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

### **Philippines**

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\* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the language of submission only.



## Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its forty-first session from 7 to 18 November 2022. The review of the Philippines was held at the 11th meeting, on 14 November 2022. The delegation of the Philippines was headed by the Secretary, Department of Justice, Jesus Crispin C. Remulla. At its 16th meeting, held on 16 November 2022, the Working Group adopted the report on the Philippines.
2. On 12 January 2022, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of the Philippines: Marshall Islands, Namibia and Poland.
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 the Philippines:
  - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a);<sup>1</sup>
  - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);<sup>2</sup>
  - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).<sup>3</sup>
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, 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 the Philippines 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 the Philippines stated that the Philippine human rights agenda consisted of four pillars: transformational reform of the justice and law enforcement sectors; investment in the economic, social and cultural rights of citizens; protection of vulnerable groups; and constructive and open engagement with the international community.
6. Reforms of the criminal justice system aimed to ensure that human rights, the rule of law and due process were upheld, to deliver “Real Justice in Real Time”. Accountability mechanisms were being strengthened to address alleged cases of extrajudicial killing and dispel the mistaken notion of a culture of impunity, including by restructuring the police force, enhancing the rules on building a case and strengthening the witness protection programme.
7. Setting the tone at the top, the President, Ferdinand R. Marcos, Jr., had refocused the campaign against illegal drugs towards poverty eradication, rehabilitation, prevention, education and the provision of assistance to victims and their families.
8. An expansive programme on governance and development had been outlined by the Marcos Administration, focusing on agriculture, agrarian reform, health, education, infrastructure, energy, social welfare and development, overseas employment, and the impact of climate change. Sound fiscal management and reforms in taxation had been initiated to

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

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

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

ensure equal access to food, adequate housing, work, health, education and a healthy environment.

9. A dedicated department for migrant workers had been established. The Philippines was committed to combating trafficking in persons, especially trafficking in women and children, and online sexual abuse and exploitation of children.

10. The Philippines hosted Rohingya refugees, providing them with free tertiary education under the Complementary Pathways Programme.

11. The national report had been prepared through inclusive consultations with decision makers and stakeholders, including civil society. During the previous review, the Philippines had received 257 recommendations, 103 of which had been supported and had since been fully implemented. Efforts were being exerted to implement 99 of the 154 recommendations that had been noted, taking into account national, cultural and historical circumstances, as well as constraints.

12. During the period under review, the Philippines had served its fourth and fifth terms as a member of the Human Rights Council, championing reforms.

13. The Philippines had endeavoured to improve data collection, and had set up a national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up with respect to the recommendations of the human rights mechanisms.

14. A human rights-based programme for the control of illegal drugs and a human rights-based approach to counter-terrorism was being examined. Existing mechanisms were supported by the United Nations Joint Programme on Human Rights in the Philippines.

15. The Philippines was a party to eight core human rights treaties, and during the period under review, it had reported to five treaty bodies and had participated in four constructive dialogues. The Philippines had continued to engage with special rapporteurs, and had initiated best practice in holding one-to-one meetings with special rapporteurs on the sidelines of sessions of the Human Rights Council. The Special Rapporteur on the sale and sexual exploitation of children, including child prostitution, child pornography and other sexual abuse material, and the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression would be visiting the Philippines in November 2022 and 2023 respectively, and the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions had been requested to conduct training on the Minnesota Protocol on the Investigation of Potentially Unlawful Death.

16. There were 101,000 non-profit organizations in the Philippines, of which 60,000 were actively engaged in advocacy work. The Philippines had organized dialogues with civil society organizations, such as *Mga Tingog sa Yutang Kabilin* (August 2020), *Ugnayan Bayan* (November–December 2020) and the First Philippine Human Rights Defenders' National Assembly (December 2021).

17. The Philippines considered State actors to be human rights defenders, and would continue to promote active and meaningful dialogue with and among civil society organizations and human rights defenders.

18. The delegation stated that it trusted that the national, cultural and social context of the Philippines would be taken into account when considering the country's compliance with its human rights obligations.

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

19. During the interactive dialogue, 107 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

20. Uruguay noted the efforts that had been made, including those in response to climate change.

21. Uzbekistan expressed appreciation for the adoption of the law on the rights of migrant workers.

22. Vanuatu thanked the Philippines for its insightful presentation.
23. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed the Philippine Development Plan (2017–2022) and noted the provision of civic space for non-profit organizations.
24. Viet Nam commended the Philippines for the progress made since the previous review.
25. Yemen noted the continued implementation of the human rights plan for 2018 to 2022.
26. Algeria noted the commitment of the Philippines to strengthening the human rights-based approach in the control of illegal drugs.
27. Angola noted the commitment of the Philippines to eliminating discrimination and to upholding the right to education through the Basic Education Development Plan 2030.
28. Argentina noted the strategic plan signed by the Philippines and the United Nations to prevent violations against children in situations of armed conflict.
29. Armenia noted the enactment of the Special Protection of Children in Situations of Armed Conflict Act and the efforts to improve access to justice.
30. Australia welcomed the actions taken and the commitments made on human rights by the Philippines since the previous review.
31. Austria stated that it remained concerned about the harassment of civil society activists and the human rights violations relating to the war on drugs.
32. Azerbaijan noted the implementation of the Philippine Development Plan (2017–2022) and strategies aimed at addressing unemployment and improving competitiveness in human resources.
33. Bahrain expressed appreciation for the collaborative efforts made by the Philippines with Bahrain to eradicate trafficking in persons and the advancement made in the fields of human rights and development.
34. Bangladesh noted the efforts made by the Philippines in relation to international migration and trafficking in persons and in addressing the needs of internally displaced persons.
35. Belarus noted the efforts made to eradicate poverty, increase access to education and ensure universal access to vaccines against the coronavirus disease (COVID-19).
36. Belgium noted the adoption of the national action plan on the safety of journalists and the enactment of legislation on child marriage and online sexual abuse.
37. Bhutan noted the efforts made to implement human rights obligations and welcomed the steps taken to promote the right to education.
38. Brazil encouraged the Philippines to take additional measures to conduct investigations into extrajudicial executions and to strengthen the inter-agency committee set up for that purpose.
39. Brunei Darussalam noted the adoption of laws and plans to further enhance development and protection of human rights.
40. Bulgaria noted long-standing challenges relating to human rights in the Philippines and stated that the situation of human rights remained a concern.
41. Burkina Faso encouraged the Philippines to continue efforts to effectively protect the rights of vulnerable groups in the country.
42. Burundi noted the policies in place to ensure access to justice for vulnerable people and to combat illegal drug use and poverty.
43. Cambodia noted initiatives to promote human rights, including the adoption of policies in the areas of education, climate change and energy.
44. Canada encouraged the Philippines to implement the legislation prohibiting child marriage, raising the age of consent and combating the exploitation of children.

