



General Assembly

Distr.: General
24 June 2026

Original: English

Human Rights Council

Sixty-third session

7 September–9 October 2026

Agenda item 6

Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Estonia

* 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-second session from 4 to 15 May 2026. The review of Estonia was held at the 4th meeting, on 5 May 2026. The delegation of Estonia was headed by the Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Jonatan Vsevirov. At its 15th meeting, held on 15 May 2026, the Working Group adopted the report on Estonia.

2. On 8 January 2026, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Estonia: Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo and India.

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 Estonia:

(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 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), the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Dominican Republic, Germany, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Estonia 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 Estonia stated that the country remained strongly committed to human rights, international law and the rules-based international order.

6. The universal periodic review process provided an opportunity for introspection and served as a vital mechanism for the ongoing improvement of human rights in practice. The preparation of the national report had involved the engagement and active participation of relevant ministries, the national human rights institution and civil society stakeholders.

7. At its previous review, in May 2021, Estonia had received 274 recommendations and had supported over 75 per cent of them. It had submitted a mid-term report in 2024 to assess the progress made in the implementation of those recommendations.

8. Estonia had implemented several recommendations related to the ratification of international human rights treaties. It had ratified the International Labour Organization (ILO) Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190), and had acceded to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure and to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of

¹ [A/HRC/WG.6/52/EST/1](#).

² [A/HRC/WG.6/52/EST/2](#).

³ [A/HRC/WG.6/52/EST/3](#).

Discrimination against Women. Estonia had also ratified all amendments to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and two Council of Europe instruments relating to Ukraine.

9. In 2025, Estonia had decided to withdraw from the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (Ottawa Convention) in response to the worsening regional security landscape following the launch of the full-scale war of aggression by the Russian Federation against Ukraine. It was to be stressed that security and human rights were closely interconnected and must be protected under international law and within a functioning multilateral order.

10. The Office of the Chancellor of Justice, the country's national human rights institution, had been reaccredited with A status, indicating compliance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles). Through amendments to the State Budget Act, Estonia had reinforced the independence of constitutional institutions by providing for parliamentary oversight of their financing.

11. With regard to lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, the Family Act had been amended so as to recognize the equal right of same-sex couples to marriage.

12. In relation to gender equality, Estonia had made significant efforts in reducing the gender pay gap, which in 2025 was at its lowest level ever. That reduction had been supported by education and retraining programmes, including in the field of information and communications technology, focusing in particular on opportunities for girls.

13. Regarding the possible establishment of a national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Estonia had chosen an integrated approach, implemented through the country's overall strategic planning framework in line with the competences of the relevant ministries. The existing institutional framework had proved to be effective, enabling close inter-agency cooperation and streamlined communication.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

14. During the interactive dialogue, 100 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

15. Togo commended Estonia for its Welfare Development Plan (2023–2030), National Health Plan (2020–2030) and education reforms.

16. Tunisia encouraged Estonia to consider acceding to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Convention against Discrimination in Education.

17. Türkiye commended Estonia for its focus on digital rights and expressed concern about hate speech and racial discrimination in the country.

18. Ukraine commended Estonia for its efforts to promote gender equality and social inclusion and expressed its gratitude for the assistance that the country had provided to Ukrainian refugees.

19. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed the proactive approach of Estonia to countering disinformation and its progress on gender equality and minority inclusion.

20. Uruguay welcomed the contribution of Estonia to human rights mechanisms and the adoption of legal provisions to ensure equal rights for the LGBTIQ community.

21. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela was concerned about the persistent challenges in the criminalization of hate speech and the excessive use of solitary confinement in prisons.

22. Viet Nam expressed appreciation for the comprehensive domestic violence framework of Estonia, including the 2024–2027 action plan and the Victim Support Act.

23. Zambia acknowledged the strong legal and institutional framework in Estonia for the promotion and protection of human rights.
24. Albania welcomed the EquiTech project, which was aimed at ensuring the non-discriminatory use of artificial intelligence in the public sector.
25. Algeria made recommendations.
26. Armenia appreciated the efforts made by Estonia in advancing equality policies and strengthening the protection of the rights of the child.
27. Australia welcomed the progress made by Estonia in protecting victims of domestic violence, legalizing marriage equality and promoting freedom of expression.
28. Azerbaijan welcomed the steps taken to reduce the gender pay gap, poverty and exclusion, while expressing concerns about continued trafficking in women and girls.
29. Bahrain made recommendations.
30. Bangladesh welcomed the accession of Estonia to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.
31. Belarus expressed concerns about discrimination against ethnic, linguistic and national minorities, leading to the destruction of political and societal pluralism.
32. Belgium commended Estonia for the legalization of same-sex marriage and the ratification of, or accession to, the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child.
33. Bhutan welcomed the adoption of the Victim Support Act, the commitment to reduce the gender pay gap and the advancement towards a people-centred digital society.
34. Botswana welcomed the regulatory measures aimed at promoting gender equality, protecting vulnerable groups and preventing discrimination in the development of State services that utilized artificial intelligence.
35. Brazil praised Estonia for its digital governance, institutional transparency and press freedom, while encouraging additional protection for religious and minority rights.
36. Bulgaria welcomed the progress made by Estonia on disability rights, commending the supervisory mechanism for implementing the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and ensuring the equal enjoyment of rights and freedoms.
37. Burundi commended Estonia for its official development assistance cooperation, protection of vulnerable groups, and support for children who were victims of trafficking and compulsory education, encouraging women's representation and efforts to reduce the gender pay gap.
38. Cabo Verde welcomed the adoption of the Human Rights Diplomacy Action Plan and other national strategies on health, education and development.
39. Cameroon commended Estonia for the progress made in strengthening the rule of law, promoting equality of treatment and combating discrimination.
40. Canada welcomed the positive steps taken by Estonia in the area of child protection, LGBTQI+ equality, human rights-based digital governance and media freedom.
41. Chile welcomed the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.
42. China noted with concern gaps in anti-discrimination legislation, an increase in gender-based violence in recent years, rampant trafficking in persons and insufficient accessibility infrastructure.
43. Colombia deplored the withdrawal of Estonia from the Ottawa Convention in December 2025.
44. Costa Rica welcomed the National Health Plan 2020–2030 and the Education Strategy 2021–2035 and encouraged their effective implementation.

