



General Assembly

Distr.: General
13 April 2026

Original: English

Human Rights Council

Sixty-second session

15 June–10 July 2026

Agenda item 6

Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Georgia

* 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 fifty-first session from 19 to 30 January 2026. The review of Georgia was held at the 11th meeting, on 26 January 2026. The delegation of Georgia was headed by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Khatuna Totladze. At its 14th meeting, held on 30 January 2026, the Working Group adopted the report on Georgia.

2. On 8 January 2026, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Georgia: Angola, Estonia and Pakistan.

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 Georgia:

(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, 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, Liechtenstein, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Georgia 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 Georgia stated that, despite significant security challenges, it had strengthened the rule of law and established the highest standards of human rights protection. Its economic success was the result of the economic reforms that were being implemented and low levels of corruption. It was aiming to reduce the poverty rate to under 4 per cent by 2028.

6. Georgia had continued its fruitful cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and his Office, as well as with the treaty bodies and the Human Rights Council.

7. The protection of the most vulnerable groups was a key priority for the Government. Measures had been taken to eliminate violence against women and domestic violence, namely guaranteeing the right to free legal aid for insolvent victims of domestic violence and support services for victims of such violence, including access to shelters, crisis centres and psychological and social assistance.

8. Important steps had been taken to protect children from sexual violence and ensure the psychological rehabilitation and reintegration of children living and working on the streets. The process of deinstitutionalizing large children's institutions had been completed.

9. The law on the rights of persons with disabilities had entered into force in 2021. It had been developed with the active involvement of organizations working on disability issues, activists and persons with disabilities.

¹ [A/HRC/WG.6/51/GEO/1](#).

² [A/HRC/WG.6/51/GEO/2](#).

³ [A/HRC/WG.6/51/GEO/3](#).

10. Georgia continued to prioritize healthcare and social protection as one of the most important dimensions of its efforts towards human rights protection.

11. Georgia applied a human-centred approach to penitentiary reform. Numerous international human rights monitoring bodies, including the European Court of Human Rights, the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, had positively assessed the infrastructure, rehabilitation and resocialization programmes and the provision of medical services in the penal system.

12. Georgia could not implement measures in the occupied regions, where the human rights and humanitarian situation were deteriorating day by day. The Russian Federation, as the occupying power and the State exercising effective control, bore full responsibility for the human rights violations in the occupied regions, as duly attested by the decisions of the European Court of Human Rights and the International Criminal Court. Georgia was taking steps to improve the socioeconomic conditions of internally displaced persons, including their long-term housing.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

13. During the interactive dialogue, 106 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

14. Luxembourg was concerned by the tightening of restrictions on human rights.

15. Malawi commended the major institutional and legislative reforms.

16. Malaysia commended Georgia for its ongoing efforts to promote and protect human rights.

17. Maldives commended Georgia for strengthening its universal healthcare system and reducing the maternal and infant mortality rates.

18. Malta noted legislative and administrative developments that raised questions concerning civil liberties and fundamental rights.

19. The Marshall Islands appreciated efforts to combat climate change.

20. Mauritius acknowledged the adoption of the National Strategy for the Protection of Human Rights 2022–2030.

21. Mexico acknowledged the adoption of the National Action Plan to Combat Violence against Women.

22. Mongolia welcomed reforms in the areas of gender equality, trafficking in persons and the rights of persons with disabilities.

23. Montenegro urged Georgia to uphold fully the rights to peaceful assembly, freedom of association and expression and participation in public affairs.

24. Morocco welcomed the efforts to promote equality and women's empowerment.

25. Nepal appreciated the constructive engagement with international human rights mechanisms.

26. The Kingdom of the Netherlands deeply regretted the rapid erosion of human rights protection, including legislative reforms to suppress dissenting voices.

27. New Zealand expressed concern at reports of violence against and intimidation of civil society actors.

28. The Niger commended Georgia on the development of a national strategy to protect children living or working on the streets.

29. Nigeria commended efforts to enhance women's empowerment and combat trafficking in persons and corruption.

30. North Macedonia noted with appreciation the improvements in electoral processes.
31. Norway was concerned at the grave deterioration of the human rights situation, including widespread repression.
32. Oman commended the measures to strengthen the independence of the judiciary.
33. Pakistan noted sustained efforts to uphold the rights of persons with disabilities.
34. Paraguay welcomed the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
35. Peru made recommendations.
36. The Philippines welcomed reforms relating to children's rights, the rights of persons with disabilities and labour rights.
37. Poland made recommendations.
38. Portugal welcomed the prioritization of combating domestic and gender-based violence.
39. Qatar welcomed the adoption of the National Strategy for the Protection of Human Rights 2022–2030.
40. The Republic of Korea noted reports of human rights concerns during public protests.
41. The Republic of Moldova noted measures to promote women's economic empowerment and gender equality and to eliminate gender-based violence.
42. Romania remained concerned about restrictions on the freedoms of expression and association.
43. The Russian Federation commended efforts to implement the national human rights strategy 2022–2030.
44. Rwanda commended measures addressing gender-based violence, expanding victim support services and reforming the juvenile justice system.
45. Senegal welcomed efforts regarding access to justice and strengthening good governance and the rule of law.
46. Serbia welcomed efforts to combat violence against women and domestic violence.
47. Sierra Leone commended efforts to combat trafficking in persons, ensure adequate healthcare and provide free education.
48. Singapore welcomed efforts to strengthen gender equality and promote the right to health.
49. Slovenia was concerned at the rise in human rights violations in Georgia and the divergence from the European path.
50. Spain was concerned about the lack of protection of human rights in Abkhazia and South Ossetia, aggravated by the lack of international access.
51. Sweden was concerned about the deteriorating human rights situation, including for civil society and independent media.
52. Switzerland made recommendations.
53. Togo commended the progress regarding institutional and legislative reforms.
54. Tunisia welcomed the national human rights plan 2022–2030 and the programme of action for 2024–2026.
55. Türkiye commended efforts to strengthen family values and to promote and safeguard the rights of children.
56. Turkmenistan positively noted the National Strategy for the Protection of Human Rights 2022–2030.

57. Ukraine expressed serious concern over systematic human rights violations in the territories of Georgia occupied by the Russian Federation.
58. The United Arab Emirates made recommendations.
59. The United Kingdom remained concerned about measures that undermined civil society and political pluralism.
60. Uruguay made recommendations.
61. Uzbekistan appreciated the National Strategy for the Protection of Human Rights 2022–2030.
62. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela noted with concern the widespread reports of restrictions on the freedoms of association, expression and peaceful assembly.
63. Viet Nam commended the implementation of the national human rights strategy and legal reforms.
64. Albania remained concerned about the human rights situation in the occupied regions of Georgia.
65. Algeria noted efforts in the areas of institutional reforms, personal data protection, combating trafficking in persons and promoting human rights and children's rights.
66. Armenia welcomed efforts to improve children's rights and noted improvements to the Universal Healthcare Programme.
67. Australia was concerned about increasing restrictions on the freedoms of expression and association and the right of peaceful assembly.
68. The delegation of Georgia underlined that European Union membership remained its key foreign policy goal, underpinned by the relevant constitutional provisions. The European Union had not yet reached a decision regarding accession negotiations with Georgia.
69. Georgia ensured freedom of religion and belief for all religious communities at the State level. Four representative religious communities received State funding. Nearly 300 real estate properties had been transferred to six religious denominations.
70. Georgia had consistently supported the Public Defender's Office as the country's main national human rights institution. Its annual budget had progressively increased since 2020 and in 2026, had amounted to 11,000,000 lari. The number of regional offices had increased from 9 to 11.
71. Georgia recognized the important role that civil society played in democratic processes. Since the Law on Transparency of Foreign Influence had come into effect, 385 organizations had registered and had continued to operate without interference. Civil society organizations had not been restricted from receiving grants. The State Grant Management Agency had funded 17 non-governmental organization projects with 100,000 lari (approximately \$40,000) each.
72. Since 2023, all legal acts adopted by the Government had been made public to ensure openness in decision-making and to promote institutional accountability. The Department of Government Efficiency, established in 2025, aimed to reduce corruption risks, improve public governance and ensure the rational use of public funds.
73. A new cooperation framework agreement had been signed with the Resident Coordinator Office, envisioning stronger human rights protection, equality between men and women and social cohesion for the period 2026–2030 and underlining the importance of recommendations made during the universal periodic review.
74. Combating violence against women and domestic violence, as well as ensuring the protection of victims' rights, remained key priorities. Media pluralism in Georgia was ensured through a broad and competitive media environment in which outlets with diverse and critical editorial positions operated freely.
75. Georgia had taken a significant step towards fully harmonizing its legislation with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, contributing to the realization of equal

opportunities for persons with disabilities and the effective strengthening of efforts to combat stigma.

