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Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Guinea

* 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 forty-ninth session from 28 April to 9 May 2025. The review of Guinea was held at the 3rd meeting, on 29 April 2025. The delegation of Guinea was headed by the Minister of Justice and Human Rights, Yaya Kairaba Kaba. At its 10th meeting, held on 2 May 2025, the Working Group adopted the report on Guinea.

2. On 8 January 2025, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Guinea: Algeria, China and Colombia.

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 Guinea:

(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, Costa Rica, on behalf of the members of the core group of sponsors of the resolutions on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (Costa Rica, Maldives and Slovenia), Germany, Panama, on behalf of the members of the core group of sponsors of the resolution on the open-ended intergovernmental working group on an optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the rights to early childhood education, free pre-primary education and free secondary education (Armenia, Bulgaria, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Panama, Romania and Sierra Leone), Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Guinea through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation of Guinea emphasized that the national report had been prepared through a participatory dialogue and in consultation with all relevant actors at the national level, who were brought together in an interministerial national mechanism established by the Government to draft the report and monitor the implementation of the human rights recommendations.

6. The delegation highlighted the progress made thanks to the implementation of the recommendations accepted by Guinea during the previous review, which had contributed to improving human rights.

7. Guinea had strengthened its legislative and regulatory framework for human rights by adopting several pieces of legislation: the Act on the right of access to public information; the Act on the protection and promotion of the rights of persons with albinism; the Act on local content; the Act on legal aid; the Act establishing the rules for the protection of victims, witnesses and other persons at risk; the Act on the status of local government officials; the Act on the identification of natural persons; the Act on civil status; and the Act on combating trafficking in persons and related practices.

¹ [A/HRC/WG.6/49/GIN/1](#).

² [A/HRC/WG.6/49/GIN/2](#).

³ [A/HRC/WG.6/49/GIN/3](#).

8. The delegation also cited the Decree on the dissemination of human rights laws relating to gender-based violence in public and private media programming, and the order on standard prison rules.

9. Guinea had established several institutions that contributed to the promotion and protection of human rights, including: (a) the compensation fund for victims of human rights violations; (b) the legal aid fund to help the poor gain access to justice; (c) the special compensation fund for victims of the massacres of 28 September 2009; (d) the Central Service for the Protection of Vulnerable Persons; (e) the Agency for the Management and Recovery of Seized and Confiscated Assets; and (f) the National Civil Status Administrative Census Programme.

10. Guinea had incorporated the Court for the Suppression of Economic and Financial Offences into its legal arsenal. The Court had jurisdiction over all economic and financial offences involving sums equal to or greater than 1 billion Guinean francs.

11. The trial in connection with the events of 28 September 2009, which had been awaited for more than a decade, had opened on 28 September 2022. On 31 July 2024, the Dixinn court of first instance had handed down its decision. The appeal was pending before the Court of Appeal of Conakry. The President had issued a decree on the payment of compensation for victims of the events of 28 September 2009, which would be covered by the national development budget. The Compensation Commission, enlarged to include the civil party lawyers, had been established under the auspices of the Minister of Justice and Human Rights and representatives of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance and the Ministry of the Budget.

12. The amount of compensation for the victims, estimated at 119,900,000 Guinean francs (US\$13,904,887), was being mobilized and made available to the Project Management Unit for the trial in connection with the events of 28 September 2009 for it to proceed with disbursement. This decision attests to the President's determination to enable the victims of these atrocities to mourn their losses and to begin the healing process.

13. Guinea, a signatory to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, continued its fight against these practices. Numerous monitoring visits conducted by public services and non-governmental organizations clearly indicated a trend towards the reduction, if not the disappearance, of these practices. The Government remained determined to combat these practices among all public officials.

14. Guinea had taken a number of significant steps to combat gender-based violence and had continued to implement the National Strategic Plan for Accelerating the Abandonment of Female Genital Mutilation. Guinea had also developed a new programme to accelerate the abandonment of female genital mutilation, with the aim of reducing the prevalence of this practice among girls aged 0 to 14 by 3 per cent in certain pilot prefectures by 2026.

15. With regard to child protection and welfare, reforms had focused on producing evidence, with the launch of the digitization process, and on the establishment of the children's parliament, with the drafting of implementing regulations for the Children's Code.

16. With regard to healthcare for prisoners, the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, the Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene and the Ministry of the Budget were in the process of signing a joint order to assign health personnel, including women, to each prison to support existing staff.

17. The bill on the protection of human rights defenders and the bill on the Truth and Reconciliation Commission had been submitted to the Government for approval and would then be forwarded to the National Transition Council.

18. In his New Year's address to the nation, the President had clearly stated that 2025 would be an election year aimed at providing Guinea with institutions stemming from free, democratic, inclusive and, above all, peaceful elections.

19. With this in mind, on 1 April 2025, the Head of State had issued a decree setting 21 September 2025 as the date for the constitutional referendum. The national authorities had ensured that all these elections, which were intended to be transparent and inclusive, would be organized with respect for human and civil rights. These elections would take place with

the participation of observers from the international community and the public and private media, in accordance with the laws and regulations in force.

20. The delegation acknowledged that Guinea, like all other countries, faced issues of human rights violations. However, the drive to put an end to these realities had been launched, and it was unstoppable. The determination and realization of the need to make Guinea a society that respected the rights and freedoms of all were evident both socially and politically.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

21. During the interactive dialogue, 87 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

22. Eswatini commended Guinea for its efforts to implement the recommendations from the previous review and for the revision of the Children's Code.

23. Ethiopia commended Guinea for the significant progress made in promoting human rights, particularly through its efforts to implement the recommendations from the previous review.

24. France noted the positive measures taken by Guinea since its previous review.

25. Gabon commended Guinea for the progress made towards the abolition of the death penalty and in combating female genital mutilation and domestic violence, and for actions taken to promote birth registration.

26. The Gambia commended Guinea for its efforts to combat impunity, the establishment of the victims' compensation fund, and the revitalization of the interministerial mechanism for reporting and the implementation of human rights commitments.

27. Georgia commended Guinea for its efforts to promote the rights of persons with disabilities and for measures taken to combat trafficking in persons and contemporary forms of slavery.

28. Germany expressed concern about the continued curtailment of political and civil rights, including restrictions on freedom of speech, the press and assembly, and about instances of forced disappearance and arbitrary detention.

29. Ghana commended Guinea for the improved access to safe drinking water, the dedication to environmental protection and the establishment of the National Centre for Disaster and Environmental Emergency Management.

30. The Holy See expressed its appreciation to Guinea for the efforts made to abolish the death penalty.

31. Iceland made recommendations.

32. Indonesia noted the implementation of the interim reference programme and other national strategies aimed at addressing poverty and social vulnerability, and efforts to strengthen the health sector.

