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Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Islamic Republic of Iran

* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the language of submission only.

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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 forty-eighth session from 20 to 31 January 2025. The review of the Islamic Republic of Iran was held at the 9th meeting, on 24 January 2025. The delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran was headed by the Deputy Minister for International and Legal Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Acting Secretary of the High Council for Human Rights, Kazem Gharib Abadi. At its 16th meeting, held on 29 January 2025, the Working Group adopted the report on the Islamic Republic of Iran.

2. On 8 January 2025, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of the Islamic Republic of Iran: Georgia, Morocco and Viet Nam.

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 the Islamic Republic of Iran:

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

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

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

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Canada, China, members of the core group of sponsors of the resolutions on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (Costa Rica, Maldives and Slovenia), Cuba, Eritrea, Germany, Iraq, Liechtenstein, Pakistan, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America was transmitted to the Islamic Republic of Iran 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 the Islamic Republic of Iran stated that since the third cycle review, significant measures had been taken to develop rural and nomadic areas, to mitigate the impacts of climate change and to support refugees and migrants.

6. The Islamic Republic of Iran had remained committed to advancing human rights education across all sectors. Human rights topics had been incorporated into educational programmes, and over 800 human rights and citizens' rights training courses had been conducted for judges and law enforcement and prison staff.

7. The Islamic Republic of Iran had submitted its periodic reports on the implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and had concluded a framework of technical cooperation with OHCHR.

8. The Islamic Republic of Iran had made substantial intellectual, human and financial investments to improve people's lives, including the complete elimination of the gender gap in primary and secondary education, national health network coverage of 93 per cent for rural areas and 98 per cent for urban areas, and increased access to safe drinking water. Under the law supporting sustainable development and employment creation in rural areas,

[1] A/HRC/WG.6/48/IRN/1.
[2] A/HRC/WG.6/48/IRN/2.
[3] A/HRC/WG.6/48/IRN/3.

8,400 production units had been revitalized. In terms of skills enhancement, over 2 million individuals had received training, with 51 per cent of programmes delivered for women and girls. The country had also provided targeted cash and non-cash subsidies to people in vulnerable situations to mitigate the impacts of unilateral sanctions.

9. The Islamic Republic of Iran stated that the general framework of the draft bill to prevent harm to women had been approved. It also noted that 145 political parties had been operating in the country, along with 14,000 labour and employer organizations and 57 associations related to religious minorities. The country had been hosting up to 8 million refugees and undocumented migrants, providing free education to over 700,000 Afghan students.

10. The Islamic Republic of Iran underscored that the most severe regime of unilateral sanctions had persisted during the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, while referring to the violation by the United States of America of the order issued by the International Court of Justice on humanitarian exemptions. It also emphasized that unilateral coercive measures and secondary sanctions had been gravely violating the rights of the Iranian people, especially their right to life and well-being.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

11. During the interactive dialogue, 109 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

12. Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, the Philippines, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, the State of Palestine, the Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe, Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Norway, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, Germany, the Gambia, Georgia, France, Ghana, Greece, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Montenegro, Namibia, Nepal, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, the Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Denmark, Qatar and Togo made statements. The Islamic Republic of Iran raised two points of order. The complete version of the statements can be found in the webcast archived on the United Nations website.[4]

13. In response to the questions raised during the interactive dialogue, the Islamic Republic of Iran stated that it had put in place significant normative developments over the past four years, in particular, an executive regulation on prison organization and the implementation of security and correctional measures in line with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules). It also noted the issuance of the Judicial Transformation and Excellence Document, which was aimed at addressing challenges within the judiciary, such as delays in proceedings.

14. The Islamic Republic of Iran also stressed that in line with its obligations under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, guidelines had been adopted to support persons with disabilities and older persons in the judicial process. Judicial support offices for children and women offered free judicial services, particularly in underdeveloped areas. Regular and unexpected inspections of prisons and detention centres were also conducted.

15. The Islamic Republic of Iran stated that regarding women's rights, efforts had been made to increase the representation of women in universities and in the fields of science,

[4] See https://webtv.un.org/en/asset/k16/k16qx89rps.

technology, engineering, and information and communications technology. Women's life expectancy had increased, whereas maternal mortality had declined.

16. In the field of employment, efforts had been made to allocate a significant percentage of jobs and licences to women, to train rural and nomadic women through an entrepreneurship promotion plan and to create a guarantee fund for women heads of household.

17. Progress had also been made in facilitating the appointment of women to key government and management positions based on merit: the number of appointments had doubled since 2020, reaching more than 40,000 in 2023.

18. The Islamic Republic of Iran further emphasized that the right to active, universal and non-discriminatory participation in regulating the country's policies had been ensured through the creation of a free and inclusive electoral system. The country had held six rounds of elections since the third cycle universal periodic review and had approved the Comprehensive Election Law to clarify and guarantee the rights of voters and candidates.

19. The Islamic Republic of Iran further emphasized that efforts had been made to provide an appropriate environment for parties and associations by issuing licences and permits for trade organizations and non-governmental organizations. The right to peaceful assembly and public participation were recognized by the Constitution and laws. Protests and gatherings were held spontaneously in a self-motivated manner while security was ensured.

20. The Islamic Republic of Iran underscored that Sunnis had equal rights to participate in political, social and administrative affairs. Moreover, a significant number of Sunnis were employed in executive bodies. In the recent election, 22 representatives of the Sunni community had entered Parliament.

21. The Islamic Republic of Iran emphasized that while hosting millions of refugees, it had been providing them with support that went beyond the provisions of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, of 1951. Free education, health services and vocational training had been provided and an electronic employment system had been launched.

22. The Islamic Republic of Iran stated that in some cases, positive discrimination had been applied to address the specific needs of religious minorities. The Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance was mandated to support cultural, artistic, media and religious activities of minorities. Violence and hate speech against Iranian ethnicities and religions were criminalized. The funds provided to religious minority associations had amounted to US$2.5 million between 2020 and 2024.

23. The Islamic Republic of Iran also stated that regarding employment, the religious minority community had been active in investment projects in various sectors, such as refineries, food and meat processing plants and international transportation.

24. The Islamic Republic of Iran stated that it had enacted several important laws, such as the Law on the Protection of Children and Adolescents, the Transparency Act for the three branches of government and executive agencies, the National Disaster Insurance Fund Act and the Facilitation of Business Act.

25. The Islamic Republic of Iran also noted that the Article 90 Commission under Parliament was responsible for addressing any complaints or objections from individuals or groups against the Government.

26. The Islamic Republic of Iran further noted that recently the Non-Governmental Organizations Parliamentary Caucus and the Parliamentary Caucus for Supporting the Rights of Persons with Disabilities had been formed. All specialized committees of Parliament had also ensured compliance with the country's international human rights obligations under the human rights treaties, to which it was a party.

