



General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
4 May 2017

Original: English

UNEDITED VERSION

Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Twenty-seventh session
Geneva, 1–12 May 2017

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

Morocco

* 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-seventh session from 1 to 12 May 2017. The review of Morocco was held at the 4th meeting on 2 May 2017. The delegation of Morocco was headed by H.E, Minister of Human Rights, Mr. Mostafa RAMID. At its 10th meeting held on 5 May 2017, the Working Group adopted the report on Morocco.
2. On 13 February 2017, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Morocco: Panama, Republic of the Congo, and United Arab Emirates.
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Morocco:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/27/MAR/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.6/27/MAR/2);
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/27/MAR/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Germany, Liechtenstein, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Morocco 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 11th May 2017]

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

5. During the interactive dialogue, 25 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 recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below will be examined by Morocco which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirty-sixth session of the Human Rights Council in September 2017:**

** The conclusions and recommendations have not been edited.

- 6.1. **Ratify the First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Australia) (Georgia) (Spain) /Accede to the First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Portugal);**
- 6.2. **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty(Belgium)(Estonia)(Hungary)/Accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Portugal) (Togo);**
- 6.3. **Move forward to the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Chile);**
- 6.4. **Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Norway);**
- 6.5. **Formally abolish the death penalty, and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Australia);**
- 6.6. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal);**
- 6.7. **Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Italy);**
- 6.8. **Consider withdrawing the remaining declarations and reservations to the CEDAW (Rwanda);**
- 6.9. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Croatia) (Montenegro);**
- 6.10. **Accelerate the ratification process of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communication procedure (Georgia);**
- 6.11. **Ratify the Convention on Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity (Armenia);**
- 6.12. **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and bring the national legislation in conformity with its provisions (Austria);**
- 6.13. **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Estonia);**
- 6.14. **Ratify and fully align its national legislation with the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, as previously recommended (Latvia);**
- 6.15. **Consider ratifying the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and fully align its legislation with all obligations under the Rome Statute (Norway);**
- 6.16. **Ratify International Labour Organization Convention No.189 concerning Decent Work for Domestic Workers (Philippines);**
- 6.17. **Adopt an open, merit-based selection process when selecting national candidates for UN Treaty Body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 6.18. **Take the necessary steps to achieve the total abolishment of the death penalty (Brazil);**

- 6.19. Consider a standing invitation to the Special Procedures mandate holders (Austria);
- 6.20. Continue interacting constructively with the mechanism of special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 6.21. Extend a standing invitation to the Special Procedures mandate holders of the Human Rights Council (Guatemala);
- 6.22. Issue a standing invitation to special procedures, as previously recommended (Latvia);
- 6.23. Take concrete steps to strengthen its cooperation with the special procedures of the United Nations, in particular those of the Human Rights Council (Portugal);
- 6.24. Accept the establishment of a permanent rights component in the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara, given the continuing need for an independent and impartial monitoring of the human rights situation in the place, as previously recommended (Uruguay);
- 6.25. Undertake to fully cooperate with the UN and in particular, the Secretary General's Special Envoy for Western Sahara (Zimbabwe);
- 6.26. Comply with provisions of the UN Security Council Resolution 2351, which extends the mandate of MINURSO and align itself with the principle of self-determination of Saharawi people (Mozambique);
- 6.27. Cooperate with the newly appointed UN Secretary General's Special Envoy on Western Sahara (Mozambique);
- 6.28. Accept the inclusion of the human rights dimension in the mandate of the MINURSO (Namibia);
- 6.29. Continue to work with the OHCHR and UNHCHR to re-establish the humanitarian aid programme for the West Saharan population (Sierra Leone);
- 6.30. Fully cooperate with the United Nations Secretary-General, AU Special Envoys and OHCHR on the situation in Western Sahara (South Africa);
- 6.31. Ensure that the Penal Code is fully in accordance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Estonia);
- 6.32. Revise the Penal Code and associated law for compliance with international standards, to guarantee equality between men and women, criminalise marital rape, de-criminalise sexual relations outside marriage, abolish discrimination against children born outside of marriage, increase the minimum age of marriage to 18; de-criminalise consensual same-sex relations and develop public awareness programmes to address stigmatisation of LGBTI persons (Ireland);
- 6.33. Continue to strengthen its legislative and institutional framework for the promotion and protection of human rights (Oman);
- 6.34. Adopt and apply a comprehensive anti-discrimination law (Ukraine);
- 6.35. Take steps to bring the definition of torture in accordance with the requirements of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Ghana);

