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Universal periodic review

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

Denmark

^{*} 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 Denmark was held at the 7th meeting, on 7 May 2026. The delegation of Denmark was headed by the acting Minister of Higher Education and Science, Christina Egelund. At its 15th meeting, held on 15 May 2026, the Working Group adopted the report on Denmark.

2. On 8 January 2026, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Denmark: Brazil, Marshall Islands and South Africa.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Denmark:

(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), 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 Denmark through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The head of the delegation, the acting Minister for Higher Education and Science, reaffirmed the commitment of Denmark to the full implementation of its international human rights obligations and emphasized that human rights remained the foundation of Danish society. While the overall human rights framework was strong, challenges remained and new dilemmas continually arose, requiring constant reflection on whether more could be done.

6. The delegation stated that the universal periodic review was a key mechanism for the promotion, protection and fulfilment of human rights across the Kingdom, closely coordinated between all relevant authorities, including the governments of Greenland and the Faroe Islands. Civil society had been consulted in preparing the national report and public discussions had been facilitated across the country in preparation for the review.

7. Following parliamentary elections on 24 March 2026, the Government had resigned. It was currently acting in a caretaker capacity, which constrained its ability to express future-oriented policy. The delegation's remarks would therefore be factual in nature.

8. The delegation addressed several areas raised during the previous review that remained priorities, beginning with efforts to combat racism and discrimination. Denmark upheld a well-established legal framework for the prevention of racism. An action plan presented in February 2025 addressed racism broadly across several areas including housing, children and youth, nightlife, the labour market, hate crimes and racially motivated

¹ [A/HRC/WG.6/52/DNK/1](#).

² [A/HRC/WG.6/52/DNK/2](#).

³ [A/HRC/WG.6/52/DNK/3](#).

extremism. Civil society received public funding to combat racism, and the action plan included targeted initiatives to combat discrimination against Greenlanders residing in Denmark, including through a dedicated government coordination unit.

9. Gender equality was a cornerstone of democracy and a precondition for economic growth and welfare. The Act on Gender Equality prohibited discrimination based on gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics. Denmark acknowledged that de facto equality had not yet been reached and indicated that efforts would continue to prevent violence against women and femicide, combat trafficking in persons and ensure equal pay. Filing a complaint with the Board of Equal Treatment was free of charge. Progress was monitored by the Danish Institute for Human Rights and annual governmental action plans were debated in Parliament.

10. On disadvantaged housing areas, the delegation stated that everyone should have the same opportunities, regardless of background, birthplace or neighbourhood. The term “ghettos” had been replaced by terms such as “parallel societies” or “vulnerable housing areas”, reflecting a new approach emphasizing inclusion, integration and improved living conditions. Municipalities were encouraged to offer socially disadvantaged persons homes in well-functioning areas, while housing applicants with employment were encouraged to settle in vulnerable areas, ensuring a mix of residents.

11. The Head of the Greenland Mission to the European Union extended her gratitude to Member States and the special procedure mandate holders for their support in the light of the current geopolitical situation in which the right of Greenland to self-determination, as well as the territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Denmark, was being challenged. That situation had mental health impacts on both children and adults and the governments of Greenland and Denmark were working closely together to address those challenges through diplomatic discussions at the highest level.

12. Greenland had launched an action plan for the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2024–2034) in August 2024, with the goal of ensuring the equal participation of persons with disabilities in society. Legislation was being put forward to provide better access to support, including financial support, and to allow family members to take paid temporary leave to care for a relative with a disability.

13. A dedicated ministry for children, youth and family had been established in Greenland in 2021. A 2023 amendment to the Act on Child Support had strengthened family counselling centres and a 2024 executive order had made interdisciplinary counselling obligatory. Two complementary action plans addressed preventive family work and implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (2023–2030).

14. Concerning older persons, a strategy entitled “A good life in old age – freedom, welfare and securing the future” adopted in Greenland in 2023 had set goals across 10 areas, including dedicated dementia units and alternative housing communities.

15. Greenland had adopted the Act on Gender Equality and Anti-Discrimination in 2024, providing for the establishment of an Equal Treatment Board. Greenland had also recently acceded to the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) and had adopted inheritance legislation, modernizing rules dating from 1964.

16. The Senior Adviser of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Culture of the Faroe Islands aligned herself with the previous statements and welcomed the recommendations received as an opportunity for constructive dialogue. The government of the Faroe Islands had explored options for establishing a national human rights institution in line with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles). The Disability Ombudsperson, established in 2024 as an independent monitoring mechanism, had taken office in October 2024. Civil society, together with public institutions, formed a comprehensive framework for the protection of human rights.

17. The overall risk of child poverty in the Faroe Islands remained low, with social policies having strengthened families’ financial resilience. Single parenthood had been identified as the main factor placing families at risk. Targeted measures had included subsidized benefits and improved educational opportunities for single-parent families. A

parliamentary act on integration had entered into force in 2024 applying to all foreign nationals with resident permits. It was aimed at supporting foreign nationals' inclusion in Faroese society through cooperation between national and municipal authorities and civil society.

18. The Gender Equality Office in the Faroe Islands had been strengthened and the Gender Equality Act was under review. Measures had been put in place to address the gender pay gap and improve data disaggregated by gender. A new comprehensive action plan on violence in intimate relationships had strengthened prevention and professional capacity, psychological violence and stalking had been criminalized, and a dedicated hotline for victims, relatives, professionals and perpetrators was expected to become operational. The government of the Faroe Islands reaffirmed its belief in the international rules-based order and would carefully consider the recommendations received and engage constructively in the follow-up process.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

19. During the interactive dialogue, 98 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

20. Switzerland made recommendations.

21. The Syrian Arab Republic commended Denmark for the adoption of international instruments and for efforts to promote equality, combat hate speech and racism and support the integration of migrants.

22. Tajikistan welcomed the fact that Denmark had accepted human rights instruments, its promotion of equality and non-discrimination and its protection of the rights of refugees and migrants.

23. Thailand welcomed the leadership of Denmark in advancing the women and peace and security agenda and its resource allocation for inclusive education and access to the labour market for persons with disabilities.

24. Togo welcomed the measures taken to further promote gender equality, to ensure access to quality healthcare and education and to combat violence and discrimination in all its forms.

25. Türkiye commended Denmark for its Action Plan against Racism, which focused on combating discrimination against Greenlanders and antisemitism, while voicing concern that the plan did not mention discrimination against Muslims.

26. Uganda expressed appreciation for the commitment of Denmark to refugee protection, as reflected through its flexible support for the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and its bilateral assistance to Uganda.

27. Ukraine welcomed progress in equality and social protection, including parental leave reforms and strengthened gender balance in leadership roles.

28. The United Kingdom recognized the implementation of consent-based rape legislation and the adoption of national action plans to combat trafficking in human beings and racism.

29. Uruguay commended the Government's efforts to implement recommendations from the previous review cycle.

30. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela expressed concern about the lack of explicit criminalization of torture, discriminatory legislation on "parallel societies" and gender-based violence.

31. Viet Nam commended Denmark for its progress in promoting and protecting human rights, including the parental leave reform, disability inclusion in employment, combating racism and the "housing first" homelessness strategy.

