Police, and Police Guard - set to be fully operational by November 2025.

59. The 2024-2026 Police Reform Action Plan emphasizes service quality, HR modernization, and institutional cooperation. Female representation has reached 19.6% in the Police and 54% in civilian roles. Reforms include lawful use of force standards, body-worn cameras, and planned SWAT units. Accountability measures and surveillance tools are being strengthened, alongside human rights training on assembly rights, anti-discrimination, hate crimes, and gender-based violence.

60. Migration reforms aim to modernize staffing, digital services, and legal alignment, having reduced statelessness by 50% in one year. A draft Law on the Status of Stateless Persons, expected in 2025, outlines procedures and rights.

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

62. Ratification of the ICRMW is 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 that on functional assessment.

64. Brunei Darussalam recognized Armenia's implementing the SDGs, including legislative reforms in the environmental sector.

65. Bulgaria commended the abolition of 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 focus 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; the progress made in the fight against human trafficking.

69. Canada made recommendations.

70. The Kingdom of the Netherlands highlighted the advancements on freedom of expression, improving its position on the Freedom of Speech Index.

71. China welcomed efforts to advance judicial reform, combat corruption, improve human rights institutional building, and cooperate with international human rights mechanisms.

72. Colombia congratulated Armenia on the 2022 amendment to the Penal Code, which prohibits amnesty for international crimes.

73. Costa Rica praised Armenia's leadership in global environmental cooperation, especially for hosting the 2026 Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity.

74. Cuba called on Armenia to strengthen its legal and judicial efforts to combat violence against women, children, and other vulnerable groups.

75. Cyprus welcomed increased women representation in the National Assembly; and improving 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 Armenia's ratification of the Rome Statute and OP-CRPD.

78. The Dominican Republic particularly welcomed Armenia's progress in judicial reform and in combating corruption.

79. Egypt commended Armenia's adoption of several national action plans and efforts to promote the rights of workers, women and persons with disabilities.

80. Eritrea commended recent legislative reforms to social protection system, and the adoption of programs for the inclusion of persons with disabilities.

81. Estonia commended Armenia for the legislative reforms and for welcoming over 100,000 people forced to leave Nagorno-Karabakh in 2023.

82. Ethiopia commended Armenia for the progress made through its efforts to implement 4th UPR cycle recommendations.

83. Finland welcomed Armenia's democratic reforms, including becoming a state party to the Rome Statute.

84. France welcomed Armenia's efforts to accommodate forcibly displaced persons and strengthening of the rule of law.

85. The Gambia commended Armenia for the ratification of the Rome Statute, and establishment of national mechanism for implementation.

86. Georgia noted measures undertaken towards 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's efforts to support forcibly displaced persons by providing access to social protection, healthcare, education and others.

89. Iceland made recommendation.

90. India appreciated the progress made in human rights, including through legislative, institutional, judicial, and legal reforms.

91. Indonesia commended Armenia's efforts by implementation of the 2023-2025 National Strategy on Human Rights Protection.

92. The Islamic Republic of Iran commended Armenia's implementation of the Action Plan 2023-2025 for the National Strategy on Human Rights Protection.

93. Qatar appreciated efforts to strengthen democratic institutions and the rule of law, and commended progress in the implementation the SDGs.

94. Ireland expressed concern about domestic violence against women and children, and reports of harassment, discrimination and violence against LGBTIQ+ persons and lack of investigations.

95. Italy expressed appreciation to Armenia for the recent ratification of the instruments for protecting rights of persons with disabilities.

96. Japan welcomed the establishment in 2024 of NMIRF to implement UPR recommendations.

97. Jordan commended Armenia's national report, which reflected the achievements made in the field of human rights.

98. Education sector underwent significant reforms. Between 2020 and 2024, public investment in education rose by approximately 75% highlighting a national development priority. Education is free and compulsory until the age of 19, with a focus on ensuring equal access for all. The 2021-2026 Government Action Plan and the “Education Development State Program until 2030” promote inclusive, learner-centered approaches, system efficiency, and internationalization.

99. School enrollment has reached 92.7%, supported by free transportation for students and teachers in remote areas. A major infrastructure program aims to renovate or build 300 schools and 500 kindergartens by 2026, with special attention to minority-populated regions. Inclusive education has been fully implemented in general schools expanding to kindergartens, vocational, and higher education institutions, with robust support for students with special education needs.

