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Draft report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

France

* The annex to the present report is circulated as received.

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Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its twenty-ninth session from 15 January to 26th January 2018. The review of France was held at the first meeting on 15 January 2018. The delegation of France was headed by S.E. M. François Croquette, Ambassadeur pour droits de l'Homme, Ministère de l'Europe et des affaires étrangères. At its tenth meeting held on 19 January 2018, the Working Group adopted the report on France.
2. On 10 January 2018, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of France: Brazil, Kenya, and Kyrgyzstan.
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 France:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/FRA/1);
 - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/FRA/2);
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/FRA/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Germany, Portugal, Rwanda, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to France through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the UPR.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

[To be completed by 2 February 2018]

- A. Presentation by the State under review
- B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

5. During the interactive dialogue, 115 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations**

6. **The following recommendations will be examined by France which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirty-eighth session of the Human Rights Council in June 2018:**

- 6.1 **Fully accept the International Convention of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Mongolia);**
- 6.2 **Withdraw its declaration on Article 4 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and on Article 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Mozambique);**

** The conclusions and recommendations have not been edited.

- 6.3. **Withdraw the declaration relative to article 13 of the International Covenant on the Civil and Political Rights (Greece);**
- 6.4. **Ratify the International Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of their Families as also recommended by various UN bodies (Philippines);**
- 6.5. **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Honduras);**
- 6.6. **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Sudan);**
- 6.7. **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Angola);**
- 6.8. **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and members of their families (Chad);**
- 6.9. **Ratify the international convention on the protection of the right of all Migrants workers and their family (Chile);**
- 6.10. **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of their Family (Egypt);**
- 6.11. **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of their Family and ensure to unaccompanied children in the French territory same protection as provided to French children (Paraguay);**
- 6.12. **Support the promotion of the rights of all migrant workers and their families among global and national stakeholders as well as to consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Indonesia);**
- 6.13. **Consider the possibility of ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Azerbaijan);**
- 6.14. **Ratify the Kampala amendments on the crime of aggression as soon as possible with a view to contributing to individual criminal accountability for the illegal use of force in line with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations (Liechtenstein);**
- 6.15. **Consider ratifying the Kampala amendments to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court on the crime of aggression (Andorra);**
- 6.16. **Ratify the ILO Convention No. 169 and comply with the UN Declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples (Paraguay);**
- 6.17. **Ratify the ILO Convention No. 189 on the migrant domestic workers (Portugal);**
- 6.18. **Ratify ILO Conventions 169 and 189, and the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 6.19. **Ratify Convention No. 189 of the International Labour Organization (Madagascar);**
- 6.20. **Consider ratifying the ILO Convention No. 189 (Philippines);**
- 6.21. **Ratify the International Labor Organization (ILO) Convention (No. 189) on Domestic Workers (Togo);**
- 6.22. **Adopt an open, merit based process when selecting national candidates for UN treaty body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

- 6.23. Continue working to include the responsibility to protect in meetings of the United Nations Security Council in a periodic manner favouring the participation of the Special Adviser for the Responsibility to Protect (Spain);
- 6.24. Cease the practice of the policy of coercive unilateral measures against other countries and initiate the immediate lifting of these measures as punishment issued by an internal government decision that exceeded the borders of France and violated the rights of citizens of these countries in a clear violation of the common article 1.2 of the two International Covenants (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 6.25. Increase ODA to 0.7 percent of GDP target (Sierra Leone);
- 6.26. Increase its contribution to ODA to reach 0.7 per cent of GDP (Congo);
- 6.27. Consider increasing its contribution of official development assistance to reach the international agreed target of 0.7% of GNP (Haiti);
- 6.28. Continue its leadership role in supporting the development efforts worldwide by meeting the internationally agreed target of 0.7% of gross national product for ODA (Bhutan);
- 6.29. Continue its efforts to ensure strengthening of preventive measures in its overseas operations while paying due consideration for human rights (Japan);
- 6.30. Continue to impose practices that are compatible with international commitments in the area of human rights (Turkey);
- 6.31. Refrain from transfer conventional weapons when these can be used to violate human rights or international humanitarian law, in line with its obligations under the Arms Trade Treaty and Target 16.4 of the 2030 agenda on sustainable development (Panama);
- 6.32. Apologize for the silence in the acknowledgement of colonialism as a crime against humanity, and the worst form of human rights violations, as indicated by the General Assembly of the United Nations, to the peoples and countries that they have colonized causing death and displacement for millions of their people – and amongst them the Syrian Arab Republic – and the provision of financial compensation to those victims (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 6.33. Empower indigenous peoples in the areas that it occupies to fulfil their rights to self-determination, in compliance with the United Nations and the principles and objectives of the Charter (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 6.34. Incorporate international human rights standards on tolerance and non-discrimination into its national education system (Azerbaijan);
- 6.35. Continue the promotion and strengthening of the instruments to combat discriminations (Georgia);
- 6.36. Continue ensuring effective state responses in dealing with xenophobia and discrimination against women, religious and racial groups (Indonesia);
- 6.37. Increase its efforts to combat all forms of discrimination against women and girls belonging to certain religious or ethnic minorities, including the prevention of discrimination in the labour market (Qatar);
- 6.38. Continue with efforts to improve its legal and institutional frameworks for protection against discrimination and foster a culture of equality, tolerance and mutual respect by ensuring the same level of protection for all grounds of discrimination (State of Palestine);
- 6.39. Continues to promote a culture of equality, tolerance and mutual respect to prevent and combat persistent discrimination (Timor-Leste);

