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Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Brazil

* 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-first session from 7 to 18 November 2022. The review of Brazil was held at the 12th meeting, on 14 November 2022. The delegation of Brazil was headed by the Minister of Women, Family and Human Rights, Cristiane Britto. At its 17th meeting, held on 18 November 2022, the Working Group adopted the report on Brazil.
2. On 12 January 2022, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Brazil: Japan, Montenegro and Paraguay.
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 Brazil:
 - (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 Austria, Belgium, Canada, Germany, Liechtenstein, Panama, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay was transmitted to Brazil through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation of Brazil highlighted the submission, in 2019, of its midterm report, and the compliance by Brazil with all its reporting obligations to treaty bodies. The Parliamentary Observatory on the Universal Periodic Review had been established, with the support of OHCHR, which engaged in thematic discussions on the recommendations from the previous cycle and drafted the national report with input from civil society. As a result, the Government had included the implementation of recommendations from the previous review cycle in its policy planning. Parliaments were key elements of the national system for protecting and promoting human rights. Brazil had also established a national mechanism for reporting and follow-up.
6. Brazil had played an active role in the Human Rights Council by presenting several initiatives and resolutions and by being one of the most visited countries by special procedures. Brazil had ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure in 2017 and was considering ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Furthermore, Brazil had ratified the Inter-American Convention against Racism, Racial Discrimination and Related Forms of Intolerance in 2021. The delegation reported an improvement in cooperation with the Inter-American Court of Human Rights and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.

¹ [A/HRC/WG.6/41/BRA/1](#).

² [A/HRC/WG.6/41/BRA/2](#).

³ [A/HRC/WG.6/41/BRA/3](#).

7. In relation to freedom of religion, Brazil highlighted the establishment of the International Alliance for Freedom of Religion and Belief in 2021.

8. With regard to combating poverty, during the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, Brazil had implemented an emergency aid programme that had helped 70 million persons and reduced extreme poverty. The success of that programme had led to the creation of a second programme, with the objective of improving the autonomy of vulnerable families through complementary aid on social assistance, health, sport, children, work, and rural and urban inclusion. Extraordinary credits had also been issued during and after the COVID-19 pandemic.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

9. During the interactive dialogue, 119 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

10. Israel noted that it remained concerned about femicides and commended Brazil for the measures taken to protect women and fight discrimination.

11. Italy commended Brazil for its ratification of treaties and for its cooperation with regional and international mechanisms.

12. Japan welcomed the efforts made by Brazil to work with international human rights mechanisms.

13. Jordan made recommendations.

14. Latvia thanked the delegation for presenting the national report.

15. Lebanon commended Brazil for its cooperation with international and regional human rights mechanisms.

16. Libya welcomed the commitment of Brazil regarding human rights and the defence of democracy.

17. Liechtenstein thanked Brazil for the information provided.

18. Lithuania expressed regret at the continued attacks against journalists and human rights defenders.

19. Luxembourg welcomed the presentation of the national report.

20. Malaysia welcomed the steps taken to tackle violence against women and children, and trafficking in persons.

21. Maldives commended Brazil for its introduction of national guidelines on business and human rights to combat discrimination and the expansion of programmes to combat violence against women.

22. Malta thanked Brazil for its national report.

23. Mauritius applauded the efforts made by Brazil to promote a more sustainable environment.

24. Mexico acknowledged the establishment of the National Policy for the Search for Disappeared Persons.

25. Mongolia noted the timely action taken since the COVID-19 pandemic.

26. Montenegro commended Brazil for the policy and institutional measures taken to search for disappeared persons.

27. Morocco welcomed the national prevention system on torture and social policies taken during the COVID-19 pandemic.

28. Mozambique commended Brazil for its recent democratic elections and its cooperation with human rights mechanisms.

29. Namibia expressed appreciation for measures promoting human rights, including the human rights education programme.
30. Nepal commended Brazil for the measures taken to reduce the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19 and to combat violence against women and children.
31. The Netherlands expressed concern about the rights of women and of transgender persons, and about restrictions on environmental and human rights defenders, journalists and media workers.
32. New Zealand commended Brazil for the progress made since the previous review cycle.
33. The Niger welcomed the measures taken to guarantee vulnerable people's rights and to combat trafficking in persons.
34. Nigeria commended Brazil for its efforts to combat racism and to protect migrants' rights.
35. Norway made recommendations.
36. Oman expressed appreciation for the normative and institutional frameworks protecting human rights.
37. Pakistan welcomed the social protection measures taken during the COVID-19 pandemic and the measures taken to combat violence against women, children and racism.
38. Panama expressed appreciation for the national report.
39. Paraguay welcomed the launch of the Parliamentary Observatory on the Universal Periodic Review.
40. Peru congratulated Brazil on its recent democratic elections and on the National Plan against Femicide.
41. The Philippines lauded measures to prevent violence against women and children.
42. Poland commended Brazil for providing humanitarian visas and encouraged further protection of women and children from discrimination and violence.
43. Portugal congratulated Brazil for its efforts to guarantee universal health coverage and the reception of refugees.
44. The Republic of Korea commended Brazil for the measures taken to combat violence against women and children and to expand access to health services.
45. The Republic of Moldova commended Brazil for its efforts to implement the recommendations from the previous review cycle.
46. Romania commended Brazil for the progress made, inter alia, in its cooperation with special procedures of the Human Rights Council.
47. The Russian Federation expressed appreciation for the steps taken to strengthen legal instruments for the protection of human rights.
48. Regarding missing persons, the delegation of Brazil indicated that new legislation had been enacted, a national registry had been created to unify the different channels for reporting disappearance and that a national programme had been launched to support the families of disappeared persons.
49. Brazil underlined its commitment regarding lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons, by promoting their inclusion in the labour market and by increasing the number of states joining the national pact to combat violence against them.
50. A national plan for business and human rights had been launched, under which human dignity in all business decisions was the guiding principle.
51. A committee had been established to defend freedom of religion and to preserve the secularism of the State.

52. New officials had been hired for the National System to Prevent and Combat Torture, which had been expanded to function in 17 states, and capacity-building activities had been organized to implement the Manual on the Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Istanbul Protocol).

53. The national programme for the protection of human rights defenders, journalists and environmentalists had resulted in a decrease in the number of killings of human rights defenders.

54. In 2021, Brazil had ratified the Inter-American Convention against Racism, Racial Discrimination and Related Forms of Intolerance and incorporated it into the national jurisdiction. In addition, there were laws guaranteeing the reservation of places in higher education institutions for persons of African descent and Indigenous Peoples. Efforts had been undertaken to promote entrepreneurship and cooperatives among women of African descent and to promote family agriculture among Quilombola communities, and the National System for the Promotion of Racial Equality and the System for Monitoring Ethnic and Racial Policies had been established. Training courses had been created for security forces and prison officials to prevent racism.

55. In relation to persons with disabilities, Brazil was committed to implementing national legislation on inclusion, which included the creation of seats reserved for persons with disabilities in several facilities, including on public transport. In addition, Brazil had created the Inclusion Registry for Persons with Disabilities and the National Disability Information System and ratified the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired or Otherwise Print Disabled.

56. With regard to education, training courses on Afro-Brazilian history and culture had been created for professors, as had courses regarding refugees with the objective of supporting their inclusion. On higher education, the quota law ensured that up to 50 per cent of places in federal universities were reserved for persons of African descent, members of Indigenous communities and persons with disabilities who had studied in public schools, and also provided for study grants for courses in private higher education institutions. A national programme to prevent dropping out of school was in place in order to reduce the effects of social and regional disparities.

57. Brazil was committed to combating violent crime and to social protection, and had continued training courses on less harmful techniques for public security officers, established the National Public Security Observatory and expanded the National Public Security Information System. A special group had also been established to combat corruption and the deviation of public funds within the Federal Police.

58. Brazil had in place a policy to welcome refugees and migrants and had taken measures to fight trafficking in persons.

