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Draft report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Egypt

* 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 thirty-fourth session from 4 to 15 November 2019. The review of Egypt was held at the 15th meeting, on 13 November 2019. The delegation of Egypt was headed by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, H.E. Chancellor Omar El-Khattab Marawan. At its 18th meeting, held on 15 November 2019, the Working Group adopted the report on Egypt.

2. On 15 January 2019, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Egypt: Fiji, Senegal and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

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 Egypt:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/34/EGY/1);

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/34/EGY/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/34/EGY/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, China, Cuba, Eritrea, Germany, Liechtenstein, Netherlands, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay and Portugal on behalf of the Group of Friends on NMIRF's was transmitted to Egypt 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. Egypt commended the UPR process, as one that is based on interactive constructive dialogue, hence allowing for exchanging experiences and ideas to promote the respect of human rights internationally. It explained that the report detailed national efforts since the second cycle to implement the stipulations of the 2014 Constitution, international obligations, and the recommendations Egypt had accepted, through a gradation of priorities approach, taking into account existing capacities and available resources. It highlighted that while Article 151 of the Constitution stipulates that all international treaties have the force of law upon ratification, Article 93 specifically grants this power to international human rights treaties ratified.

6. Egypt underscored that exercising human rights is not absolute according to UDHR and IHL, but may be regulated as provided for by law, so that enjoying a right by one would not come at the expense of another, lest conflicts arise between right-holders. Thus, the national policy promotes all civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, while maintaining a balance between these rights, respecting diversity and providing equal opportunity to all citizens. The National Council for Human Rights (NCHR), being the national human rights institution, as well as the National Council for Women (NCW), the

National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM), the National Council for Persons with Disabilities (NCPD) and NGOs are all partners in this respect.

7. The head of delegation warned of twisting facts for political or personal interests, citing as examples the propagation of the term "Arrest of Demonstrators" alluding to the arrest of those who violate the law by failing to notify the authorities in advance, and "Collective Trials" to describe crimes where there are several perpetrators. He synopsized the most important steps taken to implement previous recommendations in the following:

8. On (a) civil and political rights:

Fulfilling the political roadmap drawn by the 30th June 2013 Revolution, through adopting a new Constitution and holding presidential elections in 2014, and electing Parliament members in 2015:

Holding the second presidential elections in 2018 and a referendum on constitutional amendments in 2019 under the supervision of the National Elections Committee, an independent authority composed of members of the judiciary;

Amending the Law on Public Meetings, Processions and Peaceful Demonstrations in 2017 to confirm the right to demonstrate by a mere notification, granting the judiciary exclusive rights to cancel, postpone or change the course of demonstrations, an important amendment that is sometimes intentionally overlooked;

Amending the Law on NGOs in 2019, following a series of communal consultations;

Enacting a new Labour Unions Law, granting workers freedom of association and prohibiting the dissolution of unions, except by a court ruling, and amending the Law in 2019 upon ILO proposals;

Enacting a law to regulate the construction and restoration of churches in 2016, and accordingly legalizing the status of 1235 churches and service facilities to-date.

9. On (b) Economic Social and Cultural Rights:

Economic and fiscal reforms from 2014 to 2019 lead to increasing the annual per capita income from 28,000 to 53,721 EGP and dropping the unemployment rate from 12.8% to 7.5%;

Pensions of civil servants in both public and private sectors rose by 41%, and the Solidarity and Dignity Programme provided a social security network for poor families, old and disabled persons, and orphans, benefitting about 10 million people;

Efforts are underway to provide adequate housing, safe and clean drinking water, sanitation and decent living for all;

Enacting the Law on Comprehensive Health Insurance in 2017, aiming at gradually providing comprehensive health insurance to cover all citizens without distinction, in tandem with efforts to improve healthcare services, including through initiatives to detect and treat Hepatitis C and non-communicable diseases, in addition to improving healthcare for women, students and incarcerated persons.

10. To fulfill international obligations, a law was enacted in 2016 criminalizing all forms of smuggling migrants and acknowledging their right to voluntary repatriation. Egypt hosts over 250,000 refugees and asylum seekers, in addition to about 5 millions residents, most of whom fled conflicts in neighboring States and do not wish to apply for refugee or asylum status. They are not kept in isolated camps and enjoy all the basic services as Egyptians.

11. Egypt reminded that it had issued a midterm report in 2018, and announced the submission of its periodic reports to the Human Rights Committee, CAT, CEDAW, CRC and CRPD.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

12. During the interactive dialogue, 133 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

13. Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Haiti, Holy See, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, , Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Republic of Moldova, Honduras, Qatar, Niger made recommendations. Mali and Mauritania made a statement. The complete version of the statements can be found in the webcast archived on the United Nations website.¹

14. In response to questions raised during the interactive dialogue, Egypt shared its experience in establishing national mechanisms mandated to follow through with the recommendations, which included all relevant government agencies, NCW, NCCM NCPD and NGOs. The Committee laid down policies for implementation, monitoring and follow-up. A Supreme Standing Committee is being created to replace previous mechanisms and streamline national efforts. Its first task is to devise a national human rights strategy, and is mandated to prepare reports to treaty-bodies and UPR, interact with international human rights mechanisms, deal with communications, provide capacity-building programmes, particularly for the law enforcement agencies, and mainstreaming human rights in school curricula. The aim is to spread the human rights culture.

15. Egypt reiterated its commitment to continuing positive cooperation with HRC mechanisms. It had received the Special Rapporteur on Adequate Housing, hosted the 64th Session of ACHPR, and will host the 34th Session of ACRWC later in November. Invitations were extended to 6 other mandate-holders, and work is underway to fix the dates for their visits, considering their busy schedules and OHCHR budget limitations on the number of visits allowed per year. Given the preparations needed, Egypt will consider extending other invitations once these visits take place.

16. Egypt enumerated the steps taken to implement the substantive recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on Adequate Housing, in line with the Constitution and SDGs 5-A and 11. The National Housing Strategy is being devised in consultation with UN-Habitat, the private sector and NGOs. Egypt affirmed that there is no discrimination in the housing sector. Regulations for allocating housing units, for example, do not place any restrictions based on sex or sexual behaviour, and no such information is required from applicants.

¹ Available at <http://webtv.un.org/search/egypt-review-34th-session-of-universal-periodic-review/6103312727001/?term=CUBA&sort=date&page=>

17. Egypt affirmed that any act of intimidation or reprisal against those who cooperate with HRC and its mechanisms is wholly unacceptable, and is thus thoroughly investigated and the perpetrators are held accountable, once sufficient information is provided and verified. Egypt expressed keenness on ensuring that people can freely interact with HRC mandate-holders.

18. The Cyber Crimes Law aims at striking balance between exercising freedom of expression and combating ITC-related crimes. It, therefore, ordains a judicial verdict to block websites when there is evidence of committing a crime prescribed for by law, in line with Article 19 of ICCPR.