45. Chile noted the efforts made to protect women's rights and the rights of all persons, regardless of sexual orientation.
46. China welcomed the improvement in people's living standards and in education and health care.
47. Costa Rica expressed concern about torture, and about calls to reinstate the death penalty.
48. Côte d'Ivoire called for prioritization of the rights of persons with disabilities and the prevention of torture.
49. Croatia expressed regret at the slow implementation of the United Nations Joint Programme on Human Rights and called for increased efforts to achieve accountability for human rights violations.
50. Cuba noted the progress made by the Philippines in implementing recommendations from the previous review.
51. Cyprus encouraged the Philippines to refrain from, inter alia, lowering the age of criminality and reinstating the death penalty.
52. Czechia noted the commitment of the Philippines to cooperate with the United Nations human rights mechanisms.
53. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea noted the efforts and progress made in the protection of human rights through the Philippine Development Plan.
54. Denmark noted the continued the efforts made to fully implement the Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act, and the high levels of gender-based violence against women and girls with disabilities.
55. Djibouti noted the efforts made to promote human rights through plans, strategies and legislation, including measures targeting the rights of children, women, migrants and persons with disabilities.
56. Ecuador welcomed the adoption of the law creating the Department of Migrant Workers.
57. Egypt noted the cooperation by the Philippines with the human rights mechanisms and its success in holding free and fair elections in 2022.
58. Estonia noted the progress made on reducing child labour and enforcing the prohibition of slavery and trafficking in persons.
59. Eswatini noted the continued engagement of the Philippines with special procedures and treaty bodies.
60. Finland welcomed the engagement of the Philippines with the universal periodic review process.
61. France stated that the human rights situation inherited from the previous Government remained concerning.
62. Georgia noted the adoption of the first national action plan on the safety of journalists, measures targeting the most vulnerable population groups, and the implementation of the Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Act.
63. Germany noted the steps taken to protect children's rights, and the creation of a ministry to protect migrant workers. It expressed concern about violence against human rights defenders, environmental defenders and journalists.
64. Ghana noted the National Advocacy and Communication Strategic Plan and the Philippine Development Plan, and efforts to improve access to justice for the vulnerable groups.
65. Greece welcomed the Expanded Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act and the National Action Plan on Fair and Ethical Recruitment.
66. Iceland made recommendations.

67. India welcomed the progress made in implementing the recommendations from the previous review.
68. Indonesia commended the Philippines for the measures taken to eradicate trafficking in persons.
69. The Islamic Republic of Iran welcomed the provision of civic space, which allowed human rights knowledge and experience to be shared among a broad range of stakeholders.
70. Iraq welcomed government policies and measures aimed at promoting and protecting the human rights enshrined in the Constitution and in law.
71. Ireland remained concerned about continued extrajudicial killings and enforced disappearance and reminded the Philippines of its obligation to cooperate with investigations into alleged international crimes.
72. Italy noted advancements in ensuring gender equality and the protection of the rights of women and girls.
73. Japan noted the enactment of laws punishing online sexual abuse of children and prohibiting child marriage, and expressed hope that these laws would be properly implemented.
74. The delegation of the Philippines stated that the Philippines had always held free and periodic elections, with the most recent having taken place in May 2022.
75. The Philippines was not inclined to restore the death penalty.
76. The Supreme Court was leading efforts to review all aspects of the justice system. There was a functioning inter-agency committee, set up pursuant to Administrative Order No. 35, to address extrajudicial killings, enforced disappearance, torture and other grave human rights violations.
77. Significant breakthroughs had already been achieved in justice and law enforcement reforms, namely the following: the prompt indictment of a high-ranking government official in relation to the case of the killing of Percy Lapid; the release of 728 persons deprived of liberty as part of a larger programme of decongestion of detention facilities; the streamlining of investigative and accountability processes; the indictment of 25 police officers as a result of the work of the review panel that investigated incidents in the context of the campaign against illegal drugs; the dismissal from service of 27 police officers and filing of criminal charges following the internal investigation by the Philippine National Police of cases of abuses within its ranks; and the impending filing of nine additional cases with the inter-agency committee that tackled the issue of extrajudicial killings.
78. A total of 44 individuals, including high-ranking government officials and police officers, had been convicted of the killing of journalists and human rights defenders in the case of the Maguindanao massacre.
79. The Commission on Human Rights had unhampered access to jails to monitor conditions.
80. The Presidential Task Force on Media Security protected media workers and journalists from harassment and violence.
81. The Anti-Terrorism Act, of 2020, had been adopted following wide consultations and with contributions from the Commission on Human Rights, human rights defenders and representatives from vulnerable sectors.
82. The third national human rights plan (2018–2022) had undergone a midterm assessment in 2020, and an end-of-term assessment would take place in 2023, laying the groundwork for the fourth human rights plan, for the period 2023–2027. Training would be provided for State agencies on the use of the National Recommendations Tracking Database.
83. The protection of women during childbirth was ensured through the Safe Motherhood Programme, which had been expanded to include family planning counselling and post-partum care. Efforts had been intensified to raise awareness of violence against women and girls through annual information, education and communication campaigns.

84. While the passage of a comprehensive anti-discrimination law had remained under consideration, a number of local jurisdictions had enacted anti-discrimination ordinances that covered discrimination on the basis sexual orientation.
85. The Philippine HIV and AIDS Policy Act provided for a multisectoral approach to ensuring access to prevention and testing programmes and investment in treatment, care and support services for all persons with HIV.
86. There was domestic legislation that criminalized involuntary disappearance. There were also existing laws to protect children, and, as such, ratification of the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child was deemed unnecessary.
87. There were 1,180 Indigenous Peoples' organizations, 32 Indigenous Peoples' structures and 5,500 Indigenous Peoples' representatives in local decision-making bodies, who were selected by Indigenous cultural communities. More than 5.7 million hectares of land and water had been duly titled in the name of Indigenous Peoples. Compliance with the free, prior and informed consent process was mandatory before any projects or activities in ancestral domains could proceed.
88. Rescued children involved in illegal drugs had access to community-based aftercare, comprising relapsed prevention sessions, counselling, health and fitness therapy and spiritual interventions.
89. The Philippines had continued to uphold its commitment to fighting impunity for atrocity crimes, notwithstanding its withdrawal from the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, in accordance with its national legislation punishing atrocity crimes. Good progress had been made in the implementation of the United Nations Joint Programme on Human Rights, with capacity-building programmes and multi-stakeholder consultations having been conducted.
90. As one of the countries most vulnerable to climate change, the Philippines had continued to advocated climate justice, climate financing and technology transfer, and meaningful ways to account for loss and damage.
91. Jordan noted the enactment of laws to advance the development of people and communities, and to protect the most vulnerable.
92. The Lao People's Democratic Republic noted the progress made in protecting human rights, particularly the empowerment of vulnerable and marginalized groups.
93. Latvia thanked the Philippines for its statement and national report.
94. Lebanon noted the establishment of a national mechanism for reporting and follow-up and the implementation of the Philippine Development Plan for the period 2017–2022, and the national action plan on the safety of children.
95. Libya noted the steps taken to establish national institutions for the protection of human rights.
96. Liechtenstein thanked the delegation of the Philippines for its statement and for the national report.
97. Lithuania welcomed the progress made in achieving inclusive growth and protecting the rights of women and children, but remained concerned about violations in the context of the war on drugs.
98. Luxembourg welcome the efforts made by the Philippines to implement the recommendations from the previous review.
99. Madagascar noted the adoption of the law creating the Department of Migrant Workers and the launch of the National Action Plan on Fair and Ethical Recruitment.
100. Malaysia encouraged the Philippines to implement policies relating to women, children and persons with disabilities, and expressed appreciation for its contribution to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations community.
101. Maldives noted efforts to protect the environment and to address climate change, including re-examining mining practices and promoting sustainable development practices.

