|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | A/HRC/60/15 |
|  | **Advance unedited version** | Distr.: General8 May 2025Original: 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

 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, Ambassador 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]](#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 Belgium, Canada, 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), Germany, Panama, 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

 [To be completed by 16 May 2025]

 A. Presentation by the State under review

 B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

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

 II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

6. **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:**

1. **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Chile); (Colombia); (Côte d’Ivoire); (Gambia); (Samoa); (South Sudan); (Spain);**
2. **Work toward ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Iraq);**
3. **Ratify the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) of the International Labour Organization (Côte d’Ivoire);**
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);**
5. **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Switzerland);**
6. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Ecuador);**
7. **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Liechtenstein);**
8. **Sign and ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Luxembourg);**
9. **Finalize the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Democratic Republic of the Congo);**
10. **Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Malta); (Mongolia); (Namibia); (Paraguay): (Ukraine);**
11. **Finalize the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Democratic Republic of the Congo);**
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);**
13. **Ratify the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education (Congo);**
14. **Finalize the ratification of the Convention against Discrimination in Education (Democratic Republic of the Congo);**
15. **Consider ratifying the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education 1960 (Malawi);**
16. **Ratify the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) and the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) (Panama);**
17. **Consider ratifying the Arms Trade Treaty and the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, and participation as an observer to its meetings of States Parties (Samoa);**
18. **Continue to regularly review its domestic legislation to ensure necessary alignment with its international human rights obligations (Singapore);**
19. **Consider revisiting the possibility of re-engaging with the Istanbul Convention (Malta);**
20. **Ratify the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Côte d’Ivoire);**
21. **Continue cooperating with the United Nations Human Rights mechanisms (Malawi);**
22. **Continue constructive cooperation with United Nations human rights mechanisms (Libya);**
23. **Ensure full implementation of decisions by international bodies particularly while violations affecting large numbers of individuals have been identified (Croatia);**
24. **Maintain close cooperation with UN Women (Jordan);**
25. **Continue to bring national legislation in line with international human rights standards (Russian Federation);**
26. **Continue its efforts to align its legal framework with international standards (Albania);**
27. **Strengthen the rule of law at all levels, making efforts to adhere to international standards set by relevant UN and other international Conventions (Italy);**
28. **Ensure judicial independence and restructure the Council of Judges and Prosecutors in alignment with international standards (Norway);**
29. **Continue implementation of the Fourth Judicial Reform Strategy and forthcoming Human Rights Action Plan (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**
30. **Amend vague legislation, including on ‘anti-terrorism’ and ‘dissemination of untrue information’, ensuring definitions of offences are sufficiently precise to prevent arbitrary detention (Australia);**
31. **Consider enforcing the implementation of legal provisions prohibiting corporal punishment in all settings (Namibia);**
32. **Ensure that the Human Rights and Equality Institution of Türkiye is fully in line with the Paris Principles and works independently and effectively (Indonesia);**
33. **Take measures to ensure that the Human Rights and Equality Institution fully comply with the Paris principles and effectively and independently carry out its mandate (Montenegro);**
34. **Ensure that its Human Rights and Equality Institution comply fully with the Paris Principles (Mongolia);**
35. **Strengthen the independence and operational capacity of the Human Rights and Equality Institution of Türkiye (HREIT) to ensure full compliance with the Paris Principles (Gambia);**
36. **Continue efforts to ensure compliance by the Turkish Human Rights Institution with the Paris Principles (Iraq);**
37. **Further enhance national human rights institutions in accordance with the Paris Principles (Pakistan);**
38. **Improve accessibility and responsiveness of national human rights institutions across all regions (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**
39. **Continue to strengthen the work of the Human Rights and Equality Institution, and provide it with the necessary human and financial means, in order to consider the opening of other regional offices (Morocco);**
40. **Consider establishing a permanent National Mechanism for the Implementation, Reporting, and Follow-up of human rights recommendations, with the possibility of receiving cooperation for this purpose (Paraguay);**
41. **Finalise the new Action Plan on Human Rights and continue to strengthen measures to fight against discrimination and hate crimes (South Africa);**
42. **Continue its principle stance in upholding international law, including its progress in combating discrimination and promoting equality (State of Palestine);**
43. **Intensify efforts to address hate speech, discrimination, and anti-immigrant propaganda by adopting comprehensive legislation prohibiting discrimination (Iraq);**
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);**
