
Advance edited version

Distr.: General
27 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***

Türkiye

* 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 Türkiye was held at the 13th meeting, on 6 May 2025. The delegation of Türkiye was headed by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and Director for European Union Affairs, Mehmet Kemal Bozay. At its 17th meeting, held on 9 May 2025, the Working Group adopted the report on Türkiye.

2. On 8 January 2025, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Türkiye: Côte d'Ivoire, France and Japan.

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 Türkiye:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a);¹

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

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).³

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Canada, 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), Germany, Panama (also 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 (Armenia, Bulgaria, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Panama, Romania and Sierra Leone)), Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Türkiye 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 Türkiye stated that it was an honour to represent the State in its fourth cycle of the universal periodic review. The extensive delegation was composed of high-level representatives from five ministries and the Permanent Mission of Türkiye to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, which testified to the importance that the country placed on dialogue and cooperation with the United Nations human rights mechanisms.

6. The report had been prepared through broad consultations with public institutions, civil society and human rights bodies, including the Human Rights and Equality Institution of Türkiye and the Ombudsman Institution. The Reform Action Group had coordinated reforms and ensured alignment with international standards.

7. Türkiye had faced extraordinary challenges during the review period, including regional conflicts, terrorism, a mass influx of refugees and devastating earthquakes. Despite those challenges, Türkiye had maintained its reform agenda, focusing on human-centred governance and the protection of fundamental rights.

¹ [A/HRC/WG.6/49/TUR/1](#).

² [A/HRC/WG.6/49/TUR/2](#).

³ [A/HRC/WG.6/49/TUR/3](#) and [A/HRC/WG.6/49/TUR/3/Corr.1](#).

8. In line with the Third Judicial Reform Strategy (2019–2023), Türkiye had implemented the Human Rights Action Plan (2021–2023), introducing legislative and administrative measures to enhance judicial independence and access to justice. In January 2025, the Fourth Judicial Reform Strategy (2025–2029) had been launched to build on past reforms and address new needs. A new human rights action plan was under preparation.

9. Türkiye had adopted strategies for women's empowerment and the rights of children, persons with disabilities and older persons, aimed at ensuring equal participation and improving access to services, employment and education.

10. In response to advance questions by Belgium and Canada, Türkiye reaffirmed its zero-tolerance policy with regard to violence against women. It defended its withdrawal from the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention), stating that it had developed a comprehensive legal and institutional framework to combat such violence effectively.

11. With regard to advance questions by Panama, Türkiye emphasized that it provided, free of charge, 12 years of compulsory education and preschool programmes for children aged 48–66 months and that it had taken measures to increase school attendance by girls and to combat early and forced marriages through national strategies.

12. In response to an advance question by Slovenia, Türkiye highlighted its Ageing Vision Document, issued in 2023, in which goals were set across six policy areas to protect the rights of older persons and eliminate age discrimination, covering areas such as active ageing, social participation and disaster preparedness.

13. Answering advance questions by Canada and Germany, the delegation emphasized the support provided by Türkiye to nearly 3.5 million refugees and asylum-seekers, ensuring their access to healthcare, education and employment. Its practices set a global benchmark in refugee protection.

14. In response to advance questions by Canada, Germany and Sweden, Türkiye stressed its constitutional guarantee of equality and non-discrimination. Victims of discrimination could seek redress through human rights institutions or the judiciary.

15. Regarding concerns expressed in advance by Belgium, Canada, Germany and the United Kingdom regarding local democracy and freedoms, Türkiye stated that it was a democratic State governed by the rule of law. No profession, including journalism or elected office, granted immunity from prosecution. Restrictions on expression and assembly were lawful, limited and necessary for public order. Violations could be addressed through legal remedies, including the Constitutional Court.

16. Responding to an advance question by Costa Rica, Türkiye outlined its environmental efforts, including the launch in 2021 of the Green Deal Action Plan, its ratification of the Paris Agreement and its 2053 net-zero target. It had also adopted climate strategies for 2024–2030 to mitigate and adapt to climate change.

17. In response to an advance question by Belgium, Türkiye noted it was party to 16 United Nations human rights treaties and regularly reviewed its reservations thereto. Its national laws were aligned with the substance of treaties that it had not ratified.

18. To answer an advance question from the United Kingdom, Türkiye highlighted its implementation rate of 90 per cent of judgments of the European Court of Human Rights, which exceeded the average in the Council of Europe.

19. Türkiye reaffirmed its political will to advance human rights, democracy and the rule of law, despite ongoing challenges.

20. In response to some comments, Türkiye rejected all allegations regarding the issue of Cyprus and minorities in Türkiye.

21. Türkiye noted that issues raised with regard to Cyprus such as missing persons, property, cultural heritage and freedom of religion fell completely within the competence of the Turkish Cypriot authorities, which were taking all the necessary measures on those issues.

22. Türkiye emphasized that Turkish citizens belonging to minorities as defined by the Lausanne Peace Treaty of 1923 had the same rights as the rest of the population, and benefited additionally from their minority status in accordance with the Lausanne Peace Treaty. They have their own schools, places of worship, foundations, hospitals and media organizations, and non-Muslim places of worship were administered by their own associations or foundations.

23. Concerning judicial reform, the implementation of the Third Judicial Reform Strategy had focused on anti-terror legislation and freedom of expression. Appeals procedures had been introduced to safeguard judicial review regarding judgments on freedom of expression. The Ministry of Justice, the European Union and the Council of Europe had undertaken joint projects for the strengthening of the criminal justice system in order to prevent violations. Within the scope of preparing the new human rights action plan, the judgments of the national high courts and international courts such as the European Court of Human Rights were being examined, and the decisions, reports and recommendations of the Human Rights Council, committees, working groups and other international organizations were being analysed.

24. Regarding violence against women, the delegation referred to the Women's Emergency Support App, known as KADES, whereby women who fear violence had access to help through an application that provided services in 11 languages: Turkish, Arabic, Farsi, French, English, Russian, Kurdish, German, Uzbek, Kyrgyz and Spanish.

25. With respect to freedom of assembly, more than 336,000 assemblies and community events had taken place in the country, with a very low intervention rate. The use of force had been minimal and applied with restraint, supported by staff training on protocols for the appropriate use of force protocols. Regarding the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons, the delegation indicated that 103 events organized by lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons had been held between 2020 and 2024, with no reported detentions.

26. The promotion of regular migration to combat irregular migration was ongoing. In the field of border management, border security walls, patrol roads and thermal cameras had been installed and made available for use by personnel stationed at the borders. The principle of non-refoulement was meticulously observed in the fields of temporary protection and international protection. Through the 'Decision-making Centres Model, launched in 2018, regional decision-making mechanisms had been strengthened in the field of asylum. Individuals with special needs were prioritized, and the best interests of the child were taken into account.

