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**Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic
Review**

Austria

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its fifty-first session from 19 to 30 January 2026. The review of Austria was held at the 9th meeting, on 23 January 2026. The delegation of Austria was headed by the State Secretary in the Federal Chancellery for Digitalisation, Constitution, Public Service, Coordination and Fight against Antisemitism, Alexander Pröll. At its 14th meeting, held on 30 January 2026, the Working Group adopted the report on Austria.

2. On 8 January 2026, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Austria: Democratic Republic of the Congo, Indonesia and North Macedonia.

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 Austria:

(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 members of the core group of sponsors of the resolutions on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (Costa Rica, Maldives and Slovenia), Germany, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Austria 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 underlined its strong commitment to human rights, the rule of law, and multilateral cooperation. In a global environment increasingly shaped by power politics, conflict, and undermining of international norms, Austria emphasized human rights and the rules-based international order as essential foundations for peace, stability, and human dignity.

6. Austria underscored its active engagement in international and regional organizations and stressed its support for scrutiny, dialogue, and cooperation within international human rights mechanisms in general and the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) in particular. Austria regards the UPR as a cornerstone of the global human rights architecture and will continue to actively contribute to maintaining the UPR as a constructive and inclusive dialogue platform.

7. The delegation also noted its commitment to the implementation of the views of United Nations treaty bodies and of judgments of the European Court of Human Rights, achieving an implementation rate close to 100 percent by the end of 2025.

8. Austria implemented a number of recommendations accepted during the third UPR cycle in 2021.

¹ A/HRC/WG.6/51/AUT/1.

² A/HRC/WG.6/51/AUT/2.

³ A/HRC/WG.6/51/AUT/3.

9. In 2022 the Austrian Ombudsman Board was awarded A-status accreditation as a National Human Rights Institution, certifying its full compliance with the Paris Principles.
10. In 2023, Austria established an independent investigative and complaints body for allegations of police misconduct. Operational since 2024, the body was structurally separate from police institutions and supported by an independent advisory board. Its purpose is to enhance transparency, accountability, and public trust in law enforcement while safeguarding human rights.
11. The delegation highlighted that Austria has also significantly strengthened measures to prevent domestic violence, particularly against women and children. In November 2025, it adopted the National Action Plan on Violence against Women and Girls 2025–2029, which includes more than 150 measures focusing on prevention, victim protection, and support services. Since 2019, funding for protection and support services for victims of violence have been substantially increased.
12. Over the past decade, Austria has ranked among the European countries with the highest number of refugees relative to population size. Between 2015 and 2025, Austria granted international protection to approximately 230,000 people. In addition, around 140,000 people were temporarily admitted to Austria since February 2022 following Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine. The delegation reaffirmed that Austria remains committed to managing migration in full compliance with human rights while safeguarding State sovereignty and public security. The principle of non-refoulement is strictly upheld by competent authorities and courts and assessed on an individual basis in all asylum and return procedures.
13. Strengthening democratic resilience is a priority closely linked to the protection of human rights. The delegation underscored that over the past five years, Austria had implemented targeted reforms to reinforce democratic institutions and public trust.
14. Media freedom is regarded as a cornerstone of democracy, especially in the fight against disinformation and fake news. The delegation highlighted that Austria introduced objective funding schemes for quality journalism and launched initiatives to counter disinformation and strengthen digital literacy.
15. Political, civic, and human rights education have been expanded, particularly in schools. A comprehensive constitutional right to access information has been introduced, including a proactive obligation for public authorities to provide information, thereby enhancing transparency and accountability.
16. Judicial independence has been reinforced through a significant increase in the number of judges and resources allocated to the justice system. Austria has also intensified efforts to combat corruption through legislative reforms, preventive strategies, and enhanced international cooperation.
17. Austria recognizes the profound impact of digitalization and artificial intelligence (AI) on society and human rights. Through a nationwide digital skills initiative, the country promotes digital literacy and enables broad participation in education, employment, and public life. Austria follows a human rights-based approach to AI, ensuring that AI systems comply with fundamental rights, data protection, and the principle of equality. High-risk applications are closely monitored by competent national authorities to identify and mitigate human rights risks at an early stage.
18. Extremism and terrorism in all their forms pose a persistent threat to democratic societies. The delegation highlighted that Austria introduced modern security instruments to counter these threats while maintaining strong legal safeguards. In 2025, targeted surveillance measures for high-risk individuals were introduced under strict judicial oversight and as a measure of last resort, accompanied by comprehensive legal protection mechanisms.
19. The delegation informed that the Nationwide Network for Extremism Prevention and Deradicalization was established in 2017. In 2024, Austria adopted the National Action Plan on Extremism Prevention and Deradicalization, focusing on early prevention, democratic

resilience, and exit programmes. In 2025, a dedicated package of measures addressing online radicalization was introduced.

20. Austria places strong emphasis on freedom of religion and belief, which has been constitutionally protected since 1867. The delegation underscored that the State actively promotes interreligious dialogue to strengthen social cohesion, mutual respect, and peaceful coexistence.

21. Austria is firmly committed to combating antisemitism, racism, and xenophobia. In 2025, it adopted the Second National Strategy against Antisemitism, comprising 49 concrete measures to protect Jewish life and enhance awareness and education. Racist and xenophobic violence is tackled through targeted awareness campaigns, specialized training for police and judicial authorities, and measures to combat online hate.

22. The delegation reaffirmed Austria's dedication to protecting its six autochthonous national minorities, their languages, and cultures, recognizing them as an integral part of Austria's identity.

23. In the field of climate action, Austria pursues ambitious climate policies aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and international climate targets. Nearly 90 percent of Austria's electricity is generated from renewable sources, and further legislative measures aim to accelerate the expansion of renewables. In 2025, a federal "climate impact assessment" for legislative and budgetary measures was introduced, alongside the publication of Austria's first Green Budget Report.

24. Fiscal consolidation efforts are guided by the principles of non-discrimination and protection of vulnerable groups. Programmes supporting poverty reduction, children, families, women, and persons with disabilities remain protected.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

25. During the interactive dialogue, 103 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

26. Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Sweden, Greece, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Ukraine, Uruguay, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Zambia, Albania, Armenia, Australia, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, the Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Switzerland, Iceland, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Canada, Malawi, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Togo and the Philippines made statements. The complete version of the statements can be found in the webcast archived on the United Nations website.⁴

27. During the discussion, the delegation underlined that combating hate speech and hate crime were core elements of a democratic, open, and rules-based society, and therefore remained a top priority. Austria remains firmly committed to countering all forms of racism, antisemitism, misogyny, discrimination, and violence, both online and offline, and has implemented measures both on federal as well as on Länder level. In 2021, the Act on Measures to Combat Online Hate introduced new instruments to address hate speech and hate crime online, including an expanded scope of the offence of incitement under criminal law. In 2025, the City of Vienna adopted an action plan against Racism.

