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Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Egypt

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Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirty-fourth session from 4 to 15 November 2019. The review of Egypt was held at the 15th meeting, on 13 November 2019. The delegation of Egypt was headed by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Omar el-Khattab Marawan. At its 18th meeting, held on 15 November 2019, the Working Group adopted the report on Egypt.
2. On 15 January 2019, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Egypt: Fiji, Senegal and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
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 Egypt:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/34/EGY/1 and Corr.1);
 - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/34/EGY/2);
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/34/EGY/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, China, Cuba, Eritrea, Germany, Liechtenstein, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay was transmitted to Egypt through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation of Egypt welcomed the universal periodic review process, as an interactive constructive dialogue that allowed for the exchange of experiences and ideas to promote respect for human rights internationally. The national report detailed efforts made since the second cycle to implement the provisions of the Constitution of 2014, international obligations and the recommendations Egypt had accepted from the second review, using a gradual, prioritized approach, and taking into account existing capacities and available resources. It was highlighted that, while article 151 of the Constitution stipulated that all international treaties had the force of law upon ratification, article 93 specifically granted the force of law to all international human rights treaties that had been ratified.
6. According to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international human rights law, the exercise of human rights were not absolute, but could be regulated as provided for by law, so that the rights of one person would not come at the expense of another, lest conflicts should arise between rights holders. Thus, the national policy of Egypt promoted all civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, while maintaining a balance between those rights, respecting diversity and providing equal opportunities to all citizens. The National Council for Human Rights, being the national human rights institution, as well as the National Council for Women, the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood, the National Council for Persons with Disabilities and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) were all partners in that respect.

7. In promoting human rights, it was important not to twist facts for political or personal interests. For example, the propagation of the term “arrest of demonstrators” to refer to the arrest of those who violated the law by failing to notify the authorities in advance, or the term “collective trials” to describe crimes where there were several perpetrators.

8. Turning to efforts to implement the recommendations of the previous review, with regard to civil and political rights, Egypt had fulfilled the political road map drawn up following the revolution of 30 June 2013, through the adoption of a new Constitution and the holding of presidential elections in 2014 and parliamentary elections in 2015. In 2018, Egypt had held a second round of presidential elections and, in 2019, a referendum on constitutional amendments under the supervision of the national elections committee, an independent authority composed of members of the judiciary. The law on public meetings, processions and peaceful demonstrations had been amended in 2017 to confirm the right to demonstrate by a mere notification, but also granted the judiciary exclusive rights to cancel, postpone or change the course of demonstrations, an important amendment that was sometimes intentionally overlooked. In 2019, the law on NGOs had been amended, following a series of communal consultations. In addition, Egypt had enacted a new labour unions law, granting workers freedom of association and prohibiting the dissolution of unions, except by a court ruling, and had amended the law in 2019 following International Labour Organization (ILO) proposals. Egypt had also enacted a law to regulate the construction and restoration of churches in 2016, and accordingly had legalized the status of 1,235 churches and service facilities to date.

9. With regard to economic, social and cultural rights, economic and fiscal reforms during the period 2014 to 2019 had led to an increase in the annual per capita income from 28,000 to 53,721 Egyptian pounds and a reduction in the unemployment rate from 12.8 to 7.5 per cent. Pensions of workers in both the public and private sectors had risen by 41 per cent, and the Solidarity and Dignity Programme provided a social security network for poor families, old and disabled persons, and orphans, benefiting some 10 million people. Efforts were under way to provide adequate housing, safe and clean drinking water, sanitation and decent living conditions for all. In 2017, Egypt had enacted the law on comprehensive health insurance, which aimed at gradually providing comprehensive health insurance to cover all citizens without distinction, in tandem with efforts to improve health-care services, including through initiatives to detect and treat hepatitis C and non-communicable diseases, in addition to improving health care for women, students and incarcerated persons.

10. To fulfil international obligations, a law had been enacted in 2016 criminalizing all forms of the smuggling of migrants and acknowledging the rights of migrants to voluntary repatriation. In addition to about 5 million residents, Egypt hosted over 250,000 refugees and asylum seekers, most of whom had fled conflicts in neighbouring States and did not wish to apply for refugee or asylum status. They were not kept in isolated camps and enjoyed all the same basic services as Egyptians.

11. Egypt had submitted its midterm report to the Council in 2018 regarding the implementation of the recommendations made during its second universal periodic review, and had submitted its periodic reports to the Human Rights Committee, the Committee against Torture, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

12. During the interactive dialogue, 133 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

13. Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal,

Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, the State of Palestine, the Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Canada, the Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, the Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Haiti, the Holy See, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, the Republic of Moldova, Honduras, Qatar and the Niger made recommendations. Mali and Mauritania made statements. The complete version of the statements can be found in the webcast archived on the United Nations website.¹

14. In response to questions raised during the interactive dialogue, the delegation of Egypt shared its experience in establishing national mechanisms to follow up on recommendations. A national committee had been set up to follow up the recommendations from the second cycle review, which included all relevant government agencies, the National Council for Women, the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood, the National Council for Persons with Disabilities and NGOs. The committee had laid down policies for implementation, monitoring and follow-up. A supreme standing committee was currently being created to replace previous mechanisms and streamline national efforts. Its first task was to devise a national human rights strategy, and it was mandated to prepare reports to treaty bodies and for the universal periodic review, interact with international human rights mechanisms, deal with communications, provide capacity-building programmes, particularly for law enforcement agencies, and mainstream human rights in school curricula. The aim was to spread the culture of human rights.

15. Egypt was committed to continuing its positive cooperation with Human Rights Council mechanisms. It had received the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context, and it had hosted the sixty-fourth session of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and would host the thirty-fourth session of the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child later in November 2019. Invitations had been extended to six other mandate holders, and work was under way to fix the dates for their visits, considering their busy schedules and budget limitations on the number of visits allowed per year. Given the preparations needed, Egypt would consider extending other invitations once those visits had taken place.

16. A number of steps had been taken to implement the substantive recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing, in line with the Constitution and Sustainable Development Goal 11, as well as Sustainable Development Goal target 5.a. A national housing strategy was being devised in consultation with the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, the private sector and NGOs. There was no discrimination in the housing sector. Regulations for allocating housing units, for example, did not place any restriction based on sex or sexual behaviour, and no such information was required from applicants.

17. Any act of intimidation or reprisal against those who cooperated with the Human Rights Council and its mechanisms was wholly unacceptable. Such acts were thoroughly investigated and the perpetrators held accountable, once sufficient information had been

¹ Available at <http://webtv.un.org/search/egypt-review-34th-session-of-universal-periodic-review/6103312727001/?term=CUBA&sort=date&page=>.

provided and verified. The Government was eager to ensure that people could freely interact with mandate holders of the Council.

18. The cybercrimes law aimed at striking a balance between the exercise of freedom of expression and combating information and communications technology-related crimes. It therefore required a court decision to block websites when there was evidence that a crime prescribed by law had been committed, in line with article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

19. In accordance with the Constitution, the crime of torture, in all its forms, was imprescriptible, all confessions derived thereby were invalid, and torture, intimidation and physical or psychological harm were criminalized. In line with those stipulations and the obligations of Egypt under the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, articles 126, 127, 129, 280, 281 and 282 of the Penal Code criminalized all forms of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and set out penalties proportionate to the gravity of such acts. Furthermore, the Court of Cassation had repeatedly asserted in its rulings that statements obtained through prolonged interrogations represented material or moral harm and therefore were inadmissible. All individual cases of torture or ill-treatment were thoroughly investigated by the Public Prosecution, which was currently creating a database on such incidents. The three-tier grievance mechanism aimed at fighting impunity, namely through criminal prosecution, disciplinary accountability and reparation. The national report contained data on incidents investigated and punished.