45. **Strengthen efforts to uphold the principles of gender equality (New Zealand);**
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);**
47. **Take further measures to reinforce the legal framework in combating all forms of discrimination and promoting equality (Morocco);**
48. **Take further measures to combat all forms of discrimination and to enhance enforcement and accountability mechanisms (Thailand);**
49. **Adopt comprehensive legislation against all forms of discrimination (Albania);**
50. **Continue efforts to strengthen its regulations, including through the adoption of a comprehensive law against all forms of discrimination (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));**
51. **Adopt a comprehensive anti-discrimination law, in line with international standards, that includes sexual orientation and gender identity as protected categories (Chile);**
52. **Intensify its efforts to improve equal access to education for all, especially for vulnerable groups such as women, minorities, children (Vanuatu);**
53. **Strengthen measures to prevent torture and ill-treatment and ensure effective and independent investigations of alleged cases (Republic of Moldova);**
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);**
55. **Expand the provision of legal support to all vulnerable groups and enhance diversion measures and alternatives to imprisonment for children (Montenegro);**
56. **Undertake adequate steps concerning the property claims of persons with Bulgarian identity displaced in the past from Eastern Thrace, following our recommendations from the first UPR cycle (Bulgaria);**
57. **Amend counter-terrorism and related legislation to ensure compliance with international human rights standards, prevent misuse, ensure judicial independence and implement European Court of Human Rights judgements (Belgium);**
58. **Bring counter-terrorism legislation into full compliance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and ensure such legislation is not misused to target journalists, human rights defenders and civil society organisations (Ireland);**
59. **Amend the counter-terrorism law to bring it into line with Türkiye's international commitments, particularly with regard to freedom of assembly, expression and the press (France);**
60. **Prevent anti-terrorism laws from being used to arbitrarily detain citizens, including journalists, activists, and politicians (Colombia);**
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);**
62. **Take steps to guarantee the independence and impartiality of the judiciary, including by ensuring the independence of the Board of Judges and Prosecutors (Canada);**
63. **Continue efforts to guarantee the independence and impartiality of the judiciary (Bulgaria);**
64. **Guarantee the rule of law, an independent and impartial judiciary and ensure respect for the separation of powers (Austria);**
65. **Guarantee the structural independence of the Council of Judges and Prosecutors, including by amending the conditions of appointment of its members (France);**
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);**
67. **Continue strengthening the Fourth Judicial Reform Strategy as a guarantee to a justice system founded on the rule of law and respect for human rights (Rwanda);**
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);**
69. **Guarantee the independence, impartiality and effectiveness of the judiciary, in particularby ensuring the independence of the Council of Judges and Prosecutors, in accordance with international standards (Switzerland);**
70. **Strengthen the independence and impartiality of the judiciary, including through implementing its Fourth Judicial Reform Strategy in accordance with its obligations under international human rights law (Japan);**
71. **Take measures to ensure the full independence, impartiality, and effectiveness of the judiciary (India);**
72. **Ensure the full independence, impartiality and effectiveness of the judiciary, in line with international standards (Portugal);**
73. **Guarantee the independence and impartiality of the judiciary both in law and in practice (Luxembourg);**
74. **Further strengthen the independence and impartiality of the judiciary, both in law and in practice (North Macedonia);**
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);**
76. **Ensure adherence to the principles of the independent and impartial judiciary and implement the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights (Czechia);**
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 investigation, prosecution, and trial (Finland);**
78. **Implement all judgments of the European Court of Human Rights and ensure full implementation of decisions of the Constitutional Court (France);**
79. **Implement its unconditional obligation to abide by the final judgments of the European Court of Human Rights in any case to which It is a party (Liechtenstein);**
80. **Ensure the full implementation of the judgements of all rulings of the European Court of Human Rights within an adequate timeframe as well as of the decisions and resolutions of the Council of Europe (Germany);**
81. **Strengthen the independence and impartiality of the judicial system, and bringing anti-terrorism, defamation and disinformation legislation in line with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Germany);**
82. **Cease the excessive use of pre-trial detention and ensure all defendants are guaranteed due legal process including by an independent judiciary (Australia);**
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);**
84. **Safeguard the exercise of freedom of speech, and promote the free and independent functioning of media (Czechia);**
85. **Ensure freedom of expression and media freedom, both online and offline, particularly by refraining from blocking online content without judicial oversight (Estonia);**
86. **Take appropriate measures to protect freedom of expression (Italy);**
87. **Ensure full respect for the freedom of expression, press freedom and freedom of association (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));**
88. **Strengthen measures to protect freedom of expression, including amending the Anti-Terror Law to ensure that journalists, lawyers, and civil society are not unjustly targeted (New Zealand);**
89. **Protect independent journalism and freedom of expression (Slovenia);**
