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Universal periodic review

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

### Morocco

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\* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the languages 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 Morocco was held at the 4th meeting, on 8 November 2022. The delegation of Morocco was headed by the Minister of Justice, Abdellatif Ouahbi. At its 10th meeting, held on 11 November 2022, the Working Group adopted the report on Morocco.
2. On 12 January 2022, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Morocco: Argentina, Cameroon and Malaysia.
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 Morocco:
  - (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 Angola, Belgium, Canada, Germany, Liechtenstein, Panama, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America was transmitted to Morocco 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 Moroccan delegation, headed by the Minister of Justice, Abdellatif Ouahbi, reaffirmed that, for Morocco, the interactive dialogue under the fourth cycle of the universal periodic review was an opportunity to take stock of the progress made by the Kingdom in the fulfilment of its human rights obligations, and that the delegation hoped to share information about the State's experiences with the review mechanism, which it considered to be a platform for the promotion of human rights, as well as to learn about the good practices of other Member States.
6. The delegation affirmed the willingness of Morocco to strengthen cooperation with OHCHR and its interest in interacting with human rights mechanisms and following up on their recommendations. That interest was evidenced by the extensive participation of both central and regional stakeholders in the preparation of the national report submitted in 2022. Twelve regional consultations had been held, enriching the national report and allowing for the identification of regional specificities, good practices and challenges. The national report had then been presented to both houses of Parliament and to local representatives.
7. Regarding the follow-up given to the commitments made by Morocco under the universal periodic review, 31 reports had been submitted by civil society organizations and coalitions of associations and around 20 civil society activists had participated in the pre-session meetings for the review. The delegation reaffirmed the voluntary commitment given by Morocco to submit reports at the midpoint of the review cycle on the follow-up given to the recommendations it had received. The country was also committed to involving

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<sup>1</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/41/MAR/1](#).

<sup>2</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/41/MAR/2](#).

<sup>3</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/41/MAR/3](#).

Parliament and its regional councils in the review process and to establishing international and regional initiatives relating to the review.

8. With regard to treaty practice, Morocco had become a party to the first Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women in 2022. Both instruments had entered into force for Morocco on 22 July 2022.

9. Regarding interaction with treaty bodies, between 2017 and 2021, Morocco had submitted five reports. It had held interactive dialogues with two treaty bodies: the first, in 2017, with the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and the second, in 2022, with the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. A delegation of experts from the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families had visited Morocco in May 2022.

10. Morocco had extended official invitations to visit the country to several special procedure mandate holders. The Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance had visited Morocco in 2018.

11. The Moroccan delegation drew attention to meetings with the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances in 2018 and the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention in 2019.

12. Morocco had endeavoured to interact with all human rights mechanisms, as demonstrated by its cooperation with the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and with 12 special procedure mandate holders. In keeping with its open and cooperative approach, Morocco continued to cooperate with special procedure mechanisms.

13. The delegation reiterated the crucial importance for Morocco, as a country elected for the third time to the Human Rights Council, for the period 2023–2025, and in keeping with the voluntary commitments made upon its re-election, of the universal periodic review as a platform supporting States' engagement in human rights mechanisms and exchange of experiences in order to address challenges in the promotion and protection of human rights.

14. Morocco had adopted a law on the reorganization of the National Human Rights Council in order to strengthen the Council's powers and its role in protecting human rights. As of 2018, it had established three effective national human rights mechanisms: the national mechanism for the prevention of torture, the mechanism for the redress and protection of children's rights and the special national mechanism for the protection of persons with disabilities. The institutional framework in that regard had been strengthened through the adoption of legislation to establish and regulate relevant national institutions, including the Authority for Gender Equality and Action against All Forms of Discrimination, the Advisory Council for Family and Children and the Youth Advisory and Community Work Council.

15. Morocco had held regular legislative, communal and regional elections. There had been an increase in voter turnout despite the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and the elections had been monitored by 5,020 national and international observers, who had confirmed that the elections were conducted in accordance with international standards.

16. With regard to the prevention of acts of torture, the Moroccan delegation highlighted the positive results achieved by the national mechanism for the prevention of torture, which had a mandate to visit places of deprivation of liberty and to assist the judicial authorities in investigating and following up on possible violations in that regard. The national mechanism reported positive results in terms of the implementation of its recommendations by the national authorities, with a compliance rate of 85 per cent.

17. The delegation highlighted the efforts of Morocco to strengthen the independence of the judiciary, in accordance with the Justice System Reform Charter, through the adoption of laws and legislative measures.

18. In the area of criminal policy, Morocco had developed a legal framework to ensure that the nutritional needs of persons in police custody and children under arrest were met. The State planned to review the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure as a matter of priority to bring them into line with the requirements of its Constitution and its

international commitments. There were plans to adopt a law on alternative sentencing to solve the problem of prison overcrowding.

19. The health crisis had reopened the debate on the need to strengthen the role of the State in key sectors, for example, through the widespread provision of health care and social security, the realization of the right to education and health on the basis of the principles of equality and non-discrimination and the reduction of socioeconomic disparities, in order to achieve comprehensive and sustainable development.

20. Regarding the measures taken to combat the spread of COVID-19, Morocco had adopted a preventive and holistic strategy centred on the protection of fundamental rights and freedoms, with a social and solidarity-based approach that prioritized vulnerable groups.

21. With regard to freedom of opinion and expression, Morocco had adopted a law on the right of access to information and had taken steps to strengthen the independence of the press and establish guarantees of professional and social protection for journalists. The establishment of the National Press Council and the issuance of its code of ethics had had a positive impact on the profession. The Moroccan delegation also highlighted the work of the High Authority for Audiovisual Communication, which was responsible for ensuring the free practice of audiovisual communication, as a fundamental principle, and for ensuring respect for diversity, the expression of diverse ideas and opinions and the right to information.

22. There had been notable improvements in terms of the exercise of freedom of demonstration, peaceful assembly and association. There were plans to bring the national law on freedom of assembly and association into line with the Constitution. Such harmonization of the legal framework would further strengthen existing safeguards protecting the exercise of those freedoms.

23. Morocco had continued its efforts to promote public debate on the question of the abolition of the death penalty. A moratorium had been in place for three decades, and fewer crimes were now punishable by death. The royal pardon had been used to commute a number of death sentences to life or fixed-term imprisonment.

24. Morocco had developed a plan setting out strategies and reforms in the areas of education, health, employment, the environment and culture.

25. Morocco had adopted a new development model with input from all parts of society and the country's institutions. That model was aimed at strengthening socioeconomic development along three strategic lines: the consolidation of democracy and citizen participation in public affairs; the promotion of a life of dignity in an open, diverse, just and fair society; and the strengthening of responsible, sustainable and high value-added economic investment.