⁴ See <https://webtv.un.org/en/asset/k1a/k1ayzvr1pv>

28. Austria further emphasized the importance of the EU Digital Services Act. Since 2024, courts can issue electronic orders to platforms for the swift removal of illegal content. In spring 2025, authorities launched work on a national action plan against hate crime, introducing additional measures to strengthen the fight against racial discrimination. These efforts are supported by a new electronic data system for the police. Additionally, the delegation underscored specialized training and awareness-raising for judges and public prosecutors.

29. In order to ensure equal opportunities in the education system, Austria adopted a new law prohibiting the wearing of a headscarf for girls under 14. The law will be implemented in a dialogue-oriented manner, with penalties foreseen only as a last resort.

30. Austria considers it is essential to create a supportive framework that offers women meaningful perspectives when facing an unwanted pregnancy. Therefore, access to a range of support services, including anonymous counselling, is provided.

31. In response to recommendations on prison conditions and staffing, Austria underlined the implementation of targeted recruitment measures and emphasized that human rights training constitutes an integral component of prison staff education. It further noted that measures to address overcrowding are continuously implemented and revised, including through the expansion of the possibility for electronically monitored house arrest in 2025. The delegation added that an amendment to the Juvenile Court Act concerning the abolition of the disciplinary penalty of house arrest for young prisoners is envisaged. Allegations of abuse by penitentiary staff are systematically investigated and prosecuted, and prisoners are entitled to lodge supervisory complaints with the prison authorities and appeals with the independent courts.

32. The delegation reported that national and regional police–civil society dialogue forums with thematic working groups have been in place for more than a decade. In 2023, a dedicated working group on combating racism developed a common definition of racism and identified five core areas of anti-racist action. Measures addressing racial profiling and international good practices were assessed, and concrete recommendations for implementation are under development.

33. The delegation underscored that freedom of assembly is constitutionally guaranteed and regulated in detail by the Assembly Act. Police support assemblies through protective measures and apply a long-standing approach focusing on dialogue, de-escalation and enforcement only as a last resort.

34. Austria highlighted that national structures are in place to provide comprehensive support for asylum seekers, particularly unaccompanied minors, encompassing education, integration-focused courses, sport activities, and medical and psychological services. The delegation further noted that work on a nationwide regulation to ensure custody for unaccompanied minors from their first day in Austria was underway.

35. On the issue of ratification of human rights instruments, Austria reported that the ratification of the Third Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child was included in the Austrian Government Programme 2025–2029. The rights enshrined in the Convention were already largely implemented in domestic law, comprehensive and effective domestic remedies existed.

36. In response to questions regarding a comprehensive national action plan on human rights, Austria reported that the adoption of a general National Action Plan was reaffirmed in its Government Programme 2025–2029. In recent years, thematic action plans and strategies have been developed and implemented in close cooperation with civil society, and this sector-specific approach has proven successful. The Government Programme also foresees additional national action plans and strategies. The delegation noted that the outcomes of an ongoing constitutional reform project should be awaited before initiating work on a comprehensive National Action Plan.

37. Austria underlined that the triple planetary crisis constitutes one of the greatest challenges of our time and could only be addressed through collective action. Climate and environmental protection are intrinsically linked to the realization of human rights.

38. The delegation highlighted a wide range of climate and environmental measures, which include the funding for renewable energy and the replacement of fossil and traditional heating systems; a plan to safeguard drinking water; the promotion of renewable energy and sustainable urban development; and the updated 2024 Climate Adaptation Strategy, which integrates social justice and human rights considerations. Austria also referred to its 2025 climate commitments under the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and EU Climate Law, aimed at significantly reducing net greenhouse gas emissions.

39. Austria further stressed that environmental pollution has been successfully decoupled from economic growth, while acknowledging the need for continued efforts, including in the area of air quality. In response to a question on remedies, Austria emphasized that the creation of a general remedy against legislative inaction would be incompatible with the democratic principle of the Austrian Constitution. However, individuals may challenge the constitutionality of a law before the Constitutional Court. Moreover, in specific contexts - such as under the Aarhus Convention or under European Union law - individuals may have a right to seek the adoption of regulations or other general legal acts.

40. Recognizing the vital role of civil society expertise in the continued development of human rights protection, Austria emphasized its continuous commitment to maintaining and strengthening an open, constructive and regular dialogue with civil society in the protection and promotion of human rights. A structured dialogue framework, including annual plenary meetings based on UPR recommendations complemented by additional specialized dialogue formats, has fostered mutual understanding. Human rights coordinators within the federal ministries and the Länder play a decisive role in the systematic implementation of recommendations and serve as the key mechanism for the preparation of state reports and the regular follow-up of recommendations issued by international human rights bodies.

41. Combatting human trafficking has been a long-standing priority since 2004, when an institutional task force was established. Since then, dedicated subgroups focusing on child trafficking, sexual exploitation and labour exploitation have been established, while the current seventh National Action Plan on Human Trafficking places strong emphasis on prevention and the protection of victims. In addition, data collection and statistical systems have been improved to enable more accurate analysis and better identification of existing gaps.

42. Austria underscored that preventing violence against women and girls is a core governmental priority, enshrined at the constitutional level and guided by the principle of non-discrimination. The delegation noted the substantial strengthening of a nationwide network of violence prevention centres through increased funding. It also pointed to evidence-based measures targeting domestic violence, early prevention, victim protection, and the specific needs of vulnerable groups, developed in close cooperation with civil society.

43. The delegation reiterated that national minorities are an intrinsic part of Austria's identity and emphasized its commitment to the full protection of minority rights. Each year, more than seven million euros are allocated to initiatives in the areas of culture, youth, digitalization and media, with special attention paid to the Slovenian minority in Carinthia. Austria also highlighted its long-standing participatory dialogue mechanisms, such as a forum launched in 2011 and continued cooperation with minority organizations. The delegation highlighted measures to strengthen bilingual education, including guaranteeing Slovenian as a language of instruction throughout the entire schooling process in Carinthia, as tangible progress.

44. Austria outlined significant investments and initiatives aimed at guaranteeing equal access to quality education. The delegation highlighted mandatory preschool attendance and compulsory schooling for children aged 6 and 15 as key pillars of this approach. Measures include strengthened teacher support through team-teaching models, expanded psychological services, revised curricula, and targeted programmes for older students. It also stressed its commitment to inclusive education through the reintegration of sign language, the reinforcement of minority school systems, and continued cooperation with regional authorities to broaden bilingual education.

45. The delegation observed that the fight against child poverty was a central priority, addressed through a combination of financial and non-financial measures. In this regard, it

highlighted policies aimed at ensuring affordable housing, improving access to services, and supporting families.