90. **Consider revisions of domestic laws in order to protect freedom of expression and to promote an open media landscape (Sweden);**
91. **Eliminate restrictions on the rights of freedom of expression ensuring no undue interference and allows independent media to operate freely without fear of censorship (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
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);**
93. **Take concrete steps to ensure the right of peaceful assembly and that any legal restrictions comply with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Liechtenstein);**
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);**
95. **Ensure a safe environment for media, civil society and political parties without fear of reprisals (Greece);**
96. **Ensure that human rights defenders can freely carry out their activities (Colombia);**
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);**
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);**
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);**
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);**
101. **Ensure that its freedom of assembly, expression and association legislation meets human rights obligations, is fully implemented, and ensures free and safe space for civil society and political participation (Finland);**
102. **Ensure effective investigations into threats and attacks against human rights defenders (Slovenia);**
103. **Ensure an inclusive political environment for all societal actors to participate in without fear and ensure that protestors can legitimately exercise their right to freedom of expression (Liechtenstein);**
104. **Ensure that detentions and criminal prosecutions are not brought against politicians, human rights defenders, lawyers, journalists and the LGBTQI community solely for the peaceful exercise of their rights to freedom of expression, association and assembly (Luxembourg);**
105. **Strengthen efforts to enhance protections for journalists and civil society, ensuring freedom of expression and peaceful assembly (India);**
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);**
107. **Ensure and promote an enabling environment for freedom of expression and assembly by paying due regard to relevant international human rights standards (Japan);**
108. **Ensure the full exercise of freedom of assembly and foster the unrestricted functioning of civil society (Czechia);**
109. **Ensure 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);**
110. **Continue making steps to facilitate the right to peaceful assembly (Ukraine);**
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);**
112. **Facilitate favourable conditions for lawyers, journalists and human rights defenders to carry out their legitimate professional duties (Lithuania);**
113. **Guarantee freedom of expression, association, and peaceful assembly fully, and prevent the disproportionate use of counterterrorism legislation (Spain);**
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);**
115. **Reform Article 217/A 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 (ICCPR) and the recommendations by the Venice Commission (Denmark);**
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);**
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);**
118. **Continue efforts to ensure the safety and freedom of journalists, human rights defenders, and civil society actors (North Macedonia);**
119. **Continue to take the necessary measures to provide a safe environment for the work of media professionals and human rights defenders (Oman);**
120. **Review and reform the anti-terrorism law and other legal provisions that unduly restrict the rights to peaceful assembly and freedom of association to prevent their disproportionate use against social organizations or legitimate demonstrations and ensure a safe and free environment for civil society (Costa Rica);**
121. **Enable democratically elected representatives to carry out their mandates and end the practice of replacing them with appointed administrators (Czechia);**
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);**
123. **Strengthen measures taken towards the effective management of human mobility (Nepal);**
124. **Take measures to improve social and political dialogue (Italy);**
125. **Amend article 40 of the Civil Code to ensure transparent administrative self-identification process for legal gender recognition free from intrusive requirements (Iceland);**
126. **Establish the minimum age for marriage at 18 years, without exception (Mexico);**
127. **Amend its legislation to remove all exceptions to the legal minimum marriage age of 18 (Portugal);**
128. **Amend its legislation to remove all exceptions to the prohibition of marriage of persons under 18 years of age (Chile);**
129. **Consider implementing the Action Plan for strengthening the Family (Vanuatu);**
130. **Redouble efforts to combat human trafficking, including by expediting the adoption of the 3rd National Action Plan (Republic of Moldova);**
131. **Redouble efforts to effectively combat trafficking in persons (Congo);**
132. **Continue its efforts to combat child labor and human trafficking (State of Palestine);**
133. **Continue to take measures to combat trafficking in persons in cooperation with source, transit and destination countries (Bangladesh);**
134. **Continue activities to improve the effectiveness of the fight against illegal migration and human trafficking (Belarus);**
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);**
136. **Continue strengthening regional and international cooperation to combat human trafficking (Egypt);**
137. **Enhance awareness nationally on human trafficking and its various forms of exploitation aligned with the SDGs (Maldives);**
138. **Strengthen the mechanisms and institutions responsible for combating human trafficking, 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);**
139. **Adopt comprehensive legislation against trafficking in persons, including effective identification mechanisms, access to support and reparation services, as well as effective punishment for those responsible (Paraguay);**
140. **Ensure that cases of trafficking in persons are investigated promptly and effectively (Ukraine);**
141. **Strengthen measures, including by amending relevant legislation, to combat child labour (Malta);**
