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Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Lebanon

* 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 Lebanon was held at the 2nd meeting, on 19 January 2026. The delegation of Lebanon was headed by the Minister of Social Affairs, Haneen Sayed. At its 14th meeting, held on 30 January 2026, the Working Group adopted the report on Lebanon.

2. On 8 January 2026, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Lebanon: Cyprus, Dominican Republic and Mauritius.

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 Lebanon:

(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 Andorra, 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 Lebanon 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 Lebanon presented its fourth national report under the universal periodic review, reaffirming its commitment to the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the international treaties to which it was a Party. It stated that Lebanon was approaching the review with transparency and responsibility, viewing it as an opportunity to evaluate progress, address challenges and define priorities for further reform. The protection of human rights was a constitutional obligation and a central priority, with particular attention paid to children, women, persons with disabilities, refugees and other vulnerable groups.

6. The review was being conducted at a time when there existed a range of complex national, regional and international circumstances. Since the previous review, in 2021, Lebanon had experienced – simultaneously – financial, economic, social, political and military crises, compounded by the continued presence of large numbers of displaced nationals of the Syrian Arab Republic. Those pressures had constrained institutional capacity and limited the full realization of economic and social rights. Nevertheless, Lebanon had continued to cooperate constructively with international mechanisms and to implement recommendations.

7. The delegation stated that there had been progress since 2025, including the election of a President, the creation of a reform-oriented Government, municipal elections and key security, judicial, diplomatic and administrative appointments. Furthermore, there had been a number of legislative and policy initiatives aimed at strengthening the rule of law and

¹ [A/HRC/WG.6/51/LBN/1](#).

² [A/HRC/WG.6/51/LBN/2](#).

³ [A/HRC/WG.6/51/LBN/3](#).

restoring public confidence in the Government. The Government had launched several financial and economic reforms in cooperation with the International Monetary Fund, including measures addressing banking secrecy, the restructuring of the financial sector and the recovery of cash deposits. Lebanon had expanded its social protection systems and had taken steps to strengthen judicial independence. The Government had also introduced a draft law to abolish the death penalty. Investigations into the Beirut port explosion had resumed. The National Human Rights Plan for 2026–2030 had been adopted. The draft law on media reform currently under consideration was aimed at strengthening freedom of expression. Lebanon had also advanced women’s empowerment, had promoted safe returns of displaced nationals of the Syrian Arab Republic and had ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Lebanon remained committed to international humanitarian law.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

8. During the interactive dialogue, 105 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.
9. Azerbaijan wished Lebanon success in advancing its future vision through reforms in accordance with international standards.
10. Singapore noted the progress made by Lebanon in promoting economic, social and cultural rights.
11. Bangladesh noted the recent challenges that Lebanon had faced, which had affected the enjoyment of human rights.
12. Belgium noted, *inter alia*, the positive steps taken in the context of the previous review.
13. Qatar welcomed the adoption of the second phase of the National Human Rights Strategy and the launch of the National Social Protection Strategy.
14. Brunei Darussalam appreciated efforts to uphold human rights commitments, despite the significant challenges that Lebanon had faced.
15. Bulgaria noted the ratification by Lebanon of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its achievements in women’s empowerment.
16. Burkina Faso welcomed the efforts made by Lebanon to protect human rights, despite the difficulties encountered.
17. Cameroon welcomed the resumption of the functioning of constitutional institutions and the efforts made to relaunch reforms, in the light of the unprecedented crises.
18. The Dominican Republic valued the progress made in strengthening the institutional framework for human rights, especially with regard to access to justice and judicial independence.
19. Chile appreciated the ratification by Lebanon of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto.
20. China noted the efforts made to implement the National Human Rights Strategy, combat terrorism and protect vulnerable groups.
21. Colombia welcomed Lebanon and presented its recommendations.
22. Costa Rica noted the progress made by Lebanon in accordance with its international commitments.
23. Côte d’Ivoire encouraged Lebanon to continue to prevent and combat racist hate speech against migrants and refugees.
24. Croatia welcomed the efforts made to improve the institutional and policy framework to accelerate the elimination of discrimination against women.
25. Cuba commended Lebanon for the efforts made to develop a guide to assist in detecting and monitoring victims of trafficking in persons.

26. Cyprus welcomed the adoption of the national human rights plan 2026–2030, the strengthening of the justice system and the efforts made to advance gender equality and women’s empowerment.
27. Czechia positively noted the draft legislation on the media and efforts towards the abolishment of the death penalty.
28. Denmark acknowledged the steps taken to promote judicial independence and strengthen the National Human Rights Commission and the national preventive mechanism against torture.
29. Djibouti welcomed the commitment of Lebanon to continuing to fulfil its human rights obligations, despite the crises.
30. Canada thanked Lebanon for its commitment to strengthening the protection of human rights amid ongoing challenges.
31. Ecuador highlighted the measures taken to promote the inclusion and social protection of persons with disabilities.
32. The United Arab Emirates acknowledged the progress made by Lebanon in promoting and protecting human rights, including the adoption of the National Human Rights Strategy 2026–2030.
33. Eritrea commended Lebanon for the significant efforts made in addressing the challenges associated with the economic crisis and damage caused by the 2024 war.
34. Estonia commended Lebanon for its progress in strengthening the justice system. It acknowledged the steps taken to enhance transparency and increase participation in elections.
35. Ethiopia commended Lebanon for its continued efforts towards sustainable development, human rights promotion and constructive multilateral engagement.
36. Finland commended Lebanon for the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto.
37. France welcomed the efforts of Lebanon to protect refugees.
38. Gabon commended Lebanon for its courage and resilience, which had enabled it to overcome political, economic and social challenges and ultimately return to the path of recovery.
39. The Gambia commended Lebanon for the strengthening of the National Human Rights Commission and ongoing reforms to improve transparency and accountability.
40. Georgia positively assessed the visits of special rapporteurs and encouraged taking steps towards the abolition of the death penalty.
41. Germany commended the Government of Lebanon for its commitment to the protection of human rights, judicial independence and accountability.
42. Ghana welcomed the commitment of Lebanon to supporting families in meeting their responsibilities and in easing the financial burden of childcare.
43. Greece commended Lebanon for its efforts to promote reforms, ensure peace and stability and combat trafficking in persons, particularly in women and children.
44. The Holy See thanked Lebanon for its engagement in the universal periodic review process and presented its recommendations.
45. The delegation of Lebanon outlined its approach to addressing civil and political rights. Various legislative and administrative measures had been taken to combat corruption and strengthen transparency. They included appointments to oversight bodies, amendments to anti-money-laundering legislation, reforms addressing the financial sector gap and deposit recovery, and the creation of mechanisms to reclaim the proceeds of corruption. The Government had strengthened customs controls by deploying scanners at major ports, and judicial decisions and financial measures had been taken against officials, thereby strengthening accountability.

46. Lebanon had launched the second national human rights plan in consultation with governmental institutions and civil society. It addressed issues such as institutional reform and the protection of vulnerable groups. Steps had been taken to operationalize the national human rights institution, which included the national preventive mechanism, through regulatory measures and the allocation of resources. The National Commission for Missing and Forcibly Disappeared Persons had been reactivated, and communication channels with the authorities of the Syrian Arab Republic had been established to address unresolved cases. The national mechanism for reporting and follow-up continued to coordinate engagement with treaty bodies and cooperation with special procedures.