20. All forms of legally unjustified deprivation of liberty were prohibited in all circumstances, even under emergency law. The Public Prosecution, being an independent judicial body, investigated claims of enforced disappearance. No location was exempt from inspection by the Public Prosecution. All claims regarding missing persons did not turn out to be cases of enforced disappearance. Many cases actually involved recruitment in terrorist groups, illegal migration, or avoidance of social situations, such as blood feuds. Freedom of movement was enshrined in the Constitution, and it was impossible to keep track of the whereabouts of all citizens. The Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances had commended the Government for its cooperation in its most recent report to the Human Rights Council.

21. All prisons and detention facilities fell under judicial supervision, according to Egyptian legislation. The Prisons Act and its regulations were in conformity with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and the Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners. The Public Prosecution inspected all prisons and detention facilities on a regular basis, as well as carrying out surprise visits and visits in follow-up to complaints. It made recommendations on living and health conditions and treatment, and monitored their implementation. The Public Prosecution had carried out 147 visits to prisons and detention facilities. As the Law on the National Council for Human Rights had been amended to ensure its independence, the Council had also been granted the right to visit, and to inform the Public Prosecution of its findings. Additionally, the Parliamentary Human Rights Committee, the National Council for Women and the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood made regular visits.

22. Each prisoner was allowed two hours in the open air and received regular medical check-ups and allocated rations, in addition to medications and food provided by relatives. Every prison had a fully equipped clinic and every region had a central hospital. If treatment became unattainable onsite, transfer was authorized to public hospitals. Prisoners could also be granted release on grounds of ill-health.

23. Fair trial guarantees were stipulated in articles 55, 95, 96, 97, 186, 187, 188 and 189 of the Constitution, and were reflected in laws, in accordance with international standards. Solitary confinement was a disciplinary punishment, and should not exceed 15 days, while single cells with en-suite facilities could be used to accommodate individuals' health conditions. In both cases, individuals were allowed to see their lawyers and all their rights were protected.

24. Arbitrary deprivation of the right to life was criminalized. The death penalty was only imposed for the most serious crimes, in accordance with article 6 of the International

Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Egypt applied all the guarantees with regard to the imposition of the death penalty that had been indicated in previous reports, in accordance with international standards. The death penalty was not imposed on persons under 18. Verdicts in absentia were repealed once the convicted person was arrested, and a retrial was obligatory.

25. The enjoyment of all human rights was guaranteed by the Constitution and law, and due process was not suspended under the counter-terrorism law. Declaration of a state of emergency was constitutionally restricted to ensure its justification, in line with article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and its renewal required a two-thirds majority in parliament. Despite a rising number of terrorist attacks since 2013, a general state of emergency had only been declared in 2017 after the attacks on churches had heightened, killing and injuring over 200 citizens.

26. Laws Nos. 178, 179 and 180 of 2018 had been enacted to ensure the independence and professionalism of the media and the Media Workers Syndicate, prohibiting their subjugation to any punishment in fulfilling their roles. Those laws eliminated deprivation of liberty penalties for those working in the media, except in cases of incitement to violence, discrimination or defamation. Accordingly, no censorship on the media was permissible, except in times of war or general mobilization, although even then it was limited and no suspensions or closures were admissible.

27. Egypt considered its stance vis-à-vis the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court as part of its regular reviews of the status of ratification of international treaties.

28. With regard to preventing trafficking in persons, including for domestic work and organ removal, training programmes had been expanded in close coordination with NGOs, channels for reporting such crimes had been improved, a number of social protection programmes had been launched to support the most impoverished families, hence helping to protect them from falling victim to such crimes, and the national referral mechanism to support victims had been upgraded to ensure the provision of necessary legal, physical and psychological assistance to victims, and to facilitate their admission in shelters. Dedicated judicial circuits had also been created, as well as a specialized department in the Ministry of the Interior and units in all governorates to combat the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons, so that the effective prosecution of perpetrators was ensured. The Ministry of Manpower and Migration monitored the working conditions of children over 15, women, persons with disabilities and foreigners, to protect them from exploitation. Cooperation with other African States had been enhanced, and 12 bilateral agreements had been signed to regulate the status of Egyptian domestic workers abroad and ensure that they did not become victims of trafficking. In addition, a new law had been drafted on the employment of domestic workers, and was currently under consideration by the parliament.

29. Fighting corruption, promoting tolerance and peaceful coexistence, empowering women, young persons, the elderly and persons with disabilities, and safeguarding the rights of the child were national priorities. The Government vowed to safeguard human rights, ensuring equal rights and opportunities to all citizens without discrimination, and endeavoured to fulfil its people's aspirations and to protect their safety and human dignity, despite economic challenges, terrorist threats and regional turmoil.

30. Egypt extended its appreciation to the President of the Human Rights Council and Member States for taking part in the review by raising questions and proposing recommendations. Egypt expressed its deep conviction in the role of the universal periodic review in improving the human rights situation worldwide.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

31. **The following recommendations will be examined by Egypt, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the forty-third session of the Human Rights Council:**

- 31.1 Cooperate with international human rights mechanisms by considering the ratification of outstanding international human rights treaties (Zambia);
- 31.2 Take immediate measures to assume its obligations under international law to respect and protect human rights (Turkey);
- 31.3 Consider acceding to the international human rights conventions to which Egypt has not yet acceded and continue efforts to harmonize domestic laws in line with its international obligations under international treaties (State of Palestine);²
- 31.4 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture, cease the practice of pretrial detention and ensure that detainees can have access to medical care, their lawyers and their relatives (Switzerland);
- 31.5 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture, establish a national preventive mechanism and cooperate with the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (Czechia);
- 31.6 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Spain) (Denmark) (Sweden) (Austria);
- 31.7 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Luxembourg) (Austria) (Estonia);
- 31.8 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court along with its amendments and fully implement them into national law (Liechtenstein);
- 31.9 Consider acceding to outstanding human rights treaties, in particular the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Ukraine);
- 31.10 Become a party to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Seychelles) (Togo);
- 31.11 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, put an end to excessive and undue preventive detention and ensure that competent authorities have the right to visit places of detention unexpectedly (France);
- 31.12 Accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Mongolia);
- 31.13 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Ghana);
- 31.14 Consider acceding to the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Uruguay);
- 31.15 Consider signing and ratifying the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (Ecuador);
- 31.16 Accede to the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Namibia);

² The recommendation, as read out during the interactive dialogue, was: "Accede to international conventions to which Egypt has not yet acceded and continue efforts to harmonize domestic laws in line with its international obligations under international treaties".

