



General Assembly

Distr.: General
2 January 2026

Original: English

Human Rights Council

Sixty-first session

23 February–2 April 2026

Agenda item 6

Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review^{7*}, **

Mongolia

* Agreement was reached to publish the present document after the standard publication date owing to circumstances beyond the submitter's control.

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



Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its fiftieth session from 3 to 14 November 2025. The review of Mongolia was held at the 4th meeting, on 4 November 2025. The delegation of Mongolia was headed by the State Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Munkhtushig Lkhanaajav. At its 15th meeting, held on 14 November 2025, the Working Group adopted the report on Mongolia.

2. On 8 January 2025, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Mongolia: Brazil, Democratic Republic of the Congo 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 Mongolia:

(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, Costa Rica, on behalf of the members of the core group of sponsors of the resolutions on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (Costa Rica, Maldives and Slovenia), Germany, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Mongolia 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. Mongolia underscored the importance of the universal periodic review for the promotion and protection of human rights and reiterated its commitment to implementing recommendations from previous review cycles. Its national report for the fourth review cycle had been prepared through an inclusive process involving representatives from relevant ministries and agencies.

6. Mongolia highlighted the progress achieved since the submission of its report, including legislative and institutional developments. Two draft laws concerning the family had been discussed by the Cabinet and would be submitted to the parliament. The drafts focused on prioritizing the protection of the interests and rights of the child, enhancing mediation services and strengthening the capacity of the judiciary in family-related matters. Furthermore, a judicial transparency programme had been adopted for the period 2025–2030 with the aim of improving public trust in the judiciary by ensuring accessible and timely dissemination of judicial information.

7. In response to the advance questions from Member States, Mongolia reported on the measures it had taken to protect child jockeys, including banning their participation in horse racing from November to May and making insurance and safety equipment mandatory. In order to protect the rights of older persons, Mongolia had put in place legal provisions exempting working pensioners from pension insurance premiums, requiring companies with

¹ [A/HRC/WG.6/50/MNG/1](#).

² [A/HRC/WG.6/50/MNG/2](#).

³ [A/HRC/WG.6/50/MNG/3](#).

50 or more employees to hire older persons, and imposing penalties for violations of the economic rights of older persons.

8. The draft law on the freedom of the press and media freedom had been submitted to the parliament in January 2025 in an effort to guarantee media independence, prohibit censorship and ensure transparency in government contracting for media services. A national discussion on the safety of journalists and their freedom of expression had been held in preparation of the draft.

9. In Mongolia, the right to live in a healthy and safe environment was a national priority. The Government was concerned that air pollution in Ulaanbaatar continued to threaten that right. It was making ongoing efforts to redevelop ger districts, move to electric and gas heating and improve household insulation. The introduction of semi-coke cooking briquettes was expected to reduce hazardous emissions by nearly half. Housing projects were under way and an estimated 5 to 6 per cent of ger district residents were expected to be relocated to houses by the end of 2027.

10. Mongolia was severely affected by desertification and land degradation, with increasing temperatures and declining precipitation. A draft climate change law was being developed and national contribution targets had been revised to reduce carbon emissions by 30 per cent by 2035. Mongolia aimed to expand specially protected areas, which in 2025 accounted for 20.8 per cent of its territory, to 30 per cent of its territory by 2030.

11. Mongolia reaffirmed its constitutional guarantees of freedom of expression and recalled the enactment of the 2021 law on the transparency of public information, which had enabled citizens to access and monitor government information. In addition, in 2020, defamation had been removed from the list of offences contained in the Law on Infringement. A draft law concerning non-governmental organizations was being prepared in cooperation with those organizations to strengthen transparency, fair operations and sustainable funding for them.

12. In order to combat corruption and ensure judicial independence, in 2024, legislative amendments had been introduced allowing corruption-related court proceedings to be publicly broadcast. A new task force had been established to address corruption and misappropriation in State-owned enterprises and the mining sector. Draft laws on whistle-blowers and witness protection were under preparation. A draft law on the recovery of illicit assets had been submitted to the parliament in May 2025 and further measures were being developed to enhance transparency in State and commercial transactions.

13. Mongolia noted that, together with Albania, Ghana and Norway, it had initiated a draft resolution on transparency in political financing and electoral campaigns for consideration at the forthcoming Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption. It reiterated its commitment to advancing human rights and engaging constructively with Member States throughout the review process.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

14. During the interactive dialogue, 72 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

15. Tajikistan commended Mongolia for its efforts to implement the recommendations it had accepted, which reflected its commitment to cooperation and steady progress in the promotion and protection of human rights.

16. Thailand commended Mongolia for its efforts to enhance inclusive and quality education and welcomed the incorporation in the Criminal Code of the principle of non-discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity.

17. Togo noted the measures taken to combat domestic violence and trafficking in persons and to ensure the independence of the judiciary and the National Human Rights Commission.

18. Tunisia appreciated the strengthening of respect for human rights in law and in practice and welcomed the measures to protect children, combat violence against women and support persons with disabilities.
19. Ukraine acknowledged the steps taken since the previous review cycle to protect the human rights of citizens.
20. The United Arab Emirates thanked Mongolia for presenting its report, which reflected notable efforts to promote and protect human rights.
21. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland encouraged Mongolia to take further action to tackle domestic violence and to guarantee independent media and anti-corruption judicial independence.
22. Uruguay welcomed the efforts made towards the implementation of the recommendations from the third review cycle.
23. Uzbekistan appreciated the constructive cooperation of Mongolia with the relevant United Nations treaty bodies and special procedures.
24. Vanuatu appreciated the commitment of Mongolia to the Paris Agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and for climate resilience in local development planning.
25. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela acknowledged the progress made in protecting vulnerable groups and urged Mongolia to continue implementing policies to ensure the full enjoyment of human rights, including the right to development.
26. Viet Nam commended Mongolia for the Child Protection Law, which provided for the establishment of child protection teams in all kindergartens and schools.
27. Armenia praised Mongolia for the steps taken to improve access to education through digital platforms, the child protection systems and accessibility and employment opportunities for persons with disabilities.
28. Australia welcomed the laws protecting human rights defenders and strengthening personal data protection, as well as the increase in women's representation following the 2024 national elections.
29. Austria expressed concern about the lack of steps taken to address issues that had been raised repeatedly in previous reviews. It urged Mongolia to take concrete and sustained measures to resolve those persistent challenges.
30. Azerbaijan welcomed the introduction of foster family services, the establishment of specialized courts for family and child matters and better access to education and social welfare.
31. Bangladesh noted the establishment of a first instance court and an appellate court for family and child matters.
32. Belgium commended Mongolia for its adoption of laws on child protection, labour and personal data protection and its cooperation with the special procedures.
33. Bhutan commended Mongolia for its measures to improve access to education, prevent domestic violence, introduce legal reforms and increase women's representation in all spheres.
34. The Plurinational State of Bolivia commended Mongolia for the action taken on the impact assessment of the Law on Combating Domestic Violence.
35. Brazil praised the 30 per cent gender quota for female candidates in the 2024 elections and the Vision 2050 programme to lift the Mongolian population out of poverty.
36. Canada commended Mongolia for the 2021 Law on the Legal Status of Human Rights Defenders and encouraged it to allocate sufficient funding to guarantee the right to a healthy environment.
37. Chile congratulated Mongolia on the adoption of the action plan for the implementation of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