- 6.40. **Intensify efforts to prevent discrimination and combat all forms of its manifestations (Uzbekistan);**
- 6.41. **Conduct effective measures to increase public awareness in order to enhance the culture of equality, tolerance and mutual respect (Uzbekistan);**
- 6.42. **Further promote social inclusion and tolerance policies between groups, particularly vis-à-vis migrants (Viet Nam);**
- 6.43. **Put in place a strong legislative framework to combat all forms of discriminatory practice (Madagascar);**
- 6.44. **Establish an institution specifically dedicated to anti-discrimination for various categories of its population, and to consider disaggregated data to that effect (Namibia);**
- 6.45. **Provide the entities in charge of implementing their anti-discrimination regulations at the local, regional and national levels with human and financial resources to fulfil their mandate (Honduras);**
- 6.46. **Ensure sufficient long-term financial resources for programs and initiatives under the Real Equality Overseas Act of 28 February 2017 (Haiti);**
- 6.47. **Promote equality and non-discrimination and to preserve the cultural rights of all groups with emphasis on religious symbols (Sudan);**
- 6.48. **Continue strengthening measures against discrimination particularly to guarantee protection and integration of children of different nationalities (Chile);**
- 6.49. **Continue to combat all forms of discrimination, including racial discrimination and discrimination based on the ethnic grounds (Italy);**
- 6.50. **Continue its efforts aimed at strengthen the fight against racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia (Senegal);**
- 6.51. **Adopt measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination, xenophobia and religious intolerance (Sudan);**
- 6.52. **Ensure an effective State response to matters related to racism, discrimination, Islamophobia and xenophobia (Afghanistan);**
- 6.53. **Strengthen the policies to prevent and combat violence and intolerance against migrants (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**
- 6.54. **Take further effective measure to combat racial discrimination and xenophobia and combat hate crimes (China);**
- 6.55. **Increase efficiency of investigations and sanctions of perpetrators of violence and discrimination against ethnic and religious minorities, including Roma, nomads, Muslims, migrants and asylum seekers, in particular when they are perpetrated by State agents (Mexico);**
- 6.56. **Enhance its efforts to combat racism and religious intolerance (Kenya);**
- 6.57. **Make sure that recently introduced reforms including several action plans in the field of fight against racism and anti-Semitism will translate into widespread practice (Poland);**
- 6.58. **Continue and further strengthen the efforts made under the French Action Plan to Combat Racism and Anti-Semitism 2015-2017 to fight racial discrimination and xenophobia (India);**
- 6.59. **Ensure that the dedicated national body completes its work on a new national Action Plan to combat racism and Anti-Semitism for 2018-2020, based on a thorough evaluation of its predecessor (Israel);**

- 6.60. Continue to refine and implement the 40 measures in the 2015-2017 National Action Plan to combat racism and Anti-Semitism until a new National Action Plan is introduced (Singapore);
- 6.61. Effectively implement the 2017 Act as well as the national plan of action on business and human rights and ensure that obligations under the Act are duly respected by French companies operating overseas (Thailand);
- 6.62. Continue its efforts of training and awareness raising against racism and discrimination (Morocco);
- 6.63. Continue efforts to establish a statistical policy on ethnic minorities in order to study and eliminate the phenomenon of racial discrimination (Tunisia);
- 6.64. Ensure an effective State response to anti-Muslim attacks, racism, discrimination, xenophobia and Islamophobia (Pakistan);
- 6.65. Intensify efforts to prevent violence and criminal acts motivated by hatred and intolerance and prosecute those responsible for such acts (Slovakia);
- 6.66. Intensify efforts aimed at preventing violence and crimes, committed on the grounds of hatred or intolerance and bring the perpetrators of those crimes to justice (Belarus);
- 6.67. Step up efforts against anti-Semitism and anti-Islam violence and prosecuting and punishing perpetrators (Central Africa Republic);
- 6.68. Address police-led racism and police violence against migrants (South Africa);
- 6.69. Ensure full implementation of measures for the prevention of violence based on racism, on social and economic origin (Montenegro);
- 6.70. Take effective steps to repeal discriminatory bylaws including those prohibiting the hijab, and ensure that Muslims are not discriminated because of their religion or ethnicity and that education of girls and adolescents is not reversely affected (Pakistan);
- 6.71. Develop national plans to address all forms of religious discrimination (United States of America);
- 6.72. Take all necessary measures to combat against all forms and manifestations of the racism and prevent discrimination in the work places and the labour market concerning Muslim women wearing the headscarf (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 6.73. Continue to enhance efforts to prevent acts of racism, intolerance and xenophobic against minority groups, particularly towards women and girls among its Muslim population, including by ensuring justice to victims of such acts (Malaysia);
- 6.74. Take all necessary steps to combat racial violence, especially against foreign and migrant women and children as well as to ensure their rights, access to basic services and integration in the host society (Thailand);
- 6.75. In line with a recommendation from the previous Universal Periodic Review, take the necessary measures to prevent discriminatory identity controls and to ensure that cases of proven abuse of authority are subjected to an appropriate sanction (Switzerland);
- 6.76. Make efforts to stop stigmatizing ethnical profiling by law enforcement officials and private business (Pakistan);
- 6.77. Stop the abusive, humiliating and discriminatory practices of the police against people of African or Arab origin, victims of identity checks based on discriminatory ethnic profiles (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

