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Draft report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review¹

Israel

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Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007, held its seventeenth session from 21 October to 1 November 2013. The review of Israel was held at the 14th meeting on 29 October 2013. The delegation of Israel was headed by H.E. Ambassador Eviatar Manor, Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations Office at Geneva. At its 19th meeting held on 1 November 2013, the Working Group adopted the report on Israel.
2. On 14 January 2013, the Human Rights Council mandated the President to select the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Israel: Sierra Leone, Maldives, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).
3. By its decision OM/7/1, the review had been rescheduled from 29 January 2013 to the seventeenth session of the UPR Working Group at the latest.
4. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Israel:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/17/ISR/1);
 - (b) A compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/15/ISR/2, A/HRC/WG.6/17/ISR/2 and Corr. 1);
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/15/ISR/3 and Corr.1 and A/HRC/WG.6/17/ISR/3).
5. A list of questions prepared in advance by Mexico, Slovenia, Germany, Sweden, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Norway was transmitted to Israel through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the UPR. A summary of additional questions made during the interactive dialogue is to be found in section I.B of the present report.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

6. H.E. Mr Eviatar Manor, Head of delegation, noted that Israel came to its second review with strong reservations regarding the Human Rights Council. The discrimination against, and the unfair treatment of Israel continued. The infamous Item 7 still featured on the agenda of every Council session and Israel was not a member of any geographical group.
7. In March 2012, Israel said – “enough”. Israel suspended its relations with the Council and with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. In June 2013, the Ambassador wrote to the President of the Council to re-affirm his intention pursue a diplomatic engagement. The results of this dialogue and ongoing engagement, have allowed Israel to undergo the UPR. Israel made its decision because it respects United Nations resolutions, human rights in general, and human rights mechanisms in particular. But Israel’s unfair treatment must come to an end. The delegation hoped that Israel’s

appearance before the universal periodic review would go a long way to restore equality and fairness regarding Israel in Geneva.

8. Israel came to the review with respect for the process, belief in the importance of its universality and cooperative nature, and with great pride in their achievements.

9. The delegation referred to information contained in Israel's national report, including the final chapter which looked at challenges, constraints and opportunities. The main challenge Israel was facing was their relations with the Palestinians. Recent resumption of direct negotiations for peace is a welcome step. In this context, the delegation pointed out that Israel had agreed to release Palestinian prisoners as a Confidence Building Measure. A second group of prisoners was being released tonight. Their release, illustrated Israel's determination to reach an agreement with their Palestinian neighbors that will, once and for all, end the conflict.

10. Israel's engagement with human rights bodies and mechanisms reflected these principles. Israel is a party to the core human rights treaty bodies, and has since 2009 and up to 2013, completed the examination by six treaty bodies. Moreover, during 2011, Israel hosted the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Opinion and Expression. Israel also hosted the Special Rapporteur on Adequate Housing in February 2012, and the Special Representative for Children in Armed Conflict in 2009.

11. Since its establishment, the State of Israel had to balance a difficult and complex security situation with democratic traditions and the respect for human rights. Such challenges strain the delicate balance between the effective steps necessary to overcome the various threats to a state's security and the protection of human rights.

12. Israel noted that they had come to listen to comments and recommendations which they shall study closely, and they would report on implementation of recommendations received during the first cycle of the UPR.

13. Mr. Shai Nitzan, Deputy Attorney General (Special Affairs), Ministry of Justice, noted that Israel's National Report, their presence today, Israel's periodic reports to human rights treaty bodies and their interactive dialogue with them, were an opportunity for in-depth self-examination and identification of challenges.

14. Israel has been regularly subject to significant, and often politically motivated, scrutiny over the years, disproportional to the worldwide human rights situation. Israel regularly worked with various international and domestic bodies and NGOs involved with human rights issues, including a specific with the Minerva center and civil society on the reporting process and follow-up with the Human Rights treaty bodies.

15. Israel is aware of the complexity of its multicultural society and of the vital need to protect human rights, and to strike an appropriate balance between protection of human rights and the public interest.

16. He noted that the extremely limited scope of his statement did not permit him to cover all improvements pertaining to the implementation of human rights in Israel.

17. Israeli courts play a crucial role in anchoring and promoting human rights in Israeli society. Israeli courts are empowered to conduct judicial review of any act of legislation, in light of the Basic Laws. He provided examples in this regard.

18. He noted the establishment in 2011, of a joint inter-ministerial team for reviewing and implementing the Concluding Observations of human rights committees.

19. Reference was also made to the mandate and report of the Public Commission of Inquiry which was headed by a Supreme Court Judge and included two distinguished international observers and mandated, among other responsibilities, to assess whether the mechanisms for examining and investigating claims raised in relation to violations of the laws of armed conflict, conforms with Israel's obligations under international law. The Commission's comprehensive report concluded that Israel's mechanisms for examining and investigating complaints and claims of violations of the rules of the law of armed conflict, generally comply with its obligations under international law. The Prime Minister decided to establish a professional team that will study the recommendations of the report, examine the need for modifications and improvements, and suggest specific modes of action.

20. Israel had given consideration to the recommendations from the last review, including on the legal regime in the West Bank, especially regarding to minors. A Juvenile Military Court was established in the West Bank to guarantee adequate and professional care for juveniles. The age of majority was raised from 16 to 18 years.

21. He referred to steps taken to facilitate everyday life and the observance of religion for the Palestinian population in the West Bank especially during the holiday of Ramadan and increases in the number of work permits for Palestinian workers.

22. Israel is open to constructive criticism and looked forward to working within the framework of the UPR mechanism, conducted on the basis of universality, impartiality and professionalism, so that the shared goal of promoting and enhancing human rights can be fully achieved.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

23. During the interactive dialogue, 73 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report. All written statements of the delegations, to be checked against delivery on the United Nations Webcast archives, are posted on the extranet of the Human Rights Council when available.¹

24. Nicaragua regretted that many of the recommendations from the first review were still not implemented.

25. Nigeria noted that the national report was made available rather late, making it difficult to consider it before the review.

26. Norway recognized Israel's continued interaction with the treaty bodies and welcomed the ratification of the CRPD.

27. Oman noted that many recommendations had not been implemented, and called upon the international community to take necessary actions to stop Israel's aggression.

28. Pakistan condemned the human rights violations in the occupied Arab territories.

29. On a point of clarification, the State of Palestine stated that Israel's report had no value since it failed to address at all human rights in the land of the State of Palestine which is under Israel's occupation. Turning to the review, it asked about the legal basis for the confiscation of the Identity Cards of Palestinians residing in Jerusalem and where Israel's border was located.

30. In response, Israel indicated that the statement made by the Palestinian representative was neither a point of clarification nor a procedural motion, but rather the use of extra-time to make his statement. Israel had come to the meeting in the spirit of

dialogue and the delegation was prepared to answer all questions regarding the territories under Israel's control.