76. Georgia clearly rejected any manifestation of hatred, violence and violation of rights and ensured the protection of each citizen based on the rule of law. The Law on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination served that goal.

77. Georgia stated that the principle of transparency was important in modern democracies. The Law on Transparency of Foreign Influence supported democracy and had defeated political extremism.

78. Legislative and institutional changes had been implemented which had increased public trust in the judiciary, as well as improving its effectiveness, efficiency, independence, accessibility and accountability, evidenced by surveys and rankings conducted by various international organizations.

79. Courts of all instances considered cases in full compliance with international standards, as confirmed by the case law of the European Court of Human Rights and the historically minimal number of complaints pending against Georgia before that Court. The High Council of Justice of Georgia implemented action plans focused on increasing access to court premises, proceedings and court services.

80. Georgia had undertaken health sector reforms with a strong focus on expanding access to healthcare services and protecting citizens from financial hardship. It had also launched a comprehensive primary healthcare reform focusing on prevention, early detection and chronic disease management.

81. Georgia had focused on strengthening social security, expanding access to services and ensuring that no one was left behind, especially older persons, children, persons with disabilities and victims of violence and trafficking in persons.

82. The annual budget and coverage of the State Programme for Social Rehabilitation and Child Care had been increasing constantly. The Programme included home care, personal assistance services, small family-type homes for persons with disabilities, child rehabilitation and family support programmes.

83. A key service for victims of sexual violence was the child psychological and social support centre (*barnahus*), which aimed to prevent children's revictimization during judicial proceedings.

84. A key achievement had been the establishment of the Labour Inspection Office. The employment support policy was aimed at integrating women, young people, persons with disabilities and ethnic minorities into the workforce.

85. Georgia remained fully committed to supporting the Ukrainian citizens currently residing in Georgia who had been forced to flee their homes as a result of the war. They had access to healthcare and financial support to meet rental expenses and basic needs.

86. Georgia continued its efforts to improve the quality, equality and inclusiveness of education at all levels, aiming to ensure equal opportunities for all students, including ethnic minorities, children with disabilities and those with special education needs. Comprehensive education reforms had been implemented at all levels. The national curriculum provided age-appropriate education on reproductive health, non-discrimination and related social issues, including early marriage. Georgia also continued to implement bilingual education programmes in public preschools and general education institutions. In higher education, the social support programme had been expanded to include Roma students.

87. Austria encouraged Georgia to return to consistently strengthening its human rights framework.

88. Azerbaijan commended reforms in education, healthcare and social and environmental protection.

89. Bahrain welcomed the adoption of the National Strategy for the Protection of Human Rights 2022–2030.

90. Bangladesh commended efforts to advance human rights, guided by the National Strategy for the Protection of Human Rights.
91. Belarus noted efforts to achieve human rights, including the rights of persons with disabilities, and to combat trafficking in persons.
92. Belgium was concerned about increasing pressure on civil society, human rights defenders and independent media.
93. The Plurinational State of Bolivia made recommendations.
94. Brazil recognized positive developments in inclusive education for children with disabilities and the protection of internally displaced persons.
95. Brunei Darussalam welcomed measures to advance gender equality, strengthen the protection of women and children, and enhance environmental protection.
96. Bulgaria welcomed the adoption of the law on the rights of persons with disabilities.
97. Cameroon made recommendations.
98. Canada made recommendations.
99. Chile welcomed the adoption of the National Strategy for the Protection of Human Rights and the Human Rights Action Plan.
100. China appreciated efforts to promote and protect human rights, including safeguarding citizens' political, economic, social and cultural rights.
101. Colombia made recommendations.
102. Costa Rica welcomed the entry into force of the 2024 Penitentiary Code.
103. Croatia positively noted the adoption of the National Strategy for the Protection of Human Rights and its Action Plan and called for its implementation.
104. Cuba made recommendations.
105. Cyprus remained concerned about backsliding in the areas of democracy, the rule of law and fundamental rights.
106. Czechia made recommendations.
107. The Democratic Republic of the Congo commended the adoption of the law aimed at improving the right to resettlement for victims of trafficking in persons.
108. Denmark was concerned at the credible allegations of serious human rights violations by law enforcement during the protests in 2024, as highlighted by OHCHR and the Council of Europe.
109. Djibouti welcomed the adoption of the National Strategy for the Protection of Human Rights 2022–2030.
110. The Dominican Republic recognized measures to ensure access to education for young people in occupied regions.
111. Egypt welcomed the adoption of the national human rights strategy 2022–2030.
112. Eritrea noted steps taken to expand child protection services and advance the rights of persons with disabilities.
113. Estonia made recommendations.
114. Eswatini commended the implementation of the national human rights strategy 2022–2030.
115. Ethiopia noted measures to modernize the justice system, expand access to legal aid and promote human rights litigation.
116. Finland made recommendations.
117. France made recommendations.

118. The Gambia commended the strengthening of mechanisms to combat hate crimes and intolerance.
119. Germany was deeply concerned about the rapidly deteriorating human rights situation.
120. Ghana commended the adoption of the Law on Industrial Emissions.
121. Greece looked forward to the implementation of the National Strategy for the Protection of Human Rights 2022–2030.
122. Iceland made recommendations.
123. India appreciated the establishment of the independent Anti-Corruption Bureau and the adoption of the new law on personal data protection.
124. Indonesia welcomed efforts to strengthen the universal healthcare programme and to regulate medicine pricing.
125. The Islamic Republic of Iran appreciated the commitment to promoting and protecting human rights.
126. Iraq welcomed the national human rights action plan 2024–2026 and the Law on the Protection of Family Values.
127. Ireland expressed concern about democratic backsliding and ongoing infringements of civic space and fundamental freedoms.
128. Italy welcomed the adoption of the National Strategy for the Protection of Human Rights 2022–2030.
129. Japan noted growing concerns about infringements of the rights to freedom of opinion and expression, including with regard to the media.
130. Jordan noted efforts regarding inclusion policies and the protection of fundamental rights.
131. Kazakhstan noted the adoption of the second National Strategy for the Protection of Human Rights.
132. The Lao People's Democratic Republic appreciated the constructive engagement of Georgia with international human rights mechanisms.
133. Latvia made recommendations.
134. Lebanon appreciated the adoption of the National Strategy for the Protection of Human Rights 2022–2030.
135. Lesotho noted progress with the deinstitutionalization of children.
136. Libya made recommendations.
137. Liechtenstein made recommendations.
138. Lithuania regretted that the human rights and democratic situation in Georgia had severely and rapidly deteriorated since the previous review cycle.
139. The delegation of Georgia stated that the right to peaceful assembly and to demonstrate was fully guaranteed by the Constitution and relevant legislation. The events that had taken place in November and December 2024 had not constituted a peaceful protest, but rather a well-organized violent protest aimed at overthrowing the constitutional order and the Government. The police had taken action to stop the violence and restore public order. Allegations concerning the unlawful detention of participants were unfounded. The rights of detainees had been fully protected.
140. In all cases of violence against women, an investigation was initiated immediately. The State had a very strict criminal policy and used the firmest measures provided by law against perpetrators of such crimes. Well-established preventive mechanisms were in place, such as restraining orders and electronic monitoring.
141. The prosecution service of Georgia prioritized the effective investigation of cases of torture and ill-treatment, the effective prosecutorial oversight of crimes committed against

journalists and human rights defenders, and combating gender-based violence, femicide and hate crimes. A strict criminal justice policy was applied in femicide cases.