32. Albania commended Denmark for its progress on gender equality and anti-discrimination, while noting concerns regarding the treatment of ethnic minorities and detention conditions.
33. Algeria made recommendations.
34. Armenia commended Denmark for its leadership in promoting human rights both nationally and internationally and for its principled support for human rights institutions and civil society.
35. Australia welcomed the apology the Prime Minister of Denmark had made to Inuit victims and the efforts of Denmark in terms of gender equality, while expressing concern about the protection of victims and survivors of gender-based violence.
36. The Bahamas commended Denmark for its commitment to human rights, including through its long-standing financial support for OHCHR, efforts towards development and climate cooperation, and global leadership against torture.
37. Bahrain made recommendations.
38. Bangladesh welcomed the invitation Denmark had issued to the special procedure mandate holders and its ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.
39. Belarus noted the efforts of Denmark to combat trafficking in persons, while expressing concern about entrenched discrimination in public policies, including against ethnic minorities.
40. Belgium noted that further progress could be achieved in combating racism and discrimination, preventing and addressing gender-based violence and strengthening the protection of children from violence.
41. Botswana appreciated the progress Denmark had made in upholding the principle of equal opportunities, including support for persons with disabilities.
42. Brazil commended Denmark for its strong social welfare model and welcomed the inclusion of Inuit representatives in the Danish delegation to the thirtieth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.
43. Bulgaria commended the entry into force of the Children's Act and highlighted the adoption of the National Action Plan against Racism.
44. Burkina Faso welcomed measures to combat discrimination and prejudice against persons with disabilities, preventing them from accessing the labour market.
45. Burundi recognized the achievements of Denmark in terms of official international development aid and the exemplary social protection system.
46. Canada welcomed the human rights progress made by Denmark, highlighting strengthened digital harassment protections, improved access to reproductive rights in Denmark and the Faroe Islands and equal treatment legislation in Greenland.
47. Chile highlighted the ratification by Denmark of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.
48. China expressed concern about the race-based "ghetto law" and systematic racial discrimination, noting also violations against Indigenous Inuit women's rights in Greenland, hate crimes and police brutality.
49. Colombia commended Denmark for its ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.
50. Costa Rica commended the Government's 2023 legislation promoting gender-balanced leadership in private and public sector institutions.
51. Côte d'Ivoire commended Denmark for its commitment to combating discrimination in all its forms and to guaranteeing equal treatment, equal opportunities and equal rights for all citizens.

52. Cuba made recommendations.
53. Cyprus commended Denmark for its human rights progress, including the consent-based definition of rape, the criminalization of torture as a separate offence and the adoption of disability action plans.
54. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea expressed concern about racial discrimination, hate crimes, trafficking in persons, sexual violence and violations of the rights of persons with disabilities.
55. The Dominican Republic commended Denmark for its coordinated interministerial cooperation with the human rights system and its rights-based development cooperation supporting human rights institutions and defenders.
56. Ecuador welcomed the budget allocations for improving the inclusion of persons with disabilities in education and the labour market.
57. Egypt highlighted non-discrimination, family cohesion and the rights of migrants and minorities as key to promoting human rights and achieving comprehensive social development.
58. El Salvador recognized the improvements Denmark had made in access to health, employment, education and housing and its continued commitment to official development assistance.
59. Eritrea made recommendations.
60. Estonia praised Denmark for its long-standing human rights commitment, legislative progress and the promotion of sexual and reproductive rights internationally.
61. Ethiopia commended Denmark for its strong human rights framework, democratic institutions and continued efforts to promote equality, the rule of law and social welfare.
62. Finland commended the 2025 political agreement on compensation for Greenlandic women affected by forced contraceptive campaigns between 1960 and 1990.
63. France congratulated Denmark for ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.
64. Gabon positively noted measures taken to combat gender-based violence and promote gender equality, particularly in the area of equal pay.
65. The Gambia acknowledged the outstanding contribution of Denmark to international development cooperation and its human rights-based approach to development.
66. Georgia noted steps taken towards developing action plans on racism, while acknowledging the insufficient comprehensive data on racially motivated crimes and hate speech.
67. Germany praised Denmark for its strong human rights record and institutional framework, while expressing concern about migrants' well-being in return centres and immigration-related legal reforms.
68. Ghana commended Denmark for its efforts to address violence against women and children and to combat sexual abuse and rape.
69. Greece commended Denmark for the new action plan to improve the inclusion of persons with disabilities and the establishment of a hate crime coordinator function in all police districts.
70. Iceland made recommendations.
71. India appreciated the steps taken by Denmark to promote gender equality.
72. Indonesia recognized achievements in combating racism through banning public desecration of religious scriptures, while noting persistent, underreported racial and religious hatred, especially Islamophobia.

73. The Islamic Republic of Iran expressed concern about the human rights situation in Denmark, citing Islamophobia, racial discrimination, abusive pretrial detention practices and lack of accountability for hate crimes.
74. Iraq welcomed the positive developments in Denmark at the institutional level, while expressing concern about racial discrimination, the rights of persons with disabilities and stigmatization.
75. Ireland welcomed the efforts of Denmark to further protect the rights of LGBTIQ+ persons by explicitly referring to gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics as grounds for protection in legislation covering hate crimes, hate speech and discrimination.
76. Italy commended Denmark for the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the adoption of the Action Plan against Racism.
77. Japan welcomed the Elderly Care Act and commended Denmark for initiatives aimed at combating gender-based violence against women.
78. Jordan commended Denmark for its efforts in the field of humanitarian work in general, and its support for refugees and their host communities in particular.
79. The Lao People's Democratic Republic commended Denmark for its commitments to human rights, including the provision of social support to vulnerable groups.
80. Lebanon acknowledged the adoption of the national action plans against racism and trafficking in human beings, and measures to combat hate speech and hate crimes.
81. Libya made recommendations.
82. Lithuania welcomed the decision of Denmark to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, among others.
83. Luxembourg welcomed the sustained commitment of Denmark to human rights.
84. Malawi commended Denmark for its human rights commitment, including cooperation with international monitoring mechanisms and its standing invitation to special procedure mandate holders.
85. Malaysia commended Denmark for having taken numerous initiatives to promote and protect human rights since the previous review cycle.
86. Maldives commended Denmark for its strong human rights commitment and its efforts to strengthen mental health services, including by reforming mental health legislation.
87. Malta welcomed the strong human rights treaty ratification record of Denmark and its initiatives on gender equality, LGBTIQ+ rights and domestic violence.
88. The Marshall Islands commended Denmark for its initiatives to address the negative impacts of climate change and welcomed the fact that Greenland had signed the Paris Agreement in 2023.
89. Mauritius commended Denmark for its role in human rights promotion and protection and acknowledged its progress towards gender equality, equity and combating gender-based violence.
90. Mexico acknowledged the continued efforts of Denmark to guarantee gender equality and the adoption of the National Action Plan against Racism.
91. Mongolia praised Denmark for its commitment to participatory and consultative governance processes and noted its efforts to strengthen equality and social protection.
92. Montenegro welcomed efforts to address intimate partner violence and trafficking in persons, to strengthen anti-discrimination protections and to promote inclusive labour market participation.
93. Morocco welcomed the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