47. With regard to judicial independence, Lebanon had passed a new law aiming to restructure the judiciary and the High Judicial Council to ensure greater balance, transparency and protection against arbitrary transfers of judges. Training, evaluation and oversight systems had been strengthened. Moreover, the Government had resumed investigations into the Beirut port explosion with international judicial cooperation, while providing support and assistance to affected persons, including survivors with disabilities.

48. Lebanon had enhanced access to justice through its cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), leading to the establishment of legal aid offices that provided counselling, mediation and representation to vulnerable individuals. The Government was also working on legislative proposals to limit the jurisdiction of military courts, abolish the death penalty and introduce alternatives to pretrial detention.

49. Lebanon had implemented a number of measures to prevent torture and improve prison management, including strengthening inspection bodies, expanding complaints mechanisms and introducing sanctions for violations. Efforts had been made to better coordinate collaboration between the Ministries of Justice and the Interior in order to address overcrowding and improve conditions in prisons. The Government had reaffirmed its commitment to constitutional guarantees of freedom of expression and assembly and media freedom, and no journalist had been detained or sentenced in connection with professional activities in the previous year.

50. Efforts to consolidate the fight against trafficking in persons had been made through the introduction of new victim identification procedures, awareness campaigns, training for social workers and security personnel and the dismantling of trafficking networks. Legislative amendments had also been proposed for consideration.

51. In the field of international humanitarian law and counter-terrorism, the Lebanese Armed Forces had integrated international humanitarian law into their military training, appointed legal advisers, strengthened border controls and disrupted terrorist cells. Training of public officials on human rights, gender equality, the prevention of violence against women and related subjects had been expanded.

52. The delegation concluded that those reforms demonstrated a continued commitment to accountability, institutional strengthening and human rights protection.

53. Iceland presented its recommendations.

54. India appreciated the steps taken towards the promotion and protection of human rights during a period of complex challenges.

55. Indonesia commended Lebanon for its continued commitment and efforts to uphold humanitarian principles while hosting 1 million refugees and displaced persons.

56. The Islamic Republic of Iran commended Lebanon for its efforts to update the National Human Rights Strategy and the formation of the ministerial anti-corruption committee.

57. Iraq welcomed the commitment of Lebanon to cooperating with the universal periodic review despite the great challenges that it had faced in recent years.

58. Ireland expressed concern over the use of criminal defamation laws against journalists and critics of the Government and the negative impact of gender-based violence.

59. Italy appreciated that a bill on the abolition of the death penalty was under discussion in the parliament.
60. Japan recognized the efforts made to implement judicial reform, including by improving the procedure for the election of members of the High Judicial Council.
61. Jordan underscored the role of Lebanon in promoting universal human rights principles and placing human beings and their dignity at the heart of its policies.
62. Kuwait commended Lebanon for the measures taken to strengthen education, health and social protection, despite the current challenges.
63. The Lao People's Democratic Republic commended Lebanon for the enhancement of judicial independence and improved access to healthcare services without discrimination.
64. Latvia commended Lebanon for the strengthening of the human rights framework, notwithstanding challenges faced, through the launch of the National Human Rights Strategy.
65. Lesotho commended Lebanon for the amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure, strengthening due process and helping to prevent mistreatment.
66. Libya commended Lebanon for its efforts in protecting and promoting human rights, including the strengthening of national social welfare networks.
67. Luxembourg welcomed the development of the National Strategy for Women in Lebanon and its first action plan.
68. Malawi commended Lebanon for the operationalization of constitutional institutions, the election of a President and the formation of a Government.
69. Malaysia commended Lebanon for the economic, social and cultural programmes developed to promote and protect human rights and sustainable development.
70. Maldives commended Lebanon for the legal and policy measures adopted to advance women's rights, youth empowerment and social protection.
71. Malta, while acknowledging challenges, encouraged Lebanon to adopt further reforms to ensure administrative and social services and to complete the Beirut blast investigation.
72. Mauritania commended Lebanon for its transformation, its efforts for reform and recovery and its commitment to human rights mechanisms.
73. Mauritius welcomed the efforts made in training public sector employees to raise awareness of human rights and international humanitarian law.
74. Mexico welcomed the ratification by Lebanon of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto.
75. Montenegro recognized the impact of the regional hostilities and the efforts of Lebanon in strengthening institutional resilience and commitment to combat corruption, organized crime, trafficking in persons and money-laundering.
76. Morocco commended Lebanon for its efforts to strengthen the institutional human rights framework and its cooperation with United Nations mechanisms.
77. Mozambique commended Lebanon for its efforts to host and protect refugees, despite the economic, social and institutional challenges that it had faced.
78. Nepal appreciated the constructive engagement of Lebanon with the human rights mechanisms and the efforts that it had made to implement the recommendations from previous cycles.
79. Norway welcomed the progress made on judicial reform, the new media law, the law on sexual harassment and the new national action plan for human rights.
80. Oman expressed appreciation for the efforts of Lebanon to address the humanitarian repercussions resulting from the Israeli attacks.
81. Pakistan commended Lebanon for its efforts to strengthen national human rights institutions.

82. Paraguay commended Lebanon for its cooperation with OHCHR and its various mechanisms and procedures.
83. The Philippines commended Lebanon for the National Strategy for Older Persons 2020–2030 and the adoption of standard operating procedures to enhance inter-agency coordination in combating trafficking in persons.
84. Poland welcomed the efforts made towards eliminating corruption and promoting transparency in public life.
85. Portugal welcomed the cooperation of Lebanon with OHCHR and civil society.
86. Brazil noted the efforts of Lebanon to guarantee freedom of expression, the independence of the judiciary and gender equality.
87. The Republic of Korea commended Lebanon for the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto.
88. The delegation of Lebanon stated that, with regard to the displaced nationals of the Syrian Arab Republic and other displaced persons, Lebanon remained committed to human rights, despite the substantial burden of prolonged displacement. Based on surveys conducted by UNHCR and changes in the Syrian context, many nationals of the Syrian Arab Republic had expressed a willingness to return. Lebanon and UNHCR had agreed on practical arrangements to ensure that returns were safe, dignified and sustainable and were consistent with international law and the principle of non-refoulement. The number of returns exceeded initial expectations, with most returns involving family units.
89. During that period, access to basic services, including education, continued to be provided, and the Government coordinated protection measures, border management and birth registration to prevent statelessness. That approach would continue alongside the regulation of the participation of nationals of the Syrian Arab Republic in the labour market in line with labour market needs.
90. On economic and social rights, the Government emphasized progressive realization and non-discrimination. Lebanon provided temporary financial support to public employees and security personnel to support basic living standards. A rights-based approach to health was promoted through a national cancer strategy, increased access to medicines and strengthened health financing. Lebanon had introduced cash assistance programmes and social security reforms, while caps on housing had been eased in order to support the provision of adequate housing. Consumer protection had been reinforced, and social dialogue with employers and trade unions had been institutionalized. International cooperation included agreements with development partners and loans from the World Bank to support renewable energy, water supply, food systems and health infrastructure.
91. Regarding social protection and poverty reduction, the Ministry of Social Affairs implemented the National Social Protection Strategy through the “Aman” programme, which provided support to hundreds of thousands of beneficiaries. Additional national resources had been allocated to ensure sustainability and link assistance to economic empowerment. A unified social registry had been developed to improve transparency and targeting. The Government had also enacted measures for persons with disabilities, including cash benefits, hospital coverage, employment quotas and a shift towards a rights-based framework.
92. Concerning the health sector, the Government had introduced reforms, including programme-based budgeting, had expanded public procurement of medicines, had expanded primary care centres, had modernized public hospitals and had established a national emergency operations centre. Digital health strategies and workforce training had been organized. Education policies supported teachers through salary adjustments and incentives, promoted child protection and had expanded inclusive education.
93. On women’s rights, measures included those focused on the prevention of and response to violence, awareness campaigns, legal aid services and hotlines. Lebanon had established a national platform on violence against women and had adopted policies addressing sexual harassment across different sectors. Multiple national initiatives addressed digital violence, electoral quotas, women’s nationality rights and reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. A second

national action plan on women and peace and security prioritized participation, protection and gender-responsive recovery. Labour reforms encouraged parental leave, flexible work and women's economic empowerment.