31. Poland welcomed the national report and Israel's return to the Council.
32. Portugal expressed concern over discrimination and inequality, inter alia the distinction between Jewish and Arab citizens, discrimination of women.
33. Qatar referred to Israel's failure to cooperate with the HRC and the United Nations mechanisms responsible for monitoring the human rights situation in the OPT.
34. The Republic of Korea noted that human rights promotion and protection was ensured in institutional and practical terms.
35. The Russian Federation drew attention to the human rights concerns in the OPT.
36. Morocco referred to issues such as the lack of measures to protect the Palestinian civilians and attempts to change the nature of the City of Jerusalem.
37. Saudi Arabia made only recommendations.
38. Slovakia encouraged Israel to ensure a balance between the rights of migrants and national interests and for measures related to freedom of religion.
39. Slovenia welcomed progress made regarding children in Israeli military detention.
40. While acknowledging the Government's efforts to strengthen the promotion and protection of human rights South Sudan also called for strengthened efforts to protect the rights of all citizens.
41. South Africa expressed support for the mediation efforts and welcomed Israel's re-establishment of normal relations with the Council.
42. Spain welcomed Israel's participation in the review.
43. Sudan noted the negative consequences of Israel's nine-month-period of non-cooperation for the Council and the UPR.
44. Sweden asked about measures to limit the use of administrative detention; and requested more information about the efforts to protect women and girls from gender-based violence.
45. Switzerland referred to the situation of minorities, asylum seeking procedures, the settlements and the blockade affecting the civilian population in Gaza.
46. Syrian Arab Republic hoped that the Council will be able to contribute to implementing United Nations resolutions which aim to end the Israeli occupation of Arab territory.
47. Thailand called on Israel inter alia to end the blockade of the Gaza Strip, lift restrictions on movements and ensure non-discriminatory treatment of Jewish and non-Jewish peoples.
48. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia asked to be informed about progress in the implementation of recommendations under the first UPR as well as those of the Treaty Bodies.
48. Tunisia commented on Israel's non-cooperation with the Council.
50. Turkey considered that the improvement of the human rights record primarily required the ending of the occupation in the territories of the State of Palestine.

51. United Arab Emirates asked what steps will be taken to implement Council resolutions, especially the conclusions of various reports of human rights mechanisms.
52. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland expressed concerns over Israeli practices in the OPT including the extensive use of administrative detention.
53. The United States of America commended Israel for its upholding of human rights.
54. Uruguay encouraged progress in the peace negotiations between Israelis and Palestinians.
55. Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) regretted Israel's disregard for the recommendations of the Human Rights Council.
56. Algeria was gravely concerned at the serious non-compliance with UPR procedures and rules and at such dangerous precedent.
57. Argentina highlighted the ratification of the CRPD and encouraged Israel to continue advance in the adoption of the remaining human rights instruments.
58. Australia welcomed several measures, remained concerned at restrictions on freedom of movement, and noted Israel's concern about being singled out in Item 7 of the Council agenda.
59. Austria asked whether Israel's position has evolved on the issues of discrimination of Arab Israeli citizens and the protection of human rights defenders.
60. Bahrain expressed its concern about the delay in Israel's review.
61. Referring to comments made by Syria, the Head of the delegation noted that he had not seen masses of Golan Heights inhabitants rushing to visit their families in Syria.
62. In response to an advance question by Norway, despite increasing challenges, and in line with its responsibility under international law, Israel took significant steps to promote the standards of living of Palestinians and cooperated with the Palestinian authority, which had the responsibility towards the vast majority of the Palestinian population. UNDP development index shows that the Palestinian Authority is above the regional average.
63. Israel was also working to improve the movement of people and goods in the West Bank. Today there are only a few checkpoints in place, which are normally open
64. Responding to an advance question by Mexico and Slovenia, as enshrined in the declaration of independence and in many basic laws and court rulings, equality and non-discrimination was the cornerstone of Israel's democratic society.
65. In response to another question by Norway, he noted that as of August 2013, 126 of 133 localities in the Arab population had approved outline plans.
66. Referring to a question on the Israel Defense Force (IDF) and the Israel Security Agency (ISA), Mr. Shai Nitzan said that all had supervising mechanisms. Regarding a question from the United Kingdom and the Netherlands he noted that the IDF had established a system to investigate and pursue allegations of misconduct. Israel's Attorney General provided civilian oversight to any decision of the Military Advocate General on whether or not to investigate or indict a person suspected of war crimes and other crimes.
67. Responding to questions from Sweden, the Russian Federation, Spain and other countries, he noted that administrative detention was a lawful security measure under international law. It is used as a preventive measure against persons posing grave threats to the security of the West Bank and Israel and its population.

68. Another issue that had been raised by several countries, the United Kingdom, the Russian Federation, Spain, Portugal and others, was connected to claims of torture by the ISA. The ISA was responsible by law for the safeguarding of Israel's security from terrorist threats, espionage and other threats. The ISA operated in accordance with the ruling of the High Court of Justice, and especially the ruling concerning ISA interrogations from 1999, forbidding any use of physical pressure.

69. An offence containing a prohibition of torture had not been legislated yet in Israel, however, acts and behaviours defined as torture under article 1 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment constituted offences under the Israeli Penal Law.

70. Ms Hila Tene-Gilad, Director, Human Rights and Relations with International Organizations, Ministry of Justice, addressed questions raised by Germany, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands, as well as additional questions by Switzerland and the United States.

71. The issue of the Bedouin population in the Negev presented a great challenge to Israeli in many aspects. With regard to planning, 18 Bedouin localities have had approved Outline Plans, and the planning procedures of 6 additional localities were ongoing. The Israeli government was encouraging movement to regulated localities by providing financial benefits. Following the Goldberg Committee, the governmental plan for regulation of the Bedouin housing in the Negev had been submitted. The government had resolved to anchor the implementation framework in legislation, a process carried out in consultation and cooperation with the Bedouin population.

72. Mr Nir Keidar, International Law Department, Israel Defense Forces, addressed the issue of law enforcement regarding Palestinian minors in the West Bank which had been raised by several states including Germany, the Netherlands, the UK, Norway, Thailand.

73. Israel has taken utmost precautions in handling cases of crimes perpetrated by minors which presented a specific set of challenges for Israeli authorities that had to balance the need to deal with serious, violent crimes often instigated or encouraged by terrorist organizations, the lack of cooperation from Palestinian Authorities which leads to lack to alternatives to arrest and the hostile environment towards the Israeli authorities, with a fundamental need to act compassionately in accordance with the relevant international standards.

74. All aspects of the criminal process were conducted according to, clear and published procedures and are frequently subject to judicial review. Throughout the process the minor is informed of his rights and had a right to legal representation.

75. In the past years an extensive and on-going review of criminal law framework applicable in the West Bank had been carried out and which led to substantial amendments, including the raising of the age of majority and the substantial shortening of detention periods, the granting of status to parents during the proceedings, limitation periods for prosecuting minors and the possibility to order a probations officer's report following the criminal conviction of a minor.

76. Belgium commended the ratification of the majority of human rights instruments and asked whether Israel had considered ratifying ICCPR-OP 2 and OP-CEDAW.

77. Cuba regretted Israel's lack of cooperation with the Council. It referred to Israel as an occupying power violating international law.