94. Mozambique commended Denmark for its continued cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and its efforts to strengthen its human rights legal framework.
95. Nepal appreciated the constructive engagements of Denmark with human rights mechanisms and highlighted its achievements in promoting gender equality and combating gender-based violence.
96. The Kingdom of the Netherlands commended Denmark for the inclusive approach to drafting the national report, with the involvement of Greenland and the Faroe Islands.
97. New Zealand welcomed the progress Denmark had made on prohibiting discrimination against LGBTQI+ persons and advancing gender equality.
98. Nigeria commended Denmark for its commitment to human rights, its cooperation with human rights mechanisms and its efforts to advance equality and inclusion.
99. Norway welcomed the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the criminalization of torture as a specific offence and the enhanced cooperation with Greenland on human rights issues.
100. Pakistan commended Denmark for its initiatives to protect and promote human rights by strengthening legal frameworks and policies across multiple areas.
101. Panama hailed the leadership of Denmark in promoting human rights and highlighted its reform of parental leave, which promoted equal distribution of care responsibilities.
102. Peru acknowledged measures promoting the rights of persons with disabilities, including workplace accommodations and action plans for participation.
103. Poland welcomed the National Action Plan against Racism, efforts to combat hate crimes and the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.
104. Portugal commended Denmark for its continued efforts to enhance the human rights situation in the country and to promote gender equality.
105. Qatar commended the measures taken by Denmark to improve the human rights situation since the previous review.
106. The Republic of Korea noted measures strengthening education and employment for persons with disabilities and the National Action Plan against Racism.
107. The Republic of Moldova welcomed the ratification of the Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190), of the International Labour Organization and the ratification by Greenland of the Istanbul Convention.
108. Romania welcomed the efforts of Denmark to promote children's rights, reform child protection systems and support vulnerable families.
109. The Russian Federation expressed concern about discrimination, Russophobia, hate crimes, media censorship, the operation of neo-Nazi groups in Denmark and the rights of Indigenous Peoples in Greenland.
110. Rwanda appreciated the continued commitment of Denmark to promoting and protecting human rights.
111. Serbia encouraged Denmark to uphold the equal right to health and education for all children, regardless of their nationality, situation or status.
112. Slovenia positively noted the prioritization of gender equality and the adoption of the national action plan to combat intimate partner violence and killings.
113. Spain commended the progress of Denmark in implementing recommendations from previous review cycles and its commitment to the international human rights system.
114. Sri Lanka welcomed the efforts made by Denmark to promote gender equality and address the gender pay gap.
115. Sweden welcomed the efforts made to prevent racism, antisemitism and discrimination.

116. Tunisia commended efforts made to promote the human rights system, tolerance and openness.

117. The Philippines lauded the progress of Denmark on gender equality, children's rights and combating sexual and domestic violence.

118. Responding to comments made during the interactive dialogue, Denmark underlined that since 2010, it had prioritized the fight against hate crimes. A hate crime coordinator had been established in all police districts. Co-fatherhood, introduced in 2025, allowed both men in a same-sex couple to be recognized as legal parents. The most recent LGBTQI+ action plan, launched in January 2026 and financed with over 3 million euros, included support and counselling for victims of hate crimes and hate speech. Denmark noted it would host the International Day Against Homophobia, Lesbophobia, Biphobia, Transphobia and Intersexphobia (IDAHOT+) Forum in Copenhagen in May 2026.

119. Denmark stated that combating partner violence and femicide was a key priority. Municipalities were legally obliged to offer crisis shelter accommodation and, since 2020, free psychological treatment to all persons staying in a shelter, including children. The current action plan against partner violence and partner killings (2023–2026) was backed by a record 31 million euros and focused on early detection, effective intervention and holding perpetrators accountable. Parliament had also increased penalties for physical assaults committed within close relationships.

120. Denmark had been implementing a comprehensive 10-year plan since 2020 to strengthen the psychiatric health system. Treatment against a patient's will had to be a last resort, and Denmark had set a goal to reduce the use of coercive measures by 30% by 2030, reporting a 10% reduction in the most intrusive forms of coercion between 2021 and 2023. In 2025, new legislation had extended the legal limit for abortion from 12 to 18 weeks and allowed minors aged 15 and above to terminate a pregnancy without parental consent.

121. The seventh National Strategy and Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings 2026–2029, launched in January 2026, had strengthened the Centre against Trafficking in Human Beings and reinforced police and prosecution efforts.

122. Responding to recommendations on the definition of torture, the delegation indicated that an amendment to the Criminal Code in force since 1 January 2025 had explicitly criminalized torture, crimes against humanity and war crimes, corresponding in substance to the definition of torture in article 1 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. Steps had been taken to increase the use of electronic monitoring as an alternative to pretrial detention.

123. In Denmark, freedom of expression and freedom of religion or belief were core values protected under the Constitution and international obligations. At the same time, the right to freedom of speech was not unlimited and certain restrictions were justified to protect the rights and freedoms of others.

124. In conclusion, the delegation of Denmark highlighted that it had contributed at least 0.7% of its gross national income in official development assistance through a human rights-based approach for more than 45 years and, as an elected member of the Security Council, maintained a steadfast focus on international law and human rights. It planned to submit a midterm report and to revert with responses, after careful consideration within the governments of Denmark, Greenland and the Faroe Islands, at the September session of the Human Rights Council.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

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

125.1 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Algeria) (Bangladesh) (Gambia) (Ghana) (Libya) (Nigeria);**

- 125.2 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families in order to strengthen its national framework relating thereto (Togo);**
- 125.3 **Consider acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Sri Lanka);**
- 125.4 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (France) (Luxembourg);**
- 125.5 **Consider ratifying the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (Malawi);**
- 125.6 **Continue and deepen cooperation with international human rights mechanisms (Albania);**
- 125.7 **Strengthen the implementation of the National Action Plan against Racism, including improved recording and prosecution of hate crimes and protection of all ethnic and religious minorities (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 125.8 **Ensure sufficient resources and institutional support for national human rights bodies to effectively carry out their mandates (Ukraine);**
- 125.9 **Continue national efforts aimed at establishing equal pay (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 125.10 **Strengthen implementation of the National Action Plan against Racism and promote protection for all racial, ethnic and religious minorities (Nigeria);**
- 125.11 **Modify the expressions used in legislation and policies that lead to stigmatization, discrimination or marginalization, including the use of the terms Western and non-Western (Iraq);**
- 125.12 **Review the National Action Plan against Racism to ensure that all groups and minorities that have historically been subjected to racial discrimination are considered as the target population (Costa Rica);**
- 125.13 **Take the necessary measures to educate citizens against discriminatory practices against immigrant and minority groups, especially against so-called non-Western communities, which in our view, greatly harm integration efforts (Türkiye);**
- 125.14 **Update the National Action Plan against Racism to include a definition of racial discrimination (Ireland);**
- 125.15 **Ensure that the use of artificial intelligence and algorithms in welfare services does not lead to discrimination against marginalized groups, including migrants, persons with disabilities and ethnic minorities (Finland);**
- 125.16 **Strengthen measures to combat discrimination and ensure the full social inclusion of minorities and vulnerable groups (Albania);**
- 125.17 **Report all racist hate crimes and hate speech, and remove obstacles to reporting hate crimes and racism (Iraq);**
- 125.18 **Strengthen efforts to ensure that law enforcement practices are based on objective criteria and applied in a fair and non-discriminatory manner, including by establishing clear legal frameworks, data collection mechanisms and accountability measures (Malaysia);**
- 125.19 **Review the discriminatory elements of the Parallel Societies Act and ensure equal access to housing, employment and public services for all persons, without distinction of ethnic origin (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