142. The Central Election Commission of Georgia had administered the most recent parliamentary and municipal elections using electronic technologies that had functioned reliably and without interruption. The outcome had reflected a high level of technical preparedness and the enhanced transparency and inclusiveness of the electoral process. The votes had been recounted manually and no significant discrepancies had been identified. Election-related information and awareness-raising measures were provided in minority languages. A wide range of support services was assured for voters with disabilities.

143. The State Strategy for Civic Equality and Integration 2021–2030 was aimed at improving ethnic minorities' access to quality education, including State language competence, increasing their participation in civic, political, social, economic and cultural processes and further strengthening intercultural dialogue, with a special focus on women and young people. State language learning was provided free of charge to everyone, including adults.

144. Ethnic minorities' civic and political participation was ensured through an equal electoral environment and representation in legislative and executive bodies and the public sector. Information and media were also available in minority languages. Ethnic minorities had full and equal access to State socioeconomic programmes and services.

145. Georgia was a torture-free country, as had been confirmed by different international human rights monitoring instruments. Georgia would continue to strengthen its penitentiary system. A new Penitentiary Code had been adopted. Inmates' activities outside their cells had expanded and diversified through education and employment opportunities. The penitentiary service cooperated closely with the Public Defender's Office.

146. The anti-trafficking policy focused on prevention, victim-centred identification mechanisms, victim protection, child-friendly services and enhanced international cooperation.

147. Responding to questions posed during the interactive dialogue concerning the possible banning of political parties, the delegation stated that the Constitutional Court had not yet commenced its consideration of the matter. The Temporary Parliamentary Investigation Commission had acted pursuant to a clear electoral mandate and in furtherance of the implementation of the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights. Political polarization in Georgia had been created artificially.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

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

148.1 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Ghana) (Sierra Leone) (Togo);**

148.2 **Finalize the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Democratic Republic of the Congo);**

148.3 **Consider acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Philippines);**

148.4 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Croatia) (Malta) (Togo);**

148.5 **Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Malawi);**

- 148.6 Consider the possibility of ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Paraguay);
- 148.7 Finalize the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Democratic Republic of the Congo);
- 148.8 Finalize the ratification of the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189), of the International Labour Organization (Democratic Republic of the Congo);
- 148.9 Consider the ratification of the Maternity Protection Convention, 2000 (No. 183), and the Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190), of the International Labour Organization (Republic of Moldova);
- 148.10 Consider ratifying the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (Ottawa Convention) (Marshall Islands);
- 148.11 Continue strengthening the national framework for the protection of human rights, in collaboration with relevant international and regional mechanisms (Senegal);
- 148.12 Further strengthen dialogue and cooperation with United Nations human rights bodies and mechanisms (China);
- 148.13 Continue mobilizing the efforts of the international community to ensure unrestricted access for international human rights mechanisms to the Georgian breakaway regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia (Poland);
- 148.14 Continue mobilizing efforts for immediate and unimpeded access for international human rights and humanitarian organizations to Georgia's occupied Abkhazia and Tskhinvali regions (Bulgaria);
- 148.15 Sustain efforts to ensure unimpeded access for international human rights and humanitarian organizations, and secure the safe return of displaced persons to Georgia's occupied Abkhazia and Tskhinvali regions (Portugal);
- 148.16 Continue close cooperation with the international community to facilitate the safe, voluntary and dignified return of hundreds of thousands of internally displaced persons and refugees from Georgia's occupied Abkhazia and Tskhinvali regions to their homes (Türkiye);
- 148.17 Repeal legislation that undermines the protection of human rights and the democratic system, in particular the Law on Transparency of Foreign Influence of 2024, the Foreign Agents Registration Act and the Law on Family Values and Protection of Minors of 2024 (Finland);
- 148.18 Repeal all repressive laws and amendments adopted since the 2024 Law on Transparency of Foreign Influence and bring the legal framework into full compliance with the recommendations of the European Commission for Democracy through Law (Venice Commission) (Czechia);
- 148.19 Repeal the Law on Transparency of Foreign Influence and the Foreign Agents Registrations Act (Denmark) (Liechtenstein) (Lithuania) (Slovenia) (Ukraine);
- 148.20 Implement all pending recommendations of the Venice Commission (Lithuania);
- 148.21 Repeal the Law on Transparency of Foreign Influence, the Foreign Agents Registration Act and amendments to the Law on Grants and withdraw the appeal to ban political parties (Norway);

- 148.22 Repeal the transparency of foreign influence legislation and the Foreign Agents Registration Act, both of which affect the freedoms of assembly and expression (New Zealand);
- 148.23 Repeal the laws on transparency of foreign influence and foreign agents registration, which undermine the freedoms of expression, assembly and association (Poland);
- 148.24 Repeal legislation that restricts civil society and independent media, including the Law on Transparency of Foreign Influence and the Foreign Agents Registration Act, the legislative package on family values and amendments to the Law on Grants and the Law on Broadcasting (Sweden);
- 148.25 Repeal the Law on Transparency of Foreign Influence, the Foreign Agents Registration Act and the amendments to the Law on Grants in order to end the repression of civil society organizations (Switzerland);
- 148.26 Repeal laws that target civil society and independent media, including the Foreign Agents Registration Act, the Law on Grants and recent amendments to the Law on Broadcasting (Australia);
- 148.27 Repeal laws unduly restricting civic space and media freedom, including the Law on Transparency of Foreign Influence, the Foreign Agents Registration Act and the recent amendments to the Law on Grants (Belgium);
- 148.28 Repeal the Law on Transparency of Foreign Influence and the Foreign Agents Registration Act (Colombia);
- 148.29 Repeal the Law on Transparency of Foreign Influence and the Foreign Agents Registration Act, and ensure that the Administrative Offences Code, the Law on Assemblies and Demonstrations and the Criminal Code align with international human rights law and standards (Ireland);
- 148.30 Consider repealing the Law on Transparency of Foreign Influence, the Foreign Agents Registration Act and the recent amendments to the Law on Grants in order to fully uphold international human rights obligations and to increasingly safeguard space for civil society, independent media and human rights defenders (Italy);
- 148.31 Adopt and implement the recommendations of the Venice Commission to amend and improve relevant legislation (Cyprus);
- 148.32 Review the amendments to the Laws on Assemblies and Demonstrations, the Administrative Offences Code and the Criminal Code, presently restricting freedom of assembly, to align with international law and the recommendations of the Venice Commission and in the European Union enlargement report (Germany);
- 148.33 Repeal or substantially revise the amendments to the Law on Broadcasting and the Law on Freedom of Speech and Expression (Germany);
- 148.34 Repeal national legislation that limits the rights to freedom of expression and freedom of association and assembly (Iceland);
- 148.35 Repeal legislation that restricts the freedoms of expression, association and peaceful assembly, including anti-LGBTI laws, and ensure the effective protection of journalists, human rights defenders and civil society (Chile);
- 148.36 Ensure that all existing and future legislation is consistent with the rights to freedom of opinion, expression, peaceful assembly and association, in order to enable the work of human rights defenders, journalists, academics and politicians (Canada);
- 148.37 Remove obstacles for civil society activities, including repealing or amending the so-called Law on Transparency of Foreign Influence, the Foreign Agents Registration Act and amendments to the Law on Grants (Germany);