27. The Islamic Republic of Iran emphasized that the Supreme Council of Adolescents and Youth, the Laws on the Protection of Orphaned and Neglected Children and the Law on the Protection of the Family formed the basis for the realization of children's rights. A free health treatment plan for children under the age of 7 had been implemented and 34 specialized hospitals for mothers and children had been established.

28. The Islamic Republic of Iran stated that measures had been taken to prevent school dropout, such as criminalizing the prevention of education, including for immigrants and refugees, and introducing distance education. Counselling centres and centres for special learning problems had also been set up for students with special needs.

29. The Islamic Republic of Iran also stated that national guidelines for the decriminalization of juvenile offences had been prepared along with a counselling system in juvenile courts. Additionally, workshops on the juvenile justice system had been introduced to train judges, lawyers, law enforcement officers and social workers.

30. The Islamic Republic of Iran further stated that a new law criminalizing the economic exploitation of people under 18 had been introduced. Any form of physical violence or corporal punishment was prohibited in schools. Early marriage was contrary to the general policies of the country. If marriage before the legal age occurred, it was due to the fact that such early marriage was associated with local traditions and cultures.

31. The Islamic Republic of Iran stated that the Press Law explicitly provided that no government or non-government authority had the right to exert pressure on the press or engage in any form of control or censorship. Measures had also been taken to facilitate access to information and create a conducive environment for media activities by reforming the licence issuance procedure, establishing advanced communication infrastructure in rural areas and expanding multilingual content production. Additionally, measures had been taken to ensure that media professionals faced fewer administrative and judicial obstacles.

32. In concluding, the Islamic Republic of Iran stressed that it viewed the recent appointment of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran as a politically motivated measure. It stressed that the reports of the Special Rapporteur had failed to reveal the reality of the human rights situation of the country, as they were based on inaccurate information and biased perspectives. Nevertheless, the Islamic Republic of Iran had been engaging consistently with the Special Rapporteur through in-person meetings and correspondence.

33. The Islamic Republic of Iran emphasized that with the establishment of the national committee to investigate the 2022 unrest, the extension of the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission was regarded as a political act, notably given the inaction of international human rights mechanisms regarding crimes against humanity and war crimes committed by Israel.

34. The Islamic Republic of Iran also stressed that capital punishment had been used in accordance with international regulations and was limited to the most serious crimes, such as intentional murder, acts of terrorism and drug trafficking. However, with amendments to anti-narcotics laws, the issuance of death sentences had been reduced. Concerning the practice of retribution in kind, the Islamic Republic of Iran had been encouraging reconciliation. To that end, it had established a National Council for Patience, Peace and Forgiveness. Capital punishment for minors was not observed in practice.

35. Regarding accession to treaties, the Islamic Republic of Iran had been considering the provisions of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and had remained in contact with OHCHR. The Islamic Republic of Iran also underscored that arbitrary detention was prohibited by law.

36. The Islamic Republic of Iran regretted that human rights had continued to suffer from instrumentalization and double standards. Without overcoming such challenges, there would be no meaningful contribution to the promotion of human rights.

37. The Islamic Republic of Iran emphasized that its commitment to human rights was rooted in Islamic teachings and the Constitution. It also stressed that those who had demonstrated inaction regarding Israeli atrocities in Gaza had been far from credible models of human rights.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

38. **The following recommendations will be examined by the Islamic Republic of Iran, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the fifty-ninth session of the Human Rights Council:**

38.1 **Ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Albania) (Chile) (Cyprus) (Estonia) (Liechtenstein) (New Zealand) (Romania) (Sierra Leone); Accede to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Colombia) (Ecuador);**

38.2 **Ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and take measures necessary to eliminate repression and discriminatory laws towards women (Spain);**

38.3 **Ratify and fully implement the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and ensure that the human rights of women and girls are fully respected, protected and fulfilled (Ireland);**

38.4 **Ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and repeal all laws that violate the rights of women and girls, including those that impose the compulsory wearing of the veil (Canada);**

38.5 **Continue further steps towards the ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Uzbekistan);**

38.6 **Expedite its efforts to ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Republic of Korea);**

38.7 **Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Albania) (Chile) (Cyprus) (Denmark) (Gambia) (Liechtenstein) (Romania) (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); Accede to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Sri Lanka);**

38.8 **Accede to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Colombia);**

38.9 **Ratify core human rights instruments, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, as previously recommended (Slovenia);**

38.10 **Consider undertaking steps to sign and ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (India);**

38.11 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Gambia); Accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Colombia);**

38.12 **Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its Optional Protocol (Estonia);**

38.13 **Ratify the core international human rights treaties and optional protocols to which Iran is not yet a party, in particular the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Namibia);**

38.14 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Romania);**

38.15 **Ratify the international human rights treaties to which it is not yet a party and cooperate with the special procedures of the Human Rights Council, in particular with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran (Paraguay);**

38.16 **Continue its deliberations on becoming a party to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Thailand);**

38.17 **Ensure the prohibition of torture and ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Austria);**

38.18 **Build upon its initial steps and move forward with full accession to and implementation of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Kenya);**

38.19 **Take steps towards the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Marshall Islands);**

38.20 **Consider acceding to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Ghana);**

38.21 **Ratify the main human rights treaties, such as the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Argentina);**

38.22 **Consider ratifying the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Philippines);**

38.23 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and reform the Penal Code to restrict the death penalty to serious crimes as a first step towards its abolition (Spain);**

38.24 **Ratify all outstanding human rights conventions, including the Convention on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Malta);**

38.25 **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Estonia) (Latvia);**

38.26 **Implement fully the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Luxembourg);**

38.27 **Continue to explore the possibility of acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Niger);**

38.28 **Take more effective measures to accede to international human rights conventions and implement international obligations related to them (Bahrain);**

38.29 **Study the possibility of acceding to international legal instruments relating to human rights, to which the country is not yet a party (Senegal);**

38.30 **Continue to bring its national legislation into line with international human rights instruments (Tajikistan);**

38.31 **Continue to adhere to more international human rights conventions (State of Palestine);**

38.32 **Ratify the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) of the International Labour Organization (Congo);**

38.33 **Ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, criminalize domestic violence and honour killings, and adopt measures for the protection of persons affected by domestic violence (Mexico);**

38.34 **Ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and combat discrimination and violence against women and girls, including domestic violence, marital rape and honour killings, and raise the minimum age for marriage (Czechia);**

38.35 **Cooperate fully with international human rights mechanisms (Albania) (Greece); Cooperate fully with the United Nations human rights mechanisms (Cyprus);**

38.36 **Cooperate with all United Nations mechanisms, including the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran (Portugal);**

38.37 **Grant access to Human Rights Council mandate holders, including the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

38.38 **Guarantee unrestricted access to the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran and other United Nations human rights mechanisms (Uruguay);**