78. Brazil acknowledged some important progress in realizing human rights but expressed concern about settler violence against Palestinian civilians.
79. Canada requested to be informed of further developments in the implementation of its recommendations from Israel's first UPR.
80. Chile reiterated the need to put an end to acts of violence and economic deprivation affecting the Palestinian population. Chile called on Israel to end all expansion of settlements.
81. China called for the release all Palestinian prisoners and the improvement of their living conditions. It also hoped that Israel would lift the blockade on the Gaza strip as soon as possible.
82. Costa Rica noted the ratification of the CRPD. In relation to the Palestinians and the OPT it called on Israel to respect international humanitarian law.
83. The Plurinational State of Bolivia noted that Israel had re-established its commitment to the UPR albeit with a delay.
84. Cyprus commended several aspects of human rights protection in Israel. It urged all interested parties to refrain from actions that could undermine the negotiation process between Israel and the Palestinians.
85. Czech Republic expressed concern over the continued discrimination of minorities referred particularly to the situation of the Bedouins.
86. Denmark recognized an overall decline in the used of administrative detention, but remained concerned about the practice.
87. Ecuador noted Israel's commitment to ensure gender equality. It believed Israel should make efforts to eliminate discrimination against the Palestinian population.
88. Egypt condemned inter alia the Israeli's disrespect for United Nations resolutions.
89. Estonia called on Israel to investigate all allegations of ill-treatment and bring to justice those responsible. It expressed concern over military court proceedings involving minors.
90. Finland noted Israel's cooperation with UNICEF and asked to hear about the steps taken to implement UNICEF's recommendations.
91. France welcomed Israel's return to the UPR.
92. Germany asked what steps were being taken to implement the recommendations of the Turkel Commission and about measures to reduce the use of administrative detention.
93. Greece expressed concern about settlement activities and commended progress in achieving equal treatment in relation to on sexual orientation or gender identity
94. Guatemala welcomed Israeli-Palestinian discussions which constitute a significant advance towards peace in the Middle East. It noted concerns about the increase in demolitions in the OPT
95. Hungary noted the continuing cooperation with treaty bodies, and asked about steps foreseen to improve the rights of minorities.
96. Iceland urged the halting of all settlement activities and the withdrawal of settlers from the OPT. It encouraged the effective implementation of legislation and dialogue with

the Palestinian Authorities on violence against women; and the withdrawal of reservation to CEDAW.

97. Indonesia noted Israel's ratification of the CPRD but expressed concern about policies such as the wall in the OPT.

98. Ireland raised several human rights concerns, and urged implementation of the recommendations of a March 2013 UNICEF report.

99. Iran (Islamic Republic of) stated that Israel's non-cooperation with UPR mechanism jeopardised inter alia the periodicity and integrity of this mechanism. It reiterated that the time was right for collective action to protect the rights of Palestinians.

100. Israel made a point of order objecting to the use of the term "Israeli regime" used by the Islamic Republic of Iran in its statement.

101. The President of the Human Rights Council reminded delegates that it was of the utmost importance that when discussing human rights issues everybody respected each other's views and upheld United Nations terminology and standards when referring to countries.

102. Iraq asked what measures ensured that the births of Palestinian children were registered so that they could obtain identity documents.

103. Italy asked about measures to implement CRC and Law on Youth in the West Bank, and to improve socio-economic conditions of minorities.

104. Japan expressed concern inter alia about violations of the rights of Palestinians to adequate housing. It requested the immediate stopping of the construction of settlements.

105. Jordan was alarmed that the right of self-determination of the Palestinian people was still being violated by Israel.

106. Kuwait recommended that the international community take measures to protect the rights of the Palestinian people and shoulder its responsibilities to hold accountable those responsible for grave human rights violations which are committed daily against the Palestinian people under occupation

107. Latvia asked about measures envisaged to implement the CRC recommendation to ensure that children accused of having security offences are only detained as a measure of last resort, in adequate conditions and for the shortest possible period of time.

108. Libya referred to Israel's indifference to the UPR. It commended the release of Palestinian prisoners and called for Israel's withdrawal from the OPT.

109. Malaysia considered that the situation in the OPT was worsening.

110. The Maldives was deeply concerned by Israeli practices in Palestine, the absence of commitment towards the UN bodies, and violations of international human rights and humanitarian law.

111. Mexico hoped that the review would contribute to efforts to improve the human rights situation in Israel and congratulated it for the ratification of the CRPD.

112. Rwanda commended Israel for resuming its cooperation with the universal periodic review mechanism.

113. The Netherlands commended Israel's efforts, but remained concerned about the rights of Palestinian children in military custody and of the Bedouin community.

114. New Zealand welcomed the ratification of the CPRD and Israel's vibrant democracy, independent judiciary and active civil society.

115. Lebanon made a point of order. It referred to the reference to the Amal organization in paragraph 105 of the national report of Israel, which was a Lebanese nationalist resistance movement, which had a history in combating Israeli occupation, labelling it as a "terrorist organization". Lebanon was among the countries which had not registered on the list of Speakers, because the report had not been made available to comment on.

116. In responding to the issues raised by Lebanon, during a point of order, Israel reminded the forum that in July, the European Union had designated the Hezbollah military wing as a terror organization. It noted that the report had mentioned the fact that a senior member of that organization was able to address Courts in Israel and received remedy.

117. Lebanon made a point of order. It noted that the reference to the Amal organization in the national report had not mentioned any other political faction.

118. The President of the Human Rights Council reminded the UPR that it was the responsibility of the State under Review to draw up a national report as a basis for discussion in the UPR Working Group. The publication of a National Report as an official document of the United Nations did not imply any official position on the content of that report.

119. The State of Palestine made a point of order. It noted that the current session was the UPR of Israel and as such, Israel should not be mentioning members of parties that had nothing to do with the questions on the table. It asked for a legal opinion on whether it is possible to engage with the United Nations mechanisms but cease to engage with the Human Rights Council.

120. The President said he had already addressed that question.

121. In response to Canada, the Head of delegation referred to affirmative actions regarding the Arab minority, in particular an increase of directors in public companies, and intention to increase annually the number of minority individuals employed in the civil service and Judges.

122. Addressing additional comments, he indicated that the Gaza Strip had not been under Israeli control since 2005, following the implementation of Israel's Disengagement Initiative. Since then, Israel could clearly be said to have no effective control in the Gaza Strip. Any claim to the contrary had clearly distorted and misapplied the established rules of international law. As a consequence, as had also been affirmed in 2007 by the Israeli High Court of Justice, Israel does not have a general duty to ensure the welfare of the population of the Gaza Strip Israel's obligations towards the Gaza Strip stemmed from the continuing state of armed conflict with the Hamas terrorist organization.

123. He stressed that the Hamas terrorist organization had violently seized control over the Gaza Strip, and had established a terrorist entity. Israel had hoped that the disengagement from Gaza would lead to a reduction in terrorist attacks, , and ultimately to a comprehensive peace agreement with the Palestinians. However, attacks on Israeli civilians were still frequent.

124. The State of Palestine made a point of order. It refused to accept that Hamas or any other Palestinian faction be defined as terrorists. It suggested remaining focused on the UPR of the State under Review.

125. Israel further noted that due to the volatile security situation, and in light of the obligations under international law, Israel had imposed a legal naval blockade to prevent weapons transfer to Hamas.

126. Cuba fully supported the point of order that had been made by the State of Palestine.

127. Israel asked to stop the practice of using points of order for issues that were not technical.

128. The President of the Human Rights Council, in line with UPR modalities, asked that delegations refrain from interpreting the State under Review.

129. Through the land passages that were open, the policy of Israel was that all goods could enter the Gaza Strip freely, with the sole exception of those goods that could pose a security risk to Israel. Israel had also allowed entry into Israel's territory for humanitarian cases such as those needing urgent medical care and was very active in facilitating projects funded and implemented by the International Community.