38. China commended Mongolia for its efforts to protect vulnerable groups, prevent torture and align domestic legislation with international human rights instruments.
39. Colombia made recommendations.
40. Costa Rica praised the progress made in strengthening the National Human Rights Commission.
41. Croatia commended Mongolia for its revision in 2020 of the Law on the National Human Rights Commission.
42. Cuba acknowledged the efforts of Mongolia to promote children's rights, including school protection teams, training campaigns, foster care and youth participation initiatives.
43. Cyprus welcomed social protection and gender reforms, while remaining concerned about the persistent harassment of women politicians.
44. Czechia appreciated measures to advance gender equality and education for children with disabilities and minorities.
45. The Dominican Republic recognized the initiatives addressing gender-based violence, access to justice, the inclusion of persons with disabilities, gender equality and support for older persons.
46. Estonia welcomed the progress Mongolia had made in terms of women's labour participation, while expressing concern about the challenges faced by journalists and human rights defenders.
47. Ethiopia welcomed the continued investment in education and development of human capital.
48. France welcomed the efforts of Mongolia to protect children's rights and improve women's electoral representation.
49. The Gambia recognized the progress Mongolia had made in expanding education and health services, promoting gender equality and reinforcing the role of its National Human Rights Commission.
50. Georgia welcomed the enhancement of social security and expressed the hope that the Government would continue taking measures to combat poverty and strengthen the social protection system.
51. Germany welcomed the Law on the Legal Status of Human Rights Defenders, while expressing concern about child labour, media freedom and the impact of air pollution.
52. Iceland made recommendations.
53. India appreciated the adoption of the law establishing specialized family and child courts and noted measures strengthening judicial independence and impartiality.
54. Mongolia outlined the progress made in ensuring the right to live in a clean and sustainable environment, including its increased efforts to improve water supply and develop new water sources in three provinces, raising coverage in urban areas to 82.9 per cent of the population. A new sewage system project, expected to be operational in 2027, should significantly reduce water pollution in the country.
55. Mongolia had launched a nationwide campaign (2021–2030) to expand forest coverage. To promote healthy and organic food consumption, it had also adopted a law on organic food in 2024 and implemented the Healthy Mongolian Citizen programme.
56. In order to promote women's political participation, Mongolia had applied a 30 per cent minimum quota for women candidates under the Law on Parliamentary Election, which would be increased to 40 per cent in the forthcoming elections. In the 2024 parliamentary election, 32 women had been elected out of a total of 126 parliamentarians. The Law on Political Parties provided that women must constitute at least 32 per cent of each party.
57. Under the Criminal Code, cases of intimidation or harassment of human rights defenders, journalists and media representatives on the basis of their views would be treated

as criminal matters subject to sanctions. The draft law on the freedom of the press and media freedom contained provisions aimed at safeguarding freedom of and access to information, preserving the right of journalists to keep their sources confidential, and establishing self-governing bodies within the press and media sector.

58. Mongolia clarified that the Criminal Code criminalized the dissemination of obviously false information only. Such information had been defined in the draft law on the freedom of the press and media freedom.

59. Mongolia had made efforts to combat corruption and was strengthening cooperation with international legal institutions on money-laundering and asset recovery. A draft law on claiming illicit assets from public officials and demanding restitution was currently under consideration. It established a clear legal framework for the confiscation of illicit assets generated by public officials and strengthened criminal sanctions for corruption in office. Moreover, amendments to the Criminal Code in 2022 had removed the statute of limitations for corruption offences. In addition, a draft law on transparency in the extractive industry required corporations operating in the mining sector to disclose information on revenue sources and wealth. Measures had been taken to enhance judicial independence and impartiality, including increased budget allocations to the judiciary and strengthened disciplinary and oversight mechanisms under constitutional amendments. Moreover, prosecutions for corruption were increasing annually.

60. The definition of torture in the Criminal Code was being revised to align it fully with the terminology used in the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and international recommendations. To ensure compliance with international standards, surveillance cameras had been installed in 864 interrogation rooms nationwide. Victims of torture had the right to legal assistance; those who lacked financial means were provided with State-funded public attorneys. Complaints of torture and ill-treatment were investigated and prosecuted by a specialized police unit, responsible for examining misconduct by law enforcement personnel.

61. Mongolia had been taking measures to combat discrimination against LGBTIQ+ persons by striving to eliminate stereotypes, improve attitudes among law enforcement officials and create a favourable environment for LGBTIQ+ persons to access public services. Training of trainers had also been conducted for law enforcement officers on the specific psychological and social aspects affecting the situation of LGBTIQ+ persons. The police department had trained 20 personnel as trainers, who had subsequently provided awareness training to 769 police officers. In addition, manuals and brochures had been developed to support the education of police personnel.

62. Mongolia had adopted a medium-term programme on combating domestic violence and an accompanying five-year implementation plan, developed in cooperation with non-governmental organizations. Nationwide, 39 shelters had provided services to 4,724 victims in 2024. An early-detection policy for domestic violence cases was also being implemented, involving more than 6,600 personnel, including 514 police officers specialized in domestic violence and 770 officers working on child rights. Annual funding was allocated for training personnel engaged in prevention and response. In addition, public awareness campaigns, including films and plays highlighting the consequences of domestic violence, were being conducted.

63. Mongolia was preparing amendments to its 2016 law on the rights of persons with disabilities to bring it more closely into line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The amendments were expected to be submitted to the parliament in 2025.