- 31.17 Consider ratifying the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Africa (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 31.18 Consider the withdrawal of reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Latvia);
- 31.19 Withdraw reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Estonia);
- 31.20 Lift reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and adopt a unified law to criminalize all forms of violence against women (Slovenia);
- 31.21 Continue cooperation with OHCHR in order to receive technical assistance in strengthening the independence of the judiciary (Bahrain);
- 31.22 Issue standing invitations to all special rapporteurs, especially those on the situation of human rights defenders and on torture (Norway);
- 31.23 Respond positively to the pending visit requests and consider extending a standing invitation to all special procedure mandate holders (Latvia);
- 31.24 Consider inviting additional number of special procedures mandate holders of the Human Rights Council (State of Palestine);³
- 31.25 Enhance its cooperation with international human rights mechanisms by extending a standing invitation to all special procedure mandate holders and accepting pending requests to visit the country (Republic of Korea);
- 31.26 Continue cooperating with the Human Rights Council and its special procedures and mandate holders (Kazakhstan);
- 31.27 Extend a standing invitation to all special procedure mandate holders (New Zealand);
- 31.28 Continue to engage with human rights mechanisms, including treaty bodies and special procedures (Sri Lanka);
- 31.29 Continue the existing cooperation with the Human Rights Council and its special procedures (Tunisia);
- 31.30 Continue existing cooperation with the Human Rights Council and its special procedure mandate holders (Azerbaijan);
- 31.31 Continue cooperating with the Human Rights Council and its mechanisms (Libya);
- 31.32 Strengthen cooperation with the special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Latvia);
- 31.33 Continue the existing cooperation with the Human Rights Council and its special procedure mandate holders (Bhutan);
- 31.34 Continue to follow its approach with the Human Rights Council (Kuwait);
- 31.35 Continue strengthening the implementation and monitoring of the recommendations accepted from the universal periodic review (Dominican Republic);
- 31.36 Join the Code of Conduct regarding Security Council action against genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, as elaborated by the Accountability, Coherence and Transparency Group (Liechtenstein);

³ The recommendation, as read out during the interactive dialogue, was: "Consider extending an open invitation to the special procedures mandate holders of the Human Rights Council".

- 31.37 **Make public the measures taken to implement the recommendations made by the Committee against Torture following its confidential inquiry in 2016 (Liechtenstein);**
- 31.38 **Enhance technical cooperation with OHCHR (Morocco);**
- 31.39 **Continue cooperation with OHCHR in order to receive technical assistance on the ground, thus strengthening the independence of the judiciary (Senegal);**
- 31.40 **Continue the present technical cooperation programme with OHCHR (Somalia);**
- 31.41 **Continue its cooperation with international as well as regional human rights mechanisms (South Africa);**
- 31.42 **Share the lessons learned from its past year as Chair of the African Union in respect of cooperation with international and regional human rights mechanisms (South Africa);**
- 31.43 **Continue the establishment of a national mechanism dedicated to implementing and coordinating policies and programmes in the area of human rights (Kazakhstan);**
- 31.44 **Continue resourcing the National Council for Human Rights and the supreme permanent committee for human rights to enable them to carry out their mandates effectively (Kenya);**
- 31.45 **Consider the possibility of developing and implementing a national human rights strategy (Lebanon);**
- 31.46 **Develop and implement a national human rights strategy aimed at the promotion and protection of human rights (Malaysia);**
- 31.47 **Establish a national mechanism for the implementation and coordination of human rights policies and programmes (Serbia);**
- 31.48 **Consider formulating and enacting a national human rights strategy, aimed at the promotion and protection of human rights (Somalia);**
- 31.49 **Allow the supreme permanent committee on human rights to fully implement its mandate (Uzbekistan);**
- 31.50 **Consider formulating and enacting a national human rights strategy, aimed at the promotion and protection of all human rights (Angola);**
- 31.51 **Further strengthen national capacities for the promotion and protection of human rights, taking into account the concluding observations of the treaty bodies and the recommendations from the universal periodic review (Belarus);**
- 31.52 **Continue the process of revising existing laws to ensure compliance with the Constitution of 2014 and its amendments, to better protect and promote human rights (Burkina Faso);**
- 31.53 **Take additional measures to promote the values of tolerance, dialogue and mutual understanding at the local, national and international levels (Burkina Faso);**
- 31.54 **Continue strengthening national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, including a national human rights action plan (Chile);**
- 31.55 **Strengthen the independence the National Council for Human Rights by allocating it a sufficient budget (Gabon);**
- 31.56 **Take further steps to strengthen the mandate of the National Council for Human Rights (Georgia);**

- 31.57 End the arrest and prosecution of people for their real or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity and repeal laws criminalizing consensual same-sex relations (Iceland);
- 31.58 Adopt the necessary measures to eliminate discrimination and to foster access to education for vulnerable groups (Qatar);
- 31.59 Enhance efforts to eliminate discrimination and to foster access to education for vulnerable groups (Uganda);
- 31.60 Introduce a definition of racial discrimination in the national legislation (Ukraine);
- 31.61 End the practice of entrapment and subsequent arrest and prosecution based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Netherlands);
- 31.62 Take steps to protect the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex individuals and ensure that they are not subject to discriminatory arrest or prosecution under criminal charges of indecency or debauchery (Canada);
- 31.63 Step up efforts to combat all forms of discrimination, including discrimination against women and that based on religion, by continuing to raise awareness among the population and religious leaders (Gabon);
- 31.64 Ensure the participation of all stakeholders, particularly women, in the country's economic development, so as to foster an inclusive long-term economic growth and well-being for all (Mauritius);
- 31.65 Further strengthen measures to realize the right to development, including through projects aimed at decreasing unemployment, achieving economic growth and increasing living standards (Viet Nam);
- 31.66 Continue to promote international efforts in realizing the right to development (China);
- 31.67 Continue to ensure that women, children and persons with disabilities are meaningfully engaged in the development of legislation and programmes on climate change and disaster risk reduction (Fiji);
- 31.68 Enhance the respect of human rights of detainees and to expedite prosecutions in the respect of the rule of law (Holy See);
- 31.69 Ensure effective, credible and impartial investigations into all allegations of torture and ill-treatment against detainees contrary to the Constitution and the Convention against Torture, and ensure that perpetrators are held accountable (Ireland);
- 31.70 Strengthen efforts to prevent and combat all forms of torture and ill-treatment, ensuring that those responsible are held to account, including the perpetrators of the brutal killing of Giulio Regeni (Italy);
- 31.71 Ensure the protection of all citizens against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and provide the police and armed forces with the necessary training (Norway);
- 31.72 Continue efforts aimed at ensuring respect for freedom of religion or belief in law and in practice, in full conformity with international standards (Malta);
- 31.73 Immediately end the practice of torture and ill-treatment in all places of detention and consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Slovenia);
- 31.74 Promptly and effectively investigate any allegations of torture or ill-treatment in detention and take effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to prevent such acts (Turkey);