27. Appeals mechanisms with respect to administrative procedures enhanced the process of international protection. Since 2011, Syrian nationals under temporary protection had been hosted in Türkiye. Since December 2024, more than 200,000 Syrians had returned to their country in a voluntary, safe, dignified and orderly manner. The Pioneer Migrant Model, an initiative covering the period between 1 January and 1 July 2025, had been introduced to allow Syrians to travel to and from their country up to three times in order to plan their voluntary return. The voluntary return system in Türkiye had been recognized by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees as good practice.

28. In response to an intervention by the delegation of the State of Palestine, Türkiye reiterated its strong support for the just cause of Palestinian brothers and sisters, affirming that the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people must be respected.

29. Prisons and detention centres in Türkiye were subject to international monitoring, including by the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. Through a project for the integration of smart technologies into penal institutions, detainees were now able to communicate with the Ministry of Justice, with doctors for medical appointments and with their families using smart technologies, including videoconferencing.

30. Regarding the situation of women, Türkiye had introduced amendments to the Penal Code in 2021 and 2022 to more effectively punish crimes of violence against women.

31. As the fourth National Action Plan to Combat Violence against Women, covering the period 2021–2025, was nearing the end of its term, the process of implementing the new plan was under way, which would cover the period 2026–2030.

32. To prevent violence against women, a hotline had been launched and was available round the clock. Since 2021, training programmes for the perpetrators of violence against women had been introduced in all cities and provinces.

33. With respect to the empowerment of women, a number of activities were being conducted with regard to education and health in all avenues of life to ensure that women could justly benefit from opportunities as they arose.

34. Concerning the rights of the child, the Strategy Document and Action Plan on the Rights of the Child (2023–2028) encompassed comprehensive strategies to ensure a more inclusive society for children and strengthened protective and preventive services. Moreover, efforts had been made to educate children about their rights through the creation of accessible publications. Particular attention had been paid to the rights of the girl child through comprehensive measures aimed at ending early and forced marriages and increasing education rates among girls.

35. The legal framework in Türkiye provided significant guarantees against child labour, such as compulsory education, a minimum working age and requirements regarding conditions of work, in line with the National Programme and Action Plan for Combating Child Labour. Policies were developed and implemented by prioritizing the rights and best interests of the child, in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

36. Education was a fundamental and inclusive human right for every individual. Concerning access to education for persons with disabilities, Türkiye had expanded individualized education programmes, inclusive education practices and investment in accessible infrastructure. The rights of minority communities to education were guaranteed by law, and the 56 minority schools currently operating in Türkiye benefited from exemptions from licence fees, free distribution of textbooks and the right to develop their own religious and cultural curricula.

37. In closing, the delegation of Türkiye expressed its gratitude to all that had contributed to the review in a constructive spirit, the troika, the OHCHR secretariat and the interpreters.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

38. During the interactive dialogue, 125 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

39. Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, the Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Qatar, Namibia, Nepal, Luxembourg, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, the Philippines, Portugal, Morocco, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, the State of Palestine, the Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe, Albania, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia and Equatorial Guinea made recommendations. Azerbaijan and the United Republic of Tanzania made statements. The

complete version of the statements can be found in the webcast archived on the United Nations website.⁴

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

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

- 40.1 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Chile) (Colombia) (Côte d'Ivoire) (Gambia) (Samoa) (South Sudan) (Spain);
- 40.2 Work towards ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Iraq);
- 40.3 Ratify the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189), of the International Labour Organization (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 40.4 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal);
- 40.5 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Switzerland);
- 40.6 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Ecuador);
- 40.7 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Liechtenstein);
- 40.8 Sign and ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Luxembourg);
- 40.9 Finalize the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Democratic Republic of the Congo);
- 40.10 Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Malta) (Mongolia) (Namibia) (Paraguay) (Ukraine);
- 40.11 Finalize the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Democratic Republic of the Congo);
- 40.12 Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Suriname);
- 40.13 Ratify the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Convention against Discrimination in Education (Congo);
- 40.14 Finalize the ratification of the Convention against Discrimination in Education (Democratic Republic of the Congo);
- 40.15 Consider ratifying the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education (Malawi);
- 40.16 Ratify the Arms Trade Treaty and the Convention on Cluster Munitions (Panama);

⁴ See <https://webtv.un.org/en/asset/k1k/k1k23dwgn7>.

- 40.17 Consider ratifying the Arms Trade Treaty and the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, and participate as an observer to meetings of States Parties (Samoa);
- 40.18 Continue to regularly review its domestic legislation to ensure necessary alignment with its international human rights obligations (Singapore);
- 40.19 Consider revisiting the possibility of re-engaging with the Istanbul Convention (Malta);
- 40.20 Ratify the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 40.21 Continue to cooperate with the United Nations human rights mechanisms (Malawi);
- 40.22 Continue constructive cooperation with United Nations human rights mechanisms (Libya);
- 40.23 Ensure full the implementation of decisions by international bodies, particularly where violations affecting large numbers of individuals have been identified (Croatia);
- 40.24 Maintain close cooperation with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) (Jordan);
- 40.25 Continue to bring national legislation into line with international human rights standards (Russian Federation);
- 40.26 Continue its efforts to align its legal framework with international standards (Albania);
- 40.27 Strengthen the rule of law at all levels, making efforts to adhere to international standards set by the relevant United Nations and other international conventions (Italy);
- 40.28 Ensure judicial independence and restructure the Council of Judges and Prosecutors in alignment with international standards (Norway);
- 40.29 Continue implementation of the Fourth Judicial Reform Strategy and forthcoming human rights action plan (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 40.30 Amend vague legislation, including on “anti-terrorism” and “dissemination of untrue information”, ensuring that definitions of offences are sufficiently precise to prevent arbitrary detention (Australia);
- 40.31 Consider enforcing the implementation of legal provisions prohibiting corporal punishment in all settings (Namibia);
- 40.32 Ensure that the Human Rights and Equality Institution of Türkiye is fully in line with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) and works independently and effectively (Indonesia);
- 40.33 Take measures to ensure that the Human Rights and Equality Institution of Türkiye fully complies with the Paris Principles and effectively and independently carries out its mandate (Montenegro);
- 40.34 Ensure that the Human Rights and Equality Institution of Türkiye complies fully with the Paris Principles (Mongolia);
- 40.35 Strengthen the independence and operational capacity of the Human Rights and Equality Institution of Türkiye to ensure full compliance with the Paris Principles (Gambia);
- 40.36 Continue efforts to ensure compliance by the Turkish human rights institution with the Paris Principles (Iraq);