46. Austria underscored its commitment to combating age discrimination and promoting the inclusion of older persons in society. Initiatives such as “Aging Healthily” aim to support active participation and well-being, while measures to prevent old-age poverty focus on ensuring adequate pensions that enable a dignified standard of living.

47. Austria continues to implement the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, with a strong emphasis on independent living and inclusion in the labour market. High standards protect the rights of persons with disabilities in the field of employment, while targeted policies seek to strengthen participation and improve accessibility.

48. The delegation reaffirmed Austria’s commitment to protecting the rights and health of LGBTQ+ persons, including the prohibition of conversion therapy. It reported ongoing efforts to improve LGBTQ+-inclusive healthcare, informed by a 2022 report, including training tools for health professionals’ access to legal remedies and the constitutional framework for non-discrimination were emphasized. Austria also referenced measures to protect intersex children from unnecessary medical intervention. Regarding sterilization, Austria noted strict legal safeguards, particularly for those unable to consent.

49. Austria concluded by underscoring the essential role of civil society in the UPR process, particularly through independent reporting, constructive dialogue, and enhanced transparency. Civil society will continue to be closely integrated into national follow-up processes, as Austria reviews and implements recommendations in a cooperative and inclusive manner.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

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

50.1 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Costa Rica); (Ecuador); (Gabon); (Portugal); (Uruguay); (Zambia);**

50.2 **Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Mongolia);**

50.3 **Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (France);**

50.4 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and accept the Committee’s competence in inquiry and inter-State communication procedures (Finland);**

50.5 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communication procedure (Chile); (Costa Rica); (Czechia); (Estonia); (Gabon); (Liechtenstein); (Portugal);**

50.6 **Expedite the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Montenegro);**

50.7 **Proceed with the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Kazakhstan);**

50.8 **Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Marshall Islands); Consider the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Republic of Moldova);**

50.9 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Ghana); (Niger); (Togo);**

- 50.10 Sign and ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Egypt);
- 50.11 Intensify measures to promote and protect the rights of migrants, including through consideration of ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Nigeria);
- 50.12 Open a regional discussion to overcome the blockage that prevents the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Morocco);
- 50.13 Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) of the International Labour Organization, and the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) of the International Labour Organization (Paraguay);
- 50.14 Ratify Protocol No. 12 to the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (Portugal);
- 50.15 Consider ratifying outstanding international human rights instruments (Malawi);
- 50.16 Advance preparations for the amendment of the 1976 Act (Slovakia);
- 50.17 Adopt enforceable frameworks for social justice, family protection, and respect for cultural and religious diversity especially for Muslims (Iran (Islamic Republic of));
- 50.18 Complete the development and adoption of the National Action Plan on Human Rights (Mexico);
- 50.19 Develop and adopt a National Action Plan on Human Rights (Chile);
- 50.20 Adopt a comprehensive National Action Plan for Human Rights, based on OHCHR recommendations, with civil society participation, strategic goals, and measurable indicators (Canada);
- 50.21 Advance the adoption of a comprehensive national plan on human rights, with special attention to early childhood (El Salvador);
- 50.22 Ensure civil society's continued participation in the work with the National Human Rights Action Plan (Sweden);
- 50.23 Undertake further actions ensuring the fulfilment of the national action plan on disability (Poland);
- 50.24 Ensure that the appointment process of the Austrian Ombudsman is in line with Paris Principles, with public and transparent selection criteria and input from independent experts and civil society (Canada);
- 50.25 Establish a permanent National Mechanism for the Implementation, Reporting, and Follow-up of human rights recommendations, considering the possibility of receiving cooperation for this purpose (Paraguay);
- 50.26 Ensure meaningful participation of civil society in the follow-up and implementation of UPR recommendations in general (Germany);
- 50.27 Continue the efforts of the mechanisms for follow-up to the Ombudsman's recommendations (Dominican Republic);
- 50.28 Strengthen the harmonization of anti-discrimination legislation to ensure equal protection on all grounds (Ukraine);
- 50.29 Strengthen efforts to harmonize anti-discrimination legislation across the country and to extend its scope, with focus on the prevention, protection against and combating all forms of racism and intolerance (Romania);

- 50.30 Strengthen and harmonize the equal treatment framework (Slovakia);
- 50.31 Take effective measures to address discrimination in all its forms (Russian Federation);
- 50.32 Harmonize and consolidate fragmented federal and state-level legal frameworks on equal treatment and anti-discrimination (Sierra Leone);
- 50.33 Strengthen measures to prevent and combat discrimination and hate speech (Dominican Republic);
- 50.34 Continue efforts to combat hate speech, particularly in the media (Libya);
- 50.35 Further strengthen reforms towards combating racism and xenophobia in all its forms (Cyprus);
- 50.36 Investigate and ensure accountability for all hate crimes based on religion, including online (Egypt);
- 50.37 Intensify efforts to prevent and respond to hate crimes, including through better data collection and disaggregation, effective investigation and prosecution, and targeted training for law enforcement and judicial authorities (Brazil);
- 50.38 Strengthen anti-discrimination laws and intensify efforts to prevent hate speech and violence (Lesotho);
- 50.39 Ensure equal protection of all forms of religious discrimination and equal treatment in legislation (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));
- 50.40 Ensure protection against all forms of discrimination by harmonizing national legislation and expanding its scope to include age, religion and belief, sexual orientation and gender identity as protected grounds (Portugal);
- 50.41 Harmonize existing laws and provisions on non-discrimination at the federal and regional levels, in order to guarantee equal protection against all forms of discrimination (Mexico);
- 50.42 Ensure that the right to wear religious clothing and symbols in public spaces is treated equally for all (Norway);
- 50.43 Intensify efforts to ensure consistent enforcement of legislation addressing hate crime and hate speech, including online (Morocco);
- 50.44 Expand awareness-raising and human rights education efforts to prevent and address structural racism (Republic of Korea);
- 50.45 Develop and implement a comprehensive national anti-racism strategy to eliminate structural discrimination, counter hate speech, and ensure equal treatment and protection for minorities, including Muslim women and girls (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 50.46 Take effective measures to combat racism and xenophobia amid the rise in crimes motivated by religious and racial hatred (Russian Federation);
- 50.47 Strengthen efforts to combat prejudice, racism, discrimination and xenophobia, including through the adoption of a national action plan against racism (Japan);
- 50.48 Confirm efforts to counter antisemitism and all other forms of discrimination based on religion or belief, by establishing a systematic data collection system on instances of hate speech and hate-motivated violence (Italy);
- 50.49 Sustain efforts to combat hate speech, racism and racial discrimination (Nigeria);
- 50.50 Continue combating hate crime and hate speech (Slovakia);

