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Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Nepal

* 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 Nepal was held at the 6th meeting, on 21 January 2026. The delegation of Nepal was headed by Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Amrit Bahadur Rai. At its 14th meeting, held on 30 January 2026, the Working Group adopted the report on Nepal.
2. On 8 January 2026, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Nepal: Mexico, Qatar and South Africa.
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 Nepal:
 - (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 and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Nepal 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 head of delegation presented the national report of Nepal for the fourth cycle of the universal periodic review, conveying his country's sincere appreciation to the Human Rights Council, the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the troika for their continued support in facilitating the review process.
6. Nepal attached high importance to the universal periodic review as an inclusive, cooperative, transparent and non-selective mechanism. Nepal viewed the review not merely as a reporting exercise but also as a constructive platform for interactive dialogue on an equal footing, mutual learning from best practices and receiving recommendations to improve the human rights situation.
7. Nepal remained firmly committed to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international human rights law and the spirit of constructive dialogue underpinning the universal periodic review mechanism.
8. The Constitution of Nepal enshrined a broad range of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including specific protections for women, children, persons with disabilities, older persons, Indigenous Peoples, Madhesi, Dalit and other communities, while guaranteeing fundamental rights, equality before the law and access to justice.
9. In early September 2025, during the finalization of the report, the country had witnessed a significant youth movement expressing aspirations for more accountable, responsive and transparent governance. The movement had led to the formation of an interim

¹ [A/HRC/WG.6/51/NPL/1](#).

² [A/HRC/WG.6/51/NPL/2](#).

³ [A/HRC/WG.6/51/NPL/3](#).

Government under the leadership of Sushila Karki, the first woman Prime Minister, on 12 September 2025, with a new election scheduled for 5 March 2026.

10. The national report had been prepared in consultation with various stakeholders ranging from government agencies to civil society organizations. That series of consultations had ensured the inclusive and participatory involvement of government agencies, civil society organizations, national human rights institutions, human rights defenders, the media and other stakeholders.

11. Nepal believed in the universality of human rights and was a Party to 24 international human rights instruments, including 7 of the core human rights conventions, 11 International Labour Organization (ILO) conventions, the 4 Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and 2 regional conventions.

12. During the third universal periodic review cycle, Nepal had accepted 196 recommendations and had taken note of 37, out of 233 recommendations received. Most of the accepted recommendations had since been substantially implemented under a dedicated monitoring mechanism within the Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers.

13. Nepal had effectively implemented its fifth National Human Rights Action Plan and the universal periodic review implementation action plan, alongside the initiation of the sixth National Human Rights Action Plan for the next phase. The Protection of Human Rights Defenders' Directive of 2020 was being implemented and effectively monitored.

14. Nepal continued to engage constructively with the United Nations human rights system through cooperation and country visits. The Secretary-General had visited Nepal from 29 October to 1 November 2023. The Special Rapporteur on minority issues had concluded his visit in December 2025. Nepal had invited the Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence for a country visit in March 2026.

15. Nepal had an independent constitutional body, the National Human Rights Commission, which carried out investigatory, supervisory, recommendatory and other functions to protect and promote human rights in the country. The Commission complied with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) and had been continuously accredited with A status by the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions. Its work was complemented by six other independent thematic constitutional commissions addressing the rights of women, Dalits, Indigenous communities, Madheshis, Tharus and Muslims.

16. The independent judiciary acted as the guardian of fundamental rights and freedoms. The Supreme Court exercised judicial review over legislation at all levels. Landmark judgments made by the judiciary had enriched and expanded the country's human rights jurisprudence.

17. The Constitution guaranteed an expanded set of fundamental rights, including the right to live in a clean and healthy environment, the right to food, the right to social security and specific rights for older persons and children. It ensured the elimination of all forms of discrimination and promoted economic equality, shared prosperity and social justice.

18. The diverse cultures, languages, religions and ethnicities of Nepal coexisted with respect for each other, living in peace and striving for shared goals. Nepal was a secular country, and its Constitution guaranteed freedom of religion as a fundamental right. Nepalese people practised different religions freely, and the Government of Nepal protected their freedom.

19. Nepal had a proud tradition of respecting women and girls, and the country had taken all possible measures to protect and promote women's rights as human rights. The National Women Commission served as an independent constitutional body dedicated to safeguarding and advancing women's and girls' rights. The Commission operated a toll-free, 24-hour helpline to provide immediate assistance to women and girls in need.

20. Nepal had taken comprehensive constitutional, legal and policy measures to create an enabling environment for women to fully enjoy their rights. Strong affirmative action provisions ensured women's representation in legislative leadership, local government and

public institutions. The Constitution ensured that either the Speaker or Deputy Speaker of the House of Representatives and State Assembly, and either the Chair or Vice-Chair of the National Assembly, were women.

21. Nepal had robust legal frameworks to combat gender-based violence and trafficking in persons. The National Penal Code criminalized rape, sexual assault, domestic violence and other forms of gender-based violence. The Acid and Other Harmful Chemical Materials (Regulation) Act of 2022 had been enacted to prevent and address gender-based violence caused by acid attacks.

22. Nepal had a zero-tolerance policy towards gender-based violence, both online and offline, supported by awareness initiatives to address hate speech. The National Gender Equality Policy of 2020 and the action plan of 2023 were being implemented. Amendments to the Human Trafficking and Transportation Control Act, aimed at aligning it with the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, had been registered in the House of Representatives in March 2025.

23. Recent amendments to the Citizenship Act had simplified the exercise of the constitutional right of the children of Nepalese mothers to obtain citizenship, facilitating easier access to citizenship.

24. There had been progress in the enjoyment of civil and political rights, and there were constitutional guarantees of the right to life with dignity and the prohibition of the death penalty. The Constitution guaranteed protections against preventive detention and torture.

25. Nepal remained committed to ending child labour through the National Master Plan on Reduction of Child Labour and an active inter-agency working group. The National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights for 2024–2028 had been adopted to ensure respect for and the protection and fulfilment of human rights through comprehensive actions.

26. Nepal had a human rights-based and participatory approach to development. The Sixteenth Periodic Plan explicitly prioritized human rights-friendly development alongside economic prosperity, social justice and environmental protection.

27. Nepal had made strong progress on the Sustainable Development Goals, with the 2024 voluntary national review of Nepal showing that targets had been exceeded for a significant proportion of assessed indicators, while others showed positive progress.

28. Climate change was an urgent priority. The country had developed a climate change framework and national adaptation plan for 2021–2050.

29. Nepal had presented its third nationally determined contribution, committing to achieve net-zero emissions by 2045. The country had hosted the first edition of the Sagarmatha Sambaad in May 2025 under the theme “Climate change, mountains and the future of humanity”, calling for concrete and concerted climate actions.