33. The Islamic Republic of Iran noted the efforts made to protect human rights, especially economic, social and cultural rights.

34. Iraq welcomed the establishment of the Court for the Suppression of Economic and Financial Offences, which is tasked with combating corruption.

35. Ireland welcomed ongoing efforts to implement a national education programme. It expressed concern about the prevalence of gender-based violence and female genital mutilation.

36. Japan commended Guinea for its efforts to strengthen its institutional framework and welcomed the upcoming constitutional referendum scheduled for September 2025, which marked the first step towards civilian administration.

37. Jordan commended Guinea for the efforts made in preparing for the review, which reflected the achievements made in the field of human rights since the previous review.

38. Latvia noted the efforts made in protecting human rights since the previous review and encouraged Guinea to ensure full implementation of its human rights obligations and commitments.
39. Lesotho welcomed the steps taken to reduce poverty among vulnerable groups, such as children, and commended Guinea for implementing numerous financial and educational initiatives to foster economic empowerment for women.
40. Madagascar welcomed the abolition of the death penalty, its prohibition in the preliminary draft of the new Constitution and the commutation of death sentences to life sentences.
41. Malawi commended Guinea for giving human rights special attention, particularly through the adoption of important laws and regulations.
42. Malaysia commended Guinea for undertaking various economic, social and cultural programmes to promote and protect human rights and sustainable development.
43. Maldives welcomed the efforts to harmonize national legislation with international treaties and the initiatives taken to reduce maternal and infant mortality.
44. Mali welcomed the creation, expansion and renovation of several detention centres and the release of several prisoners in prolonged pretrial detention.
45. The Marshall Islands urged Guinea to prioritize the protection of fundamental rights and freedoms. It acknowledged the announcement of a constitutional referendum and elections scheduled for 2025.
46. Mauritania commended the adoption of the transition charter and several laws, including legislation protecting vulnerable groups, facilitating access to information and combating violence and torture.
47. Mauritius welcomed the promotion by Guinea of the autonomy and entrepreneurship of women and girls.
48. Mexico highlighted progress made in support for victims, legal assistance for persons in vulnerable situations, and the fight against impunity.
49. Montenegro expressed concern about the large number of children exploited in economic activities, and the high rates of dropout from primary and secondary schools.
50. Morocco welcomed the strengthening of the domestic legal framework and the establishment of political frameworks and national mechanisms to implement the country's international commitments.
51. In response to questions and comments raised by States, the delegation of Guinea emphasized that the country was a secular and social republic and that there were no problems between Muslims and Christians, except for a few isolated incidents that were considered minor and did not fundamentally affect relations between the members of these two religious communities, who lived in harmony, intermarried and had good relations with one another.
52. On the issue of the media and demonstrations, the delegation emphasized the importance of considering the context of the transition. During this extremely sensitive period, everyone had to be careful about what they said and did, to ensure that relations remained calm and the transition went smoothly. Appropriate measures had been taken in the country during the demonstrations to prevent things from getting out of hand. The authorities were so concerned about the excesses of certain media outlets that preventive measures had been taken to maintain public order.
53. In Guinea, marital rape was not considered separately from other forms of rape in the Criminal Code. Rape was punished in the same way for everyone.
54. Although prison overcrowding had been reported in some places, the Government had taken measures to address the issue. Since 2021, Guinea has been implementing an ambitious programme to build, renovate and expand detention facilities in several cities across the country. The most recent construction projects were those for the prisons in Conakry, Yorokoguia, Dubréka and Coyah, which had a total capacity of over 6,000 places and met

the required international standards. The work was financed from the national budget, in line with the vision of General Mamadi Doumbouya.

55. Namibia commended Guinea for accepting 203 out of the 213 recommendations made during the third review.

56. Nepal expressed appreciation for the country's constructive engagement with the human rights mechanisms and its efforts to implement previous universal periodic review recommendations.

57. The Kingdom of the Netherlands commended Guinea for the conviction of eight individuals responsible for crimes against humanity, in the fight against impunity. The Kingdom of the Netherlands expressed concern about extrajudicial arrests and disappearances of opposition leaders, journalists and human rights activists.

58. Oman welcomed the provision of childcare facilities to female students and researchers, and the adoption of transitional classrooms to enhance the learning of out-of-school children and young people.

59. Panama made recommendations.

60. The Philippines commended Guinea for the adoption of laws to modernize the civil registry system, combat trafficking in persons, address gender-based violence and protect children's rights.

61. Portugal welcomed the revitalization of the national interministerial mechanism for reporting and for monitoring the implementation of human rights recommendations.

62. The Russian Federation noted efforts to overcome negative trends in human rights and stressed that the rights to freedom from torture of those deprived of liberty had been violated.

63. Rwanda commended the adoption of several policies to strengthen the human rights legal framework, and the establishment of a victims' compensation fund.

64. Saudi Arabia welcomed cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and progress made in improving access to education and strengthening social protection.

65. Senegal noted the efforts made to protect human rights and welcomed the constructive cooperation with regional and international human rights mechanisms.

66. Serbia encouraged Guinea to continue implementing free healthcare for women in order to improve maternal and child health.

67. Sierra Leone noted the criminalization of torture and steps taken towards the abolition of the death penalty.

68. Singapore commended Guinea for its efforts to promote an inclusive society for persons with disabilities and persons with albinism, including the adoption of a law to protect persons with albinism, and the provision of training for persons with disabilities.

69. Slovenia commended efforts to abolish the death penalty and to prohibit female genital mutilation and expressed concern about gender-based violence in employment and education and restrictive conditions for abortions.

70. South Africa commended Guinea for the mass literacy campaign to improve access to learning for children and adolescents between the ages of 8 and 15 who have never attended school or have dropped out of school.

71. South Sudan commended Guinea for adopting numerous texts to strengthen its legal framework for the promotion and protection of human rights and for establishing several public structures and institutions.