38.39 **Cooperate with United Nations human rights mechanisms and invite the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran to conduct a country visit (Australia);**

38.40 **Facilitate the visit of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran (Colombia);**

38.41 **Cooperate fully with the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on the Islamic Republic of Iran (Ukraine);**

38.42 **Cooperate with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on the Islamic Republic of Iran (Estonia);**

38.43 **Ensure full cooperation and access to the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on the Islamic Republic of Iran set up by Human Rights Council resolution S-35/1 (Malta);**

38.44 **Engage and cooperate with the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran and grant unhindered access to the country (Republic of Moldova);**

38.45 **Ensure full access to the country for special procedures (Luxembourg);**

38.46 **Accept all outstanding visit requests of the United Nations special procedures without any hindrance or restrictions on duration or scope (Ukraine);**

38.47 **Accept all outstanding visit requests of United Nations special procedures, including the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran (North Macedonia);**

38.48 **Enhance cooperation with the thematic special procedures of the Human Rights Council by considering their country visits (Malaysia);**

38.49 **Continue further engagement with human rights mechanisms, including the special procedures of the United Nations (Turkmenistan);**

38.50 **Continue constructive cooperation with the United Nations human rights mechanisms (Tajikistan);**

38.51 **Continue its active engagement with the global human rights mechanisms (Lebanon);**

38.52 **Continue its constructive dialogue with human rights treaty bodies (Kazakhstan);**

38.53 **Continue its long-standing bilateral human rights dialogues and exchange of experiences in the field of human rights with other countries (Kazakhstan);**

38.54 **Consider the capacity of United Nations agencies and programmes to advance national human rights programmes (Kazakhstan);**

38.55 **Expand cooperation with international mechanisms on counter-narcotics (Bangladesh);**

38.56 **Continue to strengthen normative and institutional human rights frameworks in line with international human rights obligations, especially as regards women, children, persons with disabilities and minority groups (Philippines);**

38.57 **Continue its efforts on improving the legal and institutional framework to ensure protection of human rights and access to justice by its citizens (Zimbabwe);**

38.58 **Continue effective implementation of national action plans to improve the well-being of vulnerable groups living in rural areas and their access to education (Uzbekistan);**

38.59 **Continue taking effective steps to promote and protect human rights in line with its international human rights obligations (Pakistan);**

38.60 **Continue efforts to lift unilateral coercive measures that negatively affect the realization of the economic, social and cultural rights of citizens (Russian Federation);**

38.61 **Continue to implement measures to counter the unlawful practice of the application of unilateral coercive measures in relation to human rights (Belarus);**

38.62 **Continue to implement training and awareness-raising programmes aimed at spreading the culture of human rights (Oman);**

38.63 **Further strengthen human rights education, especially for judicial and law enforcement officials (Thailand);**

38.64 **Continue the implementation of national plans and policies designed to promote and protect human rights in the country (Tajikistan);**

38.65 **Take concrete measures for the creation of a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Republic of Moldova);**

38.66 **Establish a national human rights institution as a priority in accordance with the principles outlined in the Paris Principles (India);**

38.67 **Establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (North Macedonia);**

38.68 **Expedite efforts to establish a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Malaysia); Expedite the completion of the necessary procedures for the establishment of a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Qatar); Expedite the establishment of a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Serbia); Accelerate the establishment of an independent national human rights institution (Sri Lanka); Accelerate procedures for the effective establishment of a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Togo);**

38.69 **Expedite the process of establishing its national human rights institution in full compliance with the Paris Principles, ensuring its independence and effectiveness in promoting and protecting human rights (Kenya);**

38.70 **Intensify efforts to establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Namibia); Redouble efforts to establish a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Nepal); Continue efforts to establish the national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Tunisia);**

38.71 **Consider finalizing the reform process of the national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Senegal);**

38.72 **Continue enhanced allocation of resources for the country's human rights institutions (Pakistan);**

38.73 **Establish a national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up of recommendations on human rights (Paraguay);**

38.74 **End all forms of discrimination and persecution on the basis of persons' religion or belief (Greece);**

38.75 **Eliminate all forms of violence and discrimination on an ethnic or religious basis (France);**

38.76 **Review and repeal legislation and policies that discriminate on the grounds of religion or belief, sexual orientation and gender identity (New Zealand);**

38.77 **Abolish discriminatory legal provisions against minorities and women and ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Norway);**

38.78 **Ensure the equal treatment of women and girls in law and practice and ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Austria);**

38.79 **Provide a legal framework that fully protects against discrimination in all areas, including a comprehensive list of prohibited grounds for discrimination in line with international standards (Serbia);**

38.80 **Adopt and implement laws, policies and programmes to guarantee non-discriminatory access to education (Eritrea);**

38.81 **Abolish the death penalty (Albania) (Canada) (Denmark) (Iceland) (Israel);**

38.82 **Abolish the death penalty, particularly for minors (Uruguay);**

38.83 **Abolish all instances of the death penalty in all relevant legislation (Malta);**

38.84 **Abolish the death penalty for all crimes without exception (Marshall Islands);**

38.85 **Pursue further judicial reforms including the possibility of implementing a moratorium on the death penalty, especially concerning minors (Philippines);**

38.86 **Refrain from continuing to apply the death penalty, abolish it and introduce an immediate moratorium on its application (Paraguay);**

38.87 **Establish a formal moratorium on the death penalty as a step towards its abolition and, as a first step, prohibit its application to offences committed by minors (Portugal);**

38.88 **Commute all death sentences and establish an immediate moratorium on the death penalty with a view to abolishing it (Republic of Moldova);**

38.89 **Consider placing a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its eventual abolition (Sierra Leone); Consider adopting a moratorium on the death penalty (Sri Lanka);**

38.90 **Introduce a moratorium on the death penalty, including for juvenile offenders, with a view towards abolition (Sweden);**

38.91 **Reduce the number of crimes punishable by death and establish a moratorium on its use for minors at the time of the offences as well as for drug-related offences in line with its international obligations (Switzerland);**

38.92 **Issue an immediate moratorium on the use of the death penalty, especially for juveniles (Ukraine);**

38.93 **Establish a formal moratorium on the death penalty and immediately ban the death penalty for minors (Australia);**

38.94 **Respect the right to life and therefore ensure that the death penalty is not imposed and, as a first step, establish an official moratorium (Austria);**

38.95 **Adopt a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty at least for crimes committed by persons under 18, in accordance with the Islamic Republic of Iran's obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Belgium);**