102. The Marshall Islands noted the efforts made by the Philippines and its leadership in the Human Rights Council in drawing attention to the protection of human rights in the context of climate change.
103. Mauritius noted the introduction of the basic education learning continuity plan for the 2020/21 school year in response to the COVID-19 public health emergency.
104. Mexico noted the adoption of the law creating the Department of Migrant Workers and the launch of the United Nations Joint Programme on Human Rights.
105. Montenegro noted the lack of progress in ensuring accountability for human rights violations, particularly in the context of drug-related operations. It called on the Philippines to deepen its cooperation with OHCHR.
106. Morocco noted the implementation of the third national human rights action plan and the adherence to international standards in the campaign against illegal drugs.
107. Namibia noted the measures taken to advance the protection of the rights of children and the importance attached to protecting the environment and addressing climate change.
108. Nepal noted the Safe Spaces Act, which penalized gender-based sexual harassment, and the updated Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Plan.
109. The Netherlands encouraged the full implementation of the United Nations Joint Programme on Human Rights. It stated that it remained concerned about threats to civil society actors and journalists.
110. The Niger noted the commitment of the Philippines to strengthening human rights protection through democratic governance and press freedom.
111. Nigeria noted the commitment of the Philippines to improving the socioeconomic well-being of its people through the implementation of the Philippine Development Plan.
112. Norway noted the progress made in the six key areas of the United Nations Joint Programme on Human Rights.
113. Oman noted with satisfaction the continued endeavour by the Philippines to uphold human rights.
114. Pakistan noted the legal, administrative and policy measures adopted in various areas, including climate risk management and the rights of Indigenous Peoples.
115. Panama noted with appreciation the national report of the Philippines.
116. Paraguay noted the plan to protect the rights of children in armed conflict. It expressed concern about initiatives aimed at reinstating the death penalty for drug-related offences.
117. Peru noted with appreciation the presentation of the national report of the Philippines.
118. Portugal noted the United Nations Joint Programme on Human Rights and the Philippine Human Rights Defenders' National Assembly.
119. Qatar commended the Philippines for its cooperation with human rights mechanisms and for the implementation of the Philippine Development Plan.
120. The Republic of Korea noted the adoption of legislative measures to end child marriage and to protect children from sexual abuse.
121. Romania expressed appreciation for the efforts made to advance the protection of human rights, including through the third national human rights action plan.
122. Samoa commended the Philippines for the progress made in the promotion and protection of human rights.
123. Saudi Arabia expressed appreciation for the efforts made to promote and protect human rights.
124. Sierra Leone welcomed the new approach to combating the use of illegal drugs, which included rehabilitation, prevention, education and assistance for victims.



125. Slovenia welcomed the commitment of the Philippines to advancing sexual and reproductive health and rights, but expressed concerned that abortion remained illegal.
126. Singapore noted the efforts made to address climate change and to ensure the right to education.
127. Spain welcomed the willingness of the Philippines to cooperate with the United Nations in strengthening its human rights mechanisms.
128. Sri Lanka welcomed the commitment of the Philippines to complying with its international obligations and to cooperating with human rights mechanisms, and noted the implementation of supported recommendations.
129. The Sudan noted the positive steps taken, including those ensuring civic space. It welcomed legislative reforms and the implementation of the Philippine Development Plan.
130. Sweden expressed concern about the harassment of human rights defenders and journalists, impunity related to the war on drugs and the practice of red-tagging.
131. Switzerland expressed concern about arbitrary arrests, extrajudicial killings and torture, and called for an investigation and the prosecution of those responsible.
132. The Syrian Arab Republic noted with appreciation the priority given to access to education and the budgetary allocation to the education sector.
133. Thailand welcomed efforts to protect the rights of migrants and to eradicate online sexual abuse and exploitation of children.
134. Timor-Leste welcomed the signing of the strategic plan to prevent and respond to child rights violations in situations of armed conflict.
135. Togo noted the effective implementation of the third national human rights action plan.
136. Tunisia expressed appreciation for the implementation of supported recommendations from the previous review, particularly those regarding the rights of vulnerable groups.
137. Türkiye commended the Philippines for its progressive human rights agenda and for its cooperation with human rights bodies.
138. Ukraine noted the efforts made to eradicate discrimination. It encouraged the Philippines to strengthen the judicial system and human rights protection mechanisms.
139. The United Arab Emirates noted the implementation of the United Nations Joint Programme on Human Rights.
140. The United Kingdom expressed concern about the ongoing climate of impunity surrounding extrajudicial killings.
141. The United Republic of Tanzania noted the measures taken to ensure access to justice, to protect women and children from violence and to address malnutrition among children.
142. The United States encouraged the Philippines to continue technical cooperation with the United Nations to strengthen investigation and accountability mechanisms.
143. Hungary encouraged the continuation of efforts aimed at protecting children from violence, exploitation and abuse, strengthening engagement with civil society organizations, expanding access to education for vulnerable groups and improving access to and the delivery of justice.
144. The delegation of the Philippines stated that there was no government policy of red-tagging. It thanked the participating delegations, many of which had recognized the strides made by the Philippines in promoting and protecting human rights.

## II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

145. **The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below have been examined by the Philippines and enjoy the support of the Philippines:**

- 145.1 Continue to respect its international obligations, in accordance with ratified international human rights instruments (Angola);
- 145.2 Effectively engage with the United Nations Joint Programme on Human Rights, including by ensuring monitoring and transparency of its implementation (Croatia);
- 145.3 Make progress in the concrete and transparent implementation of the joint technical cooperation programme established by Human Rights Council resolution 45/33 (France);
- 145.4 Implement fully the United Nations Joint Programme on Human Rights (Iceland);
- 145.5 Remain committed to the full and effective implementation of the United Nations Joint Programme on Human Rights (Nigeria);
- 145.6 Continue to develop the United Nations Joint Programme on Human Rights for technical assistance and capacity-building, which will undoubtedly strengthen effective judicial protection and guarantee access to universal justice (Spain);
- 145.7 Strengthen the physical independence and resourcing of the Commission on Human Rights consistent with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (Australia);
- 145.8 Further strengthen the human rights mechanisms through capacity-building (Bhutan);
- 145.9 Ensure that the Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines can continue to operate independently, in line with the Paris Principles (Republic of Korea);
- 145.10 Implement the decision of the Philippine Department of Justice to embark on inclusive consultations on the improved functioning of the inter-agency committee that addresses violations of human rights (Türkiye);
- 145.11 Continue policies aimed at strengthening domestic human rights mechanisms (Türkiye);
- 145.12 Agree an ambitious national human rights action plan, in consultation with civil society organizations (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 145.13 Continue its efforts to strengthen human rights, particularly within the framework of the rights of migrant workers and women (Bahrain);
- 145.14 Take measures to update the national human rights action plan aimed at strengthening national human rights institutions (Uzbekistan);
- 145.15 Continue progress towards the full implementation of the third national plan on human rights so that it continues to be the framework for promoting and protecting human rights (Cuba);
- 145.16 Establish a permanent national mechanism for the implementation, reporting and follow-up regarding recommendations from the international human rights mechanisms, and consider the possibility of receiving cooperation for this purpose (Paraguay);
- 145.17 Draft and adopt the next national human rights action plan with the meaningful participation of the relevant stakeholders while continuing to effectively contribute to the implementation of the United Nations Joint Programme on Human Rights (2021–2024) (Romania);
- 145.18 Request assistance from OHCHR and international partners, where relevant, for the strengthening of the national mechanism for implementation,

reporting and follow-up, in particular activities relating to the National Recommendations Tracking Database (Samoa);