64. Mongolia had taken measures to increase access to education, particularly for children in remote areas and from vulnerable groups, reaching up to 98 per cent, and had improved educational quality. Efforts had been focused on expanding access through flexible and technology-based delivery, including the establishment of digital schools and improved digital infrastructure. Dormitory capacity and school facilities in rural areas had been upgraded, and funding and the number of teaching staff had also increased since 2023. The Government had provided children from vulnerable groups, including children with disabilities, with free school supplies and meals, to promote equitable access to education. In addition, to reduce the persistent gap between the quality of education in urban and rural

areas, the Government had introduced a new scheme for school funding, taking into consideration school location, the different needs of the children and additional curricula, and had provided learning opportunities that enabled children and young people to learn, regardless of time and distance, taking advantage of technological advancements. The most well-known example was the Medle digital schools, with over 30,000 students and 500 teachers from every corner of the country. Those measures had accelerated the country's achievement of Goal 4 of the Sustainable Development Goals. In 2025, Mongolia had been recognized as one of the fast-progressing countries.

65. Indonesia commended Mongolia for its efforts to strengthen human rights institutions, improve law enforcement capacity, promote media freedom and civil society engagement and advance inclusive development through responsible mining.

66. The Islamic Republic of Iran welcomed the new legislative measures in support of the family and child protection.

67. Iraq made a recommendation.

68. Ireland expressed concern about the lack of anti-discrimination legislation for LGBTIQ+ persons and the weakness of environmental accountability mechanisms, given the public health effects of severe air pollution.

69. Italy highlighted the efforts to protect children with disabilities and promote gender equality and appreciated the active role of Mongolia in the global campaign against the death penalty.

70. Japan welcomed the efforts to promote responsible business practices through the 2023 national action plan on business and human rights.

71. Jordan appreciated the efforts to strengthen the rule of law and combat corruption. Jordan called on Mongolia to continue its efforts to strengthen national policies aimed at reducing air pollution and protecting the environment.

72. Kazakhstan noted the efforts made to strengthen democratic governance, promote gender equality and ensure access to justice.

73. Luxembourg welcomed the initiatives to reinforce access to justice and climate change resilience.

74. Malaysia commended Mongolia for its continued efforts to protect human rights in line with its international obligations.

75. Maldives commended Mongolia for its progress on gender equality and women's participation and its efforts to strengthen social protection and integrate human rights into environmental policies.

76. The Marshall Islands commended Mongolia for its legislation and regulations strengthening child protection and its efforts on carbon emission reduction and the 2024 National Adaptation Plan to Climate Change.

77. Mauritius welcomed the efforts of Mongolia to implement recommendations made during previous review cycles and the increased involvement of the State Great Hural in protecting human rights.

78. Mexico acknowledged the enactment of the 2024 Child Protection Law.

79. Montenegro noted the challenges Mongolia faced relating to gender inequality, child labour, freedom of expression and anti-discrimination legislation, while encouraging it to pursue its reform agenda through inclusive dialogue and effective follow-up.

80. Morocco commended Mongolia for the legal and policy reforms undertaken to implement the recommendations made during the previous review.

81. Mozambique commended Mongolia for the national action plan on business and human rights (2023–2027) and for strengthening women's representation in the parliament.

82. Nepal noted the reform aimed at strengthening the National Human Rights Commission and the measures taken to promote and protect the rights of children.

83. The Kingdom of the Netherlands expressed concern about restrictions on freedom of speech and media freedom and the backsliding of Mongolia on the international corruption indices.
84. Norway expressed concern about reports of corruption within the judiciary, limited transparency in legal proceedings and insufficient access to legal aid for vulnerable groups.
85. Oman commended Mongolia for its efforts to promote integrated care for older persons and its expansion of the scope of services provided pursuant to the amended law on older persons.
86. Paraguay expressed concern about the dissolution of the National Committee for Human Rights.
87. The Philippines commended Mongolia for its efforts to enhance child protection mechanisms and welcomed the increase in women's representation in the parliament.
88. Poland welcomed the measures aimed at strengthening the protection of children and persons with disabilities.
89. Portugal welcomed the steps taken to promote gender equality, protect lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and strengthen the judiciary's institutional capacities.
90. The Republic of Korea commended Mongolia for its efforts to advance women's rights and increase women's representation in the parliament. It also noted measures to eradicate child labour.
91. The Republic of Moldova highlighted the efforts to increase social security spending, enhance women's political participation and combat air pollution.
92. Romania welcomed the legislative and institutional efforts Mongolia had made on human rights, noting developments in gender equality and the consolidation of the judiciary and of children's rights.
93. The Russian Federation welcomed the legal reforms, the cooperation of Mongolia with the treaty bodies, its support for vulnerable groups and its efforts to improve the penitentiary system.
94. Sierra Leone commended Mongolia for the progress made in ensuring free education, providing pre-primary education and strengthening anti-corruption measures, press freedom and gender equality.
95. Slovenia noted women's underrepresentation in the public and political spheres and expressed concern about children's continued engagement in hazardous work.
96. Spain commended Mongolia for the Law on the Legal Status of Human Rights Defenders (2021) and the Child Protection Law (2024).
97. Switzerland made recommendations.
98. Mongolia underscored that it had approved and launched an action plan to implement recommendations from previous review cycles. In 2024, the parliament had established a dedicated working group to examine the reporting process and the implementation of the recommendations from United Nations treaty bodies and the universal periodic review and to improve the implementation of international human rights conventions. As a result, a parliamentary resolution had been adopted to establish a national database and ensure the availability of additional human and financial resources for that purpose.
99. The 2024 Child Protection Law had introduced new provisions to identify and protect children in high-risk circumstances. The minimum age for participation in horse racing had been raised from 7 to 8 years old. Mongolia reiterated its commitment to aligning national standards with international best practices to safeguard the rights of child jockeys.
100. Mongolia highlighted its focus on developing demand-based services for older persons. The law on older persons had been amended to ensure their access to public and assistance services and to safeguard their rights. Eight provinces had established centres supporting the economic activities of older persons. Additional centres offering health,

kinesiology and physiotherapy services had also been created and efforts were continuing to expand such facilities and services nationwide.

101. Mining activities were subject to licensing and licence holders were legally required to conduct environmental and social impact assessments before starting extractions. Local communities, including pastoral communities, were consulted and they participated in discussions to approve or reject proposed projects, based on the impact assessments. The Ministry of Mining and Heavy Industry was developing new measures to enhance transparency in the extractive industry such as the law on the transparency of the extractive industries. Those measures had complemented mandatory environmental and social impact assessments. Moreover, the Government cooperated closely with local communities to ensure that they benefited economically from mining activities, including compensation in cases of environmental damage.

102. In order to combat trafficking in persons, the revised Criminal Code defined the offence of trafficking in line with relevant international conventions. The Law on Special Government Funds provided for compensation for victims of trafficking. Some 970 officials had received specialized training on addressing trafficking in persons. Regulations ensured that victims, including minors and other vulnerable persons, had the right to free legal advice and representation.