30. The Constitution guaranteed the right to information as a fundamental right, enjoyed within a free and democratic society. Social media was very popular in Nepal. The Ministry of Communication and Information Technology was formulating an integrated information and communications technology policy to support digital transformation. Digitalization had become a defining feature of society, guided by the information technology decade initiative and the implementation of the National Cyber Security Policy of 2023.

31. Nepal had taken important steps towards addressing conflict-era violations. The Federal Parliament had passed a bill to amend the Enforced Disappearances Enquiry, Truth and Reconciliation Commission Act in August 2024. The amendment had introduced transformative provisions, classifying armed conflict incidents as either human rights violations or gross human rights violations. The amendment defined gross violations as including rape and serious sexual violence, as well as systematic acts committed during the armed conflict, including arbitrary killings, enforced disappearance and torture or other inhuman or cruel treatment. More importantly, the amendment abolished exemption from prosecution for perpetrators of gross human rights violations.

32. The amended Enforced Disappearances Enquiry, Truth and Reconciliation Commission Act incorporated provisions for truth-seeking, identifying root causes of conflict and human rights violations, and established a reparation fund for victims. It mandated establishing a three-member special court in consultation with the judicial commission.

33. Nepal had a strong constitutional commitment to good governance and combating corruption. The Commission for the Investigation of Abuse of Authority served as an independent constitutional body to combat corruption.

34. As a Party to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, Nepal had submitted self-assessment reports for the first and second cycle peer reviews and had developed its second anti-corruption strategy and action plan. The Sixteenth Periodic Plan included targets for a corruption control index score of 0.4 and for a Corruption Perceptions Index score of 43 by fiscal year 2028/29.

35. Nepal had strengthened institutions, including the Public Procurement Monitoring Office, the Department of Money Laundering Investigation, the Department of Revenue Investigation, the Office of the Auditor General and the National Vigilance Center, to effectively combat corruption and promote good governance. The current Government was committed to delivering good governance, combating corruption and promoting accountability to ensure the constitutional rights of people.

36. Nepal had worked to implement recommendations from the third cycle of the universal periodic review, but faced ongoing challenges related to limited resources and institutional capacity. International cooperation, particularly financial resources to support the country's commitment to protecting and promoting all dimensions of human rights, had an important role to play.

37. Nepal had created a thriving human resource ecosystem, which, over the years, had transformed the country into a functioning democracy with a vibrant civic space. There was a need for international cooperation, particularly financial resources, to support the country's commitment to protect and promote all dimensions of human rights, including economic, social and cultural rights.

38. Nepal had served on the Human Rights Council for two consecutive terms, from 2018 to 2023. The country had announced its candidacy for membership of the Council for the 2027–2029 term as part of its enduring commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights, both domestically and internationally, and requested Member States' support for its candidacy.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

39. During the interactive dialogue, 101 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

40. Czechia, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, the Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Guyana, Iceland, Peru, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kiribati, Kuwait, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Paraguay, India, the Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Romania, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Türkiye, Ukraine, the United Kingdom, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, the Bolivarian

Republic of Venezuela and Pakistan made statements. The archived webcast of the meeting may be found on the United Nations website.⁴

41. The delegation of Nepal reaffirmed the value of the universal periodic review as a constructive and practical mechanism for dialogue, mutual learning and the advancement of human rights. The delegation expressed sincere gratitude to all Member States for their thoughtful observations and recommendations.

42. Nepal had taken legislative measures to criminalize torture in line with constitutional provisions and international obligations, with ongoing investigations and penalties for perpetrators of torture and extrajudicial killings.

43. All forms of slavery and servitude were prohibited, and the Labour Act of 2017 and the Bonded Labour Prohibition Act of 2002 were enforced.

44. Nepal remained committed to fair trial and access to justice, supported by constitutional guarantees of the right to a fair trial by competent courts in criminal prosecution. Police were required to produce arrested persons before judicial authorities within 24 hours of arrest. The Office of the Attorney General played the primary role in protecting victims and witnesses of crimes during and after investigation, prosecution and litigation processes.

45. There had been progress in strengthening juvenile justice through training of 355 government officials and child-friendly procedures. Juvenile benches had been established in all 77 district courts, and a dedicated juvenile court had also been established. Nine child reform homes were in operation to manage children in conflict with the law. A hotline operated 24 hours a day within the Nepalese police for children at risk.

46. There had been strong progress in inclusion, with substantial advances in the inclusive participation of women and disadvantaged groups in public and political life. Women held one third of parliamentary seats and 40 per cent of local government positions, while Dalit participation in decision-making bodies, including federal parliament and provincial assemblies, had increased.

47. There had been progress in the realization of economic, social and cultural rights, including through constitutional guarantees and policy measures. The Constitution enshrined the right to employment and fair labour practices as fundamental rights, supported by the National Employment Policy of 2015, which ensured full and productive employment for all.

48. Social protection schemes had over 3.8 million beneficiaries through 87 separate schemes. The Constitution and the Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act of 2018 guaranteed the right to food. Agricultural programmes, including the National Agriculture Modernization Project, income-raising programmes for small- and medium-sized farms, agriculture insurance programmes and minimum support price programmes, supported food and nutrition security.

49. There had been measurable socioeconomic improvements for women, including improved literacy rates, increased female property ownership and growth in the number of female-headed households over the past decade. In the 2022 election, women had secured 33.83 per cent of seats in the Federal Parliament, 36.36 per cent in provincial assemblies, and 41 per cent at the local level. Local judicial committees were headed by deputy mayors or vice-chairpersons, over 72 per cent of whom were women, ensuring easier access to justice for victims of gender-based violence. Women's representation stood at 29.2 per cent in the civil service, 23.22 per cent in the judiciary and 39.78 per cent in the banking and financial sector.

50. Children's rights were constitutionally guaranteed and supported by strong legal, institutional and international commitments. Nepal was a State Party to almost all international conventions and protocols concerning children's rights. The Government was initiating a child-responsive budget coding system at all three tiers of government. A fund

⁴ See <https://webtv.un.org/en/asset/k1u/k1umrfvn82>.

had been established for assisting children with special needs. The National Child Policy of 2023 was in place.

51. The Constitution guaranteed the rights of persons with disabilities as fundamental rights, supported by non-discrimination and affirmative action measures. Nepal had ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto. The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Policy of 2023 was in operation. The Disability Control and Rehabilitation Partnership Programme was being conducted. Accessibility audits of 17 federal ministries had been completed.

52. Nepal remained strongly committed to protecting and promoting the rights of Indigenous Peoples, Dalits and minorities through constitutional, legal and institutional measures. Independent constitutional bodies had been established, including the Indigenous Nationalities Commission and the National Dalit Commission. Quota policies ensured the representation of Indigenous Peoples, Dalits and minorities in public service and elected bodies.