- 50.51 Strengthen measures to prevent and combat hate speech and hate crime, ensuring effective investigation and accountability of perpetrators (Mozambique);
- 50.52 Intensify efforts to ensure consistent enforcement of legislation addressing hate crime and hate speech, both online and offline (Liechtenstein);
- 50.53 Strengthen the enforcement of legislation against hate crime and hate speech, including online (Montenegro);
- 50.54 Take further concerted action on targeting racism, xenophobia, antisemitism, hate crimes and discrimination, including through anti-racism strategies, hate crime legislation, and appropriate training for police and judiciary (Sri Lanka);
- 50.55 Continue developing policies to combat racism, xenophobia, and hate speech, and provide sustained support to persons affected by discrimination (Oman);
- 50.56 Continue to pursue efforts to prevent and combat racism, racial profiling and discrimination (Trinidad and Tobago);
- 50.57 Strengthen measures to combat racial and religious hatred and discrimination, including by countering online disinformation (Thailand);
- 50.58 Continue efforts aiming to combat and protect against racism, xenophobia, religious hatred, extremism, and racial discrimination, particularly through awareness-raising and education on human rights (Tunisia);
- 50.59 Strengthen safeguards against polarizing rhetoric, discrimination, and Islamophobia, and promote inclusive integration policies based on equal dignity for all (Türkiye);
- 50.60 Harmonize and strengthen the legislative framework for combating discrimination and hate speech (Albania);
- 50.61 Enhance public awareness campaigns to combat hate speech and expedite implementation of a national action plan against racism (Malta);
- 50.62 Strengthen legislation to combat racial discrimination and hate speech (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- 50.63 Work to take the necessary measures to end hate speech (Iraq);
- 50.64 Effectively enforce relevant laws to combat hate crimes and hate speech, including those committed by public officials, politicians, or media (Indonesia);
- 50.65 Continue to strengthen measures aimed at combating hate speech, including the digital space, with attention to awareness-raising and capacity-building (Jordan);
- 50.66 Implement a National Action Plan on Racism and Discrimination to combat structural racism, discrimination and exclusion (Australia);
- 50.67 Strengthen measures to address all forms of discrimination and hate speech through the implementation of existing policies and legislation, promoting community awareness, and ensuring the protection of affected groups (Bahrain);
- 50.68 Improve significantly the implementation of measures aimed at combating hate crimes (Belarus);
- 50.69 Adopt a national action plan against racism, and strengthen the fight against discrimination and racial or religious hate speech (Cabo Verde);
- 50.70 Continue efforts to strengthen the coherence and effectiveness of the framework to combat discrimination, in order to ensure equal and effective protection for all persons, including vulnerable groups (Cameroon);

- 50.71 Intensify efforts to ensure consistent enforcement of legislation addressing hate crimes and hate speech, including online, as well as to raise awareness among affected groups about legislation and remedies (Croatia);
- 50.72 Pursue efforts to further strengthen public administration to prevent discrimination based on language or cultural differences and strengthening intercultural competencies (Czechia);
- 50.73 Adopt measures to prevent and combat acts of racial hatred and their advocacy, in particular those affecting migrants and asylum seekers (El Salvador);
- 50.74 Continue efforts to promote social inclusion and combat all forms of discrimination, thereby contributing to strengthening social cohesion and respect for diversity (Jordan);
- 50.75 Continue efforts aimed at curbing hate speech and combating acts or advocacy of racial or religious hatred (Malawi);
- 50.76 Ensure that no one is forcibly returned to a country where there is a real risk of human rights violations (Portugal);
- 50.77 Strengthen the independence, resources, and effectiveness of mechanisms for investigating allegations of ill-treatment by law enforcement, in accordance with international standards (Albania);
- 50.78 Investigate properly allegations of torture and allocate the necessary resources for medical and mental health care in penitentiary institutions (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- 50.79 Take legal and practical measures to ensure the protection of detainees and to prosecute those responsible for torture and ill-treatment of detainees (Libya);
- 50.80 Ensure that any allegations of torture or ill-treatment are investigated promptly, independently, and impartially in accordance with the Convention against Torture (Costa Rica);
- 50.81 Ensure the effective implementation of the recommendations made by the national mechanism for the prevention of torture in the context of its monitoring of places of detention, and follow up on their implementation (Burkina Faso);
- 50.82 Establish a comprehensive system to collect and publish data on complaints, investigations, prosecutions, convictions, sentences, and reparations in case of torture or ill-treatment by law enforcement officials (Belgium);
- 50.83 Continue measures to improve conditions of detention (Albania);
- 50.84 Strengthen efforts to improve penitentiary system, in particular detention conditions, and to provide inmates in crises with continuous psychological and psychiatric support (Croatia);
- 50.85 Strengthen measures to prevent and reduce overcrowding in detention centres and to improve material conditions of detention (Costa Rica);
- 50.86 Continue the efforts to avoid overcrowding in prisons (Republic of Moldova);
- 50.87 Ensure that all fundamental legal safeguards are guaranteed for all persons deprived of liberty, including the right to access legal counsel (Mongolia);
- 50.88 Take measures to combat prison overcrowding, including by making greater use of non-custodial measures before sentencing (Switzerland);
- 50.89 Continue to implement and expand measures to address prison overcrowding, including exploring alternatives to detention (Rwanda);

- 50.90 **Make progress on the exceptional and restrictive use of isolation and other coercive measures, with special attention to people in vulnerable situations (Dominican Republic);**
- 50.91 **Prohibit the use of solitary confinement for juveniles and persons with disabilities and restrict its use for adults to exceptional circumstances (Sierra Leone);**
- 50.92 **Address prison overcrowding, improve detention conditions, and strengthen psychosocial support for detainees (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**
- 50.93 **Strengthen suicide prevention measures in places of detention (Togo);**
- 50.94 **Ensure access to legal aid for all, limit solitary confinement, and improve prison staffing and healthcare in accordance to the Mandela Rules (Lesotho);**
- 50.95 **Ensure effective access to legal counsel throughout police custody, including during preventive detention and police questioning (Denmark);**
- 50.96 **Improve training to judges on the rights of children exposed to domestic violence (Cyprus);**
- 50.97 **Strengthen efforts to recruit qualified staff within correctional institutions (Switzerland);**
- 50.98 **Ensure that legislation restricting freedom of expression is in line with international human rights standards and not used to restrict the work of journalists and media outlets (Liechtenstein);**
- 50.99 **Decriminalize legitimate expression and protect freedom of cultural and artistic activity (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**
- 50.100 **Continue close cooperation with civil society, academia, private sector and other stakeholders to increase public resilience to disinformation and information manipulation (Lithuania);**
- 50.101 **Improve media literacy and make further efforts to counter disinformation and foreign information manipulation (Estonia);**
- 50.102 **Actively improve the protection of journalists, especially by combating smear campaigns against journalists and independent media (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));**
- 50.103 **Eradicate the disproportionate use of force and any arbitrary restrictions that violate the fundamental right to peaceful protest (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**
- 50.104 **Take necessary steps to protect freedom of religion or belief, including reform to foster more equitable treatment of registered religious groups, and ensure national security measures consider and minimise the impact on freedom of religion or belief (Australia);**
- 50.105 **Revoke the introduction of the law that prohibits the wearing of a headscarf by girls under the age of 14 in schools to ensure respect for freedom of religion or belief and cultural diversity (Indonesia);**
- 50.106 **Take measures to review legislation on defamation, with a view to placing it within civil legislation in accordance with international standards (Ireland);**
- 50.107 **Amend its legislation to ensure that the minimum age for marriage is set at 18 without exception (Zambia); Amend national legislation to set the minimum age for marriage at 18, without exception (Chile); Amend the legislation to set the minimum age for marriage at 18, without exception (Colombia); Raise the minimum age of marriage to 18 years without exception (Iceland);**