145.19 Continue strengthening actions in the aspects of legislation, awareness-raising and training of government officers in combating online sexual abuse and exploitation of children (Thailand);

145.20 Take steps to implement a comprehensive victim-centred and human rights-based approach to the drugs problem (Ukraine);

145.21 Continue national efforts against illegal drug trafficking with a focus on prevention, education, rehabilitation and support for victims (Cuba);

145.22 Ensure that all anti-drugs laws and policies are in line with the Philippines' obligations under international human rights law (Latvia);

145.23 Continue to implement its programme aimed at combating drugs in order to protect families and individuals and ensure a decent life for them (Oman);

145.24 Reinforce further the steps taken for the integration of drug addicts into society and strengthen the campaign to address the proliferation of illegal drugs (Pakistan);

145.25 Collaborate with civil society and the Commission on Human Rights to elaborate and implement an anti-drugs policy that integrates a public health and human rights-based approach (Panama);

145.26 Ensure a human rights-based approach to drug control (Republic of Korea);

145.27 Replace the punitive approach of the "war on drugs" policy with one of control in line with International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and prioritize accountability for human rights violations committed in this context, as well as full redress for victims and their families (Romania);

145.28 Provide concrete support for children neglected as a result of their parents' detention or death due to the war on drugs, as well as adequate compensation for victims (Austria);

145.29 Fully respect international human rights law in efforts to combat the trade in and use of illegal drugs (Estonia);

145.30 Continue implementation of measures for reducing inequality, poverty and unemployment rates (India);

145.31 Enforce and enhance legal provisions combating discrimination against women and girls (Cyprus);

145.32 Reaffirm its commitment to the abolition of the death penalty, renouncing efforts to reintroduce it, including for drug-related offences, in the interests of fulfilling the State's obligations as a party to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Uruguay);

145.33 Maintain the abolition of death penalty in line with its obligations under the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Armenia);

145.34 Do not reintroduce the death penalty (Costa Rica);

145.35 Cease all attempts to reintroduce the death penalty (Iceland);

145.36 Fully comply with obligations under the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and abandon all existing efforts to restore the death penalty (Lithuania);

145.37 Prevent the reintroduction of the death penalty (Luxembourg);

- 145.38 Cease all attempts to reintroduce the death penalty, including the proposed bills to restore the death penalty for drug-related offences (Marshall Islands);
- 145.39 Abolish the death penalty (Sierra Leone);
- 145.40 Continue to respect its commitments against the death penalty as it has done so far, as a signatory to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Spain);
- 145.41 Refrain from reintroducing the death penalty, in accordance with its international obligations (Switzerland);
- 145.42 Maintain the abolition of the death penalty and refrain from reintroducing it (Timor-Leste);
- 145.43 Prioritize the accountability of those who commit extrajudicial killings, including those committed during the so-called “war on drugs” (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 145.44 Start independent, impartial and effective investigations on summary executions and practices such as physical and psychological torture in the war on drugs (Chile);
- 145.45 Undertake an independent investigation into the extrajudicial killings related to the fight against illegal drugs and ensure accountability for perpetrators, as well as justice, remedy and reparations for victims and their families (Czechia);
- 145.46 Take all the necessary measures to prevent extrajudicial killings and enforced disappearances and carry out impartial investigations to hold perpetrators accountable, including through serious engagement with the United Nations Joint Programme on Human Rights (2021–2024) (Germany);
- 145.47 Foster impartial investigations into extrajudicial killings and forced disappearances (Portugal);
- 145.48 Take concrete steps against extrajudicial killings to ensure that all unresolved murders in the country are properly investigated and the persons responsible held accountable in accordance with due process and the rule of law (Sweden);
- 145.49 Step up efforts to investigate allegations of arbitrary detentions and extrajudicial executions in an expedient and independent manner (Peru);
- 145.50 Continue initiatives to decongest detention facilities (Egypt);
- 145.51 Adopt strategies to address overcrowding in detention facilities (Ghana);
- 145.52 Promote initiatives to improve conditions in detention centres, especially in the provision of adequate prenatal and postnatal care for pregnant and breastfeeding women (Peru);
- 145.53 Intensify efforts to ensure the safety of the most vulnerable people, particularly children, from sexual exploitation, through the use of the Internet and technology (Jordan);
- 145.54 Continue implementation of policies and strategies for improving access to justice for all (Azerbaijan);
- 145.55 Continue efforts aimed at improving access to justice for vulnerable people, such as persons with disabilities (Morocco);
- 145.56 Take all appropriate measures to effectively combat impunity for extrajudicial executions in the fight against drug trafficking (France);

- 145.57 Investigate thoroughly the deaths, threats and harassment of journalists and ensure that the freedom of the press is not restricted by intimidation of the media (Finland);
- 145.58 Continue to strengthen the independence of the judiciary and the capacity of the judicial system (Timor-Leste);
- 145.59 Continue to conduct impartial, transparent and thorough investigations into all allegations of extrajudicial killings and violations of human rights relating to drug enforcement operations and hold perpetrators accountable (United States of America);
- 145.60 Investigates all allegations of extrajudicial killings and ensure accountability, including through continued engagement with United Nations Joint Programme on Human Rights (Australia);
- 145.61 Hold accountable all perpetrators of violations against journalists, human rights defenders and citizens expressing their freedom of expression and strengthen the laws protecting journalists and human rights defenders against attacks, threats and killings (Belgium);
- 145.62 Ensure that victims of the “war on drugs” have access to justice by investigating and prosecuting alleged illegal acts committed by law enforcement officials, and swiftly concluding associated trial proceedings (Canada);
- 145.63 Ensure independent, full and transparent investigations to prosecute all perpetrators of serious crimes and achieve accountability for human rights violations (Croatia);
- 145.64 Ensure accountability for all the crimes, including enforced disappearances, extrajudicial killings, illegal arrests and detention and torture, committed in the connection with so-called “war on drugs” by conducting speedy and fair trials (Estonia);
- 145.65 Hold perpetrators of alleged cases of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment accountable (Ghana);
- 145.66 Ensure prompt, independent and impartial investigations of all instances of extrajudicial killings, enforced disappearances, torture, and arbitrary arrests and detention of persons suspected of drug-related offences, journalists, lawyers, human rights defenders and civil society actors (Latvia);
- 145.67 Conduct prompt, impartial, thorough and transparent investigations into all killings, and alleged violations of international human rights law, with a view to prosecution and to the provision of remedies for victims and their families (Liechtenstein);
- 145.68 Ensure that human rights violations committed in the context of the “war on drugs” are investigated and elaborate an action plan for their prevention (Lithuania);
- 145.69 Conduct prompt, impartial, thorough and transparent investigations into all killings, and into alleged violations of international humanitarian law, with a view to prosecution and to the provision of remedies for victims and their families (Montenegro);
- 145.70 Ensure swift investigation, prosecution and accountability of perpetrators who contributed to the so-called “war on drugs”, including by providing effective remedies to victims (Norway);
- 145.71 Conduct thorough, in-depth, impartial, independent, transparent and effective investigations into killings, threats and harassment of journalists and human rights defenders, and bring those responsible to justice in fair trials (Switzerland);
- 145.72 Ensure remedy and reparations for victims and their families (Estonia);