94. Furthermore, the Government had strengthened child protection systems through referral mechanisms, had proposed legislation against child marriage and had kick-started ratification processes related to children and armed conflict and reforms to juvenile justice. A national committee for older persons had also been established.

95. Concerning migrant workers and asylum-seekers, the Government carried out labour reforms aimed at providing protection for domestic workers, regulating recruitment agencies and ensuring access to justice, while adherence to non-refoulement obligations had been reaffirmed.

96. Concerning Palestinian refugees, Lebanon reaffirmed its commitment to safeguarding their dignity, while respecting constitutional provisions and national sovereignty. The Lebanese Palestinian Dialogue Committee was developing a comprehensive legal framework to regulate their status, clarify legal definitions and reaffirm the rejection of permanent settlement, while recognizing fundamental economic and social rights. Coordination between the Lebanese authorities and Palestinian representatives was aimed at maintaining stability in camps, enhancing security cooperation and addressing the issue of weapons. A national camp governance plan was being implemented, including through the establishment of local service offices, with initial collaboration having taken place with regard to the situation in the Nahr el-Bared camp.

97. Romania appreciated the commitment of Lebanon to legislative and institutional reform and its cooperation with the United Nations human rights mechanisms.

98. The Russian Federation commended Lebanon for its management of human rights amid refugee influxes and external threats.

99. Saudi Arabia commended Lebanon for its positive steps in the areas of education and health, the empowerment of women, the protection of children and support for persons with disabilities.

100. Senegal commended Lebanon for the strengthening of good governance and the promotion of the rights of the most vulnerable persons.

101. Serbia recognized the efforts made to strengthen the legal and policy framework for the protection of women and children.

102. Sierra Leone commended Lebanon for its cooperation with United Nations special rapporteurs and engagement with various subcommittees in drafting national policies.

103. Bahrain noted positive developments, most notably the election of the President and the formation of the Government.

104. Slovakia appreciated that Lebanon had accepted several recommendations to strengthen the national preventive mechanism against torture.

105. Slovenia noted that Lebanon had not ratified the two Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

106. South Africa commended Lebanon for its efforts to promote and protect human rights under extremely challenging circumstances, as reflected in the Israeli attacks against the country.

107. Spain recognized the generosity of the Lebanese people in hosting one of the largest refugee populations, despite the overlapping crises.

108. Sri Lanka congratulated Lebanon for ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto in 2025.

109. The State of Palestine particularly appreciated the ongoing efforts of Lebanon to monitor and document Israeli violations of international humanitarian law.

110. The Sudan commended Lebanon for its adoption of several strategies covering areas such as preventing violent extremism and combating corruption.

111. Sweden acknowledged the continued work by Lebanon to improve the human rights situation in the country through various reforms.
112. Switzerland welcomed the delegation of Lebanon and presented its recommendations.
113. Thailand commended Lebanon for the progress made in legislative reforms, including the criminalization of sexual harassment and the expansion of domestic violence protections.
114. Togo congratulated Lebanon for its efforts in implementing the recommendations from the previous universal periodic review cycle despite a difficult economic and humanitarian context.
115. Tunisia appreciated the efforts made to combat corruption, promote transparency and update the National Human Rights Strategy.
116. Türkiye acknowledged the significant challenges facing Lebanon as a result of Israeli aggression, causing loss of life, displacement, occupation and widespread destruction.
117. Ukraine commended Lebanon for the measures taken to combat trafficking in persons and its efforts to strengthen national human rights institutions.
118. Egypt commended Lebanon for the adoption of the second phase of the National Human Rights Strategy and the National Social Protection Strategy.
119. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed the Government's steps to resume the 2020 Beirut explosion investigation and establish the State's monopoly on arms and acknowledged the impact on human rights of hostilities with Israel.
120. Uruguay appreciated the efforts of Lebanon to implement recommendations accepted during the third cycle of the universal periodic review.
121. Uzbekistan commended Lebanon for measures taken to promote human rights and appreciated its cooperation with United Nations treaty bodies and special procedures.
122. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela commended Lebanon for its commitment to strengthening human rights institutions and legislation, recognizing the work of the National Human Rights Commission.
123. Viet Nam appreciated the crisis response of Lebanon and its ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
124. Yemen welcomed the delegation and report of Lebanon and praised the country's efforts to protect human rights, despite the political and economic challenges.
125. Algeria welcomed the delegation of Lebanon, noting the country's progress in restoring constitutional institutions and in cooperating with human rights mechanisms and anti-corruption and anti-torture initiatives.
126. Andorra welcomed the delegation of Lebanon and positively noted the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
127. Armenia commended Lebanon for the progress made, despite the challenges, and the resourcing of the national human rights institution and national preventive mechanism against torture.
128. Australia noted the progress of Lebanon amid challenges and encouraged a thorough investigation into the 2020 Beirut port explosion.
129. Austria welcomed the delegation of Lebanon and appreciated efforts to reform and strengthen State institutions and to advance women's rights.
130. The Kingdom of the Netherlands commended Lebanon for the progress made on the adoption of the law on independence of the judiciary.
131. In its concluding remarks, the delegation of Lebanon stated that the country would continue to address the outstanding recommendations and expressed appreciation to the Human Rights Council, OHCHR and the delegations that had participated in the Working Group.

132. The delegation acknowledged that the progress achieved during the reporting period did not match the ambitions of Lebanon, due to exceptional challenges, and emphasized that Lebanon remained committed to cooperating with the Human Rights Council and its mechanisms, including the special procedures. The public institutions and civil society of Lebanon had remained engaged and viewed the universal periodic review as a framework for accountability, partnership and sustained progress in human rights protection.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

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

133.1 Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Paraguay);

133.2 Consider ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Bangladesh);

133.3 Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Indonesia);

133.4 Consider acceding to the International Labour Organization (ILO) Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189), and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Philippines);

133.5 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Brazil);

133.6 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Burkina Faso) (Côte d'Ivoire) (Togo);

133.7 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Latvia) (Luxembourg) (Ukraine);

133.8 Consider ratifying the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Malta) (Uruguay);

133.9 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Chile) (Côte d'Ivoire);

133.10 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Japan);

133.11 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Colombia) (Ecuador) (Togo) (Uruguay);

133.12 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Greece) (Malawi);

133.13 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Croatia) (Iceland) (Italy) (Malta) (Switzerland) (Togo);