- 6.36. Adhere to and adapt national legislation with the Rome Statute, including the incorporation of provisions to cooperate promptly and fully with the International Criminal Court (Guatemala);
- 6.37. Continue its steps to consolidate the principles of human rights and public freedoms (Yemen);
- 6.38. Continue mainstreaming human rights into various national bodies and sectors (Egypt);
- 6.39. Continue allocating the required funding for the implementation of projects to increase the integration of human rights into public policies (Ethiopia);
- 6.40. Consolidate the experience of regionalisation and continue the participation of the youth and women in all the regions of the Kingdom, including the southern provinces (Gabon);
- 6.41. Accelerate the implementation of the advanced regionalization, as means to further promote the participation of citizens, especially women and youth, from the 12 regions of the Kingdom in the political, economic governance of the country (Indonesia);
- 6.42. Continue putting in place public policies and programmes on human rights, including on the effective role of parliamentarians in the promotion and protection of human rights (Philippines);
- 6.43. Strengthen the achievements in the area of consolidation of human rights. (Senegal);
- 6.44. Continue reforms to consolidate the rule of law and the national mechanisms for protection of human rights (Viet Nam);
- 6.45. Step up the process of the creation of the Authority for Gender Equality and Action against All Forms of Discrimination (Gabon);
- 6.46. Continue efforts to support the role of regional committees of the National Human Rights Council, especially in the southern provinces (Jordan);
- 6.47. Establish the Authority for Gender Equality and Action against All Forms of Discrimination (Kuwait);
- 6.48. Establish an independent, effective and well-resourced national preventive mechanism in compliance with the requirements of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Ghana);
- 6.49. Accelerate the process of establishing the national preventive mechanism on torture (Greece);
- 6.50. Streamline the process for the establishment of the national mechanism for the prevention of torture, ensuring a broad and inclusive participation in the same (Guatemala);
- 6.51. Intensify efforts to combat cases of torture and other ill-treatment by state agents, establishing an independent and effective national mechanism for the prevention of torture (Spain);
- 6.52. Ensure that a national preventive mechanism be swiftly established and that the mechanism is underpinned with a legal basis and receives the

human resources and financial means necessary to carry out its mandate in an independent and efficient manner (Switzerland);

6.53. Establish a mechanism to protect the rights of persons with disabilities (Madagascar);

6.54. Establish a national mechanism for protection of the rights of persons with disabilities (Bahrain);

6.55. Continue promoting the role of national institutions for the protection of human rights by supporting the activities of the regional committees of the National Human Rights Council in various regions, in particular in the cities of Laayoune and Dakhla in the southern provinces (Bahrain);

6.56. Support the action of promotion and protection of human rights undertaken by the National Human Rights Council, through its regional commissions, throughout the territory (Central African Republic);

6.57. Continue efforts to establish and consolidate national institutions and mechanisms for promotion and protection of human rights (Gabon);

6.58. Ensure procedures governing the registration of civil society organizations, including those advocating for the Saharawi people's right to self-determination (Iceland);

6.59. Strengthen the action undertaken by the National Council for the promotion and protection of human rights, in particular through its commissions throughout the territory (Madagascar);

6.60. Continue to reinforce the role and capacity of the national human rights institution that was re-accredited A status in March 2016 in full compliance with the Paris Principles (Mauritania);

6.61. Ensure that the procedures governing registration of civil society organizations, including organizations advocating for the Saharawi people's right to self-determination, are in conformity with international standards (Norway);

6.62. Continue efforts of the Government to endow the National Human Rights Institution with sufficient budgetary resources (Togo);

6.63. Make further efforts to promote the culture of human rights and human rights education (Lebanon);

6.64. Continue positive experience of organizing human rights capacity building programmes for the law enforcement agencies (Azerbaijan);

6.65. Continue to train public officials on human rights (Lebanon);

6.66. Promote human rights education and training of public servants, along with the provision of necessary resources, at all levels. Local government employees, who have the most direct effect on its people, most often lack training in human rights or the resources to meet international standards on human rights. (Republic of Korea);