59. Furthermore, the infrastructure of detention facilities had been improved, alternative penal centres had been created and policies had been developed for vulnerable groups.

60. The Government had taken measures to address the COVID-19 pandemic, to prevent future health emergencies and to improve maternal and child health by increasing the number of obstetricians and paediatricians in primary health care in the Unified Health System. Efforts had also been made to protect and recover the traditions and practices of the Indigenous communities.

61. Samoa commended Brazil for its national and international efforts in combating violence against women and children.

62. Senegal welcomed the efforts made since previous cycle, particularly in the fight against poverty.

63. Serbia commended Brazil for its efforts in responding to recommendations from the previous review cycle.

64. Slovakia commended Brazil for the introduction in 2021 of the National Plan against Femicide.

65. Slovenia commended Brazil for its cooperation on the promotion and protection of older persons in the framework of the United Nations.
66. South Africa commended Brazil for its enactment of the Inter-American Convention against Racism, Racial Discrimination and Related Forms of Intolerance.
67. South Sudan made recommendations.
68. Spain welcomed the solid legal basis that existed in areas such as violence against women, but expressed concern about its scant application.
69. Sri Lanka commended Brazil for hosting more than 345,000 migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers.
70. The Sudan appreciated inclusion of Afro-Brazilian history and culture in the official educational curriculum.
71. Sweden noted that it remained concerned about the situation of human rights defenders and of LGBTIQ persons and the conditions in youth detention centres.
72. Switzerland made recommendations.
73. The Syrian Arab Republic acknowledged the legislative and structural amendments that Brazil continued to make to social protection programmes.
74. Thailand welcomed the endeavours of Brazil in ensuring respect for the essential rights of the most vulnerable persons during the COVID-19 pandemic.
75. Timor Leste welcomed the launch of the Parliamentary Observatory on the Universal Periodic Review.
76. Togo encouraged Brazil to ratify the Convention on Migrant Workers.
77. Tunisia expressed appreciation for the steps taken by Brazil to strengthen the legal framework for the protection of human rights.
78. Türkiye welcomed developments in Brazil since the previous review cycle.
79. Uganda applauded the positive steps taken by Brazil to promote human rights.
80. Ukraine acknowledged the legal framework in Brazil to fight discrimination and prevent torture.
81. The United Arab Emirates noted the participatory process and the commitment of Brazil to the universal periodic review.
82. The United Kingdom urged Brazil to strengthen protections for human rights defenders, including those working on environmental issues.
83. The United Republic of Tanzania commended Brazil for its commitment to the protection and promotion of human rights.
84. The United States made recommendations.
85. Uruguay acknowledged the ratification by Brazil of the Inter-American Convention against Racism, Racial Discrimination and Related Forms of Intolerance.
86. Uzbekistan commended Brazil for its policy ensuring the provision social welfare benefits to vulnerable families.
87. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela expressed concern about the deterioration in the human rights situation in Brazil.
88. Viet Nam expressed appreciation for the cooperation of Brazil with international human rights mechanisms.
89. Zambia noted the positive developments achieved in normative and institutional frameworks for human rights.
90. Algeria expressed appreciation for the national policies and programmes aimed at reducing extreme poverty.

91. Angola urged Brazil to continue to reduce poverty and protect vulnerable people.
92. Argentina made recommendations.
93. Armenia commended Brazil for its comprehensive national human rights protection framework.
94. Australia expressed concern about the limited progress made since the previous review cycle.
95. Austria expressed concern about the increasing violence against women and against human rights defenders.
96. Azerbaijan commended Brazil for the midterm report on the implementation of recommendations.
97. The Bahamas highlighted progress in implementing the recommendations that it had made previously.
98. Bahrain expressed appreciation for the number of accepted recommendations, especially regarding racial discrimination and income inequality.
99. Bangladesh stressed that racism, discrimination and inequality were a serious threat in Brazil.
100. Barbados underscored the importance of cleaner production processes and green policies.
101. Belarus acknowledged important efforts to improve the well-being of the population, including vulnerable groups.
102. The delegation of Brazil described the initiatives taken to combat violence against women, and against femicide in particular, including the National Plan against Femicide, the increase in the number of safe houses for victims, the adoption of several laws, capacity-building initiatives and a project to increase the number of women in public posts. With regard to family, Brazil had implemented programmes to promote balance between professional career and family responsibilities.
103. Advancements had been made by the National Indian Foundation in protecting Indigenous Peoples, strengthening the protection of their lands against illegal activities and distributing food during the COVID-19 pandemic. The Foundation had also invested in development projects to promote the independence of Indigenous communities.
104. Initiatives had been introduced to strengthen farmers through credits and to combat food insecurity, such as the *Alimenta Brasil* programme. Food had been provided to schools, including during the pandemic, and a programme launched in which businesses could obtain tax benefits for donating food to prevent waste.
105. Other initiatives were under way to combat all forms of violence against children and adolescents, including physical, psychological, sexual and institutional violence. In particular, a joint initiative between the Government and the judiciary aimed to bring together, into a single space, programmes and services for the provision of protection and support to children and adolescents who were victims of violence. A further initiative aimed to reduce pregnancies among children and adolescents. Awareness-raising programmes targeting Indigenous Peoples had been established in order to eradicate infanticide. Dedicated programmes for older persons were also in place.
106. Belgium referred to progress made and challenges facing members of Indigenous communities and environmental rights defenders.
107. Benin noted progress in cooperating with international and regional human rights mechanisms.
108. Bhutan welcomed the measures taken to strengthen national human rights mechanisms and to combat trafficking in persons.
109. Botswana encouraged ongoing efforts towards equal access for Afro-Brazilians to poverty reduction policies and social security.

110. Bulgaria noted measures taken during the COVID-19 pandemic, in particular emergency aid for vulnerable groups.
111. Burkina Faso commended Brazil for the programme to combat violence against minors and the System for Monitoring Ethnic and Racial Policies.
112. Cabo Verde thanked the delegation for its presentation.
113. Cambodia commended Brazil for the measures taken in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, notably the emergency aid provided.
114. Canada recognized the regional leadership by Brazil in providing urgent assistance for refugees and migrants.
115. Chile welcomed the progress made to eradicate gender-based violence.
116. China acknowledged the vigorous efforts made in promoting economic and social development.
117. Colombia expressed appreciation for the public consultations held in preparation for the universal periodic review of Brazil.
118. The Congo welcomed the policies for vulnerable groups and the reinforcement of the legal framework.
119. Costa Rica congratulated Brazil for having welcomed and integrated Venezuelan migrants, expressing hope that the operation would continue.
120. Côte d'Ivoire welcomed the ratification by Brazil of many international human rights instruments.
121. Croatia expressed concern at the degradation of Indigenous land.
122. Cuba made recommendations.
123. Cyprus commended Brazil for its recent adoption of the National Plan against Femicide.
124. Czechia expressed regret that Brazil had implemented only one out of four of its recommendations from the third review cycle, and only partially.
125. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea commended Brazil for having strengthened its legislative and institutional framework.
126. Denmark expressed concern at the pressure on human rights in recent years.
127. Djibouti welcomed the adoption in 2018 of the third national plan to combat trafficking in persons.
128. Ecuador welcomed the ratification by Brazil of the Inter-American Convention against Racism, Racial Discrimination and Related Forms of Intolerance.
129. Egypt commended Brazil for its efforts to fight poverty.
130. Estonia expressed appreciation for the efforts made to welcome asylum-seekers and refugees.
131. Eswatini emphasized the cooperation of Brazil with human rights mechanisms.
132. Finland made recommendations.
133. Ireland acknowledged advances regarding human rights and noted progress in combating violence against children.
134. Gabon made recommendations.
135. The Gambia commended Brazil for having enacted the Marrakesh Treaty.
136. Georgia noted that Brazil was party to 16 out of 18 United Nations core human rights treaties.
137. Germany expressed regret that the demarcation and registration of Indigenous lands had stopped.