- 50.108 **Finalize and fully implement legislative reforms to set the minimum legal age for marriage at 18 years, without exception (Botswana);**
- 50.109 **Reconsider the temporary halt of family reunification in line with the right to family life and essential role of reunification in integration (Türkiye);**
- 50.110 **Guarantee the provision of necessary support services so that persons with intellectual or psychosocial disabilities can effectively exercise their right to family life (Uruguay);**
- 50.111 **Enhance inter-agency coordination to reinforce the prevention of trafficking and contemporary forms of slavery (Nigeria);**
- 50.112 **Continue strengthening institutional mechanisms and policies for the prevention, combating, and punishment of human trafficking, and intensify awareness-raising and sensitization measures, as well as victims' access to justice and support services (Paraguay);**
- 50.113 **Continue to take steps in combating human trafficking through implementation of action plans, victim protection, and training relevant officials (Sri Lanka);**
- 50.114 **Take measures to implement the Seventh Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons 2024-2027, especially with regard to promoting the economic and social inclusion of victims of trafficking in persons (Tunisia);**
- 50.115 **Fully enforce Article 104 (a) of the Criminal Code by investigating, prosecuting and imposing adequate sentences on perpetrators of trafficking in women and girls (Bahamas);**
- 50.116 **Continue efforts to combat human trafficking, particularly of women and girls, by strengthening prevention and protection mechanisms and ensuring support for victims and accountability, in accordance with international standards (Bahrain);**
- 50.117 **Further enhance measures to identify and follow up on women who were victims of trafficking through expansion of psychosocial support services, including free legal assistance and shelter (Bhutan);**
- 50.118 **Design and implement a uniform national system for the identification and monitoring of persons, in particular women, children and migrants, who are victims of human trafficking (Cabo Verde);**
- 50.119 **Continue its efforts to combat human trafficking, including by creating a uniform national system for identifying and monitoring women victims of trafficking (Gabon);**
- 50.120 **Continue the work to take the necessary measures to prosecute perpetrators of trafficking in women and girls (Iraq);**
- 50.121 **Strengthen measures on combatting trafficking in persons, with particular focus on victim identification and prosecution of cases (Philippines);**
- 50.122 **Continue measures to achieve equal pay for equal work between men and women (Nigeria);**
- 50.123 **Ensure equal pay for work of equal value (Iceland);**
- 50.124 **Implement campaigns and measures to eliminate the pay gap between women and men (Belgium);**
- 50.125 **Step up efforts to promote equality in the labour market and reduce gender pay gap (Nepal);**
- 50.126 **Continue efforts aimed at addressing the gender pay gap, including through measures that promote equal pay for work of equal value (Lebanon);**
- 50.127 **Continue efforts to achieve equal pay for men and women for identical or comparable work (Togo);**

- 50.128 Continue implementing comprehensive measures aimed at addressing the structural factors contributing to the gender pay gap, with a view to achieving equal pay for work of equal value (North Macedonia);
- 50.129 Continue measures aimed at improving employment prospects for women, their representation in leadership positions, the promotion of equality between men and women in businesses, and equal pay for equal work (Burundi);
- 50.130 Reinforce protections for mobile workers, including transparency of contractual conditions, oversight of intermediary agencies and accessible complaint mechanisms (Slovakia);
- 50.131 Continue taking measures to strengthen legal protection available to foreign workers and facilitate their fair mobility (India);
- 50.132 Increase investment in social security funds to protect the rights to survival and development of vulnerable groups (China);
- 50.133 Enhance efforts to ensure financial protection measures for single parent households (Maldives);
- 50.134 Increase the availability of high-quality childcare support services, especially in the rural areas, to facilitate women's re-entry into the labour market (Bulgaria);
- 50.135 Strengthen social protection packages, including housing and social support policies to ensure affordable and adequate housing access (Malaysia);
- 50.136 Continue to review social protection measures to ensure appropriate safeguards for those affected by and most at risk of poverty (Bhutan);
- 50.137 Implement public policies aimed at eradicating multidimensional poverty, prioritizing the best interests of children and adolescents, with comprehensive social protection systems (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- 50.138 Continue efforts aimed at ensuring that no child is left behind, in particular by strengthening integrated measures to combat child poverty and support low-income families in addressing socio-economic challenges (Qatar);
- 50.139 Take further comprehensive measures to address child poverty reduction among economically and socially disadvantaged communities (Sri Lanka);
- 50.140 Strengthen measures to address poverty and social exclusion among older persons, particularly older women, including through adequate social protection and pension safeguards (Gambia);
- 50.141 Further enhance social protection measures for older persons, persons with disabilities and other groups in situations of vulnerability (Philippines);
- 50.142 Strengthen national food security and nutrition policies to ensure affordable access to safe and adequate food, particularly for low-income and vulnerable households (Malaysia);
- 50.143 Further enhance access to quality healthcare and education services, including by ensuring equitable coverage, improving service delivery, and addressing barriers faced by vulnerable groups (Ethiopia);
- 50.144 Advance access to sexual and reproductive health services and inclusive education, in line with international standards (Ukraine);
- 50.145 Ensure integrated abortion services in the public health care system and nationwide accessibility, and guarantee that such services are provided free of charge to all residing in Austria (Norway);
- 50.146 Fully decriminalize abortion in the penal code (Sweden);
- 50.147 Advance the decriminalization of abortion and ensure access to abortion services across all federal states (Finland);