19. Egypt referenced articles of the Constitutions that consider all forms of torture as imprescriptible crimes, dismiss all confessions derived thereby, and criminalize torture, intimidation and physical or psychological harm. In line with these stipulations and Egypt's obligations under CAT, Articles 126, 127, 129, 280, 281 and 282 of the Penal Code criminalize all forms of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and enforce several penalties proportionate to the gravity of such acts. This was repeatedly asserted by the Court of Cassation rulings, which established that statements obtained through prolonged interrogations represent material or moral harm, and therefore are inadmissible. All individual cases of torture or ill-treatment are thoroughly investigated by the Public Prosecution, which is currently creating a database on such incidents. The three-tier Grievance Mechanism aims at fighting impunity, namely through criminal prosecution, disciplinary accountability and reparation. The report contained data on incidents investigated and punished.

20. Egypt asserted that any forms of legally unjustified deprivation of liberty are prohibited in all circumstances, even under Emergency law. The Public Prosecution, being an independent judicial body, investigates claims of enforced disappearance. No location is immune to the Public Prosecution inspection. Not all absence claims turned out to be enforced disappearances. Many actually involved joining terrorist groups, illegal migration, or social conditions, such as avoiding blood feuds. The freedom of movement is enshrined in the Constitution, and it is impossible to keep track of the whereabouts of all citizens. The Government's cooperation was commended by the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances before HRC last September.

21. All prisons and detention facilities fall under judicial supervision, according to Egyptian legislation. The Public Prosecution inspects all these places regularly, by challenge or upon complaints. It makes remarks regarding living and health conditions and treatment, and monitors their implementation. It carried out 147 visits to prisons and detention facilities. As the Law on NCHR was amended to ensure its independence, it was also granted the right to visit, and to inform the Public Prosecution of its findings. Additionally, the Parliamentary Human Rights Committee, NCW and NCCM pay regular visits. Each prisoner is allowed 2 hours in open air, undergo regular medical check-up, and receive allocated rations, in addition to obtaining medications and food from relatives. Every prison has a fully equipped clinic and every region has a central hospital. Should treatment become unattainable onsite, transfer was authorized to public hospitals. Release for medical reasons was granted if incarceration is deemed detrimental to the individual's health condition.

22. Pre-trial detention is only imposed by the Public Prosecution on over-15 year-olds in criminal offences, or when a felony is punishable by imprisonment of a year or more, but should not exceed the third of prescribed penalty term. Otherwise, a person may not be detained except by a court order. Alternatives to pre-trial detention are employed by the Public Prosecution.

23. Fair trial guarantees are stipulated in Articles 55, 95, 96, 97, 186, 187, 188 and 189 of the Constitution, and are reflected in laws, in accordance with international standards.

Solitary confinement is a disciplinary punishment, and should not exceed 15 days, while boarding in en-suite single cells is a procedure to accommodate the individuals' health conditions. In both cases, individuals are allowed to see their lawyers and all their rights are protected.

24. Arbitrary deprivation of the right to life is criminalized. The death penalty is only imposed on the most serious crimes, as per Article 6 of ICCPR. Egypt applies all the guarantees indicated in previous reports, in accordance with international standards. It is not imposed on under 18. Verdicts in absentia are repealed once the convicted is arrested, and a re-trial is obligatory.

25. The enjoyment of all human rights is guaranteed by the Constitution and law, and due process is not suspended under the Counter-Terrorism Law. Declaring the state of emergency is constitutionally restricted to ensure its justification, in line with Article 4 of ICCPR, and its renewal requires a two-thirds Parliament majority. Despite rising terrorist attacks since 2013, the general state of emergency was only declared in 2017 after attacks heightened on churches, killing and injuring over 200 citizens.

26. Laws 178, 179 and 180 of 2018 were enacted to ensure the independence and professionalism of the media and the Media Workers Syndicate, prohibiting their subjugation to any punishment in fulfilling their roles. These laws eliminate liberty deprivation penalties, except in cases of incitement to violence, discrimination or defamation of individuals. Accordingly, no censorship on the media is permissible, except at times of war or general mobilization, albeit limited, but no suspension or closure is admissible.

27. Egypt explained that it considers its stance vis-à-vis the Rome Statute as part of regular reviews of the status of ratification of international treaties.

28. Egypt shared its experience in preventing trafficking in persons, including for domestic work and organ removal. Training programmes were expanded in close coordination with NGOs, channels for reporting the crime were improved, a number of social protection programs were launched to support the most impoverished families, hence helping to protect them from falling victims, and the National Referral Mechanism to support victims was upgraded to ensure the provision of necessary legal, physical and psychological assistance to victims, and to facilitate their admission in shelters. Dedicated judicial circuits were created, as well as a specialized department in the Ministry of Interior and units in all governorates to combat smuggling of migration and human trafficking, so that the effective prosecution of perpetrators is ensured. The Ministry of Manpower monitors the working conditions of children over 15, women, persons with disabilities and foreigners to protect them from exploitation. Cooperation with other African States is enhanced, and 12 bilateral agreements were signed to regulate the status of Egyptian domestic workers abroad and ensure that they do not become victims of human trafficking. In addition, a new law was drafted on the employment of domestic workers, and is currently under the Parliament's consideration.

29. Fighting corruption, promoting tolerance and peaceful coexistence, empowering women, the youth, the elderly and persons with disabilities, and safeguarding the rights of the child were highlighted as national priorities. The Government vowed to safeguard human rights, ensuring equal rights and opportunities to all citizens, without discrimination, endeavor to fulfill its people's aspirations, and protect their safety and human dignity, despite economic challenges, terrorist threats and regional turmoil.

30. Egypt concluded by extending their appreciation to the President of the Human Rights Council and the Member States delegations for taking part in its review by raising questions and proposing recommendations. Egypt expressed its deep conviction in the role of the UPR to improve the human rights situation worldwide.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

31. The following recommendations will be examined by Egypt, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the forty-third session of the Human Rights Council.

31.1 Cooperate with international human rights mechanisms by considering ratifying outstanding international human rights treaties (Zambia);

31.2 Take immediate measures to assume its obligations under the international law to respect and protect human rights (Turkey);

31.3 Consider acceding to the international human rights conventions to which Egypt has not yet acceded and continue efforts to harmonize domestic laws in line with its international obligations under international treaties (State of Palestine);²

31.4 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture, cease the practice of pre-trial detention and to ensure that detainees can have access to medical care, their lawyers and their relatives (Switzerland);

31.5 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (OP-CAT), establish the National Preventive Mechanism and cooperate with the UN Special Rapporteur on Torture (Czechia);

31.6 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Spain); (Denmark); (Sweden); (Austria);

31.7 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Luxembourg); (Austria); (Estonia);

31.8 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court with its amendments and fully implement them into national law (Liechtenstein);

31.9 Consider acceding to outstanding human rights treaties, ICPED in particular (Ukraine);

31.10 Become a party to the Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Seychelles); (Togo);

31.11 Ratify the International Convention on Enforced Disappearances, put an end to excessive and undue preventive detention and ensure that competent authorities have the right to visit places of detention unexpectedly (France);

31.12 Accede the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Mongolia);

31.13 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to CEDAW (Ghana);

31.14 Consider acceding to the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Uruguay);

31.15 Consider signing and ratifying the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (Ecuador);

² The recommendation, as read out during the interactive dialogue, was: “Accede to international conventions to which Egypt has not yet acceded and continue efforts to harmonize domestic laws in line with its international obligations under international treaties”.