53. Nepal had a progressive legal framework on LGBTIQA+ rights, supported by constitutional guarantees and landmark Supreme Court rulings. LGBTIQA+ communities had been recognized through provisions relating to identity documents, and their right to live with dignity was honoured.

54. In its closing remarks, the delegation of Nepal reaffirmed the value of the universal periodic review as a constructive and practical mechanism for dialogue, mutual learning, and the advancement of human rights. The delegation expressed sincere gratitude to all Member States for their thoughtful observations and recommendations.

55. Many of the recommendations would contribute meaningfully to the national human rights agenda of Nepal, which remained committed to accelerating progress towards a just, inclusive and prosperous society. All recommendations would be thoroughly reviewed with an open-minded approach.

56. Nepal acknowledged with sincere thanks the written questions received in advance from Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, on behalf of 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 and the United Kingdom.

57. Nepal remained an open, free and democratic nation, with a constitution firmly anchored in the principles of democracy, the rule of law, social justice and respect for human dignity. By incorporating international human rights norms into domestic constitutional guarantees, Nepal had established a progressive and comprehensive human rights framework that combined liberty, equality and social justice with enforceable constitutional remedies. Nepal remained determined to build a dignified, inclusive and rights-based society.

58. Member States and stakeholders could be assured that Nepal would leave no stone unturned in its efforts to promote and protect human rights both domestically and internationally.

59. Nepal remained determined to complete the transitional justice process under the amended Truth and Reconciliation Commission Act of 2024. The Act prohibited amnesty for serious human rights violations and recognized reparation as a fundamental right of victims.

60. The delegation concluded by reaffirming the unwavering and resolute commitment of Nepal to promoting human rights, equality and justice for all.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

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

61.1 **Consider ratifying outstanding international human rights instruments, in line with national priorities (Malawi);**

- 61.2 Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Mongolia) (Thailand);
- 61.3 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Croatia) (France) (Malta) (Niger) (Peru);
- 61.4 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Japan);
- 61.5 Consider acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Philippines);
- 61.6 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Niger) (Peru) (South Sudan) (Togo);
- 61.7 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Burkina Faso) (Chile) (Colombia) (Cyprus) (Mauritius) (Togo);
- 61.8 Accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, establish an independent accountability mechanism and implement the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) (Czechia);
- 61.9 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (France) (Latvia) (Luxembourg);
- 61.10 Demonstrate commitment to combating torture by ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Ukraine);
- 61.11 Ratify the treaties relating to the status of refugees and stateless persons (Peru);
- 61.12 Accede to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Colombia);
- 61.13 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Marshall Islands);
- 61.14 Ratify the ILO Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190) (Belgium);
- 61.15 Consider ratifying the International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries (Ukraine);
- 61.16 Build on the success of the mine clearance programme and take steps to ratify the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (Marshall Islands);
- 61.17 Extend an open and standing invitation for holders of special procedure mandates to visit the country (Latvia) (Paraguay);
- 61.18 Continue the realization of measures aimed at the participation of various disadvantaged groups in public sector jobs (Armenia);
- 61.19 Continue to improve the legislative framework, policies and strategies related to the protection of human rights (China);
- 61.20 Enhance human rights trainings for security forces, particularly regarding the management of peaceful protests (Lithuania);
- 61.21 Fully align the work of the National Human Rights Commission with the Paris Principles (Latvia);

- 61.22 **Align the appointment processes of the members of the National Human Rights Commission with the Paris Principles, ensuring its independence and institutional autonomy (Chile);**
- 61.23 **Continue to strengthen its National Human Rights Commission (Philippines);**
- 61.24 **Ensure the independence and functioning of the National Human Rights Commission, by finalizing and adopting legislation fully aligned with the Paris Principles (Portugal);**
- 61.25 **Adopt appropriate measures to enable the National Human Rights Commission to operate in full compliance with the Paris Principles (Colombia);**
- 61.26 **Continue its efforts aimed at making the National Human Rights Commission more effective, in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national human rights institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (Qatar);**
- 61.27 **Enhance the role of the National Human Rights Commission by providing the Commission with adequate resources to discharge its mandate in compliance with the Paris Principles and follow up on the Commission's recommendations (Morocco);**
- 61.28 **Strengthen the independence and resources of the National Human Rights Commission, ensuring the effective implementation of its recommendations (Dominican Republic);**
- 61.29 **Strengthen the independence and resourcing of the National Human Rights Commission, in line with the Paris Principles (South Africa);**
- 61.30 **Strengthen the National Human Rights Commission, including by providing adequate resources and capacity-building support (Bangladesh);**
- 61.31 **Strengthen the independence and resources of the National Human Rights Commission (Albania);**
- 61.32 **Continue to support and strengthen the capacities of national human rights institutions to enable them to effectively and sustainably implement their mandates (Jordan);**
- 61.33 **Comply with the Paris Principles in reference to the process of appointing members of the National Human Rights Commission (Suriname);**
- 61.34 **Establish a permanent national mechanism for the implementation of, reporting on and follow-up to human rights recommendations, considering the possibility of receiving cooperation for this purpose (Paraguay);**
- 61.35 **Consider establishing a national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up, taking into consideration the Marrakech Guidance Framework as a reference guide (Morocco);**
- 61.36 **Develop and implement a uniform database mechanism for fact-based reporting, to enhance accountability, and track human rights progress more effectively (Rwanda);**
- 61.37 **Consider adopting comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation (Morocco);**
- 61.38 **Adopt and implement comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation (Albania);**
- 61.39 **Adopt and implement comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation, including caste-based discrimination against Dalit communities (Czechia);**
- 61.40 **Adopt an anti-discrimination law aimed at protecting disadvantaged groups, specifically Dalits, youth and women (Congo);**