103. Prisons and pretrial detention facilities in Mongolia were not overcrowded. Those facilities were required to meet standards, including square-metre requirements per inmate and norms on nutritional value and food quantity. Prisons and detention facilities were monitored daily by the General Prosecutor's Office. Alternatives to imprisonment had been introduced for first-time offenders, which had helped reduce the penitentiary population.

104. In conclusion, Mongolia expressed its gratitude to Member States for their contributions, including their comments acknowledging progress and remaining challenges in protecting human rights. It reaffirmed its commitment to closely following up and implementing the recommendations received, and to continuing its cooperation with the treaty bodies to uphold its obligations, improve the human rights situation and achieve concrete results.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

105. **The following recommendations will be examined by Mongolia, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the sixty-first session of the Human Rights Council:**

105.1 **Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Gambia) (Paraguay);**

105.2 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Chile) (Togo) (Uruguay);**

105.3 **Reinforce measures to protect the rights of migrant workers, including by ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Philippines);**

105.4 **Accede to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Republic of Moldova);**

105.5 **Continue cooperation with various United Nations bodies and human rights mechanisms (United Arab Emirates);**

105.6 **Continue constructive cooperation with the United Nations human rights mechanisms and implement programmes aimed at reducing poverty and inequality (Tajikistan);**

105.7 **Extend an open and standing invitation for special procedure mandate holders to visit the country (Paraguay);**

- 105.8 Redouble efforts to promote the effective application of the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights before national courts (Colombia);
- 105.9 Continue to bring national legislation into line with international human rights standards (Russian Federation);
- 105.10 Provide the National Human Rights Commission with adequate human, technical and financial resources to enable it to discharge its mandate effectively and independently (Montenegro);
- 105.11 Allocate adequate human, technical and financial resources to the National Human Rights Commission to enable it to discharge its mandate effectively and independently (Indonesia);
- 105.12 Strengthen the capacities of the national human rights institution, including through the provision of adequate human and financial resources (Morocco);
- 105.13 Strengthen the National Human Rights Commission through legislation and funding in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 105.14 Adopt legislative and budgetary measures that ensure the functional, administrative and financial autonomy of the National Human Rights Commission, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Mexico);
- 105.15 Further enhance the independence and the regional presence of the National Human Rights Commission (Azerbaijan);
- 105.16 Continue its efforts to strengthen national human rights institutions (Kazakhstan);
- 105.17 Establish a national mechanism for reporting, implementation and follow-up which includes all relevant stakeholders, including civil society (Mauritius);
- 105.18 Consider establishing a national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up, taking into account the Marrakech Guidance Framework on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up (Morocco);
- 105.19 Strengthen and ensure the effective functioning of a national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up (Portugal);
- 105.20 Re-establish its national mechanism for the implementation, reporting and follow-up of human rights recommendations, considering the possibility of receiving cooperation for this purpose (Paraguay);
- 105.21 Continue developing comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation aimed at prohibiting all forms of discrimination, encompassing both direct and indirect practices (Armenia);
- 105.22 Continue the work of advancing gender equality in the workplace by accelerating implementation of the National Policy on Making Workplaces Gender-Sensitive and promoting measurable targets for women's representation and safe working conditions (Maldives);
- 105.23 Redouble efforts to eliminate discrimination, promote equality and reduce the gender pay gap in the labour market (Nepal);
- 105.24 Adopt special temporary measures to promote substantive gender equality (Dominican Republic);
- 105.25 Continue to implement concrete measures to raise awareness and ensure gender equality in all spheres of public life (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

105.26 Consider adopting additional legislative measures and initiatives to promote substantive equality for women, particularly in decision-making processes and leadership roles, and to improve access to education and healthcare for women in rural areas (Slovenia);

105.27 Promote the full implementation of laws against all forms of discrimination in order to protect all vulnerable groups, including members of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community, with the aim of ensuring swift and impartial investigations into hate crimes, and train law enforcement and public officials (Switzerland);

105.28 Adopt laws that would encompass its obligations under the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Mauritius);

105.29 Take robust measures to eradicate torture and ill-treatment, including by adopting legislation to establish an independent mechanism to investigate acts of torture and ill-treatment committed by public officials, ensuring that investigators have no institutional or hierarchical link to alleged perpetrators (Ukraine);

105.30 Set up and implement an independent mechanism to investigate all acts of torture and ill-treatment and enhance the knowledge and competence of law enforcement officials about human rights (Austria);

105.31 Continue efforts to eradicate torture and ill-treatment and to ensure independent and transparent investigations into all allegations of such acts (Poland);

105.32 Continue efforts to combat torture and ill-treatment by strengthening judicial independence and access to remedies without discrimination (Indonesia);

105.33 Guarantee that victims of torture and other ill-treatment have an enforceable right to redress, including fair and adequate compensation and rehabilitation, in accordance with international human rights standards (Ukraine);

105.34 Amend national legislation so that the definition of torture fully conforms to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Colombia);

105.35 Consider reviewing the definition of torture to bring it into line with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Marshall Islands);

105.36 Ensure that no one is subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention (Cyprus);

105.37 Continue to take measures to address the problem of overcrowding in Mongolian prisons (Russian Federation);

105.38 Effectively implement its obligations under the Rome Statute, including executing all requests for cooperation from the International Criminal Court, and carry out arrest warrants against all individuals indicted for crimes within the Court's jurisdiction, recognizing that the arrest and surrender of all persons subject to an International Criminal Court arrest warrant are fundamental and unequivocal obligations (Ukraine);

105.39 Strengthen the fight against corruption by giving the relevant services the appropriate means of investigation and punishment (France);

105.40 Continue anti-corruption efforts (Georgia);

105.41 Step up anti-corruption measures, report regularly on anti-corruption laws and prosecute all cases of corruption (Kingdom of the Netherlands);