- 31.75 Strengthen measures to end torture and ill-treatment in all places of detention (Uganda);
- 31.76 Implement recommendations from the Committee against Torture to ensure access to medical assistance and family visits in prisons (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 31.77 Investigate and ensure accountability for alleged police abuses, in line with international standards (Austria);
- 31.78 Reform laws to ensure effective civilian oversight of military and police authorities, with special emphasis on protections against sanctioned disappearances, military trials of civilians and interference in judicial proceedings (Bahamas);
- 31.79 Conduct investigations, in accordance with international standards, into excessive violence committed by military and security forces during demonstrations and to bring those responsible to justice (Belgium);
- 31.80 Eliminate undue restrictions on the building and renovation of churches (Brazil);
- 31.81 Eliminate mentions of religion on identity cards, so as to promote freedom of religion (Brazil);
- 31.82 Bring to justice all perpetrators of torture (Central African Republic);
- 31.83 Adopt a criminal definition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment in accordance with the Convention against Torture and create mechanisms for the investigation and punishment of such crimes (Chile);
- 31.84 Bring an immediate end to the practice of torture and ill-treatment in all places of detention (Costa Rica);
- 31.85 Establish an independent authority to investigate allegations of torture, enforced disappearance and ill-treatment (Costa Rica);
- 31.86 Bring the definition of torture contained in the Egyptian Penal Code into line with international law (France);
- 31.87 Following the adoption of the new law on NGOs, allow the effective development of an active and dynamic civil society (France);
- 31.88 Restrict the excessive use of pretrial detention and police probation measures to the narrow limits outlined in article 54 of the Constitution (Germany);
- 31.89 Guarantee the rights of prisoners to regular family visits, medical treatment and access to lawyers, including in high-security prisons (Germany);
- 31.90 Definitively abolish the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Luxembourg);
- 31.91 Consider reducing the number of crimes punishable by the death penalty (Malta);
- 31.92 Reduce progressively the list of capital crimes (Holy See);
- 31.93 Consider a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to abolishing it (Holy See);
- 31.94 Establish a moratorium on the application of the death penalty, in particular in cases of mass trials, for people who were minors at the time of committing the crime and for acts that does not constitute the most serious crimes (Mexico);

- 31.95 **Implement a moratorium on all executions, with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Iceland); Impose a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Norway); Immediately establish an official moratorium on executions and commute all death sentences with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Liechtenstein); Impose a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its abolition (Republic of Moldova); Establish a moratorium on the death penalty (Italy);**
- 31.96 **Stop arbitrary deprivation of life and guarantee fair trial, particularly for those accused of crimes punishable by death (Qatar);**
- 31.97 **Eliminate the death penalty from its Penal Code, commute all sentences, ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and consider a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its abolition (Portugal);**
- 31.98 **Consider imposing a de facto moratorium on the use of the death penalty with a view to its total abolition (Rwanda);**
- 31.99 **Establish an immediate moratorium on the death penalty and consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Slovenia);**
- 31.100 **Establish a moratorium on the death penalty (Timor-Leste);**
- 31.101 **Ensure that all death sentences are reviewed (Turkey);**
- 31.102 **Consider a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its abolition (Turkey);**
- 31.103 **Consider declaring a moratorium on the death penalty and reviewing all sentences for which the death penalty has been imposed (Uruguay);**
- 31.104 **Establish an official moratorium on the execution of persons sentenced to the death penalty, and consider repealing the death penalty from its national legislation (Argentina);**
- 31.105 **Establish a moratorium on the death penalty as a step towards its complete abolition (Australia);**
- 31.106 **Consider establishing a moratorium on the death penalty (Austria);**
- 31.107 **Reform laws to ensure that children are not subject to severe or inhumane punishments, such as prolonged detention and capital punishment (Bahamas);**
- 31.108 **Amend article 22 of the child law to prevent those who were children at the time of an alleged offence from being tried on capital offences alongside adults (Belgium);**
- 31.109 **Consider a moratorium on the death penalty and a revision of sentences, with a view to the abolition of capital punishment (Brazil);**
- 31.110 **Establish a moratorium on executions and work towards eradicating the death penalty (Costa Rica);**
- 31.111 **Cease immediately the use of the death penalty (New Zealand);**
- 31.112 **Cease immediately the use of the death penalty for those under the age of 18 years at the time of offending (New Zealand);**
- 31.113 **Establish an official moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Croatia);**
- 31.114 **Impose a moratorium on the use of death penalty with a view to its abolition (Czechia);**

- 31.115 **Extend a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its full abolition, and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Estonia);**
- 31.116 **Establish a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its permanent abolition; in the meantime, ensure that no person who was a minor at the time of the crime is sentenced to death and reduce the number of crimes punishable by death (France);**
- 31.117 **Provide training for local law enforcement on responding to incidents of religious violence and the abductions of girls especially in rural areas (Holy See);**
- 31.118 **Provide training programmes for police officers, military officers, National Security officers and prison guards, as well as for prosecutors and judges, so that they can abide by human rights norms in the performance of their duties (Qatar);**
- 31.119 **Increase human rights training and awareness-raising programmes for the police (Senegal);**
- 31.120 **Reinforce human rights education and training programmes for public service officials (Timor-Leste);**
- 31.121 **Provide training on child rights to police officers to ensure adequate treatment when dealing with child victims (United Arab Emirates);**
- 31.122 **Enhance human rights education and training programmes targeted at public service officials, especially security forces (Bulgaria);**
- 31.123 **Widen the scope of human rights education and training programmes for public service officials (Georgia);**
- 31.124 **Release those detained for the exercise of their rights to freedom of expression, association or peaceful assembly, as enshrined in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Ireland);**
- 31.125 **Release all those detained because of their political views, stop acts of torture and cruel treatment to obtain confessions or to punish them, investigate these practices and prosecute those responsible (Qatar);**
- 31.126 **Release those detained for exercising their right to freedom of expression, including all journalists, activists and human rights defenders, and unblock news and social media websites (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 31.127 **Address impunity by credibly investigating allegations of extrajudicial killings, torture and forced disappearances by security forces, publicly release findings, and prosecute those responsible (United States of America);**
- 31.128 **Release detainees held for exercising their rights to freedom of expression or association, and ensure fair trial guarantees for those remaining in detention (United States of America);**
- 31.129 **Release all persons detained as a result of peacefully exercising their right to freedom of opinion, expression and assembly, and amend the protest, counter-terrorism, media and cybercrime laws to bring them into conformity with international human rights law, including by repealing law 10 of 1914 on assembly (Australia);**
- 31.130 **Release all persons detained for peacefully exercising their rights to freedom of expression, online and offline, association and assembly and close case 173/2011 against Egyptian NGOs and human rights defenders, in line with international human rights obligations (Netherlands);**

- 31.131 Continue efforts to protect its citizens from the scourge of terrorism (Nigeria);
- 31.132 Continue the ongoing efforts to combat terrorism and measures aimed at protecting the lives of the people in this context (India);
- 31.133 Continue making efforts to fight terrorism (Kuwait);
- 31.134 Review the definition of terrorism used in law against terrorism No. 94/2015, to prevent it from being used to limit rights, such as to freedom of expression and assembly (Mexico);
- 31.135 Continue ongoing efforts to promote respect for human rights in the context of combating terrorism (Pakistan);
- 31.136 Amend the antiterrorism law to bring it into line with international human rights standards (Qatar);
- 31.137 Continue to align antiterrorism measures with international human rights standards (Peru);
- 31.138 Ensure that its counter-terrorism measures are undertaken in such a way as to fully respect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of ordinary citizens (Republic of Korea);
- 31.139 Follow through with the implementation of national initiatives to establish redress and reparation mechanisms for victims of terrorism (Bangladesh);
- 31.140 Exclude from the jurisdiction of military courts all proceedings in which the alleged victim or perpetrator is a civilian (Mexico);
- 31.141 Continue efforts to combat impunity for human rights violations (Pakistan);
- 31.142 Guarantee the right to a fair trial and limit the jurisdiction of military courts to military cases (Switzerland);
- 31.143 Take measures to ensure access to justice and due process for all persons accused of criminal offences, including those relating to security and terrorism, such as access to a lawyer and consular assistance in cases involving foreign nationals (Thailand);
- 31.144 Ensure that a prompt, impartial, thorough and transparent investigation is carried out by an independent body to clarify the cause of death of late President Morsi (Turkey);
- 31.145 Strengthen the independence of the judiciary (Albania);
- 31.146 Ensure pretrial detention and that all court proceedings fully comply with article 14 of International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, including by ending the use of mass trials (Australia);
- 31.147 Strengthen criminal procedures in order to safeguard the right to a defence and to due process (Costa Rica);
- 31.148 Guarantee the right to a fair trial in accordance with international obligations and end all military trials of civilians (Czechia);
- 31.149 Finalize the amendments to the Criminal Procedure Code to fulfil its constitutional obligations to strengthen the role and power of the defence at the evidence collection stage, in the preliminary investigations and at the criminal prosecution stage (Democratic Republic of the Congo);
- 31.150 Ensure that the process of investigating human rights violations is effective, transparent, impartial and independent (Greece);
- 31.151 Enhance efforts to combat corruption and ensure accountability in this regard (Nigeria);