26. Morocco continued to implement the third phase of the National Initiative for Human Development, which covered the period 2019–2023 and was designed to build on previous achievements and shape the future by addressing barriers to human development.

27. Morocco had also pursued its efforts to improve the status of women, with a view to achieving gender equality and parity. A law on combating violence against women had been adopted. Improvements had been made to reception and care centres for women victims of violence throughout the country to facilitate their access to justice. Under the aegis of Her Royal Highness Princess Lalla Meryem, Morocco had signed the Marrakesh Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women and Girls in 2020.

28. The Moroccan delegation highlighted efforts to empower women economically, to promote their participation in politics and to facilitate their access to decision-making positions.

29. In January 2021, Morocco had implemented a broad programme to extend social security coverage to all citizens and had strengthened social safety nets by consolidating various programmes and special mechanisms.

30. Morocco had adopted a national charter for social dialogue designed to frame negotiations on various issues, such as the exercise of trade union freedoms, initiatives to boost purchasing power and the improvement of working conditions.

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

31. During the interactive dialogue, 120 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

32. Romania, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Somalia, South Sudan, Spain, the State of Palestine, the Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Serbia, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, the Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, the Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Montenegro, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, the Netherlands, the Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Sri Lanka, the Republic of Korea, South Africa, Timor-Leste and Qatar made recommendations. Burundi, Cabo Verde, Madagascar and Mali made statements. The complete version of the statements can be found in the webcast archived on the United Nations website.<sup>4</sup>

33. The Moroccan delegation reiterated that Morocco never prohibited or dispersed legally organized demonstrations that posed no threat to public order. All necessary judicial and administrative measures were taken in cases where law enforcement officers used inappropriate or excessive force.

34. There were many associations and non-governmental organizations in Morocco; they operated without restriction, provided that they complied with the applicable regulations. The large number of associations and organizations attested to the dynamism of civil society in Morocco.

35. The judicial authorities had prioritized the issue of combating violence against women, adopting several measures in that regard that complemented the existing legal framework.

36. The Moroccan delegation reported that the New York office of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) had recognized the system of assistance for women victims of violence established by Morocco in 2021 as one of the five best in the world.

37. Morocco was working with civil society and various international actors to prevent human trafficking. It had ratified the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in 2016, had established a national body for the coordination of efforts to combat human trafficking and had set up a specialized ad hoc unit within the public prosecution service.

38. Institutional safeguards had led to a significant increase in press freedom. The Press Code recognized the right of journalists to access to information and protection from interference and also strengthened the system of judicial guarantees of press independence. Morocco had issued permits to a large number of national and foreign media outlets in 2020 and had granted accreditation to many correspondents and photographers. There were a large number of digital press agencies in Morocco.

39. The Moroccan delegation highlighted the decision taken to simplify the legal procedures required of immigrant women undertaking divorce proceedings.

<sup>4</sup> See <https://media.un.org/en/asset/k12/k12bmpg2i0>.

40. The delegation also drew attention to the existence of a solidarity fund for single mothers.
41. There were plans to criminalize child marriage and Morocco was willing to participate in an international conference on the subject.
42. Morocco had encouraged the participation of young people in elections and politics.
43. Regarding migration, a strategic framework had been established in 2014 with the objective of integrating migrants into all professional programmes and sectors on an equal basis with Moroccan citizens. There were several national programmes and strategies aimed at protecting the rights of migrant workers and their families.
44. Moroccan law recognized the right to education and was aimed at promoting educational equality for all. The education budget had increased and the preschool enrolment rate had risen from 49.6 per cent in 2017/18 to 73.5 per cent in 2021/22. Morocco relied on a variety of strategies to combat school dropout, including the provision of financial assistance to support schoolgirls, the establishment of a “second chance” programme, the opening of community schools in regions with high dropout rates and the roll-out of initiatives to raise awareness of the problem of school dropout.
45. The national legislative framework relating to persons with disabilities was consistent with international law and a special mechanism for addressing disability-related issues had been established.
46. The health budget had been increased and a reduction in maternal and infant mortality had been registered. Morocco had taken steps to make health insurance mandatory, adopted measures to combat the COVID-19 pandemic and prepared a bill on the national health system, which had been approved by ministers in July 2022.
47. Morocco had adopted a law on civil status and conducted a campaign that had resulted in the registration of many children between 2017 and 2021.
48. The delegation pointed out that poverty, economic vulnerability and social disparities had all decreased in 2019. It also emphasized that hunger had been virtually eradicated in Morocco.
49. Morocco had adopted a proactive, goal-oriented national policy to combat climate change.
50. With regard to women’s participation in decision-making and politics, a support fund had been established to promote the participation of female candidates in elections and the 2021 elections had resulted in an increase in the number of women elected to Parliament and to the regional councils.
51. Regarding efforts to promote empowerment and strengthen labour rights, Morocco had implemented various programmes and established a programme and a public policy on employment aimed at promoting economic and social integration, reducing the unemployment rate and supporting entrepreneurial projects. It had also established training courses to enhance individual employability. Morocco had ratified the first Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights on individual communications. The State’s treaty practice was rich and diverse, as demonstrated by the fact that Morocco had ratified several protocols on individual communication procedures.
52. Measures had been taken to combat child labour, especially forced child labour; those measures consisted primarily in the adoption of various anti-child labour programmes and the establishment of labour inspectorates.
53. The Moroccan delegation reported on various policies and laws aimed at the harmonization of the country’s official languages, i.e. Arabic and Amazigh, and the promotion of the Amazigh language in education and public life in general.
54. Referring to questions raised by several delegations, the Moroccan delegation stated that: “Regarding the issue of self-determination in the Saharan provinces, Morocco has supported the exercise of the right to self-determination of the peoples of many countries, including those of the delegations that raised the issue. Under international law, the right to

self-determination is tied to the right to territorial integrity. In relation to certain claims about freedom of movement and freedom of expression in the southern provinces, the situation in these provinces is completely normal and many representatives of the international community have travelled there. There are more than 30 diplomatic and consular missions, and six special procedures of the Human Rights Council have visited the regions concerned. Morocco continues to invite many special procedure mandate holders to undertake visits. Addressing and monitoring the question of the Sahara is the exclusive responsibility of the Security Council, which has found the autonomy initiative presented by Morocco to be credible and serious.”

55. With respect to women’s rights, Morocco planned to review its Family Code in order to introduce positive discrimination measures aimed at women and thereby address issues related to violations of their rights.

56. Lastly, the Moroccan delegation stated that: “In view of its responsibility towards its 12 regions, Morocco has invested heavily in regional development. It is unfortunate that some citizens, as well as some countries to the south of the Sahara, taken in as they are by the blatant bias of one particular neighbouring country regarding the Saharan issue, are attempting to stir up an international political crisis that will have an impact on international peace and security.”

