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

### **Israel**

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\* 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-third session from 1 to 12 May 2023. The review of Israel was held at the 13th meeting, on 9 May 2023. The delegation of Israel was headed by the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, Meirav Eilon Shahr, and the Deputy Attorney General (International Law) at the Ministry of Justice, Gilad Noam. At its 17th meeting, held on 12 May 2023, the Working Group adopted the report on Israel.

2. On 11 January 2023, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Israel: Côte d'Ivoire, Nepal and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

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

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a);<sup>1</sup>

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);<sup>2</sup>

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).<sup>3</sup>

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Germany, Liechtenstein, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America was transmitted to Israel 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. In her opening remarks, the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva expressed the delegation's readiness for a fruitful dialogue with the Human Rights Council, noting that Israel considered the universal periodic review process to be an important tool for promoting and protecting human rights. She highlighted the collaborative efforts of Israel with government ministries, civil society and academia in the preparation process for the review. Israel was committed to an open and democratic society that upheld the rights of all its citizens and fostered coexistence among diverse cultural, religious, racial and ethnic groups and to freedom of religion and access to holy sites for all.

6. She deplored the discriminatory treatment of Israel by the Human Rights Council and mentioned the challenges that Israel faced in addressing security threats, including terrorist attacks. Despite that treatment, Israel stood at the forefront of many human rights issues. She mentioned several Israeli initiatives in international human rights forums, including presenting to the Council a draft resolution on combating cyberbullying, and the active promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities, children, older persons, women and girls, and LGBTQI+ persons.

7. She stated that four Israelis were being held by the Hamas terrorist organization, including the two Israel Defense Force soldiers who were killed and kidnapped, Oron Shaul

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<sup>1</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/43/ISR/1](#).

<sup>2</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/43/ISR/2](#).

<sup>3</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/43/ISR/3](#).

and Hadar Goldin, as well as civilians with disabilities, Avera Mengistu and Hisham al-Sayed, adding that the latter were likely being deprived of the medical treatment they needed.

8. The Deputy Attorney General emphasized the commitment of Israel to promoting and protecting human rights, as enshrined in the two basic laws of 1992, and the many other laws, institutions and mechanisms that provided a comprehensive framework to protect and safeguard human rights.

9. The current legislative proposals concerning aspects of the legal system of Israel were still in the early stages and were the subject of a broad public debate. The President's role in mediating efforts to reach broad consensus on the matter was highlighted.

10. The Attorney General had a central role in ensuring compliance with the law and respect for human rights, including by providing legal advice to the Government and guidance and oversight to the military justice system and by overseeing the State prosecution. The Attorney General enjoyed complete independence, and the Attorney General's interpretation of the law was binding on government agencies.

11. Significant improvements had been made in the implementation of human rights since the previous review cycle of Israel. Israel had become the first non-European country to join the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings and had ratified the Protocol to the International Labour Organization Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29).

12. Several laws had been adopted that enhanced the protection of human rights, including the Social Services for Persons with Disabilities Law, which was aligned with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and the Prohibition of Consumption of Prostitution Services Law. The crucial role played by the courts, led by the High Court of Justice, in protecting human rights, including by repeatedly upholding the rights to freedom of opinion and expression, and to peaceful assembly and association, was emphasized.

13. The Government cooperated actively with United Nations human rights mechanisms and engaged on human rights issues with civil society and academia. Efforts were being made to strengthen the Arab population in Israel, including through a programme to address crime and violence and enhance trust in law enforcement authorities. Progress had been made in promoting gender equality, with women appointed to high-ranking positions in Government and the judiciary. Progress had also been made in the protection of the rights of LGBTIQ+ persons and their appointment to key positions.

14. The Coordinator of the National Anti-Racism Unit described the Unit's main goals, which included receiving and handling complaints of racism within governmental authorities, promoting changes in legislation and policy to combat discrimination and racism and providing training on racism prevention.

15. In the field of education, the Unit's work included incorporating anti-racism content into the education system, and teacher training. He shared information on complaints of discrimination received by individuals belonging to different communities, such as members of the Arab population and Israelis of Ethiopian descent.

16. He acknowledged that Israel faced challenges in combating discrimination, racism and ethnically motivated violence, and a renewal of the State's commitment to addressing them was expressed.

17. The Arab Affairs Advisor to the Director General at the Ministry for Social Equality provided insight into the enduring social and geographical disparities that afflicted the Arab and Bedouin communities in Israel. A five-year plan was dedicated to addressing those challenges, which had a projected budget of approximately \$9 billion for the period 2021–2026. The plan was focused on areas such as health care, welfare, public transportation, housing and youth development. Particular attention was paid to the Bedouin community in the Negev.

18. The comprehensive plan constituted an unprecedented attempt by the Government to address gaps and advance equality among the diverse population of Israel.

## B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

19. During the interactive dialogue, 89 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

20. Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, Senegal, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, the State of Palestine, Sweden, Switzerland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Kingdom, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States, Uruguay, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia, Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, the Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, the Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya and Latvia made statements. The complete version of the statements can be found in the webcast on the United Nations website.<sup>4</sup>

21. The National Commissioner for Equal Employment Opportunities described the efforts by the Commission, based on the Equal Employment Opportunities Law, to promote equality and to eradicate discrimination on various grounds in the Israeli labour market.

22. The Commission had an enforcement mandate, which was carried out through the handling of inquiries and complaints, the provision of legal advice and the representation of victims of discrimination in court.

23. The Commission also undertook awareness-raising activities, including issuing guidelines to employers promoting equal pay and reporting on the gender wage gap. Policies had been developed to promote the equal integration of women into the workplace, in particular in the high-tech sector, and integrate Arab teachers into Jewish schools.

24. Challenges existed, in particular in increasing the representation of minority groups in the civil service. The belief of Israel in the contribution of a diverse and inclusive labour market to the economy and society was reaffirmed.

25. The Commissioner for Equal Rights of Persons with Disabilities described the significant efforts being undertaken to promote a human rights-based approach to disability inclusion, through changing attitudes and raising awareness, and to promote equal rights for persons with disabilities among specific groups, such as the Arab and the ultra-Orthodox communities. Moreover, a major amendment had been made to the Equal Rights for Persons with Disabilities Law, granting authority to enforce accessibility and adequate representation in employment through financial sanctions.

26. The role of the Commission for Equal Rights of Persons with Disabilities included handling complaints and conducting accessibility inspections, filing civil lawsuits and participating in international forums. The importance of the Social Services for Persons with Disabilities Law, the advancement of regulation on the protection of persons with disabilities in emergency situations, the accessibility of roads, paths and election procedures, and the right to parenthood of persons with disabilities were highlighted.

27. The future goals set by the Commission in promoting inclusion in different areas were outlined, and the commitment of Israel to the rights of persons with disabilities was renewed.

28. The Director of the Authority for the Advancement of the Status of Women noted the recent establishment of a new ministry dedicated to the advancement of women and the fight against sexual and gender-based violence. An interministerial team had been created to draft a national action plan, based on Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), focused on the protection of women, equal representation in decision-making processes, equal opportunities in various areas and gender mainstreaming.