- 6.78. Reinforce the national legislative framework and institutional mechanisms to combat all discriminatory practices based on racial, ethnic and religious profiling (Azerbaijan);
- 6.79. Set up efforts to curb racist and xenophobic discourse in public life and political spheres, particularly by elected representatives (Botswana);
- 6.80. Introduce further measures to address the issue of hate speech in order to effectively combat discrimination and intolerance, and that an independent review mechanism of relevant national action plans is put in place (Norway);
- 6.81. Continue efforts to combat all forms of racial discrimination and hate speech directed against certain groups on the basis of race or religion in order to promote a culture of diversity and tolerance (Tunisia);
- 6.82. Intensify efforts against discrimination, racism, xenophobia, anti-Semitism, prohibiting and punishing hate speech or any other action that could incite violent attacks for discriminatory reasons (Uruguay);
- 6.83. Take the legislative, political and awareness-raising measures to effectively combat hate speech and crimes motivated by racial or religious hatred (Algeria);
- 6.84. Continue its policy of combatting racism and insuring racist and xenophobic speech is investigated and if necessary prosecuted with appropriate sanctions (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 6.85. Take all necessary measures to ensure the application of the legislative framework established to combat hate speech, particularly in social networks (Cyprus);
- 6.86. Strengthen measures against racist and xenophobic speech including investigation and prosecution (Ecuador);
- 6.87. Continue its efforts in the area of prevention and fighting against hate speech (Morocco);
- 6.88. To enact legislation to combat incitement to racial discrimination and hate speech (Bahrain);
- 6.89. Ensure that perpetrators of hate speech and violence are held accountable (Russian Federation);
- 6.90. Ensure the official recognition of the existing national minorities in the country (Russian Federation);
- 6.91. Establish a mechanism to monitor and evaluate independently the actions undertaken within the framework of the National Mobilization Plan against hate and anti-LGBT discrimination (Spain);
- 6.92. Take steps to introduce legal protections from discrimination on the grounds of intersex status (Australia);
- 6.93. Ensure the follow up and an independent assessment of the implementation of the mobilisation plan against anti-LGBT hatred and discrimination (2017-2020) (Austria);
- 6.94. Make sure it is easier for transgender people to obtain official recognition of their gender by a rapid, accessible and transparent procedure (Belgium);
- 6.95. Continue stepping out measures to protect LGBTI persons, with special emphasis on the elimination of hate speech and discrimination. (Chile);
- 6.96. Take the necessary measures to punish hate speech, in particular in the social media, against the LGBTI community (Argentina);

- 6.97. **Ensure compensation to all victims of nuclear tests in the French Polynesia, in line with the observations of CEDAW and the Human Rights Committee (Panama);**
- 6.98. **Take all appropriate measures to comply with the obligations with the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and prosecute all genocide suspects living in France (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 6.99. **Declassify and make public all Rwanda genocide documents which would advance this responsibility and victims' rights to the truth (Guyana);**
- 6.100. **Investigate comprehensively on the role, actions and involvements of states, before, during and after the Rwanda genocide (Guyana);**
- 6.101. **Follow findings by the United Nations International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and, where just, prosecute identified offenders (Guyana);**
- 6.102. **Increase its efforts to help ensure accountability of suspected perpetrators of the Genocide in Rwanda (Israel);**
- 6.103. **Positively respond to the requests for mutual legal assistance by the Government of Rwanda with respect to the ongoing investigations against suspected genocidaires living in France, and to declassify all relevant documentation related to the genocide (Mozambique);**
- 6.104. **Take appropriate actions aimed at prosecuting Rwanda genocide suspects living in France or alternatively extradite them to competent jurisdiction (Namibia);**
- 6.105. **Take active steps to either prosecute or extradite suspected genocide perpetrators residing in its territories (Rwanda);**
- 6.106. **Take steps to either extradite or prosecute the Rwanda genocide suspects who may still be residing in its territory (Kenya);**
- 6.107. **Take immediate steps to cooperate with the UN International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda by prosecuting Wenceslas Munyeshyaka and Laurent Bucyibaruta or, alternatively, ensure their immediate return to the UN International Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (Rwanda);**
- 6.108. **Take active steps to declassify and make public all documents that contain Government and military information relating to the pre, during and post genocide period (Rwanda);**
- 6.109. **Take active steps to investigate allegations emanating from various sources of France's role and involvement in the genocide against the Tutsi (Rwanda);**
- 6.110. **Amend the due diligence law 2017-399 so as to remove the burden from victims of corporate human rights and put it on the companies, in order to ensuring corporate accountability (Namibia);**
- 6.111. **Strengthen oversight over French companies operating abroad with regard to any negative impact of their activities on the enjoyment of human rights, particularly in conflict areas, which includes situations of foreign occupation, where there are heightened risks of human rights abuses (State of Palestine);**
- 6.112. **Continue setting good practices in ensuring human rights obligations in environmental policy making and in business enterprises (Bhutan);**
- 6.113. **Continue constructively participation in the framework of the process of resolution 26/9 of the Council as part of its combat against corporate impunity (Ecuador);**
- 6.114. **Pursue actions and initiatives in the implementation of the aims of the Paris Agreements on Climate (Benin);**

