

2RP: Responses to Recommendations & Voluntary Pledges

SPAIN

Second Review Session 21

Review in the Working Group: 21 January 2015

Adoption in the Plenary: 25 June 2015

Spain's responses to recommendations (as of 13.08.2015):

| In the Report of the Working Group: | In the Addendum: | During the plenary: | Summary: |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| No response, all pending | 138 recs accepted in full, 36 accepted in part (n°131.21, 37, 45, 52, 53, 58, 59, 61, 98-100, 114, 120, 122, 123, 125, 131, 136-139, 146-151, 163, 164, 173, 180, 184-187 -> noted) and 15 noted In an Annex to modify the addendum, the delegation stated that 169 recs were accepted and 25 noted ¹ | The delegation reiterated the information provided in the Annex and stated that a corrigendum to the addendum would be published | Accepted: 169 Noted: 25 Total: 194 |

Paragraph headers are as in the Report of the Working Group, but the nature of responses to recommendations may have subsequently been changed.

List of recommendations contained in Section II of the Report of the Working Group A/HRC/29/8:

¹ Recommendations n°131.45, 59, 61, 180, 187 were partially accepted. However, as the part accepted and the part not accepted were clearly identified, the recommendations were split into two recommendations, one accepted and one noted. The total number of recommendations is now 194.

131. The following recommendations will be examined by Spain, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the twenty-ninth session of the Human Rights Council, to be held from 15 June to 3 July 2015:

N - 131.1. Ratify the International Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW), as previously recommended (Indonesia);

N - 131.2. Continue to consider ratification of ICRMW (Nicaragua);

N - 131.3. Consider taking specific steps towards accession to the migrant workers' rights convention or the ICRMW (Philippines);

N - 131.4. Consider the possibility of ratifying ICRMW (1990), and acceding to the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (1961) (Ecuador);

N - 131.5. Consider ratifying ICRMW (Rwanda) (Sri Lanka);

N - 131.6. Ratify ICRMW, as a fundamental step towards the protection of human rights in the country (Guatemala);

N - 131.7. Accede to ICRMW (Sudan);

N - 131.8. Ratify ICRMW (Algeria) (Benin) (Côte d'Ivoire) (Gabon) (Ghana) (Honduras) (Iran (Islamic Republic of)) (Paraguay) (Senegal) (Sierra Leone) (Timor-Leste) (Turkey) (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));

N - 131.9. Accede to the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Azerbaijan) (Paraguay) (Portugal);

A - 131.10. Promote the establishment of an inter-ministerial committee on human rights in order to further improve coordination between the various national administrations and increase the effectiveness of the Human Rights Office (Italy);

A - 131.11. Consider establishing an inter-ministerial committee responsible for the implementation of its international human rights obligations, inter alia, for coordinating the drafting of the national reports to the treaty bodies and for organizing country visits by the Human Rights Council's special procedures (Portugal);

A - 131.12. Install a high-ranking governmental working group on human rights to ascertain the smooth cooperation and coordination of inter-ministerial work in the field of human rights (Germany);

A - 131.13. Consider the possibility of establishing a public monitoring system of international recommendations to facilitate the systematization and follow-up of the recommendations of treaty bodies and mechanisms of the Human Rights Council (Paraguay);

A - 131.14. Continue the good practice of having a national Human Rights Plan by formulating a comprehensive plan of action or strategy (Indonesia);

A - 131.15. Proceed to the development of a new National Human Rights Plan and implement the National Strategy for the Elimination of Violence against Women (Greece);

A - 131.16. Consider developing human rights indicators as suggested by OHCHR as an instrument that allows for a more precise and coherent evaluation of national human rights policies (Portugal);

A - 131.17. Pursue particular efforts to spread awareness of human rights and disseminate its principles among its citizens (Kuwait);

A - 131.18. Make an assessment, by the end of 2016, of the actions undertaken in the framework of the various strategic plans on the protection of women and children (France);

A - 131.19. Intensify efforts to foster national unity and harmony, including by promoting dialogue among societies of different ethnicity and faith (Malaysia);