- 125.20 Repeal provisions in Regulation L38 and the Act on Policing, section 6 (a), which designate so-called “parallel societies”, permitting ethnicity-based discrimination for social housing and law enforcement (Australia);
- 125.21 Further strengthen measures to prevent and combat racism, hate speech and discrimination, including by addressing concerns related to ethnic and religious profiling (Poland);
- 125.22 Continue to implement various measures to combat all forms of discrimination, particularly against ethnic and religious minorities (El Salvador);
- 125.23 Expand the National Action Plan against Racism in such a way that it addresses discrimination and hatred against all religious and ethnic minorities (Pakistan);
- 125.24 Expand the National Action Plan against Racism with specific, measurable goals and indicators, and consider making relevant initiatives permanent (Norway);
- 125.25 Ensure effective investigation and prosecution of racist hate crimes and hate speech incidents, establish a comprehensive disaggregated data collection system and continue dialogue with affected communities (Belgium);
- 125.26 Strengthen measures to combat Islamophobia, racial discrimination, hate crimes and racial profiling (Bangladesh);
- 125.27 Continue efforts to combat hate speech, including through strengthening the capacities of law enforcement agencies (Morocco);
- 125.28 Step up measures to ensure equality and non-discrimination in the labour market (Nepal);
- 125.29 Take effective measures to eradicate all forms of discrimination and xenophobia, and conduct thorough investigations into every such offence (Russian Federation);
- 125.30 Amend legislation to remove terminology referring to ethnic and racial origin, which leads to stigmatization, marginalization and discrimination (Belarus);
- 125.31 Review and amend policies having discriminatory impacts on immigrants just because of their identity (Pakistan);
- 125.32 Continue efforts to ensure that labour market and integration measures are applied without discrimination and with equal treatment for all, including immigrants and their descendants (Thailand);
- 125.33 Adopt comprehensive and coherent legislation to combat discrimination (France);
- 125.34 Strengthen efforts to prevent and address racial profiling, including through clear safeguards, evidence-based monitoring mechanisms and continued training for law enforcement authorities (The Bahamas);
- 125.35 Take legislative measures to crack down on the activities of neo-Nazi organizations (Russian Federation);⁴
- 125.36 Immediately end the widespread pattern of Islamophobic rhetoric and discriminatory policies targeting Muslims and adopt a national strategy to combat Islamophobia (Islamic Republic of Iran);

⁴ The recommendation, as read out during the interactive dialogue, was: “Take legislative measures to crack down on the activities of such organizations.”

- 125.37 Enhance efforts to combat all forms of discrimination and violence based on religion or belief, and ensure effective accountability for related crimes (Egypt);
- 125.38 Further develop comprehensive approaches to protect the rights of vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities and migrants (Ukraine);
- 125.39 Eliminate the designations “Western” and “non-Western” from racial discrimination legislation and instead use terms that do not convey a distinction that could lead to stigmatization, marginalization or indirect discrimination against any group of people (Colombia);
- 125.40 Further strengthen measures to combat discrimination and promote equality for all, particularly minority groups and migrants (Ethiopia);
- 125.41 Expand the National Action Plan against Racism to include all contemporary forms of racism, including Islamophobia (Indonesia);
- 125.42 Continue working to secure de jure and de facto gender equality and to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and men (Malawi);
- 125.43 Take the necessary measures to broaden the scope of the National Action Plan against Racism 2025 to ensure that it addresses discrimination and hatred against all religious and ethnic minorities without exception (Tunisia);
- 125.44 Strengthen efforts to address hate speech and hate crimes, including by improving reporting mechanisms, data collection and ensuring effective investigation and prosecution (Malaysia);
- 125.45 Strengthen reporting, investigation and data systems on racist hate crimes to ensure effective prosecution and accountability (Rwanda);
- 125.46 Adopt a clear definition of racial profiling and expand measures to combat discrimination against all persons belonging to ethnic and religious minorities (Romania);
- 125.47 Establish systematic data collection on sexual and gender-based violence to support the development and implementation of appropriate preventative measures (Sweden);
- 125.48 Prepare an action plan against Islamophobia without any further delay (Türkiye);
- 125.49 Ensure that the existing action plans against racism also cover battling against xenophobia, including immigrants and Danish citizens with so-called non-Western roots (Türkiye);
- 125.50 Revise legislative provisions that introduce criteria related to ethnic origin into public policies, particularly in the context of housing and education policies, and guarantee equal treatment regardless of origin (France);
- 125.51 Ensure that effective legal remedies are available to victims of discrimination in the areas of employment and housing (Belarus);
- 125.52 Strengthen measures aimed at fully achieving the objectives of the National Action Plan against Racism, adopted in 2025 (Togo);
- 125.53 Strengthen measures aimed at combating discrimination and hate speech in all their forms, and promoting the values of tolerance and coexistence (Bahrain);
- 125.54 Abolish discriminatory frameworks, including the use of “non-Western” classifications and policies that disproportionately target ethnic minorities (Democratic People’s Republic of Korea);
- 125.55 Remove barriers to reporting racist hate speech and racist hate crimes, ensure effective investigation and prosecution, and continue dialogue with affected communities (Ecuador);

- 125.56 Continue to take steps to reduce discrimination on the basis of ethnicity, religious belief or national origin and promote equal opportunities for migrant families (India);
- 125.57 Revise legislation or policies that may lead to discrimination or stigmatization on the basis of origin or cultural background, including classifications associated with the concept of “non-Westerners” (Egypt);
- 125.58 Intensify efforts aimed at combating and condemning extremist practices and rhetoric hostile to Islam, including in the contexts of politics and the mass media (Tunisia);
- 125.59 Ensure that torture is punishable per se and that its definition is fully aligned with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Montenegro);
- 125.60 Align its national law definition of torture with article 1 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and criminalize torture in its Criminal Code (Algeria);
- 125.61 Adopt the necessary legislative measures to include torture as a stand-alone criminal offence in the Criminal Code (Panama);
- 125.62 Continue developing youth crime prevention programmes through schools and community centres (Jordan);
- 125.63 Strengthen measures to reduce the use of pretrial detention, in particular by favouring non-custodial measures (Switzerland);
- 125.64 Address prison overcrowding and conditions of detention, including through the expanded use of non-custodial measures and improved rehabilitation programmes (Lebanon);
- 125.65 Step up efforts to improve detention conditions and to alleviate overcrowding in detention facilities (Algeria);
- 125.66 Ensure that persons held in solitary confinement are provided with safe living conditions and adequate psychological support (Sweden);
- 125.67 Accelerate reforms aimed at reducing pretrial detention and strictly limit prolonged solitary confinement, particularly regimes of 23 hours per day (Luxembourg);
- 125.68 Continue its efforts to address the recommendations of the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment following the Committee’s seventh periodic visit to Denmark (New Zealand);
- 125.69 Reduce reliance on pretrial detention and seek non-custodial and alternative measures (Libya);
- 125.70 Ensure protection from violence and discrimination for prisoners held in detention facilities located outside Denmark (Belarus);
- 125.71 Criminalize torture as a stand-alone offence throughout the country, in accordance with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and guarantee independent investigations into allegations of violations (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 125.72 Step up measures aimed at combating violent extremism, terrorism and its financing, particularly through the expansion of international cooperation (Tajikistan);
- 125.73 Carry out legislative and administrative actions in criminal matters, particularly with regard to non-custodial measures, aimed at reducing recidivism, facilitating social reintegration and reducing prison overcrowding (Colombia);