6.67. Ensure that adequate human and financial resources are allocated for the implementation of programs and activities on human rights (Philippines);

- 6.68. Enable the people of Western Sahara to exercise their right to self-determination through a democratic referendum (Zimbabwe);
- 6.69. Continue efforts to draw a national framework for human development that takes into consideration gender equality and non-discrimination (Tunisia);
- 6.70. Decriminalize consensual homosexual relations, and release those who were detained for that cause (Uruguay);
- 6.71. Repeal article 490 of the Penal Code criminalizing sexual relationships outside marriage in order to eliminate risks associated with abandonment and institutional stigmatization of children born out of wedlock (Belgium);
- 6.72. Prohibit discrimination and criminalize violence against persons on the basis of their sexual orientation or gender identity (Canada);
- 6.73. Put an end to discriminations (including legal ones) faced by Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex persons (France);
- 6.74. Decriminalize consensual relations between same-sex adults (Mexico);
- 6.75. Ensure the same rights to all citizens, including those of the LGBTI collective, decriminalizing same-sex relationships and eliminating all discriminatory legislation on the basis of sexual orientation (Spain);
- 6.76. Apply and adopt a comprehensive anti-discrimination law, containing a general prohibition of all forms of direct and indirect discrimination (Hungary);
- 6.77. Decriminalize consensual sexual relations, including by repealing penal code provisions in the Articles 489 to 493, prohibiting same-sex sexual relations, sexual relations outside marriage as well as adultery (Netherlands);
- 6.78. Adopt a comprehensive anti-discrimination law (South Africa);
- 6.79. Take urgent measures to repeal the norms that criminalize and stigmatize LGBTI persons and investigate and punish the perpetrators of acts of discrimination and violence against them (Argentina);
- 6.80. Repeal legislation, in particular Article 489 of the Penal Code, criminalising consensual sexual conduct between same-sex adults (Iceland);
- 6.81. Continue efforts to achieve the national strategic goals for sustainable development (2015-2020) (Oman);
- 6.82. Continue to develop and implement development programmes and to improve economic capacities of the entire country including in the southern provinces of Morocco (Saudi Arabia);
- 6.83. Speed up the implementation of the national policy on climate change (Cuba);
- 6.84. Strengthen the mainstreaming of environmental rights within the elaboration and implementation of development strategies (Indonesia);
- 6.85. Revise the provisions of the Criminal Code on terrorism and define terrorism-related offences more clearly and precisely (Hungary);

- 6.86. **Revise the provisions of Criminal Code on terrorism with a view to define precisely terrorism-related offenses and ensure the legislation to be in line with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Right (CCPR) (Albania);**
- 6.87. **With reference to the recently expressed concern by ECOSOC about the presence of the berm, continue to implement the demining programme along the berm and compensate victims (Namibia);**
- 6.88. **Continue efforts to remove landmines and other explosive remnants of war (Peru);**
- 6.89. **Adhere to and adapt national legislation to the Arms Trade Treaty (Guatemala);**
- 6.90. **Implement recommendations 129.62 and 129.65 of the second cycle, and unequivocally ban corporal punishment in all places, including at home, in alternative care institutions, day nurseries, and schools (Haiti);**
- 6.91. **Establish legislation that prohibits corporal punishment and ill-treatment of boys and girls (Paraguay);**
- 6.92. **Abolish the death penalty (France);**
- 6.93. **Intensify national discussions with a view to the abolition of the death penalty (Italy);**
- 6.94. **Keep the moratorium on the death penalty and intensify dialogue on the capital punishment and its impact, towards its full abolition for all crimes (Montenegro);**
- 6.95. **Continue the current national debate on the abolition of the death penalty and consider formalizing the *de facto* moratorium currently observed (Albania);**
- 6.96. **Maintains its *de facto* moratorium on the use of the death penalty with a view towards its total abolition including through the ongoing process of reform of the penal code (Rwanda);**
- 6.97. **Continue the national debate on the abolition of the death penalty (South Africa);**
- 6.98. **Consider formalizing the *de facto* death penalty moratorium (Ukraine);**
- 6.99. **Consider abolishing the capital punishment (Namibia);**
- 6.100. **Eliminate the death penalty from its national legislation (Paraguay);**
- 6.101. **Maintain the moratorium on the death penalty followed by the definitive abolition of the death penalty (Austria);**
- 6.102. **Continue the socio-economic programmes for detainees in relation to their post-detention socio-professional reinsertion, in particular in favour of women and the youth (Central African Republic);**
- 6.103. **Accelerate the process of the revision of the legal framework regulating prisons in order to be harmonized with international standards (Cyprus);**
- 6.104. **Take necessary measures in order to resolve the problem of prison overcrowding (Greece);**