- 31.16 Accede to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Namibia);
- 31.17 Consider ratifying the protocol to the African Charter on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 31.18 Consider the withdrawal of reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Latvia);
- 31.19 Withdraw reservations to CEDAW (Estonia);
- 31.20 Lift reservations of the CEDAW Convention and to adopt a unified law to criminalise all forms of violence against women (Slovenia);
- 31.21 Continue cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to receive technical assistance in the strengthening of the independence of the judiciary (Bahrain);
- 31.22 Issue standing invitations to all special rapporteurs, especially those on the Situation of Human Rights Defenders, and Torture (Norway);
- 31.23 Respond positively to the pending visit requests and consider extending a standing invitation to all special procedures mandate holders (Latvia);
- 31.24 Consider inviting additional number of special procedures mandate holders of the Human Rights Council (State of Palestine);³
- 31.25 Enhance its cooperation with international human rights mechanisms by extending a standing invitation to all Special Procedures mandate holders and accepting pending requests to visit the country (Republic of Korea);
- 31.26 Continue cooperating with the Human Rights Council and its special procedures and mandate-holders (Kazakhstan);
- 31.27 Extend a standing invitation to all special procedure mandate holders (New Zealand);
- 31.28 Continue to engage with human rights mechanisms, including treaty bodies and special procedures (Sri Lanka);
- 31.29 Continue the existing cooperation with the Human Rights Council and its special procedures (Tunisia);
- 31.30 Continue existing cooperation with the HRC and its special procedures mandate-holders (Azerbaijan);
- 31.31 Continue cooperating with the Human Rights Council and its mechanism (Libya);
- 31.32 Strengthen cooperation with the special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Latvia);
- 31.33 Continue with the existing cooperation with the Human Rights Council and its special procedures mandate holders (Bhutan);
- 31.34 Continue its approach followed with the Human Rights Council (Kuwait);

³ The recommendation, as read out during the interactive dialogue, was: "Consider extending an open invitation to the special procedures mandate holders of the Human Rights Council".

- 31.35 Continue strengthening the implementation and monitoring of the recommendations accepted in the UPR (Dominican Republic);
- 31.36 Join the Code of Conduct regarding Security Council action against genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, as elaborated by the Accountability, Coherence and Transparency Group (ACT) (Liechtenstein);
- 31.37 Make public the measures taken to implement the recommendations made by the Committee against Torture in its confidential enquiry in 2016 (Liechtenstein);
- 31.38 Enhance technical cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (Morocco);
- 31.39 Continue cooperation with OHCHR in order to receive technical assistance on the ground, thus strengthening the independence of the judiciary (Senegal);
- 31.40 Continue the present technical cooperation program with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (Somalia);
- 31.41 Continue its cooperation with international as well as regional human rights mechanisms (South Africa);
- 31.42 Share the lessons learned from its past year as Chair of the AU in respect of cooperation with international and regional human rights mechanisms (South Africa);
- 31.43 Continue establishing a national mechanism dedicated to implementing and coordinating policies and programmes in the area of human rights (Kazakhstan);
- 31.44 Continue resourcing the National Council for Human Rights and the Supreme Permanent Committee for Human Rights to enable them to carry out their mandate effectively (Kenya);
- 31.45 Consider the possibility of developing and implementing a national human rights strategy (Lebanon);
- 31.46 Develop and implement a national human rights strategy aimed at the promotion and protection of human rights (Malaysia);
- 31.47 Establish a national mechanism for the implementation and coordination of human rights policies and programs (Serbia);
- 31.48 Consider formulating and enacting a national human rights strategy, aimed at the promotion and protection of human rights (Somalia);
- 31.49 Allow the Supreme Permanent Committee on human rights to fully implement its mandate (Uzbekistan);
- 31.50 Consider formulating and enacting a national human rights strategy, aimed at the promotion and protection of all human rights (Angola);
- 31.51 Further strengthen national capacities in the promotion and protection of human rights, taking into account the concluding observations of the treaty bodies and the UPR recommendations (Belarus);
- 31.52 Continue the process of revising existing laws to ensure compliance with the 2014 Constitution and its amendments, to better protect and promote human rights (Burkina Faso);

- 31.53 Take additional measures to promote the values of tolerance, dialogue and mutual understanding at the local, national and international levels (Burkina Faso);
- 31.54 Continue strengthening national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, including a National human rights action plan (Chile);
- 31.55 Strengthen the independence the National Human Rights Council by allocating it a sufficient budget (Gabon);
- 31.56 Take further steps to strengthen the mandate of the National Council for Human Rights (Georgia);
- 31.57 End the arrest and prosecution of people for their real or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity and repeal laws criminalising consensual same-sex relations (Iceland);
- 31.58 Adopt the necessary measures to eliminate discrimination and to foster access to education for vulnerable groups (Qatar);
- 31.59 Enhance efforts to eliminate discrimination and to foster access to education for vulnerable groups (Uganda);
- 31.60 Introduce in the national legislation the definition of racial discrimination (Ukraine);
- 31.61 End the practice of entrapment and subsequent arrest and prosecution based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Netherlands);
- 31.62 Take steps to protect the rights of LGBTI individuals and ensure that they are not subject to discriminatory arrest or prosecution under criminal charges of indecency or debauchery (Canada);
- 31.63 Step up efforts to combat all forms of discrimination including discrimination against women and that based on religion, by continuing to raise awareness among the population and religious leaders (Gabon);
- 31.64 Ensure the participation of all stakeholders, particularly women, in the country's economic development, so as to foster an inclusive long term economic growth and well being for all (Mauritius);
- 31.65 Further strengthen measures to realize the right to development, including through projects aimed at decreasing unemployment, achieving economic growth and increasing living standards (Viet Nam);
- 31.66 Continue to promote international efforts in realizing right to development (China);
- 31.67 Continue to ensure that women, children, and persons with disabilities, are meaningfully engaged in the development of legislation and programs on climate change and disaster risk reduction (Fiji);
- 31.68 Enhance the respect of human rights of detainees and to expedite prosecutions in the respect of the rule of law (Holy See);
- 31.69 Ensure effective, credible and impartial investigations into all allegations of torture and ill-treatment against detainees contrary to the Egyptian Constitution and the UN Convention Against Torture, and ensure that perpetrators are held accountable (Ireland);

- 31.70 Strengthen efforts to prevent and combat all forms of torture and ill-treatment, ensuring that those responsible are held to account, including the perpetrators of the brutal killing of Giulio Regeni (Italy);
- 31.71 Ensure the protection of all citizens against torture and other cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment or punishment, and provide the police and armed forces with the necessary training (Norway);
- 31.72 Continue efforts aiming at ensuring respect to freedom of religion or belief in law and practice in full conformity with international standards (Malta);
- 31.73 Immediately end the practice of torture and ill-treatment in all places of detention and to consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to CAT (Slovenia);
- 31.74 Promptly and effectively investigate any allegations of torture or ill-treatment in detention and to take effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to prevent such acts (Turkey);
- 31.75 Strengthen measures to end torture and ill-treatment in all places of detention (Uganda);
- 31.76 Implement recommendations from UN Committee against Torture to ensure access to medical assistance and family visits in prisons (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 31.77 Investigate and ensure accountability for alleged police abuses, in line with international standards (Austria);
- 31.78 Reform laws to ensure effective civilian oversight of military and police authorities, with special emphasis on protections from sanctioned disappearances, military trials of civilians and interference in judicial proceedings (Bahamas);
- 31.79 Conduct investigations, in accordance with international standards, into excessive violence committed by military and security forces during demonstrations and to bring those responsible to justice (Belgium);
- 31.80 Eliminate undue restrictions on building and renovation of churches (Brazil);
- 31.81 Eliminate mentions of religion in identity cards, so as to promote freedom of religion (Brazil);
- 31.82 Bring to justice all perpetrators of torture (Central African Republic);
- 31.83 Adopt a criminal definition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment in accordance with Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and create mechanisms for the investigation and punishment of such crimes (Chile);
- 31.84 Bring an immediate end to the practice of torture and ill-treatment in all places of detention (Costa Rica);
- 31.85 Establishing an independent authority to investigate allegations of torture, enforced disappearance and ill-treatment (Costa Rica);
- 31.86 Bring the definition of torture contained in the Egyptian Penal Code in line with international law (France);
- 31.87 Following the adoption of the new law on NGOs, allow the effective development of an active and dynamic civil society (France);