## II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

57. The response of Morocco to the following recommendations will be included in the outcome report adopted by the Human Rights Council at its fifty-second session:

57.1 Envisage ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (France);

57.2 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Chile);

57.3 Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of death penalty (Nepal);

57.4 Adopt the necessary measures to ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Argentina);

57.5 Abolish formally the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Australia) (Iceland);

57.6 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Ecuador) (Finland) (Norway) (Slovenia);

57.7 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Benin);

57.8 Accelerate the process of ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Togo);

57.9 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, as previously recommended (Estonia);

57.10 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Brazil) (Sweden);

- 57.11 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and commute all death sentences with a view to abolishing the death penalty for all crimes (Spain);**
- 57.12 **Abolish the death penalty and consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Latvia);**
- 57.13 **Abolish the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Mexico);**
- 57.14 **Abolish the death penalty in law and in practice, including by formalizing the current moratorium, ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of death penalty, and commuting existing death sentences (Ireland);**
- 57.15 **Conclude the proceedings to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (France);**
- 57.16 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Benin);**
- 57.17 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Tunisia);**
- 57.18 **Implement previously received recommendations with a view to ratifying the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and signing the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Romania);**
- 57.19 **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, as previously recommended (Estonia);**
- 57.20 **Ratify and fully align its national legislation with all the obligations under the Rome Statute (Latvia);**
- 57.21 **Accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (France);**
- 57.22 **Continue to review the procedure for ratifying the Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29), of the International Labour Organization (Democratic Republic of the Congo);**
- 57.23 **Ratify the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189), of the International Labour Organization, as previously recommended (Philippines);**
- 57.24 **Continue further engagement to complete the process of ratification of the Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) (Uzbekistan);**
- 57.25 **Accede to the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and to the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Congo);**
- 57.26 **Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence as a continuation of its efforts to combat violence against women (France);**
- 57.27 **Ratify the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction and cooperate with the United Nations Mine Action Service in detecting and clearing these weapons (Panama);**
- 57.28 **Progressively consider ratifying the outstanding international human rights instruments, in line with the priorities of the Kingdom (Malawi);**



- 57.29 Consider joining international conventions to which it is not yet a party to continue the ratification process of the main international human rights-related instruments (Ukraine);
- 57.30 Submit, without further delay, the fifth report to the Committee against Torture, overdue since 2015 (Denmark);
- 57.31 Ensure further effective implementation of national action plans to implement the recommendations of the United Nations treaty bodies and special procedures (Uzbekistan);
- 57.32 Consider extending a standing invitation to the special procedure mandate holders of the Human Rights Council (Latvia);
- 57.33 Facilitate the visit of United Nations special procedures, including the Special Rapporteurs on the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association and on the situation of human rights defenders (United States of America);
- 57.34 Extend a standing invitation to the special procedure mandate holders of the Human Rights Council (Costa Rica);
- 57.35 Extend an open and standing invitation to all special procedure mandate holders (Finland);
- 57.36 Continue implementing the constitutional provisions related to the protection of rights and freedoms (Yemen);
- 57.37 Continue to take targeted steps to improve national legislation in relation to respect for human rights and freedoms (Russian Federation);
- 57.38 Abrogate article 490 of the Penal Code, which criminalizes sexual relations outside marriage (Belgium);
- 57.39 Continue to strengthen the role of the National Human Rights Council to ensure its independence, in keeping with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (Iraq);
- 57.40 Continue strengthening its institutional human rights framework by reinforcing the role and functions of the National Human Rights Council (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 57.41 Consider strengthening the independence of the National Human Rights Council vis-à-vis the executive branch (Greece);
- 57.42 Encourage the work of the National Human Rights Council in the area of gender equality and the rights of women and of other national mechanisms, in order to improve the effectiveness of combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and continue to take measures to improve the system of legal protection of persons that are suffering from such crimes (Belarus);
- 57.43 Continue to strengthen the role of the National Human Rights Council and its functions (Oman);
- 57.44 Move forward with the adoption of the Administrative Decentralization Charter, which enables the services outside of central government sectors and public institutions to enjoy further devolved powers in order to facilitate the life of the citizen (Oman);
- 57.45 Continue to implement public policies aimed at promoting and protecting human rights, especially those related to group rights such as the rights of children, persons with special needs and older persons, as well as strengthening programmes that support these groups (Saudi Arabia);
- 57.46 Redouble efforts to continue to formulate and implement public policies aimed at the promotion and protection of human rights, particularly

those of specific groups such as children, persons with disabilities, migrants and asylum-seekers (South Sudan);

57.47 Further strengthen national early warning mechanisms on human rights violations (Togo);

57.48 Strengthen the effectivity of the separation of powers under the constitutional reform (Türkiye);

57.49 Pursue and ensure the implementation of all State reforms undertaken in order to promote an open society and a State that listens to it (Türkiye);

57.50 Support the integrated national programme on the promotion of the rights of older persons 2020–2030 and the rehabilitation programmes for social care institutions for older persons (United Arab Emirates);

57.51 Continue to activate the national programme to improve conditions for older persons and provide them with health and social care (Libya);

57.52 Provide an enabling and favourable environment for older persons, including by taking measures to strengthen their political, social and cultural participation (Israel);

57.53 Accelerate the updating process of the national action plan in the field of democracy and human rights, in accordance with the Government Programme 2021–2026 (Niger);

57.54 Continue to provide comprehensive support to the institution of the family in its traditional sense (Russian Federation);

57.55 Continue efforts in the field of the promotion and protection of human rights (Sudan);

57.56 Increase human rights training for law enforcement agents (Angola);

57.57 Strengthen the protection and promotion of civil and political rights (Cameroon);

57.58 Strengthen and promote economic, social and cultural rights (Cameroon);

57.59 Intensify efforts to build the capacity of institutional actors and professional bodies in the context of rapid digital transformations (Ethiopia);

57.60 Update the National Action Plan in the field of democracy and human rights in line with the governmental programme of 2021–2026 (Kuwait);

57.61 Continue efforts to follow up on and implement the Government's plan for equality and the national programmes for the economic empowerment and sponsorship of women (Jordan);

57.62 Further enhance measures in favour of human rights and operationalize the fight against all forms of discrimination (Somalia);

57.63 Adopt and apply a comprehensive anti-discrimination law (Ukraine);

57.64 Establish in national legislation explicit protection against multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination on the grounds of sex, gender, sexual orientation, age, disability, national origin, ethnic origin or migration status, and provide effective sanctions for those found guilty of such discrimination (Argentina);

57.65 Advance in the establishment of national legislation that explicitly protects against all forms of discrimination and includes effective sanctions for those responsible and remedies for victims (Chile);