<sup>4</sup> Available at <https://media.un.org/en/asset/k1k/k1ko0rk0j>.

29. Legislation that had been adopted in the previous five years to advance women's rights included laws revoking guardianship rights from parents convicted of severe offences, regulating the preservation of rape kits and extending the statute of limitations for sexual offences. The Government's policies to combat sexual and gender-based violence included funding a national plan offering rehabilitation programmes for offenders and extensive support for victims.

30. The Government was making efforts to promote women's participation in decision-making and female leadership. Gender equality was promoted through education. She emphasized the importance of the new ministry for amplifying the voices of women from diverse backgrounds and achieving gender equality.

31. The National Coordinator against human trafficking, prostitution and polygamy highlighted the progress made since the previous review cycle, including the establishment of the Social Rights Division in the Ministry of Justice, which dealt with issues such as trafficking, prostitution, polygamy, children's and youth rights, and the rights of the Arab population, with a victim-centred and gender-sensitive approach. Governmental efforts to tackle demand for prostitution and to assist individuals in the cycle of prostitution through aid programmes, treatment and reintegration initiatives, and efforts to address polygamy by empowering women and addressing health, education and integration issues were highlighted.

32. Israel played a leading role in combating human trafficking, and had achieved successes in prevention, targeting the demand and prosecuting offenders. A five-year implementation plan had been adopted, involving 14 government ministries and focusing on prosecution, prevention and victim protection. Special attention was paid to persons in vulnerable situations and a new model for identifying victims of trafficking at the international airport had been developed. Israel was committed to upholding human rights and called for global cooperation to combat exploitation.

33. In response to enquiries by several delegations, the representative from the Israel Defense Force Military Advocate General clarified that administrative detention was a lawful security measure used as a last resort to prevent grave threats to the security of the West Bank and Israel. He emphasized that that measure was taken in accordance with applicable international law, and respected detainees' rights to legal representation and to examine the unclassified evidence against them, besides being limited to six months and subject to judicial review.

34. Referring to the Gaza Strip, the representative from the Israel Defense Force Military Advocate General recalled that it had not been under Israeli effective control since 2005. He pointed out that Hamas and other terrorist organizations had carried out attacks against Israel and its citizens from Gaza and, to protect its citizens, Israel conducted military operations against military targets of such organizations, while taking precautions to minimize harm to civilians. He described efforts by Israel to prevent weapons transfers to Hamas while allowing the entry of goods into the Gaza Strip. He detailed the granting of over 550,000 requests for Palestinians to enter Israel, including for medical care, and highlighted the commitment of Israel to its obligations under international law and its efforts to balance security concerns with humanitarian considerations regarding the Gaza Strip.

35. In his concluding remarks, the Deputy Attorney General addressed several questions raised by delegations. Significant efforts had been devoted to issues relating to the LGBTIQ+ community, including efforts by the police to eliminate violence and the circular of the Director General of the Ministry of Health to ban conversion therapy by medical professionals. Although several legal provisions allowed for the imposition of the death penalty, Israel maintained a de facto moratorium on the death penalty. Israel periodically reviewed the reservations that it had made to human rights treaties that it had ratified. Israel had made the decision to suspend the procedures related to the ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence. However, it remained committed to combating all forms of violence against women and domestic violence through the utilization of its existing internal laws, regulations and institutions. Israel had taken extensive measures to prevent ideologically motivated

violence, in particular against Palestinians, and to enhance law enforcement in the West Bank.

36. The Permanent Representative concluded by reaffirming the efforts of Israel to promote and protect human rights. She thanked the delegations that had approached the process professionally and provided insightful recommendations, while regretting that other delegations had chosen to politicize the universal periodic review process. In response to remarks made by delegations regarding civil society, she reiterated that Israel was a democratic country governed by the rule of law and enjoyed a vibrant and dynamic civil society, which was fundamental to its democracy.

37. Israel was committed to living in peace and security with all its neighbours, including the Palestinians. Recent summits were mentioned at which all sides had agreed to maintain positive momentum towards a wider political process. The signing of the Abraham Accords Peace Agreement, in 2020, was highlighted.

38. Israel took a serious approach to the universal periodic review process and intended to consider carefully all the recommendations provided.

## **II. Conclusions and/or recommendations**

39. **The following recommendations will be examined by Israel, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the fifty-fourth session of the Human Rights Council:**

39.1 **Ratify the pending international human rights instruments (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**

39.2 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Honduras) (Paraguay) (Sri Lanka) (Togo);**

39.3 **Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Gambia);**

39.4 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina) (Honduras) (Paraguay) (Togo) (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

39.5 **Consider the possibility of ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Colombia);**

39.6 **Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Peru);**

39.7 **Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Senegal);**

39.8 **Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Gambia);**

39.9 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Norway) (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

39.10 **Consider acceding to the two Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Chad); Consider ratifying the two Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Latvia);**

39.11 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Iceland) (Togo);**

- 39.12 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Czechia) (Denmark) (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 39.13 **Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (France);**
- 39.14 **Take concrete steps towards ratifying the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Liechtenstein); Accelerate the ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Chad); Expedite the ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Ukraine);**
- 39.15 **Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (Ukraine);**
- 39.16 **Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (Armenia);**
- 39.17 **Consider ratifying the Council of Europe Convention against Trafficking in Human Organs (Armenia);**
- 39.18 **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Ecuador);**
- 39.19 **Ratify and fully align national legislation with all the obligations under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Latvia);**
- 39.20 **Consider adopting the Safe Schools Declaration (Italy);<sup>5</sup>**
- 39.21 **Comply with all relevant United Nations resolutions and adhere to international law (Pakistan);**
- 39.22 **Strengthen cooperation with United Nations human rights bodies and mechanisms (Burkina Faso);**
- 39.23 **Collaborate closely with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, as well as with the mechanisms and special procedures mandated by the Human Rights Council (Panama);**
- 39.24 **Resume the granting of visas to the international staff of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, allowing them to carry out their functions (Spain);**
- 39.25 **Fully cooperate with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and allow human rights organizations unrestricted access to Israel and the Occupied Palestinian Territories, including the Gaza Strip, to investigate suspected violations of human rights by all parties (Belgium);**
- 39.26 **Resume cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, including by granting visas to the Office's international staff to access the Occupied Palestinian Territory (Liechtenstein);**
- 39.27 **Fully cooperate with United Nations bodies and human rights mechanisms and other international judiciary, including by allowing them unfettered access to Israel and the Occupied Palestinian Territory to carry out investigations, and heeding their recommendations to swiftly improve the human rights and humanitarian situation (Malaysia);**
- 39.28 **Cooperate with all United Nations special procedure mandate holders and mechanisms and provide access to the Independent International**

<sup>5</sup> This recommendation was read out in conjunction with the recommendation contained in paragraph 39.227.