- 31.152 Increase its efforts in promoting the right to development by, *inter alia*, enhancing national efforts aimed at combating corruption (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 31.153 Continue efforts to fight corruption and to enact and modernize relevant legislation (Libya);
- 31.154 Enhance efforts to combat corruption and ensure accountability in this regard (Pakistan);
- 31.155 Continue to promote the right to development by, among others, improving national efforts to combat corruption (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 31.156 Enhance efforts to combat corruption and ensure accountability in this regard (Afghanistan);
- 31.157 Continue its efforts with regard to the national anti-corruption strategy, as well as establishment of the post of anti-corruption adviser to the President of Egypt (Armenia);
- 31.158 Continue the efforts to combat corruption by adopting legal and administrative measures (Bangladesh);
- 31.159 Promote the right to development through various measures, including greater national efforts aimed at combating corruption (Cuba);
- 31.160 Continue efforts to combat corruption, adopting measures that facilitate the submission of complaints, and guarantee the impartiality of investigations and respective trials, as well as adequate punishment and accountability (Ecuador);
- 31.161 Ensure that local and regional governments take the appropriate measures to protect Christians from extremists, in particular in rural areas (Haiti);
- 31.162 Delete any religious classification in national documents, including identity cards (Haiti);
- 31.163 Abolish or amend all laws and policies which limit the activities carried out by civil society and human rights defenders and adopt a national law for the promotion and protection of human rights defenders (Iceland);
- 31.164 Further promote the culture of tolerance through intensified engagement in interfaith dialogue activities, including collaboration with other countries (Indonesia);
- 31.165 Guarantee that freedom of expression is ensured in all its forms, including artistic expression, online and offline (Norway);
- 31.166 Put an end to censorship of news and human rights websites and respect the right to access information (Honduras);
- 31.167 Stop the practice of attacks on freedom of opinion and expression, especially those related to the arrest of journalists and the blocking of access to news websites and well-known sources of information (Qatar);
- 31.168 Ensure the rights to freedom of opinion and expression, also online (Peru);
- 31.169 Support initiatives aimed at promoting respect for cultural diversity and religious tolerance (Russian Federation);
- 31.170 Put in place specific legislation on freedom of and access to information (Seychelles);
- 31.171 Adopt concrete measures to guarantee the free exercise of the rights of expression, assembly, association and demonstration (Spain);

- 31.172 **Ensure that the new NGO law guarantees the functioning of civil society organizations (Spain);**
- 31.173 **Consider effective enforcement of the right to information (Sri Lanka);**
- 31.174 **Guarantee freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly, and protect the persons who exercise these rights (Switzerland);**
- 31.175 **Commit to supporting a free and active civil society by ending case No. 173, foreign funding investigations, travel bans and asset freezes against civil society (United States of America);**
- 31.176 **Continue measures to increase the participation of women and young people in public life (Albania);**
- 31.177 **Evaluate the possibility of reviewing its legislation on the media to ensure it is in accordance with international human rights standards (Argentina);**
- 31.178 **Take the necessary measures to guarantee the freedom of expression and opinion of the population, in particular for human rights defenders and journalists, and investigate and punish cases of threats, reprisals and other acts of violence (Argentina);**
- 31.179 **Continue to carry the torch of tolerance and interfaith dialogue in the region and beyond (Armenia);**
- 31.180 **Ensure that NGO legislation and its implementation are in line with international standards (Austria);**
- 31.181 **Ensure the participation of all stakeholders, particularly women, in the country's economic development, so as to foster an inclusive long-term economic growth and well-being for all (Azerbaijan);**
- 31.182 **Ensure that legislation allows for freedom of opinion and expression and freedom of assembly and association, to reflect the protections enshrined in Egypt's Constitution of 2014 and to align its legislation with Egypt's international human rights obligations (Canada);**
- 31.183 **Revise the law on cybercrime, ensuring that it complies with international obligations in terms of human rights (Central African Republic);**
- 31.184 **Step up awareness-raising campaigns to promote cultural and religious diversity (Congo);**
- 31.185 **Ensure that all prisoners are provided with the minimum standards of humane treatment, including protection from all forms of torture (New Zealand);**
- 31.186 **Facilitate the work of civil society by amending the relevant restrictive legislation (Czechia);**
- 31.187 **Improve the access of observers to the election process and review and amend the legislation governing freedoms of expression, association and assembly, in line with international human rights law (Czechia);**
- 31.188 **Ensure freedom of expression, including freedom of the media, online and offline (Estonia);**
- 31.189 **Guarantee freedom of expression and the press, as well as the right to peaceful demonstration, in accordance with Egypt's constitutional provisions and international commitments (France);**
- 31.190 **Guarantee freedom of expression and of the press, online and offline, by revising respective laws (Germany);**
- 31.191 **Ensure that freedom of expression is safeguarded in all its forms in accordance with Egypt's international commitments (Greece);**

- 31.192 **Adopt measures to ensure freedom of expression both online and offline, freedom of association and assembly, political pluralism and the rule of law (Italy);**
- 31.193 **Foster an environment conducive to an active civil society, including by unblocking news and social media websites (New Zealand);**
- 31.194 **Fully implement, in consultation with civil society and international partners, the NGO law of 2019, and ensure that human rights defenders can operate in a free and safe environment (Italy);**
- 31.195 **Continue to strengthen its efforts to prevent and refrain from all acts of intimidation or reprisal against those who cooperate with the United Nations, its representatives and mechanisms in the field of human rights (Fiji);**
- 31.196 **Take steps to prohibit and investigate acts of intimidation and reprisals against those who engage with the United Nations and regional human rights systems, and hold all perpetrators accountable (Ghana);**
- 31.197 **Refrain from all forms of reprisal against human rights defenders, and expedite the processing of cases of activists and journalists (Liechtenstein);**
- 31.198 **Guarantee the rights of human rights defenders and protect them and journalists from intimidation, reprisals and interference with their activities (Luxembourg);**
- 31.199 **Focus on protecting human rights defenders and ensuring the realization of the rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and freedom of association (Mongolia);**
- 31.200 **Take effective measures to expand civic space and create a safe environment for civil society organizations, human rights defenders and journalists, including the revision of relevant legislation in alignment with international standards and the Constitution (Republic of Korea);**
- 31.201 **Stop unduly restricting space for civil society, including through asset freezes, travel bans, long periods of pretrial detention and a growing number of arrests (Sweden);**
- 31.202 **Create a safe and enabling environment for the operation of civil society and human rights defenders, facilitate their work and protect them against harassment and intimidation (Afghanistan);**
- 31.203 **Repeal all laws and policies that restrict activities and rights of human rights defenders, such as law No. 70/2017, counter-terrorism law No. 94, article 78 of the Penal Code, the anti-cyber and information technology crimes law, and the media regulation law (Belgium);**
- 31.204 **Take steps to protect human rights defenders and prevent pressure against them, including by lifting travel bans and asset freezes (Canada);**
- 31.205 **Effectively protect human rights defenders against intimidation or reprisals, including guaranteeing the right to unhindered access to international and regional human rights mechanisms (Denmark);**
- 31.206 **Strengthen mechanisms for dialogue and collaboration with civil society organizations, and ensure the protection of human rights defenders (Ecuador);**
- 31.207 **Allow human rights defenders and all other civil society actors to exercise freedom of expression and their professions without fear of being persecuted, intimidated or detained (Finland);**
- 31.208 **Stop restricting and criminalizing the work of human rights defenders, politicians and civil society actors (Germany);**
- 31.209 **Continue further measures with regard to education and capacity-building for those engaged in the rehabilitation of victims of trafficking (India);**