- 148.38 **Revise legislation restricting the rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly, and ensure accountability for human rights violations and justice for all victims (Latvia);**
- 148.39 **Align legislation and practice with international standards to protect freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and the independence of civil society (Portugal);**
- 148.40 **Align the Administrative Offences Code and the Criminal Code with international human rights obligations (Estonia);**
- 148.41 **Accelerate the adoption of the draft law on restorative justice (Rwanda);**
- 148.42 **Align national legislation so that it fully implements the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Switzerland);**
- 148.43 **Repeal the Law of Georgia on the Protection of Family Values and Minors, along with the 18 related amendments introduced into other Georgian laws (Colombia);**
- 148.44 **Repeal the protection of family values and minors legislation, which severely restricts rights for members of the LGBTIQ+ community (New Zealand);**
- 148.45 **Repeal the Law on Family Values and Protection of Minors and adopt measures to combat discrimination, stigmatization and violence against LGBTI+ persons (Mexico);**
- 148.46 **Repeal the Law on Family Values and Protection of Minors and take measures to combat hate speech and violence against LGBT+ persons (Norway);**
- 148.47 **Rescind the anti-LGBTIQ+ provisions included in the “protecting family values and protection of minors” law (Malta);**
- 148.48 **Repeal anti-LGBTQIA+ legislation, including the Law on Family Values and the Protection of Minors (Australia);**
- 148.49 **Amend domestic legislation, including the Law on Family Values, to explicitly prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, and religion or belief (Canada);**
- 148.50 **Repeal anti-LGBT rights amendments (Estonia);**
- 148.51 **Repeal discriminatory provisions in national legislation and ensure legal protection for persons of diverse sexual orientation, gender identity and expression and sex characteristics (Iceland);**
- 148.52 **Fully align the legal framework with international human rights standards (Ukraine);**
- 148.53 **Pursue further actions aimed at expanding institutional mechanisms for the protection of human rights (Turkmenistan);**
- 148.54 **Strengthen the protection of the rights of the most vulnerable groups, including women, children and persons with disabilities, through the continued development of legislative and institutional frameworks (Bahrain);**
- 148.55 **Take constructive measures to gain the understanding of its people (Japan);**
- 148.56 **Continue implementing the National Strategy for the Protection of Human Rights 2022–2030 (Russian Federation);**
- 148.57 **Ensure the effective and coordinated implementation of the National Strategy for the Protection of Human Rights (Serbia);**

- 148.58 Ensure the effectiveness and results-oriented implementation of the national human rights protection strategy and the human rights action plan (Türkiye);
- 148.59 Continue strengthening the effective implementation of the national human rights strategy through coordinated, adequately resourced and result-oriented actions (Uzbekistan);
- 148.60 Continue the implementation of the National Strategy for the Protection of Human Rights (2022–2030) and translate its objectives into concrete measures that contribute to improving the lives of individuals and upholding their dignity (Oman);
- 148.61 Continue to provide the Public Defender's Office with sufficient human and financial resources to carry out its mandate effectively and independently, in compliance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (Croatia);
- 148.62 Continue efforts to strengthen the Office of the Public Defender, with a view to ensuring its proper functioning and full independence, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Djibouti);
- 148.63 Provide the Public Defender's Office with sufficient human and financial resources to carry out its mandate effectively and independently, in compliance with the Paris Principles (Liechtenstein);
- 148.64 Continue strengthening its national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up, considering the possibility of receiving cooperation for this purpose (Paraguay);
- 148.65 Intensify efforts to prevent and combat racism, xenophobia and hate speech (Nigeria);
- 148.66 Intensify efforts to combat discrimination, hate speech and hate crimes against minorities and vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, migrants, LGBTIQ+ persons and internally displaced persons (Luxembourg);
- 148.67 Investigate hate crimes and hate speech, and ensure accountability and adequate reparation for victims (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 148.68 Intensify the fight against all forms of discrimination, including those based on race, ethnic origin, religion or migration status, through inclusive public policies and preventive actions (Cameroon);
- 148.69 Strengthen the fight against intolerance, hate speech and hate crimes targeting vulnerable and minority groups by guaranteeing systematic investigations and proportionate sanctions, including for offences committed online (Djibouti);
- 148.70 Continue efforts to address hate speech and hate crimes (Dominican Republic);
- 148.71 Continue efforts to eliminate discrimination by combating stigmatization and hate speech and ensuring that related violations are thoroughly investigated and perpetrators are held accountable (Greece);
- 148.72 Continue efforts to reduce hate speech and intolerance, especially against foreigners and minorities in the country (Iraq);
- 148.73 Strengthen efforts to combat hate speech and hate crimes against vulnerable groups by enhancing investigative capacity and ensuring accountability (Lesotho);
- 148.74 Continue to counter crimes motivated by national, racial or religious hatred with a view to ensuring accountability (Pakistan);

148.75 Strengthen measures to prevent and combat hate speech and stigmatization against human rights defenders, vulnerable groups and civil society (Mauritius);

148.76 Continue to enhance law enforcement capacity to investigate hate crimes and hate speech, including online, hold perpetrators accountable and guarantee reparations for victims (Romania);

148.77 Train competent authorities, including judges, prosecutors, labour inspectors and other public officials, to identify and address cases of ethnic and racial discrimination (Costa Rica);

148.78 Step up efforts to strengthen the investigative capacity of law enforcement officials on hate crime and hate speech (Islamic Republic of Iran);

148.79 Ensure effective implementation of anti-discrimination and gender equality legislation, including through effective enforcement mechanisms and awareness-raising on legislative provisions (Slovenia);

148.80 Continue promoting gender equality and combating discrimination against vulnerable groups (China);

148.81 Continue the work to ensure the protection of the rights of vulnerable groups, including children, women, persons with disabilities and older persons, at the legislative level and in practice (Russian Federation);

148.82 Implement public policies that eradicate the excessive use of force and torture (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

148.83 Ensure prompt, impartial and effective investigation and accountability for all cases of ill-treatment, torture and excessive use of force by law enforcement against protesters and journalists (Romania);

148.84 Initiate independent investigations into human rights violations in the context of public protests, including the excessive use of force by law enforcement (Poland);

148.85 Ensure independent and impartial investigations into allegations of cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment, including torture, in the context of the protests that have been ongoing since 2024 (Switzerland);

148.86 Ensure independent, impartial investigations into allegations of police violence and ill-treatment during protests and hold perpetrators accountable (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

148.87 Conduct thorough investigations into the use of force and less-lethal weapons by State agents during the 2024–2025 protests (Colombia);

148.88 Ensure meaningful, impartial and effective investigation, prosecution, punishment and remedy of every case of ill-treatment and incidents related to excessive use of force by law enforcement authorities against protesters and journalists (Estonia);

148.89 Investigate reports about the excessive use of force against demonstrators, including acts of torture and ill-treatment by police, and ensure access by victims to justice, redress and rehabilitation (Germany);

148.90 Ensure prompt, thorough and impartial investigations into all allegations of torture, ill-treatment and excessive use of force by the authorities (Ireland);

148.91 Ensure prompt, independent and effective investigations into all allegations of excessive use of force, torture or ill-treatment by law enforcement, and ensure that perpetrators are held accountable (Albania);

148.92 Ensure prompt, impartial and thorough investigations, prosecutions, sanctions and remedies for all attacks against civil society, human rights

defenders, journalists or media workers, as well as for allegations of excessive use of force by law enforcement against protesters (Belgium);