57.66 Strengthen the legal and policy framework to fully implement the racial equality of all persons (Uganda);

- 57.67 **Abolish the death penalty for all crimes and commute existing death sentences (Panama);**
- 57.68 **Consider abolishing the death penalty from national law and commuting sentences already handed down, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 16 (Paraguay);**
- 57.69 **Consider abolishing the death penalty (Ukraine);**
- 57.70 **Consider abolishing the death penalty (Sierra Leone);**
- 57.71 **Abolish the death penalty (Costa Rica);**
- 57.72 **Abolish the death penalty (Côte d'Ivoire);**
- 57.73 **Abolish the death penalty (Zambia);**
- 57.74 **Take further steps to abolish the death penalty (Mozambique);**
- 57.75 **Formalize the de facto moratorium on the death penalty while further considering the possibility of its abolition (Romania);**
- 57.76 **Formalize the moratorium on the death penalty (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 57.77 **Consider adopting a de jure moratorium on capital executions and continue national discussions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Italy);**
- 57.78 **Implement measures for a de jure moratorium on capital punishment and for the revision of death sentences already handed down (Slovenia);**
- 57.79 **Lower the number of crimes punishable by death in the Penal Code and limit them to the most serious crimes involving intentional homicide (Switzerland);**
- 57.80 **Continue efforts in producing measurable progress to prevent all acts of torture and ill-treatment, including during arrest, interrogation and detention (Indonesia);**
- 57.81 **Take all necessary measures to improve prison conditions, in particular by reducing prison overpopulation, by introducing alternative sentences and by ensuring access to health care for all prisoners (Switzerland);**
- 57.82 **Follow up efforts to improve prison conditions and reduce overcrowding through rehabilitation programmes and consider the possibility of issuing a law on alternative punishments (Lebanon);**
- 57.83 **Continue to improve conditions in prison, aiming at reducing overcrowding (Kenya);**
- 57.84 **Accelerate efforts to improve conditions in prisons and reduce prison overcrowding (Pakistan);**
- 57.85 **Continue the reform of the judiciary to ensure the effectiveness of justice (Türkiye);**
- 57.86 **Enhance ongoing efforts to reform the justice system of the country and strengthen human rights education for its citizens (Turkmenistan);**
- 57.87 **Continue to reform its judicial system, particularly by ensuring the right of all individuals to a free and fair trial, guaranteeing access to legal representation and reducing pretrial detention periods (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 57.88 **Continue the reform of the judiciary (Cameroon);**
- 57.89 **Take further steps to enhance access to justice and effective redress for vulnerable groups, including minorities and victims of torture (Armenia);**

- 57.90 **Guarantee and uphold in practice the complete independence and impartiality of the judiciary, and ensure that judges are free from external pressure and interference in the performance of their duties (Australia);**
- 57.91 **Continue implementing the institutional reform of the justice system to guarantee the protection of human rights for all (Azerbaijan);**
- 57.92 **Remain committed to the full and effective implementation of the justice system reforms charter (Nigeria);**
- 57.93 **Continue to prioritize the institutional reform process, in particular the criminal justice system (Pakistan);**
- 57.94 **Undertake legal reforms and administrative measures with a view to ensuring that freedom of expression, opinion and association are in line with international standards and best practices and that civil society organizations, human rights defenders and journalists enjoy an enabling environment (Romania);**
- 57.95 **Ensure journalists, human rights defenders and other individuals are not prosecuted or detained for the exercise of their rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly or association, and ensure all individuals receive fair trial guarantees (United States of America);**
- 57.96 **Amend legislative provisions that unduly restrict the right to freedom of expression and bring national legislation into line with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Belgium);**
- 57.97 **Ensure a safe and enabling environment for civil society, as well as freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association (Italy);**
- 57.98 **Repeal laws restricting the right to freedom of expression and allow human rights defenders and journalists to carry out their activities without fear of reprisals (Luxembourg);**
- 57.99 **Review the provisions in the Penal Code regarding freedom of expression, in conformity with article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Netherlands);**
- 57.100 **Safeguard fully the right to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and freedom of association, including for human rights defenders, journalists and media workers (Norway);**
- 57.101 **Evaluate undertaking the necessary reforms to adapt its legislation on freedom of expression, in line with international human rights standards (Peru);**
- 57.102 **Step up efforts to fully protect freedom of expression and to ensure a safe and enabling environment for human rights defenders and journalists (Republic of Korea);**
- 57.103 **Guarantee and protect the right to freedom of expression by removing the criminalization of all expression offences subject to the exceptions expressly provided for in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Switzerland);**
- 57.104 **Take measures to foster a safe, respectful and enabling environment for civil society, human rights defenders and journalists (Latvia);**
- 57.105 **Strengthen efforts to protect the rights to freedom of opinion and expression, peaceful assembly and association (Indonesia);**
- 57.106 **Guarantee the full exercise of the freedoms of expression, of the press, of association and of assembly in accordance with the 2011 Constitution and international human rights standards, as well as the free exercise of the work of journalists and human rights defenders (Spain);**
- 57.107 **Approve license applications for all non-governmental associations seeking registration in accordance with the law, including organizations**

advocating for members of minority populations, and issue official receipts to NGOs immediately upon application for registration (United States of America);

57.108 Support the International Partnership for Information and Democracy in favour of freedom of the press and access to plural, reliable and free information (France);

57.109 Ensure that efforts are continued with regard to repealing unlawful restrictions on Internet access and telecommunication in the future, especially with regard to protests (Greece);

57.110 Step up efforts to combat trafficking in persons by all appropriate means (Benin);

57.111 Ensure that the national commission responsible for coordinating measures to combat and prevent human trafficking effectively carries out its mandate (Bulgaria);

57.112 Ensure that victims of trafficking receive adequate protection and support (Burkina Faso);

57.113 Scale up efforts in its fight against trafficking in persons and the promotion and protection of the rights of migrant workers and members of their families (Nigeria);

57.114 Continue to improve measures imposed by the National Commission aimed at combating and preventing human trafficking (Sri Lanka);

57.115 Take further measures to strengthen the fight against trafficking in persons, guarantee the rights of victims and provide them with protection and assistance (Qatar);

57.116 Thoroughly revise the Labour Code to protect and institutionalize the rights of all workers and to provide a suitable solution to conflicts in the labour sphere (Uruguay);

57.117 Include provisions in the Labour Code relating to the protection of domestic workers (Brazil);

57.118 Continue taking steps to facilitate more employment opportunities for youth (Malaysia);

57.119 Continue to take targeted and comprehensive measures to prevent school dropouts, especially girls in rural areas, and to promote and facilitate the return of girls to schools (Maldives);

57.120 Promote the political participation of young people and the creation of more employment opportunities and ensure gender equality in line with Sustainable Development Goals 3 and 5 (Paraguay);