- 31.210 **Expand the programmes for reproductive health and family planning to reach the rural areas and introduce an integrated reproductive health package for women (Maldives);**
- 31.211 **Ensure sufficient training and resources to fully implement the national strategy to combat human trafficking and the guidelines of evidence collection, investigation, and prosecution of human trafficking crimes and protecting victims in the context of law enforcement (Singapore);**
- 31.212 **Continue to strengthen efforts to effectively combat human trafficking and migrant smuggling with regular monitoring and effective prosecution (Sri Lanka);**
- 31.213 **Strengthen efforts to provide assistance to victims of human trafficking, including when they are subjected to exploitation and physical abuse (Syrian Arab Republic)**
- 31.214 **Strengthen protections for and support to victims of all forms of human trafficking, regardless of nationality (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 31.215 **Continue its efforts to enhance training programmes for social workers engaged in the rehabilitation of victims of trafficking in persons, especially women and children (Yemen);**
- 31.216 **Ensure prosecution of cases of human trafficking and migrant smuggling (Congo);**
- 31.217 **Secure access to modern family planning methods, in accordance with World Health Organization-approved standards, in all health facilities (Denmark);**
- 31.218 **Implement anti-trafficking laws to ensure the protection of all trafficked persons, in particular women and children (Ghana);**
- 31.219 **Maintain social policies that support the family, in line with societal values (Iraq);**
- 31.220 **Continue the policy concerning the protection of the family and support for it as a fundamental unit of society (Kuwait);**
- 31.221 **Repeal or amend the personal status law to ensure the equal rights of women and men in all matters relating to marriage and family relations, as well to inheritance, divorce and the custody of children (Namibia);**
- 31.222 **Continue to implement the policy on protection of and support for the family as a fundamental unit of society (Bangladesh);**
- 31.223 **Increase support for family planning and reproductive life skills (New Zealand);**
- 31.224 **Continue the ongoing efforts to reduce unemployment levels, as well as to enhance access to affordable housing (India);**
- 31.225 **Enhance efforts to ensure equal job opportunities for women (Indonesia);**
- 31.226 **Continue efforts to ensure equal rights for women in the workplace, and a safe environment at work for women (Jordan);**
- 31.227 **Continue to develop interventions to support access to decent jobs for youth, and promote social integration of youth in urban and rural areas to reduce youth unemployment (Maldives);**
- 31.228 **Further strengthen capacity-building activities and provision of support for women in micro, small and medium enterprises (Philippines);**
- 31.229 **Provide better access for women to the labour market (Morocco);**

- 31.230 Increase efforts to better integrate persons with special needs into the labour market (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 31.231 Strengthen vocational training so that young graduates can enter the labour market quickly (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 31.232 Strengthen efforts to ensure women's employment and appropriate conditions for enjoyment of their right to work (Uzbekistan);
- 31.233 Continue to address the different aspects of the right to work in the Human Rights Council (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 31.234 Continue efforts to ensure a safe environment and equal rights for women in the workplace (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 31.235 Continue efforts to ensure equal job opportunities for women (Viet Nam);
- 31.236 Continue steps to provide employment opportunities for youth (Nepal);
- 31.237 Take further steps to facilitate the access of young people to professional training and employment (Bulgaria);
- 31.238 Take measures to eradicate discrimination against women in the workplace and to prohibit child labour (Central African Republic);
- 31.239 Consider the implementation of necessary measures and adjustments to its legislation to protect domestic workers and prohibit their exploitation (Cuba);
- 31.240 Step up efforts to implement the comprehensive national strategy to combat short- and long-term unemployment (Djibouti);
- 31.241 Continue the implementation of socially oriented programmes and improve the accessibility of unemployment and sustainable security schemes (Kenya);
- 31.242 Proceed with major labour-intensive projects to promote the enjoyment of the right to adequate housing, employment, development and food (Oman);
- 31.243 Ensure efforts to guarantee access to safe drinking water and sanitation for all, including those residing in rural areas (Malaysia);
- 31.244 Continue taking measures to promote and ensure the full realization of all human rights for young people (Republic of Moldova);
- 31.245 Make further efforts to realize economic, social and cultural rights by strengthening social protection measures (Saudi Arabia);
- 31.246 Work closely with all relevant stakeholders in the implementation of the Egypt Vision 2030 Sustainable Development Strategy (Singapore);
- 31.247 Intensify efforts to promote economic, social and cultural rights (Sudan);
- 31.248 Continue the implementation of standards to promote the enjoyment of human rights by youth (Sudan);
- 31.249 Pursue its efforts in social and economic inclusion by allocating appropriate funds for health and education (Switzerland);
- 31.250 Continue to bolster the realization of economic, social and cultural rights by strengthening social protection measures (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 31.251 Continue efforts to develop the economy (Brunei Darussalam);

- 31.252 Continue to promote the implementation of the socioeconomic measures provided for in the 2030 Sustainable Development Strategy that aim at providing a dignified life for all citizens without discrimination (Dominican Republic);
- 31.253 Intensify efforts to expand agriculture and food production, with the objective of increasing food security and guaranteeing the right to food for all citizens (Nicaragua);
- 31.254 Continue to improve efforts to guarantee access to safe drinking water and sanitation for all citizens, particularly in rural areas (Nicaragua);
- 31.255 Continue its efforts to strengthen social protection and integration programmes for poor families, older persons, orphans and persons with disabilities who are unable to work (Ethiopia);
- 31.256 Continue measures to reduce poverty, in particular in rural and underdeveloped areas (Indonesia);
- 31.257 Continue its efforts to reduce poverty, in particular in rural and underdeveloped areas (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 31.258 Continue efforts to reduce poverty, particularly in rural areas (Malaysia);
- 31.259 Continue its efforts towards poverty alleviation and address the gaps between urban and rural areas (Mauritius);
- 31.260 Continue efforts to reduce poverty, particularly in rural and underdeveloped areas (Philippines);
- 31.261 Continue efforts to reduce poverty, especially in rural and underdeveloped parts of the country (Serbia);
- 31.262 Continue its efforts to reduce poverty (Myanmar);
- 31.263 Pursue practical implementation of the national plan to solve the problem of informal housing, with a particular focus on providing alternative housing for persons who live in risk zones (Uzbekistan);
- 31.264 Continue to implement social housing programmes and projects, in an effort to realize adequate housing for all citizens (Angola);
- 31.265 Continue efforts to reduce poverty, in particular in rural and underdeveloped areas (Bhutan);
- 31.266 Continue efforts to effectively focus anti-poverty programmes on rural areas (Botswana);
- 31.267 Continue its efforts to reduce poverty, particularly in rural and underdeveloped areas (China);
- 31.268 Continue to promote house construction, in order to provide sufficient housing for its people (China);
- 31.269 Continue implementing social housing programmes and projects, in an effort to achieve adequate housing for all citizens (Cuba);
- 31.270 Continue efforts to reduce poverty, in particular in rural and underdeveloped areas (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 31.271 Continue efforts to reduce poverty, in particular in rural and underdeveloped areas (Nicaragua);
- 31.272 Continue to take concrete measures to eliminate discrimination against, and stigmatization of, persons affected by leprosy and their families (Japan);