45. Croatia welcomed the recent ratification by Estonia of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the accession of Estonia to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.
46. Cuba made recommendations.
47. Cyprus commended Estonia for the adoption of the Human Rights Diplomacy Action Plan and the Culture Development Plan, as well as for the implementation of the Child Protection Act.
48. Czechia appreciated the measures adopted to implement the Registered Partnership Act and redefine the crime of rape.
49. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea expressed concern about the systematic restriction of the political and social participation of Russian-speaking non-citizens and failure to protect vulnerable groups and minorities from various forms of abuse and neglect.
50. The delegation of Estonia stated that the country had modernized its public health system through the Public Health Act of 2025 and a healthcare workforce plan addressing staff shortages, especially in rural areas. The country had also expanded mental health services, strengthened community support, implemented a suicide prevention strategy and broadened vaccination programmes, including human papillomavirus vaccine coverage and a proposal for a shift from an opt-in to an opt-out school vaccination system.
51. Reducing poverty and improving well-being remained central priorities for Estonia, particularly for older persons, single-parent households and persons with disabilities. The measures taken included increased pensions, family and disability benefits and reforms promoting independent living and reducing institutional care.
52. Estonia had strengthened child protection systems, improved support for foster and adoptive families and reinforced its victim-centred support system for victims of violence, including guaranteed State-funded mental healthcare for survivors of domestic and sexual violence.
53. The Welfare Development Plan 2023–2030 promoted gender equality, equal opportunities and non-discrimination through stronger institutions, better law enforcement and cooperation with civil society.
54. Legal reforms had strengthened protections against hate speech and discrimination, while the 2024 EquiTech initiative was aimed at ensuring that artificial intelligence was used fairly in public services.
55. Estonia had also advanced LGBTQ rights by legalizing marriage equality in 2024, implementing equal rights for registered partners, reforming discriminatory blood donation policies, improving LGBTQ-inclusive healthcare and adopting its first LGBTQ equality action plan for 2025–2030.
56. Estonia had reduced its gender pay gap to 12.2 per cent in 2025 through awareness campaigns, transparency tools and employer training. The country also promoted women's participation in science, technology, engineering and mathematics, leadership, politics and corporate governance, with women now holding 30 per cent of parliamentary seats and over 40 per cent of executive positions.
57. Estonia had also continued reducing statelessness through reforms to prevent childhood statelessness and ease citizenship acquisition for children, while guaranteeing equal economic and social rights.
58. Detention conditions in the country were humane, alternatives to detention were used extensively, and the country adhered to the principle that children should be detained only as a last resort.
59. Djibouti welcomed the adoption by Estonia of its long-term strategy, "Estonia 2035", as well as its Welfare Development Plan 2023–2030.

60. The Dominican Republic expressed appreciation for the good practices in mental health, including the Green Paper on Mental Health and the Mental Health Action Plan (2023–2026).
61. Ecuador welcomed the adoption of the 2023–2030 Welfare Development Plan.
62. Egypt welcomed the efforts made by Estonia to combat violence against women and girls, while expressing concern about continuing challenges concerning discrimination and hate speech, freedom of religion or belief, and minority rights.
63. El Salvador recognized the efforts made by Estonia to strengthen the well-being of children and families and develop social security and support services.
64. Eritrea noted the efforts made by Estonia to address racism and racial discrimination and measures to support migrants', refugees' and asylum-seekers' access to essential services and integration programmes.
65. Eswatini noted the adoption of the Human Rights Diplomacy Action Plan, the progress made in advancing gender equality, the efforts made to reduce the gender pay gap, and strengthened victim support services.
66. Ethiopia commended Estonia for its progress in advancing digital governance, enhancing transparency and protecting fundamental freedoms.
67. Finland commended Estonia for amending the Family Act to achieve marriage equality and implementing the Registered Partnership Act.
68. France welcomed the progress made by Estonia on press freedom, its anti-corruption efforts and the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.
69. The Gambia praised Estonia for using artificial intelligence to advance human rights and for strengthening its national human rights institution.
70. Georgia noted the measures taken by Estonia related to the prevention of trafficking in persons and addressing domestic violence.
71. Germany encouraged Estonia to strengthen data-protection safeguards, enhance disability inclusion and advance supported decision-making.
72. Greece welcomed the accession of Estonia to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and commended its strategic policy initiatives, such as "Estonia 2035" and the Welfare Development Plan 2023–2030.
73. Iceland made recommendations.
74. India appreciated the efforts made by Estonia towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals through "Estonia 2035" and the commitment to increase the level of official development cooperation to 0.33% of gross national income by 2030.
75. Indonesia appreciated the commitment of Estonia to delivering digital services and building a digital society that promoted and protected human rights.
76. The Islamic Republic of Iran criticized the politicized approach of Estonia to human rights, particularly concerning human rights situations beyond its borders.
77. Iraq welcomed the adoption of the 2023–2030 Welfare Development Plan, while urging further steps on gender equality and family protection.
78. Ireland commended Estonia for the progress made on LGBTIQ+ rights and legislative amendments to simplify naturalization procedures for stateless persons.
79. Italy welcomed the ratification by Estonia of key instruments, including the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.
80. Jordan welcomed the efforts made by Estonia to strengthen its national human rights institution, while noting the progress made in protecting human rights in the digital space.
81. Kazakhstan welcomed the accession of Estonia to key human rights instruments.

82. The Lao People's Democratic Republic appreciated the efforts made by Estonia to reduce the gender pay gap in order to achieve wage equality.
83. Latvia welcomed the accession of Estonia to core human rights treaties and its constructive cooperation with United Nations human rights mechanisms.
84. Lebanon welcomed the Human Rights Diplomacy Action Plan, the National Health Plan and the Education Strategy and encouraged their concrete implementation.
85. Libya made recommendations.
86. Liechtenstein commended Estonia for its human rights efforts domestically and internationally, particularly welcoming its accession to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.
87. Lithuania welcomed the decision of Estonia to accede to key human rights instruments.
88. Luxembourg made recommendations.
89. Malaysia commended Estonia for undertaking numerous initiatives to promote and protect human rights.
90. Maldives commended Estonia for acceding to key human rights treaties and strengthening victims' rights through amendments to the Victim Support Act.
91. Malta welcomed the accession of Estonia to key human rights treaties and the enactment of legislation enabling equal marriage for LGBTIQ+ persons.
92. Mauritius acknowledged the accession of Estonia to human rights instruments and welcomed efforts to bridge the digital divide and reduce gender segregation.
93. Mexico welcomed the recognition of marriage equality without gender distinction.
94. The delegation of Estonia stated that the country had developed a digital State based on secure, lawful and human rights-centred data processing, treating privacy as a core right. It had strengthened safeguards through independent oversight, clearer legal standards and technical protections. Its digital and artificial intelligence strategies prioritized dignity, non-discrimination, accountability and children's online safety.
95. Estonia had aligned its criminal law with the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) and related European Union standards, criminalizing offences such as non-consensual sharing of intimate images, cyberstalking, cyberharassment and online incitement to hatred or violence. A new Victim Support Act had expanded access to mental healthcare and support services regardless of criminal proceedings.
96. The country had also initiated a legislative reform to introduce a consent-based definition in the context of sexual offences. The proposed amendments were aimed at ensuring accountability for all non-consensual sexual acts by linking criminal responsibility to the absence of freely given consent rather than solely force or coercion.
97. Estonia remained committed to combating trafficking in persons through prevention, investigation, victim protection and international cooperation. The establishment of a national referral mechanism was a key milestone for strengthening victim protection and cross-sectoral coordination. Estonia acknowledged the need to further improve tailored support for children who were victims of trafficking.
98. Estonia acknowledged the need to strengthen hate speech legislation and was preparing reforms to align criminal law with international and European Union standards in that regard. The draft law on the matter targeted the most serious forms of hate speech and hate crime, aiming to prevent dangerous incitement while protecting freedom of expression and ensuring safety and respect for all.
99. Solitary confinement was used only as a last resort and for limited periods of time. Estonia had reported a significant long-term decline in its prison population. The country continued investing in prison staff training, rehabilitation and dynamic security approaches, focusing on rehabilitation and safe reintegration into society.