130. Mr. Shai Nitzan responded to comments made by Denmark, France, Italy and others, noting that law enforcement against settlers' violence was given special attention through a combined inter-Ministerial team for incitement, uprising and ideological crimes. In September 2012, the Minister of Public Security had announced the establishment of a new police unit which was intended to combat nationalist crimes and pricetag offences, which were aimed against Palestinians and Great effort is also placed on the prevention of criminal activity.

131. Referring to incitement, and the criminal prosecution of racism in Israel, on which Nigeria and other countries had commented, he said that the law provided for a penalty of up to 5 years imprisonment for publishing anything with the intent to incite to racism, regardless of the outcome or the truthfulness of it.

132. Referring to incitement, and the criminal prosecution of racism in Israel, on which Nigeria and other countries had commented, he said that the law provided for a penalty of up to 5 years imprisonment for publishing anything with the intent to incite to racism, regardless of the outcome or the truthfulness of it, and many indictments were filed in recent years.

133. Mr. Ohad Zemet, (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Legal Department) responded to questions from Norway, the United States of America, Slovakia, Germany, Italy, and Rwanda relating to immigrants. The history of the Jewish people made Israel highly sensitive to that humanitarian issue. However, the situation of Israel is more complicated than other developed countries and it is impossible to develop regional strategies for cooperation with our neighbours or countries of origin, as other states with similar challenges do.. Israel was currently granting protection to 60,000 people, who amounted to 95% of all individuals who crossed the border from Egypt, and Israel provided them with access to work, basic healthcare and education.

134. Ms. Hila Tene-Gilad said that Israel had hundreds of NGOs active in a large number of issues, including human rights. Israel placed no legal restrictions on the right of organizations to engage in activities for the promotion and observance of human rights. An organization or an individual that presents itself as a human rights organization/activist/defender is not exempt from obeying the law.

135. In concluding, the delegation noted that unfortunately, they were not able to address all issues raised, but shall study the recommendations and come back with a response at a later stage in the review process.

136. The delegation re-stated Israel's respect for the UPR process, and noted that their high level delegation, the national report, presentations and answers to the many questions testified to that.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

137. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below will be examined by Israel which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the 25th session of the Human Rights Council in March 2014:

137.1 Ratify ICCPR-OP 2 (Portugal)/Abolish completely the death penalty and ratify ICCPR-OP 2 (Spain);

137.2 Consider withdrawing the reservations to articles 7 and 16 of CEDAW (Latvia);

137.3 Consider ratifying the ICRMW (Rwanda);

137.4 Sign and ratify the OP-ICESCR and the OP-CRC-IC (Portugal);

137.5 Ratify the OP-ICESCR, OP-CAT and CPED. Ratify furthermore the Rome Statute that Israel signed in 2000 (France);

137.6 Sign and/or ratify the OP-CAT, CPED and ICRMW (Ecuador);

137.7 Consider signing and ratifying the CPED and accept the competence of its Committee (Argentina);

137.8 Make the declarations under articles 21 and 22 of CAT and withdraw your reservation with regard to article 20 of CAT, as recommended by the Committee (Austria)/Accede to the OP-CAT and recognize the competence of CAT to receive and consider communications according to articles 21 and 22 of the CAT (Denmark)/Ratify the OP-CAT and recognize the competence of CAT to examine individual complaints (Poland)/Effectively ban torture in all its forms and ratify the OP-CAT (Portugal)/Recognise the competence of treaty bodies to examine individual complaints by ratifying the respective optional protocols, in particular OP-CAT (Czech Republic)/Ratify OP-CAT (Costa Rica)/ Ratify OP-CAT and, although not a human rights instrument per se, the Rome Statute of the ICC (Hungary);

137.9 Ratify OP-CAT (Estonia);

137.10 Ratify the CPED, OP-CAT, the Rome Statute of the ICC, and the Additional Protocols I and II of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 (Austria);

137.11 Ratify the Rome Statute of the ICC and the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the ICC, and to fully align its national legislation with all of the obligations under the Statute (Estonia);

137.12 Ratify the Rome Statute of the ICC and fully align its legislation with the Rome Statute (Slovenia)/Ratify the Rome Statute and integrate its provisions in the national legislation (Tunisia)/Consider the ratification of the Rome Statute of the ICC and prepare a law on cooperation between the state and the ICC (Uruguay);

137.13 Comply with international humanitarian law provisions, in particular with the IV Geneva Convention (Cuba);

- 137.14 Ratify Additional Protocols I and II to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 (Estonia)
- 137.15 Adhere to the Additional Protocols I and II to the Geneva Conventions (Uruguay);
- 137.16 Ratify the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, and take appropriate steps to ensure that the human rights of refugees and asylum-seekers are fully respected, including with regard to access to health care and social welfare services (Germany);
- 137.17 Revise fundamental and other relevant laws with a view to enshrining explicitly in those the principles of equality and non-discrimination (Tunisia);
- 137.18 Ensure the principles of equality and non-discrimination by including the principle in the Basic Law and legislation (Republic of Korea);
- 137.19 Consider including the provision on gender equality and non-discrimination in its Human Rights and Liberty Law (Thailand);
- 137.20 Abrogate all discriminatory laws against non-Jewish children (Tunisia);
- 137.21 Evaluate regulations and laws, including those which grant the Orthodox Rabbinate the right to determine policies affecting non-Orthodox Jews and non-Jews, to ensure that they do not discriminate against persons, especially women, based on their religious beliefs or lack thereof (United States of America);
- 137.22 Incorporate the CAT into domestic law and investigate and prosecute those suspected of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment (Spain);
- 137.23 Introduce an alternative civil legal framework for marriage and divorce as an equally accessible option for everyone (Czech Republic);
- 137.24 Consider taking appropriate legislative steps to allow civil law marriage in Israel (Germany);
- 137.25 Establish a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Nigeria)/Establish an independent national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles (Poland)/Establish a national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles (Uruguay)/Establish an independent national human rights body (South Sudan);
- 137.26 Consider establishing a national human rights body that institutionalizes its efforts to promote human rights and engage all stakeholders (Thailand);
- 137.27 Ensure the full enjoyment of all persons under Israel's jurisdiction, including the Arab minority in Israel proper (Jordan);
- 137.28 Given continued concerns regarding lethal use of force, implement the recommendations of the second Turkel Commission report, concerning domestic mechanisms for investigating complaints in relation to violations of the laws of armed conflict (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