142. **Strengthen measures to eliminate child labour by maintaining the coordination of child labour combating units in all provinces (Rwanda);**
143. **Strengthen measures to eliminate child labour (Bangladesh);**
144. **Continue taking steps to increase women’s participation in the labour market (Ethiopia);**
145. **Reinforce labor inspection to detect and prosecute work related accidents (Sri Lanka);**
146. **Protect workers' rights by enhancing legal frameworks for trade unions, prevents harassment and intimidation and guarantees the right to union activities without reprisals (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
147. **Continue efforts to prevent illegal migration to effectively combat human trafficking (Hungary);**
148. **Adopt measures to ensure human rights due diligence to combat trafficking in persons and labor exploitation in business operations and supply chains (Panama);**
149. **Strengthen the social protection system to make it more effective (Iraq);**
150. **Step up efforts to climate change mitigation and adaptation (Nepal);**
151. **Continue efforts to ensure universal access to quality, inclusive education and healthcare (Uzbekistan);**
152. **Continue ensuring the inclusion of all children in education, especially girls, children with disabilities, and foreign children under protection (Cuba);**
153. **Remove barriers and ensure universal access to abortion (Iceland);**
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);**
155. **Further increase access to and resilience of health services, particularly in vulnerable situations (Thailand);**
156. **Continue its efforts to strengthen access to modern health services for mothers and children in earthquake-affected regions, in remote areas, as well as for refugees (Guinea);**
157. **Continue to improve health infrastructure and services in earthquake-affected, rural and remote areas to ensure universal access for people (Viet Nam);**
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 (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));**
159. **Guarantee universal and affordable sexual and reproductive health services for all persons throughout the country (Iceland);**
160. **Intensify measures to extend the reach of health services to the population and further reduce the infant and under-five mortality rate (Burundi);**
161. **Ensure the continued accessibility of reproductive health commodities at the primary healthcare level (Sri Lanka);**
162. **Ensure twelve years of compulsory education for all children (Kuwait);**
163. **Enshrine the right to education for all in relevant legislation to guarantee at least 12 years of free primary and secondary education (Malta);**
164. **Explicitly enshrine the right to education for all in national legislation and guarantee by law at least twelve years of free primary and secondary education (Guinea);**
165. **Take concrete measures to guarantee free education from preschool to secondary school (Dominican Republic);**
166. **Continue to improve access to comprehensive, high-quality education, especially for deprived children (Qatar);**
167. **Strengthen measures aimed at ensuring access to education, with emphasis on rural areas of the country (Honduras);**
168. **Continue policies and programs to improve the quality of education and facilitate access to it (Sudan);**
169. **Continue national efforts to enhance access to education for all children (Syrian Arab Republic);**
170. **Continue to promote access to inclusive education, particularly for children in remote areas and those facing poverty and other barriers (Thailand);**
171. **Pursue efforts to enhance and support the education system including in rural areas (Turkmenistan);**
172. **Continue efforts to improve its education system, including through social assistance and access to education in rural areas (Brunei Darussalam);**
173. **Continue to implement policies to promote equal access to quality education (United Arab Emirates);**
174. **Consider adopting policies to provide free and accessible pre-primary education for all children (Sierra Leone);**
175. **Consider sharing best practices and experiences in providing sustainable free pre-primary and secondary and strengthening global efforts to achieve inclusive and equitable quality education (Sierra Leone);**
176. **Continue enriching the right of education to all in its national legislation (State of Palestine);**
177. **Integrate CSE in and out of school settings (Iceland);**
178. **Enhance support for schools to prevent students from leaving school early (Lithuania);**
179. **Maintain support programmes like mobile classrooms and conditional cash transfers to prevent school dropout (Rwanda);**
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);**
181. **Continue its efforts to implement public policies dedicated to promoting tolerance and cultural pluralism (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));**
182. **Continue to put in place policies that prioritize the right to development for all (Uganda);**
183. **Strengthen disaster risk reduction measures, and emergency and preparedness response, including enhancing awareness and the resilience of high-risk communities (Samoa);**
184. **Apply accessible standard in disaster preparedness and emergency response mechanism (China);**
185. **Continue increasing women's participation in the labour market (Cuba);**
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);**
187. **Continue its efforts for greater representation of women in the political and economic life of the country (Albania);**
188. **Continue its efforts to increase the enrolment and schooling of girls at all levels of education (Mauritius);**
189. **Increase girls' school attendance rates, especially in rural areas (Kazakhstan);**
190. **Take further steps to increase girls’ enrollment rates in education at all levels, with special attention to rural areas (Oman);**
191. **Continue efforts to empower women economically and politically, increasing their participation in decision-making, leadership and supervisory positions, and parliamentary representation (Sudan);**
192. **Keep promoting women’s access to education, leadership roles, and entrepreneurship opportunities (Kazakhstan);**