138. Ghana commended Brazil for the measures taken to reduce poverty and to combat violence against children.
139. Greece acknowledged improvements in business and human rights in terms of addressing discrimination and diversity.
140. Iceland welcomed Brazil and its national report.
141. India noted the establishment of the Parliamentary Observatory on the Universal Periodic Review and the initiatives to combat femicide and violence against children.
142. Indonesia commended Brazil for having enacted the National Plan against Femicide.
143. The Islamic Republic of Iran recognized the efforts made by Brazil to ensure respect for the human rights of children and adolescents.
144. Iraq expressed appreciation for the measures taken to prevent violence against women.
145. France made recommendations.
146. The representative of the parliament of Brazil highlighted the critical role that parliaments played in protecting and promoting human rights, the number of laws on women's rights and on combating violence against them, and the results obtained. Credits had been authorized by the National Congress to strengthen social assistance and to guarantee food security for Indigenous Peoples and traditional communities.
147. The representative of the judiciary of Brazil noted that a unit had been created to monitor the decisions of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, with a view to disseminating them among the Brazilian tribunals. All judicial decisions must be made according to inter-American parameters. Thus, in 2021, Brazil launched the National Judiciary Pact for Human Rights, recommending that its judicial bodies observe international human rights treaties, use inter-American jurisprudence and exercise control over the implementation of the treaties. In this regard, Brazil had promoted training courses on human rights to magistrates, created contests for the most outstanding judgments and published dialogues between the Federal Supreme Court and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights. The ultimate objective was for all Brazilian courts to incorporate and use international human rights law and inter-American jurisprudence, and the monitoring unit was the national mechanism for the implementation and execution of that jurisprudence. In addition to that unit, the judiciary had created the Human Rights Observatory, with the participation of civil society, to advise on public policies, projects and guidelines to monitor human rights in the country.
148. In its closing remarks, the delegation of Brazil reiterated the Government's priorities in combating violent deaths of children and adolescents, violence against women and femicide, violence against lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons, discrimination, poverty, food insecurity, inflation, unemployment, organized crime and corruption and in providing vaccines for everyone and special care for mothers and children.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

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

149.1 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Finland) (Portugal);**

149.2 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Cabo Verde); Make progress towards ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Chile); Complete the process of ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Congo);**

Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Egypt); Continue progress towards the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Indonesia); Continue the process of ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Senegal); Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Sri Lanka);

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

149.4 **Further strengthen efforts to ensure the promotion and protection of the rights of migrants, through positive consideration of the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Nigeria);**

149.5 **Consolidate its international commitments in the field of human rights, such as the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Morocco);**

149.6 **Ratify and implement the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement) (Belgium); Consider ratifying the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement) (Colombia); Ratify the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement) in order to advance the protection of environmental human rights defenders (Czechia); Ratify the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Panama); Promote ratification of the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement) (Uruguay);**

149.7 **In follow-up to the recommendation in paragraph 136.18 of the report of the Working Group from the third cycle,⁴ which was supported by Brazil, ratify the Kampala amendments to the Rome Statute (Liechtenstein);**

149.8 **Ratify the Kampala Amendments to the Rome Statute and sign the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Cyprus);**

149.9 **Accede to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (Namibia);**

149.10 **Ratify the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (Samoa);**

149.11 **Pursue full adherence to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Labour Organization (ILO) conventions on forced labour (Luxembourg);**

149.12 **Ratify the ILO conventions on occupational safety and health in the workplace (Benin);**

149.13 **Instrumentalize the ratification of the ILO Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190) (Uruguay);**

149.14 **Ratify the Inter-American Convention on Protecting the Human Rights of Older Persons (Argentina);**

⁴ [A/HRC/36/11](#).

- 149.15 Follow up on and ratify the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity (Armenia);
- 149.16 Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) (France);
- 149.17 Support the Brazilian Government's efforts to strengthen the human rights structures through cooperation with United Nations bodies on capacity-building and technical assistance (United Arab Emirates);
- 149.18 Seek technical assistance from OHCHR and relevant mechanisms to enhance the visibility of the universal periodic review (Samoa);
- 149.19 Resume its role in regional integration to foster cooperation on the protection of human rights (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 149.20 Explicitly recognize enforced disappearance as a crime against humanity in its domestic legislation (Montenegro);
- 149.21 Recognize enforced disappearance in its domestic legislation as a crime against humanity (Zambia);
- 149.22 Adopt legal measures to tackle enforced disappearances and make them a separate crime (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 149.23 Strengthen the legal framework of the national programme for the protection of human rights defenders, communicators and Environmentalists, institutionalize this programme through law and increase civil society participation (Norway);
- 149.24 Adopt a human rights defenders law to ensure effective protection for human rights defenders and journalists from reprisals and killings (Romania);
- 149.25 Strengthen policies in favour of equality and the fight against discrimination and violence against LGBTI persons and persons of African descent (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 149.26 Bring forward and take steps to approve legislation to ensure the criminalization of homophobia and transphobia (Israel);
- 149.27 Work to strengthen the implementation of its international conventions on equality, non-discrimination and manifestations of discrimination faced by people of African descent in Brazil (Jordan);
- 149.28 Enact effective legislation to fight hate speech, racism and discrimination against national minorities and vulnerable groups (Republic of Moldova);
- 149.29 Enforce further laws to eradicate structural racism from the public security architecture (Eswatini);
- 149.30 Strengthen the legal framework and implement educational and judicial measures to eradicate racism and discrimination (Malaysia);
- 149.31 Reform legislation and adopt comprehensive policies to fight against structural racism, aggravated discrimination and violence against persons of African descent (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 149.32 Make efforts to intensify the promotion of the rights of persons of African descent through the adoption of a comprehensive policy of social and economic inclusion (Cabo Verde);
- 149.33 Develop and implement a comprehensive strategy to address structural racism, discrimination, inequality, lack of access to justice and other root causes that contribute to the disproportionate representation of people of African descent, including Afrodescendent women, in incarceration (Bahamas);

- 149.34 **Strengthen legislative protections of indigenous lands and forest habitats in the Amazon in compliance with international human rights law and standards, and increase the police presence to address environmentally damaging activities (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 149.35 **Refrain from approving legislation that would weaken the legal protection of Indigenous and Quilombola territories, reserves and other environmentally protected areas (Finland);**
- 149.36 **Withdraw the seven legislative proposals processed within the Brazilian parliament that risk causing irreversible damage to Brazil's ecosystem and Indigenous Peoples (Romania);**
- 149.37 **Guarantee the right to territory and natural resources of Indigenous Peoples, by not passing the bills No. 2159/2021, No. 510/2021, No. 2633/2020, No. 490/2007 and No. 191/2020, currently in Congress (Denmark);**
- 149.38 **Rebuild the system of participation of civil society organizations in public policy councils and oppose legislative proposals, such as bills No. 1595/2019, No. 732/2022, No. 733/2022 and No. 272/2016, that aim to increase "anti-terrorism" legislation concerning social movements and civil society organizations (Netherlands);**
- 149.39 **Strengthen legislative and public policy measures aimed at achieving gender parity and proportional ethnic and racial representation at all levels of government (Colombia);**
- 149.40 **Continue its efforts in strengthening the human rights mechanisms (Bhutan);**
- 149.41 **Provide legal protection for vulnerable groups in society from all forms of violence (Libya);**
- 149.42 **Guarantee that legislation regarding the fight against terrorism complies with international human rights obligations, and does not restrict fundamental freedoms (Mexico);**
- 149.43 **Adopt a security policy with a human rights-based approach that sets concrete goals, resources and operational protocols to reduce gun violence, including a strict control of the use of high-powered firearms and automatic weapons during police operations in densely populated areas, in line with international standards on the use of force (Panama);**
- 149.44 **Adopt bill No. 4471/2012, or similar legislation which would amend the Code of Criminal Procedure and establish procedures to guarantee the proper investigation of crimes resulting in violent death involving law enforcement officials (Belgium);**
- 149.45 **Strengthen the national programme for the protection of human rights defenders, in particular its funding, as well as an adequate representation of civil society in it (Czechia);**
- 149.46 **Review the implementation of the national programme for the protection of human rights defenders to ensure that it is universally applied across all regions, that it receives the necessary funding and that civil society participates effectively in its implementation (Malta);**
- 149.47 **Continue to work on updating the third national plan to combat human trafficking, adopted by Brazil in 2018, to include provisions criminalizing child trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation (Jordan);**
- 149.48 **Work to develop the national programme for the protection of human rights defenders, to be able to identify risk assessment methods and protection measures (Jordan);**
- 149.49 **Adopt educational policies in order to implement the National Education Plan and achieve its goals (Israel);**