- 61.41 Adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation, ensuring equal protection for all, including women, Dalits, persons with disabilities and sexual and gender minorities (South Africa);
- 61.42 Enact comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation to realize constitutional guarantees of equality, inclusion and non-discrimination for all persons (New Zealand);
- 61.43 Enact a comprehensive law to prohibit discrimination based on caste, ethnicity, religion and belief, establishing mechanisms for redress and accountability, and amend the Caste-Based Discrimination and Untouchability Act of 2011 to further strengthen victim protection (Italy);
- 61.44 Continue efforts to promote the policy of eliminating inequalities between men and women and strengthen mechanisms to prevent and combat violence against women (Djibouti);
- 61.45 Adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation that includes a definition and prohibition of discrimination against women (Romania);
- 61.46 Continue adopting policies and legislation to combat discrimination, in order to effectively protect women and girls, including Dalit women, Indigenous persons and persons with disabilities (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 61.47 Further enhance efforts to eliminate caste-based discrimination, including through human rights education and awareness-raising within the school system (Kiribati);
- 61.48 Continue to ensure, at the legislative level and in practice, the protection of the rights of vulnerable groups, in particular women, children, persons with disabilities, older persons and ethnic minorities (Russian Federation);
- 61.49 Strengthen efforts to prevent and combat caste-based discrimination, especially against the Dalit population (Paraguay);
- 61.50 Ensure the effective implementation of constitutional guarantees for Dalits, in particular by strengthening investigations and prosecutions related to caste-based violence and discrimination, as well as by operationalizing mechanisms for the protection of victims and witnesses (Switzerland);
- 61.51 Strengthen the effective enforcement of laws against racial and caste-based discrimination, in particular to protect Dalit persons, especially women and girls, and continue promoting public campaigns to eradicate caste-based prejudices and hierarchies, ensuring their dignity, meaningful participation and equal opportunities (Costa Rica);
- 61.52 Eliminate “untouchability” and all forms of discrimination and violence against Dalit women and girls, underrepresented castes and Indigenous Peoples, as well as persons with disabilities (Finland);
- 61.53 Fully implement the constitutional and legal standards protecting Dalits, including the facilitation and enhancement of the registration and proper investigation of violence and discrimination (Germany);
- 61.54 Strengthen measures to combat discrimination and ensure equal access to justice and basic services for all communities (Gambia);
- 61.55 Strengthen, with an intersectional approach, the mechanisms of empowerment of historically marginalized people and communities, including women and girls, Dalits, Indigenous Peoples, migrants and people with disabilities (Mexico);
- 61.56 Strengthen the protection and inclusion of vulnerable groups by ensuring meaningful civil society engagement and effective access to education, healthcare and social services (Mongolia);

61.57 Further strengthen policies and mechanisms upholding the human rights of all, including those in situations of vulnerability, in line with the principles of equality and non-discrimination (Philippines);

61.58 Incorporate an intersectional approach into all policies to identify and combat any discrimination against women, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people, Indigenous people, people with disabilities and other minority and vulnerable groups (Spain);

61.59 Repeal remaining discriminatory provisions that prevent Nepali women from conferring nationality to children and spouses on an equal basis with men – particularly in cases involving foreign fathers – and strengthen enforcement agencies' accountability for upholding equality under the law (Finland);

61.60 Steadily implement the United Nations principles and guidelines for the elimination of discrimination against persons affected by leprosy and their family members (Japan);

61.61 Continue to integrate gender equality into public policies, particularly in the areas of education, employment and social protection (Cameroon);

61.62 Reform laws relating to sexual and caste-based violence to protect victims and hold perpetrators accountable (Malta);

61.63 Accelerate the adoption of gender-neutral citizenship laws (Thailand);

61.64 Ensure prompt and impartial investigations into reports of unnecessary and disproportionate use of force by security forces in September 2025 (Lithuania);

61.65 Ensure that legislation to prevent, investigate and prosecute incidents of torture is strengthened, including amendments to the 2017 National Penal Code to remove the existing statutory limitation on complaint duration and provide for all five forms of reparation (Ireland);

61.66 Continue to strengthen the justice system and the rule of law by developing the legal and institutional frameworks adopted in this field (Kuwait);

61.67 Ensure transparency in the Commission of Inquiry's findings on the 8 and 9 September 2025 events, and timely accountability for human rights violations and criminal acts, and ensure there is no impunity (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

61.68 Continue to take measures to combat corruption and promote good governance through relevant reforms to legal frameworks and policies (Sri Lanka);

61.69 Strengthen mechanisms for preventing and combating corruption, guaranteeing investigations into acts of corruption and reinforcing accountability mechanisms (Paraguay);

61.70 Continue efforts to promote transparency and strengthen anti-corruption measures in public administration (Malaysia);

61.71 Guarantee the fight against impunity (Albania);

61.72 Combat impunity more effectively by implementing legislation that criminalizes acts of torture and by conducting investigations into extrajudicial killings (France);

61.73 Ensure independent and effective transitional justice mechanisms and adopt an approach that upholds survivors' rights to truth, justice and reparations, including for survivors of conflict-related sexual violence (Norway);

61.74 Continue to strengthen transitional justice mechanisms (France);

- 61.75 Guarantee an independent and adequately funded transitional justice process, remove the three-month filing limit for conflict-related sexual violence and prohibit amnesties for gross human rights violations (Czechia);
- 61.76 Accelerate the implementation of a credible, victim-centred transitional justice process, consistent with international standards (South Africa);
- 61.77 Take steps towards finalizing the transitional justice process by aligning the Truth and Reconciliation Commission Act and its amendments with international standards and rulings of the Supreme Court (Thailand);
- 61.78 Fully align the amended transitional justice law with international human rights standards by 2027, including by eliminating amnesty provisions for grave violations and expanding the definition of serious human rights violations (Germany);
- 61.79 Guarantee credible, inclusive and victim-centred transitional justice, in accordance with United Nations guidelines, by ensuring the independence and effective participation of victims within the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (Switzerland);
- 61.80 Strengthen access to justice and combat impunity by guaranteeing independent and impartial investigations into serious human rights violations and effective reparations for victims (Dominican Republic);
- 61.81 Reinforce efforts to improve access to justice, including through capacity-building for relevant institutions (Nigeria);
- 61.82 Continue to strengthen access to justice, particularly in rural and remote areas, through targeted capacity-building of law enforcement officials and judicial actors (Indonesia);
- 61.83 Move forward with the implementation of the 2019 Integrated Legal Aid Policy to ensure equal access to justice for the needy (Oman);
- 61.84 Enhance women's access to legal aid services and take further measures to address obstacles that limit access to justice (Bhutan);
- 61.85 Redouble efforts to search for disappeared persons, ensure reparations, guarantee victims' right to participate fully in transitional justice processes and bring those responsible to justice (Colombia);
- 61.86 Establish an independent accountability mechanism to investigate human rights violations by law enforcement agencies, including by considering the elimination of statutes of limitations for torture (Ukraine);
- 61.87 Establish an independent accountability mechanism to investigate human rights violations by law enforcement officials (Suriname);
- 61.88 Strengthen accountability for torture, ill-treatment and excessive use of force, by establishing an independent investigative mechanism for allegations against law enforcement officials (Portugal);
- 61.89 Ensure the meaningful participation of victims and survivors of sexual violence, as well as families of the forcibly disappeared, in the transitional justice process at all stages (Germany);
- 61.90 Guarantee freedom of expression, information and peaceful demonstration (France);
- 61.91 Promote a safe and enabling environment to exercise freedom of opinion and expression, both online and offline (Lithuania);
- 61.92 Protect fully fundamental freedoms, in particular freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association, ensuring compliance with international standards (Dominican Republic);