- 6.105. Continue improving the conditions obtaining in prisons, reduce crowding, and adopt alternatives to pre-trial detention and provide adequate medical care to prisoners (Kenya);
- 6.106. Accelerate the process of revising legislative framework governing prisons for its harmonization with the 2011 Constitution and international standards (Pakistan);
- 6.107. Adopt the proposed amendments to the Criminal Code of Procedures to ensure the respect of guarantees of safeguards in detention (Ghana);
- 6.108. Strengthen its national mechanisms and international cooperation to combat trafficking in persons, particularly child sex tourism (Honduras);
- 6.109. Continue efforts to combat human trafficking and ensure that special attention is given to vulnerable groups when applying the law adopted in this regard (Qatar);
- 6.110. Develop a national strategy to tackle modern slavery and ratify the 2014 ILO protocol to the Forced Labour Convention (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 6.111. Remove restrictive practices against Christians and other minorities, including limitations on religious activities, freedom of thought and conscience, in accordance with international law (Kenya);
- 6.112. Ensure that the relevant provisions of the Criminal Code are brought in line with Morocco obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, in particular with regard to the freedom of speech and opinion (Zambia);
- 6.113. Refrain from referring to other law than the press code when dealing with infractions on freedom of expression (Denmark);
- 6.114. Fully ensure freedoms of expression and association and take all necessary measures to ensure the exercise of the missions of human rights defenders (France);
- 6.115. Continue the work to enhance the freedom of expression through the implementation of the law establishing the National Press Council (Qatar);
- 6.116. Review penal code provisions regarding freedom of expression, in conformity with article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Netherlands);
- 6.117. Ensure the Constitution's provisions on freedom of the press, freedom of opinion and expression and the freedom of assembly and association are respected, including for people who want to express their views on the situation of and in Western Sahara (Sweden);
- 6.118. To end the prosecution of journalists under the Penal Code for peacefully exercising their right to freedom of opinion and expression and for ensuring the right to information (Sweden);
- 6.119. End prosecution and release journalists and other individuals detained solely for the exercise of their rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly, and association (United States of America);
- 6.120. Create and maintain in law and practice a safe and enabling environment for civil society and human rights defenders, including in and in relation to Western Sahara, through revision of the Criminal Code and to

remove limitations on freedom of expression, review of the system for registration of associations and notification of assemblies and consistent application of rules to all peaceful assemblies irrespective of their topic (Ireland);

6.121. Remove obstacles to non-governmental associations seeking registration from the authorities (Sweden);

6.122. Approve the license applications for all non-governmental associations seeking registration in accordance with the law, including organizations advocating for members of minority populations (United States of America);

6.123. Conduct full, impartial and independent investigations into all allegations of corruption or abuse by security forces and prosecute those responsible where appropriate (United States of America);

6.124. Take further steps to ensure judicial independence, which is important in guaranteeing fair trials in accordance with international human rights standards (Australia);

6.125. Complete reforms of the judiciary (Kuwait);

6.126. Accelerate the implementation of the 'Charter on the Reforms of Judicial System' (Sri Lanka);

6.127. Continue completing the reform process of the justice system and guarantee the independence of the judiciary in accordance with the relevant constitutional requirements (Sudan);

6.128. Revise the penal code and the criminal procedure code as part of the ongoing reform of the justice sector (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

6.129. Take the necessary measures to repeal all legal provisions that establish differences between children born in wedlock and children born out of wedlock, in particular those contained in the Family Code, which were discriminatory against those children (Argentina);

6.130. Analyse existing legislation and repeal all the rules, in particular those of the Family Code, which were contrary to the principle of equality between children or which constitute a discrimination of the rights of the child (Chile);