72. Spain made recommendations.

73. Togo welcomed efforts made in implementing the recommendations from the previous cycle.

74. Tunisia commended Guinea for its measures to strengthen the institutional and legislative framework for human rights and for the adoption of a law to combat trafficking in persons.
75. Türkiye expressed hope that the constitutional referendum would be an important step towards restoring constitutional order, and encouraged Guinea to guarantee that the referendum would be inclusive, transparent and respectful of human rights.
76. Ukraine welcomed legislative and policy measures taken to improve the protection of human rights and encouraged Guinea to address remaining human rights challenges.
77. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed steps taken to return to constitutional order and urged Guinea to decriminalize peaceful demonstrations.
78. The United Republic of Tanzania welcomed the establishment of a legal aid fund and encouraged Guinea to continue implementing the recommendations of the universal periodic review.
79. Uruguay welcomed the efforts made by Guinea to comply with its international human rights obligations.
80. Vanuatu welcomed the establishment of the National Centre for Disaster and Environmental Emergency Management and efforts to promote women's rights and combat gender-based violence.
81. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela highlighted the adoption of laws on human rights and measures to guarantee access to the right to housing, healthcare and education.
82. Viet Nam recognized progress made in the implementation of socioeconomic development programmes and efforts to meet challenges in protecting human rights.
83. Zambia commended Guinea for the enactment of a comprehensive range of legislation to strengthen the human rights legal framework, including on the rights of persons with disabilities.
84. Zimbabwe praised Guinea for its efforts to strengthen the legislative framework and establish public structures and institutions on human rights since the previous review.
85. In response to the questions and comments raised by States, the delegation of Guinea emphasized that the rights of persons with albinism were given particular attention in Guinean positive law. In 2021, Guinea had been one of the few countries to adopt a special law to protect persons with albinism. Guinea was opposed to the term "albino". The Government had finished drafting implementing regulations for the law and had declared 13 June the National Day for Persons with Albinism. The Government provided persons with albinism with free creams so that they could care for and protect their skin.
86. The Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, had organized and held criminal summary proceedings, a mechanism that had made it possible to end long periods of detention and restore freedom to persons whose sentences had been exceeded by a considerable margin. This had helped to reduce prison overcrowding. Women and children who first came in conflict with the law were not detained in the same cells or locations as criminal or repeat offenders. The detention of minors in conflict with the law was strictly regulated. Offences committed by minors under the age of 13 were not considered criminal offences.
87. Access to justice had been facilitated by the establishment of the National Directorate for Access to Rights within the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, which worked closely with other departments, such as the Ministry for the Advancement of Women, Children and Vulnerable Persons.
88. The Government had also established the legal aid fund to help the poor gain access to justice.
89. Algeria welcomed the adoption of several legal frameworks, especially the law on combating trafficking in persons, and the conformity of domestic law with the Convention against Torture.

90. Armenia commended Guinea for its efforts in combating trafficking in persons and for its efforts to increase access to health services.
91. Australia welcomed the announcement of a constitutional referendum, scheduled for 21 September, towards the restoration of democracy. It remained concerned by threats to the rights to freedom of opinion and expression.
92. Belgium considered that Guinea was currently at a crossroads regarding a return to constitutional order. It called on the authorities to work towards that goal, notably through the organization of free and transparent elections.
93. The Plurinational State of Bolivia welcomed the revitalization of the country's national interministerial mechanism for reporting and for monitoring the implementation of human rights recommendations.
94. Botswana noted the measures taken to organize the courts, establish a victims' compensation fund and bring domestic laws into line with the Convention against Torture.
95. Brazil encouraged Guinea to combat maternal and child mortality effectively, expand access to antiretroviral treatment and intensify efforts to reduce the prevalence of HIV/AIDS.
96. Burkina Faso welcomed the reforms undertaken to strengthen the normative and institutional framework on human rights, in particular with regard to the protection of vulnerable people and to combating trafficking in persons.
97. Burundi welcomed the creation of a legal aid fund and initiatives taken to increase women's participation in decision-making bodies and to reduce the school dropout rate among girls.
98. Cabo Verde welcomed the adoption and implementation of the 10-year education programme, the promulgation of the new Children's Code, and the renewal of commitments at the 2023 Global Refugee Forum.
99. Cameroon welcomed the measures taken to implement national strategies aimed at combating inequality and poverty in order to accelerate economic and social development.
100. Canada expressed concern about the ban on peaceful assemblies; mass and arbitrary arrests; and the excessive use of force by Guinean law enforcement.
101. Chad welcomed the law on the protection and promotion of the rights of persons with albinism and the law establishing a legal aid fund.
102. Chile congratulated Guinea for the significant progress made in abolishing the death penalty and on amending its Criminal Code to bring it into line with the Convention against Torture.
103. China hailed progress made in poverty reduction through the national development strategy, the improvements in healthcare, education and public security, and enhanced cooperation with the Human Rights Council and other human rights mechanisms.
104. Colombia welcomed the country's transition process and highlighted the importance of moving forward in the drafting of a constitution with a human rights-based approach.
105. The Congo commended Guinea for the ratification of international and regional human rights legal instruments and various commitments to strengthen the judicial system and the fight against impunity.
106. Côte d'Ivoire welcomed the criminalization of discriminatory acts against persons with albinism in the Criminal Code, and the new Children's Code, which prohibited corporal punishment.
107. Cuba welcomed the adoption of a robust regulatory framework for human rights and recognized the results achieved in environmental protection and climate change.
108. The Democratic Republic of the Congo commended the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

109. The Dominican Republic welcomed the integration of a climate-change approach into the national sustainable development policies and the creation of a national disaster management centre.

110. Costa Rica welcomed the implementation of the interim reference programme, the reduction of multidimensional poverty, and the strengthening of social protection for the most vulnerable groups.

111. Cyprus noted the human rights progress made in Guinea, but raised concerns about poor law enforcement, persistent discrimination against women and minorities, and increasing domestic and sexual violence.

112. Egypt expressed appreciation for the establishment of a fund to compensate victims and for measures to combat impunity and improve conditions in detention facilities.

113. Equatorial Guinea welcomed efforts to protect human rights throughout the country and address discrimination.

114. Estonia commended Guinea for its efforts to combat impunity and encouraged continued commitment to justice and accountability.

115. Italy welcomed the recent creation of the education programme for 2020–2029, which enshrined free education, in particular at the primary level.

116. India welcomed measures taken to establish institutional frameworks for human rights and the implementation of projects aimed at poverty reduction and promotion of employment.

117. In response to the questions and comments raised by States, the delegation of Guinea noted that the Government had taken concrete measures for older persons. For example, retirement pensions had been increased and were now paid monthly instead of annually. In addition, a unit of the John Paul II Centre for Training in Applied Social Sciences had been established to care for older persons; in 2024, it had provided free medical care to more than 500 older persons.

118. Freedom of the press was much more than just a legal concept; it was one of the essential pillars of democracy. In accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants on Human Rights, the laws of Guinea provided for freedom of speech and the right to inform and be informed. However, the proper exercise and enjoyment of this freedom and these rights were tempered by the requirement not to engage in the dissemination of defamatory or false content. The abuse of this freedom and these rights through defamation, incitement to ethnic hatred, failure to respect the rights and freedoms of others and the publication of false news were the factors that had prompted the suspension or temporary closure of certain print and broadcast media outlets.