- 31.88 Restrict the excessive use of pre-trial detention and police probation measures to the narrow limits outlined in Article 54 of the Constitution (Germany);
- 31.89 Guarantee the rights of prisoners to regular family visits, medical treatment and access to lawyers, including in high-security prisons (Germany);
- 31.90 Definitively abolish the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Luxembourg);
- 31.91 Consider reducing the number of crimes punishable by the death penalty (Malta);
- 31.92 Reduce progressively the list of capital crimes (Holy See);
- 31.93 Consider a moratorium to death penalty with a view to abolish it (Holy See);
- 31.94 Establish a moratorium on the application of the death penalty, in particular in cases of mass trials; for people who were minors at the time of committing the crime; and for conducts that do not constitute the most serious crimes (Mexico);
- 31.95 Implement a moratorium on all executions, with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Iceland); Impose a moratorium on executions with a view to abolish the death penalty (Norway); Immediately establish an official moratorium on executions and commute all death sentences with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Liechtenstein); Impose a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its abolition (Republic of Moldova); Establish a moratorium on death penalty (Italy);
- 31.96 Stop arbitrary deprivation of life and guarantee fair trial particularly for those accused of crimes punishable by death (Qatar);
- 31.97 Eliminate the death penalty from its Penal Code, commute all sentences, ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR, and consider a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its abolition (Portugal);
- 31.98 Consider imposing a de facto moratorium on the use of the death penalty with a view to its total abolition (Rwanda);
- 31.99 Establish an immediate moratorium on the death penalty and to consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR (Slovenia);
- 31.100 Establishes a moratorium of the death penalty (Timor-Leste);
- 31.101 Ensure that all death sentences are reviewed (Turkey);
- 31.102 Consider a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its abolition (Turkey);
- 31.103 Consider declaring a moratorium on the death penalty and reviewing all sentences that have granted this penalty (Uruguay);
- 31.104 Establish an official moratorium on the executions of persons sentenced to death penalty, and consider repealing it from its national legislation (Argentina);
- 31.105 Establish a moratorium on the death penalty as a step towards its complete abolition (Australia);

- 31.106 Consider establishing a moratorium on the death penalty (Austria);
- 31.107 Reform laws to ensure that children are not subject to severe or inhumane punishments, such as prolonged detention and capital punishment (Bahamas);
- 31.108 Amend article 22 of the Child Law to prevent those who were children at the time of the alleged offence from being tried on capital offences alongside adults (Belgium);
- 31.109 Consider a moratorium on the death penalty and a revision of sentences, with a view to abolition of capital punishment (Brazil);
- 31.110 Establish a moratorium on executions and work towards eradicating the death penalty (Costa Rica);
- 31.111 Cease immediately the use of the death penalty (New Zealand);
- 31.112 Cease immediately the use of the death penalty for those under the age of 18 years at the time of offending (New Zealand);
- 31.113 Establish an official moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Croatia);
- 31.114 Impose a moratorium on the use of death penalty with a view to its abolition (Czechia);
- 31.115 Extend a moratorium on death penalty with the view to its full abolition, and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR (Estonia);
- 31.116 Establish a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to permanent abolition; in the meantime, ensure that no person who was a minor at the time of the crime is sentenced to death and reduce the number of crimes punishable by death (France);
- 31.117 Provide training for local law enforcement when responding to incidents of religious violence and abductions of girls especially in rural areas (Holy See);
- 31.118 Provide training programs for police officers, military officers, National Security officers and prison guards, as well as for prosecutors and judges, so that they can abide by human rights norms in the performance of their duties (Qatar);
- 31.119 Increase human rights training and awareness raising programs for the Police (Senegal);
- 31.120 Reinforce human rights education and training programmes for public service officials (Timor-Leste);
- 31.121 Provide training on child rights to police officers to ensure adequate treatment when dealing with child victims (United Arab Emirates);
- 31.122 Enhance human rights education and training programmes, targeted at public service officials, especially security forces (Bulgaria);
- 31.123 Widen the scope of human rights education and training programs for public service officials (Georgia);
- 31.124 Release those detained for the exercise of their rights to freedom of expression, association or peaceful assembly, as enshrined in the ICCPR (Ireland);

- 31.125 Release all those detained because of their political views, stop acts of torture and cruel treatment used to obtain confessions or to punish them, investigate these practices and prosecute those responsible (Qatar);
- 31.126 Release those detained for exercising their right to freedom of expression, including all journalists, activists and human rights defenders, and unblock news and social media websites (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 31.127 Address impunity by credibly investigating allegations of extrajudicial killings, torture, and forced disappearances by security forces, publicly release findings, and prosecute those responsible (United States of America);
- 31.128 Release detainees held for exercising their rights to freedom of expression or association, and ensure fair trial guarantees for those remaining in detention (United States of America);
- 31.129 Release all persons detained as a result of peacefully exercising their right to freedom of opinion, expression, and assembly, and amend the Protest, Counterterrorism, Media, and Cybercrime Laws to bring them into conformity with international human rights law, including by repealing law 10 on 1914 on assembly (Australia);
- 31.130 Release all persons detained for peacefully exercising their rights to freedom of expression (on- and offline), association and assembly and close Case 173/2011 against Egyptian NGOs and human rights defenders, in line with international human rights obligations (Netherlands);
- 31.131 Continue efforts to protect its citizens from the scourge of terrorism (Nigeria);
- 31.132 Continue the ongoing efforts at combatting terrorism and measures aimed at protecting lives of the people in this context (India);
- 31.133 Continue taking efforts to fight terrorism (Kuwait);
- 31.134 Review the definition of terrorism used in Law Against Terrorism number 94/2015, to prevent that it is used to limit rights, such as freedom of expression and assembly (Mexico);
- 31.135 Continue ongoing efforts to promote respect for human rights in the context of combatting terrorism (Pakistan);
- 31.136 Amend the Anti-Terrorism Law to bring it into line with international human rights standards (Qatar);
- 31.137 Continue to align anti-terrorism measures with international human rights standards (Peru);
- 31.138 Ensure that its counter-terrorism measures are undertaken in such a way as to fully respect human rights and fundamental freedoms of ordinary citizens (Republic of Korea);
- 31.139 Follow through with implementation of national initiatives to establish redress and reparation mechanisms for victims of terrorism (Bangladesh);
- 31.140 Exclude from the jurisdiction of military courts all proceedings in which the alleged victim or perpetrator is a civilian (Mexico);
- 31.141 Continue efforts to combat impunity for human rights violations (Pakistan);