57.121 Strengthen measures to ensure decent work in rural areas (Angola);

57.122 Continue efforts aimed at strengthening social protection, combating poverty and achieving social justice (Qatar);

57.123 Continue efforts towards the gradual expansion of the social welfare programme to include all citizens, especially vulnerable groups (Egypt);

57.124 Continue to increase employment and advance poverty reduction strategies (China);

57.125 Continue to ensure health-care coverage and accessibility, especially for populations in rural areas (Thailand);

57.126 Continue its commitment to further promote the right to health of the people, including the further expansion of basic health coverage (Cambodia);

57.127 Continue to increase investment in health services so as to better protect people's right to health (China);

- 57.128 **Incorporate sexual and reproductive health programmes, prevention of adolescent pregnancy and access to contraceptive methods into the universal health coverage, especially in rural areas (Mexico);**
- 57.129 **Adopt a comprehensive sexual and reproductive health policy for adolescents focused on the prevention of early pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections (Panama);**
- 57.130 **Consider aligning the minimum legal working age in the Labour Code and the school-leaving age in the 2019 Framework Act to ensure school attendance (Sierra Leone);**
- 57.131 **Take targeted and comprehensive measures to prevent frequent dropouts, especially of girls in rural areas (Serbia);**
- 57.132 **Ensure an enhanced level of education and prevent school dropout to allow better integration through education (Türkiye);**
- 57.133 **Continue its good work to improve the quality of education and reduce the dropout rate in schools (Bangladesh);**
- 57.134 **Take appropriate measures to prevent young girls from rural areas from dropping out of school (Congo);**
- 57.135 **Guarantee equality in education and combat school dropout (Côte d'Ivoire);**
- 57.136 **Take targeted and comprehensive measures to prevent children, especially girls in rural areas, from dropping out of school (Viet Nam);**
- 57.137 **Implement the royal instructions on the implementation of the social and economic programme related to the gradual coverage in education of all citizens by the year 2025 (Bahrain);**
- 57.138 **Pursue efforts to strengthen the right to quality education for all, particularly in rural areas, by taking effective measures against girls dropping out of school and encouraging their return to school (Djibouti);**
- 57.139 **Continue its efforts to promote full access to education (Georgia);**
- 57.140 **Consider further measures aimed at ensuring access to quality education for all children (India);**
- 57.141 **Prohibit child marriages and take measures against school dropout, especially among girls in rural areas (Luxembourg);**
- 57.142 **Provide at least 12 years of formal primary and secondary education with a view to achieving universal access to education, in line with the recommendations of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Mauritius);**
- 57.143 **Prohibit officially all forms of violence in the education system, including corporal punishment, and raise the minimum age for employment to coincide with the end of compulsory schooling, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 4 (Paraguay);**
- 57.144 **Increase the minimum working age with a view to eliminating child labour and school dropout, especially among girls (Portugal);**
- 57.145 **Further promote the rights of the child by enhancing access to education and enrolment capacities (Sri Lanka);**
- 57.146 **Continue its commitment to guaranteeing the right to education without discrimination for the children of migrants and refugees (South Sudan);**
- 57.147 **Join efforts to remove language barriers and promote the use of the Amazigh language, in line with Sustainable Development Goals 3, 4 and 16 (Paraguay);**

- 57.148 **Redouble efforts to promote the use of the Amazigh language in judicial and administrative proceedings and to ensure the availability of free interpretation services (Peru);**
- 57.149 **Continue to work towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (Russian Federation);**
- 57.150 **Continue the implementation of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2030 (Cameroon);**
- 57.151 **Continue to implement the National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2030 to better address challenges brought by the COVID-19 pandemic to economic and social development (China);**
- 57.152 **Continue measures to incorporate the Sustainable Development Goals into national strategies (El Salvador);**
- 57.153 **Ensure continued emphasis on the Sustainable Development Goals in its national policies, including on issues such as climate change, eradicating poverty and ensuring quality education (Singapore);**
- 57.154 **Continue efforts to implement the new development model aiming to strengthen social and economic development (Bahrain);**
- 57.155 **Strengthen the ongoing efforts to put an end to disparities and inequalities in line with the new model for development (Ethiopia);**
- 57.156 **Implement the National Strategy for Sustainable Development (Democratic Republic of the Congo);**
- 57.157 **Continue its efforts to ensure the implementation of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2030, with a view to achieving a transformation towards a green economy and promoting human development and social cohesion (Gabon);**
- 57.158 **Continue procedures aimed at working to activate the foundations and pillars of the new development model, which are the consolidation of democracy, the promotion of living with dignity and the promotion of value-added economic investment, to strengthen economic and social development (Jordan);**
- 57.159 **Continue the implementation of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2030 (Kuwait);**
- 57.160 **Strengthen the implementation of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2030, with a view to achieving a transformation towards a green economy and promoting human development (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**
- 57.161 **Make more efforts to move forward with the implementation of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2030 (Qatar);**
- 57.162 **Continue its efforts to implement national plans of action for sustainable development and promote human development and social cohesion (Libya);**
- 57.163 **Continue to prioritize all matters related to climate change, poverty reduction and the reduction of social and gender inequality within the framework of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2030 (Cuba);**
- 57.164 **Continue the implementation of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2030 in order to achieve a green economy and promote human development and social cohesion (Mauritania);**
- 57.165 **Continue to strengthen mechanisms and policies to eliminate violence against women and girls and to promote gender equality in order to promote women's access to economic opportunities and other key roles in society (Vanuatu);**

- 57.166 Promote the approval of a comprehensive framework law to combat violence against women, in line with international standards (Uruguay);
- 57.167 Raise awareness within society about the dangers and consequences of violence against women (Burkina Faso);
- 57.168 Continue efforts to strengthen the legal and institutional framework to combat all forms of violence against women (Iraq);
- 57.169 Continue its efforts to prevent gender-based violence and ensure accountability (Viet Nam);
- 57.170 Strengthen the legal and institutional framework to combat violence against women by adopting the law on combating domestic violence (Lebanon);
- 57.171 Strengthen the availability of specialized public services to care for and protect Moroccan women and girls who have been victims of gender-based violence (Peru);
- 57.172 Reform, in accordance with international standards, criminal legislation and Act No. 103.13 on Combating Violence against Women, including the criminalization of marital rape (Spain);
- 57.173 Criminalize marital rape in the Penal Code (Croatia);
- 57.174 Criminalize rape within marriage and decriminalize all consensual sexual relations between adults outside of marriage (Iceland);
- 57.175 Continue fighting against domestic violence and train law enforcement and court officials in handling domestic violence cases (Estonia);
- 57.176 Continue and strengthen the Government Plan for Equality in order to guarantee the protection of women from all forms of violence and discrimination, promoting their participation in decision-making and offering them more opportunities for economic empowerment (El Salvador);
- 57.177 Reinforce measures aimed at preventing violence against women (Tunisia);
- 57.178 Expand its efforts to prevent all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls through an intersectoral approach (Singapore);
- 57.179 Effectively and comprehensively implement laws and policies related to the elimination of violence against women, including strengthening support services for women and, in some cases, child victims (Thailand);
- 57.180 Strengthen mechanisms for preventing violence against women (Senegal);
- 57.181 Continue consolidating its efforts in favour of women's equality and their protection against all forms of violence and discrimination (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 57.182 Continue its work in order to combat violence against women (Georgia);
- 57.183 Continue policies that seek to eradicate forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls (Chile);
- 57.184 Eliminate discrimination against women and girls in law and in practice by ensuring equal access to divorce, matrimonial property and inheritance (Croatia);
- 57.185 Develop and implement awareness-raising programmes to promote better understanding of equality between women and men at all levels (Bulgaria);
- 57.186 Undertake a broad legislative review with a view to amending or repealing all laws that directly or indirectly discriminate against women (Argentina);