119. Measures had been taken to combat trafficking in persons, including strengthening the institutional framework, with the establishment of branches of the National Committee to Combat Trafficking in Persons; tighter enforcement, with the court rulings handed down; the drafting and adoption of a special law to increase penalties for perpetrators of trafficking; and the protection of victims through the establishment of two dedicated reception centres. Guinea had signed a bilateral agreement with Mali on combating trafficking in children.

120. The Government was considering introducing electronic tagging as an alternative to detention and loss or deprivation of liberty. This would be part of measures to help reduce overcrowding in detention facilities, manage certain forms of deprivation of liberty and ensure compliance with human rights requirements.

121. The new constitution, which was to be put to a referendum on 21 September 2025, provided for the establishment of a national human rights institution through a law currently being drafted in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles).

122. The biometric census had begun and would allow a new electoral register to be established. The division into administrative areas had allowed the polling stations to be identified. The national civil status census programme was designed to provide every

Guinean citizen aged 10 and over with a digital national identity card, thereby resolving numerous civil status issues.

123. The Government had a zero-tolerance policy on gender-based violence and female genital mutilation. Concrete measures had been taken, thanks to the strengthening of community skills, to identify and record cases of gender-based violence. A social assistance hotline received calls from victims and witnesses of violence in order to provide them with support. A document provided for medical and psychological care, and there was a national one-stop centre for survivors.

124. The delegation sought the support and assistance of technical and financial partners in implementing the recommendations made during the universal periodic review and emphasized the commitment and determination of Guinea to use the review to improve the country's human rights situation.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

125. The following recommendations will be examined by Guinea, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the sixtieth session of the Human Rights Council:

125.1 Ratify the remaining core international human rights treaties, particularly the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Gambia);

125.2 Consider ratifying and implementing the main international human rights instruments, including the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Italy);

125.3 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (South Sudan);

125.4 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Morocco);

125.5 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Kingdom of the Netherlands);

125.6 Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Namibia);

125.7 Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Malawi);

125.8 Continue the fight against enforced disappearances by ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and by communicating on the progress of investigations related disappearances (France);

125.9 Intensify ongoing efforts for ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Ukraine);

125.10 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Cabo Verde) (France) (Iceland) (Portugal) (Spain) (Uruguay);

125.11 Finalize the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Madagascar);

125.12 Consistent with having abolished the death penalty, ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Australia);

- 125.13 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Latvia);**
- 125.14 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Estonia);**
- 125.15 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Cyprus) (Ghana) (Madagascar);**
- 125.16 **Finalize the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Democratic Republic of the Congo);**
- 125.17 **Continue to advance the rights of women, including by ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Marshall Islands);**
- 125.18 **Accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Rwanda);**
- 125.19 **Consider acceding to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Namibia);**
- 125.20 **Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Plurinational State of Bolivia) (Rwanda);**
- 125.21 **Finalize the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Democratic Republic of the Congo);**
- 125.22 **Consider ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the designation of a national preventive mechanism to this end (Armenia);**
- 125.23 **Move towards the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Chile);**
- 125.24 **Finalize the ratification process for the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Senegal);**
- 125.25 **Step up the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment as well as of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Serbia);**
- 125.26 **Continue its efforts to ratify remaining international instruments, in particular those relating to the elimination of discrimination against women and the prevention of torture (Dominican Republic);**
- 125.27 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, and guarantee fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life, particularly for political parties and civil society, as the country moves towards the restoration of constitutional order (Brazil);**
- 125.28 **Continue cooperating with United Nations human rights mechanisms (Malawi);**
- 125.29 **Continue to strengthen the constructive dialogue and cooperation with the United Nations human rights mechanisms to enhance its own capacity-building (China);**

- 125.30 Consider extending a standing invitation to special procedure mandate holders of the Human Rights Council (Latvia);
- 125.31 Issue a standing invitation to accept visits by all human rights special procedures (Marshall Islands);
- 125.32 Enshrine in the new constitution the right to education for all people without discrimination (Colombia);
- 125.33 Implement the national reconciliation strategy and the law aimed at creating an independent and functional truth and reconciliation commission (France);
- 125.34 Continue to take targeted steps to improve national legislation on the promotion and protection of human rights and freedoms (Russian Federation);
- 125.35 Reform the independent national human rights institution to bring it into line with the Paris Principles (Gambia);
- 125.36 Reform the independent national human rights institution so that it fully complies with the Paris Principles (Serbia);
- 125.37 Reform the independent national human rights institution to align it with the Paris Principles and for accreditation by the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (Colombia);
- 125.38 Consider reforming the national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Senegal);
- 125.39 Intensify efforts to establish a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Georgia);
- 125.40 Continue to strengthen the capacities of the national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up (Morocco);
- 125.41 Work towards the fulfilment of its human rights commitments in accordance with the recommendations of the national committee for the universal periodic review (Mauritania);
- 125.42 Adopt a comprehensive anti-discrimination law, prohibiting discrimination on any ground (Estonia);
- 125.43 Consider the development of a general law against all forms of discrimination (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 125.44 Take all necessary measures to combat all forms of intolerance and discrimination (Ukraine);
- 125.45 Adopt a comprehensive anti-discrimination law, prohibiting discrimination and violence, especially against women, the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender community, persons living with HIV/AIDS and persons with albinism, and ensure access to effective remedies for victims (Cyprus);
- 125.46 Adopt a comprehensive anti-discrimination law, prohibiting all direct and indirect discrimination (South Africa);
- 125.47 Continue to take measures to effectively prevent all forms of discrimination against women and girls, including in relation to access to property, employment and education (Namibia);
- 125.48 Take measures to effectively prevent all forms of discrimination against women and girls (Latvia);
- 125.49 Step up efforts to effectively address persistent discrimination against women and girls and promote equitable access to economic opportunities and education, in line with the international obligations of Guinea (Philippines);