100. The Education Strategy 2035 of Estonia promoted equal access to high-quality education, inclusive learning and reduced regional and socioeconomic inequalities through early childhood education, equitable funding, compulsory schooling until 18 and support for special needs students. Teacher shortages were addressed through salary increases, workload reforms, career development and support for rural schools.
101. Estonia provided support to a large number of Ukrainian refugees, providing them with access to education, employment, healthcare and social services.
102. Montenegro welcomed the continued accreditation of the Office of the Chancellor of Justice with A status and the accession of Estonia to key international instruments.
103. Morocco welcomed the recent accession of Estonia to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.
104. Nepal welcomed the accession of Estonia to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.
105. Switzerland made recommendations.
106. Nigeria commended Estonia for the adoption of the Human Rights Diplomacy Action Plan.
107. North Macedonia commended Estonia for the progress made in the ratification of key human rights treaties, while noting challenges in certain areas, such as the integration of the Roma community.
108. Norway commended Estonia for its efforts to promote and protect universal human rights through effective multilateralism.
109. Oman commended Estonia for the adoption of the Mental Health Action Plan 2023–2026.
110. Pakistan noted the efforts made by Estonia to strengthen national human rights institutions and criminal justice system responses to hate speech.
111. Panama made recommendations.
112. Peru acknowledged the efforts made by Estonia to promote the equal treatment of persons with disabilities and guarantee the rights of stateless persons.
113. The Philippines acknowledged the efforts made to strengthen support systems for victims and survivors of trafficking and gender-based violence.
114. Poland recognized the efforts made to minimize the threat of terrorism and welcomed the introduction of the safe and responsible use of digital technologies in the context of school learning.
115. Portugal welcomed the 2024 amendments to the Family Act and the adoption of the country's first LGBTIQ equality action plan 2025–2030.
116. Qatar commended Estonia for the progress made in the areas of mental health for children and youth and the rights of persons with disabilities.
117. The Republic of Korea welcomed the steps taken to reinforce the independence of the Office of the Chancellor of Justice and commended Estonia for its human rights diplomacy action plan.
118. The Republic of Moldova praised the efforts made by Estonia to reduce the digital divide between generations and ensure the protection of human rights in the development and use of artificial intelligence solutions.
119. Romania welcomed the efforts made by Estonia to enhance the collection of data on hate crimes, strengthen victim support and improve institutional accountability, including within law enforcement.
120. The Russian Federation noted the absence of progress in implementing the recommendations received during the previous universal periodic review cycle.

121. Rwanda acknowledged the Welfare Development Plan 2023–2030 and the Domestic Violence Prevention Action Plan 2024–2027.
122. Serbia commended Estonia for its poverty reduction measures, Welfare Development Plan 2023–2030 and Domestic Violence Prevention Action Plan 2024–2027.
123. Seychelles commended Estonia for the Victim Support Act.
124. Sierra Leone commended Estonia for providing free pre-primary, primary and secondary education to all children.
125. Slovenia welcomed the adoption of the “Estonia 2035” development strategy and commended the country for its efforts to reduce gender segregation in education and the labour market, including the gender pay gap.
126. Spain acknowledged the commitment of Estonia to the international human rights system.
127. Sri Lanka commended Estonia for its efforts to bridge the generational divide by ensuring that older persons received adequate assistance and training in using digital services and technologies.
128. Sweden welcomed the efforts made by Estonia to strengthen social welfare systems and improve children’s well-being.
129. The Kingdom of the Netherlands commended Estonia for its advancements in digital governance.
130. Tajikistan commended Estonia for the adoption of the Human Rights Diplomacy Action Plan, the strengthening of the national human rights institution and the efficient implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.
131. Thailand commended Estonia for its ratification of, or accession to, the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the amendments introduced to the Family Act and the strengthening of the Office of the Chancellor of Justice.
132. In its concluding remarks, the delegation of Estonia reaffirmed the importance of the universal periodic review process and its ongoing commitment to human rights, democracy and the rule of law. While proud of its progress, Estonia acknowledged continuing challenges. The delegation was grateful to all States for their comments and recommendations, and they would be carefully studied with a view to reporting back on the country’s positions in due course.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

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

- 133.1 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Algeria) (Gambia) (Nigeria) (Togo);**
- 133.2 **Sign and ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Azerbaijan) (Egypt) (Türkiye);**
- 133.3 **Take necessary measures to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Bangladesh);**
- 133.4 **Accede to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Libya); Consider acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Sri Lanka);**

- 133.5 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (France);
- 133.6 Ratify the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education of 1960 (Algeria);
- 133.7 Ratify the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189), of the International Labour Organization (Dominican Republic);
- 133.8 Consider the ratification of the Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190), of ILO (Republic of Moldova);
- 133.9 Ratify the ILO Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981 (No. 155), and Promotional Framework for Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 2006 (No. 187), and take steps to improve occupational safety and health (Norway);
- 133.10 Ratify the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (Algeria);
- 133.11 Consider ratification of the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (Georgia);
- 133.12 Consider ratification of the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Georgia);
- 133.13 Strengthen the human rights protection of stateless persons through becoming a Party to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Australia); Ratify the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, in order to strengthen its national framework in this regard and contribute further to global efforts against statelessness (Togo);
- 133.14 Deepen collaboration with the United Nations human rights mechanisms (Tajikistan);
- 133.15 Ensure adequate financial, technical and human resources for the effective implementation of national plans in the areas of development, human rights and welfare (Cabo Verde);
- 133.16 Create a permanent mechanism for monitoring international recommendations (Dominican Republic);
- 133.17 Strengthen the knowledge and capacity of government officials to effectively implement the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Uruguay);
- 133.18 Continue efforts towards the adoption of the draft Gender Equality and Equal Opportunities Act (Ukraine);
- 133.19 Advance the ongoing drafting of the gender equality and equal opportunities bill (Cyprus);
- 133.20 Adopt a comprehensive national strategy on gender equality and further strengthen the institutional framework for the advancement of women's rights, addressing gender-based discrimination, including intersecting forms of discrimination (Croatia);
- 133.21 Continue efforts to promote gender equality and prevent gender-based violence by advancing legislative and policy initiatives (Armenia);
- 133.22 Harmonize anti-discrimination legislation to prohibit discrimination on all grounds, criminalize hate speech and establish hate motivation as an aggravating circumstance (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 133.23 Adopt appropriate legislative and administrative measures to prohibit discrimination in all areas, in particular on the grounds of ethnic origin,

language, religion or belief, age, disability or sexual orientation, and ensure effective access to justice for victims of discrimination (Cuba);

133.24 Continue strengthening anti-discrimination legislation to ensure equal protection in all areas of life for all persons, irrespective of nationality, race, colour or religious belief (Bangladesh);