100. Gender equality in education has improved markedly, with women comprising nearly 40% of STEM graduates, up from 10% in 2021. Disparities in rural areas are addressed through a national mentoring school network and a school meal program benefiting 135,000 students. A major curricular shift is underway, transitioning from knowledge-based to competency-based learning under the new General Education State Standard. Teacher development is supported through voluntary certification, professional ranking, and financial incentives, especially for STEM subjects and rural schools.

101. Public funding for the preservation and restoration of cultural and religious monuments has been increased nearly tenfold over the past five years to promote the safeguarding of cultural diversity.

102. Armenia is 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 is the introduction of a comprehensive health insurance system.

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

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

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

106. Armenia recognizes the right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment as a fundamental human right. Recent efforts include improvements in water resource management, air quality, forest conservation, and protected natural areas. A long-term low-emission development strategy and updated Nationally Determined Contributions aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 40% by 2030. Climate adaptation measures in the water sector align with EU principles and include flood risk mapping and strengthened protection from mining impacts.

107. As host of COP17 in 2026, Armenia is committed to effective biodiversity and climate action and believes that every state, regardless of size, can meaningfully contribute to global environmental solutions.

108. New legislation has strengthened environmental enforcement, while digital tools are streamlining permitting processes.

109. While the act of torture was previously criminalized in 2015, the new Criminal Code remained in full conformity with Article 1 of the UNCAT. The new Criminal Code prescribed three levels of penalty according to the aggravating circumstances. Under the new Criminal Code, the statute of limitations does not apply to acts of torture. The Code explicitly excludes the possibility of amnesty or pardon in such cases. Armenia has undertaken substantial efforts in reforming its penitentiary system leading to meaningful renovation and modernization across the sector. It is also committed to improving conditions of detention and ensuring compliance with international standards.

110. Armenia upholds a strong legal and institutional framework to combat human trafficking. Efforts focus on prevention, protection, and prosecution, with clear victim identification criteria. Victims receive state-funded support, including through NGO-led rehabilitation programs. Awareness and training activities target key professionals. Coordination is overseen by a high-level council, while digital tools enhance labor oversight and strengthen preventive measures.

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

112. Kuwait appreciated Armenia's commitment to cooperate with the mechanisms of the HRC.

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

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

115. Lebanon appreciated the important reforms undertaken, 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's efforts to preserve a rules-based international order and for joining the Freedom Online Coalition.

118. Luxembourg particularly welcomed Armenia's accession to the Rome Statute.

119. Malawi commended Armenia for the 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 establishing NMIRF and applauded Armenia's efforts to combat poverty by adopting progressive social protection laws.

122. Malta welcomed the ratification of human rights instruments and amendment to the Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence enacted in 2024.

123. The Marshall Islands commended efforts to promote children's rights, and the amendment to the Criminal and Criminal Procedure Codes.

124. Mauritius commended progress in 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 OP-CRPD.

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 remained concerned with 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 Armenia's engagement with the international human rights mechanism and ratification of OP-ICCPR.

130. Chile commended the ratification of ICCPR-OP2.

131. New Zealand welcomed Armenia's work in advancing the genocide prevention agenda and in ratifying international human rights treaties.

132. North Macedonia applauded Armenia's strong ratification record, standing invitation to special procedures, and A-status under the Paris Principles.

133. Norway welcomed democratic and human rights reforms, while expressing concern over protection of human rights defenders and discrimination against vulnerable groups.

134. Panama made recommendations.

135. Paraguay praised the regulatory, institutional, and policy advances and encouraged addressing existing challenges.

136. The Philippines commended Armenia for ratifying key human rights instruments adoption of the Climate Law.

137. Poland acknowledged Armenia's efforts to provide assistance to the refugees from Nagorno-Karabakh and welcomed combatting domestic.

138. Portugal commended Armenia for the ratification 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 Armenia's human rights treaty ratifications and noted that further efforts were needed to improve detention conditions.

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

143. The Russian Federation noted Armenia's 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 SDGs and in providing free primary to secondary education.