- 125.50 Continue to take measures to effectively prevent all forms of discrimination against women and girls, including in relation to access to property, employment and education (South Sudan);
- 125.51 Consider adopting a comprehensive law prohibiting discrimination on any ground, including grounds related to sexual and gender orientation (Uruguay);
- 125.52 Ensure that the legal framework guarantees the right to education without discrimination (Eswatini);
- 125.53 Carry out awareness-raising campaigns to combat stereotypes about individuals and groups at risk of discrimination, such as persons living with HIV and persons with albinism (Ghana);
- 125.54 Bolster efforts to prevent all forms of violence and discrimination against persons with albinism in the country (Lesotho);
- 125.55 Continue actions and initiatives aimed at strengthening protection activities for persons with albinism and persons living with HIV/AIDS, including awareness-raising campaigns to combat stereotypes affecting them (Panama);
- 125.56 Conduct awareness-raising campaigns to combat stereotypes affecting individuals and groups who are victims of discrimination, such as persons living with HIV and persons with albinism (Togo);
- 125.57 Conduct awareness-raising campaigns to combat stereotypes that affect persons and groups in vulnerable situations (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 125.58 Take effective measures to protect the rights of persons with albinism (Russian Federation);
- 125.59 Establish a legal prohibition on discrimination, including discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity and sex characteristics (Chile);
- 125.60 Continue with all efforts to promote gender equality (Malawi);
- 125.61 Take all necessary measures to prevent enforced disappearances, arbitrary detentions, acts of torture and inhuman or degrading treatment, including by the security and defence forces (Cabo Verde);
- 125.62 Strengthen measures to protect individuals against enforced disappearance (Equatorial Guinea);
- 125.63 Continue its efforts to combat prison overcrowding (Gabon);
- 125.64 Redouble efforts to effectively combat prison overcrowding in order to implement alternative measures to detention (Congo);
- 125.65 Accelerate the efforts to provide a better living environment for persons deprived of their liberty, in particular through the implementation of the programme for the construction, renovation and extension of detention centres (Morocco);
- 125.66 Continue to improve prison infrastructure with a focus on separating minors from adults and address the widespread problem of long pretrial detention (Holy See);
- 125.67 Improve detention conditions by ensuring the separation of detainees by age and sex and by providing adequate hygiene facilities for women and children (Indonesia);
- 125.68 Ensure the upholding of international standards to create conditions for free democratic and transparent elections (Marshall Islands);
- 125.69 Take all necessary steps to hold free, fair and transparent elections this year (Ireland);

- 125.70 Set the specific date for the elections as soon as possible and ensure that the transition process is conducted in full compliance with the requirements set out in the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance (South Africa);
- 125.71 Ensure a return to constitutional order with the drafting and adoption of a new constitution that promotes and protects human rights, and with elections held by universal suffrage by the end of 2025 (Canada);
- 125.72 Ensure that electoral processes in 2025 are credible, including during the September referendum on the constitution and local legislative and presidential elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 125.73 Continue its efforts to consolidate democratic institutions, guarantee equitable access to justice for all citizens and fully promote economic, social and cultural rights (Türkiye);
- 125.74 Take urgent action to tackle corruption in the judiciary and public administration, upholding due process in line with international standards (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 125.75 Continue efforts to enhance transparency and combat corruption (Algeria);
- 125.76 Further strengthen the justice system to tackle instances of corruption (Cuba);
- 125.77 Ensure that perpetrators of gender-based and sexual violence are brought to justice in fair trials (France);
- 125.78 Ensure that all forms of sexual violence are effectively prosecuted (Iceland);
- 125.79 Continue efforts to combat impunity and guarantee the independence of the judiciary (Türkiye);
- 125.80 Ensure due process for all and continue investigations into cases of missing persons (Holy See);
- 125.81 Engage in a transparent investigation process into allegations of arbitrary detention and enforced disappearances of members of civil society and the opposition (Canada);
- 125.82 Continue efforts to combat impunity, particularly by ensuring the independence of the judiciary (Belgium);
- 125.83 Continue efforts to combat impunity and enhance accountability mechanisms and access to justice (Egypt);
- 125.84 Undertake actions to strengthen the independence, impartiality and transparency of the judicial system (Lesotho);
- 125.85 Strengthen judicial mechanisms to ensure systematic investigations into human rights violations by defence and security forces (Malaysia);
- 125.86 Strengthen the capacities of the defence and security forces in the respect of human rights in the exercise of their functions (Togo);
- 125.87 Safeguard the strengthening and implementation of institutional and judicial reforms (Zimbabwe);
- 125.88 Continue to take effective steps to improve the functioning of the judicial and penitentiary systems (Russian Federation);
- 125.89 Guarantee the safety, and respect for the freedoms, of journalists and human rights defenders (France);

125.90 Guarantee the protection of democratic space by enforcing freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly, and establish legal protections for human rights defenders (Mexico);

125.91 Guarantee the exercise of the rights to freedom of expression and opinion and ensure that journalists can carry out their activities, in accordance with international human rights law (Uruguay);

125.92 Ensure a safe and enabling environment that allows journalists, opponents and human rights defenders to carry out their legitimate work without fear of arbitrary detention and other violations of their rights (Spain);

125.93 Ensure that all national legislation complies with the right to freedom of expression, in particular by reviewing provisions that unduly restrict it, and decriminalize defamation to ensure that no one is imprisoned for exercising this right (Costa Rica);

125.94 Guarantee the right to freedom of expression and the protection of journalists and human rights defenders by strengthening the legal framework for a pluralistic and independent media space, in consultation with civil society and in compliance with international standards (Belgium);

125.95 Guarantee the freedoms of expression and assembly for activists, journalists and political opponents, including by lifting the ban on protests and allowing political parties and media outlets to operate (Australia);

125.96 Ensure freedom of expression and media freedom, online and offline, including by putting an end to the intimidation and arrest of journalists and restrictions on access to the Internet (Estonia);

125.97 Lift the general ban on demonstrations and guarantee the exercise of the right to the freedoms of assembly and expression for all citizens (Ireland);

125.98 Fully uphold the rights to peaceful assembly, association and freedom of expression online and offline (Latvia);

125.99 Lift the general ban on demonstrations from 13 May 2022, and guarantee and ensure respect for the right to peaceful assembly as provided for by the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, to which Guinea is a State party (Montenegro);

125.100 Guarantee the full exercise of the rights to freedom of expression, the press, peaceful assembly and association and to political participation, among others, by repealing the general prohibition decree on demonstrations of May 2022 and by allowing free activity without undue restrictions on traditional and digital media and on political parties (Spain);

125.101 Promote freedom of expression by decriminalizing defamation, lifting the ban on private media channels and allowing peaceful public demonstrations (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

125.102 Lift restrictive measures on the right to assembly and on private media, and end forced disappearances to allow for free, transparent and democratic elections (Germany);

125.103 Protect freedom of expression in civil society in order to ensure an inclusive transition process (Kingdom of the Netherlands);

125.104 Ensure the protection of human rights defenders from all forms of harassment, intimidation or reprisals (Cabo Verde);

125.105 Effectively protect human rights defenders against all acts of harassment, intimidation and reprisals (Colombia);