- 137.29 Respect international law and prevailing mechanisms of the United Nations (Palestine (State of));
- 137.30 Uphold its obligations under international human rights and humanitarian law, and implement all relevant Human Rights Council resolutions including those under agenda item 7, not only in its own territory, but also in places under its control (Maldives);
- 137.31 Cooperate fully with all human rights mechanisms (Nigeria);
- 137.32 Resume full cooperation with the Human Rights Council and with OHCHR (Spain);
- 137.33 Cooperate with the human rights system by accepting to receive the missions of the Human Rights Council as established by its resolutions (Brazil);
- 137.34 Enhance cooperation with the Human Rights Council and continue to fully engage in the international human rights mechanisms (Republic of Korea);
- 137.35 Continue to cooperate with the Human Rights Council (The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia);
- 137.36 Restart your full participation with the Human Rights Council, including all its mechanisms and OHCHR (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));
- 137.37 Strengthen its cooperation with international human rights mechanisms, in particular with the Human Rights Council (Japan);
- 137.38 Implement immediately all United Nations resolutions, particularly those of the Human Rights Council (Saudi Arabia);
- 137.39 Implement all international resolutions, which emphasize the preservation of the character and the monuments of East Jerusalem and refrain from changing its legal status and threatening its sanctuaries and spiritual symbols (Morocco);
- 137.40 Participate in the Human Rights Council and its mechanisms with a view to preserve the universality of the universal periodic review (Guatemala);
- 137.41 Act in conformity with United Nations resolutions and the norms of international law and to resume full cooperation with the United Nations Human Rights Council (Turkey);
- 137.42 Address the recommendations from treaty bodies to which it is a State Party (Nicaragua);
- 137.43 Increase its efforts to implement the recommendations of the treaty bodies on equality and non-discrimination (Portugal);
- 137.44 Increase efforts to implement the recommendations of treaty bodies and include general non-discrimination provisions for all Israeli citizens in the framework of basic law (Austria);
- 137.45 Implement without delay the recommendations of treaty bodies and special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Tunisia);

137.46 Comply with its legal obligations under international law alongside its obligations deriving from international human rights treaties to which Israel is a party (Indonesia);

137.47 Abide by its international legal obligations, including those under the Fourth Geneva Convention (Ireland);

137.48 Comply with its international obligations, in particular the Fourth Geneva Convention, and comply with the resolutions on human rights of the United Nations (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));

137.49 Fully implement its obligations under international law, including international human rights law and international humanitarian law, in particular the 1949 Fourth Geneva Convention, relating to the treatment of non-combatants (Malaysia);

137.50 Cooperate with all United Nations special procedures and mechanisms (Pakistan);

137.51 Extend an open invitation to the special procedures of the Human Rights Council and allow them to visit the country (Nicaragua)/Issue a standing invitation to the special procedures (Slovenia)/Extend a standing invitation to all the Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council (Uruguay)/Extend a standing invitation to all special procedure mandate holders to achieve the human rights goals mentioned in resolution 12/9 of the Human Rights Council (Saudi Arabia)/Extend an open invitation to the special procedures (Guatemala);

137.52 Implement the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief to Israel to issue non-selective rules for the protection and preservation of religious sites and to designate holy sites on a non-discriminatory basis (Morocco);

137.53 Provide equal rights for all citizens of Israel regardless of their origin and confession, allowing them equal access to employment, education and other socio-economic rights as well as participation in political processes (Russian Federation);

137.54 Amend the basic laws and other legislation in order to include the prohibition of discrimination and the principle of equality, in accordance with the recommendations of United Nations human rights treaty bodies (Finland);

137.55 Abrogate all discriminatory laws and practices against some groups of populations under its jurisdiction, in particular in the areas of access to justice, employment, education, health, right to property, freedom of expression and opinion, and freedom of religion and belief (Tunisia);

137.56 Continue all efforts to eliminate discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Greece);

137.57 Review legislation which establishes direct and indirect discrimination of national and religious minorities (Russian Federation);

137.58 Increase efforts to ensure non-discrimination, particularly in the areas of access to justice, property rights and housing rights (Canada);

137.59 Accelerate the examination of complaints on discrimination and apply relevant judgments (Tunisia);

- 137.60 Consider additional measures to improve the status of women in all communities with a view to promote equality in law and practice (Canada);
- 137.61 Intensify efforts to fight racism and xenophobia (Nigeria);
- 137.62 Eliminate all forms of discrimination against persons of African descent (Tunisia);
- 137.63 Advance in the adoption of measures that are considered necessary to combat the discrimination that suffer the non-Jewish sectors of the population (Argentina);
- 137.64 Intensify its efforts to combat gender-based violence against women and girls, including from minority communities (Sweden);
- 137.65 Persist investigating allegations of violence and ill-treatment by the Police Forces and ensure that international human rights standards are respected at all levels of public administration (Cyprus);
- 137.66 Fight impunity by thorough and impartial investigations on all the allegations of human rights violations, including when these allegations involve members of security forces or settlers (France);
- 137.67 Take steps to ensure the rights to health, education, and other rights dependent on freedom of movement are protected (Australia);
- 137.68 Intensify efforts to prevent and tackle any act aimed at reducing or impeding the full enjoyment of the freedom of religion for any individual (Italy);
- 137.69 Ensure freedom of religion or belief, including access to places of worship (France);
- 137.70 Take all necessary measures to fight against manifestation of religious intolerance and to thoroughly investigate all cases of religious hatred, including acts of vandalism of religious sites (Slovakia);
- 137.71 Adopt norms, and apply existing provisions, with a view to protect the rights of religious minorities and ensure the preservation of religious sites (Argentina);
- 137.72 Protection of and access to all sacred places of worship belonging to Muslims, Christians and others (Pakistan);
- 137.73 End all violations of Muslim and Christian holy sites (Egypt);
- 137.74 Safeguard equitable protection to all places of worship, including all Muslim and Christian sacred places (Cyprus);
- 137.75 Ensure access to religious sites, particularly in the Holy City of Jerusalem (Jordan);
- 137.76 Ensure full and unrestricted access to holy sites for all members of the clergy and worship without discrimination (Italy);
- 137.77 Refrain from preventing or hindering the restoration of Islamic holy shrines by the Waqf (Jordan);
- 137.78 End the policy of Judaizing Jerusalem and end all the violations against the sanctity of the Al-Aqsa mosque and other places of worship (Qatar);

- 137.79 Lead progress made to a systemic solution of the issue of conscientious objectors (Slovenia);
- 137.80 Ensure that human rights defenders are able to carry out their legitimate work in a secure and free environment (Austria) ;
- 137.81 Continue to further promote women's participation in all aspects of public life and especially in political life (Greece);
- 137.82 Take measures to ensure compliance of the principle of same salary for same work, putting special attention that distinctions due to religion, ethnic or gender do not prevent the respect of this principle (Mexico);
- 137.83 Strengthen its efforts to close the gaps in the infant and maternal mortality rates (New Zealand);
- 137.84 Redouble efforts to fill the gaps among the infant and maternal mortality rates of Jewish, Arab-Israeli and Bedouin children and women (Belgium);
- 137.85 Take measures to ensure a fair access to education, without distinction of the origin or gender of the person (Mexico);
- 137.86 Put into practice additional measures which encourage a larger presence of Arab students in university lecture halls as well as a policy encouraging the inclusion of Arab lecturers in the universities (Spain);
- 137.87 Take further steps in the area of promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities, to improve accessibility to services, including for persons with disabilities living in disadvantaged areas (Canada);
- 137.88 Continue progress on various relevant programs, including broad-based accessibility projects for persons with disabilities in the country (Indonesia);
- 137.89 Take further steps to overcome the obstacles faced by persons with disabilities in accessing the labour market, including through positive action measures (New Zealand);
- 137.90 Continue to strive to protect the rights of minorities (Cyprus);
- 137.91 Enhance its efforts to further promote the human rights of minorities, including citizens of Arab origin, by promoting their participation in politics, the economy and various sectors of society as well as by ensuring their equal access to education, health care and other social services (Japan);
- 137.92 Strengthen the protection of rights of persons belonging to non-Jewish minorities and to ensure an effective participation of all citizens in political and public affairs (Czech Republic);
- 137.93 Ensure the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights in equal conditions for minorities, particularly their right to work and to education (Belgium);
- 137.94 Reconsider the current proposal, in order to better meet both the State's interest to regularise the habitation in Negev and the fundamental rights of the Bedouin community (Netherlands);