**Commission of Inquiry on the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and Israel (Pakistan);**

**39.29 Consider issuing an open and standing invitation for special procedure mandate holders to visit the country (Paraguay);**

**39.30 Increase cooperation with all human rights mechanisms, including special procedure mandate holders (Kazakhstan);**

**39.31 Respond to pending visit requests by the special procedure mandate holders and consider extending a standing invitation to them (Latvia);**

**39.32 Step up cooperation with the Human Rights Council and its mechanisms, including by issuing a standing invitation and cooperating with its special procedures (Portugal);**

**39.33 Cooperate fully with United Nations bodies, human rights mechanisms and other international investigative bodies, and allow these committees access to Israel and the Occupied Palestinian Territories to conduct investigations (Jordan);**

**39.34 Cooperate fully with the United Nations human rights mechanisms, notably by allowing them to visit Israel and the Occupied Palestinian Territory, and taking into account their recommendations (Luxembourg);**

**39.35 Accept the competence of treaty bodies over individual communications, particularly the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Paraguay);**

**39.36 Continue to take targeted measures to improve national legislation in terms of respect for human rights and freedoms (Russian Federation);**

**39.37 Establish a national human rights institution in line with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (Nepal);**

**39.38 Establish an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Jordan);**

**39.39 Consider establishing an independent national institution for the promotion of human rights in accordance with the Paris Principles (Senegal);**

**39.40 Consider establishing a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (India);**

**39.41 Enhance efforts to establish an independent human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Zambia);**

**39.42 Enhance efforts to establish an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Kenya);**

**39.43 Redouble efforts to establish an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Burkina Faso);**

**39.44 Redouble efforts to establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Côte d'Ivoire);**

**39.45 Establish a permanent national mechanism for implementation of, reporting on and follow-up to human rights recommendations, considering the possibility of receiving cooperation for this purpose (Paraguay);**

**39.46 Step up efforts to eliminate all forms of discrimination (Viet Nam);**

**39.47 Strengthen the national bodies responsible for monitoring the application of anti-discrimination policies and provide them with the necessary means for this purpose (Morocco);**



- 39.48 **Make further efforts to ensure the equal rights of all persons, including by incorporating the principle of equality and non-discrimination into the Basic Law (Republic of Korea);**
- 39.49 **Further strengthen efforts to combat discrimination against persons belonging to the Arab, Bedouin, Christian, Circassian and Druze communities, as well as persons belonging to other religious and ethnic minorities (Austria);**
- 39.50 **Develop and implement public policies and social awareness campaigns to eliminate violence, hate speech and discrimination based on birth, race, religion, sexual orientation or gender identity (Spain);**
- 39.51 **Take appropriate and decisive measures to ensure implementation of the recommendations of the human rights treaty bodies on equality and non-discrimination (Bulgaria);**
- 39.52 **Formulate and implement laws and policies to combat discrimination against ethnic and religious minorities (China);**
- 39.53 **Take measures to ensure the protection of civil rights and an equal, non-discriminatory institutional approach towards all communities, including minorities and asylum claimants (Canada);**
- 39.54 **Step up efforts in the fight against discrimination by adopting policies and actions that promote understanding, integration and coexistence among different communities settled in its territory (Colombia);**
- 39.55 **Ensure non-discrimination, in particular against persons belonging to the Arab-Israeli and Bedouin minorities (France);**
- 39.56 **Amend anti-discrimination laws to ensure equal treatment and non-discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation, gender identity and expression and sex characteristics (Montenegro);**
- 39.57 **Examine anti-discrimination laws so as to ensure that equal treatment and non-discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation, gender identity and expression and sex characteristics are included (Greece);**
- 39.58 **Amend the Penal Law to define hate speech and hate crimes based on sexual orientation, gender identity and expression and sex characteristics as punishable offences (Iceland);**
- 39.59 **Strengthen the social inclusion of all components of the population (Cameroon);**
- 39.60 **Step up efforts to counter and stem the tide of racism and xenophobia in public discourse (Albania);**
- 39.61 **Intensify efforts aimed at countering the rise in racism and xenophobia in public discourse (Côte d'Ivoire);**
- 39.62 **Counter and stop expressions of racism and xenophobia in public discourse (Ecuador);**
- 39.63 **Consider adopting a national action plan to combat racism (Morocco);**
- 39.64 **Take decisive action to combat and eradicate racism, racial discrimination and hate speech (Paraguay);**
- 39.65 **Continue to strengthen national mechanisms to ensure equality for all and eliminate all forms of discrimination on grounds of race (Uganda);**
- 39.66 **Ensure equal treatment and respect for and protection of the rights of all persons within the territory under its jurisdiction and the territory under its occupation, regardless of their national or ethnic origin (Romania);**
- 39.67 **Take concrete measures to address inequalities and fight discrimination, including on the basis of religion or belief, against Israeli Arabs, Palestinians and African migrants and asylum-seekers (Portugal);**

- 39.68 **Abolish the death penalty (Iceland) (Latvia);**
- 39.69 **Repeal the death penalty and consider a moratorium pending its complete abolition (Canada);**
- 39.70 **Renounce all action to extend the death penalty, including the related bill, and instead take concrete steps to abolish it completely (Switzerland);**
- 39.71 **Work towards the permanent abolition of the death penalty in all circumstances, and guarantee respectful living conditions in detention facilities (Holy See);**
- 39.72 **Keep on implementing the moratorium on the death penalty for all crimes, and consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Italy);**
- 39.73 **Maintain the status quo of a full moratorium on the use of the death penalty, as practised in recent decades, and consider in the long term a de jure abolition of capital punishment (Austria);**
- 39.74 **Suspend the parliamentary processing of the draft Criminal Code (Amendment – Death Penalty for Terrorists), approved at the first reading on 1 March, for introducing discriminatory elements into the articles and for ending a moratorium that has existed for 60 years (Spain);**
- 39.75 **Abandon the pursuit of legislation to expand the use of the death penalty (Australia);**
- 39.76 **Immediately halt any kind of further initiatives to introduce the death penalty into the penal code (Germany);**
- 39.77 **Introduce national legislation to criminalize torture (Cyprus);**
- 39.78 **Introduce legislation criminalizing torture, without exception, in line with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Ireland);**
- 39.79 **Enact immediately a law that criminalizes torture and ill-treatment, without exceptions, and eliminate the notion of “necessity” as a justification for the crime of torture (Costa Rica);**
- 39.80 **Harmonize the national legislation with article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, in terms of the definition of torture and the removal of “necessity” as a justification for the crime of torture (Poland);<sup>6</sup>**
- 39.81 **Ensure accountability for perpetrators of torture or degrading treatment, and provide reparation and compensation to victims (Poland);<sup>7</sup>**
- 39.82 **Ensure that all allegations of torture and ill-treatment are promptly, impartially, thoroughly and effectively investigated, hold perpetrators accountable and ensure redress for victims (Latvia);**
- 39.83 **Issue clear directives, both publicly and privately, to all security forces prohibiting the use of lethal force except in situations where it is necessary to prevent an imminent threat of death or serious injury (Cyprus);**
- 39.84 **Ensure the proportional use of force by State security forces and ensure a full accountability process for all alleged incidences of disproportionate use of force (New Zealand);**

<sup>6</sup> This recommendation was read out in conjunction with the recommendation contained in paragraph 39.81.