193. **Continue strengthening efforts to support female entrepreneurship including through the implementation of the latest strategy and action plan for the empowerment of women (Georgia);**
194. **Continue to implement the Strategy Document and Action Plan for the Empowerment of Women and on Rights of the Child (Uzbekistan);**
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);**
196. **Continue strengthening equal participation of women in all spheres without discrimination (Nepal);**
197. **Continue efforts to empower women and enhance their participation in political and economic life (Libya);**
198. **Further strengthen measures to expand women’s economic and political participation, including by guaranteeing inclusive access to education by all (Philippines);**
199. **Strengthen national measures to enhance gender balance in education and labour market (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**
200. **Intensify efforts to eliminate child labour and early marriage (Oman);**
201. **Further strengthen efforts to ensure the effective implementation of laws and policies to protect and promote the rights of women (Viet Nam);**
202. **Continue public policies for the empowerment of women and girls (Dominican Republic);**
203. **Continue implementing policies to promote and protect women's rights and ensure their full and effective participation in decision-making mechanisms (Egypt);**
204. **Ensure women's full and effective involvement in decision making mechanisms (Lebanon);**
205. **Further promote the empowerment of women in the various sectors, including in the economy, education and health (Brunei Darussalam);**
206. **Strengthen measures aimed at supporting families, empowering women, and protecting children's rights (Saudi Arabia);**
207. **Continue strengthening women's rights, as well as their role and position in society (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**
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 the elderly (Turkmenistan);**
209. **Reconsider its withdrawal from the Istanbul Convention in 2021, to continue making progress in the fight against discrimination and gender-based violence (Spain);**
210. **Consider rejoining the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention) (Estonia);**
211. **Return to the Istanbul Convention and ensure that shelters have sufficient capacity to accommodate survivors of gender-based violence within 24 hours (Switzerland);**
212. **Rejoin the Istanbul Convention; criminalize femicide; and strengthen the network of shelters for victims of gender-based violence, particularly in rural areas (Mexico);**
213. **Consider rejoining the Istanbul Convention against Gender-Based Violence (Uruguay);**
214. **Return to the Istanbul Convention in order to strengthen comprehensive protection against gender-based violence (Croatia);**
215. **Improve the fight against violence and discrimination against women and girls, including by ratifying the Istanbul Convention (France);**
216. **Ensure the full implementation of the Law on the Protection of Family and Prevention of Violence Against Women (Finland);**
217. **Redouble efforts to prevent and punish violence against women, including femicide and honor crimes, guaranteeing protection for victims, access to justice, and the operation of shelters in all regions of the country (Paraguay);**
218. **Abolish “honor” crimes from Article 29 of the Penal Code and effectively criminalize gender-based violence and femicide (Spain);**
219. **Introduce the legislative amendments necessary to specifically criminalize domestic violence and femicide (Ukraine);**
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);**
221. **Criminalize domestic violence and femicide, and create awareness-raising campaigns to report these acts, including sexual violence (Costa Rica);**
222. **Criminalize all forms of violence against women and ensure effective protection and support for victims (Gambia);**
223. **Introduce effective legislation that protects women and girls from gender-based violence and from child marriage (Sweden);**
224. **Introduce effective mechanisms to combat violence against women (Czechia);**
225. **Ratify the Istanbul Convention and continue to work on an efficient implementation of the legal framework relating to violence against women and girls (Austria);**
226. **Address discrimination, violence against women and LGBTQI persons and ensure the protection of minorities (Greece);**
227. **Redouble efforts at all levels to combat and prevent violence against women, including awareness-raising actions and comprehensive assistance for victims (Honduras);**
228. **Intensify efforts to combat and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls and against children (Italy);**
229. **Combat pervasive impunity for perpetrators of hate crimes, particularly gender-based violence and sexual orientation, based on international human rights standards (Luxembourg);**
230. **Work progressively to end femicide and violence against women and provide sufficient protection and support for victims of gender-based violence (Malawi);**
231. **Increase efforts to eliminate gender-based violence and account perpetrators of violence against women (Republic of Korea);**
232. **Bolster efforts to combat sexual and gender-based violence, including by raising public awareness (South Africa);**
233. **Continue efforts to combat gender-based violence and femicide through effective legislative measures (India);**
234. **Take further steps to combat domestic violence, including by raising awareness and ensuring the effective implementation of the 4th National Action Plan to Combat Violence Against Women (Republic of Moldova);**
235. **Continue efforts to combat violence against women (Sri Lanka);**
236. **Continue its efforts, both at national and local levels, to prevent and combat violence against women (Mauritius);**
237. **Strengthen efforts at the national and local level to prevent and combat violence against women (Malta);**
238. **Ensure the effective implementation of protection measures against all forms of violence against women and girls, including domestic violence (Guinea);**
239. **Continue its efforts towards the effective implementation of protection measures against all forms of violence against women and girls (Burkina Faso);**
240. **Introduce measures to prevent sentence reductions for so-called “honour” femicides (Togo);**