- 31.273 Continue efforts to provide the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health to its citizens, and to expand the new national health programme (Jordan);
- 31.274 Exert further efforts towards the realization of economic, social and cultural rights, including through strengthening social protection measures (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 31.275 Include comprehensive education on sexual and reproductive health in the national educational curricula and ensure the necessary resources for its effective implementation (Estonia);
- 31.276 Integrate comprehensive, age-appropriate education on reproductive health and life skills into the national educational curricula and ensure the necessary resources and training for its full and effective implementation, in accordance with the national strategy for population and development (Fiji);
- 31.277 Ensure adequate access to education for minority groups (Montenegro);
- 31.278 Ensure equal access for women and girls to education at all levels (Nigeria);
- 31.279 Continue to increase the number of educational opportunities for women and girls, the elderly, persons with disabilities and minorities (Holy See);
- 31.280 Increase human rights education and training programmes (Iraq);
- 31.281 Relaunch the human rights capacity-building programme (Iraq);
- 31.282 Identify all juveniles tried in adult courts, overturn those verdicts and refer all such defendants to juvenile courts (Norway);
- 31.283 Multiply measures taken to provide basic education to all children (Madagascar);
- 31.284 Continue programmes aimed at reducing school dropout rates, in particular among girls, through providing incentives to families to keep their children in school (Saudi Arabia);
- 31.285 Expand educational programmes for and increase awareness of human rights among civil servants (Serbia);
- 31.286 Strengthen the efforts to promote access to quality education for all, including vulnerable groups (Sri Lanka);
- 31.287 Continue efforts to eliminate illiteracy (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 31.288 Take further measures to raise awareness of human rights among the youth (Myanmar);
- 31.289 Continue efforts to ensure the delivery of quality education for all with a special focus on vulnerable groups (Afghanistan);
- 31.290 Extend human rights education and awareness programmes to target more public service officials (Algeria);
- 31.291 Ensure equitable access of women and girls to education at all levels (Algeria);
- 31.292 Continue with efforts to encourage a human rights culture and enhance awareness programmes, especially for law enforcement agencies and the judiciary (Bhutan);
- 31.293 Continue to organize the World Youth Forum, as an important initiative to promote dialogue among young people from different cultural origins and to address issues of interest to young people (Burundi);

- 31.294 Pursue efforts seeking to raise awareness in society about human rights culture (Burundi);
- 31.295 Continue to develop education, in particular promote the level of education in rural areas (China);
- 31.296 Step up efforts to eliminate illiteracy (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 31.297 Organize campaigns and educational programmes, including in schools, to raise awareness of the importance of cultural heritage in all its diversity (Cyprus);
- 31.298 Implement the ongoing measures for the empowerment of women (India);
- 31.299 Take further measures to promote and protect women's rights (Japan);
- 31.300 Continue its efforts to promote women's political representation and participation in all three main areas of empowerment – political, social and economic (Kyrgyzstan);
- 31.301 Conduct a periodic review of legislation to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women in accordance with the constitutional provisions and the international commitments of Egypt under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Lebanon);
- 31.302 Continue to strengthen the role of equal opportunities units to achieve gender equality in the work environment and address discriminatory practices against women (Oman);
- 31.303 Continue efforts to empower women both financially and economically (Madagascar);
- 31.304 Continue efforts to review and, where applicable, amend laws and policies that may discriminate against women and girls and ensure that they conform with international law and standards (Malta);
- 31.305 Take decisive actions to eradicate discrimination against women and girls, as well as minorities, and prevent sexual exploitation and trafficking in persons (Mongolia);
- 31.306 Continue promoting the political participation of women, and their equitable representation in the parliament and Government (Pakistan);
- 31.307 Amend all laws and policies that discriminate against women and girls and ensure that they comply with international law and standards (Honduras);
- 31.308 Strengthen measures to abolish female genital mutilation (Peru);
- 31.309 Continue its efforts to conduct awareness-raising campaigns on the human rights of women and girls (Philippines);
- 31.310 Continue efforts to protect and promote women's rights and ensure equality and equal opportunities (State of Palestine);
- 31.311 Continue efforts to support and enhance the status of women, especially in the political and economic sectors (Sudan);
- 31.312 Review the personal status legislation and the Penal Code in order to further modify or delete articles that discriminate against women, including by lifting the reservation on article 16 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Sweden);
- 31.313 Continue efforts aimed at fighting sexual harassment (Syrian Arab Republic);

- 31.314 **Take additional steps to ensure adequate representation of women and youth in decision-making positions (Tunisia);**
- 31.315 **Ensure the implementation of provisions of the new Constitution aimed at reinforcing the enjoyment of the rights of all women and continue making progress through concrete policies and measures to guarantee equal rights between women and men (Uruguay);**
- 31.316 **Continue measures to strengthen women's economic empowerment and promote women's political participation (Nepal);**
- 31.317 **Promote women's political representation and participation, adopt policies to address structural barriers hindering women from occupying decision-making positions and increase the number of shelters for victims of domestic violence (Botswana);**
- 31.318 **Continue to promote the empowerment of women (Brunei Darussalam);**
- 31.319 **Step up efforts to promote women's representation and participation in political life and decision-making (Côte d'Ivoire);**
- 31.320 **Work towards eliminating gender discriminatory clauses in legislation (Cyprus);**
- 31.321 **Continue to consolidate national mechanisms that enable greater participation and equality of women (Dominican Republic);**
- 31.322 **Continue strengthening women's economic empowerment as part of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy (Georgia);**
- 31.323 **Continue efforts towards achieving a greater participation of women in political and economic life, as well as increased representation in leadership positions (Greece);**
- 31.324 **Continue to implement its national strategy to empower Egyptian women to 2030, in line with its constitution and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**
- 31.325 **Implement the strategy for women to 2030 adopted by Egypt in 2017 (France);**
- 31.326 **Put in place programmes for men and boys to increase their knowledge of sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls, seeking to extend such programmes to the whole country (Haiti);**
- 31.327 **Introduce legal provisions to combat rape, including marital rape, and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence, in line with international law and standards (Iceland);**
- 31.328 **Take further steps to fight all forms of violence against women and children and raise the legal age for women to get married to 18 years (Italy);**
- 31.329 **Continue combating sexual harassment and violence against women (Libya);**
- 31.330 **Introduce legal provisions to combat rape, including marital rape, and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence, in accordance with international standards (Luxembourg);**
- 31.331 **Ensure the effective implementation of policies on gender equality and on combating violence against women, including by criminalizing all forms of violence against women (Republic of Moldova);**
- 31.332 **Introduce legal provisions to combat rape, including marital rape and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence, in accordance with international law and standards (Honduras);**