<sup>7</sup> This recommendation was read out in conjunction with the recommendation contained in paragraph 39.80.

- 39.85 Conduct prompt, thorough and independent investigations into the excessive use of force and extrajudicial executions of Palestinians by Israeli security forces (Luxembourg);
- 39.86 Comply with the norms of international human rights law on the use of force in police operations (Costa Rica);
- 39.87 Ensure that the use of force in law enforcement situations is proportionate and in accordance with international law and human rights obligations, particularly the right to life (Finland);
- 39.88 End the impunity of Israeli forces responsible for killings of civilians and hold the perpetrators responsible (Pakistan);
- 39.89 End the aggressions, attacks and excessive use of force against and unlawful killings of Palestinians by Israeli forces and ensure that those responsible and perpetrators are held accountable (Qatar);
- 39.90 Ensure that all law enforcement operations are carried out in accordance with the obligations and standards of international human rights law, including that perpetrators of violations are held accountable (Switzerland);
- 39.91 Ensure that security forces use proportional force in all circumstances, and ensure that the alleged perpetrators of the disproportionate use of force are in all cases brought to justice (Uruguay);
- 39.92 Stop the ruthless suppression of peaceful protesters, the disproportionate use of force and the killing of innocent civilians, including women and children (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 39.93 Guarantee that conditions of detention are in line with international human rights law, ending practices that may amount to torture or ill-treatment, ensuring impartial and independent investigations, and ensuring accountability (Ecuador);
- 39.94 Treat all detainees with humanity and with respect for their inherent dignity (Cyprus);
- 39.95 Release all political prisoners and administrative detainees (Pakistan);
- 39.96 Minimize the use of administrative detention and ensure that it is carried out within international human rights standards (Czechia);
- 39.97 End the widespread practice of arbitrary arrest and detention, including administrative detention, of Palestinians, especially children (Luxembourg);
- 39.98 Protect prisoners' rights and minimize the use of administrative detention of minors and bring such practice into line with international human rights standards (Norway);
- 39.99 Eliminate arbitrary detention, torture and ill-treatment within its territory and occupied territories (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 39.100 Stop administrative detention of Palestinian human rights defenders, silencing them and depriving them of their freedoms, and stop closing non-governmental organizations defending Palestinian human rights (Jordan);
- 39.101 End the illegal detention of Palestinians, the torture to which they are subjected, the inhuman conditions of solitary confinement, overcrowding, the lack of hygiene and basic services and the denial of medical care in prisons (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 39.102 Improve security in Arab-Israeli communities through, inter alia, increased police presence in the communities concerned (Germany);
- 39.103 Strengthen the laws and policies to protect all persons from illegal detention (Uganda);

- 39.104 Put an end to attacks against the civilian population, targeted assassinations and torture, as well as the inhuman and degrading treatment to which Palestinian prisoners are subjected (Cuba);
- 39.105 Implement the Human Rights Committee's recommendations regarding restrictions on freedom of movement and arbitrary arrest and detention of Palestinians, in particular children (Portugal);
- 39.106 Consider further measures to ensure that all rights of children in detention are respected in accordance with Israel's international commitments and that the use of administrative detention is minimized (Romania);
- 39.107 End the use of solitary confinement and administrative detention against children and enshrine the prohibition in law (Slovenia);
- 39.108 Ensure that the use of administrative detention is limited to temporary and exceptional cases, and that international law is fully respected, in particular regarding minors held in administrative detention (Sweden);
- 39.109 Adjust national legislation to prohibit the administrative detention of children (Chile);
- 39.110 Ensure that the detention of civilians, especially children, takes place in accordance with international law, including by guaranteeing prompt access to legal assistance prior to and during interrogations (Finland);
- 39.111 Put an end to the practice of arbitrary arrest and detention, including administrative detention, of Palestinians, in particular children (Gambia);
- 39.112 Abolish administrative detention and stop isolation detention, and, while still applied, improve conditions for minors in detention, including through scrutiny of the relevant legal framework (Germany);
- 39.113 Respect and protect the rights of detainees, particularly those rights enshrined in articles 9 and 10 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and end the practice of administrative detention of Palestinians, including children (Ireland);
- 39.114 Comply with all its international obligations under conventional and customary international humanitarian law (Ecuador);
- 39.115 Ensure accountability for violations of international human rights and humanitarian law by effectively and independently investigating and prosecuting all alleged violations (Liechtenstein);
- 39.116 Comply fully with international humanitarian law, in particular the principles of distinction and the prohibition of indiscriminate and disproportionate attacks, and hold to account those responsible for breaches of international humanitarian law (Poland);
- 39.117 Comply with its international obligations, especially the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, and abide by all United Nations human rights resolutions (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 39.118 Respect human rights obligations and obligations under international humanitarian law for the Palestinian community residing in Israel, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip (Mexico);
- 39.119 Guarantee that the Counter-terrorism Law complies with international human rights standards and obligations (Mexico);
- 39.120 Ensure that any counter-terrorism legislation is consistent with its international human rights obligations, noting our concern about proposed new legislation that would reinstate the death penalty in Israel (New Zealand);
- 39.121 Revoke the designations of Palestinian human rights and humanitarian organizations as terrorist or unlawful organizations (Namibia);

- 39.122 Ensure the continued independence and impartiality of the judiciary (United States of America);
- 39.123 Ensure that the recently proposed set of legislative changes regarding the Supreme Court will not pose risks to the effectiveness of the judiciary to defend the rule of law, human rights and judicial independence (Belgium);
- 39.124 Protect the principle of separation of powers and the independence of the courts, and respect the human rights, including social and political rights, of all citizens, including women, children and LGBTIQ persons (Norway);
- 39.125 Provide all legal and procedural safeguards of a fair trial to detainees, including the right to be informed of the reason of their arrest and detention, and access to legal counsel (Liechtenstein);
- 39.126 Ensure accountability for violence perpetrated by settlers (Sweden);
- 39.127 Guarantee accountability for human rights violations (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 39.128 Conduct thorough, transparent and credible investigations of any acts of violence in Israel and the West Bank, and hold accountable all perpetrators thereof, irrespective of the identity of the perpetrators or the victims (United States of America);
- 39.129 Take concrete steps to investigate and hold those accountable for acts of human rights violations against the Palestinian people and compensate the victims (China);
- 39.130 Pursue in-depth and impartial investigations against all the alleged perpetrators of human rights abuses, including when they implicate members of the security forces or settlers (France);
- 39.131 Work on conducting serious investigations into the violations against Palestinians at home by the Israeli security services and other public officials, and ensure that the perpetrators of these attacks are held accountable (Jordan);
- 39.132 Take all measures to ensure human rights for all citizens of Israel, as well as for Palestinians in the Occupied Territories, and safeguard access to justice, which is vital in upholding these rights (Kingdom of the Netherlands);
- 39.133 Ensure that human rights defenders, both Israeli and Palestinian, are able to carry out their work without undue restrictions or designations as terrorist or unlawful organizations (Liechtenstein);
- 39.134 Ensure the effective protection of journalists, human rights defenders and civil society organizations against all forms of threats, intimidation, reprisals and defamation (Luxembourg);
- 39.135 Ensure that human rights defenders and non-governmental organizations are able to operate safely and freely, without undue restrictions (Kingdom of the Netherlands);
- 39.136 Promote an enabling environment for the work of non-governmental organizations and journalists, including in the Occupied Palestinian Territories (New Zealand);
- 39.137 Ensure that Israeli and Palestinian civil society actors, including human rights defenders, can carry out their work unhindered (Norway);
- 39.138 Strengthen legislative measures to create a safe and enabling environment for all civil society organizations and human rights defenders, so that they can conduct their professional work without fear of reprisals (Panama);
- 39.139 Establish protection mechanisms for human rights defenders (Paraguay);