- 61.93 **Guarantee respect for freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly by ensuring that journalists, activists and civil society can exercise their rights without fear of prosecution, harassment or surveillance (Luxembourg);**
- 61.94 **Safeguard freedom of expression by ensuring that new legislation supports media and online freedoms and protects journalists, human rights defenders, and all individuals from threats, intimidation, and violence (Australia);**
- 61.95 **Ensure the constitutional right to peaceful assembly, refrain from excessive use of force by security agencies, and conduct impartial investigations into protest-related violence, ensuring accountability for perpetrators (Australia);**
- 61.96 **Continue strengthening democracy and the rule of law, guaranteeing the full exercise of the right to peaceful assembly and demonstration (Paraguay);**
- 61.97 **Safeguard the constitutional right to peaceful assembly by reinforcing proportional law enforcement practices, establishing clear protocols for managing public gatherings and ensuring constructive dialogue with civil-society actors (Finland);**
- 61.98 **Revise all media-related laws to comply with international standards, ensuring freedom of expression and due process (Estonia);**
- 61.99 **Revise the social media and media council bills to align with International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights standards, decriminalize defamation and prevent undue online surveillance to safeguard freedoms of expression and association (Czechia);**
- 61.100 **Review and amend media and cybersecurity legislation and policies to ensure the rights to freedom of expression, information, association and peaceful assembly, both online and offline, and to ensure that the Internet remains an open space in line with international human rights standards (Costa Rica);**
- 61.101 **Implement legal and judicial safeguards to guarantee open and non-discriminatory access to the Internet, prohibiting arbitrary blocking and restrictions, in line with international standards on freedom of expression (Chile);**
- 61.102 **Ensure a peaceful and transparent transition, free, participatory and democratic elections in 2026, guaranteeing the right to peaceful assembly and freedom of expression, including in the digital sphere, and a firm commitment to the fight against corruption (Spain);**
- 61.103 **Adopt and implement measures to protect lawyers and human rights defenders, including by investigating and prosecuting all attacks against them (Kingdom of the Netherlands);**
- 61.104 **Continue efforts to create a safe and enabling environment for journalists and human rights defenders, free from harassment, surveillance or undue restrictions (Republic of Korea);**
- 61.105 **Set the minimum age of marriage at 18 years for both girls and boys, enforce the law and abolish the criminalization of minors for underage marriage (Belgium);**
- 61.106 **Set the minimum age of marriage at 18 years for both girls and boys (New Zealand);**
- 61.107 **Set the minimum age of marriage at 18 years for both boys and girls (Cyprus);**
- 61.108 **Set the minimum marriage age at 18 for both girls and boys, abolish criminalization of minors in underage marriage and ensure equal rights in marriage, divorce, inheritance and parental responsibility (Serbia);**

- 61.109 Intensify efforts to eliminate child marriage, including by addressing its root causes and ensuring that legal frameworks do not inadvertently lead to the criminalization of victims (Brazil);
- 61.110 Take decisive action to end child and early forced marriage (Malta);
- 61.111 Decriminalize consensual sexual relations between adolescents under 18 years of age and ensure access to sexual and reproductive health information and services (Mexico);
- 61.112 Reform existing norms and practices to ensure that decisions concerning child custody are based exclusively on the best interests of the child, guaranteeing that mothers do not automatically or discriminatorily lose custody upon remarriage (Costa Rica);
- 61.113 Consider the best interests of the family and child when developing public plans and programmes (Libya);
- 61.114 Continue measures to combat cross-border trafficking against women and girls (Georgia);
- 61.115 Continue to participate in cross-border cooperation to combat trafficking in persons and expand the network of safe shelters to assist victims of trafficking (Belarus);
- 61.116 Enhance efforts in the implementation of anti-trafficking laws and strengthen victim identification and protection mechanisms (Azerbaijan);
- 61.117 Redouble existing efforts to combat trafficking in persons, protect victims and enforce firm accountability for perpetrators (Oman);
- 61.118 Enhance efforts to prevent trafficking in persons and protect victims through the development of referral mechanisms, institutional coordination and capacity-building (Jordan);
- 61.119 Continue efforts to combat trafficking in persons, particularly in women and girls, through strengthening prevention mechanisms and victim protection in line with relevant international standards (Bahrain);
- 61.120 Make further efforts to combat trafficking in persons and protect victims (Japan);
- 61.121 Strengthen efforts to prevent trafficking and gender-based violence and protect all women and girls, through clear standards, multisectoral services, effective referral systems, and robust accountability mechanisms (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 61.122 Ensure that victims of trafficking are fully recognized as victims and prohibit any sanctions or fines for failure to appear before a court, thereby preventing revictimization (Costa Rica);
- 61.123 Promote the enactment of the amended version of the Human Trafficking and Transportation (Control) Act (El Salvador);
- 61.124 Accelerate the adoption of the draft national policy against trafficking in persons and its action plan (Burkina Faso);
- 61.125 Consider criminalizing all forms of trafficking in persons; establish national policies to address this crime; and strengthen operational processes to enable early detection of victims (Peru);
- 61.126 Strengthen measures to prevent the recruitment of Nepalese nationals as mercenaries and to combat trafficking in persons, in line with its obligations under international law, including the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and establish effective mechanisms to ensure and monitor their implementation (Ukraine);

- 61.127 Continue implementing the various measures taken to reduce unemployment (Burundi);
- 61.128 Continue strengthening the mechanisms of the Employment Programme and the National Policy on Occupational Safety and Health, with a view to improving their reach to the most vulnerable people (El Salvador);
- 61.129 Develop the National Employment Promotion Programme and support the work of employment centres within local authorities (Belarus);
- 61.130 Strengthen youth employment initiatives, such as by aligning vocational training and subsidized loans with local labour market needs (Thailand);
- 61.131 Strengthen policies to empower youth through education, skills development and domestic employment opportunities (Malaysia);
- 61.132 Expand youth employment programmes with a focus on technical education and vocational training and special support for female entrepreneurs (Pakistan);
- 61.133 Continue strengthening social protection programmes for vulnerable groups (Uzbekistan);
- 61.134 Continue promoting social inclusion and security, with particular attention to vulnerable communities (Serbia);
- 61.135 Continue to step up efforts to ensure the socioeconomic rights of citizens (Russian Federation);
- 61.136 Strengthen its actions to combat poverty by allocating dedicated budgets and formulating more supportive policies (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 61.137 Continue strengthening measures to reduce poverty and inequality, including by expanding inclusive social protection, promoting economic opportunities for vulnerable populations and addressing economic challenges (Ethiopia);
- 61.138 Continue the long-term anti-poverty action plan that focuses on increasing employment opportunities and providing vocational training across all sections of society (India);
- 61.139 Strengthen efforts to reduce poverty by adopting measures that seek to increase employment, provide vocational training and guarantee access to education (Peru);
- 61.140 Continue to prioritize targeted interventions to address poverty and regional income disparities (Bhutan);
- 61.141 Strengthen the implementation and monitoring of food security, housing, land and water programmes by finalizing the National Food Plan, accelerating specific targets and prioritizing equitable access to safe drinking water, especially in rural and disaster-prone areas (Eritrea);
- 61.142 Adopt actions to prevent and reduce hunger while implementing structural strategies to ensure long-term food security, utilizing social participation and accountability mechanisms, with particular attention to vulnerable rural communities and disadvantaged castes (Brazil);
- 61.143 Continue promoting the right to food, ensuring access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food for all (Brunei Darussalam);
- 61.144 Continue to support programmes for agricultural modernization and self-reliance, including small-scale agriculture, nutrition and food security (Pakistan);
- 61.145 Take measures to further operationalize the National Food Plan, alongside targeted support for vulnerable farmers and communities (Bhutan);