- 145.73 Cease all attempts to curtail media freedom by, inter alia, effectively investigating deaths, threats and harassment of journalists (Czechia);
- 145.74 Continue its efforts to guarantee a safe and enabling environment for the work of independent media and civil society organizations (Republic of Korea);
- 145.75 Ensure that the rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly are respected and protected (Timor-Leste);
- 145.76 Improve the protection and promotion of the rights of human rights defenders (Vanuatu);
- 145.77 Take all the necessary measures to provide adequate protection to lawyers, human rights defenders, journalists and media workers, in particular regarding enforced disappearances and extrajudicial killings (Estonia);
- 145.78 Take all the necessary measures to protect the lives of human rights defenders, journalists, environmental defenders, Indigenous Peoples and other persons (Germany);
- 145.79 Take into account calls for the protection of human rights defenders within the country, including conducting immediate and impartial investigations into cases of attacks, harassment and intimidation of such individuals (Greece);
- 145.80 Implement measures to create and maintain a safe and enabling environment for human rights defenders, activists, journalists and other members of civil society (Ireland);
- 145.81 Put in place a system of effective protection for human rights defenders and journalists and guarantee the free exercise of their rights to freedom of opinion, expression and association (Luxembourg);
- 145.82 Promote a safe and enabling environment for human rights defenders, including by promoting their legitimacy and importance, and ensuring that they are not subject to arbitrary arrest or detention (Norway);
- 145.83 Ensure a safe and enabling environment for civil society and ensure freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly, and media freedom (Italy);
- 145.84 Take measures to foster a safe, respectful and enabling environment for civil society and human rights defenders, free from persecution, intimidation and harassment (Latvia);
- 145.85 Promote and protect the right to freedom of assembly, freedom of expression and media freedom, as well as the safety of journalists (Latvia);
- 145.86 Implement confidence-building measures to foster trust with civil society organizations and facilitate their engagement with State institutions mandated to respond to human rights concerns (Timor-Leste);
- 145.87 Take further steps to eliminate the sexual abuse and exploitation perpetrated against children (Armenia);
- 145.88 Further continue to enhance programmes and mechanisms to combat sexual abuse and exploitation of children both online and offline (Hungary);
- 145.89 Continue to implement measures to combat trafficking in human beings, including by improving law enforcement practices with a view to bringing to justice and punishing the perpetrators, as well as by providing victims of trafficking with protection and rehabilitation (Belarus);
- 145.90 Intensify efforts to face human trafficking, in particular the online trafficking, abuse and sexual exploitation of minors (Ecuador);

- 145.91 Continue to implement the measures necessary for the definitive eradication of trafficking in and sexual exploitation of women and children (France);
- 145.92 Take further measures to address the issue of trafficking in women and girls with disabilities (Georgia);
- 145.93 Continue to take all the necessary measures to prevent and combat online child sexual exploitation and abuse (Indonesia);
- 145.94 Pursue the efforts undertaken in fighting human trafficking, online sexual abuse and exploitation of children (Lebanon);
- 145.95 Ensure the implementation of the recently enacted Anti-Online Sexual Abuse or Exploitation of Children and Anti-Child Sexual Abuse or Exploitation Materials Act and take measures to reduce all forms of violence against children (Lithuania);
- 145.96 Scale up efforts in combating human trafficking, and the protection of the rights of the victims of trafficking (Nigeria);
- 145.97 Continue its efforts to combat trafficking in persons and take further measures to protect victims of such crimes (Qatar);
- 145.98 Implement the recently adopted anti-trafficking and anti-online sexual abuse or exploitation laws (Romania);
- 145.99 Renew efforts to promote the welfare of migrant workers (Egypt);
- 145.100 Continue to reinforce its strong commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights and the well-being of migrant workers (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 145.101 Continue the implementation of laws and programmes to promote the rights and welfare of migrant workers at the national, regional and international levels (Indonesia);
- 145.102 Continue making efforts to better protect the rights of migrant workers and their families (Nepal);
- 145.103 Continue its efforts to develop further policies that guarantee the right to just, favourable and humane conditions of work (Oman);
- 145.104 Promote workers' rights to collective bargaining and to social protection, and make further efforts to eradicate poverty and fight human trafficking (Portugal);
- 145.105 Continue the commitment to the promotion and protection of the rights and welfare of migrant workers, as enacted in the law of December 2021 creating the Department of Migrant Workers (Sri Lanka);
- 145.106 Take further steps to improve the level of well-being and social protection of the population (Belarus);
- 145.107 Further improve people's living standards and strengthen the social security system (China);
- 145.108 Continue enhancing social protection programmes pursuant to the "Magna Carta of the Poor" of 2021 (Algeria);
- 145.109 Mitigate better the social and economic difficulties caused by the COVID-19 pandemic for at-risk groups, such as women, children, and persons with disabilities (Viet Nam);
- 145.110 Continue to strengthen programmes and policies to ensure equitable access to food and safe drinking water, with special attention to people with disabilities (Vanuatu);

- 145.111 Strengthen further efforts in increasing drinking water and sanitation coverage in rural areas (India);
- 145.112 Continue to strengthen poverty alleviation by securing investments for its successful programmes to fight inequality and social exclusion (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 145.113 Continue measures to address structural challenges relating to income inequalities and poverty (Georgia);
- 145.114 Strengthen measures to alleviate poverty, including by fully implementing the “Magna Carta of the Poor” (2021), and to further enhance human capital investment and social protection programmes (Indonesia);
- 145.115 Enhance measures to address structural challenges relating to income inequality and poverty affecting the most vulnerable populations and communities in geographically isolated areas (Viet Nam);
- 145.116 Continue to improve access to basic public health services for all, especially sexual and reproductive health services in rural areas (Tunisia);
- 145.117 Further enhance programmes on universal access to health care, including support services on mental health and well-being (Brunei Darussalam);
- 145.118 Increase investment in health services and strengthen the construction of health infrastructure in rural areas (China);
- 145.119 Continue to promote programmes relating to universal access to health care (Saudi Arabia);
- 145.120 Pursue effective measures to reduce maternal mortality and protect adolescent girls, as well as to reduce forced sterilization of women (Bangladesh);
- 145.121 Ensure the effective implementation of the Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Act (Finland);
- 145.122 Continue the implementation of the Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Act, which has resulted in improvement in antenatal and post-partum care and delivery (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 145.123 Further enhance the full and effective implementation of programmes on universal access to health care, including sexual and reproductive health for women and girls (Lao People’s Democratic Republic);
- 145.124 Implement the Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Act of 2012, including by increasing access to modern contraceptives (Norway);
- 145.125 Maintain the efforts already undertaken to further increase the enrolment of children in schools, especially that of girls (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 145.126 Continue the priority afforded to maintaining access to and delivery of public education and ensure access to education for groups in situations of disadvantage (Sri Lanka);
- 145.127 Support the efforts to include children, specifically girls, at the primary, middle-school and university levels and governmental institutes and develop capacity-building in the public education system (United Arab Emirates);
- 145.128 Continue strengthening efforts to promote inclusive access to quality education, through the implementation of the Basic Education Development Plan 2030 (Hungary);
- 145.129 Implement the education development plan effectively (Bhutan);