- 125.74 Enhance efforts to reduce the use of pretrial detention and promote the use of non-custodial measures (Cyprus);
- 125.75 Advance the review of legislation and practices relating to preventive detention in isolation, so that its use is temporally restricted, proportionate and justified (Spain);
- 125.76 Further reinforce measures to ensure equal access to justice and protection of human rights for all (Ethiopia);
- 125.77 Criminalize torture as a distinct offence in line with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Gambia);
- 125.78 Criminalize torture as a distinct offence in relevant legal frameworks, ensuring full alignment with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Lebanon);
- 125.79 Amend the Criminal Code to include torture as a separate and independent crime (Libya);
- 125.80 Strengthen measures to guarantee freedom of religion and belief, particularly for minorities (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 125.81 Continue its efforts to promote freedom of religion and belief, especially for members of religious minorities (Marshall Islands);
- 125.82 Continue efforts to promote mutual respect between religions and combat contempt for religious symbols and sanctities in line with international obligations (Egypt);
- 125.83 Ensure that social integration policies for migrants fully respect and protect their fundamental rights, including cultural rights and the right to freedom of religion or belief (Indonesia);
- 125.84 Continue supporting efforts to combat hate speech and promote tolerance and coexistence (Jordan);
- 125.85 Address reports that participants in peaceful protests have been subjected to arbitrary arrest and fines (Georgia);
- 125.86 Adopt measures against irregularities and violations committed during peaceful demonstrations (Tunisia);
- 125.87 Safeguard freedom of expression and privacy in the use of digital technologies (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 125.88 Ensure respect of the right to privacy in the context of the increasing use of artificial intelligence and facial recognition technologies in public spaces (Romania);
- 125.89 Further enhance safeguards in the use of digital technologies, including artificial intelligence, in support of the promotion and protection of human rights (Armenia);
- 125.90 Ensure that the use of new technologies complies with international human rights standards (Albania);
- 125.91 Incorporate into the Police Law specific provisions that strictly regulate and delimit the use of biometric and facial recognition technologies, establishing effective safeguards to protect privacy and freedom of peaceful assembly (Chile);
- 125.92 Eliminate mandatory waiting periods for family reunification for all beneficiaries of international protection and guarantee family reunification for children aged 15–18 (Uruguay);

125.93 Enhance family court safeguards to ensure that, in custody and visitation cases, the concept of “parental alienation” is not applied in a manner that undermines the best interest of the child and the protection of victims of domestic violence (Philippines);

125.94 Consider measures to ensure greater consistency and legal certainty in family and child custody cases, improving coordination between family courts and social protection services while giving due regard to the cultural background of foreign parents (Brazil);

125.95 Continue strengthening family-oriented policies that support parents and guardians in the healthy development and education of children (Nigeria);

125.96 Ensure the effective implementation of the National Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings, strengthen victim identification, the non-punishment of victims and prosecution of traffickers (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

125.97 Ensure investigations, prosecution and appropriate sanctions in all cases of human trafficking and ensure better protection and assistance for victims (Algeria);

125.98 Investigate thoroughly, prosecute and appropriately sanction trafficking in human beings (Cyprus);

125.99 Thoroughly investigate, prosecute and appropriately sanction trafficking in human beings, ensure victims’ access to full redress, and establish a permanent, independent national rapporteur for monitoring the Government’s anti-trafficking activities (Ireland);

125.100 Appoint a permanent independent national authority on human trafficking to evaluate the effectiveness of official measures (Sweden);

125.101 Continue efforts to combat trafficking in persons by strengthening preventive measures and protecting victims (Bahrain);

125.102 Continue efforts to combat human trafficking, including through the adoption and effective implementation of the National Action Plan for the period 2026–2029 (Greece);

125.103 Strengthen efforts to combat trafficking in persons, including judicial efforts, and ensure victims’ access to full redress, including adequate compensation, rehabilitation and support (Qatar);

125.104 Reinforce the judicial response to trafficking in persons, in particular by providing greater protection for complainants and victims (Spain);

125.105 Step up efforts to combat trafficking in persons by enhancing specialized police and prosecutorial capacity and early victim identification processes, as well as providing victims with better access to legal protection and residence permits (Philippines);

125.106 Continue to build on the achievements made in integrating migrants and enhancing their opportunities to participate in the labour market (Syrian Arab Republic);

125.107 Continue efforts to integrate immigrants through employment-oriented programmes and language training, while considering further evaluation of the 2025 work obligation scheme to ensure it does not disproportionately affect vulnerable groups or hinder meaningful integration. In this regard, complement labour market measures with more individualized support, including access to education, mental health services and recognition of prior qualifications (Eritrea);

125.108 Consider reviewing whether any laws, in their implementation, disproportionately restrict certain migrants’ access to employment and housing (Sri Lanka);

- 125.109 **Implement programmes that lead to women's access to full-time employment on an equal footing, especially for migrant women (Mozambique);**
- 125.110 **Continue taking steps to reduce the gender pay gap (Cuba);**
- 125.111 **Increase efforts to achieve full wage parity between men and women (Mozambique);**
- 125.112 **Strengthen measures to combat child poverty and social exclusion, including through targeted social protection and preventive support for children and families in vulnerable situations (Viet Nam);**
- 125.113 **Continue creating and improving living, social and employment conditions for immigrants (Tajikistan);**
- 125.114 **Ensure equal access to adequate housing for migrants and minorities (Indonesia);**
- 125.115 **Take decisive measures to reduce child poverty, including access to food, clothing, education and leisure activities for children from low-income families (Belarus);**
- 125.116 **Take concrete actions to combat increasing poverty among vulnerable persons (Cuba);**
- 125.117 **Review public housing development regulations and plans to eliminate classification criteria that may generate discrimination, replacing them with strictly socioeconomic criteria and ensuring the absence of indirect discriminatory impacts (Chile);**
- 125.118 **Continue strengthening mental health and psychiatric care services, including through preventive approaches and measures aimed at reducing the use of coercive practices (The Bahamas);**
- 125.119 **Protect and promote sexual and reproductive health and rights and ensure access to sexual and reproductive health and rights services and information, in particular in rural areas (Iceland);**
- 125.120 **Strengthen measures to ensure learning environments free from discrimination and harassment, including by developing guidelines and practices that promote inclusive, safe and non-discriminatory education for all learners (Bangladesh);**
- 125.121 **Prevent segregation in school education and integrate children with disabilities into quality education, as well as preventing violence against children and adults with disabilities in institutions (Iraq);**
- 125.122 **Continue with further measures to ensure access to education for all sectors of society, particularly children with disabilities (Sri Lanka);**
- 125.123 **Ensure that all children receive quality education without discrimination (Qatar);**
- 125.124 **Ensure universal access to comprehensive sexuality education in and out of school settings (Iceland);**
- 125.125 **Continue investing in ambitious and concrete human rights-based measures to combat the negative impacts of climate change (Marshall Islands);**
- 125.126 **Scale up efforts to mitigate the impacts of climate change and environmental degradation, including glacier and coastal erosion (Maldives);**
- 125.127 **Redouble efforts to combat climate change and support vulnerable communities to design and implement appropriate adaptation and mitigation measures (Nepal);**
- 125.128 **Continue supporting international efforts to address the human rights impacts of climate change, including through financing for adaptation, resilience and loss and damage initiatives (The Bahamas);**