- 50.148 **Guarantee access to sexual and reproductive rights, in particular the right to abortion (France);**
- 50.149 **Reduce poverty among the elderly population (China);**
- 50.150 **Provide universal access to timely and safe termination of pregnancy by removing all access barriers, including by ensuring that associated costs are covered by public health spending (Denmark);**
- 50.151 **Continue strengthening measures to ensure equitable access to high-quality education for all children and youth (Lithuania);**
- 50.152 **Continue policies and programmes aimed at improving educational services (Sudan);**
- 50.153 **Strengthen access to high quality education for all children without discrimination, including those with migrant backgrounds (Sri Lanka);**
- 50.154 **Continue to remove barriers to access to quality education for all children, without discrimination (Senegal);**
- 50.155 **Continue to ensure equal access to quality education for all children and young people (Cuba);**
- 50.156 **Continue efforts to ensure equal and inclusive access to quality education for all children and young people, including refugees (Armenia);**
- 50.157 **Continue efforts to ensure inclusive education for all refugees, national minorities, and persons with disabilities (Iraq);**
- 50.158 **Continue to promote inclusive education, strengthening reasonable accommodations for children with disabilities (Dominican Republic);**
- 50.159 **Further guarantee the right to education for girls and children with disabilities (China);**
- 50.160 **Continue to strengthen early childhood education by making pre-school education compulsory (Sierra Leone);**
- 50.161 **Establish a national inclusive education strategy that covers all education systems at all teaching levels (Burkina Faso);**
- 50.162 **Continue initiatives in the field of human rights education for State authorities, including training programmes for law enforcement and judicial personnel, with a particular emphasis on combatting racism, antisemitism and hate crime (Greece);**
- 50.163 **Continue support the Komenský Schools in Vienna (Slovakia);**
- 50.164 **Further promote intercultural dialogue and awareness of diversity (Burundi);**
- 50.165 **Advance climate action and support affected communities in designing and implementing appropriate mitigation and adaptation measures (Nepal);**
- 50.166 **Continue implementing measures to address impacts of climate change to ensure biodiversity and environmental protection (Armenia);**
- 50.167 **Fully implement the Climate and Energy Strategy and consider adopting a binding climate protection framework with updated sectoral emissions targets (Bahamas);**
- 50.168 **Ensure that individuals and organisations have effective legal avenues to challenge climate-related laws, policies, or omissions, in line with Article 2(3) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Article 13 of the European Convention on Human Rights (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 50.169 **Continue to allocate sufficient resources to fulfill its human rights obligations (Cuba);**

- 50.170 Enhance policies and programs to reduce the digital divide (Estonia);
- 50.171 Participate actively in the negotiation of an international legally binding instrument on business and human rights within the framework of the Working Group established by Human Rights Council resolution 26/9 (Ecuador);
- 50.172 Refrain from using unilateral coercive measures that pervasively violate human rights (Belarus);
- 50.173 Continue to educate vulnerable populations on disaster risk reduction through campaigns and exercises (Marshall Islands);
- 50.174 Strengthen measures to prevent and address discrimination and gender-based violence including improved data collection, reporting, prosecution and sustainable funding for victim support services (Serbia);
- 50.175 Take concrete measures to promote women's meaningful participation in policy design and decision-making processes (Marshall Islands);
- 50.176 Continue efforts to increase the representation of women in decision-making bodies (Nepal);
- 50.177 Adopt legal provisions to promote the equal election and participation of women in the political sphere (Mexico);
- 50.178 Adopt legislative measures, including laws on quotas, to promote women's full, equal, and effective participation in political life and decision-making processes (Costa Rica);
- 50.179 Take the necessary measures to adopt a minimum legal quota for the representation of women on electoral lists or in candidacies (Colombia);
- 50.180 Take further measures to promote equality between women and men, including by considering the introduction of quotas for the election of women to political arena (Republic of Moldova);
- 50.181 Continue to strengthen mechanisms promoting equality between women and men, particularly with regard to equal pay and women's participation on boards of directors and in corporate leadership positions (France);
- 50.182 Strengthen the fight against gender-based violence, by increasing resources for prevention and assistance to victims, reinforcing its network of shelters, helplines and psychosocial programs for women (Spain);
- 50.183 Strengthen measures to eliminate discrimination and violence against women and girls and improve protection and support services for children, including within migration and asylum contexts (Gambia);
- 50.184 Decriminalize abortion in all circumstances and remove legal, administrative and practical barriers to accessing safe abortion services (Iceland);
- 50.185 Halt all coercive interventions on children and women (Iran (Islamic Republic of));
- 50.186 Take further measures to establish accessible, victim-centred complaint mechanisms to encourage reporting of gender-based violence (Maldives);
- 50.187 Ensure the adoption of a "Only Yes Means Yes" consent law to strengthen the legal protection of survivors of sexual violence and promote a shift in societal attitudes (Norway);
- 50.188 Prioritize the investigation and prosecution of all cases of gender-based violence against women, ensuring consistent, victim-centred investigative procedures (Botswana);

- 50.189 Take measures to address the underreporting of gender-based violence and strengthen the financing of shelters for victims of gender-based violence (Ireland);
- 50.190 Accelerate efforts at preventing gender-based violence (Mauritius);
- 50.191 Strengthen actions aimed at preventing violence against women and strengthening mechanisms for the protection and care of victims (Paraguay);
- 50.192 Further develop legal and institutional frameworks focused on combating violence against women and girls, including through the planned national action plan (Poland);
- 50.193 Strengthen mechanisms to combat violence against women and girls (Senegal);
- 50.194 Continue its efforts to prevent and eliminate all forms of gender-based violence against women and girls, ensuring accountability and access to redress for victims (Greece);
- 50.195 Continue efforts to prevent and address violence against women and girls, including through continued support and assistance services, as well as awareness-raising (Georgia);
- 50.196 Ensure swift implementation of the newly adopted action plan to combat gender-based violence (Sweden);
- 50.197 Ensure the effective implementation of the National Action Plan on combating violence against women and girls, including through the meaningful participation of relevant civil society organisations (Germany);
- 50.198 Accelerate the development and implementation of the National Action Plan to combat violence against women and girls (Bhutan);
- 50.199 Take measures to improve the police risk assessment and response to signals of acts of violence against women, particularly of signals of acts of violence against women that could escalate into femicide, and to build trust between the police and victims of violence against women (Bulgaria);
- 50.200 Assess whether the current practices for investigating domestic violence and sexual violence against women, as well as the related judicial procedures, are at adequate level (Finland);
- 50.201 Increase funding for shelters and support services and improve access to sexual and reproductive health services in rural areas to reduce gender-based violence (Australia);
- 50.202 Adopt a uniform legal definition of domestic violence in line with the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention) (Belgium);
- 50.203 Improve data collection on gender-based violence and femicide (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));
- 50.204 Ensure full implementation of the National Action Plan 2025–2029 to combat violence against women and girls and adopt additional measures to improve gender equality in employment (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 50.205 Continue efforts to implement policies and measures to prevent and combat violence against women, including through the effective implementation of relevant national strategies (Lebanon);
- 50.206 Strengthen the protection of children and young people from violence through evidence-based prevention policies, increased awareness-raising, enhanced prosecution, and improved legal frameworks, social services, and health services (Oman);