38.96 **Put in place a moratorium on the use of the death penalty, with a view to its abolition (Brazil); Impose immediately a moratorium on the use of the death penalty, with a view to its complete abolition (Croatia); Establish a moratorium on the death penalty, with a view to abolishing it (Liechtenstein); Establish a moratorium on the application of the death penalty, with a view to its definitive abolition (Luxembourg); Introduce an immediate moratorium on the death penalty, with a view to its abolition (Mexico); Impose a moratorium on the death penalty, with a view to its abolition (Kingdom of the Netherlands); Establish a moratorium on executions, with a view to abolishing the death penalty (New Zealand); Establish immediately an official moratorium on executions, with a view to abolishing the death penalty (North Macedonia);**

38.97 **Introduce a moratorium on the death penalty, particularly for children, as a first step towards abolition (Montenegro);**

38.98 **Reduce the number of crimes punishable by death and encourage public debate on a moratorium on them (Chile);**

38.99 **Abolish amputation sentences, and imprisonment for breach of contractual obligations, and declare a moratorium on the death penalty (Colombia);**

38.100 **Establish a moratorium on the application of the death penalty (Cyprus); Establish a moratorium on the death penalty (Estonia) (Latvia); Establish a moratorium on death sentences and executions (France);**

38.101 **Establish a moratorium on executions, and abolish the death penalty, at least for juvenile offenders and drug-related crimes (Czechia);**

38.102 **Abolish the death penalty and stop planned executions for persons who committed crimes while below the age of 18 and ensure that the Islamic Republic of Iran fully complies with the Convention on the Rights of the Child ratified by the Islamic Republic of Iran (Norway);**

38.103 **Abolish the use of the death penalty and immediately establish an official moratorium on executions (Finland);**

38.104 **End the execution of death sentences and abolish the death penalty entirely, especially for political and religious offences and non-violent crimes such as drug offences and, most eminently, for minors (Germany);**

38.105 **Introduce an immediate moratorium on the use of the death penalty with a view to abolishing it and prohibit the execution of child offenders in all circumstances (Greece);**

38.106 **Cease all executions pending the abolition of the death penalty (Iceland);**

38.107 **Share comprehensive data on the death penalty and executions with the United Nations (Iceland);**

38.108 **Establish a moratorium on executions and immediately cease the issuing of death sentences for individuals under the age of 18 at the time of their alleged crime in line with the Islamic Republic of Iran's obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Ireland);**

38.109 **Introduce a moratorium on executions with a view to the complete abolition of the death penalty, ban executions for crimes committed by minors, and introduce alternative punishments for drug-related crimes (Italy);**

38.110 **Stop the executions and pursue a consistent policy towards the abolition of the death penalty (Lithuania);**

38.111 **Take steps to abolish the death penalty, and introduce an immediate moratorium on its use (Namibia);**

38.112 **Amend article 91 of the Islamic Penal Code to prohibit the use of the death penalty for crimes committed by persons below 18 years of age in all circumstances (New Zealand);**

38.113 **Uphold and respect the prohibition against arbitrary arrests and detentions, as expressed in article 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and release all arbitrarily detained individuals (Sweden);**

38.114 **Release all those arbitrarily detained (Albania);**

38.115 **Release immediately those arrested for participating in the protests following the death of Jina Mahsa Amini (Luxembourg);**

38.116 **Immediately and unconditionally release and rehabilitate all persons arbitrarily arrested and detained in the context of the protests or for non-compliance with or advocacy against the mandatory hijab (Lithuania);**

38.117 **Release immediately all persons detained for peacefully exercising their rights to freedom of expression, association and assembly, including those advocating for the abolition of discrimination against women and girls, and all those further arbitrarily detained (Kingdom of the Netherlands);**

38.118 **End arbitrary detention, unfair trials and torture of human rights defenders, lawyers and journalists, and release all prisoners of conscience (Czechia);**

38.119 **End the use of torture (Albania);**

38.120 **End the use of torture during detention, including for the purpose of extracting confessions (Costa Rica);**

38.121 **Conduct thorough, impartial and transparent investigations into the deaths of protesters during the 2022 and 2023 protests (Chile);**

38.122 **Ensure that all allegations of those arrested or detained during the protests of September 2022 involving torture or other ill-treatment are transparently and impartially investigated with those responsible held to account (New Zealand);**

38.123 **Ensure fully transparent and comprehensive investigations of human rights violations during the 2022 protests and hold those found responsible to account (Australia);**

38.124 **Ensure that prison conditions comply with the Nelson Mandela Rules (Austria);**

38.125 **Prevent human rights defenders and their families from becoming victims of intimidation or arbitrary sanctions (Colombia);**

38.126 **Take all necessary measures to end the intimidation, arbitrary detention, attacks, criminalization, stigmatization and killings of human rights defenders, especially women human rights defenders (Costa Rica);**

38.127 **Ensure that all human rights defenders and their families are not threatened with or subjected to intimidation, harassment, arbitrary arrest, deprivation of liberty or life, or other arbitrary sanctions (Greece);**

38.128 **Ensure the rights of detainees and prisoners, including timely and adequate medical treatment and preventive measures such as screening (Norway);**

38.129 **Decriminalize insolvency and eliminate the option of imprisoning the insolvent until they satisfy or settle their debt (Greece);**

38.130 **Undertake reforms to guarantee the full independence of the judiciary and ensure transparency in judicial appointments (Paraguay);**

38.131 **Ensure the independence of the judiciary by guaranteeing that it operates free from all forms of interference (Gambia);**

38.132 **Take concrete steps to strengthen the independence of the judiciary (Togo);**

38.133 **Ensure an independent, fair and equitable judicial system (Albania);**

38.134 **Reform the judicial system, replacing clerics with judges and lawyers, trained and qualified to ensure due process in accordance with international human rights standards (Costa Rica);**

38.135 **Strengthen its efforts to guarantee accountability through independent, impartial and transparent investigations into allegations of human rights violations (Republic of Korea);**

38.136 **Ensure accountability for cases of killings, torture and other human rights violations occurred, including during the peaceful protests (Republic of Moldova);**

38.137 **End arbitrary detentions and torture, including of foreign nationals, and ensure respect for the right to a fair trial and the impartiality of justice (France);**

38.138 **Comply in all places of detention with the Nelson Mandela Rules and guarantee the right to a fair trial of all persons detained, including the right to have legal assistance of their own choosing and to be informed promptly of the nature and cause of the charges against them (Switzerland);**

38.139 **Guarantee all individuals, but especially those facing charges carrying the death penalty, a fair trial consistent with obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, including access to a lawyer of their choosing (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

38.140 **Comply with international standards regarding police deployment and judicial proceedings, and ensure an immediate and free choice of legal support in all judicial cases at any time during the proceedings (Germany);**

38.141 **Comply with international norms, for example, that those who have an international arrest warrant from INTERPOL be brought before Argentine justice for accusations of placing bombs in the Israeli Embassy and in the Israelite Mutual Association in Buenos Aires that exploded in those places and in the hearts of all Argentines and cost the lives of more than 100 people (Argentina);**