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 groundof honour (Panama);**
242. **Maintain efforts to prevent violence against women and girls and enhance victims support and assistance (Bangladesh);**
243. **Strengthen the right of women and girls and take necessary steps to prevent all forms of violence against women and girls (Norway);**
244. **Continue to take legal administrative measures to combat violence against women and safeguard the rights of women and girls (China);**
245. **Ensure the protection of vulnerable groups, in particular by strengthening implementation of laws on violence against women and adopting anti-discrimination legislation that includes sexual orientation and gender identity (Germany);**
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 crimes (Uruguay);**
247. **Scale up efforts to combat violence against women and girls through effective implementation of relevant laws and measures (Thailand);**
248. **Expand services for victims of sexual violence, particularly in prevention and monitoring centers, to improve access to emergency care, forensic examination, counselling and multilingual assistance (Brazil);**
249. **Continue to fight violence against women by making further use of new technologies (Jordan);**
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);**
251. **Intensify awareness raising campaigns as a way of addressing the under reported cases on violence against women and girls (Botswana);**
252. **Strengthen measures to protect women against gender-based violence (Equatorial Guinea);**
253. **Ensure the full implementation of the Strategy and Plan of Action on the Rights of the Child 2023-2028 (Ecuador);**
254. **Continue to work on the protection of children's rights, including the implementation Strategy Document and Action Plan on the Rights of the Child (2023-2028) and the strengthening of the capacity of relevant national institutions (Belarus);**
255. **Continue implementing 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);**
256. **Continue efforts toward implementing the National 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);**
257. **Continue working towards a more inclusive environment for children and improve protection and prevention services for them inter alia through the implementation of the Strategy Document and Action Plan on the Rights of the Child 2023/2028 (Bulgaria);**
258. **Continue strengthening the human rights of children and adolescents through the implementation of the Strategy and Action Plan on the Rights of the Child 2023-2028 (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**
259. **Continue to promote children’s rights and ensure the effective implementation of its “Strategy Document and Action Plan on the Rights of the Child" (Singapore);**
260. **Implement the Strategy Document and Action Plan on the Rights of the Child (2023-2028) (Egypt);**
261. **Consolidate equitable access to educational services for children and adolescents in situations of economic vulnerability (Dominican Republic);**
262. **Intensify efforts to prohibit all forms of corporal punishment of children and adolescents in all areas of their lives (Ecuador);**
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);**
264. **Commence the comprehensive legal reform of children's rights with the view to enhance the child protection law in accordance with the international standards (Botswana);**
265. **Bring the child justice system into full compliance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other relevant international standards (Togo);**
266. **Continue developing and expanding child-friendly judicial mechanisms that are adapted to their needs, including Children's Justice Centers and Judicial Interview Rooms (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**
267. **Continue to strengthen domestic legislation and institutional frameworks to prevent and address sexual exploitation of children, including online sexual abuse (Malaysia);**
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);**
269. **Step up interventions to prevent violence against women and children and protection of survivors, through human rights education and training, among others (Philippines);**
270. **Pay particular attention to the effectiveness of national standards for combating violence against women and children and those standards concerning their access to basic services such as education (Senegal);**
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);**
272. **Promote access to education for children in rural areas (Tunisia);**
273. **Continue to integrate children who have previously entered the labor market into formal education and vocational training systems (Tunisia);**
274. **Enhance efforts to eliminate child labor by ensuring the continued coordination and effective functioning of child labor prevention units across our provinces (Cambodia);**
275. **Continue efforts to raise awareness of children's rights, and distribute accessible publications in this regard (Kuwait);**
276. **Continue to establish and support Safe Children teams in all governorates (Qatar);**
277. **Strengthen the social protection system to ensure that it is better aware of the needs of the children (Gabon);**
278. **Strengthen the protection and inclusion of older persons through comprehensive health, digital inclusion, and economic protection policies (Dominican Republic);**
279. **Strengthen training programmes for health personnel and social workforce who are serving older persons and persons with disabilities (Malaysia);**
280. **Enhance access to sufficient services and assistance to children with disabilities, in particular in rural and remote areas (Hungary);**
281. **Ensure that all children with disabilities had full access to quality education and healthcare services (South Sudan);**
282. **Continue advancing the protection and promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities with a focus on accessibility to health and education for children (Georgia);**
283. **Continue efforts to ensure access to education for all children, especially children with disabilities (Mauritania);**
284. **Continue efforts to ensure the full and effective participation of persons with disabilities in public and social life (United Arab Emirates);**