- 145.130 **Develop a national action plan for inclusive education and ensure that all children with disabilities have access to inclusive education in mainstream schools (Bulgaria);**
- 145.131 **Conduct back-to-school campaigns and advocacy of education in coordination with local councils for the protection of children (Cyprus);**
- 145.132 **Continue its efforts to maintain access to and delivery of public education for all as a priority of the Philippines (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**
- 145.133 **Further strengthen the Basic Education Development Plan 2030 to ensure that all learners receive quality education (Eswatini);**
- 145.134 **Continue to implement the Basic Education Development Plan, towards realizing inclusive and equitable access to quality education (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**
- 145.135 **Continuing the efforts made in reforming and developing the education sector to include all segments of society, including persons with disabilities (Libya);**
- 145.136 **Ensure the effective implementation of the Basic Education Development Plan 2030, particularly in terms of expanding access to quality education for children and youth in disadvantaged situations (Malaysia);**
- 145.137 **Continue efforts to enhance access to education and training, especially for persons with disabilities and vulnerable social groups (Tunisia);**
- 145.138 **Strengthen the measures ensuring access by vulnerable groups to education, as well as efforts to increase the enrolment of children in educational institutions (Azerbaijan);**
- 145.139 **Strengthen efforts to promote inclusive access to quality education, particularly greater access to higher education for persons with disabilities (Brunei Darussalam);**
- 145.140 **Continue to implement more concrete measures to facilitate and promote access to education and affordable health services for all (Burundi);**
- 145.141 **Continue taking additional actions to further expand access to quality education by groups in disadvantage situations, and ensure inclusive and equitable quality education services (Cambodia);**
- 145.142 **Continue to enhance laws and policies regarding access to education for the most disadvantaged learners (Viet Nam);**
- 145.143 **Pursue efforts to promote inclusive access to quality education, through the implementation of the Basic Education Development Plan (Algeria);**
- 145.144 **Continue its efforts to make education accessible for all, especially girls and others in vulnerable situations (Singapore);**
- 145.145 **Continue the efforts to enhance access to education for persons with disabilities and provide reasonable accommodation for them (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 145.146 **Continue efforts in implementing the new development models aimed at further promoting economic and social development (Bahrain);**
- 145.147 **Continue to promote sustainable economic and social development so as to provide a solid foundation for people to enjoy all human rights (China);**
- 145.148 **Continue its efforts to fulfil a national plan or programme towards inclusive development and enhanced protection and promotion of human rights, especially that of the most vulnerable sectors of society (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**

- 145.149 Continue the Government's efforts to achieve the goals of economic and social development and improve human rights and public freedoms in the Philippines (Yemen);
- 145.150 Continue its efforts to ensure the right to development as well as the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (Sudan);
- 145.151 Sustain the programmes and procedures taken to implement the national action plan on climate change according to a comprehensive methodology respecting human rights (United Arab Emirates);
- 145.152 Continue its efforts in addressing the negative impacts of climate change on the effective enjoyment of human rights (Bangladesh);
- 145.153 Continue its efforts to implement effective disaster risk reduction measures to protect people living in rural areas, especially Indigenous communities and the most vulnerable groups (Cambodia);
- 145.154 Strengthen the Government's commitment to take ambitious action to address climate change by implementing more inclusive and accessible disaster risk reduction strategies, in particular to protect vulnerable people (Vanuatu);
- 145.155 Continue efforts to raise awareness of the negative impact of climate change on human rights (Egypt);
- 145.156 Continue to make progress in implementing its successful national policies to address climate change, in line with its national development goals and priorities (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 145.157 Improve the preparedness and response of the Government in light of climate change-induced disasters and extreme weather events to minimize the loss of lives, livelihoods and property (Viet Nam);
- 145.158 Continue its efforts within the framework of the national strategy for the protection of the environment and the response to climate change (Oman);
- 145.159 Expand projects to tackle the negative impact of climate change, especially for the most risk-prone communities (Pakistan);
- 145.160 Engage constructively with marginalized and vulnerable groups in regard to climate change policies and disaster risk reduction plans (Samoa);
- 145.161 Identify the technical assistance and international partnerships needed to assist in adaptation efforts, emissions reduction, and loss and damage (Samoa);
- 145.162 Pursue the implementation of the National Climate Change Action Plan for the period 2011–2028 (Saudi Arabia);
- 145.163 Continue to ensure that adequate support is given to implement its national climate change-related policies (Singapore);
- 145.164 Consider expanding ways of benefiting from international cooperation to strengthen national efforts to counter and mitigate the impact of climate change (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 145.165 Strengthen efforts in creating a safe space for women and children online, including through intensified awareness-raising campaigns against all forms of sexual exploitation and abuse (Malaysia);
- 145.166 Continue efforts to effectively implement the national laws and policy measures aimed at ensuring gender equality and women's empowerment (Uzbekistan);
- 145.167 Develop additional policies to protect women against all forms of gender-based violence, especially women and girls with disabilities (Brazil);
- 145.168 Develop a strategy aimed at protecting women, especially the poorest, against all forms of violence (Burkina Faso);

- 145.169 Further strengthen laws that combat gender-based violence (Eswatini);
- 145.170 Develop a strategy to protect women and girls with disabilities from all forms of gender-based violence, having regard to the treaties ratified by the Philippine Government, in particular the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women as well as the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Madagascar);
- 145.171 Further enhance measures to address gender-based violence against women and violence against children with disabilities (Maldives);
- 145.172 Implement the national strategy to address the high levels of gender-based violence against women and girls, particularly those with disabilities, including sexual violence and abuse (Marshall Islands);
- 145.173 Establish or promote an appropriate framework to protect women against gender-based violence (Mauritius);
- 145.174 Continue measures to eradicate violence against women, children and vulnerable groups (Pakistan);
- 145.175 Strengthen legislative and policy mechanisms to prevent and combat violence against women, and to protect the rights of children and adolescents (Paraguay);
- 145.176 Take measures to protect women and children from domestic violence while ensuring access to multiple forms of reporting of these cases, information about their rights and available remedies (Romania);
- 145.177 Take all the necessary measures to ensure the effective implementation of the Anti-Child Marriage Law and the Anti-Online Sexual Abuse and Exploitation of Children Law (Belgium);
- 145.178 Continue efforts to implement the strategic plan to prevent and address violations of children's rights in situations of armed conflict, which the Armed Forces of the Philippines signed with the United Nations on 9 June 2021 (Iraq);
- 145.179 Take further measures to promote and protect the rights of children, especially online (Qatar);
- 145.180 Develop a comprehensive strategy for preventing and combating all forms of violence against children (Bulgaria);
- 145.181 Further strengthen the measures to protect the rights of children and prevent and combat all forms of violence and abuse against them (Italy);
- 145.182 Enhance measures to protect the rights of children against all forms of violence and sexual exploitation (Nepal);
- 145.183 Adopt a comprehensive strategy and action plan for the promotion and protection of the rights of children with disabilities (Burkina Faso);
- 145.184 Adopt a global strategy to prevent the multiple forms of discrimination against persons with disabilities (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 145.185 Continue strengthening laws that improve the well-being of persons living with disabilities (Eswatini);
- 145.186 Continue its efforts to promote the rights of persons with disabilities through policies benefiting the sector (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 145.187 Consider adopting a comprehensive strategy to prevent discrimination against persons with disabilities (Jordan);
- 145.188 Ensure that public transport is designed to accommodate persons with disabilities and that children with disabilities are provided with adequate

transportation to school, and further ensure that the Republic Act No. 7277, or the “Magna Carta for Disabled Persons”, receives adequate funding (Canada);