- 6.115. Continue its efforts for the implementation of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change (Gabon);
- 6.116. Ensure that the new anti-terrorism laws are applied in a proportionate manner and in a way that prioritizes fundamental human rights such as the right to liberty and the right to a fair trial (Iceland);
- 6.117. Continue conducting deradicalization programme as part of the ongoing effort to combat radicalization and to enhance the exchange of experience and cooperation with other countries (Indonesia);
- 6.118. Strengthen policies to prevent the radicalization of young people by tackling effectively the root causes of this phenomenon, one of the main of which being the social exclusion (Kazakhstan);
- 6.119. Further strengthen its measures to protect peace and security of its people from the terrorism acts (Myanmar);
- 6.120. Close monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the legislative amendments to combat terrorism, in order to ensure that individual liberties and human rights are fully protected (Norway);
- 6.121. Undertake prior judicial control in order that measures against terrorism are in line with international human rights law (Panama);
- 6.122. Strengthen fundamental freedoms and rule of law in the fight against terrorism (Peru);
- 6.123. Continue to respect fundamental human rights even as it increases security measures to counter terrorism (Philippines);
- 6.124. Ensure that counterterrorism measures are carried out in a proportionate and non-discriminatory manner and do not lead to the stigmatization of specific groups of the population (Qatar);
- 6.125. Include measures increasing prior judicial control and transparency in the anti-terrorism efforts (Republic of Korea);
- 6.126. Review impact of police operations carried out under the state of emergency on human rights and fundamental freedoms with a view to minimizing the negative effects (Slovenia);
- 6.127. Carry out an evaluation of its new legislative and security-related counter-terrorism instruments to prevent any possible violations of human rights (Switzerland);
- 6.128. Cease all forms of direct and indirect support to terrorist groups who are implicated in the shedding of Syrian blood (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 6.129. Ensure that counter-terrorism measures are in full conformity with the provisions of CAT (Ukraine);
- 6.130. Put in place mechanisms to systematically monitor the 2017 anti-terror laws, and associated policies, especially with regard to their discriminatory impact on minorities and religious groups (Australia);
- 6.131. Conduct independent and transparent assessment of the policy on anti-terrorism and its impact on civil liberties and human rights, by taking into accounts recommendations from the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism (Belarus);
- 6.132. In the context of the fight against terrorism, limit the use of exceptional powers to the extent required by the situation, while respecting the international human rights standards (Brazil);

- 6.133. **Ensure that measures to combat terrorism, in their application, do not violate rights protected by the convention against torture and other cruel inhuman or degrading treatment (Central Africa Republic);**
- 6.134. **Fight against terrorism in line with international human rights instruments (Costa Rica);**
- 6.135. **Guarantee respect for human rights in the execution of counter-terrorism activities, including the rights and fundamental freedoms of their citizens (Egypt);**
- 6.136. **Continue efforts in the fight against terrorism (Gabon);**
- 6.137. **Create a monitoring body for the implementation of measures as set up in the law on fighting against terrorism, in particular its necessity and proportionality (Mexico);**
- 6.138. **Investigate and monitor all cases of alleged unnecessary or excessive use of force, and establish measures to ensure law enforcement authorities are held to account (Australia);**
- 6.139. **Put in place the necessary conditions to ensure that speedy, independent, and thorough investigations are carried out of complaints of ill-treatment attributed to law enforcement personnel (Austria);**
- 6.140. **Consider incorporating into French criminal legislation a definition of torture that includes all elements set forth in article 1 of the UN Convention against Torture to make torture an imprescriptible offence (Ghana);**
- 6.141. **Continue its efforts to improve the conditions of detention (Georgia);**
- 6.142. **Continue efforts aiming at decreasing the overcrowding in prisons (Germany);**
- 6.143. **Consider taking urgent steps to improve conditions of detention by implementing the recommendations of the Contrôleur Général des Lieux de Privation de Liberté (Ghana);**
- 6.144. **Ensure the respect for prisoner's dignity and improved conditions of detention and change the paradigm in the French criminal policy (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 6.145. **Continue redressing prison overcrowding, looking at the existing initiatives such as the legislative proposal on this issue, later this year; building 15 000 new cells and installing phones in prison cells (Netherlands);**
- 6.146. **Continue to improve living conditions of detained persons and inmates in its holding facilities and prisons (Republic of Korea);**
- 6.147. **Take measures against serious overcrowding in prisons; the terrible conditions of closure and the violation of the rights of the prisoners (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 6.148. **Improve the living conditions of detainees by implementing the recommendations of the Contrôleur Général des Lieux de Privation de Liberté, including making greater use of alternatives to imprisonment in line with the Tokyo and Bangkok Rules (Denmark);**
- 6.149. **Address the issues identified by the European Committee for the prevention of Torture report from 2017, where the problems linked to overcrowded prisons appear to require urgent measures (Norway);**
- 6.150. **Reduce overcrowding in French prisons and improve the conditions for the detainees, including allocating greater resources to rehabilitation (Sweden);**