133.14 Ratify the first and second Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Malta);

- 133.15 **Become a Party to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and formalize the de facto moratorium on the death penalty, with a view to abolition of the death penalty (Australia);**
- 133.16 **Expedite its efforts towards withdrawing its reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Malawi);**
- 133.17 **Consider expediting the efforts towards withdrawing its reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Sri Lanka);**
- 133.18 **Accede to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Colombia);**
- 133.19 **Accept the pending request for a visit to the country by the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances and cooperate to ensure that it takes place in a constructive spirit (Chile);**
- 133.20 **Enhance equitable representation in the legislative process (Holy See);**
- 133.21 **Continue efforts to strengthen legislative and institutional frameworks related to human rights (Sudan);**
- 133.22 **Continue to strengthen mechanisms for documenting Israel's violations and ensure that the rights of victims are upheld (State of Palestine);**
- 133.23 **Repeal article 534 of the Penal Code, which is used to criminalize same-sex relations (Finland); Repeal article 534 of the Lebanese Penal Code, which is used to criminalize same-sex relationships and non-conforming gender identities and expressions (Kingdom of the Netherlands); Repeal or reform laws that discriminate on the basis of sex, gender identity or sexual orientation, including article 534 of the Criminal Code (Luxembourg); Repeal article 534 of the Lebanese Penal Code, which criminalizes "sexual intercourse contrary to the order of nature" (Australia);**
- 133.24 **Repeal article 534 of the Lebanese Penal Code criminalizing "sexual acts against nature" (Austria);**
- 133.25 **Abolish article 534 of the Penal Code criminalizing homosexuality and combat harassment and intimidation of LGBT+ people (France);**
- 133.26 **End discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, including by repealing article 534 of the Penal Code (Norway);**
- 133.27 **Continue efforts to update the National Human Rights Strategy (Morocco);**
- 133.28 **Expedite the process of updating the National Human Rights Strategy (Georgia);**
- 133.29 **Continue efforts to strengthen the implementation of the National Human Rights Strategy (Uzbekistan);**
- 133.30 **Enhance efforts to implement the second national action plan, aimed at strengthening women's security and leadership role in society and promoting a culture of peace (Greece);**
- 133.31 **Continue strengthening its national human rights system (Russian Federation);**
- 133.32 **Strengthen the National Human Rights Commission to be fully in line with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (Indonesia);**
- 133.33 **Strengthen the independence and resourcing of the National Human Rights Commission, in full compliance with the Paris Principles (Lesotho);**

- 133.34 Continue strengthening national human rights institutions to perform their mandates independently and effectively (Dominican Republic);
- 133.35 Make further efforts to ensure that the National Human Rights Commission and the national preventive mechanism are provided with the institutional, financial and operational resources to fulfil their mandates independently (Bulgaria);
- 133.36 Ensure that the National Human Rights Commission and the national preventive mechanism are fully resourced and able to operate independently in line with the Paris Principles (Gambia);
- 133.37 Continue strengthening the performance of the National Human Rights Commission and provide adequate resources to guarantee its independence in accordance with relevant international standards (Mauritania);
- 133.38 Allow the National Human Rights Commission and the national preventive mechanism to have full, free and regular access to all places of deprivation of liberty (Chile);
- 133.39 Ensure that the National Human Rights Commission, including the national preventive mechanism against torture, is granted full, unhindered and regular access to all places of deprivation of liberty (Ukraine);
- 133.40 Ensure the legal and financial independence of the National Human Rights Commission in line with the Paris Principles (Thailand);
- 133.41 Redouble efforts in the operationalization of the national human rights institution and the national mechanism for the prevention of torture (Burkina Faso);
- 133.42 Continue efforts aimed at operationalizing the national human rights institution, including the national preventive mechanism against torture (Morocco);
- 133.43 Consider establishing an independent national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Nepal);
- 133.44 Further strengthen the capacity of national human rights institutions, particularly in the field of economic, social and cultural rights (Pakistan);
- 133.45 Enable the National Human Rights Commission to fulfil its role in protecting all residents, including Palestinians (State of Palestine);
- 133.46 Continue efforts to raise awareness of human rights, particularly among law enforcement officials (Libya);
- 133.47 Continue strengthening the national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up, while considering the possibility of receiving technical cooperation for that purpose (Paraguay);
- 133.48 Adopt without delay draft laws on the independence of the judiciary, in line with international standards (Ukraine);
- 133.49 Continue efforts to promote gender equality, including by addressing discriminatory legislation and strengthening protection against violence against women and girls (Bangladesh);
- 133.50 Fully address the problem of discrimination against women and promote gender equality (Mauritius);
- 133.51 Make every effort to ensure gender equality, including by implementing institutional, legislative and policy measures to redress inequalities between women and men, in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (Uruguay);

- 133.52 **Intensify efforts to combat all forms of discrimination, including against women, migrants and refugees (Cameroon);**
- 133.53 **Continue to strengthen the national legislative framework for the eradication of all forms of racial and gender discrimination, while promoting greater inclusion of the most vulnerable groups (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 133.54 **Adopt comprehensive protections against discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, including the repeal of article 534 of the Penal Code (Canada);**
- 133.55 **Adopt a comprehensive national anti-discrimination law that explicitly covers sexual orientation, gender identity and expression and sex characteristics as prohibited grounds of discrimination (Iceland);**
- 133.56 **Adopt a comprehensive legislative framework prohibiting all forms of discrimination, in particular racial discrimination and discrimination based on nationality, gender, religion or origin (Ecuador);**
- 133.57 **Strengthen measures to prevent and address racism and racial discrimination, including by aligning legislation with international standards (Gambia);**
- 133.58 **Continue with efforts to combat hate speech and racial discrimination (Malawi);**
- 133.59 **Amend the nationality law to ensure that Lebanese women can pass on their citizenship to their children and spouses on an equal basis with men without delay (Finland);**
- 133.60 **Reform the Nationality Act to ensure that all women can pass on their nationality to their spouses, daughters and sons on an equal footing with men (Mexico);**
- 133.61 **Lift reservations to article 9 (2) and article 16 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Colombia);**
- 133.62 **Withdraw reservations under article 9 (2) of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and amend the 1925 nationality law to guarantee gender equality in nationality transmission (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 133.63 **Withdraw reservations to articles 9 (2) and 16 (1) of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and repeal or amend Decree No. 15 of 1925 on Lebanese nationality and ensure women's equal rights with men to pass on their nationality to their foreign spouses and children (Austria);**
- 133.64 **Continue efforts to ensure the right to inclusive education without discrimination (Georgia);**
- 133.65 **Abolish the death penalty (Iceland); Abolish the death penalty, which has been suspended since 2004 (Brazil);**
- 133.66 **Work towards the abolition of the death penalty (Holy See);**
- 133.67 **Establish a de jure moratorium on executions and commute all death sentences (Belgium);**
- 133.68 **Abolish the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (France);**
- 133.69 **Maintain the de facto moratorium and take appropriate steps to reach a permanent abolition of the death penalty (Sweden);**