- 125.106 Ensure that human rights defenders, journalists and students can carry out their activities in an environment free from intimidation and reprisals (Costa Rica);
- 125.107 Support the safe reintegration and political participation of exiled opponents (Holy See);
- 125.108 Ensure that the rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association are duly respected and protected (Portugal);
- 125.109 Ensure that its citizens' right to participate in public affairs is duly respected and protected during the process of the transition to civilian rule (Japan);
- 125.110 Adopt all measures to protect the rights to freedom of expression and association, in particular to put an end to the violence perpetrated against protesters (Italy);
- 125.111 Guarantee freedom of expression for the media by prohibiting prior censorship (Chile);
- 125.112 Criminalize marital rape (Iceland);
- 125.113 Strengthen awareness-raising campaigns to end child marriages of girls under the age of 18 (Chile);
- 125.114 Step up education and awareness-raising campaigns on the health consequences of child marriage and the negative consequences of female genital mutilation and other harmful practices (Slovenia);
- 125.115 Enforce national legislation on the minimum legal age for marriage (Ukraine);
- 125.116 Take further measures to strengthen the protection of individuals, particularly women and children, from trafficking and exploitation, with a focus on prevention, accountability and comprehensive support for victims (Georgia);
- 125.117 Strengthen efforts to combat trafficking in persons (Iraq);
- 125.118 Intensify efforts to combat migrant smuggling and trafficking of women and children (Namibia);
- 125.119 Effectively investigate, prosecute and punish individuals for acts of trafficking in persons (Eswatini);
- 125.120 Effectively investigate trafficking in order to prosecute and punish perpetrators (Chad);
- 125.121 Create reception centres for victims of trafficking and ensure that they have access to assistance, rehabilitation and reintegration programmes (Chad);
- 125.122 Redouble efforts to reduce the rates of unemployment by adopting strategies with action plans that include specific objectives, and identify the financial and technical resources required for their implementation (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 125.123 Pursue initiatives to strengthen the integration of young people and women into the labour market, in particular through vocational training programmes (Viet Nam);
- 125.124 Reform and diversify vocational and technical training offers, in order to promote the acquisition of the skills needed in the labour market to meet the challenges related to the employability of young people (Congo);
- 125.125 Continue its efforts to raise living standards, promote employment, improve infrastructure and combat poverty, particularly in rural areas (Singapore);

- 125.126 Continue to strengthen the national strategy to combat poverty by expanding social and economic support for the most vulnerable groups, particularly children and rural populations (Ethiopia);
- 125.127 Continue to combat poverty, including by adopting specific measures targeting rural areas, women and children (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 125.128 Make further efforts to combat poverty and improve the conditions of the most vulnerable populations, especially in rural areas (Iraq);
- 125.129 Intensify efforts to reduce the poverty rate, particularly among women and children in rural areas (Viet Nam);
- 125.130 Strengthen efforts to reduce poverty as well as maternal and infant mortality, particularly in rural areas, including by aligning with the Sustainable Development Goals (Indonesia);
- 125.131 Continue its efforts for poverty alleviation and generation of employment, particularly for youth and women (India);
- 125.132 Strengthen its plans to combat poverty, particularly by adopting specific measures to benefit those living in rural areas (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 125.133 Continue its efforts in promoting and protecting the rights of vulnerable persons (Burkina Faso);
- 125.134 Enhance efforts to implement the national poverty reduction Strategy (Egypt);
- 125.135 Continue to implement the national development strategy to further improve its people's living standard (China);
- 125.136 Implement targeted programmes for youth and women, particularly in rural and informal sectors, with an emphasis on vocational training and local entrepreneurship (Maldives);
- 125.137 Continue national efforts to strengthen the National Land Policy and ensure access to decent and adequate housing (Cuba);
- 125.138 Undertake effective implementation of policies towards decent and affordable housing for all (Malaysia);
- 125.139 Expand the actions already undertaken for the construction and allocation of affordable social housing for the entire population, prioritizing the most vulnerable groups (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 125.140 Take measures to ensure access to safe drinking water and sanitation for those living in rural areas (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 125.141 Continue efforts to ensure equitable access to safe drinking water and sanitation by investing in infrastructure development and sustainable water management systems (Maldives);
- 125.142 Strengthen access to drinking water, especially in rural areas (Mali);
- 125.143 Take measures to guarantee access to drinking water and sanitation throughout the territory (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 125.144 Redouble efforts towards ensuring equitable access to education, healthcare and social protection of the vulnerable communities (Zimbabwe);
- 125.145 Continue to protect and promote the right to health for all persons, by promoting universal health coverage (Japan);
- 125.146 Enhance healthcare infrastructure and services, including through the deployment of mobile health teams to rural and mining areas, and improve the training and availability of medical personnel (Indonesia);
- 125.147 Increase the budget allocated to health and education (Madagascar);

- 125.148 Significantly increase the budget allocated to the health sector to ensure equitable access to quality maternal and newborn healthcare for all social groups, including rural and marginalized populations (Colombia);
- 125.149 Continue efforts to enhance health care, especially for women and children (Tunisia);
- 125.150 Take all appropriate measures to combat maternal and infant mortality (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 125.151 Strengthen access to and the quality of the health system to better combat maternal and infant mortality (Mali);
- 125.152 Take all measures to lower maternal and infant mortality rates for women and children in rural areas (Zambia);
- 125.153 Legalize abortion in all circumstances (Iceland);
- 125.154 Ensure universal and equitable access to sexual and reproductive health services and access to affordable, safe and effective contraceptives (Estonia);
- 125.155 Protect and promote sexual and reproductive health and rights and ensure access to sexual and reproductive health services (Iceland);
- 125.156 Increase the investment in education, healthcare and other public services in rural and remote areas to better promote the basic rights and interests of vulnerable groups (China);
- 125.157 Prioritize increasing investment in education, particularly in rural and marginalized areas where disparities may prevail more (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 125.158 Adopt all necessary measures to protect children and ensure access to quality education for all, without discrimination (Italy);
- 125.159 Invest primarily in education, particularly in rural areas where disparities are most pronounced (Mali);
- 125.160 Scale up efforts to enhance the access to quality education for all, especially those living in rural areas (Nepal);
- 125.161 Strengthen strategies aimed at achieving equitable access to education in rural areas (Oman);
- 125.162 Continue efforts to improve the quality of education and ensure the sustainability of programmes that contribute to enhancing access to education (Saudi Arabia);
- 125.163 Continue efforts to promote the right to education, especially in rural areas (Tunisia);
- 125.164 Continue to strengthen legislative and institutional mechanisms to guarantee the right to education for all children (Ethiopia);
- 125.165 Strengthen measures to address access to education for all children by enshrining the right to education in the Constitution and guaranteeing in law at least nine years of compulsory primary and secondary education (Gambia);
- 125.166 Continue to strengthen the right to education, in particular for children who are marginalized and for those who live in remote areas of the country (Sierra Leone);
- 125.167 Adopt legislation that guarantees at least 12 years of free primary and secondary education, of which the first nine years should be compulsory (Zambia);