- 6.151. Put an end to Person Trafficking, particularly, women and children and combating other forms of exploitative practice related to trafficking (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 6.152. Continue its efforts to combat trafficking in persons, especially of women and girls (Peru);
- 6.153. Develop progressively existing capacity to effectively tackle modern forms of human exploitation in fulfilment of international treaty obligations, building resilience across constituent lands of the French Republic (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 6.154. Strengthen the national policy on combating human trafficking and intensify its efforts in identifying human trafficking among migrants and refugees (Belarus);
- 6.155. Continue the fight against trafficking of human beings and the participation in the international cooperation in its respect (Bulgaria);
- 6.156. Adopt a suitable action plan to combat all forms of trafficking and exploitation of children (India);
- 6.157. Consider enlarging the scope of its national plan to comprehensively address all forms of trafficking and exploitation (Ireland);
- 6.158. Consider expanding the scope of the national plan of action against human trafficking covering all forms of trafficking and exploitation (Hungary);
- 6.159. Redouble its efforts in the fight against human trafficking, allocating financial resources at the local, regional and national levels, including adequate provisions to guarantee the protection of the victims. (Honduras);
- 6.160. Continue to provide support to women and girls at risk of trafficking (Timor-Leste);
- 6.161. Take effective measures in assuring that the victims of trafficking, especially women and children, are protected and supported in appropriate manner (Bosnia and Herzegovina);
- 6.162. Make further efforts to assist the victims of human trafficking, ensure their protection and provide them with convenient legal representation (Qatar);
- 6.163. Provide children who are at risk of human trafficking and victims of human trafficking with assistance to return to their normal life (Russian Federation);
- 6.164. Continue to strengthen legislation of the Interministerial Mission for the protection of women from violence and combating trafficking in human beings (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 6.165. Continue protection of right to freedom of expression which constitutes a principal value amongst French human values (Lebanon);
- 6.166. Take all measures to guarantee freedom of expression on Internet in accordance with Article 11 of the Declaration of the Rights of the Man and of Citizen (Haiti);
- 6.167. Take measures to ensure freedom of expression, opinion and media, guaranteeing the right of journalists to protect their sources (Russian Federation);
- 6.168. Guarantee freedom of expression and fight against verbal attacks on journalists and ensure that they can protect their sources (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 6.169. Strengthen bilingualism in France to reflect the cultural diversity of citizenry (Lebanon);

- 6.170. **Immediately investigate all instances of excessive force by security forces while monitoring protests and demonstrations (Zambia);**
- 6.171. **Investigate effectively all cases of the use of force by law enforcement bodies during demonstrations (Russian Federation);**
- 6.172. **Investigate impartially the excessive use of force by agents of order in the protests and demonstrations (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 6.173. **Ensure effective examination of complaints on the excessive use of force during arrests, forced evictions and police operations to maintain public order (Belarus);**
- 6.174. **Bring all legislation concerning communication surveillance in line with international human rights standards (Liechtenstein);**
- 6.175. **All communication surveillance require a test of legality, proportionality and necessity (Liechtenstein);**
- 6.176. **Take the necessary measures to further the efforts by the authorities for the birth registration of children in the overseas departments and territories (Argentina);**
- 6.177. **Ensure the justiciability of economic, social and cultural rights and that its courts apply uniform standards regarding the applicability of the ICESCR (South Africa);**
- 6.178. **Continue to strengthen and reform the social protection system to cover all persons, including those from the most disadvantaged and marginalized groups (Maldives);**
- 6.179. **Enhance efforts to reduce the impact of social inequalities on access to quality education for vulnerable groups (Republic of Moldova);**
- 6.180. **Strengthen its policies to combat poverty, including by improving the effective access to housing for homeless persons or persons in very precarious housing (Kazakhstan);**
- 6.181. **Establish a national plan of action for housing, aimed at making accessible a sufficient number of accommodation to the poorest (Portugal);**
- 6.182. **In relation to recent evictions of Romani people, provide appropriate information and adequate notification in addition to offering rehousing options for those evicted (Spain);**
- 6.183. **Take necessary measures in order to tackle the questions of poor housing and administrative difficulties when it comes to access to welfare protection (Belgium);**
- 6.184. **Intensify efforts and invest more resources to ensure the right to adequate housing (Viet Nam);**
- 6.185. **Ensure, within a reasonable time, measures to address the problem of the loss of housing of evicted persons from informal settlements, as well as the prior consultation of the occupants, in particular regarding Roma settlements (Germany);**
- 6.186. **Continue to take measures to address the issues raised in reports of continued cases of removal of Roma campsites and forced evictions from the same (Japan);**
- 6.187. **Ensure consultations with Roma people concerning the issue of forced evictions in order to provide durable accommodation for all evicted persons (Poland);**
- 6.188. **Improve and simplify access to rights and procedures to obtain social security (Portugal);**

- 6.189. Formulate and implement effective policies geared towards the elimination of poverty, particularly in overseas departments, regions and territories, including in Réunion, French Guyana and Mayotte (Botswana);
- 6.190. Draft policies and social programs that specifically tackle regions, department and overseas departments to improve the quality of lives so that it is in line with that in Europe (Costa Rica);
- 6.191. Take concrete measures to reduce unemployment rate in the country (Bangladesh);
- 6.192. Develop mental health services which do not lead to institutionalisation and over-medication and practices that do not respect the will and preferences of individuals (Portugal);
- 6.193. Allocate the necessary resources to apply complementary measures aimed at reducing the gap of educational achievement among children belonging to different socio-economic groups (Portugal);
- 6.194. Take additional measures to guarantee a sufficient number of qualified teachers and ensure the right to education for all children (Slovakia);
- 6.195. Strengthen the education reform with the aim of reducing the impact of children social origin on their educational achievements (Congo);
- 6.196. Take measures to promote a real culture of equality and tolerance by evaluating the Act on public school reform, and, if needed, strengthening its educational reform with a view to reducing the effects of the social background of children on their achievement in school, and ensure the right to education to all children without discrimination (Hungary);
- 6.197. Continue with efforts to protect children against direct and indirect discrimination in education (Serbia);
- 6.198. Establish a national programme to eliminate barriers and increase access to public education for Romani children (United States of America);
- 6.199. Strengthens its educational reform, with a view to reducing the effects of the social background of children on their achievement (Timor-Leste);
- 6.200. Adopt legislative and policy measures to ensure access to quality education, in an inclusive way, to all foreign children regardless of their immigration status (Honduras);
- 6.201. Review those school manuals that have selective stories on historical events which are controversial. (Turkey);
- 6.202. Continue with the promotion and protection of equality between women and men in all segments of public and private life (Serbia);
- 6.203. Continue to implement measures to advance gender equality and combat discrimination against women in all spheres including in political, and economic activities (Sri Lanka);
- 6.204. Mainstream systematically gender equality in all public policies (Zambia);
- 6.205. Continue its efforts at national, regional and international level to promote gender equality (Cyprus);
- 6.206. Combat all forms of discrimination against women and girls belonging to racial, ethnic and religious minorities, and ensure that Muslims women wearing hijab are not discriminated in the labour market (Pakistan);
- 6.207. Take further measures to combat all forms of discrimination against women and girls belonging to racial, ethnic, national and religious minorities, including those living in sensitive urban areas (Iceland);