148.93 Ensure independent, transparent and effective investigation into each case of excessive use of force against protesters (Czechia);

148.94 Conduct impartial investigations into all allegations of human rights violations and prosecute well-documented cases of police violence (Denmark);

148.95 Ensure independent and effective investigations into all cases of excessive use of force by law enforcement officials against protesters and establish concrete and enforceable safeguards to prevent future violations of this kind (Kingdom of the Netherlands);

148.96 Conduct prompt, independent and thorough investigations into all serious allegations of human rights violations in the context of public protests, including arbitrary arrests and the use of force by law enforcement (Liechtenstein);

148.97 Ensure impartial and effective investigation, prosecution and punishment of every case of ill-treatment or torture and incidents related to excessive use of force by law enforcement authorities against protesters and journalists (Lithuania);

148.98 Ensure that all reports of human rights violations are subject to prompt, impartial and independent investigations to ensure accountability for excessive police force against peaceful protesters exercising their freedom of expression and assembly (Sweden);

148.99 Eradicate human rights violations in the context of peaceful protests (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

148.100 Release all political prisoners (Ukraine);

148.101 Ensure that persons detained for exercising their rights have immediate access to health services and legal counsel, receive timely and fair trials without preconditions, and have their cases reviewed by an independent mechanism (Canada);

148.102 Release all persons detained for political reasons and guarantee respect for the right to a fair trial (France);

148.103 Adopt measures to prevent arbitrary arrests and the unnecessary or disproportionate use of force in the context of public protests, in accordance with international human rights standards (Mexico);

148.104 Immediately and unconditionally release all those unjustly imprisoned, carry out prompt investigations into the excessive use of force against protesters and uphold the right to peaceful assembly and protest (Norway);

148.105 Release all journalists and media workers, civil society activists and members of the political opposition arbitrarily detained (Poland);

148.106 Release all those arbitrarily detained, including journalist Mzia Amaghlobeli (Lithuania);

148.107 Release all individuals held on politically motivated charges and reinforce legal and procedural safeguards to prevent arbitrary arrest and detention, in line with international human rights standards (Czechia);

148.108 Take measures to address the problem of overcrowding in the penitentiary system (Russian Federation);

148.109 Ensure that the national preventive mechanism has unrestricted access to all detention facilities and relevant information, and is protected from intimidation or interference (Montenegro);

- 148.110 Redouble efforts aimed at rehabilitation within correctional facilities to ensure the appropriate preparation of inmates for their post-release phase, and contribute to their smooth reintegration into society (Oman);
- 148.111 Implement all recommendations of the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in its report on the Georgia elections of October 2024 (New Zealand);
- 148.112 Repeal the regressive amendments to the Law on Public Service and ensure the reinstatement of unlawfully dismissed public servants (Ukraine);
- 148.113 Investigate and address allegations of human rights violations in the context of public protest (Iceland);
- 148.114 Strengthen efforts to educate and train law enforcement personnel on human rights standards relevant to their work (Qatar);
- 148.115 Adopt mandatory protocols for law enforcement at demonstrations that ensure proportionate use of force, identification of officers and investigation of abuses, in line with international human rights standards (Chile);
- 148.116 Institute targeted human rights education and training for police officers, prosecutors and judges to further mainstream a rights-based approach to law enforcement and the administration of justice (Philippines);
- 148.117 Work on safeguarding fair trial rights by ensuring full compliance with international human rights standards (Malawi);
- 148.118 Continue to make progress in judicial reforms to enhance the independence, accountability and impartiality of the judiciary (Republic of Korea);
- 148.119 Make further efforts to ensure the independence and impartiality of the judiciary, in accordance with the recommendations of the Venice Commission (Republic of Moldova);
- 148.120 Take measures to strengthen the independence, accountability and quality of the judiciary (Sierra Leone);
- 148.121 Release all those unjustly detained on politically motivated charges and take urgent steps to uphold the independence of the judiciary and the right to a fair trial (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 148.122 Ensure an independent and impartial judiciary, inter alia through a transparent and merit-based approach to the selection procedures of judges (Austria);
- 148.123 Strengthen legislative measures that allow the right to free legal aid for victims of domestic violence and domestic crimes (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 148.124 Take steps to ensure the independence and impartiality of the judiciary, by removing any political influence and State-sponsored violence (Canada);
- 148.125 Ensure the independence, impartiality and transparency of the justice system by reversing, inter alia, recent amendments to the Law on Common Courts, and bring the country's legal framework in line with relevant Venice Commission recommendations (Estonia);
- 148.126 Strengthen the independence and impartiality of the judiciary and law enforcement institutions to ensure the right to a fair trial, in line with international human rights standards (Finland);
- 148.127 Strengthen the independence and effectiveness of the judiciary and oversight institutions to ensure accountability, due process and protection against ill-treatment in all places of detention (Gambia);
- 148.128 Strengthen measures to safeguard judicial independence and promote accountability across all legal processes (Indonesia);

- 148.129 Continue to take measures to strengthen the independence, accountability and quality of the judiciary in line with the Venice Commission's recommendations (Kazakhstan);
- 148.130 Advance comprehensive reform of the justice sector to guarantee the independence, impartiality and transparency of the judiciary (Lesotho);
- 148.131 Undertake comprehensive reform of the justice sector, in accordance with the recommendations of the Venice Commission, to ensure the full independence, accountability and impartiality of the judiciary (Liechtenstein);
- 148.132 Strengthen the independence and impartiality of the judiciary, guaranteeing transparent and meritocratic selection processes for judges of the Supreme Court and the High Council of Justice (Spain);
- 148.133 Ensure the independence of the judiciary and refrain from using arbitrary or politically motivated investigations, audits or legal proceedings against peaceful protesters, civil society, media representatives or opposition politicians (Sweden);
- 148.134 Strengthen the independence, transparency and impartiality of the judiciary (Albania);
- 148.135 Continue work aimed at improving the administration of justice, reforming the police and combating corruption (Russian Federation);
- 148.136 Develop accountability mechanisms and protect fundamental rights through enhanced institutional capacities and relevant skills-building (Jordan);
- 148.137 Remove all obstacles to the freedoms of expression, association, peaceful assembly and the press, ensuring that journalists and civil society can carry out their activities freely and safely (Luxembourg);
- 148.138 Ensure an enabling environment for civil society and human rights defenders (Mongolia);
- 148.139 Ensure a safe and enabling environment for human rights defenders, the media and civil society to carry out their legitimate activities, free from intimidation, reprisals or undue restrictions (Norway);
- 148.140 Ensure a safe environment for human rights defenders, civil society organizations and the media (Poland);
- 148.141 Redouble efforts to promote freedom of expression and the right to peaceful assembly, with a view to ensuring that civil society and the media function without undue restrictions (Republic of Korea);
- 148.142 Take steps to ensure that freedom of association and expression are fully respected (Republic of Moldova);
- 148.143 Guarantee freedom of expression, including media freedom, as well as the right to peaceful assembly, notably by revising legislative provisions that are incompatible with international human rights obligations and standards (Switzerland);
- 148.144 Guarantee the safety and independence of journalists, civil society and human rights defenders and repeal or amend legislation that restricts their ability to operate (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 148.145 Ensure a safe and enabling environment for journalists and hold accountable law enforcement actors who are perpetrators of excessive use of force against protesters and journalists (Austria);
- 148.146 Ensure that civil society organizations are able to function freely and without undue restrictions (Cyprus);