125.168 Take the necessary measures to ensure 12 years of free primary and secondary education, as recommended by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Mauritius);

125.169 Take concrete measures to remove barriers to access to and completion of education for all children (Sierra Leone);

125.170 Take the necessary measures to prevent any form of discrimination against girls in education (Mauritius);

125.171 Continue implementing initiatives to increase the proportion of women in higher education, as well as in technical and vocational training programmes (Lesotho);

125.172 Consider adopting innovative mechanisms to ensure long-term sustainable financing of the education sector (Sierra Leone);

125.173 Adopt an interministerial strategy to limit the environmental and human impacts of mining (France);

125.174 Strengthen the promotion and protection of the rights of persons living in mining communities in full compliance with the mining code and the environmental code (Gambia);

125.175 Prevent abuses related to exploitation and displacement in the mining sector while balancing economic development with community welfare and respect for the environment (Holy See);

125.176 Adopt human rights-based and gender responsive approaches in environmental climate change and disaster risk reduction policies (Marshall Islands);

125.177 Integrate climate action and the prevention of environmental degradation as a priority in national and sectoral plans, policies and strategies, ensuring that special attention is given to the needs of children and women (Panama);

125.178 Ensure the integration of a humanitarian approach into climate change policies (Dominican Republic);

125.179 Continue initiatives to promote the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (Morocco);

125.180 Continue taking measures for environmental protection and adaptation to climate change (India);

125.181 Redouble efforts to protect the environment and mitigate the impacts of climate change (Nepal);

125.182 Continue with the adoption of laws and legal instruments to strengthen the promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights of the entire population, including the right to development (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

125.183 Oblige private and public mining companies to develop plans for the rehabilitation of areas affected by mining, in inclusive and transparent consultation with local communities, and to monitor its implementation (Germany);

125.184 Respect the principle of free, prior and informed consent of communities impacted by mining projects (Mexico);

125.185 Take the necessary measures to ensure the protection of human rights under the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, in the context of the development of the Simandou project (Japan);

- 125.186 Strengthen the work of the National Centre for Disaster and Environmental Emergency Management and its 2024–2030 national strategy (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 125.187 Include provisions aimed at eradicating discrimination and violence against women and girls in the new Constitution (Eswatini);
- 125.188 Continue to take measures to effectively prevent all forms of discrimination against women and girls, particularly in access to education and work (Cameroon);
- 125.189 Foster gender equality by effectively reducing child marriage and illiteracy (Germany);
- 125.190 Intensify awareness-raising campaigns to combat all forms of violence against women (Costa Rica);
- 125.191 Strengthen measures to protect and promote women's rights, particularly to eradicate the practice of female genital mutilation (Costa Rica);
- 125.192 Intensify measures to effectively prevent all forms of discrimination against women and girls, in particular in relation to access to land ownership (Botswana);
- 125.193 Further strengthen the implementation of the national strategy to combat female genital mutilation (Cyprus);
- 125.194 Continue efforts to combat violence against women and implement the national plan to combat female genital mutilation (Egypt);
- 125.195 Increase public investment in protection services and holistic care for women and girls who are victims of sexual violence and harmful practices, particularly rape, female genital mutilation and child marriage (Panama);
- 125.196 Strengthen national initiatives aimed at promoting the standard of living and advancing women's empowerment in the country (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 125.197 Continue efforts to support women's empowerment and enhance their leadership role in economic activities (Oman);
- 125.198 Continue national endeavours to enhance women's participation in public life and expand opportunities for them (Saudi Arabia);
- 125.199 Enact the law on quotas for women in elected positions, and adopt an implementation mechanism (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 125.200 Continue strengthening the implementation of national legislation on empowering women, children and persons living with disabilities (Zimbabwe);
- 125.201 Incorporate a human rights-based approach in national poverty reduction strategies, including specific measures targeting women and children in rural areas, with specific focus on food insecurity and access to safe drinking water and sanitation (Cyprus);
- 125.202 Develop laws on all forms of discrimination and violence against women (Equatorial Guinea);
- 125.203 Eradicate female genital mutilation (Iceland);
- 125.204 Work to accelerate the implementation of laws against female genital mutilation and conduct awareness campaigns against these practices (Canada);
- 125.205 Continue and implement the new programme aimed at accelerating the abandonment of the practice of female genital mutilation and forced child marriage (Burundi);
- 125.206 Continue its efforts for the elimination of harmful practices, such as forced marriage and female genital mutilation (India);

125.207 Completely eliminate female genital mutilation throughout the entire territory (Equatorial Guinea);

125.208 Continue its efforts in the fight against female genital mutilation by establishing and strengthening reporting mechanisms for health professionals involved in the medicalization of female genital mutilation as well as health professionals and law enforcement officers who discourage survivors and their families from filing complaints (Burkina Faso);

125.209 Fully enforce legislation prohibiting female genital mutilation and child marriage, including by ensuring that perpetrators are brought to justice (Australia);

125.210 Enforce the existing ban on female genital mutilation and address the cultural beliefs and social norms that underpin the practice (Ireland);

125.211 Strengthen efforts to eliminate gender-based violence and harmful practices, particularly female genital mutilation, through enforcement of laws, public awareness and victim support services (Armenia);

125.212 Strengthen the implementation of the national strategy to combat female genital mutilation (South Africa);

125.213 Continue efforts to implement the national strategy to combat female genital mutilation (Togo);

125.214 Continue its efforts to combat female genital mutilation (Gabon);

125.215 Continue the efforts to eliminate sexual and gender-based violence, in particular female genital mutilation, by raising awareness of the harmful consequences of these practices, including through community-based approaches and inclusion in school curricula (Belgium);

125.216 Combat gender-based violence, and guarantee access to justice and care for victims of domestic violence, female genital mutilation, early or forced marriage and rape (Mexico);

125.217 Ensure effective and impartial investigation of cases of violence against women and of female genital mutilation, as well as the prosecution of perpetrators and access to reparation for victims (Montenegro);

125.218 Conduct comprehensive awareness-raising campaigns to combat violence against women, including female genital mutilation, and ensure prompt and impartial investigations into such cases to hold perpetrators accountable (Philippines);

125.219 Guarantee the implementation of legislation to combat and eliminate violence against women, including female genital mutilation (Portugal);

125.220 Combat gender-based violence, especially by following up on commitments to eradicate female genital mutilation (Germany);

125.221 Take the necessary measures to strengthen the fight against gender-based violence, female genital mutilation and child marriage, among others, adopt a comprehensive law on violence against women, intensify awareness-raising campaigns and combat impunity in all these areas (Spain);