- 105.42 Intensify efforts to combat corruption within the judiciary by accelerating the implementation of the national anti-corruption programme (Norway);
- 105.43 Make further efforts to combat corruption, including by granting sufficient resources to the national bodies, and ensure the transparency of the cases transferred to the courts (Republic of Moldova);
- 105.44 Strengthen the implementation and monitoring mechanisms to ensure full compliance with the new anti-corruption laws and action plans (Sierra Leone);
- 105.45 Strengthen legal reforms, in particular to address corruption and promote freedom of speech (Indonesia);
- 105.46 Strengthen monitoring and climate finance to ensure transparent, inclusive implementation (Vanuatu);
- 105.47 Establish an independent mechanism to investigate allegations of torture and ill-treatment, ensuring impartiality and accountability (Czechia);
- 105.48 Investigate allegations of torture and ill-treatment promptly and effectively (Dominican Republic);
- 105.49 Continue efforts to improve the handling of complaints in cases of torture and other forms of ill-treatment by strengthening the resources and independence of the national mechanism for the prevention of torture (France);
- 105.50 Continue efforts to guarantee due process in law enforcement and ensure the impartiality and transparency of the judiciary (Japan);
- 105.51 Strengthen the independence, impartiality and transparency of the judicial system (Luxembourg);
- 105.52 Strengthen the rule of law by ensuring access to legal aid and justice for vulnerable groups, including rural populations, women, persons with disabilities and minorities (Norway);
- 105.53 Protect human rights defenders from attacks, threats and intimidation, in particular by strengthening the resources of the Human Rights Defenders Committee (France);
- 105.54 Protect journalists, media workers and human rights defenders from acts of harassment and intimidation, promptly investigate all such acts and bring those responsible to justice (Belgium);
- 105.55 Repeal policies and practice that impose undue or excessive restrictions on peaceful assemblies (Ukraine);
- 105.56 Guarantee freedom of peaceful assembly and ensure that law enforcement responses are proportionate and lawful (Czechia);
- 105.57 Protect human rights defenders and journalists from threats and harassment and ensure that laws are not misused to restrict legitimate activities and restrict freedom of expression and media freedom (Czechia);
- 105.58 Review article 13.14 of the Criminal Code and the draft media laws to remove vague provisions and guarantee freedom of expression in accordance with article 19 (3) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Canada);
- 105.59 Ensure that the defamation law is not used to silence critics, human rights defenders, journalists or bloggers for their legitimate activities, and decriminalize defamation and place it within civil defamation legislation (Austria);

- 105.60 Consider expediting the adoption of a comprehensive law on relations between State and religious institutions, aimed at protecting freedom of religion and belief, as enshrined in the Constitution (Italy);
- 105.61 Adopt measures to guarantee freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association, decriminalize defamation and ensure the protection of journalists and human rights defenders from reprisals and violence (Chile);
- 105.62 Repeal article 13.14 of the Criminal Code so that defamation and slander are treated exclusively as civil matters and adopt effective legal frameworks that guarantee freedom of expression, including the protection of journalists, media workers and human rights defenders (Mexico);
- 105.63 Bring its long-standing work on a new media law to a conclusion, based on international human rights standards and the general comments of the Human Rights Committee (Germany);
- 105.64 Strengthen legal and institutional safeguards to ensure full protection of freedom of expression and media independence (Armenia);
- 105.65 Strengthen the legal enforceability and effective application of guarantees that protect the full exercise of freedom of expression, of the press and of access to information, ensuring that journalists, communicators and human rights defenders can carry out their work without fear of reprisals (Costa Rica);
- 105.66 Ensure the full enjoyment of the right to freedom of expression, in particular for human rights defenders and journalists, providing them with a safe environment to conduct their legitimate activities (Poland);
- 105.67 Take effective measures to guarantee freedom of expression and media freedom, including by preventing arbitrary detention, intimidation and harassment of journalists, media workers and human rights defenders (Portugal);
- 105.68 Ensure freedom of expression and media freedom by aligning national legislation with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and by guaranteeing that journalists and human rights defenders can work freely and carry out their legitimate activities without fear or undue interference (Republic of Korea);
- 105.69 Ensure that all media freedom laws comply with international human rights standards, particularly regarding freedom of expression (Estonia);
- 105.70 Ensure that journalists, media workers, human rights defenders and civil society activists can carry out their activities freely, safely and independently, both online and offline (Estonia);
- 105.71 Amend definitions in article 13.14 of the Criminal Code and the Law on State and Official Secrets to protect journalists and human rights defenders (Australia);
- 105.72 Ensure media freedom and civil society protection by repealing restrictive laws and actively safeguarding journalists from harassment and imprisonment (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 105.73 Guarantee freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association, including the protection of journalists, human rights defenders and civil society organizations against all forms of intimidation (Luxembourg);
- 105.74 Adopt a legal framework to guarantee journalists' rights, repeal articles 13.14 and 19.11 of the Criminal Code, which pertain to information acquisition, and stop prosecuting journalists, using article 17.6 in part (Kingdom of the Netherlands);

- 105.75 **Align laws on defamation and disinformation with article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and with general comment No. 34 (2011) of the Human Rights Committee on article 19 (Switzerland);**
- 105.76 **Guarantee a free, independent media environment, free from political or economic pressure (Switzerland);**
- 105.77 **Take steps to improve knowledge and understanding of data privacy laws, rights and remedies available in the event of a privacy breach (Colombia);**
- 105.78 **Improve the protection of human rights in the digital environment, including data protection, freedom of information and prevention of gender-based violence (Mozambique);**
- 105.79 **Ensure the effective implementation of shelter regulations, funding mechanisms and social protection measures for trafficking victims (Thailand);**
- 105.80 **Ensure effective implementation of the amended law on combating human trafficking with adequate resources and victim-centred protection (Malaysia);**
- 105.81 **Ensure the effective enforcement of the law on combating human trafficking as amended in 2024 and the Digital Nation Strategy, particularly the areas of victim identification and prosecution of cases, including those perpetrated with the use of digital platforms (Philippines);**
- 105.82 **Continue to take measures to eliminate trafficking in persons, in particular through addressing persistent shortcomings in the identification of victims and reports of victims (Bangladesh);**
- 105.83 **Strengthen protection and assistance for victims of trafficking, preventing their criminalization (Dominican Republic);**
- 105.84 **Strengthen efforts to combat human trafficking by allocating resources for preventive programmes addressing root causes and enhancing protection and rehabilitation services for victims (India);**
- 105.85 **Strengthen institutional, legislative and policy mechanisms for the prevention, combating and punishment of trafficking in persons and intensify awareness and sensitization measures, as well as victims' access to justice and support services, especially for women and girls (Paraguay);**
- 105.86 **Continue efforts to reduce youth unemployment and underemployment through targeted vocational training and employment support programmes (Viet Nam);**
- 105.87 **Continue and expedite efforts to combat unemployment by strengthening access to technical and vocational training (India);**
- 105.88 **Ensure that workers can form and freely join trade unions to exercise their trade union rights (Colombia);**
- 105.89 **Increase child labour inspections and adequately fund the inspection regime in order to reduce child labour, particularly in hazardous work, including through technical cooperation with the International Labour Organization (Brazil);**
- 105.90 **Intensify efforts to eradicate child labour and enhance access to quality education for all children, with particular attention to those in nomadic and rural communities (Slovenia);**
- 105.91 **Strengthen the social security system to meaningfully reduce poverty and provide adequate support to vulnerable and economically disadvantaged households (Viet Nam);**
- 105.92 **Continue strengthening social protection systems to ensure comprehensive coverage for children, families and older people (Ethiopia);**