38.142 **Amend relevant articles from the Penal Code in order to abolish all forms of corporal punishment, and replace them with other forms of punishment that would facilitate rehabilitation of convicted individuals (Croatia);**

38.143 **Revoke the 2023 regulations controlling the Iranian Bar Association (Israel);**

38.144 **End impunity (Albania);**

38.145 **Ensure that human rights defenders are not subjected to intimidation, harassment, arbitrary arrest or detention for exercising their rights to freedom of expression, both online and offline, as well as the rights to peaceful assembly and association (Republic of Korea);**

38.146 **End intimidation and harassment of human rights defenders, journalists, bloggers, media and artists, and ensure safe conditions for all to exercise their right to freedom of expression (Austria);**

38.147 **Cease the censorship of the media, as well as the arbitrary detention and intimidation of journalists and human rights defenders online and offline (Norway);**

38.148 **Guarantee the right to freedom of association and peaceful assembly, and limit the use of firearms by law enforcement forces during protests (Czechia);**

38.149 **Continue initiatives in promoting dialogue, cooperation and tolerance between different cultures and religions (Armenia);**

38.150 **End Internet censorship and shutdowns, and lift restrictions on the right to freedom of expression online and offline (Czechia);**

38.151 **Amend laws that are used to restrict freedom of expression online and offline and cease Internet shutdowns and blocking of social media (Estonia);**

38.152 **Sustain its efforts to draw the attention of the international community to the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**

38.153 **Ensure freedom of worship and expression, respecting fundamental rights, and repeal provisions that violate them (Argentina);**

38.154 **Guarantee fully the rights to freedoms of expression, peaceful assembly and association, providing an enabling and safe environment for their exercise, including online, especially for women human rights defenders (Costa Rica);**

38.155 **Ensure the implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, especially with regard to juvenile offenders, political dissidents and members of the LGBT community (Cyprus);**

38.156 **Allow all citizens freedom of expression, freedom of the media and freedom of assembly (Germany);**

38.157 **Adjust national legislation, in line with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, in order to ensure the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms by all persons regardless of religion and ethnicity (Ukraine);**

38.158 **Bring the Iranian Constitution in line with international human rights law and ensure that all religious minorities, including the Baha'i, are recognized and can fully enjoy the right to freedom of religion or belief (Austria);**

38.159 **Continue to strengthen efforts in promoting religious tolerance to foster peaceful coexistence and social harmony (Sierra Leone);**

38.160 **Cease censorship online and offline (Israel);**

38.161 **Release all detained civil society members, and provide human rights defenders and journalists a safe and secure environment to carry out their work (Croatia);**

38.162 **Revise existing legislation to ensure that it does not unduly restrict the exercise of freedom of assembly and expression in ways that are incompatible with international human rights law, especially by minority groups and journalists (Ghana);**

38.163 **Repeal the normative provisions that unduly restrict the rights to freedom of expression, association and assembly (Ecuador);**

38.164 **Take measures to guarantee civil and political rights and public freedoms, in particular freedom of expression and opinion and of peaceful assembly (France);**

38.165 **Guarantee the rights to freedom of expression, association and assembly in accordance with its obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Australia);**

38.166 **Guarantee freedom of opinion, expression and assembly and cease arresting human rights defenders peacefully exercising these rights (Italy);**

38.167 **Implement its international obligations to ensure the rights to freedom of opinion and expression, assembly and association in compliance with international human rights law, and to ensure that all investigations, prosecutions and trials meet international standards (Finland);**

38.168 **Strengthen action to promote and protect freedom of expression (Japan);**

38.169 **Pursue the efforts aimed at providing human rights training to relevant stakeholders, including in the judiciary and law enforcement agencies, as well as information campaigns addressed to the wider public (Lebanon);**

38.170 **Release individuals that were prosecuted and punished for exercising their rights, in particular the right to freedom of peaceful assembly (Liechtenstein);**

38.171 **Guarantee the right to freedom of expression, particularly for human rights defenders and journalists (men and women) (Uruguay);**

38.172 **Take measures necessary to end acts of harassment, intimidation and violence directed at human rights defenders, journalists and civil society (Spain);**

38.173 **Enact legislation to ban child marriages and raise the minimum age of marriage for girls and boys to 18 years (Romania);**

38.174 **Put an end to child marriage by raising the minimum age for marriage to 18 (Ecuador);**

38.175 **Implement the legal age of marriage at 18 years (Colombia);**

38.176 **Repeal the Law on Protecting the Family through Promotion of the Culture of Chastity and the Hijab (Malta);**

38.177 **Continue efforts to address trafficking in persons, and build the capacity of human rights workers and benefit from best practices (Bahrain);**

38.178 **Consider efforts towards ending child marriage (Nepal);**

38.179 **Continue efforts to respond to youth issues and needs by creating job opportunities through expanding vocational training projects and supporting business initiatives (Sudan);**

38.180 **Continue efforts to ensure that women and youth have equal opportunities in employment (Iraq);**

38.181 **Strengthen the legislative framework and the subsequent policy implementation to improve women's status in employment, leadership and the family, aligning with the international commitments (India);**

38.182 **Strengthen strategies aimed at integrating persons with disabilities into society and enhancing their access to employment opportunities (Egypt);**

38.183 **Intensify efforts aimed at strengthening social protection and improve the livelihoods of women and children in rural areas (Iraq);**

38.184 **Adopt specific and effective measures to remedy structural socioeconomic inequalities, coordinating strategies to achieve a social protection system with a human rights approach, which ensures an adequate standard of living for all without discrimination (Paraguay);**

38.185 **Sustain and enhance initiatives aimed at improving the socioeconomic well-being of its people (Nigeria);**

38.186 **Continue efforts in reducing poverty, particularly in rural areas and ensuring equitable access to resources and opportunities (Sri Lanka);**

38.187 **Enhance initiatives to address unemployment and poverty, particularly in rural areas (Indonesia);**

38.188 **Give priority to reducing poverty and developing deprived and rural areas (Iraq);**

38.189 **Continue national policies and programmes in the areas of rural development, including expanding livelihood support and projects and research to increase agricultural and animal productivity (Sudan);**

38.190 **Continue with efforts to ensure access to water, especially in rural areas (United Republic of Tanzania);**

38.191 **Continue to work on the policies and actions implemented by the Government for the realization of the economic, social and cultural rights of the brotherly people of the Islamic Republic of Iran (Nicaragua);**

38.192 **Continue efforts to uphold the right to health and create greater coverage for rural populations (Oman);**

38.193 **Continue its efforts in the sustainable supply of life-saving health products and medical equipment for the treatment of rare diseases (Burkina Faso);**

38.194 **Continue working towards promoting development through access to education, healthcare and social protection (Zimbabwe);**