- 148.147 **Restore and safeguard fundamental rights and freedoms, in particular the freedoms of peaceful assembly, association, expression and media freedom (Czechia);**
- 148.148 **Ensure a safe and enabling environment for civil society and the media, ensuring that the legislative framework is compatible with the freedoms of association and expression (Dominican Republic);**
- 148.149 **Continue efforts to safeguard fundamental freedoms, including the freedoms of expression, association and peaceful assembly (Ethiopia);**
- 148.150 **Guarantee full respect for the rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association (France);**
- 148.151 **Ensure a safe and enabling environment for civil society, human rights defenders and journalists (France);**
- 148.152 **Strengthen efforts to safeguard the exercise of the right to freedom of expression, including through a legal framework that protects the independence of journalists, human rights defenders and media workers and prevents threats, harassments and intimidation against them (Greece);**
- 148.153 **Ensure a safe and enabling environment online and offline for journalists, media workers, human rights defenders and civil society organizations (Latvia);**
- 148.154 **Ensure protection for human rights groups and repeal the restrictive provisions of the foreign agents law (Malta);**
- 148.155 **Strengthen and adequately fund the national system for the protection of journalists and human rights defenders to effectively prevent and investigate attacks against them (Marshall Islands);**
- 148.156 **Guarantee the full enjoyment of the right to peaceful assembly, in accordance with obligations under international human rights treaties, by ensuring safe and meaningful participation for all groups in society (Kingdom of the Netherlands);**
- 148.157 **Reconsider legislation affecting the freedoms of association, expression and the media, in accordance with international standards (Albania);**
- 148.158 **Allow and safely facilitate peaceful protests without discrimination (Australia);**
- 148.159 **Restore freedom of speech and assembly, in particular by repealing legislation that runs counter to Georgia's international commitments, and follow the recommendations of the Venice Commission in this regard (Austria);**
- 148.160 **Take the measures necessary to guarantee the right to protest (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**
- 148.161 **Strengthen efforts to safeguard the right to peaceful assembly by reviewing legislation not aligned with international human rights standards and ensuring that all allegations of excessive use of force by law enforcement are thoroughly and independently investigated (Brazil);**
- 148.162 **Protect freedom of expression and media freedom, including by preventing intimidation and violence against journalists (Cyprus);**
- 148.163 **Stop the shrinking of civic space, oppression of free media and political opposition, including by allowing peaceful demonstrations and ending violent actions against them (Finland);**
- 148.164 **Guarantee media freedom and pluralism (France);**

- 148.165 Ensure that all citizens, including journalists, human rights defenders, LGBTIQ+ persons and opposition voices, can exercise the right to freedom of expression, including by guaranteeing that civil and criminal provisions do not suppress critical reporting (Ireland);
- 148.166 Ensure the protection of journalists, human rights defenders and peaceful protesters by preventing excessive use of force, investigating violations and addressing intimidation and harassment (Lesotho);
- 148.167 Ensure the right to peaceful assembly and repeal legislation which unduly restricts it (Lithuania);
- 148.168 Ensure a legal framework that allows for respect for political pluralism and the holding of free and fair elections (France);
- 148.169 Create a unified digital system for requests for access to public information, with peremptory response deadlines and sanctions for institutions that fail to comply with it (Costa Rica);
- 148.170 Establish safeguards to prevent the use of administrative sanctions or dismissals against officials who express critical views, ensuring independent judicial oversight of such cases (Costa Rica);
- 148.171 Continue strengthening national mechanisms for the protection of personal data (Algeria);
- 148.172 Implement a comprehensive strategy aimed at preventing and combating child and forced marriages, including adopting multisectoral prevention measures, strengthening the criminalization of all forms of forced marriage, holding perpetrators accountable and ensuring coordinated support between State and civil society actors (Niger);
- 148.173 Advance policies that reinforce family and community resilience, including through accessible social assistance and community-based support mechanisms (Eswatini);
- 148.174 Strengthen specialized training and victim identification protocols to enhance the capacity of law enforcement to combat trafficking in persons (Nigeria);
- 148.175 Continue efforts to combat trafficking in persons, ensure the rights of victims, provide them with protection and assistance, and hold perpetrators accountable (Qatar);
- 148.176 Implement specific measures to prevent the trafficking of girls for sexual exploitation (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 148.177 Continue the implementation of effective measures to strengthen the prevention and combating of trafficking in persons (Cuba);
- 148.178 Continue taking measures to combat trafficking in persons and ensure social protection and support for victims, including the provision of psychosocial rehabilitation and medical services (Egypt);
- 148.179 Enhance efforts to prevent and combat human trafficking, including through improved victim identification, protection, rehabilitation and accountability for perpetrators (Eswatini);
- 148.180 Take measures to combat human trafficking and gender-based violence against women, and provide support services to victims and their dependents (Greece);
- 148.181 Strengthen efforts to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, including by strengthening the capacity of law enforcement officers to investigate such crimes effectively (Indonesia);
- 148.182 Take effective measures to prevent trafficking in girls for the purpose of sexual exploitation (Islamic Republic of Iran);

- 148.183 Continue efforts to combat the trafficking of children and provide support services to victims in order to ensure their redress, particularly by working to provide them with safe and secure environments (Iraq);
- 148.184 Further strengthen the legislative and national policies to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, especially women and girls (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 148.185 Strengthen efforts to effectively investigate and prosecute cases of trafficking in persons, including through improved victim identification procedures, enhanced training of law enforcement authorities and reinforced institutional capacity to address organized crime (Lebanon);
- 148.186 Take measures to combat child labour, especially in agriculture and the informal sector (India);
- 148.187 Continue its efforts to promote inclusive economic growth by further reducing poverty and inequality (Armenia);
- 148.188 Take the necessary measures in the area of social planning and guarantee the right to an adequate standard of living, especially in rural and remote areas (Tunisia);
- 148.189 Promote national strategies for inclusive social protection, focused on poverty reduction (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 148.190 Take further measures to improve infrastructure and access to quality education, health services, sanitation and safe drinking water, with particular emphasis on rural areas (Bangladesh);
- 148.191 Establish a human rights-based framework to guarantee the right to adequate housing, including the adoption of a national housing strategy and action plan (Kazakhstan);
- 148.192 Continue to strengthen access to quality, affordable and inclusive healthcare services, particularly for vulnerable groups (Malaysia);
- 148.193 Continue to increase its people's access to health services (Singapore);
- 148.194 Ensure the continuity of the Universal Healthcare Programme, which enables hospital services within its framework (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 148.195 Advance inclusive access to quality healthcare and education, paying particular attention to rural and remote areas, ethnic minorities and vulnerable groups (Ethiopia);
- 148.196 Intensify efforts to ensure that quality healthcare services, including for mental health, are accessible and available, especially in rural areas (Ghana);
- 148.197 Intensify efforts to reduce infant and neonatal mortality rates and expand preventive healthcare services (India);
- 148.198 Consider expanding the range of medicines covered under the Chronic Disease Management Programme to strengthen access to the highest attainable standard of health (Pakistan);
- 148.199 Ensure universal access to quality sexual and reproductive health services for all, and include a full range of contraceptives in the universal health benefits package, targeting young people and women receiving State social assistance (Uruguay);
- 148.200 Continue to increase funding for universal healthcare and prioritize reducing maternal and infant mortality (Belarus);
- 148.201 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health services and information (Iceland);
- 148.202 Step up measures to ensure universal access to quality education for all, including migrants, women, children and persons with disabilities (Nepal);