A - 131.20. Step up efforts within the framework of the Alliance of Civilizations for the promotion of the dialogue and rapprochement between religions and peoples (Morocco);

A - 131.21. Consider the Caribbean region among those geographical areas of priority for the overseas and international development cooperation programmes that have been newly prioritized as a consequence of Spain's belt-tightening in face of the economic crisis (Trinidad and Tobago);

A - 131.22. Continue the cooperation with the United Nations in the area of human rights (Romania);

A - 131.23. Submit its overdue report to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (Sierra Leone);

A - 131.24. Encourage closer civil society participation in the follow-up to the recommendations of the Human Rights Council (Trinidad and Tobago);

A - 131.25. Implement the Strategic Plan on Equality of Opportunity 2014–2016 with the aim to eliminate any remaining gender-based discrimination (Montenegro);

A - 131.26. Continue the implementation of the Strategic Plan on Equality of Opportunity 2014–2016 to achieve equal opportunity for women and men, in particular to reduce the pay gap (Myanmar);

A - 131.27. Continue implementing the measures provided in the Strategic Plan on Equality of Opportunity 2014-2016 (Albania);

A - 131.28. Continue its efforts to implement the adopted Strategies to eliminate any remaining gender-based discrimination (Sudan);

A - 131.29. Continue with efforts for mainstreaming of gender equality into laws and policies and assign sufficient resources for the implementation of the Law on comprehensive protection measures against gender-based violence (Serbia);

N - 131.30. Consider adopting new legislation that compels public companies to reserve a quota of their non-executive board seats for women (Italy);

A - 131.31. Continue efforts aimed at reinforcing women's access to positions of responsibility and decision-making (Morocco);

A - 131.32. Increase women in decision-making process (Rwanda);

A - 131.33. Close gender gaps by promoting and monitoring the equal representation of women in decision-making positions (Sierra Leone);

A - 131.34. Promote vigorously the participation of women in decision-making positions, both in the public and private sectors (Ghana);

A - 131.35. Enhance legislation in the field of racial discrimination, racism and hatred of foreigners (Lebanon);

A - 131.36. Further strengthen measures, including existing legislation, to prevent and combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance, and continue to improve national statistics (Brazil);

N - 131.37. Strengthen legislation against discrimination by adopting a comprehensive law against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (Côte d'Ivoire);

A - 131.38. Redouble its efforts in combating contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance including criminalizing hate speech, and all forms of incitement to hatred and violence (Malaysia);

A - 131.39. Improve policies against discrimination through legislation regulating hate crimes, racism, xenophobia and anti-Semitism (Israel);

A - 131.40. Continue efforts to enhance the work of departments in relation to hate crimes and discrimination (Qatar);

A - 131.41. Strengthen measures taken to combat hate speech/discourse (Bahrain);

A - 131.42. Take effective measures to curb racial hatred and religious intolerance, hate speech and xenophobic discourses (Bangladesh);

A - 131.43. Do all its best in order to put an end to hatred speech based on xenophobia and try to do all it can in order to tackle this matter within the institutions of the entire country (Libya);

A - 131.44. Enhance efforts to combat discrimination against minority groups in the country, by effectively investigating and adequately punishing any racially motivated conduct (Namibia);

A - 131.45. Provide full access to justice to people belonging to racial and religious minorities and to combat racial and religious profiling and strengthen anti-discrimination legislation

N - through adoption of a comprehensive law on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerances which addresses hate speech and includes measures to effectively investigate and prosecute such offences (Pakistan);

A - 131.46. Ensure that all racist behaviour is effectively investigated and duly punished (Togo);

A - 131.47. Continue to strengthen the combat against racial discrimination and intolerance in all manifestations and protect the legitimate rights of the migrants and minority groups (China);

A - 131.48. Strengthen the measures against discrimination, racism and xenophobia manifested in the field of employment, access to housing and education with regard to foreigners and minorities (Gabon);

A - 131.49. Undertake measures to put an end to ethnic and racial profiling and all forms of racial discrimination (Ghana);

A - 31.50. Take effective measures to put an end to ethnic and racial profiling (India);