- 133.70 Officially abolish the death penalty and commute all death sentences to prison terms, as a next step to not having carried out executions since 2004 (Spain);
- 133.71 Revise criminal legislation with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Switzerland);
- 133.72 Operationalize fully the national preventive mechanism on torture, including by allocating sufficient financial and other resources, and ensure independent investigation of all incidents of torture and ill-treatment (Croatia);
- 133.73 Ensure that the National Human Rights Commission, including the national preventive mechanism against torture, is granted full, unhindered and regular access to all places of deprivation of liberty (Denmark);
- 133.74 Continue to take measures to strengthen the effective implementation of the anti-torture law, No. 65/2017 (Sierra Leone);
- 133.75 Amend Act No. 65/2017 by incorporating into it a comprehensive legal framework against torture based on the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Switzerland);
- 133.76 Redouble efforts to ensure that conditions in detention comply with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) (South Africa);
- 133.77 Seek justice for the victims of the Beirut port explosion (Holy See);
- 133.78 Promote actions to document and denounce war crimes committed on Lebanese territory before the relevant authorities and consider the possibility of ratifying the Rome Statute (Colombia);
- 133.79 Continue efforts to operationalize the National Committee for International Humanitarian Law to monitor Israel's violations and collect evidence in support of accountability, and to ensure documentation that is consistent with international standards (Oman);
- 133.80 Finalize the national counter-terrorism strategy in line with international human rights obligations (Thailand);
- 133.81 Strengthen efforts to activate the National Human Rights Commission and to complete the components of the national counter-terrorism strategy (Tunisia);
- 133.82 Continue efforts to guarantee the independence of the judiciary and the fight against impunity, including by completing the investigation into the causes of and responsibilities for the explosion of 4 August 2020 (France);
- 133.83 Expedite the public release of the results of a transparent domestic investigation into the cause of the Beirut port explosion (Australia);
- 133.84 Guarantee full independence of the judiciary, amending the law so that all cases can be settled without political interference (Spain);
- 133.85 Strengthen the State's authority over the use of force, including by disarming non-State actors and armed groups in accordance with the Taif agreement and relevant international law (Holy See);
- 133.86 Allocate the necessary resources for national strategies to combat corruption (Morocco);
- 133.87 Take further measures to combat corruption and enhance transparency (Qatar);
- 133.88 Continue positive efforts to promote transparency and combat corruption (Algeria);
- 133.89 Push for the adoption of draft laws on the independence and impartiality of the judiciary, in line with international standards (Colombia);

- 133.90 Consult on and adopt without delay the draft laws on judicial independence in line with international standards, and ensure effective implementation of the laws, notwithstanding the political sectarianism in Lebanon (Japan);
- 133.91 Adopt laws to ensure the independence and impartiality of the judiciary in line with international standards (Norway);
- 133.92 Ensure full respect for the independence and impartiality of the judiciary, and provide that all criminal proceedings affecting civilians, including minors, be conducted exclusively before civil courts (Costa Rica);
- 133.93 Strengthen the independence of the judiciary by adopting legislation that regulates the functioning of the judicial, administrative and financial authorities in accordance with international standards (Switzerland);
- 133.94 Further strengthen judicial independence, including through legal safeguards with a view to promoting a transparent and fair legal system for all (Thailand);
- 133.95 Continue efforts to strengthen the independence of the judiciary (Austria) (Tunisia);
- 133.96 Deepen the process of increasing the independence of the judicial system, to ensure that investigations are carried out promptly, independently and impartially (Dominican Republic);
- 133.97 Take measures to ensure the independence of the judiciary (Romania);
- 133.98 Take legislative measures to reform the criminal justice system, including by reducing prolonged pretrial detention, addressing prison overcrowding and ensuring accountability for torture and ill-treatment (Lesotho);
- 133.99 Reduce prison overcrowding and prolonged pretrial detention by expanding alternatives to detention and strengthening judicial efficiency and legal safeguards (Gambia);
- 133.100 Develop and implement a comprehensive national strategy to reform the criminal justice sector (Ukraine);
- 133.101 Provide adequate legal protections for all detainees, including timely judicial review of their conditions, and subject all places of detention to judicial oversight and oversight by the national mechanism for the prevention of torture (Libya);
- 133.102 Intensify efforts to amend domestic legislation on torture to align fully with international standards (Ghana);
- 133.103 Conduct a comprehensive, transparent and independent internal investigation into the loss and damage from foreign invasions and facilitate the process of access to justice for the victims (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 133.104 Restrict military court jurisdiction and reform articles 24 and 27 of the Military Justice Code to prohibit trials of civilians before military courts (Canada);
- 133.105 Limit the jurisdiction of military courts strictly to military personnel for military offences and transfer all ongoing civilian cases to civilian courts (Sierra Leone);
- 133.106 Pass legislation that removes civilians from military jurisdiction (Germany);
- 133.107 Revise Act No. 65 to abolish the statute of limitations on torture and ensure exclusive civilian court jurisdiction (Germany);

- 133.108 Continue efforts to strengthen the independence of the judiciary and improve the juvenile justice framework (Greece);
- 133.109 Continue to promote access to justice and the rule of law, including through capacity-building in the justice system (Cameroon);
- 133.110 Guarantee fully freedom of expression and of the press, protecting journalists and media workers from intimidation, harassment and violence (Ecuador);
- 133.111 Guarantee freedom of expression and of the press by adopting a national framework specifically for the protection of journalists and the independence of the media (France);
- 133.112 Consider adopting and implementing protection protocols for journalists, compliant with international standards such as the United Nations Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity and those developed by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Bulgaria);
- 133.113 Ensure a safe, stable and enabling environment for all civil society stakeholders, including human rights defenders, lawyers and journalists, notably in the context of upcoming elections to ensure participation in public and political life for all (Czechia);
- 133.114 Take further measures to ensure media freedom and the safety of journalists and media professionals (Greece);
- 133.115 Take measures to end all forms of violence and intimidation against journalists and human rights defenders (Sierra Leone);
- 133.116 Adopt concrete measures to protect the rights to freedom of expression and opinion, of information and of the press, including the protection of journalists and human rights defenders, in line with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Portugal);
- 133.117 Effectively protect journalists and human rights defenders from intimidation, harassment or attacks (Poland);
- 133.118 Protect the right to freedom of expression and the media and ensure accountability for attacks against journalists, in line with international standards (Austria);
- 133.119 Guarantee freedom of expression by ending illegal summonses, intimidation, and harassment of journalists and dissenting voices, amending article 317 of the Penal Code, and redefining legislative terminology in line with the Rabat Plan of Action (Switzerland);
- 133.120 Ensure the alignment of the draft media law with international standards, including the decriminalization of publication and expression offences in order to promote full respect for freedom of expression (Kingdom of the Netherlands);
- 133.121 Adopt a new media law in line with international standards and reforms endorsed by civil society, including the decriminalization of offences related to freedom of expression and transparency of media ownership (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 133.122 Accelerate the adoption of the media law, which guarantees freedom of expression and a pluralistic media environment (Romania);
- 133.123 Protect freedom of expression by repealing undue criminal restrictions on speech, including defamation and blasphemy laws, aligning the new media law with international human rights principles and protecting journalists from intimidation or summons by security services for protected expression (Germany);