- 50.207 Continue to promote actions to protect children and young people from violence, including through the adoption of measures in educational institutions (El Salvador);
- 50.208 Adopt further measures to prevent violence against children and youth, including by strengthening the legal framework, implementing nationwide awareness-raising campaigns, and providing psychological care and support to those affected (Qatar);
- 50.209 Ensuring the rights of the children to enjoy his or her own culture and preserve his or her own identity, including to live with their biological families and in an appropriate socio-cultural milieu in order to ensure all round development of the child (India);
- 50.210 Strengthen legal and procedural safeguards to protect the rights of children, in line with the best interests of the child (Kazakhstan);
- 50.211 Consider adopting legislation that guarantees a legal guardianship system for unaccompanied minors immediately upon arrival in the country, in order to ensure their protection, well-being, and the exercise of their human rights, in accordance with the rights of the child and the best interests of the child (Uruguay);
- 50.212 Grant access to nationality to all children born in the country, regardless of their parents' status (Uruguay);
- 50.213 Continue applying concrete measures in safeguarding the rights of older persons (Cyprus);
- 50.214 Maintain its efforts to promote the rights and inclusion of persons with disabilities, including through the implementation of the National Action Plan on Disability (Georgia);
- 50.215 Continue efforts to implement the 2022–2030 National Action Plan on Disability (Lebanon);
- 50.216 Take concrete steps to advance equal rights for people with disabilities, by moving towards an inclusive education, discontinuing the use of seclusion and restrictions (Lesotho);
- 50.217 Advance inclusive access for persons with disabilities through strengthened independent living and accessibility policies (Malaysia);
- 50.218 Ensure that persons with disabilities can promptly access the social services they need without undue bureaucratic hindrances (Malta);
- 50.219 Take measures to promote the rights of persons with disabilities, including establishing a comprehensive deinstitutionalization strategy (Japan);
- 50.220 Bolster efforts in protecting persons with disabilities, by ensuring equal access to inclusive education, employment, healthcare, public services and intensify measures towards deinstitutionalization (Romania);
- 50.221 Continue efforts to ensure the transition to inclusive education for children with disabilities (Bulgaria);
- 50.222 Provide additional school support systems for pupils with disabilities to ensure a comprehensively inclusive school system based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Canada);
- 50.223 Strengthen measures for the inclusion of children with disabilities in the education system (Cabo Verde);
- 50.224 Redouble efforts to ensure the rights of persons with disabilities and their inclusion in humanitarian work and international cooperation (Oman);

- 50.225 Elevate the inclusion of people with disabilities as a cross-cutting policy issue in international cooperation and humanitarian action (Mozambique);
- 50.226 Ensure inclusive and non-discriminatory access to education, health care and social protection for vulnerable groups including children with disabilities (Serbia);
- 50.227 Step up its efforts to implement inclusive policies for persons with disabilities and combat stigmatization and stereotyping (Greece);
- 50.228 Advance the design of the deinstitutionalization process for persons with disabilities, and the promotion and coordination of its implementation strategy at the national level (Colombia);
- 50.229 Continue policies, plans, and measures aimed at protecting persons with disabilities and integrating them into social and professional life, and support civil society organizations working in this field (Sudan);
- 50.230 Strengthen protection and inclusion of persons with disabilities by improving accessibility, community-based services and safeguards against abuse, in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) (Gambia);
- 50.231 Guarantee the effective participation of people with disabilities and their representative organizations in decision-making processes that affect them (Spain);
- 50.232 Promote employment and equal pay for equal work for people with disabilities (China);
- 50.233 Intensify efforts to promote the employment of persons with disabilities, including by simplifying subsidy application procedures and introducing financial and non-financial incentives (Thailand);
- 50.234 Further strengthen measures to address disparities in the level of employment and wages for persons with disabilities (Trinidad and Tobago);
- 50.235 Take all necessary measures to guarantee the rights of persons with disabilities with regard to pay, particularly for those employed through supported employment programmes (France);
- 50.236 Confirm the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities, particularly children, by removing legal, administrative, and bureaucratic barriers to access social assistance benefits, school system and labour market, and by addressing stigma and discriminatory practices (Italy);
- 50.237 Implement a ban on the use of contraceptive measures on persons with disabilities without their informed consent (Iceland);
- 50.238 Prevent and investigate cases of forced sterilization of women and girls with disabilities, ensuring effective protection of their rights (Chile);
- 50.239 Consider, in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee against Torture, reviewing any legislation that allows for the deprivation of a person's liberty on the grounds of incapacity and the forcible subjection to medical interventions of persons with disabilities, in particular persons with intellectual or psychosocial disabilities (Switzerland);
- 50.240 Take further steps to strengthen the implementation of the "Roma Empowerment for the Labour Market 2022–2030" directive, with the objective of reducing unemployment and improving living conditions among the Roma community (North Macedonia);
- 50.241 Take concrete steps to prevent racial profiling and discrimination against People of African Descent by strengthening policy measures and enforcement of legal protections, collecting relevant disaggregated data and ensuring their equal access to housing, employment and education (Bahamas);

- 50.242 Take further steps to create a unified structured policy within the entire Austrian territory for protecting and promoting all indigenous minority languages, including support for bilingual education through stable state funding for bilingual schools (Czechia);
- 50.243 Take additional measures to eradicate racist and xenophobic speech targeting migrants, Muslims, people of African descent, and members of other national and religious groups (Belarus);
- 50.244 Prosecute all forms of discrimination and violence on the basis of race and religion and provide effective remedies to the victims (Indonesia);
- 50.245 Enhance efforts towards a comprehensive reform of the Austrian Minority Act of 1976 (Slovenia);
- 50.246 Redouble efforts to strengthen and promote the cultural identity and diversity of national minorities (Tunisia);
- 50.247 Ensure financial and other resources for bilingual education of national minorities, in the capital and in the relevant regions (Croatia);
- 50.248 Continue to take measures to improve the situation of national minorities, including their access to education (Cuba);
- 50.249 Swift conclusion of bilingual judiciary reform in Carinthia, thus expanding access to justice in minority language for the Slovenian national minority in Carinthia (Slovenia);
- 50.250 Adopt overdue measures in the field of bilingual education in Carinthia, including integrating pre-school education into the bilingual education system (Slovenia);
- 50.251 Extend the scope of anti-discrimination legislation to ensure protection for persons of diverse SOGIESC (Iceland);
- 50.252 Adopt legal provisions that explicitly prohibit non-urgent and non-essential medical or surgical treatment on intersex children before they are of sufficient age or maturity to make their own decisions (Malta);
- 50.253 Respect intersex children's right to self-determination and ban medically unnecessary surgeries (Iceland);
- 50.254 Ensure that Protection against discrimination in healthcare based on gender expression or sex characteristics is implemented consistently at the Federal, Länder and local levels (Malta);
- 50.255 Adopt legislation banning the practice of "conversion therapy" related to sexual orientation and gender identity (Norway);
- 50.256 Further advance inclusive education, without discrimination, for women and girls with migration backgrounds, at all levels of education (Romania);
- 50.257 Enhance legislative protections for migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers by ensuring equitable asylum processes, preventing refoulement, improving reception standards, and expeditiously appointing guardians for unaccompanied minors (Lesotho);
- 50.258 Further promote anti-discrimination measures and the inclusion of migrants, including by reducing administrative barriers to equal economic participation and expanding the integration service for skilled migrant workers including in Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics (STEM) and healthcare (Thailand);
- 50.259 End discriminatory migration and policing practices, and prohibit ethnic profiling (Iran (Islamic Republic of));