125.222 Continue taking measures to combat gender-based violence (India);

125.223 Continue to promote women's rights and combat all forms of violence, including through awareness-raising campaigns (Jordan);

125.224 Step up the fight against violence against women and harmful practices and promote women's active participation in public life (Türkiye);

125.225 Continue to protect and promote women's rights, by combating violence against women and girls (Japan);

- 125.226 Step up efforts to combat gender-based violence, and to increase women's representation in decision-making bodies (Nepal);
- 125.227 Expand the application of an electronic database to support reporting and protection mechanisms for gender-based violence (Malaysia);
- 125.228 Create a mechanism to collect data on gender-based violence (Costa Rica);
- 125.229 Continue its efforts on ensuring that birth registration remains accessible to everyone, including rural and marginalized populations (Vanuatu);
- 125.230 Enhance measures to combat child labour by effectively enforcing existing laws and expanding support services for affected children (Philippines);
- 125.231 Take urgent measures to reduce the high dropout rate in primary and secondary schools, in particular among girls (South Sudan);
- 125.232 Increase efforts to combat all forms of discrimination and violence against women, including female genital mutilation, and improve the legal and social status of women, with particular attention to girls (Italy);
- 125.233 Step up the protection of children's rights, with particular attention to access to education and prevention of abuse (Türkiye);
- 125.234 Continue to take measures to prevent and effectively combat abuse, violence and discrimination that undermine the well-being of children (Cuba);
- 125.235 Strengthen the implementation of comprehensive protection policies for children and adolescents (Dominican Republic);
- 125.236 Strengthen legislation against the exploitation of children in artisanal mines (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 125.237 Continue to promote the integration of the issues of persons with disabilities into all national development plans, ensuring their effective participation in decision-making processes (Jordan);
- 125.238 Continue its efforts to reduce discrimination against persons with disabilities and integrate them into society (Singapore);
- 125.239 Develop vocational training centres aimed at rehabilitating and integrating persons with disabilities into development programmes (Oman);
- 125.240 Put in place policies aimed at protecting and promoting the rights of person with disabilities (Rwanda);
- 125.241 Take and strengthen measures to protect the rights of persons with disabilities (Algeria);
- 125.242 Implement mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of policies and programmes to support persons with disabilities (Cameroon);
- 125.243 Ensure effective implementation of the amended law on the promotion, protection and advancement of the rights of persons with disabilities, including through public awareness campaigns on the amendments and their consequences (Botswana);
- 125.244 Promulgate more policies, laws and regulations to enhance the protection of women, children, persons with disabilities, older persons and other specific groups (China);
- 125.245 Enact the implementing regulations on the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with albinism (South Africa);
- 125.246 Address the emerging phenomenon of discrimination against Christians by ensuring equal access to land, burial grounds and housing, including the fair renewal of leases, and by curbing funding based on

anti-Christian conditions that threatens the historic peaceful coexistence between Muslims and Christians (Holy See);

125.247 Repeal article 274 of the Criminal Code and legalize same-sex relations between consenting adults (Iceland);

125.248 Repeal article 274 of the Criminal Code, which criminalizes consensual same-sex sexual conduct (Italy);

125.249 Repeal article 274 of the Criminal Code to decriminalize same-sex relationships and combat hate speech and violence against LGBTQIA+ persons (Brazil);

125.250 Initiate a process aimed at repealing article 274 of the Criminal Code, which penalizes consensual sexual relations between adults of the same sex (Colombia);

125.251 Decriminalize consensual same-sex sexual activities between adults (Slovenia);

125.252 Decriminalize consensual sexual relations between adults of the same sex (Estonia);

125.253 Decriminalize consensual same-sex sexual relations and prevent and combat discrimination and violence against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Spain);

125.254 Decriminalize consensual same-sex relations, and ensure legal protection and non-discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, gender identity or expression (Mexico);

125.255 Consider decriminalizing same-sex sexual relations between consenting adults (Chile);

125.256 Criminalize all forms of discrimination against persons of diverse sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics (Iceland);

125.257 Redouble efforts to improve the protection of refugees and asylum-seekers and facilitate their access to durable solutions, in particular through the adoption of decrees for the implementation of the 2018 asylum law (Uruguay).

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.

Annex

Composition de la délégation

La délégation de la Guinée était dirigée par Monsieur Yaya Kairaba KABA, Garde des Sceaux, Ministre de la justice et des droits de l'homme et composée des membres suivants:

- Madame Fatoumata Binta DIALLO, Cheffe de Cabinet, Ministère de la Promotion féminine, de l'Enfance et des personnes vulnérables;
- Monsieur Lounceny CONDE, Ambassadeur, Représentant permanent de la Guinée à Genève;
- Monsieur Abdoulaye BALDE, Conseiller principal, Ministère de la justice et des droits de l'homme;
- Monsieur Mamadi DIAWARA, Conseiller juridique, Ministère de la justice et des droits de l'homme;
- Monsieur Aboubacar Sidiki CAMARA, Conseiller juridique, Ministère de la Promotion féminine, de l'Enfance et des personnes vulnérables;
- Elhadj Mory DOUNOH, Conseiller National, Secrétaire Parlementaire au Conseil National de la Transition (CNT);
- Monsieur Mohamed FOFANA, Deuxième Secrétaire Chargé des Questions de Droits de l'homme à la Mission permanente de Guinée à Genève;
- Elhadj Bassirou DIALLO, Conseiller du Président du CNT chargé des Droits de l'Homme et de la Justice Transitionnelle au Conseil National de Transition (CNT);
- Monsieur N'famara CAMARA, Conseiller chargé des Questions Institutionnelles, Ministère de la justice et des droits de l'homme;
- Madame Aminata Sobra BANGOURA, Directrice nationale adjointe des libertés publiques et des frontières, Ministère de l'Administration du Territoire et de la Décentralisation;
- Madame Aissatou SACKO, Directrice générale adjointe du Fonds d'aide juridictionnelle, Ministère de la justice et des droits de l'homme;
- Monsieur Robert II KAMANO, Directeur national adjoint des droits de l'homme au Ministère de la justice et des droits de l'homme;
- Monsieur Saa Foré MILLIMONO, Coordonnateur de l'Unité de gestion du projet d'appui à l'organisation du procès des événements du 28 septembre 2009 au Ministère de la Justice et des Droits de l'Homme;
- Madame Sarata Diogo BALDE, Cheffe de division Etudes et Coopération à la Direction nationale de l'administration pénitentiaire, Ministère de la justice et des droits de l'homme;
- Madame Maimouna DIOUBATE, Assistante Particulière de Monsieur le Ministre de la justice et des droits de l'homme;
- Monsieur Thierno Younoussa BAH, Journaliste reporter.