- 40.37 Further enhance national human rights institutions in accordance with the Paris Principles (Pakistan);
- 40.38 Improve the accessibility and responsiveness of national human rights institutions across all regions (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 40.39 Continue to strengthen the work of the Human Rights and Equality Institution of Türkiye, and provide it with the necessary human and financial means, in order to consider the opening of other regional offices (Morocco);
- 40.40 Consider establishing a permanent national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up on human rights recommendations, with the possibility of receiving cooperation for this purpose (Paraguay);
- 40.41 Finalize the new human rights action plan and continue to strengthen measures to fight against discrimination and hate crimes (South Africa);
- 40.42 Continue its principled stance in upholding international law, including its progress in combating discrimination and promoting equality (State of Palestine);
- 40.43 Intensify efforts to address hate speech, discrimination and anti-immigrant propaganda by adopting comprehensive legislation prohibiting discrimination (Iraq);
- 40.44 Consider adopting comprehensive legislation prohibiting discrimination in both the public and the private sectors and on all grounds prohibited under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Namibia);
- 40.45 Strengthen efforts to uphold the principles of gender equality (New Zealand);
- 40.46 Enhance measures to combat discrimination and to promote the rights of women and minority groups, ensuring their equal participation in all spheres of public life (North Macedonia);
- 40.47 Take further measures to reinforce the legal framework in combating all forms of discrimination and promoting equality (Morocco);
- 40.48 Take further measures to combat all forms of discrimination and to enhance enforcement and accountability mechanisms (Thailand);
- 40.49 Adopt comprehensive legislation against all forms of discrimination (Albania);
- 40.50 Continue efforts to strengthen its regulations, including through the adoption of a comprehensive law against all forms of discrimination (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 40.51 Adopt a comprehensive anti-discrimination law, in line with international standards, that includes sexual orientation and gender identity as protected categories (Chile);
- 40.52 Intensify its efforts to improve equality of access to education for all, especially for vulnerable groups such as women, minorities and children (Vanuatu);
- 40.53 Strengthen measures to prevent torture and ill-treatment and ensure effective and independent investigations of alleged cases (Republic of Moldova);
- 40.54 Continue efforts to improve conditions of detention in line with international standards, such as the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) (South Africa);
- 40.55 Expand the provision of legal support to all vulnerable groups and enhance diversion measures and alternatives to imprisonment for children (Montenegro);

- 40.56 Undertake adequate steps concerning the property claims of persons with Bulgarian identity displaced in the past from Eastern Thrace, following the recommendations of Bulgaria from the first cycle of the universal periodic review (Bulgaria);
- 40.57 Amend counter-terrorism and related legislation to ensure compliance with international human rights standards, prevent misuse, ensure judicial independence and implement judgments of the European Court of Human Rights (Belgium);
- 40.58 Bring counter-terrorism legislation into full compliance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and ensure that such legislation is not misused to target journalists, human rights defenders and civil society organizations (Ireland);
- 40.59 Amend counter-terrorism legislation to bring it into line with Türkiye's international commitments, particularly with regard to freedom of assembly, expression and the press (France);
- 40.60 Prevent anti-terrorism laws from being used to arbitrarily detain citizens, including journalists, activists and politicians (Colombia);
- 40.61 Continue to strengthen cooperation with the international community in the fight against terrorism in order to ensure the safety of the population and maintain regional peace and stability (China);
- 40.62 Take steps to guarantee the independence and impartiality of the judiciary, including by ensuring the independence of the Council of Judges and Prosecutors (Canada);
- 40.63 Continue efforts to guarantee the independence and impartiality of the judiciary (Bulgaria);
- 40.64 Guarantee the rule of law and an independent and impartial judiciary and ensure respect for the separation of powers (Austria);
- 40.65 Guarantee the structural independence of the Council of Judges and Prosecutors, including by amending the conditions of appointment of its members (France);
- 40.66 Ensure that administrative or judicial measures are not applied as a means to put undue pressure on elected officials or other public figures (Sweden);
- 40.67 Continue to strengthen the Fourth Judicial Reform Strategy as a guarantee of a justice system founded on the rule of law and respect for human rights (Rwanda);
- 40.68 Strengthen judicial independence by amending constitutional provisions for appointing members of the Council of Judges and Prosecutors, ensuring peer election and preventing executive interference (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 40.69 Guarantee the independence, impartiality and effectiveness of the judiciary, in particular by ensuring the independence of the Council of Judges and Prosecutors, in accordance with international standards (Switzerland);
- 40.70 Strengthen the independence and impartiality of the judiciary, including by implementing its Fourth Judicial Reform Strategy in accordance with its obligations under international human rights law (Japan);
- 40.71 Take measures to ensure the full independence, impartiality and effectiveness of the judiciary (India);
- 40.72 Ensure the full independence, impartiality and effectiveness of the judiciary, in line with international standards (Portugal);
- 40.73 Guarantee the independence and impartiality of the judiciary both in law and in practice (Luxembourg);

- 40.74 Further strengthen the independence and impartiality of the judiciary, both in law and in practice (North Macedonia);
- 40.75 Ensure the full independence and impartiality of its judiciary, which includes the full independence of the Council of Judges and Prosecutors from the executive (Denmark);
- 40.76 Ensure adherence to the principles of an independent and impartial judiciary and implement the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights (Czechia);
- 40.77 Comprehensively reform the judicial system to uphold the rule of law, guarantee the integrity of the system, address impunity and ensure independent and impartial investigations, prosecutions and trials (Finland);
- 40.78 Implement all judgments of the European Court of Human Rights and ensure the full implementation of decisions of the Constitutional Court (France);
- 40.79 Implement its unconditional obligation to abide by the final judgment of the European Court of Human Rights in any case in which it is a party (Liechtenstein);
- 40.80 Ensure the full implementation of the judgments of all rulings of the European Court of Human Rights within an adequate time frame, as well as of the decisions and resolutions of the Council of Europe (Germany);
- 40.81 Strengthen the independence and impartiality of the judicial system, and bring anti-terrorism, defamation and disinformation legislation into line with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Germany);
- 40.82 Cease the excessive use of pretrial detention and ensure that all defendants are guaranteed due legal process, including by an independent judiciary (Australia);
- 40.83 Continue to improve the efficiency of the judicial system, access to justice and streamlining of judicial proceedings in order to effectively ensure access to justice (Russian Federation);
- 40.84 Safeguard the exercise of freedom of speech, and promote the free and independent functioning of media (Czechia);
- 40.85 Ensure freedom of expression and media freedom, both online and offline, particularly by refraining from blocking online content without judicial oversight (Estonia);
- 40.86 Take appropriate measures to protect freedom of expression (Italy);
- 40.87 Ensure full respect for freedom of expression, press freedom and freedom of association (Kingdom of the Netherlands);
- 40.88 Strengthen measures to protect freedom of expression, including amending anti-terror legislation to ensure that journalists, lawyers and civil society are not unjustly targeted (New Zealand);
- 40.89 Protect independent journalism and freedom of expression (Slovenia);
- 40.90 Consider revisions of domestic laws in order to protect freedom of expression and to promote an open media landscape (Sweden);
- 40.91 Eliminate restrictions on the rights of freedom of expression, ensuring no undue interference and allowing independent media to operate freely without fear of censorship (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 40.92 Adopt measures to protect freedom of expression, assembly and association, and ensure a safe environment for civil society, human rights defenders and journalists, ensuring that any restrictions on these freedoms respect international obligations (Chile);