- 31.142 Guarantee the right to a fair trial and limit the jurisdiction of military courts to military cases (Switzerland);
- 31.143 Take measures to ensure access to justice and due process for all persons accused of criminal offences, including those relating to security and terrorism, such as access to a lawyer, and consular assistance, in case of foreign nationals (Thailand);
- 31.144 Ensure that a prompt, impartial, thorough and transparent investigation is carried out by an independent body to clarify the cause of death of late President Morsi (Turkey);
- 31.145 Strengthen the independence of the judiciary (Albania);
- 31.146 Ensure pre-trial detention and all court proceedings fully comply with article 14 of International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), including by ending the use of mass trials (Australia);
- 31.147 Strengthen criminal procedures in order to safeguard the right to defence and to due process (Costa Rica);
- 31.148 Guarantee the right to a fair trial in accordance with international obligations and end all military trials of civilians (Czechia);
- 31.149 Finalize the amendments to the Criminal Procedure Code to fulfill its constitutional obligations to strengthen the role and power of the defense at the evidence collection stage, the preliminary investigations and the criminal prosecution stage (Democratic Republic of the Congo);
- 31.150 Ensure that the process of investigating human rights violations is effective, transparent, impartial and independent (Greece);
- 31.151 Enhance efforts to combat corruption and ensure accountability in this regard (Nigeria);
- 31.152 Increase its efforts in promoting the right to development through, inter alia enhancing national efforts aimed at combating corruption (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 31.153 Continue to fight corruption and update the legislations supporting them (Libya);
- 31.154 Enhance efforts to combat corruption and ensure accountability in this regard (Pakistan);
- 31.155 Continue to promote the right to development through, among others, improving national efforts to combat corruption (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 31.156 Enhance efforts to combat corruption and ensure accountability in this regard (Afghanistan);
- 31.157 Continue its efforts with regard to the National Anti-Corruption Strategy, as well as establishment of the post of anti-corruption adviser to the President of Egypt (Armenia);
- 31.158 Continue the efforts to combat corruption through adopting legal and administrative measures (Bangladesh);
- 31.159 Promote the right to development through various measures, including greater national efforts aimed to combat corruption (Cuba);

- 31.160 Continue efforts to combat corruption, adopting measures that facilitate the submission of complaints, and guarantee the impartiality of the investigation and the respective trials, as well as adequate punishment and accountability (Ecuador);
- 31.161 Ensure that local and regional governments take the appropriate measures to protect Christians from extremists, in particular in rural areas (Haiti);
- 31.162 Delete any religious classification in national documents, including identity cards (Haiti);
- 31.163 Abolish or amend all laws and policies which limit the activities carried out by civil society and human rights defenders and adopt a national law for the promotion and protection of human rights defenders (Iceland);
- 31.164 Further promote the culture of tolerance through intensified engagement in inter-faith dialogue activities, including collaboration with other countries (Indonesia);
- 31.165 Guarantee that freedom of expression is ensured in all its forms, including artistic expressions, online and offline (Norway);
- 31.166 Put an end to censorship of news and human rights websites and respect the right to access information (Honduras);
- 31.167 Stop the practices of attacks on freedom of opinion and expression, especially those related to the arrest of journalists and the blocking of access to news websites and well-known sources of information (Qatar);
- 31.168 Ensure the rights to freedom of opinion and expression, also on-line (Peru);
- 31.169 Support initiatives aimed at promoting respect for cultural diversity and religious tolerance (Russian Federation);
- 31.170 Put in place specific legislation on freedom and access to information (Seychelles);
- 31.171 Adopt concrete measures to guarantee the free exercise of the rights of expression, assembly, association, and demonstration (Spain);
- 31.172 That the new NGO law guarantees the functioning of civil society organisations (Spain);
- 31.173 Consider effective enforcement of the right to information (Sri Lanka);
- 31.174 Guarantee freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly, and protect the persons who exercise these rights (Switzerland);
- 31.175 Commit to supporting a free and active civil society by ending Case No. 173, foreign funding investigations, travel bans, and asset freezes against civil society (United States of America);
- 31.176 Continue measures to increase the participation of women and young people in public life (Albania);
- 31.177 Evaluate the possibility to review its legislation on the media to ensure it is in accordance with international human rights standards (Argentina);
- 31.178 Take the necessary measures to guarantee freedom of expression and opinion of the population, in particular of human rights defenders and

journalists, and investigate and punish cases of threats, reprisals and other acts of violence (Argentina);

31.179 Continue to carry the torch of tolerance and interfaith dialogue in the region and beyond (Armenia);

31.180 Ensure that NGO legislation and its implementation are in line with international standards (Austria);

31.181 Ensure the participation of all stakeholders, particularly women, in the country's economic development, so as to foster an inclusive long-term economic growth and well-being for all (Azerbaijan);

31.182 Ensure that legislation allows for freedom of opinion and expression and freedom of assembly and association, to reflect the protections enshrined in Egypt's 2014 Constitution and to align with Egypt's international human rights obligations (Canada);

31.183 Revise the law on cybercrime, ensuring that it complies with international obligations, in terms of human rights (Central African Republic);

31.184 Step up awareness raising campaigns to promote cultural and religious diversity (Congo);

31.185 Ensure that all prisoners are provided with the minimum standards of humane treatment, including protection from all forms of torture (New Zealand);

31.186 Facilitate the work of civil society by amending the relevant restrictive legislation (Czechia);

31.187 Improve the access of observers to the election process and review and amend the legislation governing freedoms of expression, association and assembly in line with international human rights law (Czechia);

31.188 Ensure freedom of expression, including freedom of media, online and offline (Estonia);

31.189 Guarantee freedom of expression and the press, as well as the right to peaceful demonstration in accordance with Egypt's constitutional provisions and international commitments (France);

31.190 Guarantee freedom of expression and press online and offline by revising respective laws (Germany);

31.191 Ensure that freedom of expression is safeguarded in all its forms in accordance with Egypt's international commitments (Greece);

31.192 Adopt measures to ensure freedom of expression both online and offline, freedom of association and assembly, political pluralism and the rule of law (Italy);

31.193 Foster an environment conducive to an active civil society, including by unblocking news and social media websites (New Zealand);

31.194 Fully implement in consultation with civil society and international partners the 2019 NGO Law and ensure that human rights defenders can operate in a free and safe environment (Italy);

31.195 Continue to strengthen its efforts to prevent and refrain from all acts of intimidation or reprisal against those who cooperate with the United Nations, its representatives and mechanisms in the field of human rights (Fiji);