- 137.95 Intensify efforts to advance the rights of the Arab minority population in Israel (Norway);
- 137.96 Ensure, in practice, the non-discrimination and respect of the rights of persons belonging to minorities, be they ethnic, cultural or religious, in particular the Bedouin and the Arab (France);
- 137.97 Respect the Bedouin population's right to their ancestral land and traditional livelihood (Switzerland);
- 137.98 Continue efforts to ensure equal access of Bedouin communities to education, work, housing and public health (Australia);
- 137.99 Protect the Bedouin citizens from discrimination and ensure their rights to property, housing and public service on an equal basis with others (Czech Republic);
- 137.100 Find a durable and equitable solution to the problems faced by the Bedouin communities, particularly in the area of possession of land (Belgium);
- 137.101 Continue taking effective measures to eliminate discrimination against Bedouin women and strengthen the respect of their fundamental rights through concrete and voluntary measures (Belgium);
- 137.102 Take additional measures in order to reduce the school dropout rate of Arab-Israeli and Bedouin girls and increase the number of these women in higher education institutions (Belgium);
- 137.103 Implement previous commitments to increase state resources allocated to Arab Israeli and Bedouin communities, especially for education, and ensure equal access to education, housing, healthcare and employment for individuals in these communities (United States of America);
- 137.104 Treat asylum seekers on their territory in compliance with the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (Switzerland);
- 137.105 Ensure asylum seekers have access to a timely individualized refugee status determination and provide for the release of those detained under the Anti-Infiltration Law, in accordance with the recent decision by the Israeli High Court of Justice (United States of America);
- 137.106 Safeguard the rights of individual refugees and asylum seekers and ensure their access to a fair procedure for examining their asylum requests (Rwanda);
- 137.107 Change the public policies and abolish legislation, norms, mechanism or discriminatory provisions against Palestinians living in Israel and in the occupied territories, including putting an end to the segregated roads for the exclusive use of the Israeli population, the settlements, the restrictions to the freedom of movement of Palestinians, the control posts, and the separation walls, the use of human shields in operations of the Israeli military and the practice of selective killings through the use of drones (Ecuador);
- 137.108 Put an end to the policy of colonization with illegal settlements (Cuba)

- 137.109 Fully restore the rights and dignity of the Palestinian people, including their rights to life, to live in dignity, adequate food, housing, health and education, as well as their freedom of movement (Malaysia);
- 137.110 Ensure non-discrimination to the Palestinian families in Israel regarding health and education of children, in particular those living in poverty, rural areas and refugee camps (Tunisia);
- 137.111 Put an end to the military attacks against the civilian population, the practice of targeted killings, and the torture and ill treatment of Palestinian prisoners (Cuba);
- 137.112 Take measures to provide for the safety and protection of the Palestinian civilian population and adhere to international standards on juvenile detention (Norway);
- 137.113 Ensure that detention of civilians, especially children, is carried out in accordance with international law and standards and without any discrimination paying particular attention to the recommendations of the CRC (Finland);
- 137.114 Take all steps necessary to ensure that Palestinian children in military custody receive the same level of care and have the same rights as provided by Israeli criminal law to youth offenders (Netherlands);
- 137.115 End all Israeli arbitrary practices such as administrative detention of Palestinians, forced exile, and sanctions (Egypt);
- 137.116 Release all the Palestinian and Arab prisoners and detainees in the Israeli prisons, including women and children, and put an end to all forms of torture exercised against them (Oman);
- 137.117 Release immediately all political prisoners and administrative detainees (Pakistan);
- 137.118 Release all Palestinian prisoners in Israeli prisons as there is no legal basis to which Israel has detained those political activists (Palestine (State of));
- 137.119 End the illegal detention of Palestinians and the torture to which they are subjected (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- 137.120 Undertake an independent evaluation of its policy of administrative detention with a view to ending this practice, guaranteeing that all those detained without exception are brought before a judge and have immediate access to a lawyer (Chile);
- 137.121 Release immediately all Palestinian, Syrian and other Arab political detainees, and allow representatives of humanitarian organisations to visit them and deal with their situation (Egypt);
- 137.122 Release all Arab prisoners and ensure that they are treated in accordance with international humanitarian law and international human rights law (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 137.123 Immediately halt all administrative detention and release all Palestinian detainees and captives in Israeli prisons especially women and children (Qatar);

- 137.124 Ensure that administrative detention is carried out in accordance with international human rights standards (Denmark);
- 137.125 Ensure that administrative detention complies with Israel's international commitments, and that it remains an exceptional measure and of a limited period, and that it is conducted in the respect of fundamental guarantees, in particular the rights of the defence of detainees and the right to a fair trial within a reasonable time (France);
- 137.126 End the solitary confinement of child detainees, and that audio-visual recordings are made of all interviews with child detainees by the Israeli police and security forces (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 137.127 Release all children in solitary confinement (Bahrain);
- 137.128 Put an end to the ill-treatment of suffering Palestinian prisoners, particularly children, held in Israeli prisons (Turkey);
- 137.129 Unconditionally release all Palestinian prisoners especially children and women (Libya);
- 137.130 Introduce limitations to the practice of administrative detention in conformity with international law and to desist from its multiple extensions, and eventually ending them (Slovenia);
- 137.131 Bring before a court all persons who are detained under an administrative detention order and have them properly charged with a crime in accordance with international standards (Spain);
- 137.132 Renounce the practices of arbitrary detention and end the use of torture in places of detention (Russian Federation);
- 137.133 Ensure that the use of administrative detention is minimised and that human rights are fully respected in the fight against terrorism (Sweden);
- 137.134 Use alternatives to detaining children, and enact regulations to ensure greater protection of children's rights particularly such as the use of restraints and strip searches (Slovenia);
- 137.135 End the criminal military attacks in which thousands of innocent persons have died and punish those responsible and who have gone unpunished up until now (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- 137.136 Discontinue criminal proceedings against Palestinian children in military courts and ensure that children are not detained (Bahrain);
- 137.137 Do not undertake criminal proceedings against Palestinian juveniles in military courts (Iraq);
- 137.138 Stop taking any penal actions against Palestinian children in military courts and halt detention of all children (Saudi Arabia);
- 137.139 End urgently night arrests of Palestinian children, the admissibility in evidence in military courts of written confessions in Hebrew signed by them, their solitary confinement and the denial of access to family members or to legal representation (Ireland);