- 40.93 Take concrete steps to ensure the right of peaceful assembly and ensure that any legal restrictions comply with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Liechtenstein);
- 40.94 Ensure that any restrictions on peaceful protests are based on clear, objective criteria established by law and fully aligned with the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Lithuania);
- 40.95 Ensure a safe environment for the media, civil society and political parties without fear of reprisals (Greece);
- 40.96 Ensure that human rights defenders can freely carry out their activities (Colombia);
- 40.97 Adopt legislative and administrative measures to protect freedom of expression, including freedom of the press and the work of journalists and human rights defenders, ensuring a safe environment for their activities, free from intimidation and reprisals (Costa Rica);
- 40.98 Guarantee the right to freedom of assembly, including by ensuring that the restrictions provided by law are not applied in an extensive manner (Austria);
- 40.99 Step up efforts to guarantee the right to freedom of assembly by lifting restrictions on peaceful gatherings, including by LGBTQI+ persons and associations (Belgium);
- 40.100 Drop criminal charges and release all human rights defenders, politicians, artists and journalists imprisoned for exercising their freedom of opinion and expression, as protected under international law (Canada);
- 40.101 Ensure that its legislation on freedom of assembly, expression and association meets human rights obligations, is fully implemented and ensures free and safe space for civil society and political participation (Finland);
- 40.102 Ensure effective investigations into threats and attacks against human rights defenders (Slovenia);
- 40.103 Ensure an inclusive political environment in which all societal actors can participate without fear and ensure that protestors can legitimately exercise their right to freedom of expression (Liechtenstein);
- 40.104 Ensure that detentions and criminal prosecutions are not brought against politicians, human rights defenders, lawyers, journalists or the LGBTQI community solely for the peaceful exercise of their rights to freedom of expression, association and assembly (Luxembourg);
- 40.105 Strengthen efforts to enhance protections for journalists and civil society, ensuring freedom of expression and peaceful assembly (India);
- 40.106 Ensure the right to freedom of expression to enable the media, journalists and human rights defenders to carry out their work independently and without fear of reprisals, including by bringing those responsible for attacks to justice (Austria);
- 40.107 Ensure and promote an enabling environment for freedom of expression and assembly by paying due regard to relevant international human rights standards (Japan);
- 40.108 Ensure the full exercise of freedom of assembly and foster the unrestricted functioning of civil society (Czechia);
- 40.109 Ensure that all existing and future legislation does not interfere with the rights to freedom of opinion and expression, as well as peaceful assembly and association (Canada);
- 40.110 Continue to take steps to facilitate the right to peaceful assembly (Ukraine);

- 40.111 Ensure the proportionate use of laws to guarantee human rights defenders and journalists a favourable environment, free from threat, reprisal, violence or other form of harassment in the exercise of their functions (Switzerland);
- 40.112 Facilitate favourable conditions for lawyers, journalists and human rights defenders to carry out their legitimate professional duties (Lithuania);
- 40.113 Guarantee freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly fully, and prevent the disproportionate use of counter-terrorism legislation (Spain);
- 40.114 Take steps to address structural barriers to freedom of association and assembly, including ensuring that authorities are not arbitrarily banning protests or assemblies of constituencies (New Zealand);
- 40.115 Reform article 217 of the Turkish Penal Code to ensure protection of freedom of expression, in line with article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the recommendations by the Venice Commission (Denmark);
- 40.116 Ensure freedom of religion, including by granting the Ecumenical Patriarchate legal personality, reopening the Halki Seminary and allowing non-Muslim communities to elect their leadership and manage their foundations (Greece);
- 40.117 Continue to implement more effective policies and strengthen institutions in order to ensure people's full enjoyment of fundamental freedoms and human rights (Republic of Korea);
- 40.118 Continue efforts to ensure the safety and freedom of journalists, human rights defenders and civil society actors (North Macedonia);
- 40.119 Continue to take the necessary measures to provide a safe environment for the work of media professionals and human rights defenders (Oman);
- 40.120 Review and reform anti-terrorism legislation and other legal provisions that unduly restrict the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and association to prevent their disproportionate use against social organizations or legitimate demonstrations and ensure a safe and free environment for civil society (Costa Rica);
- 40.121 Enable democratically elected representatives to carry out their mandates and end the practice of replacing them with appointed administrators (Czechia);
- 40.122 Respect the right to freedom of expression and opinion, freedom of assembly and peaceful association, and repeal the Law on Amendments to the Press Law and Certain Laws (Norway);
- 40.123 Strengthen measures taken towards the effective management of human mobility (Nepal);
- 40.124 Take measures to improve social and political dialogue (Italy);
- 40.125 Amend article 40 of the Civil Code to ensure a transparent administrative self-identification process for legal gender recognition free from intrusive requirements (Iceland);
- 40.126 Establish the minimum age for marriage at 18 years, without exception (Mexico);
- 40.127 Amend its legislation to remove all exceptions to the legal minimum marriage age of 18 (Portugal);
- 40.128 Amend its legislation to remove all exceptions to the prohibition of marriage of persons under 18 years of age (Chile);