- 57.187 Eliminate the legal provisions and practices that restrict women's rights and harmonize national legislation with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Costa Rica);
- 57.188 Revise the Family Code to guarantee that discrimination against women during procedures concerning inheritance, divorce and legal guardianship of minor children could be banned and legally fought against (Romania);
- 57.189 Amend the Family Code to guarantee equal rights between men and women at the dissolution of marriage in relation to children and inheritance (Sierra Leone);
- 57.190 Continue the process of revising the Family Code, in particular the issue of equality in inheritance (Canada);
- 57.191 Revise the Family Code in order to end discrimination during inheritance and divorce procedures (Estonia);
- 57.192 Reform the Family Code to guarantee equal rights between women and men in the conclusion and dissolution of marriage (Iceland);
- 57.193 Amend family laws to provide that the minimum age of marriage be 18 in order to prevent child marriage (Croatia);
- 57.194 Strengthen the legal framework to ensure that the minimum age of marriage is fully respected (Republic of Korea);
- 57.195 Adapt family law in order to prevent child marriages (Germany);
- 57.196 Amend the Family Code so as to eliminate discrimination against women in marriage and family life, in accordance with international law (Switzerland);
- 57.197 Bring the Penal Code, the Penal Procedure Code, Act No. 103.13 on Combating Violence against Women and the Family Code into line with international human rights law standards (Zambia);
- 57.198 Repeal all provisions of the Family Code that discriminate against single mothers and children born outside of marriage, and institute programmes to combat stigmatization against these marginalized groups (Australia);
- 57.199 Strengthen the Family Code to ensure that children's rights and interests are fully protected by national legislation, by insuring gender equality and the prohibition of early forced marriages (Botswana);
- 57.200 Continue to enforce the minimum age of marriage under article 19 of the Family Code and to combat against customary marriages of minors not recognized by law (Canada);
- 57.201 Repeal articles 20, 21 and 22 of the Family Code to not allow exceptions to the minimum age for marriage (Mexico);
- 57.202 Eliminate all legal provisions which discriminate against women and girls, including Family Code norms on divorce, child custody and inheritance (Portugal);
- 57.203 Consider the adoption of a new reform of the *Moudawana* (Family Code) in order to abolish polygamy, decriminalize sexual relations outside marriage and guarantee equality between women and men in matters of legal guardianship, inheritance or transmission of nationality, in accordance with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Belgium);
- 57.204 Continue to work on the efforts made to improve the economic conditions of women and to achieve the gains of the National Programme for the Economic Empowerment of Women by 2030 (Saudi Arabia);

- 57.205 Ensure equality in education for women, especially in rural areas (Somalia);
- 57.206 Continue efforts to ensure greater participation of women in paid work and self-employment, and to remove obstacles to equality between women and men (State of Palestine);
- 57.207 Continue efforts aimed at the economic empowerment of women (Egypt);
- 57.208 Adopt measures to increase the percentage of women's participation in the labour market, particularly by ensuring access to a safe and healthy working environment (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 57.209 Consider further promoting efforts to enhance women's participation in the political and professional spheres (Greece);
- 57.210 Continue and strengthen the National Integrated Programme for the Economic Empowerment of Women and Girls, 2030 (El Salvador);
- 57.211 Adopt adequate measures to guarantee women's access to positions of responsibility in public administration (Ecuador);
- 57.212 Step up its efforts to ensure even greater participation by women in leadership roles (Bangladesh);
- 57.213 Implement current gender parity laws for elected political positions and ensure women hold an equal number of high-level positions as men (Kenya);
- 57.214 Continue efforts to enhance the participation of women in political and public life (Nepal);
- 57.215 Continue to advance the rights of women and their public participation (Sri Lanka);
- 57.216 Take targeted measures to increase the political representation of women at all levels, including on local councils (Republic of Korea);
- 57.217 Continue its efforts to implement the Government's plan for equality and national programmes for economic empowerment and sponsorship of women (Oman);
- 57.218 Continue its efforts to achieve the launch of the work of the National Committee for Gender Equality and the Advancement of Women, created during this year (Gabon);
- 57.219 Take appropriate measures to reduce the stigmatization of single women and single mothers and promote their inclusion in society (Angola);
- 57.220 Repeal fully provisions which deny women legal guardianship of minor children on an equal footing with men (Denmark);
- 57.221 Adapt family law in order to guarantee equality of men and women in inheritance and guardianship matters (Germany);
- 57.222 Continue consolidating policies to ensure gender equality (Mozambique);
- 57.223 Continue efforts to support women's rights and promote equality (Hungary);
- 57.224 Continue its work on the promotion of gender equality and elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 57.225 Repeal all laws that directly or indirectly discriminate against women and adopt a comprehensive legal framework to combat gender-based violence (Luxembourg);