149.50 **Establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (Estonia) (Latvia) (Lithuania) (Niger);**

149.51 **Consider establishing a national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles (India); Continue working to strengthen the national human rights institution, in compliance with the Paris Principles (Nepal); Establish a national human rights institution with the independence and autonomy required by the Paris Principles (Spain);**

149.52 **Create an independent national human rights institution, in line with the Paris Principles, with administrative and financial autonomy, which can investigate without reprisals, in particular the impact of mining activities and economic exploitation on protected territories or Indigenous territories (Costa Rica);**

149.53 **Implement the national human rights action plan with a view to strengthening the relevant human rights institutions in the country under the Paris Principles (Uzbekistan);**

149.54 **Take further measures to strengthen the Federal Public Defender's Office and the state public defenders' offices, and ensure their effective functioning (Bulgaria);**

149.55 **Continue to adopt measures to tackle discrimination against vulnerable groups (Timor-Leste);**

149.56 **Redouble efforts to increase online and offline protection against all form of violence and discrimination (Armenia);**

149.57 **Redouble efforts to combat racial discrimination in all its forms (Congo);**

149.58 **Strengthen measures to prevent abuse by some law enforcement officials, including the provision of appropriate human rights training (Ghana);**

149.59 **Take effective measures to address structural racism, discrimination and violence against people of African descent (Namibia);**

149.60 **Eradicate, at all levels of administration, violence and discrimination against people of African descent, including racial profiling and criminalization of people living in poverty (Costa Rica);**

149.61 **Reinforce comprehensive policies to confront racism and aggravated discrimination against people of African descent and Indigenous Peoples (Ghana);**

149.62 **Redouble efforts to combat racism and discrimination against vulnerable groups, including through awareness-raising campaigns (Ecuador);**

149.63 **Take measures to prevent, investigate and prosecute alleged cases of police abuse, with specific actions to address racism and violence, particularly towards Afro-Brazilians (Canada);**

149.64 **Adopt comprehensive policies to combat racism and discrimination (Burkina Faso);**

149.65 **Step up efforts to effectively combat racism, violence and all forms of discrimination against persons of African descent (Benin);**

149.66 **Continue to develop and implement policies and measures to address discrimination faced by specific groups, including persons of African descent (Barbados);**

149.67 **Take all the necessary measures to combat discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (France);**

- 149.68 Continue working to adopt the appropriate reforms for a legal and public policy framework that allows for a more effective fight against racism, discrimination and structural violence against persons of African descent, with an intersectional perspective that includes LGBTIQ+ people and measures to prevent crimes resulting from prejudice against the trans and transvestite population, including transvesticides and transfemicides (Argentina);
- 149.69 Establish dialogues, programmes and measures in consultation with Indigenous Peoples and Afro-Brazilians to counter racism, prevent discrimination and violence and promote ethnic and racial equality (United States of America);
- 149.70 Work to combat all manifestations of racism and discrimination, especially against people of African descent (Tunisia);
- 149.71 Redouble efforts to tackle racial discrimination through comprehensive policies, especially with a view to avoiding practices of racial bias by security forces (Republic of Korea);
- 149.72 Increase work to eradicate systemic racism against people of African descent in the criminal justice system, including through a plan to curb police killings and ensure that prosecutors investigate killings and suspected abuse by police (New Zealand);
- 149.73 Strengthen human rights training for law enforcement officials (Indonesia);
- 149.74 Take decisive measures to end all forms of racism against persons of African descent (Uganda);
- 149.75 Strengthen measures to promote racial equality, including public awareness programs in schools and the facilitation of access to education, health care and other social programmes (Philippines);
- 149.76 Implement effectively the “Racial Equality in Schools” project to contribute to raising awareness among children and adolescents on the importance of reducing and/or eliminating all forms of ethnic and racial discrimination (Cuba);
- 149.77 Implement previous recommendations with a view to reducing the level of violence and discrimination against Indigenous Peoples, traditional communities and persons in vulnerable situations, including children, women and persons with disabilities (Romania);
- 149.78 Continue to implement programmes and endeavours aimed at the protection of people of African descent, Indigenous Peoples, persons with disabilities, women and children in order to ensure equal opportunities for all segments of the population (Türkiye);
- 149.79 Continue efforts to ensure fundamental rights and provide assistance to women, children and adolescents, older persons, members of Indigenous Peoples and communities, as well as persons with disabilities (Belarus);
- 149.80 Create effective mechanisms to improve the participation of people of African descent in public life (Angola);
- 149.81 Reinforce measures for the protection of people of African descent and Indigenous Peoples (Mozambique);
- 149.82 Continue to promote and ensure respect for the rights of communities of African descent (Senegal);
- 149.83 Promote institutional policies that counteract discourses that incite violence for discriminatory reasons, with special emphasis on women, LGBTI people, Indigenous Peoples and Afrodescendants (Chile);
- 149.84 Abolish formally the death penalty (Iceland);

- 149.85 Address the issue of overcrowding in prisons and reports of the disproportionate incarceration of minority groups (Japan);
- 149.86 Ensure respect for and the protection of the human rights of all detainees, including by guaranteeing detention conditions in compliance with domestic and international law and standards (Austria);
- 149.87 Address the problem of overcrowded prisons to improve the conditions therein (Türkiye);
- 149.88 Take the necessary steps to improve detention conditions (Republic of Korea);
- 149.89 Strengthen the national system for the prevention of torture (Benin);
- 149.90 Strengthen the national mechanism for the prevention of torture, by allocating adequate financial, human and technical resources for the fulfilment of its mandate (Peru);
- 149.91 Further strengthen the national system for the prevention of torture and cruel or inhuman treatment (Mongolia);
- 149.92 Conduct thorough, impartial, and timely investigations into all allegations of unlawful killings, abuse, torture and corruption involving security forces and prison personnel (United States of America);
- 149.93 Establish an independent mechanism to oversee the conduct of law enforcement officials and ensure effective investigation into disproportionate use of police force (Australia);
- 149.94 Take urgent action to address police brutality by implementing human rights training for law enforcement officials, and rigorously investigate and prosecute crimes perpetrated by police officers (Ireland);
- 149.95 End extrajudicial killings by police units and associated impunity, including by expanding the use of less-lethal weapons and bodycams (Germany);
- 149.96 Ensure prompt, independent and impartial investigations of all instances of violence, threats, harassment and killings of journalists, human rights defenders, Indigenous Peoples and civil society actors, and hold all perpetrators accountable (Latvia);
- 149.97 Ensure a safe space for civil society and human rights defenders, prevent stigmatization, threats, harassment and physical attacks against and killings of them and provide effective remedy for victims and their families (Liechtenstein);
- 149.98 Ensure that threats and attacks against all human rights defenders are promptly and thoroughly investigated, and that those responsible are held accountable in accordance with due process and the rule of law (Sweden);
- 149.99 Ensure that threats and attacks against journalists, media workers and human rights defenders are investigated, and that perpetrators are brought to justice (Lithuania);
- 149.100 Consider adopting new measures to facilitate more effective access to judicial bodies (Angola);
- 149.101 Ensure equal access to justice for persons deprived of liberty, human rights defenders and people living in favelas, particularly trans and LGBTI persons, and guarantee prompt and impartial investigations, especially in cases where abuse of authority was committed (Costa Rica);
- 149.102 Create and maintain a safe and enabling environment that is conducive to the exercise of the rights to peaceful assembly and association (Bahamas);