- 40.129 Consider implementing the Strategy Document and Action Plan for Strengthening the Family (Vanuatu);
- 40.130 Redouble efforts to combat trafficking in persons, including by expediting the adoption of the third national action plan (Republic of Moldova);
- 40.131 Redouble efforts to effectively combat trafficking in persons (Congo);
- 40.132 Continue its efforts to combat child labour and trafficking in persons (State of Palestine);
- 40.133 Continue to take measures to combat trafficking in persons in cooperation with source, transit and destination countries (Bangladesh);
- 40.134 Continue activities to improve the effectiveness of the fight against illegal migration and trafficking in persons (Belarus);
- 40.135 Strengthen national efforts to combat trafficking in persons by building the capacity of law enforcement personnel and leveraging best practices in this regard (Bahrain);
- 40.136 Continue to strengthen regional and international cooperation to combat trafficking in persons (Egypt);
- 40.137 Enhance awareness nationally of trafficking in persons and its various forms of exploitation, in alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (Maldives);
- 40.138 Strengthen the mechanisms and institutions responsible for combating trafficking in persons, with a particular focus on prevention and the protection of victims, particularly women and children, and allocate sufficient human and financial resources to this end (Djibouti);
- 40.139 Adopt comprehensive legislation against trafficking in persons, including effective identification mechanisms, access to support and reparation services, and effective punishment for those responsible (Paraguay);
- 40.140 Ensure that cases of trafficking in persons are investigated promptly and effectively (Ukraine);
- 40.141 Strengthen measures, including by amending relevant legislation, to combat child labour (Malta);
- 40.142 Strengthen measures to eliminate child labour by maintaining the coordination of child-labour prevention units in all provinces (Rwanda);
- 40.143 Strengthen measures to eliminate child labour (Bangladesh);
- 40.144 Continue to take steps to increase women's participation in the labour market (Ethiopia);
- 40.145 Reinforce labour inspection to detect and prosecute work-related accidents (Sri Lanka);
- 40.146 Protect workers' rights by enhancing legal frameworks for trade unions, prevent harassment and intimidation and guarantee the right to union activities without reprisals (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 40.147 Continue efforts to prevent illegal migration to effectively combat trafficking in persons (Hungary);
- 40.148 Adopt measures to ensure human rights due diligence to combat trafficking in persons and labour exploitation in business operations and supply chains (Panama);
- 40.149 Strengthen the social protection system to make it more effective (Iraq);
- 40.150 Step up efforts with regard to climate change mitigation and adaptation (Nepal);

- 40.151 Continue efforts to ensure universal access to quality and inclusive education and healthcare (Uzbekistan);
- 40.152 Continue to ensure the inclusion of all children in education, especially girls, children with disabilities and foreign children under protection (Cuba);
- 40.153 Remove barriers and ensure universal access to abortion (Iceland);
- 40.154 Further strengthen access to quality health services, particularly for mothers and children, and ensure equitable access to education in remote and earthquake-affected areas (Indonesia);
- 40.155 Further increase access to and the resilience of health services, particularly for those in vulnerable situations (Thailand);
- 40.156 Continue its efforts to strengthen access to modern health services for mothers and children in earthquake-affected regions and in remote areas, as well as for refugees (Guinea);
- 40.157 Continue to improve health infrastructure and services in earthquake-affected, rural and remote areas to ensure universal access (Viet Nam);
- 40.158 Increase financial and service coverage under the universal health coverage scheme in public and private institutions, with an emphasis on maternal and child health, including in rural areas (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 40.159 Guarantee universal and affordable sexual and reproductive health services for all persons throughout the country (Iceland);
- 40.160 Intensify measures to extend the reach of health services to the whole population and further reduce infant and under-5 mortality rates (Burundi);
- 40.161 Ensure the continued accessibility of reproductive health commodities at the primary healthcare level (Sri Lanka);
- 40.162 Ensure 12 years of compulsory education for all children (Kuwait);
- 40.163 Enshrine the right to education for all in relevant legislation to guarantee at least 12 years of free primary and secondary education (Malta);
- 40.164 Explicitly enshrine the right to education for all in national legislation and guarantee by law at least 12 years of free primary and secondary education (Guinea);
- 40.165 Take concrete measures to guarantee free education from preschool to secondary school (Dominican Republic);
- 40.166 Continue to improve access to comprehensive, high-quality education, especially for deprived children (Qatar);
- 40.167 Strengthen measures aimed at ensuring access to education, with an emphasis on rural areas of the country (Honduras);
- 40.168 Continue policies and programmes to improve the quality of education and facilitate access to it (Sudan);
- 40.169 Continue national efforts to enhance access to education for all children (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 40.170 Continue to promote access to inclusive education, particularly for children in remote areas and those facing poverty and other barriers (Thailand);
- 40.171 Pursue efforts to enhance and support the education system, including in rural areas (Turkmenistan);
- 40.172 Continue efforts to improve its education system, including through social assistance and access to education in rural areas (Brunei Darussalam);
- 40.173 Continue to implement policies to promote equal access to quality education (United Arab Emirates);

- 40.174 Consider adopting policies to provide free and accessible pre-primary education for all children (Sierra Leone);
- 40.175 Consider sharing best practices and experiences in providing sustainable free pre-primary and secondary education and strengthening global efforts to achieve inclusive and equitable quality education (Sierra Leone);
- 40.176 Continue to enrich the right of education to all in national legislation (State of Palestine);
- 40.177 Integrate comprehensive sexuality education into school and other settings (Iceland);
- 40.178 Enhance support for schools to prevent students from leaving school early (Lithuania);
- 40.179 Maintain support programmes, like mobile classrooms and conditional cash transfers, to prevent school dropout (Rwanda);
- 40.180 Respect the cultural rights of the Greek Orthodox minority, including by preserving world heritage sites such as the Hagia Sophia and the Monastery of Chora as intercultural spaces (Greece);
- 40.181 Continue its efforts to implement public policies dedicated to promoting tolerance and cultural pluralism (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 40.182 Continue to put in place policies that prioritize the right to development for all (Uganda);
- 40.183 Strengthen disaster risk reduction measures, and emergency and preparedness response, including enhancing awareness and the resilience of high-risk communities (Samoa);
- 40.184 Apply accessible standards in disaster preparedness and emergency response mechanisms (China);
- 40.185 Continue to increase women's participation in the labour market (Cuba);
- 40.186 Continue to promote gender equality by increasing women's participation in the labour force and decision-making processes at all levels, as well as improving access to education for women and girls (Malaysia);
- 40.187 Continue its efforts for greater representation of women in the political and economic life of the country (Albania);
- 40.188 Continue its efforts to increase the enrolment and schooling of girls at all levels of education (Mauritius);
- 40.189 Increase girls' school attendance rates, especially in rural areas (Kazakhstan);
- 40.190 Take further steps to increase girls' enrolment rates in education at all levels, with special attention paid to rural areas (Oman);
- 40.191 Continue efforts to empower women economically and politically, increasing their participation in decision-making, leadership and supervisory positions, and parliamentary representation (Sudan);
- 40.192 Keep promoting women's access to education, leadership roles and entrepreneurship opportunities (Kazakhstan);
- 40.193 Continue to strengthen efforts to support female entrepreneurship, including through the implementation of the latest strategy document and action plan for the empowerment of women (Georgia);
- 40.194 Continue to implement the Strategy Documents and Action Plans for the Empowerment of Women and on Rights of the Child (Uzbekistan);