- 39.140 Take the necessary measures to secure a safe and enabling environment in which civil society organizations can carry out their work freely, without unlawful restrictions (Republic of Korea);
- 39.141 Put an end to the silencing and delegitimization campaigns targeting Palestinian civil society (South Africa);
- 39.142 Continue adopting measures to guarantee that human rights defenders, journalists, activists and other civil society actors can carry out their activities in a safe and free environment (Uruguay);
- 39.143 Guarantee the effective protection of journalists and human rights defenders against any kind of threats, pressure, intimidation, attacks, and arbitrary arrest and detention, ensure a thorough investigation, and bring those responsible to justice (Albania);
- 39.144 Protect the ability of civil society organizations to operate freely in Israel, including by reconsidering plans to impose new taxation on such groups (Canada);
- 39.145 Take the necessary measures to ensure that journalists and civil society organizations can carry out their work in a safe environment, free from harassment (Chile);
- 39.146 Take further steps to ensure that civil society organizations and human rights defenders are able to safely carry out their legitimate work (Czechia);
- 39.147 Ensure that civil society, including human rights defenders, can operate freely and without obstacles (Denmark);
- 39.148 Continue to guarantee freedom of speech and association and refrain from measures that would further narrow the operating space of civil society organizations (Finland);
- 39.149 Promote the exercise of the work of non-governmental organizations and journalists and withdraw the designation as “terrorist entities” of six recognized Palestinian non-governmental organizations, whose designation seems unfounded (France);
- 39.150 Continue to reinforce relevant measures to promote and protect the rights to freedom of expression and rights to peaceful assembly (Ghana);
- 39.151 Ensure that human rights and other non-governmental organizations can operate freely, and refrain from any financial or legal restrictions that may impede their work (United States of America);
- 39.152 Take specific measures, including through legislative amendments, aimed at creating an enabling environment in which all women human rights defenders under its jurisdiction and non-governmental organizations working on gender equality and the empowerment of women can freely carry out their activities without undue restrictions, such as those placed on financing from foreign sources (Argentina);
- 39.153 Adopt legislative measures in order to create a favourable environment for Israeli women and Palestinian human rights defenders to carry out their activities freely (Honduras);
- 39.154 Take measures to foster a safe, respectful and enabling environment for civil society, journalists and human rights defenders, especially women human rights defenders, free from persecution, intimidation and harassment (Latvia);
- 39.155 Guarantee an environment conducive to the work of local and international human rights organizations by lifting all the restrictions imposed in Israel as in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, as well as by fully collaborating with the international mechanisms seized of this context (Switzerland);

- 39.156 **Stop the processing of legislative proposals that aim to restrict or make illegal the work of non-governmental organizations (Spain);**
- 39.157 **Guarantee full respect for the right to freedom of religion or belief, in law and practice, without discrimination, in accordance with international human rights obligations (Nigeria);**
- 39.158 **Ensure freedom of religion and belief, including for ethnic and religious minorities (Norway);**
- 39.159 **Hold those accountable for desecration of places of worship (Pakistan);**
- 39.160 **Take all necessary measures to prevent aggressions on religious sites and places of worship, and stop measures aimed at changing the demographics and the historical and legal status of the occupied city of Jerusalem, especially Al-Aqsa Mosque (Qatar);**
- 39.161 **Stop violations against holy places and fully respect the religious freedom of the Palestinian people (Cuba);**
- 39.162 **Intervene effectively to stop all restrictions imposed on freedom of religion, belief and the practice of religious rites in Islamic and Christian sanctities, and respect the existing historical and legal status thereof, including Al-Aqsa Mosque (Egypt);**
- 39.163 **Continue to take further steps to ensure full respect for the right to freedom of religion or belief, in accordance with international human rights obligations (Ghana);**
- 39.164 **Continue efforts to ensure access to holy places and freedom of worship for members of all faiths (Greece);**
- 39.165 **Guarantee full respect for the right to freedom of religion or belief, and the exercise thereof, in law and practice, without discrimination (Holy See);**
- 39.166 **Ensure the effective protection of persons belonging to Christian communities and other religious or ethnic minorities from all forms of violence, including by duly prosecuting acts of aggression or vandalism directed against the persons and places of worship, especially the holy places (Holy See);**
- 39.167 **Promote the peaceful coexistence of members of different religions, especially Christians, Jews and Muslims, including through educational programmes that encourage the culture of encounter and prevent radicalization (Holy See);**
- 39.168 **Further guarantee freedom of religion or belief, including freedom of worship, and adopt measures to prevent and combat attacks towards holy sites and symbols as well as religiously motivated acts of violence (Italy);**
- 39.169 **Maintain and respect the status quo in the Christian holy places to which it applies and the respective rights of the Christian communities thereunder (Holy See);**
- 39.170 **Respect the historical status quo in the holy sites (Türkiye);**
- 39.171 **Strengthen the promotion of freedom of worship (Cameroon);**
- 39.172 **Respect the unique and sacred character of the holy city of Jerusalem, its spiritual significance and its special vocation as a city of peace, being the common patrimony of humanity (Holy See);**
- 39.173 **Inform the population about the right to conscientious objection to military service, through awareness-raising campaigns that include the procedures and criteria for granting exemptions, as well as the possibility of alternative service (Panama);**
- 39.174 **Put an end the practice of punishing and imprisoning conscientious objectors to military service (Costa Rica);**