38.195 **Continue efforts to provide for quality education and health services in rural areas (Algeria);**

38.196 **Enhance and modernize healthcare services with equitable access to affordable, high-quality medical care for all (Sri Lanka);**

38.197 **Continue to promote the Health System Transformation Plan, improving the quality of and equitable access of the population to medical services (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

38.198 **Continue efforts to improve food security and healthcare services (Nepal);**

38.199 **Continue its efforts in strengthening the health sector and ensuring inclusive access for all (State of Palestine);**

38.200 **Further intensify efforts to ensure access for all to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health (Bangladesh);**

38.201 **Continue to prioritize enhancing access to healthcare and improving healthcare infrastructure, especially for maternal and child health (Singapore);**

38.202 **Continue ongoing efforts to improve universal access to education and healthcare, including for disabled, underprivileged and vulnerable groups (India);**

38.203 **Ensure that all individuals in custody receive adequate healthcare and treatment, including preventive measures such as screening for medical conditions, free of charge and without discrimination, as previously recommended (Malta);**

38.204 **Take further measures to reduce the mortality rate of children less than 5 years of age (United Republic of Tanzania);**

38.205 **Continue to create diversity of equal educational opportunities to expand and mainstream education (Oman);**

38.206 **Continue its efforts regarding education and adopt policies to enhance inclusion of education for all (State of Palestine);**

38.207 **Continue efforts to ensure equal enjoyment of the right to education for all (Tunisia);**

38.208 **Continue with the initiatives undertaken to ensure equal education for the entire population (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

38.209 **Continue to promote access to education, particularly in rural areas (Singapore);**

38.210 **Promote inclusive education, especially in rural and disadvantaged areas, including for persons with disabilities and refugees (Armenia);**

38.211 **Strengthen the policy of access to inclusive education for children with disabilities at all levels, while considering the previous efforts (Eritrea);**

38.212 **Expand access to education for rural students and work to lower overall dropout rates across the country (Eritrea);**

38.213 **Step up efforts to improve the quality of education, especially in rural areas, including for persons with disabilities (Serbia);**

38.214 **Make further efforts to improve the quality of education, especially in rural and less developed areas (Qatar);**

38.215 **Strengthen the quality of education in rural areas (Mali);**

38.216 **Ensure equitable access to quality education while reducing disparities in rural areas (Sri Lanka);**

38.217 **Strengthen efforts to improve the quality of education by, inter alia, increasing resources for teacher training programmes (Indonesia);**

38.218 **Continue efforts to provide necessary resources for improving the education system and ensuring equal access to education by all (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**

38.219 **Ensure the continued provision of free and compulsory primary education for all (Eritrea);**

38.220 **Further strengthen initiatives to achieve literacy for all, including access to quality education from a young age (Brunei Darussalam);**

38.221 **Continue its literacy programmes for all, and for the benefit of the nomadic community and in rural areas (Burundi);**

38.222 **Redouble efforts to achieve the goal of literacy for all, with special emphasis on rural areas (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

38.223 **Continue awareness and education programmes in the field of human rights (Libya);**

38.224 **Invest in renewable energy sources to combat environmental degradation and reduce dependencies on non-renewable resources (Viet Nam);**

38.225 **Follow up efforts to implement initiatives aimed at protecting the environment and adapting to climate change (Bahrain);**

38.226 **Continue efforts in favour of sustainable development in urban and rural areas, in a balancing manner between economic growth and environmental preservation (Lebanon);**

38.227 **Align its nationally determined contributions with the Paris Agreement goal of limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels (Marshall Islands);**

38.228 **Increase the participation of communities and civil society in climate change adaptation planning and improve their preparedness and response capacity to natural disasters (Niger);**

38.229 **Continue to promote the right to development by adopting strategies that empower women and girls through equitable access to education, healthcare and social protection (Uganda);**

38.230 **Ensure that serious and effective measures are taken to uphold economic, social and cultural rights in line with the objectives of the right to development (Kuwait);**

38.231 **Integrate the right to development in national policies and implement measures that ensure all Iranians can participate in and benefit from national development efforts (Viet Nam);**

38.232 **Continue to promote sustainable economic and social development as a firm foundation for better enjoyment of human rights (China);**

38.233 **Take further appropriate measures to improve human development indicators (Kuwait);**

38.234 **Continue to take measures towards a comprehensive approach to disaster management (Brunei Darussalam);**

38.235 **Continue its efforts to further increase the resilience of populations to the harmful effects of unilateral coercive measures (Burkina Faso);**

38.236 **Continue to make progress in promoting and protecting the human rights of its people, despite the impact of the imposition of illegal unilateral coercive measures (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

38.237 **Continue to collect evidence of the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures and to exchange information with the Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights (Russian Federation);**

38.238 **Continue to take measures to mitigate the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of the human rights of Iranians, including enhancing cooperation with the Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights (China);**

38.239 **Strengthen bilateral and multilateral cooperation in raising awareness of and countering unilateral coercive measures (Russian Federation);**

38.240 **Eliminate discrimination against women and girls that constitutes human rights violations, both in the legislative framework and in practice (Paraguay);**

38.241 **Eliminate, in law and in practice, all forms of systematic discrimination against women and girls in public and private life to ensure women's equal participation in society (Sweden);**

38.242 **Release all persons arbitrarily arrested for participating in protests or for non-compliance with the mandatory hijab and reverse laws that discriminate against women and girls (Slovenia);**

38.243 **Repeal discriminatory laws and policies against women and girls and guarantee their fundamental rights (Uruguay);**

38.244 **Continue efforts in promoting and protecting the rights of women and girls, as well as persons with disabilities (Nigeria);**

38.245 **Undertake urgently measures to promote and protect women's rights, including the ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Marshall Islands);**

38.246 **Eliminate systemic discrimination against women, eradicate violence and put an end to child, early and forced marriage, ratifying international protection instruments (Argentina);**

38.247 **Continue its efforts in promoting women's participation in different sectors of society, especially in public services (Thailand);**

38.248 **Stay focused on addressing issues related to the rights of women, children and vulnerable communities (Zimbabwe);**

38.249 **Urgently advance women's rights by repealing discriminatory laws, combating gender-based violence, and guaranteeing equal opportunities in education and employment (Ukraine);**

38.250 **Uphold the rights of women and provide equal opportunities for women in the workforce and strengthen women's participation in economic activities (Sri Lanka);**

38.251 **Bolster its efforts to increase the representation of women in public and political life, particularly in decision-making positions, as previously recommended (Slovenia);**

38.252 **End the institutionalized system of discrimination and segregation against women and girls (Luxembourg);**

38.253 **Increase efforts to enhance women's representation in leadership and decision-making roles (Malaysia);**

38.254 **Enhance efforts to ensure greater participation of women in politics and public life (Sierra Leone);**