- 40.195 Continue to implement activities to protect women's rights, including through the Strategy Document and Action Plan for the Empowerment of Women (2024–2028) and other programme documents (Belarus);
- 40.196 Continue to strengthen equal participation of women in all spheres without discrimination (Nepal);
- 40.197 Continue efforts to empower women and enhance their participation in political and economic life (Libya);
- 40.198 Further strengthen measures to expand women's economic and political participation, including by guaranteeing inclusive access to education by all (Philippines);
- 40.199 Strengthen national measures to enhance gender balance in education and the labour market (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 40.200 Intensify efforts to eliminate child labour and early marriage (Oman);
- 40.201 Further strengthen efforts to ensure the effective implementation of laws and policies to protect and promote the rights of women (Viet Nam);
- 40.202 Continue public policies for the empowerment of women and girls (Dominican Republic);
- 40.203 Continue to implement policies to promote and protect women's rights and ensure their full and effective participation in decision-making mechanisms (Egypt);
- 40.204 Ensure women's full and effective involvement in decision-making mechanisms (Lebanon);
- 40.205 Further promote the empowerment of women in various sectors, including in the economy, education and health (Brunei Darussalam);
- 40.206 Strengthen measures aimed at supporting families, empowering women and protecting children's rights (Saudi Arabia);
- 40.207 Continue to strengthen women's rights, as well as their role and position in society (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 40.208 Continue ongoing efforts aimed at improving the legal system and creating the necessary conditions to ensure and promote the rights of women and girls, children, persons with disabilities and older persons (Turkmenistan);
- 40.209 Reconsider its withdrawal from the Istanbul Convention in 2021, to continue to make progress in the fight against discrimination and gender-based violence (Spain);
- 40.210 Consider rejoining the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) (Estonia);
- 40.211 Return to the Istanbul Convention and ensure that shelters have sufficient capacity to accommodate survivors of gender-based violence within 24 hours (Switzerland);
- 40.212 Rejoin the Istanbul Convention, criminalize femicide and strengthen the network of shelters for victims of gender-based violence, particularly in rural areas (Mexico);
- 40.213 Consider rejoining the Istanbul Convention (Uruguay);
- 40.214 Return to the Istanbul Convention in order to strengthen comprehensive protection against gender-based violence (Croatia);
- 40.215 Improve the fight against violence and discrimination against women and girls, including by ratifying the Istanbul Convention (France);

- 40.216 Ensure the full implementation of the Law on Protection of the Family and Prevention of Violence against Women (Finland);
- 40.217 Redouble efforts to prevent and punish violence against women, including femicide and honour crimes, guaranteeing protection for victims, access to justice and the operation of shelters in all regions of the country (Paraguay);
- 40.218 Abolish “honour” crimes from article 29 of the Penal Code and effectively criminalize gender-based violence and femicide (Spain);
- 40.219 Introduce the legislative amendments necessary to specifically criminalize domestic violence and femicide (Ukraine);
- 40.220 Take concrete legislative and policy measures to prevent and combat gender-based violence, criminalizing domestic violence and femicide and ensuring effective investigation, prosecution and victim protection (Belgium);
- 40.221 Criminalize domestic violence and femicide, and create awareness-raising campaigns to report these acts, including sexual violence (Costa Rica);
- 40.222 Criminalize all forms of violence against women and ensure effective protection and support for victims (Gambia);
- 40.223 Introduce effective legislation that protects women and girls from gender-based violence and from child marriage (Sweden);
- 40.224 Introduce effective mechanisms to combat violence against women (Czechia);
- 40.225 Ratify the Istanbul Convention and continue to work on efficient implementation of the legal framework relating to violence against women and girls (Austria);
- 40.226 Address discrimination and violence against women and LGBTIQI persons and ensure the protection of minorities (Greece);
- 40.227 Redouble efforts at all levels to combat and prevent violence against women, including awareness-raising action and comprehensive assistance for victims (Honduras);
- 40.228 Intensify efforts to combat and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls and against children (Italy);
- 40.229 Combat pervasive impunity for perpetrators of hate crimes, particularly gender-based violence and violence on the basis of sexual orientation, based on international human rights standards (Luxembourg);
- 40.230 Work progressively to end femicide and violence against women and provide sufficient protection and support for victims of gender-based violence (Malawi);
- 40.231 Increase efforts to eliminate gender-based violence and to hold perpetrators of violence against women to account (Republic of Korea);
- 40.232 Bolster efforts to combat sexual and gender-based violence, including by raising public awareness (South Africa);
- 40.233 Continue efforts to combat gender-based violence and femicide through effective legislative measures (India);
- 40.234 Take further steps to combat domestic violence, including by raising awareness and ensuring the effective implementation of the fourth National Action Plan to Combat Violence Against Women (Republic of Moldova);
- 40.235 Continue efforts to combat violence against women (Sri Lanka);
- 40.236 Continue its efforts, at both the national and the local levels, to prevent and combat violence against women (Mauritius);

- 40.237 Strengthen efforts at the national and local levels to prevent and combat violence against women (Malta);
- 40.238 Ensure the effective implementation of protection measures against all forms of violence against women and girls, including domestic violence (Guinea);
- 40.239 Continue its efforts towards the effective implementation of protection measures from all forms of violence against women and girls (Burkina Faso);
- 40.240 Introduce measures to prevent sentence reductions for so-called “honour” femicides (Togo);
- 40.241 Promote legislative initiatives to create an observatory on violence against women and girls with a mandate to prevent femicides, and introduce measures to prevent sentences reductions for femicides committed on the ground of honour (Panama);
- 40.242 Maintain efforts to prevent violence against women and girls and enhance victim support and assistance (Bangladesh);
- 40.243 Strengthen the right of women and girls and take the necessary steps to prevent all forms of violence against women and girls (Norway);
- 40.244 Continue to take legal administrative measures to combat violence against women and safeguard the rights of women and girls (China);
- 40.245 Ensure the protection of vulnerable groups, in particular by strengthening the implementation of laws on violence against women and adopting anti-discrimination legislation that includes sexual orientation and gender identity (Germany);
- 40.246 Redouble its efforts to combat discrimination and gender-based violence, taking measures to ensure that legislation guarantees protection for all people from all acts of discrimination, violence and hate crime (Uruguay);
- 40.247 Scale up efforts to combat violence against women and girls through effective implementation of the relevant laws and measures (Thailand);
- 40.248 Expand services for victims of sexual violence, particularly in prevention and monitoring centres, to improve access to emergency care, forensic examination, counselling and multilingual assistance (Brazil);
- 40.249 Continue to fight violence against women by making further use of new technologies (Jordan);
- 40.250 Continue efforts to combat violence against women by intensifying awareness-raising campaigns on the prevention of domestic violence, in accordance with the fourth National Action Plan to Combat Violence against Women (2021–2025) (Djibouti);
- 40.251 Intensify awareness-raising campaigns as a way of addressing underreporting of cases of violence against women and girls (Botswana);
- 40.252 Strengthen measures to protect women from gender-based violence (Equatorial Guinea);
- 40.253 Ensure the full implementation of the Strategy Document and Action Plan on the Rights of the Child (2023–2028) (Ecuador);
- 40.254 Continue to work on the protection of children’s rights, including by implementing the Strategy Document and Action Plan on the Rights of the Child (2023–2028) and strengthening of the capacity of the relevant national institutions (Belarus);
- 40.255 Continue to implement the Strategy Document and Action Plan on the Rights of the Child (2023–2028) to promote an inclusive society and strengthen protective services for children (Ethiopia);