- 57.226 Continue with legislative and policy measures for the progressive realization of gender equality and to address gender-based discrimination (India);
- 57.227 Continue to take measures to combat all forms of violence and discrimination against children, women and girls, including early and forced marriage (Italy);
- 57.228 Consider establishing the gender parity and anti-discrimination authority and the advisory council for family and children and providing adequate resources for those bodies to carry out their work (Malawi);
- 57.229 Take all necessary measures, both in law and in practice, to eliminate any form of discrimination against women and to harmonize domestic legislation with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Latvia);
- 57.230 Carry out a comprehensive legislative review to amend or repeal laws that directly or indirectly discriminate against women, including provisions relating to divorce, child custody and inheritance (Montenegro);
- 57.231 Implement legislation that unequivocally prohibits child marriages and guarantee equality between men and women (Norway);
- 57.232 Enhance efforts on women's economic empowerment and in combating gender-based discrimination and violence, as well as addressing the problem of child marriage (Philippines);
- 57.233 Reform the Penal Code to decriminalize all consensual sexual relations outside marriage, explicitly criminalize rape and guarantee women sexual and reproductive health and rights (Norway);
- 57.234 Support fully the work of the National Committee for Gender Equality and the Advancement of Women (Israel);
- 57.235 Launch the work of the National Committee for Gender Equality and the Advancement of Women, which was created in 2021 (Mauritania);
- 57.236 Continue the optimization and digital transformation of the justice system, especially for women and children (Pakistan);
- 57.237 Ensure that women and girls have access to health-care services (Eswatini);
- 57.238 Continue implementing targeted measures to improve the situation of women, especially their access to health care (Malaysia);
- 57.239 Improve the implementation of family law, especially when it comes to preventing the occurrence of child marriage (Sweden);
- 57.240 Adopt a strategy aiming at protecting individuals, especially children and youth, against hate speech, fake news and digital violence (Romania);
- 57.241 Prohibit all corporal punishment of children in all settings (Zambia);
- 57.242 Continue efforts to strengthen the protection of the rights of children and women (Brunei Darussalam);
- 57.243 End discrimination and criminalization of single mothers, guarantee legal recognition of children born outside of marriage and introduce DNA paternity tests (Germany);
- 57.244 Amend the Family Code with the repeal of all discriminatory provisions, including article 20, which authorizes marriages of minors (Spain);
- 57.245 Promote and protect children's rights, and in particular, prevent child marriage by setting the absolute minimum age of marriage at 18 (Latvia);

- 57.246 Continue to ensure the physical and emotional well-being and welfare of children (Malaysia);
- 57.247 Implement the integrated policy on protecting children against exploitation and continue efforts to combat child domestic labour (Montenegro);
- 57.248 Enhance youth political participation, providing additional job opportunities and involving youth in the decision-making process (State of Palestine);
- 57.249 Optimize resources and efforts in the youth field by giving priority to the operationalization of institutions and services dealing with the needs of young people (Serbia);
- 57.250 Harmonize fully national legislation with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, especially in relation to their access to education (Ecuador);
- 57.251 Pursue developing various policies to ensure the full enjoyment of the rights of persons with disabilities (Turkmenistan);
- 57.252 Continue to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities (Somalia);
- 57.253 Continue efforts to promote the rights of persons with disabilities (Tunisia);
- 57.254 Support the National Mechanism on the Protection of Persons with Disabilities and review the requirements related to the legal representation of persons with disabilities (United Arab Emirates);
- 57.255 Take further targeted policy measures that will focus on the provision of services to families of children with disabilities, especially those residing in remote and rural areas (Armenia);
- 57.256 Enhance its measures to fully integrate persons with disabilities into society and create conditions conducive to the enjoyment of human rights by this group of people (Azerbaijan);
- 57.257 Expedite efforts to formulate a plan at the national and local government levels to develop support services, both in urban and rural areas, for people living with disabilities, including children (Botswana);
- 57.258 Ensure that persons with disabilities continue to enjoy the same privileges in schools as well as the workplace (Brunei Darussalam);
- 57.259 Consider developing and adopting a comprehensive policy, a road map and a funding plan to introduce an inclusive education system for children with disabilities (Bulgaria);
- 57.260 Prioritize improving access to education for children with disabilities, broaden the scope of social protection to older persons and ensure their inclusion (Cameroon);
- 57.261 Continue to perfect and implement public policies for the promotion and protection of persons with disabilities (Cuba);
- 57.262 Take additional measures guaranteeing access for persons with disabilities to basic social services, in particular access to health services (Djibouti);
- 57.263 Strengthen further the quality of education for all children, especially girls living with disabilities (Eswatini);
- 57.264 Continue to extend the scope of social protection to older persons with disabilities (Gabon);
- 57.265 Adopt a plan at the national level and regional levels to develop community support services in urban and rural areas for families of children

with disabilities, in line with recommendations made by the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Gambia);

57.266 Ensure the implementation of the Government Programme 2021–2026, which sets out special measures to support persons with disabilities, in particular by prioritizing access to education for children with disabilities (Hungary);

57.267 Continue to strengthen efforts to ensure the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities (India);

57.268 Strengthen measures to ensure access to health-care services for persons with disabilities (Indonesia);

57.269 Take measures to improve access to inclusive education for children with disabilities (Israel);

57.270 Adopt a plan at the national and regional levels to develop community support services in urban and rural areas for families of children with disabilities (Maldives);

57.271 Strengthen measures to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities (Mozambique);

57.272 Adopt measures to guarantee equal access with a gender perspective for the Amazigh and Sahrawi peoples to education, employment, health and other basic services (Mexico);

57.273 Continue strengthening laws that protect minority groups (Eswatini);

57.274 Repeal article 489 of the Penal Code, prohibit discrimination and punish violence committed against persons based on their sexual orientation and gender identity (Australia);

57.275 Decriminalize consensual relationships between people of the same sex by repealing article 489 of the Penal Code (Spain);

57.276 End discrimination and criminalize violence against persons based on their sexual orientation or their gender identity (Canada);

57.277 Abolish article 489 of the Penal Code criminalizing consensual relations between same-sex adults, and release all persons incarcerated on that basis (Iceland);

57.278 Guarantee transgender persons' right to health and bodily autonomy by allowing full access to medical treatment (Iceland);

57.279 Decriminalize same-sex consensual relations between adults and take measures to prevent and address all forms of violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Portugal);

57.280 Decriminalize consensual sexual relations outside marriage, including relations between persons of the same sex (Costa Rica);

57.281 Repeal the provisions of the Penal Code criminalizing same-sex consensual relationships (Luxembourg);

57.282 Decriminalize consensual sexual relations, including by repealing the provisions in articles 489 to 493 of the Criminal Code prohibiting same-sex sexual relations, sexual relations outside marriage and adultery (Netherlands);

57.283 Design programmes to combat discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons in schools, including training for education staff (Uruguay);