- 133.124 **Abolish criminal defamation and other related Penal Code provisions, including articles 292, 383 to 386, 388, 398, 474, 582 and 584 of the Penal Code, to protect freedom of expression and media (Canada);**
- 133.125 **Facilitate a safe and enabling environment online and offline for civil society, journalists and human rights defenders (Latvia);**
- 133.126 **Enhance the protection of fundamental freedoms, by decriminalizing defamation, safeguarding journalists and human rights defenders and ensuring an enabling environment for civil society and peaceful assembly (Lesotho);**
- 133.127 **Work to ensure that the new media law currently under discussion fully aligns with article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Ireland);**
- 133.128 **Ensure full respect for freedom of expression and peaceful assembly, and prevent violence against peaceful demonstrators (Ukraine);**
- 133.129 **Adopt the necessary laws to combat hate speech and incitement to religious violence (Mauritius);**
- 133.130 **Introduce a transparent administrative self-identification process for legal gender recognition free from intrusive requirements (Iceland);**
- 133.131 **Adopt a national law prohibiting child marriage by establishing the minimum legal age of marriage at 18 (Estonia);**
- 133.132 **Establish a minimum age of 18 years for marriage, without exceptions, and adopt a comprehensive national strategy for the prevention and eradication of child marriage (Chile);**
- 133.133 **Eliminate child marriage nationwide (Iceland);**
- 133.134 **Prohibit child marriage and grant Lebanese nationality to the children of Lebanese women married to foreigners, guaranteeing their access to documentation and health and education services (Spain);**
- 133.135 **Adopt a unified civil personal status law to ensure equal rights in family matters regardless of religion or gender (Denmark);**
- 133.136 **Consider amending its legislation to criminalize marital rape and remove any exclusion from the criminal definition of rape (Cyprus);**
- 133.137 **Amend legislation to allow Lebanese women to pass on their nationality to their children (Uruguay);**
- 133.138 **Amend the nationality law to allow women to pass on citizenship to their children (Sweden);**
- 133.139 **Effectively address the crime of trafficking in persons, especially in women and children, and benefit from the best international practices in remedies, reparations and training of law enforcement personnel (Bahrain);**
- 133.140 **Continue to protect the rights of women and other vulnerable groups, and combat trafficking in persons and other criminal activities (China);**
- 133.141 **Continue efforts to combat trafficking in persons by implementing the standard operating procedures for identifying and protecting victims and by enhancing the capacity of the judiciary to manage trafficking cases (India);**
- 133.142 **Continue strengthening the institutional capacities in combating trafficking in persons and ensure the provision of protection and support to victims (Jordan);**
- 133.143 **Continue strengthening measures aimed at preventing and combating trafficking in persons, in particular with regard to criminal cooperation with countries of origin (Dominican Republic);**

- 133.144 Continue efforts to combat trafficking in persons and provide protection and assistance to victims (Tunisia);
- 133.145 Continue national efforts to protect victims of trafficking in persons, particularly women and children, and provide protection and psychological and social support services to survivors (Libya);
- 133.146 Step up efforts to strengthen the comprehensive response to trafficking in persons through the application of protocols for the identification and referral of victims, reinforcing judicial capacity and ensuring accessible and high-quality protection services for survivors (Paraguay);
- 133.147 Intensify efforts to combat trafficking in persons, protect the victims and prosecute the perpetrators of this crime (Qatar);
- 133.148 Take further measures to prevent trafficking in persons and labour exploitation and to ensure the identification and protection of victims in line with international standards (Republic of Korea);
- 133.149 Continue efforts to combat trafficking in persons, including through the development of relevant legal frameworks (United Arab Emirates);
- 133.150 Strengthen the mechanisms and institutions responsible for combating trafficking in persons, adopt effective measures to prosecute traffickers and pay particular attention to prevention, as well as the protection of victims, especially migrant domestic workers (Djibouti);
- 133.151 Investigate all cases of trafficking and exploitation, and ensure availability, accessibility and quality of protection services for survivors of trafficking, including legal assistance, shelter, healthcare and psychological support (Poland);
- 133.152 Finalize the adoption of the draft law aimed at amending Act No. 164/2011 on combating trafficking in persons in order to establish mechanisms and procedures for the protection of victims and sanctions against perpetrators (Gabon);
- 133.153 Develop a comprehensive national action plan to address all forms of child labour and raise the minimum working age to 15 (Cyprus);
- 133.154 Strengthen child protection mechanisms against child labour, early marriage and other forms of exploitation (Mozambique);
- 133.155 Abolish officially the *kafalah* system by explicitly granting migrant workers all workers' rights (Finland);
- 133.156 Abolish officially the so-called *kafalah* system and amend Lebanon's labour law to protect domestic workers' rights in line with ILO standards (Germany);
- 133.157 Continue efforts to abolish the *kafalah* system and introduce a system of effective oversight and enforcement for the application of a standard unified contract (Austria);
- 133.158 Continue the efforts to abolish the *kafalah* system and expand work opportunities for refugees (Slovakia);
- 133.159 Abolish the "kafalah" sponsorship system and replace it with a unified labour law, which guarantees equal protection and rights to all workers, including domestic and migrant workers (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 133.160 Accelerate its efforts towards the abolition of the *kafalah* system, including through the adoption of the revised version of the single model contract for migrant workers (Togo);
- 133.161 Complete the process of reforming the Labour Code in order to include domestic workers within its scope of application (Senegal);

- 133.162 **Adopt the bill amending the labour code to prohibit the employment of children under 15 years of age (Gabon);**
- 133.163 **Continue to strengthen social protection programmes for vulnerable groups, particularly women, children and persons with disabilities (Malaysia);**
- 133.164 **Continue developing social protection measures for the most vulnerable groups of the population (Uzbekistan);**
- 133.165 **Continue concrete efforts to ensure the right to social and economic protection for the most vulnerable (Algeria);**
- 133.166 **Enhance targeted social assistance programmes to protect vulnerable groups, including women, children, older persons, persons with disabilities, migrant workers and displaced persons, from the impacts of the crisis (Eritrea);**
- 133.167 **Strengthen and consolidate social protection systems and ensure access to basic services, with particular attention to groups affected by the economic crisis and displacement (Mauritania);**
- 133.168 **Continue to implement the National Social Protection Strategy (Sudan);**
- 133.169 **Ensure sustainable funding for implementing the National Social Protection Strategy to support the national social protection system (Indonesia);**
- 133.170 **Ensure the sustainable implementation of the National Social Protection Strategy and equitable access to basic public services (Viet Nam);**
- 133.171 **Expand efforts in building a comprehensive social protection system, including through the implementation of the national social protection strategy (Azerbaijan);**
- 133.172 **Continue efforts to ensure the effective implementation of the National Social Protection Strategy and to strengthen its impact on the most vulnerable segments of society (Oman);**
- 133.173 **Fully implement the National Social Protection Strategy and allocate funding to guarantee affordable, non-discriminatory basic public services (Canada);**
- 133.174 **Continue strengthening efforts to ensure the progressive realization of economic, social and cultural rights, in particular the rights to health, education, social protection, and an adequate standard of living (Bangladesh);**
- 133.175 **Make further efforts to combat poverty, improve living standards and promote social protection and equality (Qatar);**
- 133.176 **Continue to promote poverty reduction, strengthen social protection and enhance universal healthcare and education (China);**
- 133.177 **Strengthen efforts to improve access to basic services, particularly in the areas of health and education, with special attention to the most vulnerable groups (Jordan);**
- 133.178 **Continue strengthening policies and programmes to combat poverty (Brunei Darussalam);**
- 133.179 **Enhance efforts to combat extreme poverty through livelihood support and economic inclusion initiatives (Malaysia);**
- 133.180 **Continue enhancing access to essential basic services, including healthcare, electricity, water and social assistance, aimed at reducing poverty and inequality (Bangladesh);**
- 133.181 **Continue strengthening and sustainably financing social protection and economic inclusion programmes to ensure long-term support for vulnerable populations (Ethiopia);**