145.189 Develop a strategy to protect women and girls with disabilities against all forms of gender-based violence (Denmark);

145.190 Promote public policies to protect and promote the rights of persons with disabilities, and prevent discrimination faced by women and girls with disabilities (Ecuador);

145.191 Continue measures to ensure access to education for children with disabilities (India);

145.192 Take all the necessary measures to promote the rights of persons with disabilities, including their rehabilitation and inclusion, and the provision of the necessary health care for them (Libya);

145.193 Provide training to judges and social workers on recognition of the legal capacity of persons with disabilities (Mexico);

145.194 Promote the protection in law of Indigenous Peoples and civil society representatives, including human rights defenders (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

145.195 Take all the necessary measures to ensure the full and meaningful participation of Indigenous Peoples in development and protect defenders of Indigenous Peoples’ human rights from harassment and intimidation (Australia);

145.196 Pursue good policy related to the employment of Indigenous Peoples and access to justice for vulnerable people (Burundi);

145.197 Fully and comprehensively implement the Indigenous Peoples’ Rights Act and ensure full respect for the principle of free, prior and informed consent and meaningful participation at all stages of development projects that affect Indigenous Peoples (Denmark);

145.198 Step up efforts to combat climate change, including increased funding, reverse deforestation and ensure the free, prior and informed consent of Indigenous People in projects concerning mining and energy (Costa Rica);

145.199 Implement effective measures for the protection of internally displaced persons with a human rights approach and a gender perspective (Ecuador);

145.200 Pursue to scale up birth, civil registration and citizenship identification of communities at risk of statelessness (Angola).

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

146.1 Intensify efforts towards ratification of the outstanding human rights treaties (Ukraine);

146.2 Finalize the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Armenia);

146.3 Ratify the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Brazil);

146.4 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Togo);

146.5 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, as well as the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Djibouti);

- 146.6 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Namibia) (Niger);**
- 146.7 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Chile) (Denmark) (France) (Italy) (Japan) (Morocco) (Niger);**
- 146.8 **Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Eswatini);**
- 146.9 **Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Iraq);**
- 146.10 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, as well as the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Paraguay);**
- 146.11 **Take the necessary steps to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina);**
- 146.12 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Togo);**
- 146.13 **Reaccede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Austria);**
- 146.14 **Reratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Estonia);**
- 146.15 **Rejoin as a State party to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, and fully cooperate with the Court Prosecutor's investigation (Latvia);**
- 146.16 **Rejoin the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Costa Rica);**
- 146.17 **Reaccede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court in its 2010 version (Liechtenstein);**
- 146.18 **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (France) (Luxembourg);**
- 146.19 **Consider rejoining the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Portugal);**
- 146.20 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Cyprus);**
- 146.21 **Proceed with the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Togo);**
- 146.22 **Ratify the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), of the International Labour Organization and ensure that laws, policies and programmes aimed at protecting the human rights of Indigenous Peoples are effectively implemented (Germany);**
- 146.23 **Ratify the International Labour Organization's Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190) (Namibia);**
- 146.24 **Strengthen its commitment to the universal human rights system by issuing a standing invitation to the special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Uruguay);**
- 146.25 **Extend an open invitation to special procedures (Costa Rica);**
- 146.26 **Grant unrestricted access to the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial summary or arbitrary executions (Ghana);**

- 146.27 Issue a standing invitation to all special procedure mandate holders (Luxembourg);
- 146.28 Explore additional technical cooperation and capacity-building exercises, which would complement the implementation of the six key areas of the United Nations Joint Programme on Human Rights (Thailand);
- 146.29 Pursue the harmonization of the legislative framework and laws with the requirements of ratified international conventions in the field of human rights (Djibouti);
- 146.30 Adopt a legislative and policy framework with a human rights-based approach for the protection of internally displaced persons by natural disasters, sporadic crimes and violence (Panama);
- 146.31 Ensure the signing into law of the human rights defenders protection bill (Austria);
- 146.32 Intensify efforts to pass a comprehensive anti-discrimination law that protects all persons from all forms of discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression and sexual characteristics in all settings (Belgium);
- 146.33 Enact legislation to better protect human rights defenders, including environmental and Indigenous human rights defenders (Canada);
- 146.34 Introduce a comprehensive anti-discrimination law which protects all persons from discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Czechia);
- 146.35 Enact the human rights defenders protection bill and strengthen existing mechanisms to prevent violations against human rights defenders, including holding perpetrators accountable (Finland);
- 146.36 Pass legislation protecting LGBTIQ+ persons and other persons in vulnerable positions from all forms of discrimination, notably the sexual orientation, gender identity and gender expression equality bill (Finland);
- 146.37 Adopt a comprehensive anti-discrimination law that includes the prohibition and prevention of all forms of discrimination against LGBTIQ+ persons (Iceland);
- 146.38 Adopt the sexual orientation and gender identity expression equality act at national and local levels (Ireland);
- 146.39 Accelerate efforts to pass the sexual orientation and gender identity and expression law and the comprehensive law against discrimination (Mexico);
- 146.40 Adopt the human rights defenders protection bill to protect human rights defenders and journalists from reprisals, including the red-tagging practice and killings (Romania);
- 146.41 Advance in the creation of a legislative framework and public policies that allow all people, regardless of their sexual orientation or gender identity, access to health, education, work and social security, free from discrimination and violence (Argentina);
- 146.42 Pass the comprehensive anti-discrimination bill and the sexual orientation, gender identity and gender expression equality bill in order to guarantee the protection of LGBTIQ persons (Sweden);
- 146.43 Promptly enact the law on the protection of human rights defenders (Switzerland);
- 146.44 Strengthen efforts to enact a comprehensive anti-discrimination law that protects all persons from all forms of discrimination (Timor-Leste);