- 40.256 Continue efforts towards implementing the Strategy Document and Action Plan on the Rights of the Child (2023–2028) in order to ensure a more inclusive society for children without discrimination (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 40.257 Continue to work towards a more inclusive environment for children and improve protection and prevention services for them through, inter alia, the implementation of the Strategy Document and Action Plan on the Rights of the Child (2023–2028) (Bulgaria);
- 40.258 Continue to strengthen the human rights of children and adolescents through the implementation of the Strategy Document and Action Plan on the Rights of the Child (2023–2028) (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 40.259 Continue to promote children's rights and ensure the effective implementation of the Strategy Document and Action Plan on the Rights of the Child (Singapore);
- 40.260 Implement the Strategy Document and Action Plan on the Rights of the Child (2023–2028) (Egypt);
- 40.261 Consolidate equitable access to education services for children and adolescents in situations of economic vulnerability (Dominican Republic);
- 40.262 Intensify efforts to prohibit all forms of corporal punishment of children and adolescents in all areas of their lives (Ecuador);
- 40.263 Continue efforts to implement the provisions of the Child Protection Law and strengthen coordination and monitoring mechanisms to ensure the protection of children from all forms of exploitation (Bahrain);
- 40.264 Commence a comprehensive legal reform of children's rights with a view to enhancing the Child Protection Law in accordance with international standards (Botswana);
- 40.265 Bring the child justice system into full compliance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other relevant international standards (Togo);
- 40.266 Continue to develop and expand child-friendly judicial mechanisms that are adapted to children's needs, including children's justice centres and judicial interview rooms (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 40.267 Continue to strengthen domestic legislation and institutional frameworks to prevent and address the sexual exploitation of children, including online sexual abuse (Malaysia);
- 40.268 Strengthen measures to end violence against children, including by implementing the pledges made at the first Global Ministerial Conference on Ending Violence against Children (Gambia);
- 40.269 Step up interventions to prevent violence against women and children and to protect survivors, including through human rights education and training (Philippines);
- 40.270 Pay particular attention to the effectiveness of national standards for combating violence against women and children and for ensuring their access to basic services such as education (Senegal);
- 40.271 Continue to work towards enshrining appropriate guarantees at the legislative level and their practical implementation in relation to the vulnerable, including children, women, persons with disabilities and older persons (Russian Federation);
- 40.272 Promote access to education for children in rural areas (Tunisia);
- 40.273 Continue to integrate children who have previously entered the labour market into formal education and vocational training systems (Tunisia);

- 40.274 Enhance efforts to eliminate child labour by ensuring the continued coordination and effective functioning of child-labour prevention units across all provinces (Cambodia);
- 40.275 Continue efforts to raise awareness of children's rights, and distribute accessible publications in this regard (Kuwait);
- 40.276 Continue to establish and support child safety teams in all provinces (Qatar);
- 40.277 Strengthen the social protection system to ensure that it is better aware of the needs of the children (Gabon);
- 40.278 Strengthen the protection and inclusion of older persons through comprehensive policies on health, digital inclusion and economic protection (Dominican Republic);
- 40.279 Strengthen training programmes for health personnel and the social workforce who are serving older persons and persons with disabilities (Malaysia);
- 40.280 Enhance access to sufficient services and assistance for children with disabilities, in particular in rural and remote areas (Hungary);
- 40.281 Ensure that all children with disabilities have full access to quality education and healthcare services (South Sudan);
- 40.282 Continue to advance the protection and promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities, with a focus on access to health and education for children (Georgia);
- 40.283 Continue efforts to ensure access to education for all children, especially children with disabilities (Mauritania);
- 40.284 Continue efforts to ensure the full and effective participation of persons with disabilities in public and social life (United Arab Emirates);
- 40.285 Strengthen the effective implementation of the national action plan on the rights of persons with disabilities, including action in rural areas (Dominican Republic);
- 40.286 Continue effective implementation and monitoring of the National Action Plan on Disability Rights (2023–2025), including efforts to improve accessibility in education, employment and infrastructure (Eritrea);
- 40.287 Improve the inclusiveness of education for children with disabilities by implementing the National Action Plan for Educational Practices through Mainstreaming and Integration (2022–2026) (Cameroon);
- 40.288 Continue to promote education and lifelong learning for all, including persons with disabilities (Bangladesh);
- 40.289 Continue to implement the 2030 Barrier-Free Vision Document to promote inclusivity and equal opportunities for persons with disabilities (Saudi Arabia);
- 40.290 Continue to advance the implementation of the 2030 Barrier-Free Vision Document to promote full inclusion and accessibility for persons with disabilities (Cambodia);
- 40.291 Build on the success achieved in implementing the 2030 Barrier-Free Vision Document to ensure access and full inclusion for persons with disabilities (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 40.292 Redouble efforts to ensure greater accessibility of public spaces and services to people with disabilities (Burkina Faso);
- 40.293 Strengthen the accessibility of public spaces and services to persons with disabilities (Sri Lanka);