- 105.93 Continue its efforts to enhance social services for families living in poverty and support their welfare (Tunisia);
- 105.94 Reduce social and territorial inequalities by improving access to education, health, including mental health, social protection and decent work (Luxembourg);
- 105.95 Continue to work on the protection of economic, social and cultural rights for the greater benefit of its people (China);
- 105.96 Continue its efforts to strengthen healthcare services for women and children, particularly in rural and remote areas (Tunisia);
- 105.97 Enhance equitable access to maternal, child and adolescent healthcare services, especially in rural and remote areas (Malaysia);
- 105.98 Continue the work of the maternal, child and reproductive health council with the aim of guaranteeing medical care and services, particularly for mothers and children from groups living in rural areas and vulnerable groups (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 105.99 Ensure the availability and affordability of sexual and reproductive health information and services for all (Uruguay);
- 105.100 Provide comprehensive access to quality sexual and reproductive health services across the country (Iceland);
- 105.101 Strengthen comprehensive sexual education in and out of school settings (Iceland);
- 105.102 Continue to expand investment in the health and medical fields, and improve the number and professional level of medical and health service providers (China);
- 105.103 Take additional measures to promote the right to education for all children, especially those with disabilities and those in rural areas (Marshall Islands);
- 105.104 Continue efforts to narrow the urban-rural education gap by strengthening infrastructure, improving curricula and ensuring safe, inclusive learning environments for all children, including those with disabilities and those from herder families (Thailand);
- 105.105 Continue efforts to ensure equal and inclusive access to quality education for all children, including those with disabilities and those in rural and nomadic communities (Gambia);
- 105.106 Take concrete measures to ensure that rural and nomadic communities have equal access to free education at all levels (Sierra Leone);
- 105.107 Enhance educational standards to ensure equitable access to quality educational services for all children in rural, remote and urban areas (Viet Nam);
- 105.108 Enhance efforts to expand both access to and the quality of education at all levels with an emphasis on children from households below the poverty line as well as those living in remote areas (Bhutan);
- 105.109 Intensify efforts to achieve universal access to education at all levels, including by taking further measures to effectively implement inclusive education (Bangladesh);
- 105.110 Identify and address the barriers and financial constraints in accessing education for children from low-income households, and close the gap in educational attainment between the poor and wealthier segments of the population (Croatia);

- 105.111 Continue its commendable efforts in promoting human rights education and ensuring inclusive access to educational and learning materials for all, especially in rural areas (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 105.112 Consider integrating human rights education in the formal education system, as well as in professional development programmes for law enforcement and the judiciary (Philippines);
- 105.113 Consider amending the national laws to guarantee at least one year of free pre-primary education, in line with international human rights standards (Sierra Leone);
- 105.114 Improve the dissemination and implementation of the Law on the Legal Status of Human Rights Defenders, including with regard to the submission of complaints to the Human Rights Defenders Committee (Spain);
- 105.115 Take effective measures to mitigate and prevent the negative impact of climate change on the enjoyment of human rights (Tajikistan);
- 105.116 Integrate a human rights-based approach in environment and climate change policies, recognizing the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (Mozambique);
- 105.117 Scale up efforts to mitigate the impacts of climate change and promote a smooth transition to a clean and healthy environment (Nepal);
- 105.118 Adopt human rights-based and gender-responsive approaches in environmental, climate change and disaster risk reduction policies (Marshall Islands);
- 105.119 Continue efforts to end human rights violations related to environmental damage (France);
- 105.120 Support herders and rural communities with early-warning systems, income diversification and sustainable pasture management (Vanuatu);
- 105.121 Adopt a normative framework to regulate the negative social and environmental impact of mining activities on water sources, land and the rights of nomadic pastoral communities (Spain);
- 105.122 Ensure that effective human rights and environmental impact assessments, and meaningful consultations with affected local communities, are carried out in the process of granting permits for all energy, mining, heavy industry, transportation and infrastructure projects (Ireland);
- 105.123 Phase out coal and expand renewable energy with clear targets (Vanuatu);
- 105.124 Guarantee the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment by strengthening environmental regulation and promoting clean energy, especially for transport and heating (Costa Rica);
- 105.125 Strengthen national initiatives to reduce air pollution and protect the environment through the continued implementation of awareness-raising and field programmes (Oman);
- 105.126 Continue efforts to reduce air pollution and accelerate the introduction of energy-efficient heating systems and environmentally friendly energy sources with a view to ensuring the full enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights by the population (Republic of Korea);
- 105.127 Take urgent action in order to effectively remedy the alarming situation of air pollution and reduce the health risks caused by it (Germany);
- 105.128 Continue to strengthen its efforts to reduce air pollution and mitigate its impact on vulnerable populations, including by promoting cleaner and more efficient energy systems (Marshall Islands);

- 105.129 Continue to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and ensure that these efforts pay attention to the implementation of international human rights obligations (Kazakhstan);
- 105.130 Continue its leadership in promoting better opportunities for the populations of landlocked developing countries (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 105.131 Continue expanding economic empowerment initiatives that promote entrepreneurship, investment and sustainable livelihoods for youth and persons with disabilities (Ethiopia);
- 105.132 Continue to support women, ensuring the protection of their rights and legitimate interests and enhancing their social and economic participation (Tajikistan);
- 105.133 Strengthen public policies that guarantee women's equal access to employment and economic opportunities through a comprehensive care system that promotes social and family joint responsibility (Chile);
- 105.134 Promote policies and frameworks that create an enabling environment for women to achieve greater economic independence and equal access to economic opportunities (Cyprus);
- 105.135 Strengthen policies that support women's economic empowerment, *inter alia*, by facilitating women entrepreneurs' access to credit, expanding affordable care services and implementing employment programmes that reduce the burden of unpaid care work (Portugal);
- 105.136 Strengthen the legal and public policy framework that promotes gender equality, prevents and punishes gender-based violence and guarantees women's equitable access to education, employment, political participation and sexual and reproductive health services (Costa Rica);
- 105.137 Establish a mechanism for collecting and processing complaints from victims of violence and discrimination (France);
- 105.138 Take further measures to promote gender equality in society, including measures to address gender-based violence in the digital space (Japan);
- 105.139 Continue efforts to promote women's participation in decision-making at all levels, particularly in politics and the judiciary (Armenia);
- 105.140 Enhance women's participation in decision-making processes at all levels of governance (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 105.141 Continue to strengthen women's participation in leadership and decision-making at all levels (Ethiopia);
- 105.142 Continue to promote women's participation in the political sphere and strengthen their presence in leadership positions (Oman);
- 105.143 Deepen women's empowerment beyond parliamentary representation, ensuring equal opportunities and effective participation (Mozambique);
- 105.144 Promote measures to encourage the participation of women in all areas where they are underrepresented or disadvantaged (Colombia);
- 105.145 Continue strengthening measures to promote women's representation in all spheres (Bhutan);
- 105.146 Continue measures to enhance the representation of women in decision-making bodies (Nepal);
- 105.147 Continue to take measures to enhance the representation of women in national and local institutions (Bangladesh);
- 105.148 Continue to strengthen policies and initiatives aimed at the active participation of women in political, economic and social life, consolidating

vocational training, employment support and community leadership programmes (Cuba);