- 137.140 Conduct an immediate and independent investigation into all cases of torture and ill-treatment of Palestinian children and ensure that all persons responsible for such practices are brought to justice and punished in a manner proportionate to the gravity of their crimes (Bahrain);
- 137.141 Ensure that an independent body is established to investigate reports of detained children's exposure to torture and to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment (Bahrain);
- 137.142. Ensure that the Palestinians enjoy the religious and cultural rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and allow them unhindered access to places of worship in conformity with the Fourth Geneva Convention (Morocco);
- 137.143 Guarantee the enjoyment of all Palestinians with their culture, social, and religious rights as per the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and allowing them to reach places of worship as per the fourth Geneva Convention (Saudi Arabia);
- 137.144 Ensure the respect of freedom of expression and freedom of movement of all; lift the ban on journalists from entering the Palestinian territories (France);
- 137.145 Guarantee the Palestinian people access to all basic services, especially drinking water (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- 137.146 End discrimination against Palestinian households and children when loans are made available in areas such as healthcare and create a strategy for children in disadvantaged areas, in particular the Bedouin communities, migrants and asylum seekers (Iraq);
- 137.147 Allow the return of the refugees (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- 137.148 Fully implement the advisory opinion of the ICJ concerning the separation wall (Egypt);
- 137.149 Demolish the shameful wall of separation which violates the human rights of the Palestinians (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- 137.150 Put an end to the construction, and dismantle the illegal separation wall (Cuba);
- 137.151 Dismantle the separation wall and halt the expansion of illegal settlements (Maldives);
- 137.152 Cease immediately the colonization through construction of illegal settlements (Pakistan);
- 137.153 Halt the colonization with illegal settlements and the destruction of the homes, cultural and religious sites of the Palestinian people (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- 137.154 Suspend, without conditions, the expansion of settlements that violate fundamental rights of the Palestinian population, and remedy the negative impact (Costa Rica);
- 137.155 Acknowledge the right of all Palestinian refugees to return to their homeland, as enshrined in the Fourth Geneva Convention (Pakistan);

- 137.156 Immediately ensure the right of return to all Palestinian refugees in line with international law and relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 194 (Palestine (State of));
- 137.157 Put an end to its policies that are contrary to international law and international humanitarian law, respecting the enjoyment of the human rights of the Palestinian people (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));
- 137.158 Apply the Fourth Geneva Convention in relation to the OPT (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));
- 137.159 Adopt legal measures and other measures to supervise the implementation of the CRC in the occupied Arab territories and, in conformity with this convention, apply a definition of the child as a person under the age of 18 in the Palestinian territories as well (Uruguay);
- 137.160 Comply with the recommendations of its first UPR relating to human rights violations against the Palestinian people (Nicaragua)
- 137.161 Fully respect international human rights law and international humanitarian law, in particular the Fourth Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, in the OPT (Portugal);
- 137.162 Accept and implement the ICJ Advisory Opinion on the Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the OPT (Brazil);
- 137.163 Respect all United Nations decisions and the withdrawal of Israel from all the occupied Arab and Palestinian Land (Libya);
- 137.164 Stop building settlements in the Arab occupied territories and implement the United Nations decisions in this regard (Oman);
- 137.165 Respect all the historical and human rights of the Palestinians (Sudan);
- 137.166 Comply with resolutions that different organs of the United Nations have adopted in relation to the conflict and occupation in Palestine (Nicaragua);
- 137.167 Recognise the birth right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and take concrete measures for the establishment of their independent State with Jerusalem as its capital (Pakistan);
- 137.168 Complete Israeli's withdrawal from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories (Qatar);
- 137.169 Immediately stop the blockade on the Gaza Strip (Qatar);
- 137.170 Bring all settlements building in the occupied Palestinian and Arab Territories to a halt (Qatar);
- 137.171 Take urgent and immediate steps to end its occupation of all Palestinian and Arab Territories occupied since 1967 (South Africa);
- 137.172 Put an end to the occupation of all occupied Arab land, including East Jerusalem and the Golan Heights (Sudan);
- 137.173 Stop the transfer of its population to the occupied territory and put an end to all measures that encourage or perpetuate the settlements (Switzerland);

- 137.174 Withdraw unconditionally and put an end to the construction of illegal settlements, including the so-called natural growth of existing settlements in the West Bank, especially in and around Jerusalem, and restore other occupied Arab territories (United Arab Emirates);
- 137.175 End the illegal occupation of Palestinian territory and of the Golan Syria (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- 137.176 End the inhuman blockade of Gaza (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- 137.177 Put an end to the occupation of all Arab and Palestinian territories, including the Syrian Golan (Cuba);
- 137.178 Put an end to the blockade of the Gaza strip, and guarantee full access to the Palestinian population to all basic services (Cuba);
- 137.179 Refrain from all settlement activities in occupied territories (Brazil);
- 137.180 End the occupation of all Palestinian territories, the Syrian Arab Golan, and the occupied Lebanese territories (Egypt);
- 137.181 Lift immediately the blockade on the Gaza strip, and stop any Israeli attacks on the Gaza strip (Egypt);
- 137.182 End all settlement activities in the occupied Arab territories, including the West Bank and East Jerusalem (Egypt);
- 137.183 End its occupation of Palestinian and Arab territory (Jordan);
- 137.184 End the construction of all Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories (Libya);
- 137.185 Immediately cease its illegal settlement activities (Turkey);
- 137.186 End its illegal and unlawful occupation of all Palestinian and Arab Territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem (Malaysia);
- 137.187 Bring an end to the illegal construction of Jewish settlements and the transfer of Jewish populations to the OPT without delay (Russian Federation);
- 137.188 Cease immediately all human rights violations in the occupied Arab territories and implement all relevant United Nations resolutions (Pakistan);
- 137.189 Restore all victims of the occupation of Palestinian and Arab territories, in conformity with international law norms (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));
- 137.190 Stop all settlement activities (Jordan);
- 137.191 Ensure safe and unhindered access for all humanitarian personnel and humanitarian assistance to the civilian population (Jordan);
- 137.192 Refrain from subjecting the civilian population to collective punishment (Jordan);
- 137.193 Take urgent measures for the promotion and protection of the rights of the Palestinian population (Russian Federation);

- 137.194 Develop mechanisms for overseeing the implementation of the CRC in the OPT (Slovenia);
- 137.195 Commit as an occupying power to allowing the access for the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights on Palestinian territories occupied since 1967 (Saudi Arabia);
- 137.196 Fully cooperate with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967 (Turkey);
- 137.197 Put forward the utmost efforts to implement all recommendations made by the human rights mechanisms to provide people in the occupied territories with the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights in equal manners (Republic of Korea);
- 137.198 Submit a report on the human rights situation in the OPT since Israel assumed the responsibility for this territory as the occupying power (Saudi Arabia);
- 137.199 Implement all Human Rights Council, General Assembly and Security Council resolutions with regard to the OPT and other Arab territories (South Africa);
- 137.200 Abide, as an occupying power, by all its obligations under international law in the Palestinian territories (Turkey);
- 137.201 Cooperate fully with the United Nations mechanisms established to follow the situation of human rights in the occupied Arab territories, especially the Special Committee to investigate Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people and other Arabs of the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and allow the Committee to visit the occupied Syrian Golan (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 137.202 Prohibit policies and practices of racial segregation that disproportionately affect the Palestinian population in the OPT (South Africa);
- 137.203 Give up racist and discriminatory laws and practices accompanying the colonies in all the OPT, including Al Qods Asharif (Tunisia);
- 137.204 Put an end to the process of expanding colonies and to racial discrimination which are an inadmissible violation of elementary rights of Palestinians in the occupied territories, including Jerusalem (Algeria);
- 137.205 Effectively protect the Palestinian population in the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem, against any form of discrimination which impairs the equitable access to basic services or natural resources, including water and land, or else the equal enjoyment of fundamental rights and freedoms, particularly the right to equal protection before the law (Brazil);
- 137.206 Respect all human rights and fundamental freedoms of the Palestinian people, especially their right to self-determination (Oman);
- 137.207 Cease immediately the demolition and destruction of public and private Palestinian properties which constitute a violation of article 53 of the Fourth Geneva Convention and articles 46, 53 and 55 of the Hague Regulations (United Arab Emirates);