285. **Strengthen the effective implementation of the Action Plan on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, including actions in rural areas (Dominican Republic);**
286. **Continue effective implementation and monitoring of the 2023–2025 Action Plan on Disability Rights, including efforts to improve accessibility in education, employment, and infrastructure (Eritrea);**
287. **Improve the inclusiveness of education for children with disabilities by implementing the 2022–2026 national action plan (Cameroon);**
288. **Continue to promote education and lifelong learning for all people, including persons with disabilities (Bangladesh);**
289. **Continue implementing the Vision 2030 document to promote inclusivity and equal opportunities for persons with disabilities (Saudi Arabia);**
290. **Continue advancing the implementation of the 2030 barrier-free vision document to promote full inclusion and accessibility for persons with disabilities (Cambodia);**
291. **Build on the success achieved in implementing the 2030 Vision for a Barrier-Free society to ensure access and full inclusion for persons with disabilities (Syrian Arab Republic);**
292. **Redouble efforts to ensure greater accessibility to public spaces and services for people with disabilities (Burkina Faso);**
293. **Strengthen accessibility of public spaces and services to the disabled (Sri Lanka);**
294. **Continue to take measures to protect the rights of persons with disabilities including enabling their accessibility to public facilities and transport means (Uganda);**
295. **Continue renovating court and public buildings to meet updated accessibility standards (Pakistan);**
296. **Expand socio-economic programs benefiting vulnerable groups, including women, children, and persons with disabilities (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**
297. **Increase awareness-raising campaigns to combat the stigmatization and prejudice against children with disabilities and ensure the protection of their rights (Ghana);**
298. **Ensure widespread availability of sign language interpretation and virtual hearing (or remote hearing) options in legal proceedings (Cameroon);**
299. **Expand labor integration policies for people with disabilities (Equatorial Guinea);**
300. **Ensure that all children with disabilities have full access to health care services (Maldives);**
301. **Adopt concrete measures to tackle hate speech and discrimination against religious minorities, including in the media (Ghana);**
302. **Withdraw the reservation on Article 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and ensure that persons belonging to religious minorities enjoy their own culture and profess as well as an unhindered opportunity to practice their own religion and community with others (Croatia);**
303. **Redouble its efforts on strengthening the rights of minorities especially ensuring their fundamental rights and freedoms (Zimbabwe);**
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);**
305. **Ratify and fully implement the Council of Europe Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities (Slovenia);**
306. **Comply with ECtHR judgments on inheritance and property rights, including of descendants of members of the Greek Minority who are not Turkish nationals (Greece);**
307. **Amend Article 122 of the Penal Code to include sexual orientation and gender identity as grounds of discrimination (Ireland);**
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 LGBTI people by politicians, public officials and the media (Mexico);**
309. **Amend article 122 of its penal code to include gender identity and sexual orientation as ‘hate motives’ and protect all peoples’ freedoms of opinion, expression, assembly and association (Australia);**
310. **Amend Article 122 of the Penal Code to include SOGIESC among the hate motives listed within a year (Iceland);**
311. **Amend non-discrimination provisions in domestic laws, including the Penal Code and the Human Rights and Equality Institution Law, to prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity and expression (Canada);**
312. **Ensure the rights of LGBT+-persons and include sexual orientation and gender identity as motive for hate crimes in the Penal Code (Norway);**
313. **Guarantee the equal rights of LGBTIQ+ persons and take steps to prevent and combat hate crimes and violence against LGBTIQ+ persons (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));**
314. **Condemn violence and hate speech based on sexual orientation and gender identity, and lift bans on demonstrations initiated by LGBT+ persons (France);**
315. **Revive the implementation of anti-discrimination legislation and include sexual orientation and gender identity in it (Finland);**
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);**
317. **Prohibit so-called conversion therapy practices (Colombia);**
318. **Continue strengthening of institutional capacity to ensure equitable access to education, healthcare, and legal assistance for all migrants and asylum seekers (Eritrea);**
319. **Strengthen integration policies for refugees and migrants, including through the creation of centers focused on language training, education and employment (Brazil);**
320. **Take measures to facilitate access to justice for all migrant workers, including by removing all obstacles preventing them from filing complaint for abuses and violations (South Sudan);**
321. **Ensure that national mechanisms for protecting the fundamental rights of illegal migrants are fully implemented (Senegal);**
322. **Continue to strengthen its institutional framework on migration to ensure protection of women, minors and children (Zimbabwe);**
323. **Prohibit the detention of vulnerable migrants, particularly girls and boys (Colombia);**
324. **Adopt measures to promote the integration of refugees into social life and their access to health and education services (Ecuador);**
325. **Increase efforts to guarantee effective and non-discriminatory access to basic services for asylum-seeking children, refugee, and migrant children (Honduras);**
326. **Continue efforts to ensure the voluntary, safe, dignified repatriation or resettlement of refugees, while protecting their rights and ensuring access to basic services (Indonesia);**
327. **Strengthen the supply and quality of education in areas with high refugee concentrations (Mali);**