- 125.129 Continue strengthening measures to ensure that the digitization processes of public services are inclusive, ensuring accessible alternatives for all people and assessing their impact on human rights (El Salvador);
- 125.130 Integrate the protection of the most vulnerable groups into the implementation of the climate law, ensuring that green transition policies do not create inequality gaps (Panama);
- 125.131 Strengthen policies that support development and progressive realization of the right to development, especially for Africa (Uganda);
- 125.132 Refrain from the use of unilateral coercive measures that pervasively violate human rights (Belarus);
- 125.133 Seek ways to further increase its contribution to official development assistance with a focus to strengthening societies, the rights of women and persons with disabilities, and supporting national human rights institutions (Tajikistan);
- 125.134 Continue to support humanitarian and development cooperation to inform implementation of international obligations on the rights of asylum-seekers and migrants (Uganda);
- 125.135 Strengthen measures aimed at supporting gender equality and empowering women economically and socially (Bahrain);
- 125.136 Continue and strengthen progress on gender equality and the fight against violence against women through the renewal or adoption of a new national plan with a comprehensive approach (Spain);
- 125.137 Continue efforts to promote the equal representation of women in management and on the executive boards of private companies (Bulgaria);
- 125.138 Develop a comprehensive plan to combat all forms of violence against women and girls, ensuring sufficient resources, the effective enforcement of protection orders, and the systematic collection of disaggregated data on femicides and domestic violence (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 125.139 Adopt specific laws to combat all forms of violence against women, adolescents and girls, including comprehensive solutions (Mexico);
- 125.140 Strengthen the legal and policy framework to prevent and address all forms of technology-facilitated gender-based violence, while ensuring survivor-centred protection and support (Belgium);
- 125.141 Strengthen legislation on combating all forms of violence against women and girls (Romania);
- 125.142 Adopt a specific law to combat violence against women and girls (Burkina Faso);
- 125.143 Adopt a comprehensive national strategy to prevent and combat gender-based violence, including domestic violence (Norway);
- 125.144 Continue efforts to combat violence against women and children (Mozambique);
- 125.145 Enhance the legal and institutional framework to combat all forms of violence against women, including domestic violence (Tunisia);
- 125.146 Strengthen laws and policies on domestic violence and ensure effective remedies for sexual harassment in the workplace (Cyprus);
- 125.147 Strengthen laws and policies on domestic violence and ensure effective remedies for sexual harassment in the workplace (Ghana);
- 125.148 Strengthen legislation and implementation measures to prevent and combat domestic violence, including by enhancing protection for victims and ensuring adequate resources for support services (Lebanon);

- 125.149 Enhance measures to combat sexual harassment, particularly against women, in the workplace (Malta);
- 125.150 Increase protections for victim-survivors of gender-based violence during investigations, including by expanding training initiatives to encompass social workers and judicial officers (Australia);
- 125.151 Ensure that victims of domestic violence receive redress and that they have access to shelters and subsequent support (Gabon);
- 125.152 Continue to guarantee access to shelters and reparations for victims of domestic violence, gender-based violence and sexual abuse (Dominican Republic);
- 125.153 Further strengthen efforts to ensure that victims of gender-based violence have access to adequate support services, including shelters and counselling services (Mongolia);
- 125.154 Renew the national action plan to combat gender-based violence in Denmark (Iceland);
- 125.155 Consider its efforts to combat gender-based and intimate partner violence (Mauritius);
- 125.156 Further strengthen the legal and procedural framework to ensure that allegations of domestic violence and child abuse are duly assessed in custody and visitation decisions (Estonia);
- 125.157 Ensure full accountability for homicide and violence against women, including police negligence and failures in the case management system (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 125.158 Strengthen the legislative and institutional framework for preventing and combating violence against women, in particular by establishing clear obligations for employers and improving the collection of national data (France);
- 125.159 Strengthen the implementation of legal frameworks aimed at protecting women and girls from gender-based violence (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 125.160 Ensure the investigation and prosecution of all acts of gender-based violence, including domestic violence (Malawi);
- 125.161 Allocate adequate human and financial resources to the implementation of the national action plan on domestic violence (Morocco);
- 125.162 Take steps to ensure equal protection from gender-based violence across the entire Danish realm, including establishment of support services and training of social workers across the realm (New Zealand);
- 125.163 Consider increasing the penalties for femicide provided for by existing laws (Gabon);
- 125.164 Renew the national action plan to combat violence against women and criminalize intimate partner femicide in the police case management system (Colombia);
- 125.165 Enhance laws to address gender-based violence in digital spaces (Estonia);
- 125.166 Ensure effective remedies for incidences of sexual violence against women and girls with disabilities (Slovenia);
- 125.167 Develop and adopt a comprehensive national strategy to prevent and combat violence against children that ensures a coordinated and systematic approach across all relevant sectors (Uruguay);

- 125.168 **Develop a comprehensive national strategy to prevent and combat violence against children, including awareness-raising and education programmes for children, caregivers and professionals (Belgium);**
- 125.169 **Enhance the protection of children in social care by ensuring that they are not placed in the same facilities as children in conflict with the law and serving custodial sentences (Botswana);**
- 125.170 **Take legislative measures to formally incorporate the Convention on the Rights of the Child into domestic law and consider withdrawing its reservation to article 40 (2) (b) of the Convention, thereby strengthening the rights-based approach to juvenile justice (Chile);**
- 125.171 **Review child protection procedures and decisions on removal of children from families belonging to religious and ethnic minorities and other nationalities in a culturally sensitive and non-discriminatory manner, while ensuring full respect for the rights of the child (India);**
- 125.172 **Repeal laws that separate refugee and migrant children from their family's language and religious identity (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 125.173 **Adopt legislation to completely abolish solitary confinement of children (Poland);**
- 125.174 **Further intensify efforts to completely abolish the use of solitary confinement for children within the criminal justice system (Slovenia);**
- 125.175 **Continue efforts to remove barriers to quality inclusive education for children with disabilities, including through improved teacher training and appropriate support measures in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Thailand);**
- 125.176 **Strengthen inclusive education for children with disabilities, including through accessibility and reasonable accommodation (Gambia);**
- 125.177 **Strengthen education policies with a view to eliminating structural barriers that limit the participation of children with disabilities in the education system and guarantee their access to quality inclusive education (Peru);**
- 125.178 **Continue to strengthen the legal and institutional protections afforded to persons with disabilities (Sri Lanka);**
- 125.179 **Continue implementing measures to improve accessibility and inclusion in primary and lower secondary education, namely by bringing pedagogical and psychological support closer to students with disabilities and special educational needs (Portugal);**
- 125.180 **Take further steps to enhance the rights of persons with disabilities, including by ensuring effective access to justice and inclusive education (Republic of Moldova);**
- 125.181 **Ensure implementation of the new action plan for better inclusion for people with disabilities in education and the labour market (New Zealand);**
- 125.182 **Continue to take effective measures to eliminate violence and discrimination against persons with disabilities and promote their full social inclusion (Japan);**
- 125.183 **Ensure access to justice for persons with disabilities by providing procedural accommodation and strengthening implementation in practice (Republic of Korea);**
- 125.184 **Develop a strategy to ensure effective access to justice for persons with disabilities (Cyprus);**
- 125.185 **Ensure effective access to justice for persons with disabilities (Uruguay);**