- 137.208 Set up an independent commission of inquiry to investigate the cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment suffered by children in the OPT and stop such actions (Iraq);
- 137.209 Strengthen its efforts to ensure all violent attacks in the West Bank are investigated, and prosecuted by competent authorities (New Zealand);
- 137.210 Investigate all allegations of human rights violations and other crimes committed on Palestinian land and prosecute those responsible (Denmark);
- 137.211 Enable the Syrian citizens in the occupied Golan to visit their relatives in the motherland through the Al Quneitra crossing (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 137.212 Stop the revocation of residency permits for Palestinians in East-Jerusalem (Mexico);
- 137.213 Stops the revocation of permanent residency status of Palestinians in East Jerusalem and provide adequate resources for the development of services and infrastructure, including the creation of new schools (Norway);
- 137.214 Take immediate measures with a view to lifting the blockade and guarantee freedom of movement of goods and persons between Gaza and West bank, including East Jerusalem (Switzerland);
- 137.215 Adopt measures to ensure the freedom of movement of the Palestinians within the OPT and lift the travel bans imposed on human rights defenders (Chile);
- 137.216 Lift the military blockade imposed on the Gaza Strip and guarantee access to good and persons without restrictions (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));
- 137.217 Immediately lift the on-going regime of military closures imposed on the occupied Gaza Strip and guarantee unrestricted access of good and individuals in and out of the Gaza Strip (Malaysia);
- 137.218 Repeal all legislative and administrative measures aimed at the judaization of occupied East Jerusalem, including those that allow excavations in the vicinity of the Al Aqsa Mosque (Morocco);
- 137.219 End the judaization of Jerusalem (Libya);
- 137.220 Undertake necessary measures to guarantee the respect for the freedoms and fundamental rights in the occupied territories such as, for example, the right to freedom of movement of all persons (Spain);
- 137.221 Recognize the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and respect their right to establish an independent state of which East Jerusalem is the capital (Sudan);
- 137.222 Respect the right to self-determination of Palestine as an independent and sovereign state with East Jerusalem as its capital (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));

- 137.223 Respect the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to have their sovereign independent state with East Jerusalem as its capital (Egypt);
- 137.224 Recognize and respect the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination (Malaysia);
- 137.225 Recognize and respect the right of Palestinian people to self-determination and end the occupation of all territories occupied since 1967 (Maldives);
- 137.226 Take all the necessary measures to guarantee for the Palestinians who live in the occupied Palestinian territories access to adequate quantities of drinking water and to appropriate sewage systems, including by facilitating the entry of the materials required to reconstruct the water supply system and sewage system in these territories (Uruguay);
- 137.227 Implement measures to facilitate the renovation of the infrastructure for the supply of water in the occupied Arab territories (Uruguay);
- 137.228 Comply with the obligations of an occupying power, in line with international humanitarian law, providing water and sanitation to the occupied population (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));
- 137.229 Guarantee the right to housing of the Palestinians in the occupied territories, including East-Jerusalem, stopping the demolition of Palestinian houses and guaranteeing the property rights of the Palestinian population (Mexico);
- 137.230 Respect the cultural identity of the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan and allow them to apply the national curricula (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 137.231 Take practical measures to protect and respect the rights of Palestinian refugees and the internally displaced Palestinians and give them access to their homeland and their right to compensation for the losses and prejudices they have endured throughout (Saudi Arabia);
- 137.232 Respect the right of return for all Palestinian refugees so that they can return to their homeland, and be duly compensated for the damages they and their property suffered from (Egypt);
- 137.233 Recognize the right of refugees to return to their homes (Jordan);
- 137.234 Commit to its obligations as an occupying power in the conservation of natural resources and the environment in the occupied Arab territories (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 137.235 Ensure for the Palestinian of the occupied territories access without hindrance to their natural resources, particularly water resources, and implement in this context the obligations stemming from international humanitarian law (Algeria);

Follow-up to UPR

- 137.236 Commit to the implementation of all the recommendations received at the first UPR (Oman);

137.237 Commit completely to implement the outcome of the first UPR (Libya).

138. Recommendations listed below, do not enjoy Israel's support due to the fact that they contain the term "State of Palestine". Israel considers that the term "State of Palestine" was adopted as a result of a General Assembly resolution 67/19 and at the request of the PLO delegation to the UN. Israel wishes to reiterate that the term does not imply the existence of a sovereign State of Palestine, nor recognition as such; the issue of statehood, as well as all other permanent status issues will be decided between the parties only as part of a process of direct bilateral negotiations.

138.1 Ensure the preservation of the cultural and religious heritage in the occupied State of Palestine, particularly in the Holy City of Jerusalem (Jordan);

138.2 Mainstream the principle of non-discrimination and equality in the Basic Law of Israel that discriminate against non-Jewish children and undertake measures necessary to stop policies and measure that affect Palestinians resident in the occupied State of Palestine (Saudi Arabia);

138.3 Guarantee freedom of movement for all people as well as free movement of all goods within the Occupied State of Palestine and to and from foreign countries (Saudi Arabia);

138.4 Prevent acts of torture and ill-treatment of children living in the occupied State of Palestine and eliminate these acts which constitute a flagrant violation of article 37 (a) of the CRC, and article 32 the Fourth Geneva Convention (Bahrain);

138.5 Put an end to racial and discriminatory measures against the Palestinians in the Occupied State of Palestine, including in East Jerusalem, especially by continuing to building settlements (Saudi Arabia);

138.6 Ensure the protection and welfare of civilians in the occupied State of Palestine (Jordan);

138.7 Withdrawal of Israel from the Gaza strip, East Jerusalem and the West Bank, these are occupied territories of the State of Palestine that have been recognised as such by 138 States in 29 November last year by the General Assembly (Palestine (State of)).

139. 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 Israel was headed by H.E. Ambassador Eviatar Manor, Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Israel at the United Nations in Geneva and composed of the following members:

- Mr. Shai Nitzan, Deputy Attorney General (Special Affairs), Ministry of Justice, Jerusalem;
- Ms. Hila Tene-Gilad, Adv., Director, Human Rights and Relations with International Organizations, Ministry of Justice, Jerusalem;
- Mr. Daniel Meron, Head of Bureau United Nations and International Organizations Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Jerusalem;
- Mr. Ohad Zemet, Attorney, International Law Department Office of the Legal Advisor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Jerusalem;
- Mr. Nir Keidar, Adv. International Law Department, Israel Defence Forces;
- Mr. Omer Caspi, Minister-Counsellor, Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Israel, Geneva;
- Ms. Jennifer Motles Svigilsky, Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs Officer, Permanent Mission of Israel, Geneva.

¹Available on the UPR Extranet (<https://extranet.ohchr.org/sites/upr/Sessions/17session/Israel/Pages/default.aspx>) and the United Nations Webcast archives (<http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/human-rights-council/universal-periodic-review/17th-upr/watch/israel-upr-adoption-17th-session-of-universal-periodic-review/2791972949001>)