- 149.103 **Ensure an enabling environment for civil society and guarantee freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly (Italy);**
- 149.104 **Adopt strategies to promote freedom of expression (Ghana);**
- 149.105 **Take appropriate measures to safeguard the indiscriminate enjoyment of freedom of expression, especially by refraining from governmental attempts to reduce of social participation in policymaking (Greece);**
- 149.106 **Take measures to foster a safe, respectful and enabling environment for civil society and human rights defenders, free from persecution, intimidation and harassment (Latvia);**
- 149.107 **Increase engagement from civil society and non-governmental organizations, especially vulnerable groups and Indigenous Peoples, in consultations on the universal periodic review and its processes (Samoa);**
- 149.108 **Guarantee formal spaces within state institutions for the participation of civil society and facilitate the activities of its representatives, particularly in terms of the environment and human rights (Switzerland);**
- 149.109 **Ensure that acts of intimidation, violence and reprisals against civil society organizations and human and environmental rights defenders, journalists and media workers are promptly and thoroughly investigated, by creating a transparent monitoring mechanism with adequate funding and capacity (Netherlands);**
- 149.110 **Promote and protect the rights to freedom of assembly, freedom of expression and media freedom, as well as the safety of journalists (Latvia);**
- 149.111 **Strengthen the protection of freedom of expression and media freedom, and improve the environment for free and independent journalists, including those focusing on corruption (Slovakia);**
- 149.112 **Support further media freedom and prevent violence against independent journalists, by, for instance, adopting and implementing a new law aimed specifically at their protection (Czechia);**
- 149.113 **Take concrete steps to improve the safety of journalists and investigate recent incidents of attacks and killings, ensuring that an effective accountability mechanism is in place (Greece);**
- 149.114 **Expand the Government's programmes for the prevention and investigation of threats, attacks and killings, and conduct robust investigations and prosecute those who threaten, attack or kill journalists and human rights defenders (Montenegro);**
- 149.115 **Strengthen federal and state programmes to protect all human rights defenders (Croatia);**
- 149.116 **Take the necessary measures to ensure the protection and safety of journalists and human rights defenders, and thoroughly investigate cases of harassment and killings of journalists (Republic of Moldova);**
- 149.117 **Reinforce the protection of human rights defenders, ensuring the financing of programmes for their protection and the adequate investigation of the attacks against them, with special attention to environmental defenders (Spain);**
- 149.118 **Strengthen the efficiency of existing programmes for the protection of human rights defenders, taking into consideration the opinion of civil society as expressed during consultations held with it (Uruguay);**
- 149.119 **Protect human rights defenders and ensure effective investigations into threats and attacks against human rights defenders, especially environmental human rights defenders (Slovenia);**

- 149.120 **Take appropriate measures to protect lawyers and enable them to perform their duties without restrictions (Libya);**
- 149.121 **Take further steps to stop violence against environmental defenders and ensure justice for those trying to protect their land and resources (Slovakia);**
- 149.122 **Develop a comprehensive strategy to secure land rights and protect environmental human rights defenders from harassment, threats and violence, and provide the relevant authorities with the resources to prosecute illegal activities on protected lands (Canada);**
- 149.123 **Strengthen institutions to guarantee the rights and freedoms of human rights and environmental defenders (Chile);**
- 149.124 **Take urgent measures to prevent and investigate attacks against human rights defenders including environmental activists, Indigenous Peoples, members of traditional communities, and LGBTI rights activists, and prosecute those involved (Australia);**
- 149.125 **Adopt additional measures to improve the protection of women and girls in all their diversity, Indigenous Peoples, LGBTIQI+ persons, journalists, human rights defenders, including environmental defenders, Afro-Brazilians, trade unionists, religious minorities and persons with disabilities from violence and reprisal for exercising their rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly, association, and religion or belief (United States of America);**
- 149.126 **Support the International Partnership for Information and Democracy to ensure freedom of the press, the safety of journalists and access to free, plural and reliable information (France);**
- 149.127 **Promote policies to support the family as the natural and fundamental unit of society (Egypt);**
- 149.128 **Provide comprehensive support to the institution of the family in its traditional understanding (Russian Federation);**
- 149.129 **Change the current minimum age of marriage, to conform with articles 1 and 4 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Sweden);**
- 149.130 **Set the absolute minimum age of marriage for both boys and girls at 18 years (Croatia);**
- 149.131 **Take all necessary measures to prevent and combat human trafficking (Italy);**
- 149.132 **Pursue efforts aimed at fighting human trafficking (Lebanon);**
- 149.133 **Finalize the creation of its integrated information system on human trafficking (Niger);**
- 149.134 **Scale up efforts to combat human trafficking and ensure the protection of the rights of the victims of trafficking, particularly children (Nigeria);**
- 149.135 **Ensure that anti-trafficking legislation provides all necessary assistance to victims (Ukraine);**
- 149.136 **Continue its efforts to strengthen human rights, particularly within the framework of eliminating domestic violence and trafficking in persons (Bahrain);**
- 149.137 **Strengthen anti-trafficking policies, with a special focus on people of vulnerable groups to stop human smuggling (Bangladesh);**
- 149.138 **Take effective measures to eliminate child labour (Tunisia);**
- 149.139 **Allocate sufficient financial and human resources to eliminate the worst forms of child labour, including forced labour in the agricultural sector (Syrian Arab Republic);**

- 149.140 **Allocate resources and funding to combat forced labour, child labour and the exploitation of women in rural areas (Viet Nam);**
- 149.141 **Strengthen measures aimed at suppressing the use of child labour, including through the alignment of the minimum age of employment with that of the end of compulsory education (South Africa);**
- 149.142 **Redouble efforts to continue government initiatives to eradicate child labour (South Sudan);**
- 149.143 **Consider further measures to combat trafficking in persons, particularly child sex trafficking (Bhutan);**
- 149.144 **Redouble its efforts against domestic slavery (Gabon);**
- 149.145 **Strengthen further accountability mechanisms for forced labour and human trafficking violations, including by promoting greater harmonization between institutional bodies guaranteeing labour rights (Greece);**
- 149.146 **Increase measures to tackle challenges pertaining to work, including discrimination (United Republic of Tanzania);**
- 149.147 **Strengthen the social security system and further protect the rights of vulnerable groups (China);**
- 149.148 **Reinforce measures to fight poverty through the implementation of structural social policies (Morocco);**
- 149.149 **Adopt comprehensive policies on equal access to social services, health and education in order to combat inequality and poverty (Botswana);**
- 149.150 **Continue developing measures to combat and reduce poverty (Oman);**
- 149.151 **Reinforce further the social protection and welfare programmes initiated to alleviate poverty and ameliorate the socioeconomic conditions of the most vulnerable groups (Pakistan);**
- 149.152 **Continue its determined work to improve the standard of living of its citizens and increase the number of social benefits for them, and eliminate poverty (Russian Federation);**
- 149.153 **Continue its efforts aimed at the provision of health care, education services and poverty alleviation programmes, especially in rural areas (Sudan);**
- 149.154 **Provide social protection and more government funding for basic needs such as education, housing and food for vulnerable groups (Thailand);**
- 149.155 **Undertake measures for improving public safety and educational conditions in schools, alleviating food insecurity and ensuring access to affordable and accessible social housing (Romania);**
- 149.156 **Continue efforts for reducing poverty in the country, especially in the most vulnerable parts of the population, whose living conditions and welfare deteriorated after the COVID-19 pandemic (Türkiye);**
- 149.157 **Relaunch successful social programmes for its people that lifted millions out of poverty (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 149.158 **Continue to implement programmes to eradicate poverty and improve social development (Bahrain);**
- 149.159 **Continue its efforts to further apply and strengthen national policies and programmes for the elimination of poverty and social inequality (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**
- 149.160 **Enhance measures to ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns, and contribute to sustainable food production systems (Barbados);**