- 31.196 Take steps to prohibit and investigate acts of intimidation and reprisals against those who engage with the UN and regional human rights systems, and hold all perpetrators accountable (Ghana);
- 31.197 Refrain from all forms of reprisals against human rights defenders, expedite the processing of cases of activists and journalists (Liechtenstein);
- 31.198 Guarantee the rights of human rights defenders and protect them and journalists from intimidation, reprisals and interference with their activities (Luxembourg);
- 31.199 Focus on protecting human rights defenders and ensuring the realization of the rights to freedom of expression, as well as the right of peaceful assembly and of association (Mongolia);
- 31.200 Take effective measures to expand civic space and create a safe environment for civil society organizations, human rights defenders, journalists, including the revision of relevant legislations in alignment with international standards and the Constitution (Republic of Korea);
- 31.201 Stop unduly restricting space for civil society, including through assets freezes, travel bans, long periods of pre-trial detention and a growing number of arrests (Sweden);
- 31.202 Create a safe and enabling environment for the operation of the civil society and human rights defenders, facilitate their work and protect them against harassment and intimidation (Afghanistan);
- 31.203 Repeal all laws and policies that restrict activities and rights of human right defenders, such as Law no. 70/2017, counter-terrorism law no. 94, article 78 of the Penal Code, the Anti-Cyber and Information Technology Crimes Law, and the Media Regulation Law (Belgium);
- 31.204 Take steps to protect human rights defenders and prevent pressure against them, including by lifting travel bans and asset freezes (Canada);
- 31.205 Effectively protect human rights defenders against intimidation or reprisals, including guaranteeing the right to unhindered access to international and regional human rights mechanisms (Denmark);
- 31.206 Strengthen mechanisms for dialogue and collaboration with civil society organizations, and ensure the protection of human rights defenders (Ecuador);
- 31.207 Allow human rights defenders and all other civil society actors to exercise freedom of expression and their professions without fear of being persecuted, intimidated or detained (Finland);
- 31.208 Stop restricting and criminalizing the work of human rights defenders, politicians and civil society actors (Germany);
- 31.209 Continue further measures on education and capacity building for those engaged in the rehabilitation of victims of trafficking (India);
- 31.210 Expand the programs for reproductive health and family planning to reach the rural areas and introduce integrated reproductive health package for women (Maldives);
- 31.211 Ensures sufficient training and resources to fully implement the National Strategy to Combat Human Trafficking and the “Guidelines of

Evidence Collection, Investigation, and Prosecution of Human Trafficking Crimes and Protecting Victims in the Context of Law Enforcement” (Singapore);

31.212 Continue to strengthen efforts to effectively combat human trafficking and migrant smuggling with regular monitoring and effective prosecution (Sri Lanka);

31.213 Strengthen efforts to provide assistance to victims of human trafficking, including when they are subjected to exploitation and physical abuse (Syrian Arab Republic)

31.214 Strengthen protections and support to victims of all forms of human trafficking, regardless of nationality (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

31.215 Continue its efforts to enhance training programmes for social workers engaged in the rehabilitation of victims of trafficking in persons, especially women and children (Yemen);

31.216 Ensure prosecution of cases of human trafficking and migrant smuggling (Congo);

31.217 Secure access to modern family planning methods, as per WHO approved standards, in all health facilities (Denmark);

31.218 Implement anti-trafficking laws to ensure the protection of all trafficked persons, in particular women and children (Ghana);

31.219 Maintain social policies that support the family in line with societal values (Iraq);

31.220 Continue the policy concerning the protection of family, and supporting it as a fundamental unit of society (Kuwait);

31.221 Repeal or Amend the Personal Status Law to ensure the equal rights of women and men in all matters relating to marriage and family relations as well to inheritance, divorce and the custody of children (Namibia);

31.222 Continue to implement the policy on protection of and support for the family as a fundamental unit of society (Bangladesh);

31.223 Increase support for family planning and reproductive life skills (New Zealand);

31.224 Continue the ongoing efforts for reducing unemployment levels as well as for enhancing access to affordable housing (India);

31.225 Enhance efforts to ensure equal job opportunities for women (Indonesia);

31.226 Continue efforts to ensure equal rights for women in the workplace, and a safe environment at work for women (Jordan);

31.227 Continue to develop interventions to support youth access to decent jobs, and promote social integration of youth in urban and rural areas to reduce youth unemployment (Maldives);

31.228 Further strengthen capacity-building activities and provision of support for women in micro, small and medium enterprises (Philippines);

31.229 Provide better access for women to the labour market (Morocco);

- 31.230 Increase efforts to better integrate persons with special needs into the labour market (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 31.231 Strengthen vocational training so that young graduates can enter the labour market quickly (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 31.232 Strengthen effort to ensure women's employment and appropriate conditions for enjoyment of their right to work (Uzbekistan);
- 31.233 Continue to address the different aspects of the right to work in the Human Rights Council (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 31.234 Continue efforts to ensure a safe environment and equal rights for women in the workplace (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 31.235 Continue efforts to ensure equal job opportunities for women (Viet Nam);
- 31.236 Continue steps to provide employment opportunities for the youth (Nepal);
- 31.237 Take further steps to facilitate the access of young people to professional training and employment (Bulgaria);
- 31.238 Take measures to eradicate discrimination against women in the work place and to prohibit child labor (Central African Republic);
- 31.239 Consider the implementation of necessary measures and adjustments to its legislation to protect domestic workers and prohibit their exploitation (Cuba);
- 31.240 Step up efforts to implement the comprehensive national strategy to combat short and long-term unemployment (Djibouti);
- 31.241 Continue the implementation of socially oriented programmes, improve the accessibility of unemployment and sustainable security schemes (Kenya);
- 31.242 Proceed with major labour-intensive projects to promote the enjoyment of the right to adequate housing, employment, development, and food (Oman);
- 31.243 Ensure efforts to guarantee access to safe drinking water and sanitation for all, including those residing in rural areas (Malaysia);
- 31.244 Continue taking measures to promote and ensure the full realization of all human rights for young people (Republic of Moldova);
- 31.245 Make further efforts to realize economic, social and cultural rights through strengthening social protection measures (Saudi Arabia);
- 31.246 Work closely with all relevant stakeholders in the implementation of the Egypt Vision 2030 Sustainable Development Strategy (Singapore);
- 31.247 Intensify efforts to promote economic, social and cultural rights (Sudan);
- 31.248 Continue the implementation of standards to promote the enjoyment of human rights by the youth (Sudan);
- 31.249 Pursue its efforts in social and economic inclusion by allocating appropriate funds for health and education (Switzerland);

- 31.250 Continue to bolster the realization of economic, social and cultural rights with the strengthening of social protection measures (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 31.251 Continue efforts in developing the economy (Brunei Darussalam);
- 31.252 Continue to promote the implementation of the socio-economic measures provided for in the 2030 Development Strategy that aim at providing a dignified life for all citizens without discrimination (Dominican Republic);
- 31.253 Intensify efforts to expand agriculture and food production, with the objective of increasing food security and guaranteeing the right to food for all citizens (Nicaragua);
- 31.254 Continue to improve efforts to guarantee access to safe drinking water and sanitation for all citizens, particularly in rural areas (Nicaragua);
- 31.255 Continue its efforts to strengthen the social protection and integration programs for poor families, older persons, orphans and persons with disabilities who are unable to work (Ethiopia);
- 31.256 Continue measures to reduce poverty, in particular in rural and underdeveloped areas (Indonesia);
- 31.257 Continue its efforts to reduce poverty, in particular in rural and under developed areas (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 31.258 Continue efforts to reduce poverty particularly in rural areas (Malaysia);
- 31.259 Continue its efforts towards poverty alleviation and address the gaps between urban and rural areas (Mauritius);
- 31.260 Continue efforts to reduce poverty, particularly in rural and underdeveloped areas (Philippines);
- 31.261 Continue efforts to reduce poverty, especially in rural and underdeveloped parts of the country (Serbia);
- 31.262 Continue its efforts in poverty reduction (Myanmar);
- 31.263 Pursue practical implementation of the national plan to solve the problem of informal housing with particular focus on providing alternative housing for person who live in risk zones (Uzbekistan);
- 31.264 Continue to implement social housing programs and projects, in an effort to realize adequate housing for all citizens (Angola);
- 31.265 Continue efforts to reduce poverty, in particular in rural and underdeveloped areas (Bhutan);
- 31.266 Continue efforts to effectively focus anti-poverty programmes in rural areas (Botswana);
- 31.267 Continue its effort to reduce poverty, particularly in rural and underdeveloped areas (China);
- 31.268 Continue to promote house construction, in order to provide sufficient house for its people (China);
- 31.269 Continue implementing social housing programs and projects, in an effort to achieve adequate housing for all citizens (Cuba);