38.255 **Provide opportunities for change for further empowerment of women, ensuring their full and systemic equality with men (Montenegro);**

38.256 **Repeal or amend laws that discriminate against women and girls, in particular those on the mandatory hijab (Greece);**

38.257 **Repeal immediately all laws that violate the rights of women and girls to participate in public life and be treated with dignity (Australia);**

38.258 **Repeal the hijab and chastity law and all other laws enforcing compulsory veiling and discriminatory dress codes (Iceland);**

38.259 **Reject the Bill for the Protection of Family and ensure the full human rights of women and girls (Israel);**

38.260 **Disband the morality police and end measures aimed at restricting women and girls in the exercise of their human rights (Switzerland);**

38.261 **Abolish all laws, regulations and procedures that discriminate directly against all women and girls, especially towards Baha'i women who are arbitrarily arrested and detained and ensure their protection from further harassment (North Macedonia);**

38.262 **Repeal, amend or refrain from implementing all laws, regulations and procedures discriminating directly against women and girls, including mandatory dress codes, and take measures to ensure equality between women and men in law and practice (Belgium);**

38.263 **Continue strengthening its cooperation and national policies to empower rural women and enhance their economic and social role in the country (Cambodia);**

38.264 **Repeal or amend laws that discriminate against women and girls, and bring them in line with international human rights standards (Liechtenstein);**

38.265 **Take immediate measures to eradicate systematic discrimination, arbitrary arrests, sexual violence and deprivation of fundamental rights of women and girls (Latvia);**

38.266 **Put an end to all discrimination against women, including by ensuring legal protection against marital rape and domestic violence (Denmark);**

38.267 **Pursue efforts aiming at improving the legal system and creating the necessary conditions to ensure and promote the rights of women and girls, children, persons with disabilities and the elderly (Turkmenistan);**

38.268 **Intensify its work towards the protection of women's rights (Georgia);**

38.269 **Ensure the prevention of discrimination, violence, harassment and ill-treatment directed towards women and girls for exercising their fundamental rights (Cyprus);**

38.270 **Take additional measures to promote and protect women's rights (Japan);**

38.271 **Continue with the legal and structural amendments to create equal opportunities for women while considering their specific needs and requirements (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**

38.272 **Redouble efforts to increase women's representation in the public and political spheres, particularly in decision-making positions, in the judiciary and in the private sector (Ecuador);**

38.273 **Continue strengthening efforts to promote women's participation in decision-making and management roles, and ensure their equal representation at all levels of governance and leadership (Ethiopia);**

38.274 **Take concrete measures to increase women's representation in decision-making positions, ensure equal opportunities in public affairs and strengthen women's political and economic participation (Brazil);**

38.275 **End gender-based discrimination and respect the rights and freedom of women to make their own choices (Germany);**

38.276 **Continue efforts in developing policies that would create equal opportunities for women and girls and eliminate all forms of discrimination against them (Iraq);**

38.277 **Redouble efforts to significantly increase the representation of women in the public and political spheres (Togo);**

38.278 **Continue efforts to increase political participation of women (Nepal);**

38.279 **Continue approval of the law in favour of women's rights, the participation of women in decision-making and joint management as the indicators of gender justice, as well as of the law on the protection of children and adolescents (Nicaragua);**

38.280 **Continue efforts to promote, empower and protect women's rights (Qatar);**

38.281 **Continue efforts to ensure greater protection of the rights of women and children (Libya);**

38.282 **Criminalize all forms of gender-based violence, including domestic violence and marital rape (Portugal);**

38.283 **Criminalize all forms of gender-based violence and guarantee accountability for all gender-based violence acts, including State-sponsored violence (Iceland);**

38.284 **Adopt a comprehensive law criminalizing all forms of violence against women and girls, including domestic violence and crimes committed in the name of so-called "honour" (Estonia);**

38.285 **Criminalize all forms of violence against women and ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Republic of Moldova);**

38.286 **End violence against women and girls (Albania);**

38.287 **Cease all forms of violence against women and girls and put an end to all discrimination against them while respecting their fundamental rights and freedoms (France);**

38.288 **Strengthen legal protections for women and girls by implementing comprehensive measures to prevent and respond to gender-based violence (Gambia);**

38.289 **Abolish discriminatory legislation and create policies and practices to prevent all forms of violence against women and girls, and promptly investigate and prosecute all such cases (Finland);**

38.290 **Ensure the protection of women and girls against all forms of violence, mistreatment and systemic discrimination (Lithuania);**

38.291 **Continue working to effectively implement laws, regulations and policies addressing discrimination and violence against women (Indonesia);**

38.292 **Strengthen efforts to combat all forms of discrimination and harmful practices against women and girls, including by refraining from adopting mandatory dress codes and by raising to 18 years the minimum legal marriage age (Italy);**

38.293 **Criminalize marital rape and domestic violence (Chile);**

38.294 **Continue the development of strategies that guarantee the full implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, as well as its dissemination (Cuba);**

38.295 **Continue efforts to promote and protect the rights of children (Tunisia);**

38.296 **Continue implementing its national policy particularly with regard to the social protection programmes that support women, children and minority rights (Cambodia);**

38.297 **Guarantee the effective application of the Law for the Protection of Children and Adolescents, through the necessary training of all beneficiaries and actors involved in its implementation (Cuba);**

38.298 **Take further steps to give full effect to the existing legal framework on the promotion and protection of children's rights (Georgia);**

38.299 **Eradicate child labour and repeal laws that promote abuse against children, guaranteeing them adequate access to justice and education (Argentina);**

38.300 **Continue to support educational initiatives for children with a focus on developing their skills (Pakistan);**

38.301 **Continue efforts to strengthen child protection mechanisms and implement the newly enacted law to protect children and adolescents (Bangladesh);**

38.302 **Continue to implement policies that protect girls and boys, including their participation in political and public decision-making (Uganda);**

38.303 **Continue efforts to achieve a safe cyberspace for children and adolescents, taking into account human rights obligations (Cuba);**

38.304 **Continue efforts to exchange expertise with other countries on the protection of the rights of children and the rights of persons with disabilities (Kuwait);**

38.305 **Further advance the promotion and protection of the rights of children (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**

38.306 **Take further measures to uphold the rights of the child in the criminal justice system, taking into account the best interests of the child (Thailand);**

38.307 **Strengthen the access of older persons to various services (Mali);**

38.308 **Further strengthen efforts to promote the rights of persons with disabilities (Uzbekistan);**

38.309 **Continue efforts to benefit persons with disabilities and ensure their access to social protection (Algeria);**

38.310 **Strengthen the State Welfare Organization in order to continue providing full support to vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities and older persons (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

38.311 **Continue its efforts to protect vulnerable groups, such as the elderly and persons with disabilities (Burundi);**