- 6.208. Reinforce the existing anti-discrimination measures and policies to combat all forms of discrimination against women and girls from racial and religious minorities (Sierra Leone);
- 6.209. Decrease gaps in employment between men and women (Iraq);
- 6.210. Improve procedures for refugee seekers (Iraq);
- 6.211. Enhance of policies aimed at combating racial discrimination and xenophobia (Lebanon);
- 6.212. Continue taking appropriate measures aimed at narrowing the wage gap between men and women (Namibia);
- 6.213. Ensure that provisions related to gender equality, as provided by the legal instruments and rules, are fully implemented, particularly regarding wage gaps (Netherlands);
- 6.214. Take action to effectively address gender-pay gap and report on the results in the following UPR cycle (Slovenia);
- 6.215. Double its efforts to eliminate the gender wage gap (Sudan);
- 6.216. Continue efforts to achieve full equality in all areas, especially in the labour market (Tunisia);
- 6.217. Address the disparities in gender equality across the employment sectors (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 6.218. Adopt measures to guarantee effective equality between men and women, addressing issues such as respect for the obligations of companies in relation to professional and wage equality (Uruguay);
- 6.219. Continue to combat all forms of discrimination against women and girls belonging to racial, ethnic, national and religious minorities, including those living in sensitive urban areas (Liechtenstein);
- 6.220. Further strengthen the implementation of gender equality policies at municipal and regional levels (Ireland);
- 6.221. Strengthen the implementation of gender equality measures at the regional and municipal levels (Montenegro);
- 6.222. Strengthen the implementation of gender equality policies at the municipal and regional levels (Togo);
- 6.223. Strengthen the implementation of gender equality policies at the municipal and regional levels (Albania);
- 6.224. Continue its efforts to strengthen its mechanism for eliminating gender violence (Japan);
- 6.225. Continue and strengthen its efforts in combatting violence and discrimination against women (Mongolia);
- 6.226. Continue efforts to combat gender-based violence against women (Nepal);
- 6.227. Ensure that the fifth inter-ministerial plan to prevent and combat violence against women (2017-2019) is adequately resourced and funded to meet its objectives (Singapore);
- 6.228. Implement the recommendations of the Defender of Rights on the introduction of a clear and precise definition of sexual harassment in the draft law on equality and citizenship (Greece);
- 6.229. Continue the designing and implementation of public policies to prevent, address, sanction and eliminate all forms of violence against women, including female genital mutilation and early and forced marriage (Paraguay);

- 6.230. Continue to implement measures aimed at enhancing equality between men and women in politics and in the country's public life (Armenia);
- 6.231. Continue to take steps at all levels in order to enforce women's representation and leadership and decision making position (Bosnia and Herzegovina);
- 6.232. Consolidate efforts to reach a comprehensive policy on children's rights, as part of the protection of childhood, education and youth, and support family policy to assist families in raising children (Saudi Arabia);
- 6.233. Further strengthen preventative measures to ensure that the rights of children are respected (Slovakia);
- 6.234. Review the policy of systematic prenatal detection of Down's syndrome in line with the principles of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and international instruments (Costa Rica);
- 6.235. Ensure impartial investigation into allegations of sexual abuse of children by French military officers during "Sangaris" operation/mission (Russian Federation);
- 6.236. Prohibit explicitly corporal punishment in all settings, including in the family and in care settings (Liechtenstein);
- 6.237. Adopt legislation explicitly prohibiting all forms of corporal punishment of children and to sanction perpetrators of such violence against children (Sweden);
- 6.238. Prohibit clearly and explicitly corporal punishment of children in any setting, including at home (Uruguay);
- 6.239. Prohibit expressly all corporal punishment of children in all settings (Andorra);
- 6.240. Prohibit explicitly corporal punishment in all settings in order to further strengthen the protection of children (Denmark);
- 6.241. Prohibit explicitly corporal punishment of children in all settings, including in the home (Estonia);
- 6.242. Set in law an age below which a person cannot be deemed to consent to any sexual act (Canada);
- 6.243. Adopt effective policies to protect isolated foreign minors from child labour exploitation (Panama);
- 6.244. Establish a minimum age of criminal responsibility to be above 13 (Sierra Leone);
- 6.245. Establish a minimum age of criminal responsibility, not below the age of 13, and to end the treatment of children over 16 years of age as adults, including when involved in violent extremist activities (Sweden);
- 6.246. Ensure that juvenile justice system fully complies with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and ensure that children, particularly, girls, are not detained together with adults and can access education and health services (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 6.247. Continue implementing policies directed towards access to rights and social services for young people (Republic of Moldova);
- 6.248. Continue assistance, promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disability (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 6.249. Take necessary steps to ensure equal treatment of persons with disabilities (Myanmar);