- 148.203 Consider legislating to enshrine the right to education and take measures to ensure effective access to quality education for all its inhabitants (Peru);
- 148.204 Strengthen efforts to provide inclusive, high-quality and accessible early childhood and general education, paying special attention to children in rural or remote areas, ethnic minorities, children with disabilities and refugees (Portugal);
- 148.205 Ensure inclusive, high-quality education for all children, including children with disabilities, ethnic minorities and refugees (Serbia);
- 148.206 Continue working to improve infrastructure and ensure access to quality, inclusive and equitable education at all levels, including for children and persons with disabilities (Tunisia);
- 148.207 Take the measures necessary to improve the infrastructure and quality of education (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 148.208 Pursue its efforts to promote access to education for all women and girls, particularly in rural areas (Marshall Islands);
- 148.209 Share experiences and good practices regarding sustainable public financing of education (Sierra Leone);
- 148.210 Strengthen access to inclusive and quality education at all levels, with a special focus on rural areas (Dominican Republic);
- 148.211 Further strengthen access to inclusive quality education, including by addressing structural barriers and ensuring equitable learning opportunities across all regions (Eswatini);
- 148.212 Strengthen inclusive and accessible education for all children, paying particular attention to children with disabilities, children from minority backgrounds and those in remote areas (Gambia);
- 148.213 Continue strengthening measures to ensure inclusive education for all children, particularly those with disabilities and those from minority communities (Ghana);
- 148.214 Introduce comprehensive sexuality education in and out of school settings (Iceland);
- 148.215 Continue human rights education and awareness-raising programmes aimed at law enforcement personnel (Libya);
- 148.216 Promote children's rights by guaranteeing access to inclusive education for all, including for the Roma community (Luxembourg);
- 148.217 Enhance inclusive education at all levels, ensuring the full participation of children with disabilities and children with special needs (Maldives);
- 148.218 Adopt a human rights-based approach in the third nationally determined contribution submission (Marshall Islands);
- 148.219 Maintain and further advance initiatives aimed at environmental sustainability (Brunei Darussalam);
- 148.220 Promote the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment and ensure the effective participation of women and vulnerable communities in public consultation mechanisms on environmental and infrastructure projects (Costa Rica);
- 148.221 Continue measures to promote gender equality, eliminate gender-based violence and enhance women's participation in all walks of life (Nepal);
- 148.222 Promote women's full and equal participation in political and public life (Mongolia);

- 148.223 Allocate adequate financial resources to the implementation of the national strategies for the economic empowerment of women (Morocco);
- 148.224 Further strengthen efforts to increase women's participation in all areas of public and political life and effectively prevent and address cases of harassment and intimidation against them, ensuring accountability and protection (Romania);
- 148.225 Continue efforts aimed at the economic empowerment of women and ensuring opportunities to guarantee their effective participation in the labour market (United Arab Emirates);
- 148.226 Continue efforts to promote women's rights, including supporting women's participation in all fields, enhancing protection from all forms of discrimination and ensuring equal opportunities (Bahrain);
- 148.227 Intensify efforts to promote women's development and empowerment, including by encouraging their meaningful and sustained participation in economic and social activities (Brunei Darussalam);
- 148.228 Continue to prioritize women entrepreneurs in various programmes in order to promote their economic empowerment (Cuba);
- 148.229 Promote equal employment opportunities between men and women and take further steps to prevent gender-based violence (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 148.230 Continue efforts aimed at empowering women and ensuring their active participation in public life (Libya);
- 148.231 Expand measures to promote gender equality in the employment sector with a focus on reducing the gender pay gap (Maldives);
- 148.232 Continue efforts to eliminate discrimination against women and girls and further advance gender equality and the empowerment of women (Bangladesh);
- 148.233 Strengthen women's rights, particularly sexual and reproductive health rights (Luxembourg);
- 148.234 Continue efforts to improve the legal and policy framework and to create enabling conditions for the full enjoyment of the rights of women and girls, children, persons with disabilities and older persons (Turkmenistan);
- 148.235 Take effective measures to increase women's political representation at all levels (Cyprus);
- 148.236 Continue to strengthen measures to eliminate violence against women and domestic violence (Malaysia);
- 148.237 Implement specialized training programmes for the competent authorities to ensure the correct implementation of the National Action Plan on Combating Violence against Women (Mexico);
- 148.238 Intensify efforts to prevent and combat gender-based violence against women, particularly femicide, and ensure that all forms of violence, including domestic and sexual violence, are effectively investigated and prosecuted (Montenegro);
- 148.239 Continue strengthening support services for survivors of violence against women and girls (Morocco);
- 148.240 Further strengthen legislative, policy and institutional measures to prevent and combat violence against women and domestic violence (North Macedonia);
- 148.241 Strengthen actions aimed at preventing violence against women and strengthening mechanisms for the protection and care of victims (Paraguay);

- 148.242 Further strengthen relevant legislation, policies and mechanisms on the elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls, including femicide, with particular focus on improving access to justice and the provision of support services to victims (Philippines);
- 148.243 Expand free legal aid and trauma-informed psychosocial services for survivors of violence against women and domestic violence (Rwanda);
- 148.244 Intensify measures to prevent and respond to gender-based violence and promote gender equality (Serbia);
- 148.245 Continue to enhance its policies to combat gender-based violence (Singapore);
- 148.246 Strengthen mechanisms to combat gender-based violence by improving assistance to victims and ensuring that national legislation is fully aligned with the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) (Spain);
- 148.247 Further strengthen the protection of women and children against all forms of violence and violations of their rights (Togo);
- 148.248 Continue working on combating all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls by strengthening the relevant institutional frameworks (United Arab Emirates);
- 148.249 Implement urgent measures to reduce femicides, ensuring transparency and greater judicial effectiveness (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 148.250 Intensify efforts aimed at preventing and combating all forms of violence against women and children (Algeria);
- 148.251 Strengthen measures to protect women from discrimination and violence, including by harnessing the potential of digital technologies (Armenia);
- 148.252 Continue strengthening and supporting institutions and services to effectively assist victims of gender-based violence, including adequate protection and assistance for LGBTIQ persons (Austria);
- 148.253 Further strengthen legislative, policy and institutional measures aiming at eliminating violence against women and domestic violence (Azerbaijan);
- 148.254 Further strengthen legislative, institutional and policy measures to prevent and combat violence against women and domestic violence (Bulgaria);
- 148.255 Strengthen efforts for the prevention of gender-based violence, in particular femicide, at the national level (Croatia);
- 148.256 Adopt the measures necessary to effectively combat violence against women and girls, with a particular focus on prosecuting perpetrators of femicide and sexual violence (Djibouti);
- 148.257 Continue implementing special measures to combat violence against women and protect victims (Egypt);
- 148.258 Accelerate progress regarding tackling gender-based violence, including domestic violence (Estonia);
- 148.259 Continue and intensify efforts to combat all forms of violence against women and girls (Lebanon);
- 148.260 Take measures to combat violence against all children (Poland);
- 148.261 Strengthen the prevention of and response to all forms of violence against children, including corporal punishment, ensuring accountability and effective access to protection and remedies for victims (North Macedonia);

148.262 Ensure effective, sustainable and adequate resources for the operation of the Centre for Psychological and Social Services for Child Victims of Violence in Georgia (Türkiye);

148.263 Adopt and implement a comprehensive national child protection strategy that prioritizes the prevention of violence and scales up services to address all forms of violence against children, with an emphasis on combating online sexual exploitation and abuse (Uruguay);

148.264 Continue to strengthen the implementation of child protection policies and services, including through improved coordination among relevant institutions and capacity-building for professionals working with children (Viet Nam);

148.265 Adopt and implement a comprehensive national child protection strategy that prioritizes the prevention of violence and expands services to address all forms of violence against children and adolescents, with a special emphasis on combating sexual exploitation and abuse (Chile);

148.266 Strengthen the protection of children's rights in the digital space and ensure the responsible use of modern technologies in a manner that safeguards the best interests of the child (Oman);

148.267 Strengthen the institutional, regulatory and policy framework aimed at promoting the full development of early childhood and protecting the rights of children (Paraguay);

148.268 Continue to introduce measures to safeguard and promote children's well-being and development, including those related to the responsible and ethical use of new technologies (Azerbaijan);