- 31.333 Further continue its efforts by adopting laws addressing all forms of violence against women (Portugal);
- 31.334 Strengthen measures to combat violence against women and domestic violence, including by enhancing existing legislation to better ensure accountability for victims (Rwanda);
- 31.335 Eliminate discrimination against women, in particular by continuing with measures aimed at addressing violence against women (Spain);
- 31.336 Further protect women's rights by working to end all forms of violence against women and girls and addressing other persisting obstacles, such as social stigma and early marriage (Thailand);
- 31.337 Continue empowering women and girls while taking steps to address violence against women (Myanmar);
- 31.338 Effectively implement legislation to eliminate discrimination and violence against women and girls (Ukraine);
- 31.339 Criminalize all forms of domestic violence (Albania);
- 31.340 Criminalize all forms of sexual violence against women, including marital rape, and revise the personal status law to allow for civil marriages and divorce (Australia);
- 33.341 Strengthen its efforts to combat gender-based violence (Bahamas);
- 31.342 Continue the fight against sexual harassment and violence against women and girls, including by increasing the number of police units and trained personnel specialized in this area (Bahrain);
- 31.343 Adopt policies to combat violence against women and girls that ensure access to justice for victims and that include public awareness campaigns (Chile);
- 31.344 Enact laws and public policies in order to eradicate female genital mutilation, and criminalize sexual harassment and violence against girls, adolescents and women (Costa Rica);
- 31.345 Introduce legal provisions to combat rape, including marital rape, and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence, in line with international law and standards (Croatia);
- 31.346 Amend and effectively implement legislation to eliminate and criminalize all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls (Estonia);
- 31.347 Ensure, in legislation and in practice, an end to all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls, including domestic violence, and to take concrete steps to duly investigate and prosecute all cases of sexual violence and harassment (Finland);
- 31.348 Take action to improve women's rights by criminalizing domestic violence and amending the personal status law (Germany);
- 31.349 Step up efforts to deal with the female genital mutilation and early marriages (Montenegro);
- 31.350 Further review its domestic law in order to fully comply with the minimum marriage age for girls of 18 years (Kenya);
- 31.351 Further continue its efforts in protecting children's rights (Kyrgyzstan);
- 31.352 Continue to improve children's quality of life through the development of the health and education systems to ensure that all children, including children with disabilities, are able to access the basic services (Lao People's Democratic Republic);

- 31.353 Amend legislation to eliminate discrimination and criminalize all forms of violence against women and girls (Latvia);
- 31.354 Redouble efforts to provide better services to and improve the quality of life of children (Oman);
- 31.355 Strengthen the role of child protection committees and provide them with necessary financial resources to enable them to deliver the protection service to children, particularly in the rural areas (Mauritius);
- 31.356 Amend article 122 of the child law (Portugal); Amend article 122 of the child law in order to ensure that child and juvenile offenders are never prosecuted alongside adults (Austria);
- 31.357 Further strengthen efforts to eliminate child labour and ensure that perpetrators are brought to justice (Sri Lanka);
- 31.358 Intensify efforts to prevent early and forced marriages through awareness-raising campaigns, in cooperation with civil society organizations (United Arab Emirates);
- 31.359 Prohibit all corporal punishment of children in all settings, including the home, and repeal all provisions that defend its use in child raising (Uruguay);
- 31.360 Enact legislation to prohibit corporal punishment in all settings (Zambia);
- 31.361 Adopt measures to ensure that Bedouins, nomads, Nubians and Berbers can fully enjoy their economic, social and cultural rights (Peru);
- 31.362 Increase employment opportunities for persons with disabilities, ensure a safe environment for them in the workplace and prevent their exploitation (Saudi Arabia);
- 31.363 Further strengthen the national bodies responsible for protecting persons with disabilities against violence (Ukraine);
- 31.364 Strengthen national bodies in charge of guaranteeing the rights of persons with disabilities and promoting their full integration into society (Djibouti);
- 31.365 Continue and strengthen policies to protect and promote the rights of refugees and minorities (Japan);
- 31.366 Put in place labour migration policies to protect the rights of migrant workers and coordinate the actions of various stakeholders (Niger);
- 31.367 Improve the alignment of its domestic laws with the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the supplementary Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air (Mozambique);
- 31.368 Take measures to protect refugees and migrants from violence and attempts on their lives and further promote tolerance among local communities (Afghanistan);
- 31.369 Ensure effective access to protection mechanisms for migrants and domestic workers (Nepal);
- 31.370 Reaffirm its commitment to the practice of non-refoulement and ensure that resources and support are available to vulnerable migrants (Bahamas);
- 31.371 Adopt laws and measures to ensure a better coordination of policies to counter the negative factors of migration and a better governance of economic migration (Chad);

31.372 **Remove the legal and practical obstacles that block access to Egyptian nationality in the event of the dissolution of a marriage with a non-Egyptian (Senegal).**

32. **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 Egypt was headed by H.E. Chancellor Omar El-Khattab Marawan, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and composed of the following members:

- Dr. Maya Mohamed Abdelmoneim Morsy, President of the National Council for Women;
- Dr. Ashraf Eid Ibrahim AbdelRahman, General Supervisor of the National Council for Disabilities Affairs;
- Dr. Azza Mohamed Said ElAshmawy, Secretary General of the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood;
- H.E. Ambassador Dr. Ahmed Ihab Gamal El-Din, Assistant Foreign Minister for Human Rights, Social and International Humanitarian Affairs;
- H.E. Ambassador Alaa Youssef, Permanent Representative of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the UN and other International Organizations in Geneva;
- H.E. Ambassador Wael Nasreldin Attiya, Deputy Assistant Foreign Minister for Human Rights;
- Chancellor, Hany Fathy Georgy, Director of the Human Rights Directorate at the Office of the General Prosecutor;
- Chancellor, Mohamed Ali Mohamed El Menshawy, Legal Counsellor at the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs;
- Chancellor Dr. Mohamed Amr Fouad Ahmed Barakat, Legal Counsellor at the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs;
- Counsellor Wael Tharwat, Permanent Mission of the Arab Republic of Egypt in Geneva;
- Counsellor Mohanad Mozari, Permanent Mission of the Arab Republic of Egypt in Geneva;
- First Secretary, Chahinda Emadeldin Permanent Mission of the Arab Republic of Egypt in Geneva;
- Second Secretary, Ayman Ammar, Permanent Mission of the Arab Republic of Egypt in Geneva;
- Third Secretary, Hisham Mohamed Ismail Mohamed, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. Bahaaeldin Ahmed Mokhtar Khater, National Council for Disabilities Affairs;
- Mrs. Amal Mohamed AbdelMonim Mohamed Tawfik, National Council for Women;
- Mrs. Dina Omar Mostafa ElSerafy, National Council for Women;
- Mr. Sabry Osman Fahmy Mahmoud Osman, National Council for Childhood and Motherhood;
- Mrs. Asmaa Hassan Bishir Goma, National Council for Childhood and Motherhood.