105.149 Effectively implement the Law on Combating Domestic Violence and ensure that all involved authorities in the judiciary and police force, as well as social and healthcare workers, receive the necessary training to fulfil their mandates to protect and help the victims (Austria);

105.150 Strengthen enforcement of the Law on Combating Domestic Violence, including through training, to effectively prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence (Iceland);

105.151 Accelerate efforts to effectively implement the Law on Combating Domestic Violence and develop a comprehensive national action plan in this regard (Romania);

105.152 Intensify efforts to effectively implement the Law on Combating Domestic Violence, including through training of all relevant professionals and strengthening victim support services (Montenegro);

105.153 Strengthen the measures aimed at combating domestic violence, including by effectively implementing the Law on Combating Domestic Violence and by allocating sufficient funds (Republic of Moldova);

105.154 Intensify efforts to effectively implement the Law on Combating Domestic Violence and strengthen support services for victims of gender-based violence (Gambia);

105.155 Intensify efforts to effectively implement the Law on Combating Domestic Violence, including by strengthening support services for women who are survivors of gender-based violence, and ensure that all assistance and services for victims of domestic violence are victim-centred, gender-responsive and trauma-informed (Croatia);

105.156 Implement effectively the Law on Combating Domestic Violence, with specialized courts for gender-based violence, support services for survivors of gender-based violence, and a sex offenders register (Spain);

105.157 Ensure effective implementation of the recommendations from the impact assessment of the Law on Combating Domestic Violence (Bhutan);

105.158 Strengthen the application of the Law on Combating Domestic Violence through specialized training of judges, prosecutors, police officers, social workers, psychologists and health personnel (Costa Rica);

105.159 Strengthen efforts to combat domestic, sexual and gender-based violence, including by ensuring adequate funding for shelters and services, training professionals, expanding a survivor-centred approach and raising public awareness (Czechia);

105.160 Strengthen the funding and implementation of shelter services provided for under the Law on Combating Domestic Violence in order to improve access to safe housing and psychosocial support for survivors (Canada);

105.161 Strengthen law enforcement against domestic violence with sufficient resources, specialized training and victim-centred services for a comprehensive response to violence against women and girls (Chile);

105.162 Strengthen the institutional, regulatory and public policy framework to prevent and punish sexual and domestic violence against women, as well as to ensure adequate support services for victims (Paraguay);

105.163 Fully implement legislation on the prevention and fight against domestic and sexual violence by improving protection, support for victims and funding for shelters (Luxembourg);

- 105.164 **Implement a comprehensive sexual and gender-based violence strategy that includes increased funding and training for education, prevention, support services and justice mechanisms (Australia);**
- 105.165 **Strengthen legislative and governance frameworks on domestic violence prevention by enacting and fully implementing survivor-centred laws (Ireland);**
- 105.166 **Adopt comprehensive legislation to address all forms of gender-based violence and strengthen support systems for survivors (Estonia);**
- 105.167 **Continue strengthening mechanisms to prevent and address violence against women and children, including ensuring adequate resources for shelters and support services (Azerbaijan);**
- 105.168 **Continue to strengthen the legislative and governance framework to prevent and respond effectively to all forms of violence against women and girls (Bangladesh);**
- 105.169 **Enhance the protection of girls and women from gender-based violence by adopting further measures to implement a prevention and response plan (Norway);**
- 105.170 **Continue efforts to combat domestic and gender-based violence (Uzbekistan);**
- 105.171 **Continue legal reforms aiming at preventing and combating violence against women and girls (Morocco);**
- 105.172 **Improve domestic violence responses by further expanding police training, victim support services and public awareness campaigns (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 105.173 **Continue efforts, including through the implementation of targeted programmes, to protect women and girls with disabilities from gender-based violence, in particular sexual violence (Maldives);**
- 105.174 **Implement targeted programmes to combat gender-based violence, especially against women and girls with disabilities (India);**
- 105.175 **Continue efforts to strengthen the protection of the rights of women, in particular in the context of victims of domestic violence, as well as the rights of children and persons with disabilities (Poland);**
- 105.176 **Implement effective and comprehensive measures aimed at reducing violence against children, including domestic and sexual violence (Belgium);**
- 105.177 **Take further measures against child labour, as well as domestic and sexual violence against children (Germany);**
- 105.178 **Further work towards strengthening the framework for the protection of children and the prevention of offences against minors (Togo);**
- 105.179 **Continue implementing awareness and prevention programmes on online violence and bullying to ensure the protection of children, and expand their reach to include children in rural areas (United Arab Emirates);**
- 105.180 **Continue measures aimed at the protection of the rights of children (Georgia);**
- 105.181 **Further strengthen the protection of the rights of the child through supportive measures that reinforce the role of the family and ensure age-appropriate and quality education (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 105.182 **Consolidate national efforts to prevent and combat domestic and gender-based violence, paying special attention to the comprehensive protection of children and adolescents in vulnerable situations (Cuba);**