- 39.175 Apply a moratorium on the use of spyware technology, including Pegasus, until human rights safeguards are established (Costa Rica);
- 39.176 Repeal the prohibition of polygamy (Nigeria);
- 39.177 Ensure that religious laws governing marriage and divorce are in line with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Iceland);
- 39.178 Provide comprehensive support to the institution of the family (Russian Federation);
- 39.179 Intensify efforts for the respect of workers' rights and increase the participation of minorities in the labour market (Morocco);
- 39.180 Enhance efforts on the introduction of national insurance and national health-care payments and ensure that corresponding benefits are granted to all, irrespective of gender or marital status (Zambia);
- 39.181 Continue promoting economic and social development, narrow the gap between the rich and the poor, and eliminate poverty (China);
- 39.182 Continue to implement necessary measures for the socioeconomic development of all communities (India);
- 39.183 Close the gaps between urban, peripheral and rural areas, and put an end to any practice that restricts access to basic services to all persons (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 39.184 Include, at the constitutional and legal levels, the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (Costa Rica);
- 39.185 Take further steps towards improving equitable access to education for disadvantaged and marginalized groups (India);
- 39.186 Sign the Safe Schools Declaration and make every effort to improve the protection of schools as safe places of learning (Argentina);
- 39.187 Strengthen measures to improve the quality of and access to education for children belonging to minority and/or vulnerable groups, including Arab Israeli, Bedouin and ultra-Orthodox girls (Peru);
- 39.188 Organize campaigns and educational programmes to raise awareness of the importance of cultural heritage in all its diversity (Cyprus);
- 39.189 Increase efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 39.190 Review legislation and mainstream a human rights-based approach to environmental policies (Slovenia);
- 39.191 Finalize revising the draft Israel climate bill into law (Kenya);
- 39.192 Advance efforts for ensuring gender equality in all spheres: political, social and economic (Republic of Moldova);
- 39.193 Continue ensuring equal rights and opportunities for vulnerable groups and combating discrimination against women (Russian Federation);
- 39.194 Continue efforts to prevent and eliminate violence against women and increase the inclusion of women in decision-making positions (Viet Nam);
- 39.195 Take further steps to ensure the full participation of women in the hi-tech sector as a driver for the further inclusion of women in the economy as a whole (Armenia);
- 39.196 Take further steps to promote the inclusion of women at all decision-making positions, including in the Knesset and the judiciary (Azerbaijan);



- 39.197 Consider taking further concrete steps to reduce the pay gap between women and men by applying the principle of equal pay for work of equal value and increasing the use of wage surveys (Bulgaria);
- 39.198 Take further steps to promote the inclusion of women in all decision-making positions (Cameroon);
- 39.199 Consider withdrawing the reservations to article 23 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and article 16 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Chile);
- 39.200 Step up efforts to ensure equal opportunities for women in the labour market, by combating segregation, and to reduce the gender pay gap (Colombia);
- 39.201 Take measures to improve the labour rights of Bedouin, Arab and ultra-Orthodox Jewish women and the black Jewish population, in particular to reduce the wage gap (Costa Rica);
- 39.202 Continue measures against gender-based violence (Georgia);
- 39.203 Strengthen the legal framework to prevent and combat gender-based violence through a law that provides assistance and specialized services to victims and promotes gender equality (Panama);
- 39.204 Intensify efforts combating sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls, including economic violence (Ukraine);
- 39.205 Intensify efforts to combat gender-based violence against women, including within minority communities (Cabo Verde);
- 39.206 Intensify efforts to combat gender-based violence against women and ensure that such acts are investigated and prosecuted (Iceland);
- 39.207 Effectively combat violence and discrimination against all women and girls, including in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, by enforcing laws and a national action plan against domestic violence and femicide and guaranteeing equal rights for men and women under marriage law (Brazil);
- 39.208 Continue efforts to investigate all allegations of violence against women, and provide effective remedies for victims, including by strengthening the training of relevant public officials (Bulgaria);
- 39.209 Continue efforts to combat violence against women, including economic violence, and to increase the representation of women in decision-making bodies (Czechia);
- 39.210 Enhance actions in order to effectively prevent and combat trafficking in human beings, especially women and children, alongside the thorough investigation of cases of trafficking in human beings and the prosecution of perpetrators (Republic of Moldova);
- 39.211 Eradicate trafficking in women and girls for purposes of sexual and labour exploitation (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 39.212 Redouble efforts to combat trafficking in women and girls, promoting greater cooperation between the police and migration operators and reinforcing their capacities to identify victims, with a gender approach (Peru);
- 39.213 Adopt a comprehensive definition of violence against women that includes economic and symbolic violence (Greece);
- 39.214 Continue and intensify its good efforts to promote gender equality and combat gender-based discrimination, including domestic violence (Kazakhstan);
- 39.215 Continue efforts towards protecting child rights (Nepal);
- 39.216 Continue efforts when it comes to the protection of children, online and offline, LGBTQI children and children in detention (Greece);

- 39.217 Continue to assess the effectiveness of the protection frameworks to support and safeguard children, and create new frameworks as necessary in order to further enhance the protection of children (Hungary);
- 39.218 Proceed with steps strengthening the protection of the rights of children (Georgia);
- 39.219 Protect women and children, especially Arab-Israeli, from violence (Germany);
- 39.220 Take all steps necessary to protect children, especially those in Israeli detention, in line with international legal standards (Kingdom of the Netherlands);
- 39.221 Continue efforts aimed at fighting discrimination and hate speech, in both online and offline environments, with a focus on the protection of children (Republic of Moldova);
- 39.222 Continue efforts to strengthen national policy on the protection of children's rights, including through the adoption of a national action plan on combating sexual violence against children (Ukraine);
- 39.223 Continue implementing programmes that aim to prevent violence and crimes against children online (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 39.224 Increase actions so that detention and legal proceedings against children fully respect international standards for juvenile justice and, in particular, the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Uruguay);
- 39.225 Adopt a national action plan on sexual violence against children (Cameroon);
- 39.226 Adopt a national action plan to prevent and counter sexual violence against children, including a whole-of-government framework (Montenegro);
- 39.227 Prevent and combat all forms of violence and abuse against children (Italy);<sup>8</sup>
- 39.228 Increase the old-age pension to provide older persons with a decent living (Poland);
- 39.229 Introduce legislation and a policy on inclusive education to allow students with disabilities to attend mainstream schools (Poland);
- 39.230 Continue efforts to expand inclusive education opportunities for students with disabilities to attend mainstream schools (Bulgaria);
- 39.231 Continue efforts to promote legislation on content accessibility as well as physical accessibility, making services accessible to people with disabilities (Zambia);
- 39.232 Develop a database that identifies the location of persons with disabilities to ensure that they are included in the provision of emergency services (Azerbaijan);
- 39.233 Increase efforts to increase the participation of persons with disabilities in the labour market (Cameroon);
- 39.234 Continue to make further progress on ensuring equal rights to persons with disabilities and maintaining their dignity and freedom (Hungary);
- 39.235 Ensure the effective protection of all persons belonging to religious minorities from all forms of violence and harassment (Nigeria);

<sup>8</sup> This recommendation was read out in conjunction with the recommendation contained in paragraph 39.20.