- 31.270 Continue efforts to reduce poverty, in particular in rural and underdeveloped areas (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 31.271 Continue efforts to reduce poverty, in particular in rural and underdeveloped areas (Nicaragua);
- 31.272 Continue to take concrete measures to eliminate discrimination against, and stigmatisation of, persons affected by leprosy and their families (Japan);
- 31.273 Continue efforts to provide the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health to its citizens, and to expand the new national health programme (Jordan);
- 31.274 Exert further efforts towards the realization of economic, social and cultural rights, including through strengthening social protection measures (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 31.275 Include comprehensive education on sexual and reproductive health in the national educational curricula and ensure the necessary resources for its effective implementation (Estonia);
- 31.276 Integrate comprehensive, age-appropriate education on reproductive health and life skills into the national educational curricula and ensure the necessary resources and training for its full and effective implementation, in accordance with the National Strategy for Population and Development (Fiji);
- 31.277 Ensure adequate access to education to the minority groups (Montenegro);
- 31.278 Ensure equal access for women and girls to education at all levels (Nigeria);
- 31.279 Continue to increase the number of educational opportunities for women and girls, the elderly, persons with disabilities and minorities (Holy See);
- 31.280 Increase human rights education and training programmes (Iraq);
- 31.281 Re-launch the human rights capacity-building programme (Iraq);
- 31.282 Identify all juveniles tried in adult courts, overturn those verdicts and refer all such defendants to juvenile courts (Norway);
- 31.283 Multiply measures taken to provide basic education to all children (Madagascar);
- 31.284 Continue programmes aimed at reducing school dropout rates, in particular among girls, through providing incentives to families to keep their children in school (Saudi Arabia);
- 31.285 Expand educational programs and increase awareness of human rights for civil servants (Serbia);
- 31.286 Strengthen the efforts to promote access to quality education for all, including vulnerable groups (Sri Lanka);
- 31.287 Continue efforts to eliminate illiteracy (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 31.288 Take further measures in awareness raising of human rights among the youth (Myanmar);
- 31.289 Continue efforts to ensure the delivery of quality education for all with special focus on vulnerable groups (Afghanistan);

- 31.290 Extend human rights education and awareness programmes to target more public service officials (Algeria);
- 31.291 Ensure equitable access of women and girls to education at all levels (Algeria);
- 31.292 Continue with efforts to encourage a human rights culture and enhance awareness programs, especially of law enforcement agencies and judiciary (Bhutan);
- 31.293 Continue to organize the World Youth Forum, as an important initiative to promote dialogue among young people from different cultural origins and to address issues of interest to young people (Burundi);
- 31.294 Pursue efforts seeking to raise awareness in society about human rights culture (Burundi);
- 31.295 Continue to develop education, in particular promote the level of education in rural areas (China);
- 31.296 Step up efforts to eliminate illiteracy (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 31.297 Organize campaigns and educational programmes, including in schools, to raise awareness on the importance of cultural heritage in all its diversity (Cyprus);
- 31.298 Implement the ongoing measures for empowerment of women (India);
- 31.299 Take further measures to promote and protect women's rights (Japan);
- 31.300 Continue its efforts in promoting women's political representation and participation in all three main areas of empowerment-political, social and economic (Kyrgyzstan);
- 31.301 Conduct a periodic review of legislation to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women in accordance with the constitutional provisions and the international commitments of Egypt under CEDAW (Lebanon);
- 31.302 Continue to strengthen the role of equal opportunities units to achieve gender equality in the work environment and address discriminatory practices against women (Oman);
- 31.303 Continue efforts to empower women both financially and economically (Madagascar);
- 31.304 Continue efforts to review and, where applicable, amend laws and policies that may discriminate against women and girls and ensure that they conform with international law and standards (Malta);
- 31.305 Take decisive actions to eradicate discrimination against women and girls, as well as minorities and prevent sexual exploitation and trafficking in persons (Mongolia);
- 31.306 Continue promoting the political participation of women, and their equitable representation in the Parliament and Government (Pakistan);
- 31.307 Amend all laws and policies that discriminate against women and girls and ensure that they comply with international law and standards (Honduras);
- 31.308 Strengthen measures to abolish female genital mutilation (Peru);

- 31.309 Continue its efforts in conducting awareness-raising campaigns on the human rights of women and girls (Philippines);
- 31.310 Continue efforts to protect and promote women's rights and ensure equality and equal opportunities (State of Palestine);
- 31.311 Continue efforts to support and enhance the status of women, especially in the political and economic sectors (Sudan);
- 31.312 Review the personal status legislation and the Penal Code in order to further modify or delete articles that discriminate against women, including by lifting the reservation on article 16 of CEDAW (Sweden);
- 31.313 Continue efforts aimed at fighting sexual harassment (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 31.314 Take additional steps to ensure adequate representation of women and the youth in decision-making positions (Tunisia);
- 31.315 Ensure the implementation of provisions of the new Constitution aimed at reinforcing the enjoyment of the rights of all women and continue making progress with concrete policies and measures to guarantee equal rights between women and men (Uruguay);
- 31.316 Continue measures to strengthen women's economic empowerment and promote women's political participation (Nepal);
- 31.317 Promote women's political representation and participation, adopt policies to address structural barriers hindering women from occupying decision-making positions and increase the number of shelters for victims of domestic violence (Botswana);
- 31.318 Continue to promote empowerment of women (Brunei Darussalam);
- 31.319 Step up efforts to promote women's representation and participation in political life and decision-making (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 31.320 Work towards eliminating gender discriminatory clauses in legislation (Cyprus);
- 31.321 Continue to consolidate national mechanisms that enable greater participation and equality of women (Dominican Republic);
- 31.322 Continue strengthening women's economic empowerment as part of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy (Georgia);
- 31.323 Continue efforts towards achieving a greater participation of women in political and economic life, as well as increased representation in leadership positions (Greece);
- 31.324 Continue to implement its national strategy to empower Egyptian women 2030, in line with its constitution and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 31.325 Implement the 2030 Strategy for Women adopted by Egypt in 2017 (France);
- 31.326 Put in place programs for men and boys to increase their knowledge of sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls, seeking to extend such programs to the whole country (Haiti);