6.131. Repeal all discriminatory provisions in relation to children born out of wedlock (Congo);

6.132. Repeal the provision preventing Moroccan women to transmit nationality to their foreign husband (Congo);

6.133. Repeal provisions which deny women legal guardianship of minor children on an equal footing with men (Denmark);

6.134. Abolish the criminalization of single mothers, allow full legal recognition of children born outside marriage (including with regard to their name and right of inheritance), and introduce DNA testing to ascertain paternity (Germany);

6.135. Consider eliminating in identity documents all data that could lead to discrimination against children born out of wedlock (Peru);

- 6.136. **Improve the existing procedures for registering children to guarantee equality for children and equal legal treatment without any discrimination. (Serbia);**
- 6.137. **Repeal the provisions in the Family Code which discriminate against children born outside of wedlock. (Togo);**
- 6.138. **Any reference be withdrawn from identity documents which would allow for the identification of children born outside of wedlock and repeal all discriminatory provisions regarding such children, in particular in the Family Code (Turkey);**
- 6.139. **Eliminate fees for birth certificates and facilitate that birth certificate be issued to all refugee children who do not have any yet (Turkey);**
- 6.140. **Allocate more resources for the implementation of national policies in favour of vulnerable social groups (Viet Nam);**
- 6.141. **Continue and speed up efforts to promote economic, social and cultural rights for the whole population (Djibouti);**
- 6.142. **Continue efforts to promote and protect economic and social rights through development strategies to encourage investment and employment (Saudi Arabia);**
- 6.143. **Improve the identification of eligible beneficiaries of social protection schemes (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 6.144. **Continue to promote the consolidation of its social policies and combat poverty and inequality, which are still present (Angola);**
- 6.145. **Continue efforts to protect economic and social rights through the implementation of programmes to fight poverty, in the framework of the National Human Development Initiative (Côte d'Ivoire);**
- 6.146. **Continue implementing policies to fight poverty and promote economic development (Egypt);**
- 6.147. **Continue endeavours to reduce poverty and bridge the income gap between the different regions and between rural and urban areas (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 6.148. **Continue strengthening programs to reduce poverty through the National Initiative for Human Development (Pakistan);**
- 6.149. **Share its experience with others in the field of human development and poverty reduction (South Sudan);**
- 6.150. **Continue to adopt measures to further improve the lives of vulnerable people in the country (Brunei Darussalam);**
- 6.151. **Ensure an equitable distribution of resources between the rural and urban areas. (State of Palestine);**
- 6.152. **Continue its good work to reduce the prevailing high unemployment rate in the country (Bangladesh);**
- 6.153. **Continue to promote economic and social development to steadily raise peoples' living standards so as to provide firm foundation for the enjoyment of all human rights (China);**

- 6.154. Strengthen the laws ensuring the reduction of unemployment rates and increase employment opportunities to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development (Iraq);
- 6.155. Continue efforts to reduce unemployment rates among the youth, including strengthening vocational training programmes (Libya);
- 6.156. Establish dialogues to engage cooperation that will allow the application of best practices and plans to reduce unemployment, underemployment and informal work, and strengthen the policies for the generation of employment and youth employment (Paraguay);
- 6.157. Further strengthen the promotion of environmental rights through their incorporation in the social and economic development plans in the entire parts of the Kingdom (United Arab Emirates);
- 6.158. Continue to implement policies and develop infrastructure that increase access to employment, particularly for youths (Singapore);
- 6.159. Adopt a draft law regulating the labour conditions of domestic workers (Turkey);
- 6.160. Continue to provide basic medical cover for its people, including the elderly (Brunei Darussalam);
- 6.161. Improve the social protection system with a view to extend social and medical coverage to every one (Cuba);
- 6.162. As a follow-up to recommendations 129.98, 129.102, 129.111, 129.116, 129.117 and 130.9 from the second cycle, increase investments in public education with a view to increasing salaries of teachers and introducing professional and technical training programmes (Haiti);
- 6.163. Increase access to health services in its rural areas, in particular to reduce maternal mortality and morbidity (Republic of Korea);
- 6.164. Further promote pre-natal care and consultation to reduce the need for emergency transportation at the time of labour and thereby reduce the risk of deaths among mothers and children (Thailand);
- 6.165. Take further targeted measures to promote inclusive education for all (Armenia);
- 6.166. Implement the Strategic vision for education reform 2015-2030 (Burundi);
- 6.167. Continue efforts to promote inclusive education through the strengthening of access to education for persons with disabilities (Ecuador);
- 6.168. Continue to strengthen further the right to education (Mauritius);
- 6.169. Put in place a strategy or a plan of action to fight illiteracy (Niger);
- 6.170. Consider eliminating differences in schooling between cities and rural areas; between girls and boys; and minorities (Peru);
- 6.171. Implement measures to ensure inclusive education for all at the primary, secondary and university levels (Portugal);
- 6.172. Make further steps in the field of promotion of economic, social, and cultural rights, especially in the sector of education, with a special focus on enrolment of girls and boys in the rural areas. (Romania);