- 61.146 Strengthen the National Agriculture Modernization Project, the Project for Income Raising of Small and Medium Farmers, the Agriculture Insurance Programme and the Minimum Support Price Programme in order to continue promoting the right to an adequate standard of living (Cuba);
- 61.147 Advance the implementation of the Janata Awas and Safe Citizen Housing programmes (Cuba);
- 61.148 Enhance mechanisms to ensure or strengthen water security that will improve access to clean water (Guyana);
- 61.149 Decriminalize and legalize abortion in all circumstances (Iceland);
- 61.150 Decriminalize abortion and protect sexual and reproductive health and rights (France);
- 61.151 Protect and promote sexual and reproductive health and rights and ensure access to sexual and reproductive health services and information (Iceland);
- 61.152 Strengthen sexual and reproductive health and rights by ensuring equitable access to comprehensive, age-appropriate services and information, including access to safe abortion, for women, girls and adolescents, including LGBT+ persons and others facing intersecting forms of discrimination (Norway);
- 61.153 Continue efforts regarding public health services, through the formulation of specific measures for the care of early childhood, childhood and adolescence (El Salvador);
- 61.154 Enhance equitable access to quality healthcare by expanding health insurance coverage, addressing shortages of skilled health workers in underserved areas and improving data-driven monitoring to reduce disparities in maternal, newborn, child and critical disease care (Eritrea);
- 61.155 Continue efforts to reduce maternal mortality nationwide, including by enhancing access to antenatal and postnatal health services (Indonesia);
- 61.156 Build upon initiatives aimed at improving access and infrastructure for universal health coverage, particularly for groups such as women, children and persons with disabilities (Sri Lanka);
- 61.157 Strengthen equal access to quality and affordable health services for all women and girls, including those from marginalized and rural communities (Malaysia);
- 61.158 Continue improving access to quality healthcare, including maternal and newborn care in public health facilities (Viet Nam);
- 61.159 Collaborate with the World Health Organization and other relevant bodies to ensure effective delivery of quality healthcare, including access to affordable menstrual health products for women and girls (Guyana);
- 61.160 Develop accessible and adequately staffed community mental health services to provide appropriate psychosocial support to women, children, adolescents and trauma survivors (Switzerland);
- 61.161 Continue to strengthen and expand healthcare services and nutrition programmes for all citizens, in light of its future graduation from least developed country (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 61.162 Continue to strengthen its public health system, including through adequate and equitable resourcing of rural and remote healthcare services (Kiribati);
- 61.163 Continue to enhance basic health services and improve access to them for the most vulnerable groups (Kuwait);

- 61.164 **Implement key components of respectful maternity care in health facilities in order to eliminate sexual and gender-based violence and discrimination (Germany);**
- 61.165 **Further strengthen the healthcare system, with a view to ensuring equitable access for all (Brunei Darussalam);**
- 61.166 **Conduct awareness-raising campaigns on comprehensive sexuality education (Estonia);**
- 61.167 **Further strengthen efforts to improve access to quality healthcare and education, particularly in rural and remote areas (Armenia);**
- 61.168 **Continue its effective efforts in ensuring that all citizens of the country have access to essential education for all age groups (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 61.169 **Improve equitable access to quality education, including by increasing budgetary allocations for the education sector (Indonesia);**
- 61.170 **Plan to increase funding for the School Education Sector Plan for 2022–2030, which provides for the payment of scholarships to students and support for model schools (Belarus);**
- 61.171 **Effectively implement the free and compulsory education scheme, and improve the accessibility and quality of education, particularly for girls, children with disabilities and economically disadvantaged families (South Sudan);**
- 61.172 **Ensure the effective implementation of the right to free and compulsory education, eliminating economic barriers and strengthening the capacities of local governments, with special attention to vulnerable children (Dominican Republic);**
- 61.173 **Strengthen the institutional capacity of local governments to fully implement the Compulsory and Free Education Act and ensure inclusive access for all (Republic of Korea);**
- 61.174 **Take steps in order to embed into legislation at least nine years of compulsory primary and secondary education (Georgia);**
- 61.175 **Ensure free and inclusive quality education for all by improving retention and completion rates for marginalized children, including children with disabilities, girls and Dalit children (Norway);**
- 61.176 **Make further efforts to provide quality and inclusive education for all children, particularly children with disabilities (Qatar);**
- 61.177 **Strengthen the public education system by closing enrolment gaps and ensure inclusive quality education for all children, including children from marginalized and vulnerable groups (Sierra Leone);**
- 61.178 **Take measures to improve retention, quality and gender equality in education, including reducing dropouts at the secondary level, and expanding inclusive education for children with disabilities and marginalized communities (Eritrea);**
- 61.179 **Strengthen investment in inclusive education, including by promoting equitable access to education for children from marginalized communities (Maldives);**
- 61.180 **Further improve equal access to education and continue the implementation of targeted scholarships on an equal basis (Türkiye);**
- 61.181 **Intensify efforts to promote the right to education for all segments of Nepalese society, particularly marginalized communities (Iraq);**
- 61.182 **Allocate specific resources to ensure effective inclusive and quality education for all segments of the population (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