- 39.236 **Adopt standards, and apply current provisions, with a view to protecting the rights of religious minorities and ensuring the preservation of religious sites (Argentina);**
- 39.237 **Eliminate barriers that prevent minority groups from accessing justice (Cabo Verde);**
- 39.238 **Take further measures to promote the adequate representation of minorities in the civil service, law enforcement and judicial bodies (Cabo Verde);**
- 39.239 **Review, and bring into line with international standards, any law, policy or practice that constitutes discrimination based on racial, ethnic or religious grounds (Chile);**
- 39.240 **Repeal or amend laws, regulations, policies and practices that discriminate on racial, ethnic or religious grounds in order to harmonize them with international human rights law and international human rights standards (Jordan);**
- 39.241 **Develop and implement additional legal measures, public policies and social awareness campaigns to eliminate violence, hate speech and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Slovenia);**
- 39.242 **Take the necessary legislative, administrative and other measures to ban conversion practices of LGBTIQI+ communities; specifically, adopt, as soon as possible, a Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs directive prohibiting social workers from engaging in conversion practices; and make further efforts to pass a bill outlawing conversion practices within four years (South Africa);**
- 39.243 **Continue to protect the rights of citizens to live freely regardless of their gender and sexual orientation, and actively protect them from violence and discrimination (Austria);**
- 39.244 **Continue efforts in favour of the rights of LGBT+ persons (France);**
- 39.245 **Guarantee a transparent administrative self-identification process for legal gender recognition free from intrusive requirements (Iceland);**
- 39.246 **Ensure adequate and timely access to gender-affirming treatments (Iceland);**
- 39.247 **Strengthen measures to protect the rights of asylum-seekers and all migrant workers from across the world (Uganda);**
- 39.248 **Align the legal procedure for asylum requests with the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and formally recognize the rights of refugees, especially children (Brazil);**
- 39.249 **Take active measures to combat racial discrimination and hate speech against asylum-seekers of African descent (Ghana);**
- 39.250 **Guarantee adequate protection for stateless persons and establish effective mechanisms to end statelessness (Paraguay);**
- 39.251 **Resume the peace process between Israel and Palestine to address the root causes of the conflict to reach a just and lasting peace based on the two-State vision, in line with the relevant Security Council resolutions (Türkiye);**
- 39.252 **Recognize and respect the inalienable right to self-determination of Palestine as a sovereign and independent State, with East Jerusalem as its capital (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 39.253 **Ensure respect for the decisions of international legitimacy, the right of the Palestinian people to own and manage their natural resources and wealth, and their full right to self-determination and the establishment of their independent State on the borders of 4 June 1967, with East Jerusalem as its capital (Egypt);**

- 39.254 **Protect the rights of Palestinian civilians living under occupation in accordance with international humanitarian and human rights law (Norway);**
- 39.255 **Effectively protect civilians in the occupied Palestinian territories (Germany);**
- 39.256 **Abide by its international obligations, including under the Fourth Geneva Convention, on the treatment of a civilian population under military occupation, and cease all settlement activities (Ireland);**
- 39.257 **Ensure respect for international obligations under international human rights law and international humanitarian law in all occupied Palestinian territories (Egypt);**
- 39.258 **Ensure respect for international humanitarian law and international human rights law in the occupied Palestinian territories, and ensure that administrative detention complies with Israel's international commitments (France);**
- 39.259 **Respect and fulfil all obligations under international humanitarian law and international human rights law as an occupying power (Iceland);**
- 39.260 **End the occupation of Palestinian and Arab lands, recognize the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, and establish an independent and fully sovereign Palestinian State with East Jerusalem as its capital (Qatar);**
- 39.261 **Comply with its obligations under international law to protect and promote human rights in the Occupied Palestinian Territories, especially with regard to access to land, housing and basic services (Republic of Korea);**
- 39.262 **Put an end to and reverse all policies and practices that violate the human rights of the Palestinian people and deny their right to self-determination and to permanent sovereignty over their lands (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**
- 39.263 **End the illegal Israeli occupation of the occupied Arab lands and ensure the complete withdrawal from them, cancel all discriminatory laws, practices and policies that it practises against the Palestinian people, their land, history and future, and stop settlement expansion (Jordan);**
- 39.264 **Recognize the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, to establish an independent State based on the pre-1967 borders, with East Jerusalem as its capital, and to the return of refugees (Cuba);**
- 39.265 **Dismantle the apartheid system and Israeli settlements which are aimed at prolonging the illegal occupation and denying the right to self-determination of the Palestinian people (Namibia);**
- 39.266 **End and dismantle the apartheid system imposed against the Palestinians, and combat all forms of discrimination (Qatar);**
- 39.267 **Give full effect, as a State party to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, to article 3 of the Convention, which stipulates that State parties "particularly condemn racial segregation and apartheid and undertake to prevent, prohibit and eradicate all practices of this nature in territories under their jurisdiction", on both sides of the Green Line and in line with the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (South Africa);**
- 39.268 **Repeal all legislation enshrining racial discrimination, domination, and oppression, including in the domains of citizenship and land, including Israel's Basic Law: Israel – the Nation-State of the Jewish People, of 2018, which is used to justify the oppression and discrimination of Palestinians by Israel (South Africa);**
- 39.269 **Stop and reverse all colonial-apartheid policies and practices that contribute to the fragmentation of the Palestinian people and deny their right to**

**self-determination and permanent sovereignty over their lands and other natural resources (Malaysia);**

**39.270 End the occupation of the Syrian Golan and of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, including by immediately lifting the closure of the Gaza Strip (Switzerland);**

**39.271 Abide by all obligations under international law as the occupying power (Türkiye);**

**39.272 End illegal occupation and give effect to the inalienable right of the Palestinian people to self-determination (Pakistan);**

**39.273 End immediately the occupation of the occupied Syrian Golan and abolish all measures to implement the null and void decision, which has no international legal effects, to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on it (Syrian Arab Republic);**

**39.274 End the illegal occupation of all occupied Palestinian and Arab Territories, including East Jerusalem, and end the destruction of Palestinian private and public property (Malaysia);**

**39.275 Put an end to the illegal occupation of its territory and that of the Syrian Golan and to the inhumane blockade of Gaza and allow the return of the refugees (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

**39.276 Put an immediate end to the policy of colonization, illegal settlements and the expulsion of Palestinians from their homes (Cuba);**

**39.277 Reverse the policy of settlement expansion in the Occupied Palestinian Territories, including in East Jerusalem, and the decision by the Knesset in March to allow resettlement in four locations in the northern West Bank (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

**39.278 Put an end to all current and future settlements in the occupied Palestinian territory (Denmark);**

**39.279 Ensure that no forced transfer of the Palestinian population is conducted in Area C (Sweden);**

**39.280 Halt the expansion of settlements and comply with the obligations under international law (Australia);**

**39.281 Provide a clear and transparent process for construction for Palestinians in Area C and in East Jerusalem (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

**39.282 Cease immediately the construction of illegal settlements (Pakistan);**

**39.283 End the policy of settlement expansion, including confiscations and demolitions in the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem (Spain);**

**39.284 Cease immediately action on settlement expansion in the Occupied Palestinian Territories, which is illegal under international humanitarian law, and respect international human rights obligations within the Occupied Palestinian Territories (New Zealand);**

**39.285 Cease and reverse all settlement activities in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and Syrian Golan, and adhere to international humanitarian law (Kazakhstan);**

**39.286 End all plans and activities of colonial settlement in the occupied Syrian Golan and the Occupied Palestinian Territories, and put an end to settlers' terrorism and attacks on the civilians and holy sites (Syrian Arab Republic);**