- 40.294 Continue to take measures to protect the rights of persons with disabilities, including enabling their access to public facilities and means of transport (Uganda);
- 40.295 Continue to renovate court and public buildings to meet updated accessibility standards (Pakistan);
- 40.296 Expand socioeconomic programmes benefiting vulnerable groups, including women, children and persons with disabilities (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 40.297 Increase awareness-raising campaigns to combat stigmatization and prejudice against children with disabilities and ensure the protection of their rights (Ghana);
- 40.298 Ensure the widespread availability of sign language interpretation and options for virtual or remote hearings in legal proceedings (Cameroon);
- 40.299 Expand labour integration policies for persons with disabilities (Equatorial Guinea);
- 40.300 Ensure that all children with disabilities have full access to healthcare services (Maldives);
- 40.301 Adopt concrete measures to tackle hate speech and discrimination against religious minorities, including in the media (Ghana);
- 40.302 Withdraw its reservation to article 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and ensure the right of persons belonging to religious minorities to enjoy their own culture and to profess their own religion, as well as to have the unhindered opportunity to practise their religion in community with others (Croatia);
- 40.303 Redouble its efforts on strengthening the rights of minorities, especially ensuring their fundamental rights and freedoms (Zimbabwe);
- 40.304 Combat all forms of discrimination or violence against minority groups, including the Kurdish community, and take measures to stop enforced disappearance and arbitrary detention (India);
- 40.305 Ratify and fully implement the Council of Europe Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities (Slovenia);
- 40.306 Comply with European Court of Human Rights judgments on inheritance and property rights, including those of descendants of members of the Greek minority who are not Turkish nationals (Greece);
- 40.307 Amend article 122 of the Penal Code to include sexual orientation and gender identity as grounds of discrimination (Ireland);
- 40.308 Amend article 122 of the Penal Code to include sexual orientation and gender identity in the list of hate motives, and adopt measures to combat hate speech against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons by politicians, public officials and the media (Mexico);
- 40.309 Amend article 122 of the Penal Code to include gender identity and sexual orientation as hate motives and protect all peoples' freedoms of opinion, expression, assembly and association (Australia);
- 40.310 Amend article 122 of the Penal Code within a year to include sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics among the hate motives listed (Iceland);
- 40.311 Amend non-discrimination provisions in domestic laws, including the Penal Code and the Law on the Human Rights and Equality Institution of Türkiye, to prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity and gender expression (Canada);

- 40.312 Ensure the rights of LGBT+ persons and include sexual orientation and gender identity as motives for hate crimes in the Penal Code (Norway);
- 40.313 Guarantee the equal rights of LGBTIQ+ persons and take steps to prevent and combat hate crimes and violence against LGBTIQ+ persons (Kingdom of the Netherlands);
- 40.314 Condemn violence and hate speech based on sexual orientation and gender identity, and lift bans on demonstrations initiated by LGBT+ persons (France);
- 40.315 Revive the implementation of anti-discrimination legislation and include sexual orientation and gender identity (Finland);
- 40.316 Strengthen its legislative framework against discrimination by extending it to include sexual orientation and gender identity, including legal recognition for transgender people and guarantees for their medical treatment (Uruguay);
- 40.317 Prohibit so-called conversion therapy practices (Colombia);
- 40.318 Continue to strengthen institutional capacity to ensure equitable access to education, healthcare and legal assistance for all migrants and asylum-seekers (Eritrea);
- 40.319 Strengthen integration policies for refugees and migrants, including through the creation of centres focused on language training, education and employment (Brazil);
- 40.320 Take measures to facilitate access to justice for all migrant workers, including by removing all obstacles preventing them from filing complaints for abuses and violations (South Sudan);
- 40.321 Ensure that national mechanisms for protecting the fundamental rights of irregular migrants are fully implemented (Senegal);
- 40.322 Continue to strengthen its institutional framework on migration to ensure the protection of women and children (Zimbabwe);
- 40.323 Prohibit the detention of vulnerable migrants, particularly girls and boys (Colombia);
- 40.324 Adopt measures to promote the integration of refugees into social life and their access to health and education services (Ecuador);
- 40.325 Increase efforts to guarantee effective and non-discriminatory access to basic services for asylum-seeking, refugee and migrant children (Honduras);
- 40.326 Continue efforts to ensure the voluntary, safe and dignified repatriation or resettlement of refugees, while protecting their rights and ensuring access to basic services (Indonesia);
- 40.327 Strengthen the supply and quality of education in areas with high concentrations of refugees (Mali);
- 40.328 Continue to uphold the principle of non-refoulement (Lebanon).

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

- 41.1 Accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Cyprus);
- 41.2 Effectively investigate the fate of missing persons and provide the Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus with unhindered access to all areas and information (Cyprus);

41.3 Fully respect the rights and freedoms of all Cypriots in the occupied areas, including the enclaved Greek Cypriots and by providing unrestricted access to Christian religious sites (Cyprus);

41.4 Reverse the decision to withdraw from the Istanbul Convention (Cyprus);

41.5 Implement all European Court of Human Rights judgments concerning human rights violations in occupied areas of Cyprus and restore the right of displaced persons to their home and property (Cyprus);

41.6 Comply with the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights concerning human rights violations in the areas of Cyprus under Turkish occupation (Greece).

42. Türkiye rejects the recommendations listed in paragraphs 41.1–41.5 above as Türkiye neither recognizes Cyprus nor accepts its claims to represent the whole island.

43. Türkiye rejects the recommendation listed in paragraph 41.6 above as its presence on the island stems from the international treaties of 1960, within the framework of the rights and obligations of Türkiye as guarantor Power in Cyprus.

44. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Türkiye was headed by H.E. Mr. Mehmet KEMAL BOZAY, Ambassador, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and Director for EU Affairs and composed of the following members:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Permanent Mission of the Republic of Türkiye to UNOG:

- H.E. Mr. Burak Akçapar, Ambassador, Permanent Representative;
- H.E. Mr. Ali Barış Ulusoy, Ambassador, Acting Director General for Multilateral Relations;
- Ms. Halime Ebru Demircan, Deputy Director General for the Council of Europe and Human Rights;
- Ms. Sezin Şahin Yeşildağ, Head of Department, Advisor to Deputy Minister;
- Mr. Bayram Erdaş, Legal Counsellor;
- Ms. Muzaffer Uyav Gültekin, Counsellor;
- Mr. Ömer Tunç Arslan, First Secretary.
- Ms. Hatice Elif Çavuşoğlu, Third Secretary, Deputy Directorate General for the Council of Europe and Human Rights;
- Mr. Abbas Ali Necmioğlu, Legal Counsellor.

Ministry of Justice:

- Mr. Mehmet Yılmaz, Deputy Director General of Prisons and Detention Houses;
- Mr. Yasin Bulut, Deputy Head of Department of Human Rights;
- Mr. Bülent Kayalı, Head of Department, Directorate of Strategy Development.

Ministry of Family and Social Services:

- Ms. Ebru Özyiğit, Head of Department of Women Policies, Directorate General on the Status of Women;
- Mr. Emre Ertekin, Family and Social Services Officer, Directorate General of Child Services.

Ministry of Interior:

- Mr. Rüştü Yılmaz, Chief Legal Advisor, General Directorate of Security;
- Mr. Talip Menekşe, Head of Department of Temporary Protection, Presidency of Migration Management;
- Mr. Bülent Kılıç, Gendarmerie Colonel, Head of Division of Human Rights, General Command of Gendarmerie.

Ministry of National Education:

- Mr. Fırat Güzeldağ, Head of Department of International Organisations, Directorate General of European Union and Foreign Relations.

Interpreters:

- Ms. Hande Güner, Interpreter;
- Ms. Nurhayat Dalgıç, Interpreter.