- 61.183 Ensure universal access to comprehensive sexuality education in and out of school settings (Iceland);
- 61.184 Continue enhancing community-based climate adaptation measures, paying particular attention to vulnerable populations and climate-sensitive regions (Ethiopia);
- 61.185 Continue to strengthen climate change adaptation measures through effective implementation of existing frameworks, with particular attention to vulnerable communities (Kiribati);
- 61.186 Strengthen national efforts to build climate change resilience and protect coastal and vulnerable communities, including by integrating climate change resilience targets into essential services and promoting meaningful child participation in climate action (Gambia);
- 61.187 Boost climate adaptation funding, protect climate-displaced persons and adopt a resilient infrastructure (Türkiye);
- 61.188 Continue and intensify actions to combat climate change and natural disasters (Burundi);
- 61.189 Remain committed to mitigating and adapting to climate change (Brunei Darussalam);
- 61.190 Further enhance efforts to address the human rights impacts of climate change (Uzbekistan);
- 61.191 Take all measures to ensure the enjoyment of the right to a clean and healthy environment (Malawi);
- 61.192 Adopt human rights-based and gender-responsive approaches in environmental, climate change and disaster risk reduction policies (Marshall Islands);
- 61.193 Ensure the meaningful representation of women and girls in the design, implementation and monitoring of environmental policies (Maldives);
- 61.194 Continue to promote economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development, and support social solidarity programmes (Egypt);
- 61.195 Take further steps to advance social, economic and cultural rights and the right to development, with adequate resource mobilization (Sri Lanka);
- 61.196 Swiftly and effectively implement transitional justice measures, with well-resourced commissions and meaningful stakeholder participation (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 61.197 Continue its efforts and leadership within international bodies to highlight the trade-related challenges faced by landlocked developing countries (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 61.198 Strengthen the National Women Commission to advance gender equality (Azerbaijan);
- 61.199 Strengthen the National Women Commission, including by increasing cooperation with local authorities and civil society (India);
- 61.200 Strengthen the mandate and resources of the National Women Commission and enhance cooperation with local authorities and civil society (Serbia);
- 61.201 Strengthen the mandate of the national women's commission, notably by creating offices in the provinces and by providing it with the necessary resources to coordinate policies for the promotion of gender equality (Niger);
- 61.202 Strengthen the mandate and resources of the National Women Commission, including by expanding its physical presence to enhance its cooperation with local authorities and civil society (Sierra Leone);

- 61.203 Continue efforts on implementation strategies for achieving sustainable development, including equality between women and men and the empowerment of women and girls (Iraq);
- 61.204 Continue national efforts to empower and protect women from all forms of violence and discrimination through the effective implementation of existing legislation and the expansion of services, support and protection, especially in rural and remote areas (Bahrain);
- 61.205 Ensure that women have access to affordable or free legal aid services and address the obstacles limiting their access to justice, by facilitating interpretation services and accessibility measures; and provide training for the judiciary and law enforcement officials on women's human rights and gender-sensitive investigation methods (Croatia);
- 61.206 Increase efforts towards the effective implementation of the 2021 Land Act, guaranteeing women equal land inheritance and ownership rights and their participation in decision-making on land tenure (Romania);
- 61.207 Expand access to comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services and strengthen multisectoral coordination to prevent teenage pregnancy and child marriage (Uruguay);
- 61.208 Effectively implement the 2021 National Strategy against Discriminatory Sex Selection and address sex-selective abortion (Montenegro);
- 61.209 Implement the National Strategy against Discriminatory Sex Selection of 2021 to eradicate sex-selective abortions (New Zealand);
- 61.210 Continue to promote women's participation in public life and in all fields of work (Saudi Arabia);
- 61.211 Redouble efforts aimed at empowering women and increasing their participation in public life (Libya);
- 61.212 Take further progressive action and appropriate interventions to promote gender equality and advance the rights of women and girls (Sri Lanka);
- 61.213 Continue efforts to eliminate discrimination against women and girls, and further advance gender equality and women's empowerment, in social, economic and political spheres (Bangladesh);
- 61.214 Continue to promote policies aimed at advancing gender equality and the effective participation of women in public and political life (Algeria);
- 61.215 Promote the development of specific measures to ensure women's access to decision-making positions (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 61.216 Take targeted measures to promote women's access to decision-making positions (South Sudan);
- 61.217 Consider adopting additional legislative measures and initiatives to promote substantive equality for women, particularly in decision-making and leadership roles (Slovenia);
- 61.218 Ensure that women who are victims of sexual violence have access to judicial remedies (Cyprus);
- 61.219 Further intensify efforts to protect the rights of women, children, Indigenous Peoples and other vulnerable groups, including in the digital environment (Armenia);
- 61.220 Reinforce its supportive actions and policies to protect the rights of women, girls and children, particularly their protection from violence (Islamic Republic of Iran);

- 61.221 Take further steps to safeguard the rights of women and girls from all forms of discrimination and harmful practices by ensuring effective law enforcement and public awareness-raising (Republic of Korea);
- 61.222 Strengthen the fight against discrimination and violence against women and girls, while improving their access to justice, education, employment and health services (Togo);
- 61.223 Continue efforts to eliminate all forms of violence and discrimination against women and enhance their participation in political and public life (Iraq);
- 61.224 Enhance measures to address all forms of gender-based violence (Latvia);
- 61.225 Adopt comprehensive legislation that criminalizes gender-based violence in all its forms (Chile);
- 61.226 Enact comprehensive legislation to criminalize all forms of gender-based violence (New Zealand);
- 61.227 Adopt comprehensive legislation to ensure that all forms of gender-based violence against women are specifically criminalized, including to eliminate the statutory limitation to report rape and ensure the availability of specialized services for victims of gender-based violence (Slovenia);
- 61.228 Adopt comprehensive legislation on gender-based violence and strengthen multisectoral response mechanisms and their capacities to provide effective gender-sensitive and child-sensitive services to survivors of gender-based violence (Uruguay);
- 61.229 Criminalize all forms of gender-based violence (Iceland);
- 61.230 Craft and enact comprehensive legislation to address domestic violence and gender-based violence against women (Guyana);
- 61.231 Continue implementing preventive measures to eliminate all forms of violence and discrimination against women (Türkiye);
- 61.232 Continue taking preventive, protective measures aimed at eliminating all forms of violence, discrimination, and harmful practices against women (Malawi);
- 61.233 Continue ongoing national efforts to combat violence and all forms of discrimination against women (Egypt);
- 61.234 Continue its efforts to combat all forms of gender-based violence and discrimination against women (India);
- 61.235 Continue with the ongoing efforts to combat violence against women, including through targeted programmes (Sri Lanka);
- 61.236 Continue establishing mechanisms aimed at eradicating violence against women, particularly those in situations of vulnerability (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 61.237 Prevent and address gender-based violence through survivor-centred, rights-based responses, ensuring access to protection, justice and support services (Norway);
- 61.238 Establish effective mechanisms to prevent and address sexual and gender-based violence and amend the National Penal Code to ensure a comprehensive definition of rape (Portugal);
- 61.239 Continue its efforts to address domestic violence against women by criminalizing all forms of gender-based violence as an addition to the adopted preventive and protective measures (Bulgaria);