- 39.287 **Guarantee the right to housing of Palestinians in the occupied territories, including East Jerusalem, by ending the demolition of houses, ensuring property rights and halting the implementation of the amendments to the 2005 Disengagement Plan Implementation Law (Mexico);**
- 39.288 **Stop all illegal settlement activities in the occupied Arab lands and stop demolishing homes, confiscating Palestinian land and property and plundering the natural resources of the Palestinians (Qatar);**
- 39.289 **Cease the appropriation of private Palestinian lands and the demolition of Palestinian properties (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 39.290 **Cease punitive and collective punishments against Palestinians, such as evictions and home demolitions (Australia);**
- 39.291 **End the policy of demolition of houses, evictions and forced transfers of the Palestinian population and Bedouin communities, and the construction of new houses and settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territories (Chile);**
- 39.292 **End construction and expansion of settlements, demolition or destruction of homes and property of original settlers, and all attempts at annexation in the occupied Palestinian territory and occupied Syrian Golan (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**
- 39.293 **Stop the colonization of Palestinian territory with illegal settlements, and the destruction of their homes, and cultural and religious sites (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 39.294 **End the practice of punitive home demolitions, which disproportionately affect women, children and the elderly (Canada);**
- 39.295 **Thoroughly investigate and prosecute cases of extremist settler violence in the West Bank to ensure that those who commit these crimes are held to account (Canada);**
- 39.296 **Effectively investigate, prosecute and punish all forms of violence and violations against Palestinian civilians (Brazil);**
- 39.297 **Stop immediately all crimes and gross and systematic violations of the rights of the Syrians and the Palestinians under occupation (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 39.298 **End the collective punishment imposed on the Gaza Strip, and ensure the unhindered access of aid, goods and services (Qatar);**
- 39.299 **Prohibit the ongoing blockade and closure of occupied territories, including the Gaza Strip, which further deteriorate the humanitarian and human rights plight (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**
- 39.300 **Lift the Gaza Strip blockade and guarantee full access by the Palestinian population to all basic services (Cuba);**
- 39.301 **Lift all restrictions on freedom of movement throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, in accordance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Mexico);**
- 39.302 **Put an end to the general policies of isolation, fragmentation and segregation of the Palestinian people, which prevent them from meeting, grouping and exercising their collective rights (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**
- 39.303 **Dismantle the shameful separation wall that violates the human rights of the Palestinian people (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 39.304 **Respect the rights of Palestinians to freedom of movement in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including access to religious sites such as the Al-Aqsa mosque and through the lifting of the blockade on the Gaza Strip (Malaysia);**

- 39.305 **Respect the right of the Palestinians to access their own resources and to freely exploit them, and guarantee their access to basic services, especially drinking water (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 39.306 **Grant immediate and unconditional access to the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories, established by General Assembly resolution 2443 (XXIII) (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 39.307 **End practices violating fundamental rights of Palestinians (Türkiye);**
- 39.308 **Conduct credible and transparent investigations into the excessive use of force, including lethal force, by Israeli security forces against civilians, including children, in the Occupied West Bank, identify areas of misconduct that do not adhere to obligations under international law, and implement a timely plan of action to ensure that all conduct of Israeli security forces aligns with international law (Belgium);**
- 39.309 **Put an end to the extrajudicial executions of Palestinians and the criminal military attacks which have caused the death of thousands of innocent people and punish those responsible, with impunity until now (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 39.310 **Adopt measures to regulate the activities of Israeli and multinational businesses operating in the Occupied Territories to prevent a negative impact on human rights as a result of their activities (Honduras);**
- 39.311 **Recognize and implement the fundamental rights of Palestinian refugees and their descendants to return to their homes, and provide restitution, compensation and other effective remedies for loss of their land and property (Namibia);**
- 39.312 **Demonstrate a real will to address the root causes of forced displacement, by dismantling all colonial and apartheid practices (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**
- 39.313 **Stop the terrorist attacks on civilian facilities and infrastructure in the Syrian Arab Republic, and stop coordinating with the terrorist groups in this context (Syrian Arab Republic).**
40. **The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below have been examined by Israel and have been noted by Israel:**
- 40.1 **Cease to impede the realization of the right to self-determination of the Palestinian people, ending its settler colonial occupation of the Palestinian territory, dismantle its apartheid system and making reparations for its wrongful acts (State of Palestine);**
- 40.2 **Repeal all legislation enshrining racial discrimination, domination and oppression, including in the domains of citizenship and land (State of Palestine);**
- 40.3 **Implement the fundamental rights of Palestinian refugees and internally displaced persons to repatriation to their homes and lands, and compensate refugees and internally displaced persons for losses and damages sustained (State of Palestine);**
- 40.4 **Put an end to the systematic defamation, smear and delegitimization campaigns targeting Palestinian and international advocates for Palestinian rights (State of Palestine);**
- 40.5 **End the illegal blockade of Gaza, investigate all allegations of war crimes and crimes against humanity committed during its military aggressions in Gaza and provide full reparation to the victims and their families (State of Palestine);**

40.6 End the policy of administrative detention and the use of torture against Palestinians including children in the military detention (State of Palestine);

40.7 Resume cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, including by granting visas to international staff of the Office to access the OPT (State of Palestine).

41. As part of the consultations that led to the present report, the State of Israel noted seven recommendations that contained the term “State of Palestine”. These recommendations are referenced in paragraphs 40.1–40.7 of the present report. While Israel welcomes an open dialogue with delegates of the Palestinian Authority on matters of human rights, it categorically opposes the designation of the Palestinian entity as a State. Israel recognizes that such a designation is used by the United Nations following a Palestinian request and the subsequent adoption of General Assembly resolution 67/19. However, it does not and cannot indicate any recognition of statehood, and is without prejudice to the substantive question of the legal status of the Palestinian entity. Israel further considers that the Palestinian entity does not satisfy the criteria for statehood under international law, and, like many other States, does not recognize it as such.

42. 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 Israel was headed by H.E. Ms. Meirav Eilon Shahar, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, and Dr. Gilad Noam, Deputy Attorney General (International Law) at the Ministry of Justice, and composed of the following members:

- Adv. Mariam Kabaha, National Commissioner at Equal Employment Opportunities Commission, Ministry of Economy and Industry;
- Mr. Dan Rashal, Commissioner for Equal Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Ministry of Justice;
- Adv. Aweke Kobi Zena, National Anti-Racism Coordinator, Ministry of Justice;
- Adv. Dina Dominitz, National Coordinator against human trafficking, prostitution and polygamy, Ministry of Justice;
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- Dr. Ilham Shahbari, Arab Affairs Advisor to the Director General, Ministry of Social Equality;
- Maj. Avishai Kaplan, International Law Department, Military Advocate General, Israel Defense Forces;
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- Adv. Haia Abbas, Legal Assistant, Permanent Mission of Israel, Geneva;
- Mr. Noam Sayegh, Intern, Permanent Mission of Israel, Geneva.