133.25 Amend the Equal Treatment Act to explicitly prohibit all forms of discrimination on all grounds (Czechia);

133.26 Strengthen measures to combat discrimination and promote equality, particularly for minority groups (Ethiopia);

133.27 Take decisive measures to combat manifestations of xenophobia, ethnic and linguistic discrimination, and incitement to hatred against national minorities, including the Russian-speaking population (Belarus);

133.28 Establish a comprehensive strategy against online and offline hate crimes, starting with their classification as distinct criminal offences and ensuring that hate-based motives are recognized as aggravating circumstances in the commission of crimes (Czechia);

133.29 Amend the Penal Code to classify hate speech as a crime and consider hate motivation as an aggravating circumstance in the commission of a crime (Mexico);

133.30 Take all measures, including incorporating these provisions into the Penal Code, to combat discrimination and hate speech targeting individuals based on their ethnic and religious affiliation or their sexual orientation and gender identity (France);

133.31 Consider adopting additional measures to strengthen the fight against hate speech and discrimination, in line with the recommendations of international human rights mechanisms (Panama);

133.32 Adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation covering all grounds without exception (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);

133.33 Ensure the effective application of national and international legislation on direct and indirect racial discrimination in the public and private spheres, and investigate and sanction all intersectional forms of discrimination (Ecuador);

133.34 Adopt and implement comprehensive legislative and institutional measures to combat all forms of discrimination and hate speech and ensure equal protection for all in all areas (Egypt);

133.35 Accelerate the measures being undertaken to address legislative gaps to ensure the effective protection of all persons against hate speech and racial discrimination (Maldives);

133.36 Strengthen the implementation of legislation against hate speech and hate crimes, including by improving reporting, ensuring effective investigation and prosecution and providing access to justice for victims (Brazil);

133.37 Take efforts to align existing national provisions with international standards to ensure effective and comprehensive protection against hate speech and hate crimes (Malaysia);

133.38 Strengthen efforts to combat hate crimes by ensuring that hate motives are consistently treated as an aggravating circumstance in criminal proceedings (Sweden);

133.39 Strengthen measures aimed at combating all forms of discrimination and hate speech (Bahrain);

133.40 Adopt robust measures to prevent and combat hate speech and hate crime in law and practice (Islamic Republic of Iran);

- 133.41 Strengthen measures to combat racism, hate speech and hate crimes, including through effective reporting, investigation, prosecution and access to remedy for victims (Gambia);
- 133.42 Extend the application of the Equal Treatment Act beyond the professional sphere to strengthen protection against discrimination based on nationality, race, skin colour, religion or other belief, age, disability or sexual orientation (Switzerland);
- 133.43 Ensure the full and effective implementation of the law prohibiting racial discrimination (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 133.44 Strengthen and implement anti-discrimination legislation to prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, ethnicity, colour or religion in all spheres of life (Pakistan);
- 133.45 Criminalize advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred constituting incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence as an obligation under international human rights law (Pakistan);
- 133.46 Amend the Equal Treatment Act to recognize discrimination based on disability across all areas of life and sectors (Lithuania);
- 133.47 Strengthen mechanisms to combat discrimination on all grounds, with an emphasis on protecting the rights of religious and linguistic minorities (Sri Lanka);
- 133.48 Strengthen the legal provisions to effectively prohibit and address all forms of hate crime and discrimination (Norway);
- 133.49 Adopt adequate legislation and positive measures to combat hate speech in accordance with international human rights law (Morocco);
- 133.50 Consider reviewing national legislation to further strengthen its anti-discrimination framework (Republic of Korea);
- 133.51 Redouble efforts to ensure effective protection against hate crimes on the grounds of nationality, ethnicity, race or language, and align its national legislation with international standards (Republic of Korea);
- 133.52 Consider adopting comprehensive equality legislation covering all prohibited grounds of discrimination, and ensure inclusive and adequately resourced implementation across all sectors, including for persons with disabilities (Serbia);
- 133.53 Extend the anti-discrimination law to prohibit discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief, age, disability, sexual orientation or gender identity in all areas of life, not only in the field of employment (Sweden);
- 133.54 Strengthen the implementation of existing legislation prohibiting racial discrimination, access to justice for victims and the investigation and prosecution of perpetrators, including by raising public awareness of the relevant role of the Chancellor of Justice (Greece);
- 133.55 Strengthen the Office of the Gender Equality and Equal Treatment Commissioner with adequate resources to effectively and independently fulfil its mandate (Greece);
- 133.56 Strengthen efforts to combat racism and racial discrimination by improving awareness of its various forms, enhancing data collection and ensuring the effective implementation of anti-discrimination mechanisms, including the mandate of the Gender Equality and Equal Treatment Commissioner (Eritrea);
- 133.57 Continue its efforts to combat racism and racial discrimination, including through the strengthened implementation of anti-racism policies (Nigeria);

- 133.58 Reduce the excessive use of solitary confinement in prisons and psychiatric centres, ensuring community-based alternatives for persons with psychosocial disabilities (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 133.59 Reconsider its decision to withdraw from the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (Ottawa Convention) (Zambia);
- 133.60 Reconsider its withdrawal from the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (Ottawa Convention) (Mauritius);
- 133.61 Take steps to remain a Party to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (Ottawa Convention) (Liechtenstein);
- 133.62 Maintain its commitment to the objectives of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (Ottawa Convention) (Mexico);
- 133.63 Continue to support mine action programmes and respect for international humanitarian law (Colombia);
- 133.64 Refrain from the use of unilateral coercive measures that pervasively violate human rights (Belarus);
- 133.65 Ensure that measures adopted on national security grounds remain consistent with human rights obligations, including freedom of religion or belief, freedom of association and the rule of law (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 133.66 Continue sharing best practices and lessons learned in the field of digital governance, including with regard to the promotion and protection of human rights in the use of emerging technologies (Armenia);
- 133.67 Continue to guarantee the budgetary independence of constitutional institutions, with the parliament responsible for budgetary decision-making (Dominican Republic);
- 133.68 Consider adopting a consent-based definition of rape (Zambia);
- 133.69 Amend article 141 of the Penal Code to introduce a consent-based definition of rape that applies to all persons without discrimination (Iceland);
- 133.70 Amend the Penal Code to establish a consent-based definition of rape in line with international standards, noting Estonia's early response outlining ongoing efforts in this regard (Philippines);
- 133.71 Amend article 141 of the Penal Code to define rape based on lack of consent, in line with the Istanbul Convention (Slovenia);
- 133.72 Strengthen access to justice, in particular by strengthening legal aid systems, in particular for women (Lebanon);
- 133.73 Strengthen social reintegration programmes for released individuals, with a human rights-based approach (Costa Rica);
- 133.74 Cease the practice of holding shameful annual events that glorify former Waffen-SS legionnaires and Nazi collaborators (Russian Federation);
- 133.75 Strengthen measures to prevent and combat hate speech by ensuring the effective implementation of the existing legal framework and by strengthening mechanisms for reporting and prosecution (Cameroon);
- 133.76 Finalize the legislative process to criminalize hate speech that incites discrimination, hostility and violence against individuals and groups of people, including on the basis of race and religion or belief (Indonesia);