- 6.250. Continue to enhance access to training for persons with disabilities, and to coordinate the continuity of support service in the two phases of job search and employment and avoid loss of job (Saudi Arabia);
- 6.251. Implement the Government's national plan to improve access to education, health care, employment and public infrastructure for persons with disabilities (United States of America);
- 6.252. Ensure the effective implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities by ensuring the full compliance of legal provisions and give priority to repealing article L5 of the Electoral Code permitting judges to deprive persons under guardianship of their right to vote (Austria);
- 6.253. Take further steps to extend welfare services and assistance to all persons with disabilities (Bulgaria);
- 6.254. Continue efforts to protect the rights of persons with disabilities considering their specific needs and their capacities (Ecuador);
- 6.255. Implement a comprehensive national disability policy together with effective action plans and budgetary measures, through close cooperation with representative organizations of persons with disabilities, in order to achieve equality for persons with disabilities as well as inclusive education for all (Finland);
- 6.256. Strengthen statistical research and collection of data on the number of persons with disabilities in the country, the total rates of schooling, the quality and quantity of the services and educational support offered; and to disaggregate such data by different types of disability (Finland);
- 6.257. Continue to take actions to promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among the different racial and ethnic groups, in particular the minority groups, in France (Sri Lanka);
- 6.258. Strengthen social inclusion measures in all sectors, in particular for minorities (Angola);
- 6.259. Take result oriented measures for implementing the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination including those related to the situation of the Roma and other minorities (Azerbaijan);
- 6.260. Promote the rights of representatives of regional language groups and minorities, and of indigenous people in the overseas territories to use their mother tongue (Russian Federation);
- 6.261. Continue its efforts to provide adequate health and education services to migrants, refugees and minorities, including Roma (Peru);
- 6.262. Ensure equal access to the basic right including water and sanitation, health insurance and health care, and access to the emergency housing for all minorities, including Roma populations (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 6.263. Address marginalization and discrimination against the Roma population, including ensuring their rights to adequate housing and education (South Africa);
- 6.264. End violent attacks, hate crimes and manifestations of racism against Roma and punish those responsible; and allow them access to basic rights such as water, sanitation, health care, education and housing. (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 6.265. Enhance efforts for the integration of Roma (Bahrain);
- 6.266. Pursue actions and initiatives in the protection and promotion of the rights of migrants (Benin);

- 6.267. Establish cohesive long-term strategies to provide access to safe drinking water and sanitation for migrants in Calais and in the north of France (Sierra Leone);
- 6.268. Strengthen the protection of the rights of migrant workers and combat discrimination against them, notably regarding to rights related to retirement (Algeria);
- 6.269. Make it easier for immigrant populations to enter the labour force, especially those from poor neighbourhoods (Canada);
- 6.270. Continue efforts to combat terrorism (Lebanon);
- 6.171. Provide durable solutions for refugees in its territory by accelerating asylum determination and providing more assistance to approved refugees (Philippines);
- 6.272. Further increase efforts aimed at protection of asylum seekers and migrants (Ukraine);
- 6.273. Take the necessary measures to ensure a proper reception of refugees and asylum seekers in accordance with its international commitments (Algeria);
- 6.274. Implement the 2015 pledge to EU Council to accept 24,000 refugees in France (Bangladesh);
- 6.275. Take additional measures to protect the rights of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers (Brazil);
- 6.276. Effectively protect the rights of refugees and immigrants and promote their social inclusion (China);
- 6.277. Streamline processes for processing asylum requests (Costa Rica);
- 6.278. Ensure the rights of all migrant and asylum seekers for legal assistance and necessary services and protect from all threats they may be subjected to (Egypt);
- 6.279. Continue its efforts to protect rights in the context of migration and asylum (Morocco);
- 6.280. Guarantee the right of suspensive appeal for all migrants and asylum seekers held in waiting areas, and allow them legal assistance (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 6.281. Protect the rights in the context of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers including access to the judicial review and appeal procedures for foreign minors (Afghanistan);
- 6.282. Step up measures to improve access to the right of asylums and detection of vulnerabilities particularly with psychological support for traumatism connected with persecution and exile (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 6.283. Ensure the protection of the rights of the child, including the protection and integration of unaccompanied minors (South Africa);
- 6.284. Continue efforts to protect children and especially unaccompanied migrant children from sexual exploitation and trafficking (Tunisia);
- 6.285. Ensure that unaccompanied migrant children on French territory have full access to asylum procedures and are not placed in transit zones (Zambia);
- 6.286. Address the reported lack of access to basic services by asylum seekers and migrants, specially unaccompanied children (Bangladesh);
- 6.287. Deploy the necessary measures to ensure that unaccompanied foreign minors in France have access to housing, education, medical services and rapid

follow-up of their dossiers making sure that minors are not denied assistance until a thorough investigation has been made of their situation, in particular of their age (Belgium);

6.288. Adopt necessary measures to guarantee an effective protection to unaccompanied foreign minors and to find alternative solutions to deprivation of freedom for their care (Canada);