- 133.182 Continue to strengthen social protection networks and expand national anti-poverty programmes (Egypt);
- 133.183 Continue implementing the national programme to support the neediest families (Cuba);
- 133.184 Ensure affordable and accessible healthcare for all, including mental, sexual and reproductive health services (Serbia);
- 133.185 Ensure accessible and affordable healthcare services for all, including mental health support for children affected by conflict (Slovakia);
- 133.186 Redouble efforts to expand coverage and access to sexual, reproductive and mental health services, including for people from the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community (Colombia);
- 133.187 Decriminalize and legalize abortion in all circumstances (Iceland);
- 133.188 Continue channelling resources towards primary care, public laboratories and human resources (Cuba);
- 133.189 Continue to support the health and education sectors, and promote equitable and sustainable access to basic services in all regions (Egypt);
- 133.190 Continue strengthening healthcare services, especially primary healthcare, and improving access to basic health services for the most vulnerable groups (Kuwait);
- 133.191 Continue efforts to mitigate the impact of the financial crisis on the health sector, with particular attention to ensuring equitable access to essential health services for vulnerable groups, including older persons and migrant workers (Eritrea);
- 133.192 Continue enhancing access to quality health and education services through adequate resourcing and institutional capacity-building (Ethiopia);
- 133.193 Continue efforts to ensure the right to inclusive education for children without discrimination based on nationality or immigration status (Ghana);
- 133.194 Create appropriate conditions for introducing at least one year of free pre-primary education and free secondary education (Bulgaria);
- 133.195 Strengthen the public education system by closing enrolment gaps through the introduction of free inclusive quality education for all children, including at least one year of pre-primary education (Sierra Leone);
- 133.196 Strengthen the education system by increasing financing for inclusive education without discrimination based on nationality or immigration status (Slovakia);
- 133.197 Redouble efforts to improve access to and the quality of the public education system, including by removing legal and policy barriers to enrolment and attendance for all children (India);
- 133.198 Eliminate legal and normative barriers to equal access to education and guarantee this right to all children, without any form of discrimination, regardless of their legal situation (Paraguay);
- 133.199 Improve the public education system to ensure inclusive and quality education for all children, including refugees and migrants, and access to mental health support in schools, in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Portugal);
- 133.200 Continue efforts to improve the quality of education and promote inclusive education, particularly for children with disabilities, to ensure equal educational opportunities and the continuity of education for all (Kuwait);
- 133.201 Improve access to safe, inclusive and well-resourced education for all children, including those with disabilities (Malaysia);

- 133.202 **Continue efforts to ensure equitable and inclusive access to education (Senegal);**
- 133.203 **Enhance efforts to improve equal access to quality education for all, including children with disabilities (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**
- 133.204 **Continue efforts to ensure the right to inclusive education for children without discrimination based on nationality or immigration status (Maldives);**
- 133.205 **Enhance further efforts to ensure access to free and inclusive education for all children (Uzbekistan);**
- 133.206 **Strengthen measures to ensure universal access to quality education for all, including women, children and persons with disabilities (Nepal);**
- 133.207 **Continue to rehabilitate education infrastructure and uphold the right to education with a special focus on children in vulnerable situations (Pakistan);**
- 133.208 **Rebuild and adequately finance the education system to guarantee inclusive, uninterrupted access to quality education for all children (Serbia);**
- 133.209 **Further improve the quality of education by increasing public investment in the public school system, including for qualified teachers, adequate infrastructure and quality curricula (Malta);**
- 133.210 **Ensure inclusive education and accessible healthcare for all, including refugees, migrant workers and persons with disabilities (Viet Nam);**
- 133.211 **Continue to allocate resources to the education sector (Türkiye);**
- 133.212 **Take all necessary measures to promote human rights education through awareness-raising campaigns, training programmes and capacity-building (United Arab Emirates);**
- 133.213 **Continue efforts to address the repercussions of the financial crisis on the education sector (Yemen);**
- 133.214 **Guarantee the full realization of the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment by adopting and implementing an integrated solid waste management strategy (Costa Rica);**
- 133.215 **Maintain its reinforced presence on the south and south-eastern borders to prevent any foreign invasion and its human rights costs and consequences (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 133.216 **Expedite the consideration of the withdrawal of the reservation to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women to allow women the right to pass their nationality to their children (Philippines);**
- 133.217 **Lift the reservations to articles 9 (2) and 16 (1) of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and amend national laws to allow women to pass citizenship to their children (Norway);**
- 133.218 **Eliminate nationality-based restrictions and amend the Nationality Act to allow women to pass on their nationality to their children (Luxembourg);**
- 133.219 **Guarantee equality between women and men and amend Decree No. 15 of 1925 and the Nationality Act to allow Lebanese women to pass on their nationality to their children (France);**
- 133.220 **Introduce legislation to ensure equal treatment of women with regard to marriage, inheritance, divorce and the custody and nationality of their children; and establish a minimum age for marriage at the national level (Czechia);**
- 133.221 **Consider lifting existing reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Portugal);**

- 133.222 Consider adopting a national strategy for women, which contributes to promoting economic and social empowerment (Bahrain);
- 133.223 Promote efforts to ensure the economic and social empowerment of women by supporting their participation in public life (Saudi Arabia);
- 133.224 Continue to strengthen efforts to increase women's economic empowerment (Singapore);
- 133.225 Remain committed to concerted efforts that empower women, including through continued measures to improve women's employment opportunities (Brunei Darussalam);
- 133.226 Intensify efforts to enhance women's participation in political and public life, and in public sector jobs, the judiciary and law enforcement agencies (Iraq);
- 133.227 Further strengthen the implementation of the National Strategy for Women 2022–2030 in order to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls in all fields (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 133.228 Enhance the rights and opportunities of women in the political, social and economic life of the country, inter alia, through the full implementation of the National Strategy for Women (Latvia);
- 133.229 Continue efforts to effectively implement existing legislation and policy frameworks aimed at protecting women and children, including the Strategic Plan for the Protection of Women and Children and the National Strategy for Women in Lebanon (Romania);
- 133.230 Work with all implementing agencies and stakeholders of the National Digital Transformation Strategy towards closing the gender digital divide (Estonia);
- 133.231 Take special measures to increase women's participation in political and public life, for example, through statutory quotas for women's representation on electoral lists (Mexico);
- 133.232 Continue to strengthen women's participation in public, political and economic life, and ensure the effective and coordinated implementation of legislation and policies aimed at preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Andorra);
- 133.233 Strengthen laws and policies to ensure effective protection against all forms of gender-based violence, including technology-facilitated gender-based violence (Estonia);
- 133.234 Strengthen the legal framework, as well as enforcement capacity, to prevent and address all forms of technology-facilitated gender-based violence, including the prosecution of perpetrators and support for victims (Belgium);
- 133.235 Adopt comprehensive legal protection against all forms of gender-based violence (Slovenia);
- 133.236 Step up actions to prevent and combat gender-based violence, including through the protection of victims and ensuring accountability for perpetrators (Mozambique);
- 133.237 Strengthen institutional efforts to address gender-based violence and to advance the full implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Republic of Korea);
- 133.238 Ensure that comprehensive survivor-centred gender-based violence services are made available without discrimination in access, and take steps to develop awareness of the negative societal impact of gender-based violence (Ireland);