- 31.327 Introduce legal provisions to combat rape, including marital rape, and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence in line with international law and standards (Iceland);
- 31.328 Take further steps to fight all forms of violence against women and children and raise women's legal age to get married to 18 years (Italy);
- 31.329 Continue combatting sexual harassment and violence against women (Libya);
- 31.330 Introduce legal provisions to combat rape, including marital rape and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence, in accordance with international standards (Luxembourg);
- 31.331 Ensure the effective implementation of policies on gender equality and on combating violence against women, including by criminalizing all forms of violence against women (Republic of Moldova);
- 31.332 Introduce legal provisions to combat rape, including marital rape and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence, in accordance with international law and standards (Honduras);
- 31.333 Further continue its efforts by adopting laws addressing all forms of violence against women (Portugal);
- 31.334 Strengthen measures to combat violence against women and domestic violence including through enhancing existing legislation to better ensure accountability for victims (Rwanda);
- 31.335 Ensure non-discrimination against women, in particular by continuing with measures aimed at addressing violence against women (Spain);
- 31.336 Further protect women's rights by working to end all forms of violence against women and girls and addressing other persisting obstacles, such as social stigma and early marriage (Thailand);
- 31.337 Continue empowering women and girls while taking steps to address violence against women (Myanmar);
- 31.338 Effectively implement legislation to eliminate discrimination and violence against women and girls (Ukraine);
- 31.339 Criminalize all forms of domestic violence (Albania);
- 31.340 Criminalise all forms of sexual violence against women, including marital rape, and revises the personal status law to allow for civil marriages and divorce (Australia);
- 33.341 Strengthen its efforts in combatting Gender-based violence (Bahamas);
- 31.342 Continue the fight against sexual harassment and violence against women and girls, including by increasing the number of police units and trained personnel specialized in this area (Bahrain);
- 31.343 Adopt policies to combat violence against women and girls that ensure access to justice for victims and that include public awareness campaigns (Chile);
- 31.344 Enact laws and public policies in order to eradicate female genital mutilation, and criminalize sexual harassment and violence against girls, adolescents and women (Costa Rica);

- 31.345 Introduce legal provisions to combat rape including marital rape and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence in line with international law and standards (Croatia);
- 31.346 Amend and effectively implement legislation to eliminate and criminalise all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls (Estonia);
- 31.347 Ensure, in legislation and in practice, to end all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls, including domestic violence and to take concrete steps to duly investigate and prosecute all cases of sexual violence and harassment (Finland);
- 31.348 Take action to improve women's rights by criminalizing domestic violence and amending the Personal Status Law (Germany);
- 31.349 Step up efforts in dealing with the female genital mutilation and early marriages (Montenegro);
- 31.350 Further review its domestic law in order to fully comply with the minimum marriage age for girls at 18 years (Kenya);
- 31.351 Further continue its efforts in protecting children's rights (Kyrgyzstan);
- 31.352 Continue to improve children's quality of life through the development of health and education system to ensure that all children, including children with disabilities are able to access the basic services (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 31.353 Amend legislation to eliminate discrimination and criminalize all forms of violence against women and girls (Latvia);
- 31.354 Redouble efforts to provide better services and improve quality of life for children (Oman);
- 31.355 Strengthen the role of child protection committees and provide them with necessary financial resources to enable them to deliver the protection service to children particularly in the rural areas (Mauritius);
- 31.356 Amend Article 122 of the Child Law (Portugal); Amend Article 122 of the Child Law in order to ensure that Children and juvenile offenders are never prosecuted alongside adults (Austria);
- 31.357 Further strengthen efforts towards eliminating child labour and ensuring that perpetrators are brought to justice (Sri Lanka);
- 31.358 Intensify efforts to prevent early and forced marriages through awareness-raising campaigns, in cooperation with civil society organizations (United Arab Emirates);
- 31.359 Prohibit all corporal punishment of children in all settings, including the home, and repeal all provisions that defend their use in child raising (Uruguay);
- 31.360 Enact legislation to prohibit corporal punishment in all settings (Zambia);
- 31.361 Adopt measures to ensure that Bedouins, nomads, Nubians and Berbers can fully enjoy their economic, social and cultural rights (Peru);

31.362 Increase employment opportunities for persons with disabilities and ensure safe environment for them in the workplace, and prevent their exploitation (Saudi Arabia);

31.363 Further strengthen the national bodies responsible for protecting persons with disabilities against violence (Ukraine);

31.364 Strengthen national bodies in charge of guaranteeing the rights of persons with disabilities and promoting their full integration into society (Djibouti);

31.365 Continue and strengthen policies to protect and promote the rights of refugees and minorities (Japan);

31.366 Put in place labour migration policies to protect the rights of migrant workers and coordinate the actions of various stakeholders (Niger);

31.367 Improve the alignment of its domestic laws in regards to the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the supplementary Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air (Mozambique);

31.368 Take measures to protect refugees and migrants from violence and attempts on their lives and further promote tolerance among local communities (Afghanistan);

31.369 Ensure effective access to protection mechanisms for migrants and domestic workers (Nepal);

31.370 Reaffirm its commitment to the practice of non-refoulement and ensure that resources and support are available to vulnerable migrants (Bahamas);

31.371 Adopt laws and measures to ensure a better coordination of policies to counter the negative factors of migration and a better governance of economic migration (Chad);

31.372 Remove the legal and practical obstacles that block access to Egyptian nationality in the event of the dissolution of marriage with a non-Egyptian (Senegal).

34. 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 Egypt was headed by H.E. Chancellor Omar El-Khattab Marawan, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and composed of the following members:

- Dr. Maya Mohamed Abdelmoneim Morsy, President of the National Council for Women;
- Dr. Ashraf Eid Ibrahim AbdelRahman, General Supervisor of the National Council for Disabilities Affairs;
- Dr. Azza Mohamed Said ElAshmawy, Secretary General of the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood;
- H.E. Ambassador Dr. Ahmed Ihab Gamal El-Din, Assistant Foreign Minister for Human Rights, Social and International Humanitarian Affairs;
- H.E. Ambassador Alaa Youssef, Permanent Representative of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the UN and other International Organizations in Geneva;
- H.E. Ambassador Wael Nasreldin Attiya, Deputy Assistant Foreign Minister for Human Rights;
- Chancellor, Hany Fathy Georgy, Director of the Human Rights Directorate at the Office of the General Prosecutor;
- Chancellor, Mohamed Ali Mohamed El Menshawy, Legal Counsellor at the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs;
- Chancellor Dr. Mohamed Amr Fouad Ahmed Barakat, Legal Counsellor at the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs;
- Counsellor Wael Tharwat, Permanent Mission of the Arab Republic of Egypt in Geneva;
- Counsellor Mohanad Mozari, Permanent Mission of the Arab Republic of Egypt in Geneva;
- First Secretary, Chahinda Emadeldin Permanent Mission of the Arab Republic of Egypt in Geneva
- Second Secretary, Ayman Ammar, Permanent Mission of the Arab Republic of Egypt in Geneva;
- Third Secretary, Hisham Mohamed Ismail Mohamed, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. Bahaaeldin Ahmed Mokhtar Khater, National Council for Disabilities Affairs;
- Mrs. Amal Mohamed AbdelMonim Mohamed Tawfik, National Council for Women;
- Mrs. Dina Omar Mostafa ElSerafy, National Council for Women;
- Mr. Sabry Osman Fahmy Mahmoud Osman, National Council for Childhood and Motherhood;
- Mrs. Asmaa Hassan Bishir Goma, National Council for Childhood and Motherhood.