145. In closing, the delegation reaffirmed Armenia’s commitment to advancing inclusive reforms and engaging closely with international mechanisms and stakeholders. Armenia is committed to implementing constructive recommendations, while not accepting those that are 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 ICRMW (Gambia); (Morocco);**

146.5 **Ratify the ICRMW (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); (Netherlands (Kingdom of the)); (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);**

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 criminalise 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 United Nations 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 favor of the promotion and protection of human rights (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

146.22 **Improve legal guarantee of human rights focusing on human rights issues brought by Artificial Intelligence (AI) and emerging technologies (China);**

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

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

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 ICERD (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 a 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 (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));**

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, 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 extra judicial mechanism to combat discrimination (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));**

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 a comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation explicitly including sexual orientation and gender identity as ground 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 LGBITQ+ 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, investigate, prosecute and punish such acts (Poland);**

146.51 **Protect the Human Rights Defender of the Republic of Armenia 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 OP-CAT (Switzerland);**

146.53 **Cease the use of excessive pre-trial 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 the 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 principal 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 whistleblowers against strategic lawsuits against public participation “SLAPP” brought by companies and ensure the meaningful participation of NGOs 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 pre-trial 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 the 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 (SLAPPs) (Estonia);**

146.85 **Take measures to prevent Strategic Lawsuits against Public Participation (SLAPP) 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 child births 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 Program for Combating Human Trafficking and Exploitation includes appropriate prevention and sanction mechanisms (Paraguay);**

146.95 **Continue its commendable efforts in combating human trafficking 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, sexual and labor 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 human trafficking, 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 human trafficking by improving the system for collecting data on human trafficking cases, with the aim of early identification of victims and providing them with the necessary support (Iraq);**

146.102 **Undertake further efforts to combat human trafficking, 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, counseling 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 human trafficking (Lesotho);**

146.106 **Strengthen further efforts to ensure that victims of trafficking have access to adequate support services, including shelters and counseling services, and reintegration programmes (Mongolia);**

146.107 **Strengthen the enforcement of laws and programs aimed at combatting human trafficking, 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 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 reforms 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 the family with priority needs to provide it with support (Egypt);**

146.117 **Continue efforts to effectively roll out the new vulnerability assessment system nationwide, ensuring it reaches all families most in need (Eritrea);**

146.118 **Continue its valuable peace seeking regional efforts to ensure the rights to peace and adequate standard of living (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

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, programs, and strategies with a systemic and life-cycle approach, and 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 programs 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 programs 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 a non-discriminatory access to health care services (Mauritius);**

146.130 **Continue its efforts to adopt the 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 health care 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 health care 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 (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));**

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 program for human papillomavirus (HPV) seeking to reduce morbidity and mortality rates related to cervical cancer (Colombia);**

146.145 **Ensure access for adolescents and youth have access to comprehensive; and age-appropriate information and education, and adolescent-friendly, comprehensive, quality, and timely services, in line with commitments of the 25th anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD25) (Panama);**

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

146.147 **Promote access and equality in education and implementing the National Education Development Plan 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 were enrolled at all levels of education (Estonia);**

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

146.152 **Ensures that girls have access to all levels of education and addresses 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 drop-outs (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 disadvantages 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 the 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 International Conference on Population and Development-25 commitments (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 On Climate law (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 right to development and increase international cooperation on this field (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

146.176 **Increase public awareness on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on human right and regional prosperity, and take counter measure to such discriminatory acts when it affects its people (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

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 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 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 UNSC resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (Cyprus);**

146.189 **Build on the important advances already achieved in increasing women's participation in the ICT 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 into the protection of rural women engaged in agriculture (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));**

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 strengthening 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 centers 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 (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

146.200 **Continue efforts to promote women’s economic empowerment and participation in decision-making, especially through local community-based programs (Viet Nam);**

146.201 **Ensure effective implementation and enforcement of legislation that criminalises domestic violence, in line with the recommendations from the United Nations Committee against Torture (Sweden);**

146.202 **Adopt a comprehensive legislative 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 the prevention and combat of violence against women, in line with the amendments 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 its survivors (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 in adoption of 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, health care, 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 Family Code of Armenia, which includes provisions on the child’s right to express their opinion and to be heard (Uzbekistan);**

146.221 **Continue its efforts to strengthen child rights protection under the Comprehensive Program 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 the 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 service (Jordan);**

146.225 **Improve support services for child victims of sexual violence (Albania);**

146.226 **Pursue efforts aiming at reducing school dropout particularly among girls (Morocco);**

146.227 **Implement programs 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 disability and enhancing their social inclusion in line with relevant national programme (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 people 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);**

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 (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

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 Program 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);**

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+ people's freedom of assembly and their right to peaceful assembly (Uruguay);**

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

146.258 **Enhances anti-discrimination legislation and implements 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)[[4]](#footnote-5);**

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

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

148. **Armenia rejected the above listed recommendations 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 Foreign 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.

1. A/HRC/WG.6/49/ARM/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. A/HRC/WG.6/49/ARM/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. A/HRC/WG.6/49/ARM/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. The recommendation made during the review 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 (Cyprus)”. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)