- 61.240 Strengthen the protection of women against all forms of gender-based violence and abolish the two-year statute of limitations for reporting rape cases (Luxembourg);
- 61.241 Extend the application of the 2015 Sexual Harassment in the Workplace (Prevention) Act to the informal sector and ensure access to judicial remedies (Montenegro);
- 61.242 Strengthen efforts to eliminate gender-based violence in line with international standards and ensure access to justice for victim-survivors, including by repealing the statute of limitations for reporting offences (Australia);
- 61.243 Implement fully the women and peace and security agenda to promote the active participation of women in decision-making processes and strengthen the fight against gender-based violence (Spain);
- 61.244 Ensure the effective implementation of the law prohibiting the *chhaupadi* practice and wedding dowries, including by raising awareness, imposing sanctions and prosecuting perpetrators (Belgium);
- 61.245 Strengthen its efforts to protect children's rights (Singapore);
- 61.246 Prevent child labour, by ensuring free education up to the secondary level, harmonizing relevant national laws and establishing specialized units within the labour inspectorate for child labour (Italy);
- 61.247 Take necessary legislative measures on combating child labour and increase funding for child poverty programmes (Azerbaijan);
- 61.248 Continue to pay special attention to the implementation of measures to eradicate all forms of child labour, including in the informal sector of the economy (Russian Federation);
- 61.249 Enhance child-friendly education and protective measures to address online risks, abuse and technology-enabled violence against children (Estonia);
- 61.250 Strengthen efforts to prevent child marriage by enforcing existing laws, raising public awareness and ensuring effective implementation of national action plans (Gambia);
- 61.251 Continue efforts to eradicate child marriage and amend the 2018 Act Relating to Children to align with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and raise the age of criminal responsibility to 14 in the National Penal Code (Ireland);
- 61.252 Fully implement a national action plan to end child marriage, with the goal of ending child marriage by 2030 as per the Sustainable Development Goals (Romania);
- 61.253 Further enhance access to quality education through scholarships, school meals and inclusive learning support for children with disabilities (Viet Nam);
- 61.254 Advance the effective protection of children's rights, including in the context of juvenile justice and the fight against child labour (Armenia);
- 61.255 Ensure universal birth registration for all children without discrimination and regardless of the legal status of their parents (Estonia);
- 61.256 Develop, promote and continue implementing inclusive public policies to improve the accessibility, independence and equal participation of persons with disabilities in society (Algeria);
- 61.257 Enhance support measures for persons with disabilities, ensuring access to education, health and employment (Bangladesh);

- 61.258 Continue to take practical measures to protect the rights of persons with disabilities and ethnic minorities, and eliminate child marriage as soon as possible in accordance with the established plan (China);
- 61.259 Guarantee accessible infrastructure and transportation systems to ensure persons with disabilities' independent living (Italy);
- 61.260 Continue expanding rehabilitation, health and educational support services for persons with disabilities, and ensure their direct involvement in the development of relevant policies and programmes (Oman);
- 61.261 Continue efforts to empower persons with disabilities and integrate them into education and vocational training systems to enable them to enter the labour market (Libya);
- 61.262 Enhance efforts to develop more services and care programmes for persons with disabilities by focusing on improving their education and employment opportunities (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 61.263 Continue to support programmes aimed at protecting the rights of persons with disabilities and improving their access to services (Saudi Arabia);
- 61.264 Strengthen its efforts to promote the participation of persons with disabilities in public life (Singapore);
- 61.265 Keep up efforts to provide equitable access to healthcare for persons with disabilities through the various rehabilitation services, the National Disability Fund and other relevant programmes (Bulgaria);
- 61.266 Organize regular awareness campaigns at schools to build understanding and respect for persons with disabilities (Cyprus);
- 61.267 Promote the training of public sector personnel in the field of human rights and continue the implementation of policies to support the inclusion of all persons with disabilities in society, as well as their active participation in community life (Djibouti);
- 61.268 Guarantee the rights of Indigenous Peoples, especially protection from evictions and access to safe drinking water (Spain);
- 61.269 Promote measures to increase levels of land ownership by strengthening land titling processes and advancing reforms focused on small-scale farmers, women, youth and Indigenous Peoples (Colombia);
- 61.270 Adopt anti-discrimination laws to guarantee the rights of minorities and specific groups (Mauritius);
- 61.271 Strengthen the implementation and enforcement of the Caste-Based Discrimination and Untouchability Act (Croatia);
- 61.272 Adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation that explicitly prohibits discrimination against persons of diverse sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics (Iceland);
- 61.273 Guarantee the effective recognition of same-sex marriage (France);
- 61.274 Amend the national civil code and related legislation to redefine marriage in gender-neutral terms and to ensure that same-sex couples enjoy the same legal rights and protection as opposite-sex couples (Kingdom of the Netherlands);
- 61.275 Amend legislation that generates discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, and review the definition of marriage in the Civil Code to recognize same-sex marriages (Uruguay);
- 61.276 Reform section 67 of the Civil Code to recognize same-sex marriages; and explicitly prohibit conversion therapies and other gender "correction" practices against LGBTQ+ people and children (Mexico);

- 61.277 **Ensure that court orders protecting the rights of LGBTIQ+ persons are fully implemented at all levels of the administration (Malta);**
- 61.278 **Ban conversion therapy (Iceland);**
- 61.279 **Take legislative measures to eliminate discrimination against women and migrant workers and protect them from abuse (Sierra Leone);**
- 61.280 **Enhance protection of migrant workers, particularly women, by ensuring that measures intended to protect them do not increase their vulnerability to exploitation, and by expanding safe and regular migration channels (Nigeria);**
- 61.281 **Strengthen the protection of the rights of migrant workers through existing legal and cooperation frameworks (Uzbekistan);**
- 61.282 **Strengthen measures to ensure adequate protection of working conditions for all migrant workers in accordance with international standards (Congo);**
- 61.283 **Adopt national refugee legislation aligned with international standards with reference to Nepal's long-standing hosting of refugees (Suriname);**
- 61.284 **Continue efforts to ensure the sustainable protection of refugees and displaced persons, including by facilitating their access to identity documents and basic social services (Cameroon).**
62. **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 Nepal was headed by Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, H.E. Mr. Amrit BAHADUR RAI. and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Mr. Ram Prasad Subedi, Ambassador/Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Nepal to the United Nations;
 - Amb. Mr. Krishna Prasad Dhakal, Joint Secretary, Head of the UN and the Specialised Agencies Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
 - Mr. Ramji Danai , Joint Secretary, Head of the Human Rights and International Treaties Division, Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers;
 - Dr. Damaru Ballabha Paudel, Deputy Permanent Representative/Minister, Permanent Mission of Nepal to the United Nations;
 - Mr. Suvanga Parajuli, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Nepal to the United Nations;
 - Mr. Lila Dhar Adhikari, Counsellor (Commerce), Permanent Mission of Nepal to the United Nations;
 - Mr. Shree Krishna Silwal, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Nepal to the United Nations;
 - Mr. Ronal Rai, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Nepal to the United Nations;
 - Mr. Sujan Lamichhane, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of Nepal to the United Nations;
 - Ms. Anuja Dutta, Section Officer, Ministry of Law Justice and Parliamentary Affairs;
 - Mr. Govinda Napit, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission of Nepal to the United Nations.
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