- 6.173. Pursue to support the right to education through implementing the strategic vision to reform the education system for the period of 2015-2030 (Saudi Arabia);
- 6.174. Consolidate and support the promotion of education for economically vulnerable children (South Sudan);
- 6.175. Continue efforts to ensure enrolling all children in elementary school and to consider the necessary measures to reach out to children deprived of education (State of Palestine);
- 6.176. Continue efforts to promote the right to education through combatting phenomenon of school drop-out (Sudan);
- 6.177. Continue efforts to reform public education system and improve the quality of public education that achieves equal opportunities between social classes (Tunisia);
- 6.178. Increased efforts to ensure the school enrolment of all children at primary and secondary level (Turkey);
- 6.179. Review and where necessary adapt school and early childhood education curricula, teaching and school practices to foster elimination of gender discrimination and stereotyping as well as promotion of empowerment of girls from an early age (Botswana);
- 6.180. Promote programmes that encourage the education of children, especially girls in villages and for the benefit of vulnerable groups (United Arab Emirates);
- 6.181. Continue efforts to promote cultural rights through programmes to protect and revitalize the diversity of cultural heritage constituting the Moroccan identity, including the Hassani heritage in the southern provinces (United Arab Emirates);
- 6.182. Continue promoting equality between men and women in public policies (Egypt);
- 6.183. Continue to promote gender equality and women involvement in politics and public services (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 6.184. Continue the commendable efforts to promote and protect the rights of women and children (Mauritania);
- 6.185. Review all laws and practices that discriminate on the basis of gender and bring them in line with international law and standards and to take steps to further improve the protection of women who are subject to violence, including through amending the Penal Code to ensure the criminalization of marital rape (Sweden);
- 6.186. Revise the Family Code to prohibit polygamy and marriage of minors as well as guaranteeing equality between men and women in inheritance matters and in right to guardianship (Norway);
- 6.187. As a follow-up to recommendations 129.19, 129.22, 129.27, 129.39, 129.40, 129.43, 129.78, 129.88, 129.93 and 131.7 from the second cycle, intensify efforts towards improving economic, social and cultural rights of the female population, with their full participation (Haiti);

- 6.188. **Adopt comprehensive and integral legislation to eliminate discrimination and all forms of violence against women, and promote their advancement in all areas including the economic (Honduras);**
- 6.189. **Strengthen the existing legal framework to protect women against all forms of violence and eliminate all discriminatory gender-based legal norms (Chile);**
- 6.190. **Take all necessary measures to strengthen the fight against domestic violence and sexual violence against women (France);**
- 6.191. **Take appropriate measures, taking into consideration of its international obligations, to prevent marriage of minors (Myanmar);**
- 6.192. **Continue to put in place practical measures at local and national levels to ensure gender equality and combat discrimination against women (Singapore);**
- 6.193. **Continue efforts to combat violence against women (Tunisia);**
- 6.194. **Amend domestic legislation to remove all forms of gender-based discrimination and protect the rights of women and children (Australia);**
- 6.195. **Expedite the adoption of draft law 103.13 on violence against women, while taking into account the importance of widening the protection for women victims of violence, and criminalize marital rape (Belgium);**
- 6.196. **Continue its efforts to improve legislation concerning violence against women, in line with international standards, addressing the dimensions of prevention, protection and assistance, and repealing discriminatory provisions related to custody, marriage, inheritance and transfer of nationality (Brazil);**
- 6.197. **Criminalize marital rape and threats of violence as part of its draft law 103-13 on combating violence against women and implement state-sponsored programmes to support victims (Canada);**
- 6.198. **Implement adequate measures to ensure comprehensive and effective protection of women against domestic violence and accelerate the drafting process of a bill that is consistent with international standards in this area (Germany);**
- 6.199. **Strengthen the legal framework to prevent discrimination and violence against women, in particular domestic violence (Italy);**
- 6.200. **Accelerate the process of adoption of the draft law on the elimination of the violence against women (Jordan);**
- 6.201. **Continue aligning legislation, policies and programmes that anchor the rights of the Child in order to stop children from working in harmful conditions, stop early marriages and criminalize all forms of child exploitation (Kenya);**
- 6.202. **Adopt specific legislation on violence against women, including criminal and civil provisions necessary to address domestic violence and sexual harassment against women and girls (Mexico);**
- 6.203. **Implement the Law on Violence against Women swiftly (Norway);**
- 6.204. **Adopt a general law on violence against women, in accordance with international standards, providing the means for its effective implementation (Paraguay);**