6.328 **Continue upholding the principle of non-refoulement (Lebanon).**

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

1. **Accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Cyprus);**
2. **Effectively investigate the fate of the missing persons and provide to the Committee on Missing Persons (CMP) in Cyprus unhindered access to all areas and information (Cyprus);**
3. **Fully respect the rights and freedoms of all Cypriots in the occupied areas, including of the enclaved Greek Cypriots and by providing unrestricted access to Christian religious sites (Cyprus);**
4. **Reverse the decision to withdraw from the Istanbul Convention (Cyprus);**
5. **Implement all European Court of Human Rights judgments concerning human rights violations in occupied Cyprus and restore the right of the displaced persons to their home and property (Cyprus);**
6. **Comply with ECHR judgments on human rights violations in the areas of Cyprus under Turkish occupation (Greece).**

8. **Türkiye rejects the recommendations listed in paragraphs 7.1–7.5 above as Türkiye neither recognizes Cyprus nor accepts its claims to represent the whole island.**

9. **Türkiye rejects the recommendation listed in paragraph 7.6 above as its presence in the island stems from 1960 international treaties, within the framework of Türkiye’s rights and obligations as guarantor power in Cyprus.**

10. **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.

1. A/HRC/WG.6/49/TUR/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. A/HRC/WG.6/49/TUR/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. A/HRC/WG.6/49/TUR/3 and A/HRC/WG.6/49/TUR/3/Corr.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)