- 50.260 Strengthen the protection of unaccompanied foreign migrant minors, expand family reunification mechanisms, and ensure full respect for the principle of non-refoulement, especially in cases of extreme vulnerability (Spain);
- 50.261 End mandatory immigration detention and apply strict time limits, safeguards, and independent oversight when detention is used (Colombia);
- 50.262 Further strengthen the integration of migrants by expanding language and vocational training programmes, improving access to the labour market, and supporting initiatives that empower migrant women and girls (Eritrea);
- 50.263 Offer migrant groups more institutional opportunities for political participation and ensure tolerance in education system, including the teaching of mother tongue for migrant communities (Türkiye);
- 50.264 Enhance policies for the social and economic integration of migrants and minorities, with a view to promoting social cohesion (Mozambique);
- 50.265 Continue to promote the social and economic integration of migrants, in particular through inclusive policies facilitating access to essential basic services (Cameroon);
- 50.266 Continue strengthening social protection systems to ensure that vulnerable populations, including migrants and other vulnerable communities, receive adequate support and are fully included in social and economic programmes (Ethiopia);
- 50.267 Pay particular attention to its human rights obligations in the context of the significant influx of migrants from the Middle East and North Africa (Russian Federation);
- 50.268 Take decisive measures to eliminate illiteracy among the children of refugees and migrants (Belarus);
- 50.269 Continue to enhance measures and mechanisms for the protection and promotion of the rights of migrant workers, asylum-seekers, and refugees, including by fully enforcing the Act Against Online Hate Speech and other relevant legislations in line with international obligations (Philippines);
- 50.270 Ensure that unaccompanied and accompanied refugee minors have equal access to services, including psychosocial care, on the same basis as Austrian and European youth (Niger);
- 50.271 Continue enhancing protection for asylum seekers and refugees, including unaccompanied minors, by ensuring access to education, age-appropriate accommodations, legal assistance, and psychosocial support, in accordance with the best interests of the child (Eritrea);
- 50.272 Strengthen efforts to ensure that all asylum-seekers and other persons in need of international protection have access to fair and effective refugee status determination procedures, and that the principle of non-refoulement is respected (Ecuador);
- 50.273 Strengthen the protection of asylum seekers, particularly unaccompanied children, and expedite procedures without discrimination, taking into account reunification (Egypt);
- 50.274 Strengthen safeguards in the asylum system, including timely vulnerability assessments, adequate reception and, where applicable, detention conditions, and full compliance of external refugee arrangements with international human rights and refugee law (Brazil);
- 50.275 Strengthen the national refugee protection system, with special attention to legal guardianship for unaccompanied minors and to timely and non-discriminatory access to essential services (El Salvador);

50.276 **Strengthen the legislative framework for the protection of the rights of refugees and asylum seekers, and ensure refugees' access to basic services and legal assistance (Kazakhstan);**

50.277 **Further strengthen measures to protect and promote the human rights of migrants and refugees, including by facilitating family reunification (Republic of Korea);**

50.278 **Continue efforts to ensure the right to inclusive education for refugees and persons with disabilities (Ghana).**

51. **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 Austria was headed by the State Secretary in the Federal Chancellery for Digitalisation, Constitution, Public Service, Coordination and Fight against Antisemitism, H.E. Mr. Alexander PRÖLL, and composed of the following members:

Deputy Head of Delegation:

- H.E. Amb. Alexander KMENTT, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations, Geneva;

Advisors:

- Ms. Johanna RESCH, Cabinet of the State Secretary in the Federal Chancellery for Digitalisation, Constitution, Public Service, Coordination and Fight against Antisemitism;
- Mr. Georg SCHWINGHAMMER, Cabinet of the State Secretary in the Federal Chancellery for Digitalisation, Constitution, Public Service, Coordination and Fight against Antisemitism;
- H.E. Amb. Ulrike BUTSCHEK, Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs;
- Ms. Jennifer RESCH, Federal Ministry for Women, Science and Research;
- Ms. Claudia STEINBÖCK, Federal Ministry for Labour, Social Affairs, Health, Care and Consumer Protection;
- Mr. Markus BENESCH, Federal Ministry for Education;
- Ms. Brigitte ROM, Federal Ministry of Justice;
- Ms. Shams ASADI, City of Vienna Human Rights Office;
- Mr. Christoph WIELAND, Deputy Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations, Geneva;
- Ms. Brigitte OHMS, Federal Chancellery;
- Mr. Richard MELICHAR, Federal Ministry of the Interior;
- Ms. Mirjam POLZER-SRIENZ, State of Carinthia, Ethnic Groups Office and Human Rights;
- Ms. Elisabeth HANDL-PETZ, Federal Chancellery;
- Ms. Monika AUSTALLER, Federal Ministry for Labour, Social Affairs, Health, Care and Consumer Protection;
- Ms. Iris DEMBSHER, Federal Ministry for Labour, Social Affairs, Health, Care and Consumer Protection;
- Ms. Patrizia JANKOVIC, Federal Ministry for Education;
- Ms. Eva Teresa STEINBAUER, Federal Ministry of the Interior;
- Ms. Lisa STADLMAYR, Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs;
- Ms. Emilia BREUSS, Federal Ministry of Justice;
- Mr. Michael SORGER, Federal Ministry of Justice;
- Ms. Barbara REINTJES-WAGNER, Federal Chancellery;
- Ms. Vera FUCHS, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Austria to the United Nations, Geneva;

- Ms. Malina GEPP, Attachée, Permanent Mission of Austria to the United Nations, Geneva;
- Ms. Anna WALCH, Attachée, Permanent Mission of Austria to the United Nations, Geneva;

Interpreters:

- Ms. Laura Keller;
 - Ms. Regina Reuschle.
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