133.77 Ensure the freedom of operation of human rights organizations and activists, and refrain from prosecuting them for the lawful expression of their views (Belarus);

133.78 Continue to strengthen the protection of freedom of opinion and expression and freedom of religion or belief and ensure that any regulatory measures are consistent with relevant international obligations (Egypt);

133.79 Ensure that security regulations implemented against disinformation do not disproportionately restrict civil liberties, by establishing clear limits on the use of mass surveillance technologies, such as facial recognition (Chile);

133.80 Cease the practice of exerting pressure on Russian-language media, including unjustified revocation of licences, blocking of websites and obstruction of lawful journalistic activity (Belarus);

133.81 Ensure that the use of artificial intelligence and automated systems complies with human rights principles (Albania);

133.82 Ensure that all surveillance measures and State data-processing systems are regulated by law and comply with the principles of legality, necessity and proportionality and that the protection of personal data is guaranteed (Romania);

133.83 Further reinforce its data-protection framework, including independent oversight mechanisms (Germany);

133.84 Take all necessary measures to strengthen the means to combat trafficking in women and girls for the purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labour (Tunisia);

133.85 Investigate cases of trafficking in women and girls for sexual exploitation and forced labour (Iraq);

133.86 Take measures to combat the crimes of trafficking in human beings, especially women, and prosecute those responsible, and provide support to victims and survivors (Libya);

133.87 Ensure effective and impartial investigation of all cases of trafficking in persons, as well as prosecution and adequate punishment for perpetrators (Algeria);

133.88 Ensure that all cases of trafficking in persons are investigated effectively and perpetrators are prosecuted and adequately punished (Poland);

133.89 Intensify efforts to combat trafficking in human beings by ensuring thorough investigations, holding perpetrators accountable for their actions and maintaining comprehensive support services for victims, including children (Lebanon);

133.90 Adopt national strategies to investigate cases of trafficking in women and girls, and allocate necessary funds to provide effective victim-assistance services (Azerbaijan);

133.91 Strengthen the mechanisms and institutions responsible for combating trafficking in persons for the purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labour, adopt effective measures to prosecute traffickers and pay particular attention to prevention, as well as the protection of victims (Djibouti);

133.92 Strengthen efforts against trafficking in persons, including for labour exploitation, improving preventive measures and identification and protection of victims (Finland);

133.93 Continue efforts to combat trafficking in persons by strengthening prevention and protection mechanisms in line with international standards (Bahrain);

- 133.94 Continue providing referral and support services to children who were victims of trafficking and ensure that all such cases are investigated and perpetrators brought to justice (Seychelles);
- 133.95 Continue strengthening measures to reduce gender inequalities, including sustained action to close the gender pay gap and promote equitable access to leadership positions (Panama);
- 133.96 Intensify measures to close the gender pay gap and ensure equal remuneration for work of equal value (Romania);
- 133.97 Continue the efforts aimed at combating gender inequality, including at reducing gender segregation in education and the labour market (Republic of Moldova);
- 133.98 Implement effective and targeted measures and campaigns to further reduce the gender pay gap (Belgium);
- 133.99 Strengthen efforts to ensure that women and men receive equal pay for work of equal value (Botswana);
- 133.100 Pursue efforts to reduce inequalities between women and men, in particular the wage gap, through targeted public policies and wage transparency mechanisms (Cameroon);
- 133.101 Adopt measures to eradicate the gender pay gap and the unequal distribution of care responsibilities (Cuba);
- 133.102 Address the gender pay gap with comprehensive measures targeting the unequal distribution of care responsibilities, to facilitate equal participation in the workforce (Iceland);
- 133.103 Continue advancing measures to reduce the gender pay gap, notably through the transposition and effective implementation of the European Union Pay Transparency Directive (Portugal);
- 133.104 Continue to take steps to address the gender pay gap (India);
- 133.105 Continue enhancing efforts to advance gender equality, including by addressing the gender pay gap and preventing gender-based violence (Ethiopia);
- 133.106 Intensify efforts to address the pay gap in the labour market between men and women (Iraq);
- 133.107 Strengthen measures to promote equality in the labour market and reduce the gender pay gap (Nepal);
- 133.108 Continue efforts to improve access to the labour market for people from diverse linguistic and cultural backgrounds (Burundi);
- 133.109 Ensure that persons with disabilities have access to work and employment in the open labour market and to inclusive work environments (Maldives);
- 133.110 Improve social protection systems to ensure inclusivity, especially for vulnerable and marginalized groups (Ethiopia);
- 133.111 Increase investments in public services to improve the social security levels of vulnerable groups such as children and workers (China);
- 133.112 Strengthen action plans to ensure the accessibility and availability of health services for persons with disabilities and ensure access to sexual and reproductive healthcare for women and girls (Uruguay);
- 133.113 Consider implementing its policies to provide equal access to health services for women and girls (Mauritius);

- 133.114 Continue strengthening access to mental health services for children and youth, including by increasing the number of mental health specialists in rural and underserved regions (Viet Nam);
- 133.115 Continue efforts to ensure accessible public mental healthcare services nationwide, with a primary focus on preventing mental health issues and suicide among children and adolescents (Czechia);
- 133.116 Continue to promote actions to guarantee equitable access to health services, particularly in the area of mental health, reducing territorial gaps and waiting times (El Salvador);
- 133.117 Enhance access to quality and inclusive mental health services, while also addressing economic and social barriers (Thailand);
- 133.118 Increase public investment in healthcare, improve access and strengthen the health workforce (Eswatini);
- 133.119 Protect vulnerable groups by addressing gaps in social and healthcare systems and preventing abuse in institutional settings (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 133.120 Enshrine the right to education in legislation, and guarantee that at least one year of preschool education is free of charge and compulsory (Colombia);
- 133.121 Enshrine the right to education in legislation, making at least one year of preschool education free and compulsory (Dominican Republic);
- 133.122 Take the necessary legislative measures to establish free pre-primary education (Bulgaria);
- 133.123 Consider offering at least one year of pre-primary education free of charge (Republic of Moldova);
- 133.124 Consider amending the relevant legislation and policies to make pre-primary education free by eliminating parental contributions (Sierra Leone);
- 133.125 Continue its engagement in promoting equal access to a quality education (Bulgaria);
- 133.126 Continue efforts to ensure universal access to quality education for all, including women, children and persons with disabilities (Nepal);
- 133.127 Continue efforts to ensure equal access to quality education across all regions, with particular attention to addressing the shortage of qualified teachers in rural areas and supporting children with special educational needs (Bhutan);
- 133.128 Ensure equitable access to quality education, including by addressing regional disparities and shortages of qualified teachers (Eswatini);
- 133.129 Undertake efforts to ensure that quality education is accessible to all children regardless of their socioeconomic background and capabilities (Malaysia);
- 133.130 Strengthen efforts to reduce inequalities in education linked to socioeconomic background and regional disparities (Romania);
- 133.131 Improve access to and coverage of education at all levels by ensuring equitable financial and human resources for local governments and reducing dropout rates (Sierra Leone);
- 133.132 Develop a strategy for implementing quality, inclusive education with specific targets, timelines and a budget and share responsibilities between the national and municipal levels (Seychelles);