- 6.205. Strengthen legislation to ensure gender equality, in particular to prevent violence against women and stop early and forced marriages (Republic of Korea);
- 6.206. Accelerate the enactment of the law on violence against women and the adoption of the international definition of gender-based violence (Slovenia);
- 6.207. Further progress in the fight against all forms of discrimination and violence against women, putting into operation the Authority for Parity and the Fight against all forms of Discrimination (Spain);
- 6.208. Adopt and implement a comprehensive and non-discriminatory law on violence against women and girls (Switzerland);
- 6.209. Put in place a specific legislation to prevent, investigate and punish violence against women (Uganda);
- 6.210. Adjust the new abortion law protocol to give women the right to abort in case of incest and rape based on the police report only (Slovenia);
- 6.211. Step up efforts to combat violence against women by strictly enforcing relevant laws and improve victim support mechanisms (Thailand);
- 6.212. Take additional measures on domestic violence (Greece);
- 6.213. Amend the law on inheritance in the Family Code in order to respect gender equality, as stipulated in Article 19 of the Moroccan Constitution (Canada);
- 6.214. Adopt appropriate measures with a view to integrate women more in economic activities and guarantee them a right to equal treatment and equal pay for work of equal value (Serbia);
- 6.215. Make further reforms in the Family Code to remove all exceptions that allow marriage of children under the age of 18 years of age (Botswana);
- 6.216. Ensure that the minimum age of marriage at 18 years of age is respected, including by preventing judges from authorizing children to marry under Article 20 of the Family Code (Canada);
- 6.217. Eliminate the harmful practice of early marriage and raise awareness among public and parents for their effective protection of minor girls. (Croatia);
- 6.218. Strengthen measures aimed at eradicating child marriages and expedite the enactment of legislation abolishing forced marriage of children (Sierra Leone);
- 6.219. Take measures to counter-act the trend of judicial authorizations of marriages involving minors, including through necessary amendments of the Family Code (Sweden);
- 6.220. Strengthen the promotion of political participation of women and youth (Ecuador);
- 6.221. Continue efforts to promote political participation of women (Jordan);
- 6.222. Take more effective measures to better protect the rights of children, persons with disabilities, migrants and other vulnerable groups (China);