- 133.239 Ensure survivor-centred services and support for the victims of gender-based violence, including legal aid, shelters, healthcare and psychosocial support, without any discrimination (Croatia);
- 133.240 Continue efforts to combat gender-based violence and strengthen access to legal remedies and psychosocial support for victims (India);
- 133.241 Continue efforts to combat violence against women by intensifying awareness campaigns on the prevention of domestic violence, in line with the National Strategy for Women 2022–2030 (Djibouti);
- 133.242 Strengthen efforts to promote and protect women's rights, by combating gender-based violence, including early and forced marriage, criminalizing marital rape and amending relevant provisions in family law (Italy);
- 133.243 Accelerate the legislative effort to eliminate domestic violence by criminalizing marital rape (Indonesia);
- 133.244 Amend the Criminal Code to eliminate the marital exception envisaged in cases of rape (South Africa);
- 133.245 Continue to take the necessary steps on strengthening the protection of women and children (Azerbaijan);
- 133.246 Prohibit the corporal punishment of children in all settings (Estonia);
- 133.247 Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility in line with international standards and adapt the legal framework regarding children involved with the justice system, centring it on the best interests of the child (Belgium);
- 133.248 Amend national legislation in order to raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to 14, in line with international standards (Italy);
- 133.249 Accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Mauritius);
- 133.250 Strengthen measures, in line with international standards, on children and armed conflict, aimed at preventing and addressing serious violations, including child recruitment, and protecting schools as a safe learning environment (Montenegro);
- 133.251 Expedite the amendment of the Labour Code to include provisions to prohibit the employment of children under the age of 15 (Sri Lanka);
- 133.252 Continue to enhance social protection systems to promote the continued autonomy and independent living of older persons, including through community-based services and support for ageing in place (Singapore);
- 133.253 Continue efforts in this regard, including with a particular focus on the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities (Armenia);
- 133.254 Continue the effective implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, strengthening the protection and inclusion of persons with disabilities in all sectors of public life and ensuring their access to health, education and employment services (Andorra);
- 133.255 Continue efforts to strengthen the rights of persons with disabilities, ensuring their integration across all sectors, and providing them with access to employment opportunities (Saudi Arabia);
- 133.256 Expedite the implementation of the national strategy for the rights of persons with disabilities (Singapore);
- 133.257 Finalize the adoption of the national strategy for the rights of persons with disabilities 2024–2030 (South Africa);

- 133.258 Further safeguard the rights of persons with disabilities by promoting their inclusion in all aspects of life (Brunei Darussalam);
- 133.259 Advance national strategies to ensure the inclusion of persons with disabilities across all aspects of social, economic and political life (Maldives);
- 133.260 Remove policy and legislative barriers to inclusive education to ensure universal access, especially for children with disabilities, without discrimination (Thailand);
- 133.261 Increase efforts to address racist hate speech, by legally prohibiting both direct and indirect racial discrimination, in line with the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Montenegro);
- 133.262 Strengthen its legal and institutional framework to combat racial discrimination (Serbia);
- 133.263 Repeal the articles of the Penal Code that criminalize consensual relations between persons of the same sex (Spain);
- 133.264 Decriminalize same-sex relations and non-conforming gender identities and expression and guarantee the right to freedom of peaceful assembly for all (Czechia);
- 133.265 Decriminalize same-sex relations between consenting adults (Iceland);
- 133.266 Adopt legislation that prohibits discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Mexico);
- 133.267 Abolish all punitive laws against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people and abolish the *kafalah* system (Slovenia);
- 133.268 Devise and implement comprehensive labour reforms to guarantee migrant workers' freedom of movement, prevent exploitation and establish effective pathways for regularization (Ghana);
- 133.269 Further strengthen protection mechanisms for migrant workers through continued labour sector reforms, addressing in particular such issues as passport confiscation, wage theft, misuse of absconding charges, abandonment in times of crisis and gender-based discrimination and violence (Philippines);
- 133.270 Step up efforts to protect the rights of migrant workers, including through enhancing their access to justice, social protection and healthcare services (Nepal);
- 133.271 Consider revising the standard employment contract for domestic migrant workers, to ensure better safeguards for the workers (Sri Lanka);
- 133.272 Strengthen inclusive access to quality education for all children, including refugees and vulnerable groups (Costa Rica);
- 133.273 Continue valuable efforts to improve the living conditions in Palestinian camps (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 133.274 Continue efforts to improve living standards in Palestinian refugee camps (Iraq);
- 133.275 Facilitate access to employment for Palestine refugees by removing discriminatory restrictions in professional fields (Sweden);
- 133.276 Repeal restrictions that prevent Palestinian refugees from owning property and accessing professions (Norway);
- 133.277 Continue to improve the conditions and basic services for Palestinians in the camps, in line with the Unified Lebanese Vision on Palestinian Refugee Issues (State of Palestine);

133.278 **Adopt legislative and administrative measures to guarantee the rights of displaced and refugee children and adolescents and ensure their protection from arbitrary detention (Costa Rica);**

133.279 **Ensure that any return of refugees to Syria is voluntary, safe and dignified and protect their basic rights in Lebanon (Germany);**

133.280 **Continue efforts to support refugees and to improve their living conditions, which will be supported by the international community (Türkiye);**

133.281 **Safeguard refugee rights and uphold the principle of non-refoulement (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

133.282 **Enhance the protection of refugees and asylum-seekers, including by ensuring full respect for the principle of non-refoulement (Mozambique);**

133.283 **Enhance the protection of refugees by addressing discriminatory practices and respecting the principle of non-refoulement (Republic of Korea);**

133.284 **Continue efforts to fully operationalize the National Commission for Missing and Forcibly Disappeared Persons (Cyprus);**

133.285 **Ensure effectively the protection of housing, land and property rights, paying special attention to those most in need, including internally displaced persons and refugees (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

133.286 **Strive to comply with the November 2024 ceasefire agreement and implement a comprehensive reconstruction plan for the south of the country to facilitate the return of displaced families and ensure that they have access to adequate housing (Holy See).**

134. **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 Lebanon was headed by H.E.Ms. Haneen SAYED, Minister of Social Affairs and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Ms. Caroline ZIADEH, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations in Geneva – Deputy Head of Delegation;
 - Ms. Aya AL ZEIN, Prime Minister’s Office;
 - Judge Ayman AHMAD, Ministry of Justice;
 - Ms. Rana EL KHOURY, First Secretary at the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations in Geneva;
 - Colonel Rabih EL GHOSAINY, General Directorate of Internal Security Forces (ISF), Ministry of Interior and Municipalities;
 - Colonel Rawad SLEEKA, General Directorate of General Security (GSO), Ministry of Interior and Municipalities;
 - Lieutenant-Colonel Samer MOLAEB, Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF), Ministry of National Defense;
 - Ms. Marie GHIEH, Ministry of Social Affairs;
 - Mr. Zaher AL ARIDI, First Secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants;
 - Ms. Micheline ELIAS MASSAAD, Executive Director of the National Commission for Lebanese Women (NCLW);
 - Ms. Nadine MAROUK, Lebanese-Palestinian Dialogue Committee, (LPDC).
-