6.289. Guarantee effective promotion and protection of the rights of asylum seekers and refugees particularly separated and unaccompanied children and adolescents (Ecuador);

6.290. Establish mechanisms to identify, protect and provide legal assistance for unaccompanied asylum seekers and migrant children (Mexico);

6.291. Ensure that the particular vulnerability of unaccompanied minors and the conformity of their living conditions are taken into account in Law of 14 March 2016 on the protection of the child (Germany);

6.292. Consider increasing resources to assist refugees including unaccompanied children (Republic of Korea);

6.293. Pay special attention to migrant unaccompanied minors (Russian Federation);

6.294. Elaborate on specific measures aimed at taking care of unaccompanied children migrants (Senegal);

6.295. Strengthen policies for accessing basic services for peasants and other people who work in rural areas (Plurinational State of Bolivia).

7. 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 France was headed by **S.E. M. François CROQUETTE**, Ambassadeur pour droits de l'Homme, Ministère de l'Europe et des affaires étrangères, and composed of the following members:

- **S.E. Mme Elisabeth LAURIN**, Ambassadeur, Représentant Permanent de la France auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Genève et des autres organisations internationales en Suisse;
- **M. Jean-Christophe PEAUCELLE**, Conseiller aux affaires religieuses, Ministère de l'Europe et des affaires étrangères;
- **M. François GAVE**, Représentant Permanent Adjoint de la France auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Genève et des autres organisations internationales en Suisse;
- **Mme Florence CORMON-VEYSSIERE**, Sous-directrice des droits de l'Homme et des affaires humanitaires, Ministère de l'Europe et des affaires étrangères;
- **Mme Clarisse GERARDIN**, Conseillère, Mission Permanente de la France auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Genève et des autres organisations internationales en Suisse;
- **Mme Hélène PETIT**, Conseillère, Mission Permanente de la France auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Genève et des autres organisations internationales en Suisse;
- **M. Pierre LE GOFF**, Attaché, Mission Permanente de la France auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Genève et des autres organisations internationales en Suisse;
- **Mme Anna MAROS**, Mission de coordination pour les droits de l'Homme, Ministère de l'Europe et des affaires étrangères;
- **M. Adelin ROYER**, Direction des Nations unies et des organisations internationales, sous-direction des droits de l'Homme, Ministère de l'Europe et des affaires étrangères;
- **M. Pierre VINCENT**, Direction des affaires juridiques, sous-direction des droits de l'Homme, Ministère de l'Europe et des affaires étrangères;
- **M. Adrien BRIERE**, Mission Permanente de la France auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Genève et des autres organisations internationales en Suisse;
- **M. Frédéric POTIER**, Délégué interministériel à la lutte contre le racisme, l'antisémitisme et la haine anti-LGBT;
- **Mme Elisabeth MOIRON-BRAUD**, Secrétaire générale de la Mission interministérielle pour la protection des femmes contre les violences et la lutte contre la traite des êtres humains;
- **M. Manuel DEMOUGEOT**, Directeur de cabinet, Délégation interministérielle à l'hébergement et à l'accès au logement;
- **Mme Pascale LEGLISE**, Cheffe du Service du conseil juridique et du contentieux, Direction des libertés publiques et des affaires juridiques, Ministère de l'Intérieur;
- **M. Michel AMIEL**, Adjoint au chef du service des affaires internationales et européennes, Direction générale des étrangers en France, Ministère de l'intérieur;
- **Mme Elisa SIDGWICK**, Consultante juridique au Bureau du droit et du contentieux européen, international et institutionnel, Ministère de l'Intérieur;

- **Mme Béatrice BOSSARD**, Sous-directrice de la justice pénale générale, Direction des affaires criminelles et des grâces, Ministère de la Justice;
 - **M. Romain PERAY**, Sous-directeur des missions de la direction de l'administration pénitentiaire, Ministère de la Justice;
 - **Mme Muriel EGLIN**, Sous-directrice des missions de protection judiciaire et d'éducation de la direction de la protection judiciaire de la jeunesse, Ministère de la Justice;
 - **Mme Karine GILBERG**, Cheffe du bureau de l'expertise et des questions institutionnelles, Délégation des affaires européennes et internationales du Ministère de la Justice;
 - **Mme Christine PILTANT**, Adjointe à la sous-directrice du droit international et du droit européen, Ministère des Armées;
 - **Mme Karen MARTINON**, Conseillère parlementaire et diplomatique de la Secrétaire d'Etat chargée des Personnes Handicapées, Ministère des Solidarités et de la Santé;
 - **Mme Nathalie NIKITENKO**, Déléguée aux affaires européennes et internationales, Ministère des Solidarités et de la Santé;
 - **M. Pascal FROUDIERE**, Adjoint du chef du bureau des affaires européennes et internationales, direction générale de la cohésion sociale, Ministère des Solidarités et de la Santé;
 - **Mme Isabelle HURDUBAE**, Chargée de Mission pour les affaires multilatérales, les Philippines et l'Océanie, Ministère de la Culture;
 - **Mme Françoise PETREAULT**, **Sous-Directrice de la vie scolaire, des établissements et des actions socio-éducatives**, Direction générale de l'enseignement scolaire, Ministère de l'Education nationale;
 - **M. Jean-Pierre BALCOU**, Sous-directeur des affaires juridiques et institutionnelles à la Direction générale de l'Outre-mer, Ministère des Outre-Mer.
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