- 149.161 Continue to implement various development plans, to promote sustainable economic and social development and further improve people's living standards (China);
- 149.162 Strengthen the national system for the prevention of torture, through the provision of human, technical and financial resources (Georgia);
- 149.163 Ensure that the national programme for the protection of human rights defenders is implemented in all states and is adequately funded (Germany);
- 149.164 Take concrete measures to mitigate the negative consequences of the post-COVID-19 era in order to protect the right of its people to an adequate standard of living (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 149.165 Increase efforts to expand the measures taken towards ensuring social protection for the most vulnerable segments of society (Maldives);
- 149.166 Continue to strengthen the basic rights of the most vulnerable, including minorities (Lebanon);
- 149.167 Continue the efforts undertaken under the "Brazil Aid" programme to protect the most vulnerable groups by establishing a sustainable support mechanism (Djibouti);
- 149.168 Universalize the sewerage network (Spain);
- 149.169 Continue efforts to strengthen the Brazilian universal health care system (Maldives);
- 149.170 Provide access to affordable health care for all, without discrimination (Republic of Moldova);
- 149.171 Continue working to enhance primary health care, whether in terms of investing in resources or of developing the performance of the teams concerned (Oman);
- 149.172 Ensure access to sexual and reproductive health services, and adopt a strategy on comprehensive sexuality education (Mexico);
- 149.173 Enhance access to health services for all, especially in the field of sexual and reproductive health (Tunisia);
- 149.174 Provide universal access to comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services for all groups, including women and girls and the LGBTI community, without prejudice (Canada);
- 149.175 Increase access for adolescents to a full range of contraceptive information and methods of their choice in order to prevent teenage pregnancies and sexually transmitted infections (Panama);
- 149.176 Intensify its efforts in the provision of services and conditions for the enjoyment of the right to health and the right to adequate housing by its population, in particular for those most affected (Azerbaijan);
- 149.177 Continue taking measures and initiatives to expand access to health services for vulnerable groups (Cambodia);
- 149.178 Continue to promote the development of health services and further protect people's right to health (China);
- 149.179 Continue its efforts to enhance the quality of health services and to make them available, affordable and accessible in rural areas (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 149.180 Strengthen measures to reduce and mitigate the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the most vulnerable populations (Mozambique);

- 149.181 Increase the level of investments in HIV-prevention programmes (Malaysia);
- 149.182 Consider strengthening its efforts to promote inclusive, equitable and accessible education to all, starting with the framework to provide compulsory formal education (Mauritius);
- 149.183 Continue allocating the budgetary and other necessary resources for the full realization of the right to education in the country (Azerbaijan);
- 149.184 Promote policies regarding access to education for marginalized communities, such as Indigenous Peoples and people living in favelas, and harmonize internal regulations to guarantee the completion of compulsory education, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 4 (Paraguay);
- 149.185 Commit to the full and equitable realization of the right to education through the adoption of measures that combat dropping out of school, especially among the population of African descent, and harmonize compulsory schooling with the minimum age for working (Portugal);
- 149.186 Continue to take measures that will guarantee the right to education, especially for the girl child in rural areas (Uganda);
- 149.187 Develop a federal strategy for the inclusive education of children with disabilities, covering all levels of education (Bulgaria);
- 149.188 Continue efforts and initiatives to promote inclusive social dialogue and knowledge dissemination, including in schools, with a view to enhancing awareness of racial equality (Cambodia);
- 149.189 Organize campaigns and educational programmes to raise awareness of the importance of cultural heritage in all its diversity (Cyprus);
- 149.190 Continue strengthening education policy by regulating the national education system, in order to implement mechanisms that will combat social inequalities, racism and other discrimination, and ensure that children complete compulsory secondary education (Eswatini);
- 149.191 Improve access to and the quality of public education, especially for populations in the rural areas and ethnic minorities (Malaysia);
- 149.192 Better ensure the right to education, especially in the context of increased school exclusion caused by the COVID-19 pandemic (Poland);
- 149.193 Significantly invest in the education sector to reduce the disparity between urban and rural areas in educational opportunities (Viet Nam);
- 149.194 Integrate a response for learners with albinism into special needs education and mainstream education programmes to ensure their full inclusion (Botswana);
- 149.195 Take comprehensive measures to stop deforestation and protect Indigenous Peoples, and ensure criminal sanctions for land-grabbers and polluters (Croatia);
- 149.196 Fulfil the commitments made at the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Glasgow, United Kingdom, including reversing deforestation (Cyprus);
- 149.197 Continue efforts aimed at ensuring the protection of the environment and confronting the environmental risks resulting from climate change with plans and strategies that are consistent with human rights principles (Iraq);
- 149.198 Establish expert bodies to contribute to the promotion of sustainable development without environmental degradation (Costa Rica);
- 149.199 Create permanent bodies of fully independent experts to promote economic growth that does not lead to environmental degradation, to advise on

all natural, physical, social and scientific issues related to environmental and occupational risks, and to establish safeguards against excessive corporate power, corruption in the public sector and conflicts of interest between business and the State (Luxembourg);

149.200 Enhance efforts, in cooperation with the international community, to stop deforestation and to halt the extraction of national resources on lands of Indigenous Peoples without their consent, as well as the invasion of Indigenous territories (South Africa);

149.201 Mobilize resources to overcome the main challenges and obstacles of environmental degradation (Armenia);

149.202 Finalize work on and adopt the Brazilian national action plan on business and human rights (Poland);

149.203 Expedite the conclusion of the national action plan on business and human rights, in consultation with the relevant stakeholders, and promote cooperation with stakeholders in the implementation process (Thailand);

149.204 Accelerate the process of developing a national action plan in line with the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (Japan);

149.205 Continue adopting measures to protect human rights in the field of business activities (Ecuador);

149.206 Take further measures to promote the participation of women in economic activities and to prioritize primary health care, particularly regarding women's health issues and maternal mortality (Sri Lanka);

149.207 Reduce barriers to access to justice by women and girls and develop appropriate protocols to respond to specific needs and cases (Paraguay);

149.208 Take additional measures to increase the participation of women in all spheres of society, including their participation in politics (Spain);

149.209 Consider the development of strategies to ensure greater participation of women in politics and the judiciary (Serbia);

149.210 Continue efforts to promote the participation of women in senior positions of power and decision-making at the federal, state and local levels (Bulgaria);

149.211 Increase meaningful participation by civil society in public affairs, especially for the inclusion of Indigenous Peoples and women in decision-making processes (Austria);

149.212 Continue taking active measures aimed at improving gender equality in employment, participation in public affairs, and access to health care (Viet Nam);

149.213 Expand rural development programmes, including those aimed at supporting rural women and their economic empowerment (Syrian Arab Republic);

149.214 Support programmes and measures taken to empower rural women and enhance their role in production and self-sufficiency (United Arab Emirates);

149.215 Continue legislative efforts to support vulnerable groups of women, including housewives, women of low income, and rural women (Algeria);

149.216 Strengthen measures and programmes aimed at addressing the needs of women, particularly women facing various forms of discrimination, such as girls, Indigenous women, Afrodescendent women, women with disabilities, women living with HIV, and those belonging to the LGTBIQ+ community and other vulnerable groups (Colombia);