A - 131.51. Combat discriminatory behaviour by members of the law enforcement forces and ensure that any racially-motivated misconduct is effectively investigated and adequately punished (Iran (Islamic Republic of));

A - 131.52. Adopt legislative, judicial and administrative measures to ensure the right to an effective remedy for anyone who claims to have been subjected to torture or other ill-treatment and to provide the necessary administrative and judicial framework to prevent impunity for officers charged with such crimes (Netherlands);

A - 131.53. Adopt legislative, judicial and administrative measures to ensure effective remedy for torture and ill-treatment and strengthen its framework to prosecute such crimes (Australia);

A - 131.54. Ensure the diligent investigation of allegations of excessive use of force by its own security and militia (Israel);

A - 131.55. Ensure that all allegations of torture and other ill-treatment perpetrated by security services are subject to impartial and independent investigations by the ordinary civil justice without delay, and ensure that victims receive reparations (France);

A - 131.56. Ensure effective monitoring of detention and custody procedures by the law enforcement forces (Poland);

A - 131.57. Establish a control mechanism for the police authorities with regard to signs of possible torture and ill-treatment committed by individual members (Germany);

A - 131.58. Elaborate further concrete, meaningful practical measures and mechanisms that effectively prevent any ill-treatment by the police and prison guards, including the possibility of revision of the practice of incommunicado detention (Hungary);

N - 131.59. Abolish incommunicado detention,

A - and ensure that all suspects in police custody have prompt and immediate access to a lawyer (Iran);

A - 131.60. Review the incommunicado detention regime to ensure compliance with international human rights law (Ireland);

N - 131.61. Abolish the use of incommunicado detention and torture and

A - ensure that all suspects in police custody have prompt access to a lawyer at the outset of detention (Pakistan);

A - 131.62. Review the incommunicado detention regime by ensuring that access to legal assistance upon detention is not delayed, that detainees have the possibility to communicate with a lawyer of their own choice in private and that they are brought in front of a judge within 72 hours (Austria);

A - 131.63. Review the compliance of its anti-terrorism legislation allowing for incommunicado detention with international human rights standards and consider abolishing the incommunicado regime (Czech Republic);

N - 131.64. Adopt a national strategy to improve the conditions in the penitentiary system (Russian Federation);

A - 131.65. Strengthen measures toward eliminating violence against women, including domestic violence (Japan);

A - 131.66. Continue its efforts in combating gender-based violence, particularly on women with disabilities, through effective implementation of its National Strategy for the Elimination of Violence against Women 2013–2016 (Malaysia);

A - 131.67. Take all necessary measures to eliminate gender-based violence, including violence against foreign women, and to assess the workings of the relevant specialized courts in this regard (Namibia);

A - 131.68. Continue its efforts to eradicate gender-based violence and to ensure the advancement of women in decision-making positions in all sectors (Republic of Korea);

A - 131.69. Continue to adopt all legislative and executive measures against gender-based violence, with special attention to migrant victims (Sri Lanka);

A - 131.70. Strengthen its protection programme against sexual and sexist violence, with a focus on the availability, accessibility and quality of protection measures, and ensure the full enjoyment of sexual and reproductive rights (Switzerland);

A - 131.71. Carry out an evaluation into the obstacles victims of gender-based violence experience in accessing effective protection, justice and reparation and the causes which prevent them from filing a complaint (Netherlands);

A - 131.72. Undertake an evaluation of the operation of the specialized courts on violence against women, identify and encourage best practice (Ireland);

A - 131.73. Ensure the effective training of the judicial bodies in charge of investigating cases of gender-based violence (Slovakia);

A - 131.74. Ensure that all judicial bodies carrying out investigations into gender-based violence receive specialized training in order to meet the requirements of the Organic Law on Comprehensive Protection Measures against Gender Violence (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

A - 131.75. Adopt a new bill amending the Criminal Code on the issues of gender-based violence, human trafficking, sexual exploitation and forced marriage (Ukraine);

A - 131.76. Foster strong coordination among the Ministries of Health, Justice and Interior through a formal mechanism to combat gender-based violence and ensure judicial, law enforcement, and other officials are properly trained on all forms of gender-based violence and discrimination (United States of America);