- 146.45 **Ensure universal access to health services and access to the Minimum Initial Service Package for Reproductive Health during emergencies and disasters (Sri Lanka);**
- 146.46 **Take the necessary measures to establish a national mechanism to prevent torture (Côte d'Ivoire);**
- 146.47 **Take concrete steps to establish a national mechanism for the prevention of torture (Ecuador);**
- 146.48 **Adopt legislation establishing a national preventive mechanism on torture, in line with the stipulations of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Lebanon);**
- 146.49 **Continue efforts to establish a national preventative mechanism on torture (Maldives);**
- 146.50 **Adopt legislation establishing a national preventative mechanism on torture (Montenegro);**
- 146.51 **End immediately the war on drugs and prioritize the health-based approach to substance abuse and addiction (Iceland);**
- 146.52 **Ensure a human rights approach in the strategy against illegal drugs (Mexico);**
- 146.53 **Review the legislation that underpins and provides the legal framework for the campaign against illicit drugs being conducted by the armed and security forces to ensure that it is carried out in accordance with international human rights law (Argentina);**
- 146.54 **Consider incorporating into legislation disabilities, both physical and mental, as grounds for discrimination and continue to create conditions that protect the rights of persons with disabilities and enable them to exercise all their rights on an equal footing (Peru);**
- 146.55 **Adopt measures to end extrajudicial executions, forced disappearances, illegal detentions and acts of torture carried out by law enforcement officials, private security or paramilitaries (Costa Rica);**
- 146.56 **Strengthen the necessary mechanisms to put an immediate end to extrajudicial killings and enforced disappearances and to bring to justice those responsible, by ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Spain);**
- 146.57 **Starting at the highest level of the State, order law enforcement agencies to refrain from conduct that violates international law, including extrajudicial executions, arbitrary arrests, and torture and other ill-treatment (Switzerland);**
- 146.58 **Release without delay all persons arbitrarily detained (Luxembourg);**
- 146.59 **Adopt legal provisions that penalize hate crimes against LGBTIQ+ persons (Iceland);**
- 146.60 **End the practice of “red-tagging” and ensure the protection of human rights defenders from arbitrary arrest, harassment and other human rights abuses, including by adopting the human rights defenders protection act (United States of America);**
- 146.61 **Consider abolishing the law on red-tagging and review the operational code of conduct of the National Task Force to End Local Communist Armed Conflict (Sierra Leone);**
- 146.62 **End the practice of “red-tagging” groups and individuals (Sweden);**

- 146.63 **Amend the Anti-Terrorism Act of 2020 to conform with international human rights standards (Austria);**
- 146.64 **Bring the Act to Prevent, Prohibit and Penalize Terrorism into line with international human rights standards, and pass the human rights defenders protection law (Mexico);**
- 146.65 **End impunity for acts of extrajudicial executions, ensuring thorough and transparent impartial investigations (Luxembourg);**
- 146.66 **Take urgent measures to address the systematic crackdown on media freedom under the guise of anti-terrorism policies (Greece);**
- 146.67 **Take immediate action to publicly condemn, at the highest levels, the use of excessive and disproportionate force by security forces in response to protests and ensure the existence of efficient accountability mechanisms to bring offenders to justice (Greece);**
- 146.68 **Promote the review of existing legal restrictions with a view to ensuring a safe space for all journalists and human rights defenders to carry out their work free from acts of intimidation or reprisals (Uruguay);**
- 146.69 **Review and revise laws and regulations that unduly restrict or inhibit freedom of expression and independent media, including the Penal Code, articles 353 and 355; the Cybercrime Prevention Act of 2012; and the Anti-Terrorism Act of 2020, section 9 (United States of America);**
- 146.70 **Ensure that laws and policies are consistent with the right to freedom of expression, including by amending laws such as the Cybercrime Prevention Act of 2012 and the revised Penal Code (Australia);**
- 146.71 **Take appropriate action to amend the revised Penal Code and the Cybercrime Prevention Act in order to decriminalize libel and cyber libel, in favour of civil proceedings (Canada);**
- 146.72 **Ensure the implementation of the national plan of action on the safety of journalists (Lithuania);**
- 146.73 **Re-examine libel provisions in the revised Penal Code and the Cybercrime Prevention Act of 2012, to ensure that these laws are not used to limit freedom of expression (Norway);**
- 146.74 **Provide adequate protection to journalists and human rights defenders, to halt the spate of enforced disappearances and extrajudicial killings (Ghana);**
- 146.75 **Prevent and respond to human rights violations and abuses against human rights defenders, and end incitement to violence and threatening rhetoric against human rights defenders, online and offline, including red-tagging, and ensure accountability for any acts of intimidation or reprisal (Liechtenstein);**
- 146.76 **Take all the necessary steps to foster a safe environment for human rights defenders and journalists in the exercise of their rights to freedom of expression, and freedom of peaceful assembly and association, by decriminalizing libel laws and enacting the human rights defenders protection bill (Netherlands);**
- 146.77 **Put an end to threats and attacks against human rights defenders, journalists and the media, and promote effective institutional measures that meet international standards on the use of force (Spain);**
- 146.78 **Consider extending a standing invitation to the special procedure mandate holders of the Human Rights Council (Latvia);**
- 146.79 **Repeal legal provisions that prevent persons with intellectual or psychosocial disabilities from exercising their right to political participation (Paraguay);**



- 146.80 **Decriminalize abortion and ensure access to safe abortions (Iceland);**
- 146.81 **Decriminalize abortion and ensure that there are no criminal penalties for any services related to abortion care (Netherlands);**
- 146.82 **Decriminalize abortion through an amendment to the revised Penal Code (Slovenia);**
- 146.83 **Implement the commitment made at the Nairobi Summit on the International Conference on Population and Development to increase investments and cooperation for reproductive health care and other interventions needed to accelerate achievement of the goals of the International Conference on Population and Development and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Panama);**
- 146.84 **Re-examine the Mining Act of 1995 with a view to improving environmental provisions and sustainable development practices (Croatia);**
- 146.85 **Impose an emergency moratorium on climate risk projects (Czechia);**
- 146.86 **Adopt an effective mechanism in accordance with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 (Sierra Leone);**
- 146.87 **Develop a national action plan in line with the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (Japan);**
- 146.88 **Review laws and policies to better promote women’s and girls’ empowerment and take additional measures to increase the representation of women in decision-making positions at all levels of the legislative, executive and judicial branches (Bulgaria);**
- 146.89 **Repeal laws that undermine the rights of trans persons (Chile).**
147. **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 the Philippines was headed by the Secretary, Department of Justice, Hon. Jesus Crispin C. Remulla and composed of the following members:

- Ambassador Evan P. Garcia, Co-Head of Delegation, Permanent Mission of the Philippines to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva;
- Hon. Severo S. Catura, Co-Head of Delegation, Undersecretary, Presidential Human Rights Committee Secretariat;
- Hon. Jesse Hermogenes T. Andres, Deputy Co-Head of Delegation, Undersecretary, Department of Justice;
- Hon. Raul T. Vasquez, Deputy Co-Head of Delegation, Undersecretary, Department of Justice;
- Amb. Maria Teresa T. Almojuela, Advisor, Deputy Permanent Representative, Philippine Mission to the UN;
- Atty. Hazel C. Decena-Valdez, Advisor, Senior Assistant State Prosecutor, Department of Justice;
- Atty. Gino Paolo S. Santiago, Advisor, Assistant State Prosecutor, Department of Justice;
- Mr. Jesus Enrique G. Garcia II, Advisor, Director, Department of Foreign Affairs;
- Atty. Gerald G. Bitonio, Advisor, Director, Presidential Human Rights Committee Secretariat;
- Mr. Tito Marshall R. Fajardo, Advisor, Director, Presidential Human Rights Committee Secretariat;
- Ms. Luningning Camoying Valdez, Advisor, Second Secretary and Consul, Philippine Mission to the UN, Geneva;
- Mr. Neil Brillantes, Advisor, Attaché, Philippine Mission to the UN, Geneva.

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