- 125.186 Enhance institutional capacity and provide sufficient resources to ensure effective access to the mechanisms responsible for handling complaints of discrimination on the grounds of disability, in order to ensure a timely and effective response (Peru);
- 125.187 Revise the regulatory framework on disability in order to recognize the denial of reasonable accommodations as a form of discrimination and to guarantee accessibility in all aspects of life (Peru);
- 125.188 Establish a comprehensive national digital inclusion strategy aimed at reducing the digital divide for persons with disabilities and vulnerable communities (Rwanda);
- 125.189 Increase funding and resources for the Board of Equal Treatment to strengthen its operational capacity and ensure the timely and effective handling of disability discrimination complaints (Rwanda);
- 125.190 Strengthen the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities, including by prohibiting forced treatment, ensuring full legal capacity and promoting deinstitutionalization (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 125.191 Step up efforts to promote the rights of persons with disabilities, including by continuing to reduce the use of coercive practices in psychiatric care (Greece);
- 125.192 Further develop and consider the adoption of additional non-coercive and age-appropriate measures for persons with disabilities in detention, social care and psychiatric facilities, including children (Italy);
- 125.193 Strengthen comprehensive action programmes focused on preventing and combating violence against persons with disabilities in institutions (Costa Rica);
- 125.194 Develop and implement a comprehensive and effective action plan on prevention and response to violence against children and adults with disabilities (Ghana);
- 125.195 Continue developing and implementing action plans aimed at preventing and combating the use of coercion against children and adults with disabilities placed in institutions (Burundi);
- 125.196 Adopt a long-term employment strategy to promote the full inclusion of persons with disabilities in the open labour market, including through training and disability-responsive support (Maldives);
- 125.197 Continue efforts to promote the full and equal inclusion of persons with disabilities in the labour market, including through sustained awareness-raising and targeted employment support (Viet Nam);
- 125.198 Ensure effective implementation of strategies and legislation to promote the full inclusion of persons with disabilities in the open labour market, including through strengthened awareness-raising and expanded skills development programmes (Mongolia);
- 125.199 Consider adopting a strategy for the inclusion of persons with disabilities in the education sector and in the labour market (Mauritius);
- 125.200 Adopt the necessary legislative amendments to remove legal frameworks that allow sterilization, contraception and abortion without the personal consent of women and girls with disabilities who are under guardianship (Costa Rica);
- 125.201 Take measures to provide non-digital alternatives to citizens who have digital difficulties, including persons with disabilities, to facilitate their access to digitalized public services (Bulgaria);

- 125.202 Continue measures in the area of protection of the rights of people with disabilities, including those under institutional care (Armenia);
- 125.203 Ensure full legal capacity through reform of guardianship for persons with disabilities (Dominican Republic);
- 125.204 Further enhance its efforts to create equal opportunities and conditions to enable persons with disabilities to participate fully in all aspects of life (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 125.205 Address institutional discrimination against persons with disabilities and expand awareness-raising efforts to combat discriminatory attitudes towards persons with disabilities (Serbia);
- 125.206 Take measures to eliminate the negative impact of colonialism on Indigenous Peoples (China);
- 125.207 Strengthen the National Action Plan against Racism with specific and measurable goals and indicators (Burkina Faso);
- 125.208 Implement the National Action Plan against Racism and effectively combat xenophobic violence (China);
- 125.209 Expand measures to address discrimination and hatred against all religious and ethnic minorities, and broaden the scope of the National Action Plan against Racism of 2025 to ensure it is fully inclusive (Maldives);
- 125.210 Consider including the definition of racial discrimination in the National Action Plan against Racism and extend measures to combat discrimination and hatred against all ethnic and religious minorities (Burundi);
- 125.211 Include the international definition of racial discrimination in the National Action Plan against Racism and expand measures to address discrimination and hatred against all religious and ethnic minorities (Malta);
- 125.212 Include in the National Action Plan against Racism the definition of racial discrimination and expand measures to address discrimination and hatred against all religious and ethnic minorities (Qatar);
- 125.213 Define and prohibit racial discrimination in legislation, establishing mechanisms for obtaining statistical data on the types of discrimination (Mexico);
- 125.214 Intensify efforts to combat discrimination and prejudice against ethnic minorities and promote an inclusive society (Japan);
- 125.215 Take further measures to address racial discrimination, including by reviewing legislation and policies that may have a discriminatory impact on ethnic minorities (Malaysia);
- 125.216 Combat racial discrimination by strengthening reporting mechanisms, ensuring prompt investigation and prosecution of cases and improving disaggregated data collection (Gambia);
- 125.217 Review the criteria and terminology used in legislation on specific housing sectors in order to eliminate concepts that may lead to discrimination or the marginalization of ethnic minorities (Panama);
- 125.218 Take further steps to remove barriers when reporting racist hate crimes and hate speech incidents and ensure their effective investigation and prosecution (Georgia);
- 125.219 Remove barriers to reporting racist and religious hate crimes and hate speech incidents, ensure effective investigation and prosecution, establish a comprehensive disaggregated hate crime data collection system and continue dialogue with affected communities (Qatar);

- 125.220 Further strengthen efforts to address racial discrimination, hate crimes and hate speech, including by addressing gaps across reporting, investigation and prosecution, and enhancing law enforcement (Republic of Korea);
- 125.221 Strengthen efforts aimed at combating racial discrimination, racist hate crimes and hate speech (Republic of Moldova);
- 125.222 Adopt a clear legal definition and explicit prohibition of racial profiling, with systematic mechanisms for the collection of data on ethnic profiling (Rwanda);
- 125.223 Continue implementing the National Action Plan against Racism adopted in 2025 by strengthening it through a clear definition of racism and an explicit ban of racial or religious profiling, as well as effective reporting mechanisms (Luxembourg);
- 125.224 Require police to register incidents as potential hate crimes when victims indicate bias motivation (Canada);
- 125.225 Respect intersex children's right to self-determination and ban medically unnecessary surgeries (Iceland);
- 125.226 Establish national guidelines regarding people with variations in sex characteristics, including the possibility to postpone non-emergency, invasive and irreversible genital surgery or hormone treatment on infants and children until they are able to meaningfully participate in decision-making and give informed consent (Kingdom of the Netherlands);
- 125.227 Introduce legislation to legally ban all forms of so-called gay conversion practices (Malta);
- 125.228 Continue to review the use of detention under the Aliens Act, particularly for asylum-seekers and vulnerable individuals, with a view to further prioritizing alternatives and strengthening safeguards so that detention remains a measure of last resort (Eritrea);
- 125.229 Ensure that its migration policies fully comply with international law by lifting undue restrictions on family reunification (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 125.230 Ensure that migration policies are implemented in full conformity with international human rights obligations (Nigeria);
- 125.231 Strengthen protection and integration measures for migrants and asylum-seekers, including through family reunification and access to basic services (Bangladesh);
- 125.232 Ensure that public discourse clearly distinguishes between asylum-seekers and migrants, apply administrative detention as a last resort and for a short period, and ensure that children and families with children are not detained solely because of their immigration status (Ecuador);
- 125.233 Continue to promote measures that guarantee the protection of the fundamental rights of migrants and refugees (El Salvador);
- 125.234 Fully protect the rights of all migrant workers and members of their families without discrimination on any grounds (Indonesia);
- 125.235 Strengthen protection mechanisms for migrant workers and seafarers, including by ensuring access to consular assistance and reconsidering the use of solitary confinement, in line with international human rights standards (Philippines);
- 125.236 Consider establishing an appropriate mechanism to safeguard the rights of migrant technical interns to fair working conditions, safety nets and access to remedies (Philippines);