- 133.133 Continue to develop the inclusive education system in a manner that enhances its quality, promotes digital transformation and future skills and ensures equal opportunities for all students (Qatar);
- 133.134 Reinforce measures aimed at implementing the constitutional right to education in all regions of the country, including rural areas (Poland);
- 133.135 Ensure respect for the rights of national minorities to receive education in their native language (Belarus);
- 133.136 Ensure that children attending schools with the Russian language of instruction have equal access to education and equal career opportunities (Russian Federation);
- 133.137 Take measures to prevent the glorification of Nazism and the desecration of monuments to Soviet liberator soldiers, ensuring the preservation and maintenance of military graves and memorials on its territory (Belarus);
- 133.138 Expedite the adoption of the Climate Resilient Economy Act with due consideration to the disproportionate impact on persons in vulnerable situations (Thailand);
- 133.139 Continue to support sustainable development policies and development cooperation as part of the Foreign Policy Development Plan 2030 (Ecuador);
- 133.140 Continue efforts to empower women, particularly by supporting their participation in various fields, ensuring equal opportunities and protection from all forms of discrimination (Bahrain);
- 133.141 Continue efforts to promote gender equality, including by advancing work on the Gender Equality and Equal Opportunities Act (Latvia);
- 133.142 Take further steps on the draft Gender Equality and Equal Opportunities Act (Tajikistan);
- 133.143 Adopt legislative measures, including quota laws, to promote the full, equal and effective participation of women in political life and decision-making processes, in line with the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (Costa Rica);
- 133.144 Strengthen measures to promote gender equality, including by increasing women's representation in decision-making positions and addressing the gender pay gap (Malaysia);
- 133.145 Advance de facto gender equality, including through temporary special measures, particularly to address the gender pay gap and unequal caregiving responsibilities (Montenegro);
- 133.146 Further strengthen measures to reduce the gender pay gap (Latvia);
- 133.147 Continue with efforts to reduce the gender pay gap and promote gender equality (Sri Lanka);
- 133.148 Enhance its efforts to ensure gender equality in education, especially in technical and vocational education and training (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 133.149 Strengthen its response to violence against women and girls, including by progressing consent-based sexual offences legislation and ensuring accessible, adequately resourced protection, support and justice for victims (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 133.150 Define rape based on lack of consent, and strengthen support services for victims of gender-based violence (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

- 133.151 Further enhance the implementation of domestic violence prevention measures, including by expanding multilingual outreach and victim support services for older and rural populations (Viet Nam);
- 133.152 Intensify efforts to prevent and combat gender-based violence (Albania);
- 133.153 Continue to combat sexual violence and address barriers to reporting domestic violence, including by fully implementing the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) (Australia);
- 133.154 Amend article 141 of the Penal Code to adopt a consent-based definition of rape, in line with international standards and the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) (Belgium);
- 133.155 Strengthen measures to prevent violence, and improve the response to domestic violence cases, especially against women and older persons (Botswana);
- 133.156 Intensify efforts to improve women's access to justice and ensure independent, safe and confidential complaints mechanisms for children (Cabo Verde);
- 133.157 Promote the approval of legislation on sexual consent aimed at reformulating the Penal Code, so that the definition of rape explicitly incorporates all non-consensual sexual acts, in line with the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) (Chile);
- 133.158 Take effective legislative and law enforcement measures to combat gender-based violence and trafficking in persons and similar offences (China);
- 133.159 Amend article 141 of the Penal Code to introduce a definition of rape based on the lack of consent and not on the use of force (Colombia);
- 133.160 Strengthen the front-line response to domestic violence, ensuring that services are accessible, inclusive and appropriate for women with disabilities, with a differentiated approach that guarantees their effective protection (Costa Rica);
- 133.161 Take steps to amend the Penal Code to introduce a definition of rape based on the absence of consent, in line with the standards set out in the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) (Cyprus);
- 133.162 Adopt all necessary measures to effectively combat violence against women and girls, with particular emphasis on prosecuting perpetrators (Djibouti);
- 133.163 Strengthen measures to combat violence against women and girls, and ensure effective investigation, protection and appropriate support for victims (Egypt);
- 133.164 Intensify prevention and response measures against gender-based violence, including by strengthening the legal framework and the protection of victims (El Salvador);
- 133.165 Continue to make efforts to reduce gender-based violence in all its forms, including by taking practical steps to reduce domestic violence (India);
- 133.166 Bring the Penal Code into alignment with the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention), in particular by introducing a consent-based definition of sexual violence (Ireland);

133.167 Continue strengthening measures to prevent and respond to domestic violence and violence against women and children, including through effective implementation of protection mechanisms, victim support services and awareness-raising programmes (Kazakhstan);

133.168 Scale up measures to eliminate domestic and gender-based violence (Lao People's Democratic Republic);

133.169 Adopt and implement the draft law recognizing the absence of consent as a constituent element of rape within clear timelines, and strengthen mandatory training for law enforcement on gender-based violence, particularly in cases of domestic violence (Luxembourg);

133.170 Amend article 141 of the Penal Code to introduce a definition of rape based on lack of consent rather than use of force (Malta);

133.171 Reform the Penal Code to incorporate a definition of rape based on the absence of consent, rather than the use of force (Mexico);

133.172 Strengthen protection against gender-based violence, including by reinforcing the legal framework on femicide and intimate partner violence and ensuring effective enforcement of emergency barring orders (Montenegro);

133.173 Allocate adequate human and financial resources for the implementation of the Domestic Violence Prevention Action Plan 2024–2027 (Morocco);

133.174 Strengthen the skills and capacities of investigators, prosecutors and judges in handling cases of sexual violence, including through training focused on a gender-sensitive and victim-centred approach (Switzerland);

133.175 Strengthen the protection of women journalists and women human rights defenders from intimidation and harassment, ensure effective investigation and prosecution of such cases and guarantee access to remedies for victims (North Macedonia);

133.176 Continue implementing the Domestic Violence Prevention Action Plan 2024–2027, while strengthening and expanding support services for victims (Oman);

133.177 Strengthen policies for the prevention of and response to violence against women and domestic violence, ensuring the effective implementation of existing frameworks (Panama);

133.178 Further enhance measures to combat gender-based violence, particularly intimate partner violence and trafficking in persons, by improving investigative and accountability mechanisms, among others (Philippines);

133.179 Continue its efforts in combating domestic violence (Poland);

133.180 Strengthen measures to combat domestic violence and all forms of violence against women, ensuring effective protection and support for victims (Republic of Korea);

133.181 Strengthen confidential and accessible reporting channels, alongside targeted outreach initiatives, to ensure that victims are aware of and able to safely access support services (Rwanda);

133.182 Continue and broaden training programmes for law enforcement, prosecutors and front-line responders to ensure consistent, victim-centred responses (Rwanda);

133.183 Improve access to quality education for Roma children and ensure their integration into mainstream schools (Türkiye);

133.184 Mitigate educational inequalities related to pupils' socioeconomic background and regional differences, by ensuring that the help of professional child protection workers, preventive programmes and good-quality services are available to all families regardless of a child's place of residence (Kingdom of the Netherlands);