148.269 Promote the protection of the rights of the child in the digital environment (Bulgaria);

148.270 Review recently adopted legislation affecting children, including the 2024 Law on the Protection of Family Values and Minors, to ensure that all children, particularly those in vulnerable situations, enjoy equal and non-discriminatory access to education, information, healthcare and social services (Eritrea);

148.271 Further enhance the measures to prioritize children's well-being and development (Lao People's Democratic Republic);

148.272 Continue taking steps to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities (Malawi);

148.273 Continue advancing the rights and social inclusion of persons with disabilities (Malaysia);

148.274 Adopt policies to promote the employment of persons with disabilities (Mauritius);

148.275 Strengthen public awareness campaigns to eliminate stereotypes and prejudices affecting persons with disabilities (Peru);

148.276 Take further measures to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities (Qatar);

148.277 Advance the rights of persons with disabilities through full implementation of the law on the rights of persons with disabilities and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Serbia);

148.278 Intensify efforts to provide comprehensive support and coverage for persons with disabilities (Tunisia);

148.279 Further enhance measures aimed at ensuring the full inclusion of and accessibility for persons with disabilities, including in the digital environment (Uzbekistan);

- 148.280 Further promote the rights of persons with disabilities by enhancing accessibility and inclusion, particularly in education, employment and access to public services (Viet Nam);
- 148.281 Strengthen support mechanisms for persons with disabilities, including measures to improve their meaningful access to education, healthcare and employment opportunities (Bangladesh);
- 148.282 Develop a national action plan to improve the accessibility of public infrastructure and transportation for persons with disabilities (Belarus);
- 148.283 Continue to develop thematic recommendations to improve existing policies related to the rights of persons with disabilities (Cuba);
- 148.284 Make efforts to accelerate the deinstitutionalization process for persons with disabilities, prioritizing the development of community-based services and independent living support and preventing new institutional placements (Eritrea);
- 148.285 Strengthen protection and support for persons with disabilities, in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, including access to community-based services and protection from abuse and neglect (Gambia);
- 148.286 Redouble efforts to improve access to support and social protection measures for persons with disabilities, especially in rural and remote areas (India);
- 148.287 Ensure the availability, affordability and adaptability of services in the community for persons with disabilities (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 148.288 Confirm measures to promote awareness of the rights of persons with disabilities and to facilitate their access to the labour market, also working with employers and labour unions (Italy);
- 148.289 Strengthen the legislative frameworks and national policies aimed at protecting the rights of persons with disabilities in a way that supports their full inclusion in society and ensures non-discrimination (Jordan);
- 148.290 Implement a national awareness-raising campaign to promote inclusion and combat social stigma against children and persons with disabilities (Lebanon);
- 148.291 Continue promoting equal opportunities and equal treatment of ethnic minorities in training and employment (Senegal);
- 148.292 Strengthen the protection of minority rights, in particular by promoting social and linguistic inclusion and by guaranteeing the effective participation of minorities in public life and decision-making processes (Cameroon);
- 148.293 Ensure equal treatment and protection for all religious communities through legal and policy frameworks (Indonesia);
- 148.294 Study measures to further prevent and respond to stigmatization, harassment and hate-motivated crimes against members of ethnic and religious minorities (Italy);
- 148.295 Ensure the effective protection of LGBTI+ persons and guarantee accountability for hate crimes (Spain);
- 148.296 Strengthen its efforts to combat discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity (Uruguay);
- 148.297 Increase efforts to end discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity and repeal the Law on the Protection of Family Values and Minors (Belgium);

148.298 Take concrete measures to protect LGBTQIA+ persons, including by revising the 2024 Law on the Protection of Family Values and Minors to prevent discrimination and by intensifying efforts to combat hate speech, stigmatization and discriminatory practices through the training of public officials (Brazil);

148.299 Combat all forms of violence and discrimination based on gender and sexual orientation and guarantee the fundamental freedoms and rights of LGBT+ persons (France);

148.300 Decriminalize gender-affirming medical care (Iceland);

148.301 Take all measures necessary to combat discrimination, harassment and attacks based on sexual orientation or gender identity (Latvia);

148.302 Legalize same-sex marriage between consenting adults (Iceland);

148.303 Continue to protect and promote the rights of migrants, ensuring their access to justice and protection from discrimination and exploitation (Nigeria);

148.304 Continue efforts to ensure the protection of the rights of migrants, refugees and displaced persons, in particular by guaranteeing effective access to basic services and justice (Cameroon);

148.305 Take further steps to protect the rights of internally displaced persons, notably including their adequate access to social services (Republic of Korea);

148.306 Intensify efforts to protect the rights of internally displaced persons, while continuing to work on a solution to territorial conflicts (Spain);

148.307 Adapt the regulatory framework to prevent child statelessness and ensure full respect for the rights of stateless persons, without discrimination, in line with relevant international standards (Peru).

149. 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 Georgia was headed by H.E. Ms. Khatuna TOTLADZE, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Georgia, and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Mr. Revaz Lominadze, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva;
- Mr. Rati Ionatamishvili, Member of the Parliament of Georgia, Chairman of the Human Rights and Civil Integration Committee of the Parliament of Georgia;
- Mr. Tornike Phagava, Member of the Parliament of Georgia, Member of the Human Rights and Civil Integration Committee of the Parliament of Georgia;
- Ms. Ketevan Tsintsadze, Judge of the Supreme Court of Georgia, Member of the High Council of Justice of Georgia;
- Mr. Aleksandre Darakhvelidze, Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs of Georgia;
- Ms. Irine Tsakadze, Deputy Minister of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia;
- Mr. Amiran Guluashvili, Deputy Prosecutor General of Georgia;
- Mr. Giorgi Sharabidze, Deputy Chairperson of the Central Election Commission of Georgia;
- Mr. Niko Tatulashvili, Head of the Human Rights Department, Administration of the Government of Georgia;
- Mr. Irakli Jgenti, Deputy Permanent Representative;
- Mr. Mikheil Kekenadze, Head of the International Law Department, International Law, Consular and Diaspora Directorate, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia;
- Ms. Ketevan Sarajishvili, Head of the International Relations and Legal Cooperation Department, Ministry of Justice of Georgia;
- Mr. Nikoloz Beselia, Head of International Relations Department, Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of Georgia;
- Ms. Tinatin Gogheliiani, Head of Civic Integration Policy Department, the Office of the State Minister of Georgia for Reconciliation and Civic Equality;
- Ms. Shorena Mezhurnishvili, Head of the Department of International Relations, High Council of Justice of Georgia;
- Ms. Salome Shengelia, Head of the Human Rights Protection Department, General Prosecutor's Office of Georgia;
- Ms. Tea Gvaramadze, Head of Social Protection, Internally Displaced Persons and Labour Policy Department, Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia;
- Mr. Levan Kasradze, Assistant to the Chair of the Parliament of Georgia;
- Ms. Mariam Megrelishvili, Deputy Director of International Relations Department, Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia;
- Ms. Venera Kvaratskhelia, Deputy Director of Strategic Communications Department Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia;
- Mr. Ilia Koberidze, Head of Peaceful Conflict Resolution Division, International Organisations Department, Directorate for Security Policy, International Organisations and Euro-Atlantic Integration, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia;
- Ms. Ana Gurgenidze, Counsellor at the Permanent Mission of Georgia;

- Ms. Tamar Grigolaia, Counsellor of the Division of Multilateral Treaties and Legal Analysis International Law Department, International Law, Consular and Diaspora Directorate Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia;
 - Ms. Salome Avalishvili, Chief Specialist of the Human Rights and Civil Integration Committee Parliament of Georgia;
 - Ms. Nutsa Mazanashvili, Chief Specialist of the Human Rights and Civil Integration Committee, Parliament of Georgia;
 - Mr. Giorgi Tsanava, Photographer and Videographer, Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia.
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