- 125.237 Thoroughly ascertain the conformity of any new immigration legislation, including the recently announced deportation reforms, with its international human rights commitments (Germany);
- 125.238 Ensure that all restrictions limiting the contact of persons in pretrial detention with the outside world are necessary, proportionate and take into account individual circumstances (Switzerland);
- 125.239 Ensure that any possible changes to deportation procedures comply with the international treaties to which Denmark is a Party (Türkiye);
- 125.240 Ensure that the review or termination of international protection is limited to the cases expressly stipulated in the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (Uruguay);
- 125.241 Ensure that any termination or review of international protection for refugees is carried out in accordance with the criteria established in the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (Colombia);
- 125.242 Ensure that conditions in reception centres, the length of stay and the treatment of asylum-seekers whose applications have been rejected are appropriate and in line with international human rights standards (Finland);
- 125.243 Review asylum and reception policies to ensure conditions fully comply with international human rights and refugee law, particularly regarding returns to third countries and the protection of vulnerable groups (Brazil);
- 125.244 Ensure that third-country asylum initiatives are consistent with international human rights obligations (Canada);
- 125.245 Review the necessity of housing minors in return centres and consider developing specific hardship regulations for long-term residents (Germany);
- 125.246 Ensure that conditions in detention and return centres for migrants and refugees comply with the obligation to prevent inhuman and degrading treatment, guaranteeing the right to family life (Mexico);
- 125.247 Ensure automatic acquisition of Danish citizenship for children born in the country who would otherwise be stateless (Montenegro);
- 125.248 Continue the active approach taken by both the Danish and Greenlandic governments to prevent and combat sexual harassment (Kingdom of the Netherlands);
- 125.249 Intensify efforts to collect comprehensive data on the causes of suicide in Greenland and to provide appropriate responses (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 125.250 Strengthen the suicide prevention efforts in Greenland and allocate sufficient resources for mental health care and other preventive measures (Lithuania);
- 125.251 Implement trauma-informed, evidence-based and culturally safe mental health services for Indigenous communities in Greenland, consistent with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, article 24 (Canada);
- 125.252 Continue to address violence against women and children and ensure the implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) in Greenland (Greece);
- 125.253 Ensure access to adequate health services for women in Greenland during and after childbirth, as well as for children (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 125.254 Strengthen the provision of age-appropriate, gender-sensitive information and services on sexual and reproductive health to women and girls in Greenland (Botswana);

125.255 Develop and implement a comprehensive national action plan to combat gender-based violence in Greenland (Iceland);

125.256 Continue programmes in Greenland to combat sexual abuse of children, including through ensuring access to specialized treatment of offenders (Australia);

125.257 Adopt a comprehensive set of legislative measures to ensure and effectively protect the rights of the Indigenous Peoples of Greenland (Russian Federation);

125.258 Ensure adequate funding and capacity to effectively monitor and report on human rights in Greenland, particularly with regard to the rights of Indigenous Peoples (Norway);

125.259 Consider extending the application of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure to Greenland and the Faroe Islands (Republic of Moldova);

125.260 Ensure full and effective application of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) in Greenland and the Faroe Islands (Iceland);

125.261 Adopt a new action plan to combat gender-based violence, especially in Greenland and the Faroe Islands (Ecuador);

125.262 Pursue efforts to promote access to quality upper secondary education for all in Greenland and the Faroe Islands (Marshall Islands);

125.263 Take steps to promote effective access to justice for persons with disabilities, particularly for persons from Greenland and the Faroe Islands (India);

125.264 Continue efforts towards establishing an independent human rights institution covering the Faroe Islands, in line with the Paris Principles (Poland);

125.265 Establish national human rights institutions, including in the Faroe Islands (Dominican Republic).⁵

126. 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.

⁵ The recommendation, as read out during the interactive dialogue, was: "Establish national human rights institutions, including in the Faroe Islands and the Government of Denmark."

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of the Kingdom of Denmark was headed by the acting Minister of Higher Education and Science, Ms. Christina EGELUND and composed of the following members:

- Ms. Tove Søvn Dahl GANT – Head of Mission/Minister Counsellor, Greenland Mission to the European Union, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Research, Government of Greenland;
- Ms. Durita Lamhauge JÓANSDÓTTIR – Senior Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Culture, Faroese Government;
- Mr. Ib PETERSEN – Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Denmark to the United Nations in Geneva;
- Mr. Rasmus Bøgh JOHANSEN – Head of Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark;
- Ms. Hanne Charlotte FINDSEN – Head of International Affairs, Ministry of the Interior and Health;
- Ms. Anne Bækkel KJÆR – Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Denmark to the United Nations in Geneva;
- Ms. Øzlem Gencay AKAR – Head of Division for Asylum and Visa, Ministry of Immigration and Integration;
- Mr. Christoffer BUCHHAVE – Deputy Head of Division for Return and Readmission, Ministry of Immigration and Integration;
- Mr. Jesper KRAFT – Head of Division for International Conventions, Ministry of Immigration and Integration;
- Ms. Anne Martha MALMGREN-HANSEN – Deputy Head of Division, Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing;
- Ms. Rikke NØRREGAARD – Senior Adviser, Ministry of Children and Education;
- Ms. Anna Katrin MATRAS – Adviser, Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, Faroese Government;
- Mr. Mikkel Plassmann MADSEN – Secretary to the Minister, Ministry of Higher Education and Science;
- Mr. Christian HOLM-LUNDBYE – Team Leader, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark;
- Ms. Signe Marie Raae BILLE – Head of Section, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark;
- Mr. Ebbe Vedel THISTED – Head of Section, Ministry of Employment in Denmark;
- Mr. Magnus Kulmsee HAGMANN – Head of Section, Ministry of Children and Education;
- Ms. Caroline Cicilie HOLM – Head of Section, Ministry of Justice;
- Ms. Mette Krogh MØLLER – Head of Section, Ministry of Justice;
- Ms. Sarah Lim BERTELSEN – Head of Section, Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing;
- Ms. Karina Augusta Elisabeth THOMASSEN – Administrative officer, Department of Children, Youth, Families and Internal Affairs, Government of Greenland;

- Mr. Carsten STRATE – Administrative officer, Department of Children, Youth, Families and Internal Affairs, Government of Greenland;
 - Ms. Olivia Nete BEBE – Attaché, Permanent Mission of Denmark to the United Nations in Geneva;
 - Ms. Signe Flora HJORTH – Intern, Permanent Mission of Denmark to the United Nations in Geneva;
 - Ms. Sofie Augusta JUNGE – Intern, Permanent Mission of Denmark to the United Nations in Geneva.
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