57.284 Continue its efforts to promote the right to education for children of migrants and refugees (Cambodia);

57.285 Strengthen the protection of migrants' rights (Cameroon);

- 57.286 **Revise Law No. 02-03 to guarantee that the rights of migrants and unaccompanied migrant children, asylum-seekers and refugees are respected at all times, in accordance with international law (Canada);**
- 57.287 **Facilitate procedures for birth registration, including for children of migrants, to prevent statelessness (Costa Rica);**
- 57.288 **Continue efforts to finalize the asylum bill in accordance with international standards (Senegal);**
- 57.289 **Enable international organizations, observers, international civil society actors, parliamentarians, journalists and the technical missions of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to visit and monitor the human rights situation in the occupied territory of Western Sahara (Algeria);**
- 57.290 **Refrain from engaging in any economic activities or the exploitation of resources in the territory of Western Sahara without the formal consent of the legitimate representative of the people of Western Sahara, in line with international legal jurisprudence and relevant European and African judicial decisions (Algeria);**
- 57.291 **Put an end to the Moroccan occupation of Western Sahara, which violates the human rights of the Sahrawi people, by holding a referendum for self-determination in accordance with United Nations documents, the settlement plan of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, which was approved by the two parties and adopted by the Security Council in its resolutions 621 (1988) and 690 (1991) (Algeria);**
- 57.292 **Take all necessary measures to ensure respect for the human rights of all people in Western Sahara, including human rights defenders, through enhanced cooperation with OHCHR and by facilitating their monitoring missions (Ireland);**
- 57.293 **Respect the human rights of all people in Western Sahara and allow OHCHR access to Western Sahara (Luxembourg);<sup>5</sup>**
- 57.294 **Enable the people of Western Sahara to exercise their right to self-determination through a free, fair and transparent referendum administered by the United Nations (Namibia);**
- 57.295 **Respect the right of the people of Western Sahara to enjoy and utilize fully and freely their natural resources (Namibia);**
- 57.296 **Enhance cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), including through urgently facilitating access by OHCHR to visit the Western Sahara region and allowing access to Sahrawi political prisoners (South Africa);**
- 57.297 **Respect all norms of international humanitarian law, in particular the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (1949), and ensure that detainees in Western Sahara are treated in human conditions (South Africa);**
- 57.298 **Accept the visit of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises and allow it to freely visit Western Sahara (South Africa);**
- 57.299 **Allow an independent assessment of the human rights situation in Western Sahara and lift all measures limiting the freedom of movement of Sahrawi human rights defenders and journalists (South Africa);**

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<sup>5</sup> The recommendation, as read during the interactive dialogue, was: “Respect the human rights of Sahrawis, including their right to self-determination, and allow OHCHR access to Western Sahara.”

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- 57.300 **Facilitate the access of OHCHR to Western Sahara and cooperate with the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara (Timor-Leste);**
- 57.301 **Respect, protect and promote the human rights of all people in Western Sahara (Timor-Leste);**
- 57.302 **Enable the people of Western Sahara to exercise their right to self-determination through a democratic referendum (Timor-Leste);**
- 57.303 **Put in place an accountability mechanism to closely monitor and address the rights and freedoms of the peoples of Western Sahara (Uganda);**
- 57.304 **Consider accepting the visit of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises and allow it to freely visit the Western Sahara region (Vanuatu);**
- 57.305 **Put an end to its denial of the right of free self-determination of the Sahrawi people, recognized by international law, by organizing a referendum that is the free and authentic expression of the will of the inhabitants of the territory (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 57.306 **Ensure full access for the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in Western Sahara (Norway).**
58. **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 Morocco was headed by H.E. Abdellatif Ouahbi, Minister of Justice and composed of the following members:

- M. Abdelilah SOUIYAH, Conseiller de M. le Ministre ;
- M. Hicham MELLATI, Directeur des Affaires pénales et de la grâce ;
- Madame Sana ZAHID, Conseillère de M. le Ministre ;
- Madame Fatima Ezzahra Ma-ELAININE, Conseillère de M. le Ministre ;
- S.E.M. Omar ZNIBER, Ambassadeur Représentant Permanent ;
- M. Abdellah BOUTADGHART, Représentant Permanent adjoint ;
- M. Ali JAAKIK, Conseiller ;
- M. Yassine KABBAJ, Premier Secrétaire ;
- Madame Houria DIDI, Membre ;
- Madame Zilfi AOUICHA, Membre ;
- Madame Khadija OULBACHA, Membre ;
- Madame Rabia BOUJJA, Membre ;
- Madame Ouafa ZNAYDI, Cheffe du service du Partenariat et de la Coopération ;
- M. Aziz MOKANNEF, Membre ;
- Madame Chaimaa ZEMZAMI, Membre ;
- Madame Salima ZIDANI, Membre ;
- M. Mohamed BENLAFQUIH, Membre ;
- M. Youness FERANO, Chef du Service de la Commission de la Justice de la Législation et des Droits de l'Homme ;
- Madame Farida ELKHAMLICHI, Conseillère, Présidente de la Commission Nationale du droit international humanitaire ;
- M. Abdelkrim BOUJRADI, Secrétaire Général ;
- M. Mohamed ADI, Directeur de la Coordination et de la promotion des droits de l'Homme ;
- M. Abdelillah HMIDOUCHE, Chef de la Division de la Coordination avec les Départements ;
- M. Mohamed OUZGANE, Gouverneur ;
- M. Brahim BASTAOUI Secrétaire Général, Chef de la Division des libertés publiques ;
- Madame Karima BRAHMI, chef de cercle, chef de service à la Direction des libertés et de la société civile ;
- M. Mohamed Mehdi HAKAKAT, Secrétaire Général-Direction des Affaires Politiques ;
- M. Amine CHABI, Chef de la Division des droits de l'homme et des affaires humanitaires ;
- Madame Hajar SEKHER, Conseillère ;
- M. Yassine NHINIH, Conseiller ;



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- M. Mohamed MAKOUTI, Chef de la Division de l'insertion sociale et l'accompagnement juridique des migrants ;
  - M. Abdelhakim YAHYANE, Directeur de la Population ;
  - Madame Souad ROUIJEL, Chargée du dossier droit de l'homme au Secrétariat Général ;
  - Madame Nazha EL HADRAMI, Cheffe de la Division des études et des affaires juridiques ;
  - Madame Fatima BENSAID, Juge auprès du Conseil Supérieur du Pouvoir Judiciaire ;
  - Madame Ouafae ZOUIDI, Cheffe du Pole coopération judiciaire internationale et des droits de l'homme ;
  - M. Yassine LAMRANI, Chef de l'Unité des rapports des organismes nationaux et internationaux et des organisations non gouvernementales ;
  - M. Ahmed AIT TALEB, Contrôleur Général ;
  - Madame Sara BEZZAZI, Commissaire de police principale ;
  - M. Driss RACHIDI Commissaire de police provinciale ;
  - M. Redouan MTOUNE, Chef du Service du partenariat avec les instances gouvernementales et non gouvernementales ;
  - M. Moulay Ahmed MGHIZLAT, Membre du Conseil ;
  - Madame El Kbir SOUFRI, Cheffe de Service des infrastructures administratives ;
  - M. Mohamed El KHAMLICHI, Expert senior ;
  - Madame Zhour HERR, Présidente ;
  - M. Abderrahim El AYADI, Chef de service d'organisation Spatiale et temporelle des établissements ;
  - M. Azzouz ATTAOUI, Chef de la Division des Etudes et de la législation ;
  - M. Said SOUKRATI, Chef de division de la réglementation et des normes de travail.
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