- 149.217 Continue efforts towards strengthening the legal framework on gender-based violence (Serbia);
- 149.218 Continue efforts to combat violence against women and girls (Egypt);
- 149.219 Redouble efforts to promote gender equality and combat gender-based violence (Timor-Leste);
- 149.220 Strengthen efforts to combat violence against women and girls (Cyprus);
- 149.221 Strengthen public policies aimed at guaranteeing legal protection against all forms of violence, particularly sexual and gender-based violence in the educational sphere (Ecuador);
- 149.222 Address violence against women in politics (Zambia);
- 149.223 Fully implement comprehensive strategies to prevent violence against women, including femicides, and support victims and survivors of such violence (Israel);
- 149.224 Strengthen efforts to prevent and combat sexual and gender-based violence and provide support and services for women and girls who are victims of violence (Italy);
- 149.225 Strengthen mechanisms to prevent and combat violence against women in order to protect victims and provide them with justice and rehabilitation and all other forms of assistance (Djibouti);
- 149.226 Better protect victims of domestic violence, including by expanding and improving access to the network of the House of the Brazilian Woman (Czechia);
- 149.227 Consider introducing legal protection mechanisms for victims and survivors of domestic violence (Eswatini);
- 149.228 Remove systemic obstacles to the investigation and prosecution of femicides with a gender perspective (Liechtenstein);
- 149.229 Introduce a comprehensive legal framework on gender-based violence and reduce systemic obstacles to the effective investigation and prosecution of femicides (Austria);
- 149.230 Take urgent measures to prevent, investigate and prosecute the high number of femicides, especially against Afro-Brazilian women (Belgium);
- 149.231 Adopt adequate measures to ensure the reduction of violence against women and girls (Jordan);
- 149.232 Take all the necessary measures, both in law and in practice, to combat violence against women and girls, and domestic violence (Latvia);
- 149.233 Provide legal protection for children against all forms of violence, particularly gender-based, sexual and psychological violence in education settings (Lithuania);
- 149.234 Strengthen measures to protect women against gender-based violence (Mauritius);
- 149.235 Strengthen efforts towards the prevention of all kinds of violence against women, children and adolescents (Nepal);
- 149.236 Provide the Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights with the necessary resources to implement effective public policies that promote women's rights and to combat gender-based violence (Peru);
- 149.237 Take the necessary measures to ensure the human rights of vulnerable groups to protection from all forms of violence, especially women and children (Uzbekistan);

- 149.238 **Address gender-based violence, improve maternal health and women's access to education, and increase women's participation in development activities by adopting effective policies (Bangladesh);**
- 149.239 **Continue fighting against gender-based and domestic violence, by training law-enforcement and court officials on the handling of these cases and by improving women's and girls' access to justice (Estonia);**
- 149.240 **Continue policy and legislative measures to combat gender-based violence, including by ensuring access to safe reproductive health services (India);**
- 149.241 **Accelerate its efforts to combat violence against children and adolescents (Mongolia);**
- 149.242 **Continue to take measures to strengthen mechanisms guaranteeing better protection of the rights of children, women and Indigenous Peoples (Pakistan);**
- 149.243 **Enhance the implementation of the national programme to combat violence against children and adolescents (Philippines);**
- 149.244 **Continue and step up efforts to prevent violence and exploitation of women and children (Samoa);**
- 149.245 **Take steps to provide birth certificates for all children born in the country (South Sudan);**
- 149.246 **Allocate appropriate resources to ensure universal birth registration and promote the rights of children and adolescents in rural areas (Barbados);**
- 149.247 **Improve the conditions in youth detention centres and ensure that sentenced children and adolescents are able to participate in educational programmes and community service, in accordance with Brazilian law (Sweden);**
- 149.248 **Take urgent measures to put an end to structural violence in detention centres for minors (Burkina Faso);**
- 149.249 **Continue implementing the national programme to combat violence against children and adolescents, with a view to fully implementing the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Cuba);**
- 149.250 **Continue measures to ensure the enjoyment by children of their rights, including by targeting the elimination of violence against them (India);**
- 149.251 **Continue its effective efforts to combat violence against children and adolescents, in particular women (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 149.252 **Continue to strengthen specialized policies and programmes to improve respect for the rights of children, especially children with disabilities, in the fields of education, training and health care (Algeria);**
- 149.253 **Take urgent measures to guarantee the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities (Gabon);**
- 149.254 **Develop a plan to phase out the use of institutions for persons with disabilities and to end abuse against them (Gambia);**
- 149.255 **Continue to improve policies to ensure adequate and equal protection for all persons with disabilities (Indonesia);**
- 149.256 **Take effective legislative and administrative measures in order to combat and eliminate all forms of discrimination against persons affected by leprosy, persons with disabilities and persons with albinism (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 149.257 **Protect Indigenous Peoples from threats and attacks and guarantee their land rights, in particular by resuming and completing land demarcation**

processes, providing adequate resources to the National Indian Foundation, fully recognizing autonomous consultations and consent protocols, and strengthening land protection orders (Germany);

149.258 Speed up the implementation of the demarcation of lands in conformity with the 1988 Constitution and protect demarcated lands against intrusion and degradation, especially deforestation (France);

149.259 Resume immediately the demarcation of Indigenous territories as prescribed by Brazil's Constitution, without legislative impediments, and guarantee the protection of demarcated territories from invasion, illegal mining and land-grabbing (Ireland);

149.260 Respect Indigenous Peoples' right to free, prior and informed consent, by establishing formal and inclusive procedures (Norway);

149.261 Ensure that Indigenous Peoples are consulted on decisions affecting them and that their right to free, prior and informed consent is respected (Ireland);

149.262 Improve the participation of Indigenous Peoples in decision-making that affects them and further strengthen efforts to guarantee the safety of Indigenous Peoples (Republic of Korea);

149.263 Implement and strengthen protection mechanisms for Indigenous Peoples and their territories, with special attention to tribes in voluntary isolation (New Zealand);

149.264 Strengthen Indigenous and environmental agencies through adequate resources and protection from interferences (Austria);

149.265 Adopt a plan with concrete steps and measurable targets to reduce deforestation, taking fully into account Indigenous Peoples' rights and habitat (Estonia);

149.266 Strengthen Brazil's agencies in charge of protecting the environment and Indigenous rights (Malta);

149.267 Strengthen human rights protection mechanisms for Indigenous Peoples (Paraguay);

149.268 Ensure adequate resources for institutions responsible for Indigenous affairs, particularly the National Indian Foundation (Ireland);

149.269 Ensure the right to free, prior and informed consent of Indigenous Peoples on policies, projects and legislation that may affect them (Slovenia);

149.270 Take decisive action to end the invasion of Indigenous territories and ensure the exercise of Indigenous Peoples' collective rights to their lands, as well as all other rights of Indigenous Peoples (Luxembourg);

149.271 Adopt measures to guarantee Indigenous Peoples the right of ownership and possession over lands and territories, including the implementation of the demarcation and regularization programme (Mexico);

149.272 Redouble efforts in the process of demarcation of Indigenous lands (Peru);

149.273 Promote the constitutional rights of Indigenous Peoples by resuming without delay the process of demarcation of their lands, by allocating sufficient financial and human resources to protect them, and by sustainably strengthening key institutions such as the National Indian Foundation (Switzerland);

149.274 Promote the rights of Indigenous Peoples, including by strengthening the enforcement of laws around demarcated Indigenous lands in accordance with constitutional obligations, ensuring that Indigenous policy agencies are adequately resourced, and continuing to progress implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (Australia);

149.275 Strengthen the demarcation process for Indigenous and Quilombola Peoples' land, and ensure the full participation of Indigenous Peoples in legislative and administrative measures affecting them (Canada);

149.276 Strengthen the protection, in law and in practice, of Indigenous Peoples' of human rights, including the right to health, food and water, in the context of activities affecting the environment such as mining or deforestation (Poland);

149.277 Improve the mechanisms to protect the life and territories of the Indigenous Peoples, guaranteeing their rights to water and a healthy environment (Spain);

149.278 Continue to take comprehensive measures to respect and protect the rights of minority groups, including Indigenous Peoples (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);

149.279 Strengthen and implement existing policies to eliminate violence and discrimination against women and girls, human rights defenders and LGBTIQ+ communities, including through police protocols to address LGBTIQ+-phobic violence (New Zealand);

149.280 Ensure a rights-based approach by law enforcement agents towards the LGBTIQ population, including by creating police protocols that specifically address violence (Norway);

149.281 Adopt action protocols to ensure that security agents adequately and comprehensively address cases of violence against LGBTI persons (Mexico);

149.282 Create police protocols that address violence against LGBTIQ+ persons (Iceland);

149.283 Develop tools to address discrimination against LGBTIQ+ communities (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

149.284 Include women and girls and LGBTIQ+ communities in planning for the 2023 conference on freedom of religion or belief (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

149.285 Continue to develop legislation and policies at the federal, state and municipal levels to punish and prevent hate crimes and discrimination against the LGBTI+ population (Finland);

149.286 Pass legislation to combat hate crimes against LGBTIQ+ persons (Iceland);

149.287 Further strengthen public policies for the benefit of refugees, migrants and indigenous communities (Ukraine);

149.288 Rejoin the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (Cabo Verde);

149.289 Further strengthen policies that affect refugees and migrants, by ensuring access to social welfare to all citizens (Eswatini).

150. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below have been examined by Brazil and have been noted by Brazil:

150.1 Approve legislation to ensure the full implementation of the Federal Supreme Court's decision criminalizing homophobia and transphobia (Iceland);

150.2 Take steps to approve legislation to ensure the full implementation of the Federal Supreme Court's decision regarding the criminalization of homophobia and transphobia, providing for protective measures and investments in public facilities for comprehensive care and protection (Malta);

150.3 Strengthen the National Human Rights Council and align it with the Paris Principles (South Africa);

- 150.4 **Ensure the compliance of the National Human Rights Council with the Paris Principles (Iraq);**
- 150.5 **Bring the functioning of the National Human Rights Council into line with the Paris Principles (Benin);**
- 150.6 **Intensify efforts to ensure that the National Human Rights Council becomes fully compliant with the Paris Principles, in particular by strengthening its administrative independence (Djibouti);**
- 150.7 **Align the National Human Rights Council with the Paris Principles (Zambia);**
- 150.8 **Take further steps to strengthen the administrative independence of the National Human Rights Council (Georgia);**
- 150.9 **Guarantee effective access to sexual health rights and reproductive health rights (France);**
- 150.10 **Ensure access for all to sexual and reproductive health care, including for HIV/AIDS, prenatal care, contraception and safe abortion, without discrimination or the need for judicial authorization, and ensure age-sensitive abortion care protocols (New Zealand);**
- 150.11 **Ensure access to sexual and reproductive health and rights for all, decriminalize abortion and introduce legislation to provide access to safe abortion (Norway);**
- 150.12 **Ensure the right to education and to health, securing an age-appropriate curriculum on gender and sexual education in schools, aimed at preventing sexually transmitted infections, unintended pregnancies as well as gender-based violence and inequality (Denmark);**
- 150.13 **Ensure, without discrimination and taking into account the structural challenges of the most vulnerable populations, effective access to quality sexual and reproductive health care and services, including to abortion, and to scientifically based information (Switzerland);**
- 150.14 **Step up efforts to guarantee the correct, effective and comprehensive application of sexual and reproductive rights policies (Argentina);**
- 150.15 **Ensure that the right of women to freely access safe and legal abortions is guaranteed, without bureaucratic obstacles or discrimination, and in conditions that meet the need for privacy, respect and support (Australia);**
- 150.16 **Decriminalize abortion, introduce legislation to provide access to safe abortion and ensure access to sexual and reproductive health and rights for all (Iceland);**
- 150.17 **Complete pending land demarcation processes, reject the *marco temporal* thesis and ensure that Indigenous Peoples are protected from threats, attacks and forced evictions (Norway).**
151. **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 Brazil was headed by H.E. Ms. Cristiane Britto, Minister of Women, Family and Human Rights and composed of the following members:

- Ms. Liziane Bayer, Federal Deputy;
- Ambassador Tovar da Silva Nunes, Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. Paulo Roberto, National Secretary for Policies for the Promotion of Racial Equality, Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights;
- Mr. Eduardo Miranda Freire de Melo, National Secretary for Global Protection, Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights;
- Ms. Ana Muñoz dos Reis, National Secretary for Women's Policies, Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights;
- Ms. Fernanda Ramos Monteiro, National Secretary for the Rights of Children and Adolescents, Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights;
- Mr. Raphael Camara Medeiros Parente, National Secretary of Primary Health Care, Ministry of Health;
- Ms. Maria Yvelônia dos Santos Araújo, National Secretary of Social Assistance, Ministry of Citizenship;
- Mr. Esequiel Roque do Espírito Santo, Deputy National Secretary for Policies for the Promotion of Racial Equality, Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights;
- Mr. Luís Geraldo Sant'Ana Lanfredi, Coordinator of the Monitoring and Supervision Unit of the Decisions and Deliberations of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, National Council of Justice;
- Ms. Vanessa Luz, Executive Director, National Penitentiary Department, Ministry of Justice and Public Security;
- Ms. Elisabete Ribeiro Alcântara Lopes, Substitute President of the National Indian Foundation, FUNAI, Ministry of Justice and Public Security;
- Mr. Daniele Sousa de Alcântara, General Coordinator of Policies for the Prevention of Violence and Crime and Substitute of the National Secretariat of Public Security, Ministry of Justice and Public Security;
- Mr. José Roberto Angelo Barros Soares, General Coordinator of Projects and Management of the National Secretariat of Public Security, Ministry of Justice and Public Security;
- Ms. Lana de Lourdes Aguiar Lima, Director of the Maternal and Child Health Department in the Secretariat of Primary Health Care, Ministry of Health;
- Ms. Luana Costa Vasconcelos, Assistant Secretary of the Special Secretariat of Indigenous Health, Ministry of Health;
- Ms. Midya Hemilly Gurgel de Souza Targino, Director of the Department of Primary Care for Indigenous Health in the Special Secretariat of Indigenous Health, Ministry of Health;
- Ms. Lais Yumi Nitta, Head of the CONARE, São Paulo Regional Office, Ministry of Justice and Public Security;
- Mr. André Simas Magalhães, Counselor, Permanent Mission of Brazil to the United Nations in Geneva, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

- Mr. Benhur Peruch Viana, Counselor, Permanent Mission of Brazil to the United Nations in Geneva, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
 - Ms. Luciana Melchert Saguas Presas, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Brazil to the United Nations in Geneva, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
 - Ms. Camila Mandel Barros, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Brazil to the United Nations in Geneva, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
 - Mr. Eduardo da Rocha Modesto Galvão, First Secretary, Deputy Head of the Human Rights Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
 - Mr. Wallace Medeiros de Melo Alves, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of Brazil to the United Nations in Geneva, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
 - Mr. Taciano Scheidt Zimmermann, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission of Brazil to the United Nations in Geneva, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
 - Mr. Marco Vinícius Pereira de Carvalho, Chief of Staff of the Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights;
 - Mr. Flavio Antônio Borges da Silva Gusmão, Communication Advisor, Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights;
 - Mr. Milton Nunes Toledo Junior, Special Adviser for International Affairs, Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights;
 - Mr. Douglas dos Santos Rodrigues, General Coordinator of the Special Adviser for International Affairs, Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights;
 - Mr. Rodrigo Souza Rodrigues, Coordinator of International Human Rights Reports, Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights;
 - Mr. Stéfane Natália Ribeiro e Silva, Coordinator of International Affairs, Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights;
 - Ms. Bruna Nowak, General Coordinator of International Affairs in the International Affairs Special Advisory, Ministry of Justice and Public Security;
 - Mr. Leandro de Lira Santos, Programme Director at the Special Secretariat of Social Development, Ministry of Citizenship;
 - Mr. Matheus Moreira e Silva de Aracoeli, Chancery Officer, Assistant at the Human Rights Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
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