133.185 Develop and implement a comprehensive national strategy for the protection of children and adolescents in digital environments, including by strengthening prevention, investigative capacity and interinstitutional coordination to address all forms of technology-facilitated violence (Belgium);

133.186 Strengthen child protection mechanisms (Albania);

133.187 Facilitate and promote the reporting of child abuse and neglect, strengthen the local child protection infrastructure and ensure that all child victims or witnesses of violence have prompt access to child-friendly support (Croatia);

133.188 Continue strengthening comprehensive child protection mechanisms, ensuring equitable access to quality services throughout the territory and reinforcing State oversight of child protection systems (El Salvador);

133.189 Put in place accessible, confidential and child-friendly mechanisms for children to report violence (Liechtenstein);

133.190 Strengthen legislation to ensure that all children have access to confidential, child-friendly and independent complaint mechanisms for reporting all forms of violence, abuse, discrimination and other violations of their rights (Malta);

133.191 Immediately cease the violations of the rights of children, women and persons with disabilities (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);

133.192 Strengthen child protection services in rural areas of the country (Luxembourg);

133.193 Strengthen preventive measures against bullying and mental and physical violence at schools, and improve the capacity and ability of schools to deal with the problem of bullying, teasing and harassment, which are major obstacles to the well-being of children, including for LGBTIQ+ persons (Finland);

133.194 Strengthen measures to prevent criminal offences committed by children and young people, and ensure the provision of appropriate support to enable their rehabilitation and reintegration into society (Cyprus);

133.195 Adapt comprehensive policies to reduce educational inequalities and improve child protection, ensuring equitable resources across regions and socioeconomic groups (Spain);

133.196 Adopt a strategy and action plan for the deinstitutionalization of children (Georgia);

133.197 Continue promoting positive and participatory forms of child-rearing and discipline, including through evidence-based programmes and awareness-raising for parents and professionals working with children (Thailand);

133.198 Consider adopting targeted measures to combat poverty among older people and ensure they have access to health services tailored to their specific needs (Burundi);

133.199 Further strengthen policies by ensuring they also address the specific needs of older women, including through improved access to affordable, age-appropriate healthcare and targeted measures to reduce poverty among older women (Slovenia);

- 133.200 Amend the Civil Code to abolish the guardianship system and approve an action plan to restore the full legal capacity of all persons with disabilities (Colombia);
- 133.201 Transition from the guardianship to supported decision-making systems, ensuring the full legal capacity of persons with disabilities (Ukraine);
- 133.202 Amend the Civil Code to repeal the guardianship regime relating to persons with disabilities (Malta);
- 133.203 Amend its legislation to remove all restrictions on the right to vote and to be elected for persons with disabilities, ensuring that the exercise of these rights is not tied to a person's legal capacity status (Brazil);
- 133.204 Further strengthen inclusive policies aimed at supporting persons with disabilities, building on ongoing efforts to modernize existing frameworks (Armenia);
- 133.205 Continue efforts to promote the inclusion and rights of persons with disabilities in all sectors (Lebanon);
- 133.206 Strengthen policies ensuring full participation and equal rights for persons with disabilities (Germany);
- 133.207 Consider amending its legislation to ensure that persons with disabilities benefit from full rights and freedoms (Mauritius);
- 133.208 Adopt a human rights-based approach to disability and set up a comprehensive strategy for the inclusion of children with disabilities (Seychelles);
- 133.209 Protect the rights of persons with disabilities, including by harmonizing national legislation in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Libya);
- 133.210 Strengthen legislation and public policies relating to persons with disabilities, by providing better living conditions, social inclusion, non-discrimination and equality before the law, with special attention to women and children with disabilities (Cabo Verde);
- 133.211 Implement a ban on the use of contraceptive measures on persons with disabilities without their informed consent (Iceland);
- 133.212 Increase investments in accessibility infrastructure to protect the rights of persons with disabilities, older persons and others (China);
- 133.213 Strengthen efforts to ensure the full inclusion of persons with disabilities in society and expand access to support services, while promoting universal access to public and digital services (Jordan);
- 133.214 Further promote equal access to public services, including digital and social services, for all groups of the population, with particular attention to persons in vulnerable situations, persons with disabilities and national minorities (Kazakhstan);
- 133.215 Continue strengthening the inclusion of persons with disabilities, including through effective implementation of the Equal Treatment Act, which explicitly prohibits discrimination based on disability (Italy);
- 133.216 Ensure the social inclusion of persons with disabilities and equal opportunities for their participation in the labour market (Norway);
- 133.217 Enhance the inclusion of persons with disabilities by improving the accessibility of services and assistive devices and by expanding opportunities for their participation in society and their retention in the labour market (Qatar);
- 133.218 Work to improve the living conditions of persons with disabilities and to eliminate all forms of discrimination against them in the workplace (Iraq);

133.219 Strengthen the legal and public policy framework to guarantee equality for persons with disabilities, eliminating discriminatory provisions, ensuring the provision of necessary and appropriate accommodation in all areas and guaranteeing their effective participation in decision-making (Peru);

133.220 Take further measures to uphold the rights of persons with disabilities, particularly by eliminating barriers to access to justice, healthcare and effective public participation (Sri Lanka);

133.221 Strengthen social protection and social cohesion measures by harmonizing disability-related services across municipalities and ensuring equitable access to assistance programmes nationwide (Bhutan);

133.222 Enhance the accessibility and availability of social protection programmes and community services for persons with disabilities, including through strengthened cooperation among relevant entities at the national and local levels (Greece);

133.223 Further promote equal access to public services through inclusive and accessible digital services, particularly for persons with disabilities (Thailand);

133.224 Adopt a comprehensive strategy to prevent and combat all forms of violence and exploitation against persons with disabilities, in particular women (Azerbaijan);

133.225 Adopt a comprehensive strategy to prevent and combat all forms of violence and exploitation against persons with disabilities (Croatia);

133.226 Advance the transformation of the system for the protection of persons with disabilities so that it is based on respect for their will and decision-making (Spain);

133.227 Align the legal definition of disability with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and ensure unconditional access to justice for persons with disabilities, and adopt legislation protecting them against discrimination (Luxembourg);

133.228 Continue enhancing accessibility and modernizing the guardianship system for persons with disabilities (Tajikistan);

133.229 Strengthen measures to prevent, combat and punish racial hatred, hate crimes, hate speech and incitement to hatred in line with its obligations under the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Algeria);

133.230 Strengthen efforts to combat intolerance, hate speech and hate crimes targeting vulnerable and minority groups, particularly Roma, by ensuring systematic investigations and proportionate sanctions, including for acts committed online (Djibouti);

133.231 Strengthen compliance with European Union requirements to explicitly recognize racist, xenophobic or religiously motivated intent as an aggravating circumstance in all relevant offences and ensure its consistent application in investigations and prosecutions (Canada);

133.232 Adopt amendments to the Criminal Code to recognize hate as an aggravating circumstance in the commission of crimes, and effectively combat hate speech (Russian Federation);