- 6.223. Continue efforts to ensure vulnerable children and adolescents in rural community access quality education and health care services (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 6.224. Continue to strengthen the relevant public policies on the promotion and protection of human rights, particularly the rights of children, migrants and asylum seekers and persons with disabilities (Romania);
- 6.225. Continue its efforts to combat child labour through the effective implementation of Domestic Worker's Labour and Employment Conditions Act (Maldives);
- 6.226. Prohibit and criminalize explicitly the recruitment and use in hostilities of children under 18 years (Ukraine);
- 6.227. Continue its efforts for the protection and promotion of the human rights of vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities and children (Cyprus);
- 6.228. Further accelerate efforts aimed at promoting the rights of women and children, in particular those with disabilities (Georgia);
- 6.229. Continue taking comprehensive measures to better integrate persons with disabilities into society (Hungary);
- 6.230. Continue to reinforce the implementation of public policies regarding persons with disabilities (Libya);
- 6.231. Integrate sign language into public media, and provide training for interpreters in this field (Madagascar);
- 6.232. Continue its appreciable efforts towards development of national languages and promote and protect the Amazigh language and cultural heritages (Bangladesh);
- 6.233. Continue efforts towards introducing the teaching of the Amazigh language and culture (Burundi);
- 6.234. Continue efforts towards the promotion and preservation of the Saharo-Hassani cultural heritage enshrined in the 2011 Constitution (Burundi);
- 6.235. Continue to adopt the legislative measures and protection policies necessary to ensure education for the Amazigh and the Saharawi populations at all levels, as well as the full enjoyment of their rights to demonstrate and participate in the cultural life of the country, preserving their traditions and identity (Mexico);
- 6.236. Guarantee the full and equal access to socio-economic resources, (including access to tertiary education and traditional language classes) for the Amazigh's and Saharans/Saharawi (Sierra Leone);
- 6.237. Continue the implementation of the policy of effective promotion and protection of the rights of migrants (Central African Republic);
- 6.238. Continue efforts undertaken to promote and protect the rights of migrants (Djibouti);
- 6.239. Thoroughly review the national legislation on migration and asylum (Honduras);

- 6.240. **Speed up the review of the legal framework on migration and asylum in order to align it with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Uganda);**
- 6.241. **Consider sharing with other countries the Moroccan experience regarding the protection and promotion of the rights of migrants (Senegal);**
- 6.242. **Accede to and domesticate the conventions relating to the status of stateless persons and the reduction of statelessness in order to grant nationality to children who would otherwise remain stateless (Kenya);**
- 6.243. **Allow the Saharawi people to freely exercise their inalienable right to self-determination in accordance with UN General Assembly's Resolutions and in this context accept a schedule proposed by the United Nations Secretary-General on the organization of a referendum on self-determination in Western Sahara (Namibia);**
- 6.244. **Develop and implement independent and credible measures to ensure full respect for human rights in Western Sahara, including the freedom of expression and assembly (Iceland).**
- 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 Morocco was headed by H.E, Mr. Mostafa RAMID, Minister of Human Rights, and composed of the following members:

- M. Driss NAJIM, Cabinet du Ministre;
- M. Hassane BOUKILI, Chargé d'affaires Mission du Maroc;
- M. Saïd AHOUGA, Ministre Plénipotentiaire;
- Mme. Siham MOURABIT, Ministère des Affaires Etrangère et de la Coopération Internationale;
- Mme. Nezha EL HADRAMI, Ministère de la Communication;
- Mme. Touria ELAFTI, Secrétariat d'Etat Chargé de l'Eau;
- Mme. Hanane BIDRANE, Délégation Interministérielle aux Droits de l'Homme;
- M. Fouad ZYADI, Secrétariat d'Etat Chargé de Développement Durable;
- M. Mohammed EL AZZOUZI, Administration de la Défense Nationale;
- M. Azzouz ATTAOUI, Ministère de la Famille de Solidarité, de l'Egalité, et du Développement Social;
- M. Lahoucine AMOUZAY, Institut Royal de la Culture Amazighe;
- M. Saïd MACHAK, Ministère Chargé des Marocains Résidants à l'Etranger et des Affaires de la Migration;
- Mme. Karima BRAHIMI, Ministère de l'Intérieur /DRLP;
- Mme. Mouna LEMZOURI, Ministère de la Justice;
- M. Brahim BASTAOUI, Ministère de l'Intérieur;
- M. Hssain OUJOUR, Education Nationale;
- M. Abderrazak ROUANE, Délégation Interministérielle aux Droits de l'Homme;
- M. Abdelaziz KARRAKY, Délégation Interministérielle aux Droits de l'Homme;
- M. Mohamed ADI, Délégation Interministérielle aux Droits de l'Homme;
- M. Mohammed AIT AZIZI, Ministère de la Famille de Solidarité, de l'Egalité, et du Développement Social;
- M. Toufik EL ATIFI, Ministère de Travail;
- Mme. Mouna BENGRINE, Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances;
- M. Moulay Ahmed MGHIZLAT, CORCAS;
- M. Abdeslam NADAH, HCP.