- 105.183 Strengthen digital literacy, the implementation of inclusive educational campaigns and the development of accessible tools to prevent online harassment and the exposure of minors to harmful content (Cuba);
- 105.184 Raise the minimum age for hazardous work, such as horse racing, and provide adequate training for child labour inspectors and social workers (Italy);
- 105.185 Continue efforts to establish an effective and well-functioning juvenile justice system in compliance with international standards (Romania);
- 105.186 Deliver public policies that are guided by human rights principles and responsive to the diverse needs of youth (Cyprus);
- 105.187 Continue to improve the legal framework and introduce policies and measures to protect the rights of older persons, women, children and other groups (China);
- 105.188 Continue efforts to ensure the protection of the rights of vulnerable groups, including children, women, persons with disabilities and older persons, in law and in practice (Russian Federation);
- 105.189 Support older people to live with dignity, and progressively improve their quality of life, especially regarding their right to receive an adequate pension (Cyprus);
- 105.190 Strengthen care for older persons, especially in rural areas (Dominican Republic);
- 105.191 Expand early childhood and elder care services through increased public funding (Estonia);
- 105.192 Make every effort to achieve universal access to quality education at all levels, paying attention to the basic needs of children with disabilities (Uruguay);
- 105.193 Strengthen the policies and programmes to enhance accessibility for and social inclusion of person with disabilities, women, children and older persons (Malaysia);
- 105.194 Take further targeted measures to promote the rights and interests of vulnerable groups, including children, women, persons with disabilities and older persons (Uzbekistan);
- 105.195 Support efforts to promote inclusive education for children with disabilities and provide an educational environment appropriate to their specific needs (Oman);
- 105.196 Strengthen the Employment Support Centre for Persons with Disabilities, providing it with adequate means and resources to offer training to persons with disabilities, facilitating their integration into society (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 105.197 Take appropriate measures to ensure universal access to digital technology for all persons with disabilities in order to bridge the digital divide (Republic of Korea);
- 105.198 Continue promoting the employment and social inclusion of persons with disabilities through vocational training and accessible infrastructure (Azerbaijan);
- 105.199 Take further measures to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities, including the establishment of systems aimed at their full social inclusion and protection from violence (Japan);
- 105.200 Continue its efforts to support persons with disabilities and children, while continuing to support social welfare for groups below the poverty line (Iraq);

- 105.201 Strengthen actions to safeguard the rights of vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, and support for persons with mental health conditions, in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Italy);
- 105.202 Continue to provide social support to persons with disabilities (Kazakhstan);
- 105.203 Review national legislation and policies concerning persons with disabilities, aligning them with international human rights standards (Brazil);
- 105.204 Harmonize all national legislation and policies with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, including by assessing the legal and environmental barriers for persons with disabilities, and ensure the support and assistance necessary to promote the independent living of persons with disabilities and their full social inclusion (Croatia);
- 105.205 Continue efforts aimed at harmonizing national legislation with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Georgia);
- 105.206 Promote the creation of a law on accessibility and a barrier-free environment, with the participation of organizations of persons with disabilities (Dominican Republic);
- 105.207 Promote a law on sign language and a national plan for its implementation (Dominican Republic);
- 105.208 Ensure that laws and procedures governing the registration of religious organizations are applied consistently and without discrimination, particularly for minority religious groups (Gambia);
- 105.209 Strengthen anti-discrimination protections for LGBT+ individuals through implementing legislation and developing professional codes of conduct (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 105.210 Enact comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation explicitly prohibiting discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Ireland);
- 105.211 Adopt comprehensive legislation against discrimination in the public and private spheres, including on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity (Colombia);
- 105.212 Adopt comprehensive legislation against all forms of discrimination that also explicitly prohibits discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity (Uruguay);
- 105.213 Adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation, including a national action plan to eliminate all forms of discrimination, regardless of sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression or sex characteristics (Belgium);
- 105.214 Adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation to protect Indigenous Peoples, LGBTQI+ communities and ethnic minorities in accordance with the United Nations Practical Guide to Developing Comprehensive Anti-Discrimination Legislation (Canada);
- 105.215 Ensure legal recognition of same-sex couples (Iceland);
- 105.216 Combat stereotypes and prejudice against LGBTI+ persons and consider legal recognition and protection for same-sex couples (Thailand);
- 105.217 Enforce article 1.3 of the Criminal Code to protect LGBTQIA+ persons against discrimination (Australia);
- 105.218 Guarantee the effective protection of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons against all discrimination and violence by strengthening and fully implementing anti-discrimination laws (Chile);

105.219 **Develop, enact and enforce comprehensive legislation that criminalizes all forms of discrimination against persons of diverse sexual orientation, gender identity and expression and sex characteristics (Iceland);**

105.220 **Ensure thorough investigations of incidents of hate-motivated violence against persons of diverse sexual orientation, gender identity and expression and sex characteristics, including through systematic data collection (Iceland);**

105.221 **Ban conversion therapy (Iceland);**

105.222 **Strengthen the enforcement of laws against domestic violence and violence against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, particularly in rural areas, through awareness campaigns and by training the police and other concerned stakeholders (Switzerland);**

105.223 **Adopt a general law on asylum and refugee status in accordance with international standards that guarantees access to procedural safeguards for all applicants (Mexico).**

106. **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 Mongolia was headed by State Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Munkhtushig LKHANAAJAV and composed of the following members:

- Mr. Myagmar Nergui, State Secretary, Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs;
- Ms. Gerelmaa Davaasuren, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the United Nations Office, World Trade Organization and other international organizations in Geneva;
- Ms. Munguntsetseg Nyamsuren, Chairperson, Judicial General Council of Mongolia;
- Mr. Bat-Orshikh Battumur, Associate Prosecutor General Mongolia, Director of the Training and Research Institute under the Prosecutor General's Office;
- Mr. Nandinbolor Byambajav, Brigadier General, Chief, General Executive Agency of Court Decision of Mongolia;
- Ms. Soyolmaa Jambaldorj, Director, Law and Treaty Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Ms. Amgalan Jargalsaikhan, Acting Director, Public Law Division, Legal Policy Department, Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs;
- Ms. Munkhzul Tsend, Director, Family Policy Department, Ministry of Family, Labor and Social Protection;
- Ms. Chimedlkham Bayarsaikhan, Acting Director, Law Division, Ministry of Culture, Sports, Tourism and Youth;
- Ms. Naranpurev Mendsaikhan, Director, Policy Implementation Department for Medical Service, Ministry of Health;
- Ms. Nyamgerel Lkhamtogmid, Head, Secretariat of Coordination Council for Crime Prevention;
- Mr. Namsamand Adiyabazar, Colonel, First Deputy Chief of General Executive Agency of Court Decision of Mongolia and Head of the Department of Corrections;
- Mr. Oyutbold Baatar, Police Colonel, Chief of the Crime Registration Department, National Police Agency of Mongolia;
- Ms. Oyunaa Purevdorj, Director of Mongolian National Institute of Education Research;
- Mr. Batzorig Enkhbold, Counsellor, Law and Treaty Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Ms. Navchaa Tseveen, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Mongolia to the United Nations Office, World Trade Organization and other international organizations in Geneva;
- Ms. Bulgan-Erdene Khishigbandi, Senior Officer in charge of Intersectoral Policy Coordination, Partnership, and Cooperation, Public Administration and Management Department of Ministry of Environment and Climate Change;
- Ms. Khaliun Dalantai, Interpreter;
- Ms. Bolortsetseg Oyun, Senior Officer, Law and Treaty Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.