38.312 **Review the legal and administrative frameworks that guarantee the rights of persons with disabilities, especially with regard to the rights to education, health and participation in social and political life (Egypt);**

38.313 **Continue strengthening efforts to align domestic legislation with human rights obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Maldives);**

38.314 **Ensure effective implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, including to develop and to implement national programmes to protect children with disabilities from all forms of cruel treatment and discrimination (Belarus);**

38.315 **End the persecution of religious and ethnic minorities, including Baha'i, Kurds, Ahwazi, Baloch and Turkmen (Luxembourg);**

38.316 **End the persecution of minorities and ensure equal access to education, employment and social services (Israel);**

38.317 **Guarantee religious freedom and freedom of conscience for minorities such as the Baha'i community, taking concrete measures to eliminate discrimination and improve their protection (Spain);**

38.318 **Adopt concrete measures to eliminate discrimination and enhance the protection of the human rights of the Baha'is and other minority communities in the country (Marshall Islands);**

38.319 **Eliminate all forms of discrimination against religious and ethnic minorities, including Baha'is, Christians and Ahwazi Arabs, and ensure respect for their religious freedoms and cultural rights (Costa Rica);**

38.320 **End persecution and discrimination against ethnic and religious minorities, including Baha'is (Albania);**

38.321 **Take the necessary measures to guarantee equal rights for all citizens and counter the discrimination against ethnic and religious minorities, with particular regard to Baha'is (Italy);**

38.322 **End discrimination on any grounds, including against religious minorities such as the Baha'is (Estonia);**

38.323 **Ensure respect of the rights of religious minorities by ceasing all forms of discrimination and persecution of Baha'i and other religious communities (Lithuania);**

38.324 **End discrimination against religious and ethnic minorities (Germany);**

38.325 **Take measures necessary to combat discrimination against members of all ethnic or religious minorities and address the structural socioeconomic inequalities suffered by provinces inhabited mainly by these minorities (Switzerland);**

38.326 **Ensure that the constitutional and legislative order guarantees the enjoyment of all human rights on an equal basis to all religious minorities, including Baha'is, Christians, Jews and Muslims of every denomination on an equal basis (Belgium);**

38.327 **Repeal all laws and practices that discriminate against ethnic and religious minorities, including Christians, Jews, Zoroastrians, Baha'is, Ahwazi Arabs, Balochis, Kurds and Sunni Muslims, among others (Canada);**

38.328 **End discrimination against all religious, ethnic and sexual minorities (Czechia);**

38.329 **Prohibit any form of discrimination and marginalization of ethnic and/or religious minorities and ensure their social inclusion and protection against all forms of violence (Mexico);**

38.330 **Ensure that the rights of all minorities in social and religious life are fully protected (Malta);**

38.331 **Enact laws, regulations and policy frameworks that ensure full and effective protection against all forms of ethnic, national and racial discrimination (Maldives);**

38.332 **Continue strengthening the protection and promotion of minority rights by ensuring their full and equal participation in all aspects of political, social and administrative life (Ethiopia);**

38.333 **Intensify efforts to combat the spread of negative stereotypes against minority groups and non-citizens (Congo);**

38.334 **Redouble efforts to promote and protect the rights of minorities (Japan);**

38.335 **Combat discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity and decriminalize consensual same-sex relationships (Spain);**

38.336 **Decriminalize same-sex relations between consenting adults (Iceland);**

38.337 **Decriminalize consensual adult same-sex relations (Mexico);**

38.338 **Repeal the provisions in the Islamic Penal Code that criminalize consensual same-sex activities between adults (Kingdom of the Netherlands);**

38.339 **Repeal laws criminalizing same-sex relationships and transgender identities (Luxembourg);**

38.340 **Repeal all legislation that discriminates against and persecutes people based on their sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression (Chile);**

38.341 **Ensure that persons of diverse sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics are not subject to electric shocks and other forms of torture (Iceland);**

38.342 **Ensure that children of Iranian mothers married to undocumented migrants or refugees automatically acquire their nationality (Colombia);**

38.343 **Continue to implement the generous refugee policies that guarantee enjoyment of the rights of refugees as enshrined in the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol (Uganda);**

38.344 **Intensify efforts to enhance protection of the human rights of refugees within the territory, with a particular focus on ensuring their access to essential services such as healthcare and education (Afghanistan);**

38.345 **Ensure that all refugees within the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran are guaranteed their basic human rights and are protected from forced expulsion (Afghanistan);**

38.346 **Ensure the capacity of civil society to protect and promote the rights of immigrants, refugees and asylum-seekers (Bangladesh).**

39. **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 the Islamic Republic of Iran was headed by H.E. Mr. Kazem GHARIB ABADI, Deputy Minister for International and Legal affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) and Acting Secretary of the High Council for Human Rights of the Islamic Republic of Iran and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Mr. Ali BAHREINI, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva;
- Mr. Ali MOZAFFARI, Deputy for Judicial Affairs, Judiciary;
- Mr. Khosrow HAKIMI, Advisor to the Chief of the Judiciary, Deputy for Judicial and International Affairs in High Council for Human Rights (HCHR);
- Mr. Abbas MOGHTADAI KHORASGANI, Member of the Parliament (MP) and Member of the Security and Foreign Policy Commission of the Parliament;
- Mr. Sayed Karim MASUMI, MP, Member of the Judicial and Legal Commission of the Parliament;
- Mr. Charlie ANUYEH TAKIA, MP, Representative of Assyrian and Chaldean Christians in Parliament, Member of the Construction Commission of the Parliament;
- Mr. Ali ZAINI WAND, Deputy Minister for Political Affairs, Ministry of Interior;
- Mr. Mohammad Reza NOWRUZPOOR, Deputy Minister for Press, Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance;
- Mr. Askar JALALIAN, Deputy Minister of Justice for International Affairs and Human Rights;
- Mr. Mehdi ALI ABADI, Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission, Geneva;
- Mr. Meisam ESLAMPANAH Advisor, HCHR;
- Mrs. Fakhr-ul-Sadat FATEMI, Director General of International Affairs, Vice Presidency for Women and Family;
- Mr. Hamid AHMADI; Acting Director of Human Rights Department, MFA;
- Mrs. Zohreh SARAI, Head of the Human Rights Relations Department, HCHR;
- Mr. Sayed Mehdi HOSSEININEJAD, Judicial Inspector of the National Inspection Organization;
- Mr. Hamed ESMAEILPOUR, Counsellor, Permanent Mission. Geneva;
- Mrs. Somayyeh KARIMDOOST, Counsellor, Permanent Mission, Geneva;
- Mr. Adel ABDULLAHI, Interpreter, MFA;
- Mr. Ehsan TAEBI, Interpreter, MFA;
- Mr. Mohammad NAJAFABADI FARAHANI, Expert, HCHR.