133.233 Hold public figures accountable for inciting war and racism, including in the media (Russian Federation);

133.234 Intensify its efforts to eliminate all forms of racial discrimination, and ensure that national legislation is in line with international standards (Azerbaijan);

- 133.235 Continue its efforts to identify and combat racial discrimination, including by raising awareness and ensuring access to effective remedies for victims (Serbia);
- 133.236 Take appropriate actions to prevent and eliminate the systemic marginalization of minorities in the political, educational and religious spheres (Cuba);
- 133.237 Eliminate the structural exclusion of minorities by ensuring equal political participation and access to citizenship (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 133.238 Take steps to promote the economic, social and cultural rights of ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, including non-discrimination in employment, and rights to practise, promote and propagate their religious and cultural identity (India);
- 133.239 Continue efforts to protect the rights of persons belonging to minority groups, including their freedom of religion or belief and cultural rights (Indonesia);
- 133.240 End discrimination against national minorities regarding the use of their native languages and in the area of employment, and take effective measures to prosecute such cases in court (Russian Federation);
- 133.241 End the practice of punitive language inspections, the targets of which are primarily teachers in Russian schools and kindergartens (Russian Federation);
- 133.242 Ensure equal representation of the titular and non-titular communities in local government bodies, and ensure that persons belonging to national minorities have equal opportunities to use their native language in their dealings with local authorities (Russian Federation);
- 133.243 Ensure an equitable transition to Estonian-language education by providing targeted language tutoring for linguistic minority students and multilingual guidance and communication for parents (Canada);
- 133.244 Undertake legislative and judicial reform to promote and protect the rights of minorities in Estonia, particularly linguistic minorities (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 133.245 Intensify efforts to support the integration of groups from diverse linguistic backgrounds, particularly through the development of language learning programmes and expanding opportunities for participation in the labour market (Oman);
- 133.246 Strengthen the integration of the Roma community into society by addressing low employment rates, ensuring equal access to education and promoting full social inclusion (North Macedonia);
- 133.247 Ban conversion therapy (Iceland);
- 133.248 Reform the legal gender recognition process by basing it on self-determination and simple administrative procedures free from intrusive requirements (Iceland);
- 133.249 Enhance protection of LGBTQIA+ persons, including from hate speech, and amend the Equal Treatment Act to prohibit all discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, and sex characteristics (Australia);
- 133.250 In light of the Principles and Action Plan for Promoting Equal Opportunities for LGBTIQ People 2025–2030, add new protected grounds to the legislation based on article 12 of the Constitution, such as state of health, gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics, to ensure that discrimination is prohibited in all areas on all grounds (Kingdom of the Netherlands);

133.251 Extend the scope of anti-discrimination legislation to ensure protection for all persons of diverse sexual orientation, gender identity and expression and sex characteristics (Iceland);

133.252 Ensure that new legislation provides full protection to LGBTIQ persons against hate crimes and discrimination (Sweden);

133.253 Continue advancing equality for LGBT+ people by strengthening comprehensive anti-discrimination protections and improving the prevention, investigation and prosecution of hate speech and hate-motivated crime (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

133.254 Amend the Penal Code to criminalize hate speech against sexual minorities and recognize bias motives as aggravating circumstances, with a view to strengthening legal protections for LGBTQI+ persons (Canada);

133.255 Prohibit the detention of children for immigration reasons and facilitate the naturalization of persons of undetermined nationality (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

133.256 Review its existing legal framework to prohibit the detention of refugees, asylum-seekers and migrant children (Gambia);

133.257 Amend the Act on Granting International Protection to Aliens to prohibit the detention of refugee, asylum-seeking and migrant children, and ensure that asylum-seeking children are appointed an independent legal representative immediately upon arrival (Ecuador);

133.258 Continue strengthening the legal and policy framework for the protection of migrants and asylum-seekers, including through access to legal assistance, and alternatives to detention (Bangladesh);

133.259 Expand job opportunities for migrants to address labour shortages, especially in low-skilled sectors, by reviewing the national quota system (Indonesia);

133.260 Strengthen work towards ensuring that migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers have equal and effective access to healthcare, education and social protection, including through well-resourced and accessible integration and language support programmes (Eritrea);

133.261 Review and revise any law, practice or normative approaches that are inconsistent with the internationally recognized rights of migrants and refugees, and eliminate all forms of discrimination against them, particularly in employment (Islamic Republic of Iran);

133.262 Ensure that migrants and refugees enjoy fair and non-discriminatory access to protection and integration mechanisms, including family reunification processes (Nigeria);

133.263 Ensure that the detention of asylum-seekers is used only as a last resort and that children are never detained for immigration-related reasons (Colombia);

133.264 Ensure that the detention of asylum-seekers is used only as a last resort and guarantee in law and practice that this measure is never used against children and adolescents (Chile);

133.265 Improve living conditions in reception centres for asylum-seekers (Iraq);

133.266 Improve reception conditions and integration policies for refugees, including access to adequate housing and protection against trafficking (Türkiye);

- 133.267 Ensure that those in need of international protection have access to the country and the asylum procedure, regardless of their mode of arrival, with particular attention to emergency situations, ensuring full compliance with the principle of non-refoulement (Uruguay);
- 133.268 Strengthen the individual assessment system for asylum and refugee applications in accordance with international standards (Spain);
- 133.269 Strengthen mechanisms for addressing statelessness and the promotion and protection of the rights of migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers, especially children (Philippines);
- 133.270 Simplify the naturalization process for non-citizens to ensure the full realization of all their human rights, including voting rights (Russian Federation);
- 133.271 Advance the prevention and reduction of statelessness by acceding to international instruments and establishing effective identification and protection mechanisms (Peru);
- 133.272 Provide a clear pathway to citizenship for all children born in Estonia who would otherwise be stateless and further facilitate naturalization for stateless persons (Ireland);
- 133.273 Strengthen social cohesion and integration policies, guaranteeing equitable access to services, inclusive education, employment and language learning for persons with disabilities and persons at risk of statelessness (Peru).
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 Estonia was headed by the Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, H. E. Mr. Jonatan VSEVIOV, and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Ms. Riia SALSA-AUDIFFREN – Ambassador, Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Estonia in Geneva;
 - Ms. Triin LAASI-ÕIGE – Secretary-General, Ministry of Education and Research;
 - Ms. Heddi LUTTERUS – Deputy Secretary General, Legislative Policy Department, Ministry of Justice and Digital Affairs;
 - Ms. Hanna VSEVIOV – Deputy Secretary General on Social Policy, Ministry of Social Affairs;
 - Mr. Joosep KAASIK – Undersecretary for Internal Security, Ministry of the Interior;
 - Ms. Ulla SAAR – Deputy Secretary General for Labour and Equality Policies, Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications;
 - Ms. Anne-Ly REIMAA – Adviser of the Cultural Diversity Department, Ministry of Culture;
 - Ms. Margot ENDJÄRV – Counsellor, Direction for Human Rights, Department for International Organisations and Human Rights, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
 - Ms. Pille KESLER – Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Estonia in Geneva;
 - Ms. Mari-Liis VÄHI – Attaché, Permanent Mission of Estonia in Geneva.
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