A - 131.77. Strengthen the measures to combat violence against women (Timor-Leste);

A - 131.78. Implement fully its National Strategy for the Elimination of Violence against Women (2013–2016) (Australia);

A - 131.79. Apply stronger measures to combat violence against women, as a follow-up to the National Strategy for the Elimination of Violence against Women 2013–2016 (Cuba);

A - 131.80. Strengthen the measures on combating domestic and other forms of gender-based violence (Azerbaijan);

A - 131.81. Strengthen the measures to combat violence against women, especially domestic violence (India);

A - 131.82. Ensure the allocation of adequate resources for the implementation of Organic Law 1/2004 on measures of protection against gender violence, giving special attention to its accessibility through a national action plan (Chile);

A - 131.83. Redouble efforts aimed at combating violence against women and children, especially those with disabilities (Ghana);

A - 131.84. Continue efforts aimed at promoting rights of children, in particular migrant children and victims of sexual violence and abuse (Ukraine);

A - 131.85. Combat effectively violence against children resulting from the sexual abuse of minors (Iran (Islamic republic of));

A - 131.86. Step up efforts to fight unlawful treatment of and violence against children, including sexual abuse (Russian Federation);

A - 131.87. Continue improving combating of trafficking in persons (Lebanon);

A - 131.88. Increase international and regional cooperation with regard to the issue of trafficking in persons (Qatar);

A - 131.89. Continue to combat trafficking in human beings (Romania);

A - 131.90. Improve the procedures used to identify victims and to address the special needs of child victims of trafficking (Albania);

A - 131.91. Continue to take measures to combat trafficking of persons (Armenia);

A - 131.92. Implement a new plan against people trafficking for sexual exploitation as soon as possible (Australia);

A - 131.93. Continue its efforts regarding human trafficking for sexual exploitation, and consider drafting a new version of the comprehensive plan to fight trafficking for sexual exploitation (France);

A - 131.94. Strengthen efforts to promote a transparent political system by streamlining judicial procedures to investigate and prosecute corruption expeditiously (United States of America);

N - 131.95. Review the reform of the national justice system of early 2014, in particular with the aim of ensuring and enforcing the principle of universality of international human rights law (Germany);

A - 131.96. Consider adopting the principle of restorative justice, with its alternative sentencing, in the juvenile justice system (Indonesia);

A - 131.97. Continue the implementation of the Historical Memory Act despite the economic crisis (Lebanon);

A - 131.98. Develop a comprehensive and inclusive strategy to deal with the past, based on the rights of victims and the obligations of States, namely justice, reparation and guarantees of non-repetition (Switzerland);

A - 131.99. Continue its efforts in addressing historical injustices and protecting the rights of the victims of such injustices, both at the national and international levels (Armenia);

N - 131.100. Use comparative studies to address the challenges posed by the investigation of international law crimes committed during the Civil War and the Franco regime, in line with the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence (Chile);

A - 131.101. Take all necessary measures in order to make sure that cases of enforced disappearance are only addressed by the civilian courts and not special ones such as military courts (Libya);

A - 131.102. Adopt legislative or other necessary measures to establish a definition of victim consistent with article 24, paragraph 1, of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (ICPPED) and ensure that any person who has suffered direct harm as a result of an enforced disappearance can receive all compensation and redress measures established under the law, even if criminal proceedings have not been initiated (Panama);

A - 131.103. Fully address the issue of enforced disappearances in close cooperation with human rights mechanisms (Republic of Korea);

A - 131.104. Adopt appropriate legislative or judicial measures to criminalize enforced disappearance, in accordance to the provisions of ICPPED and promote changes in the internal order which enable enforced disappearances to be investigated thoroughly and impartially (Argentina);

A - 131.105. Ensure the minimum age of marriage for children disallows early marriage (Sierra Leone);

A - 131.106. Eliminate child marriages and increase the minimum age for marriage under exceptional circumstances (Azerbaijan);

A - 131.107. Guarantee that the right to worship of minorities, including Muslims, is fully respected in practice (Iran (Islamic Republic of));

N - 131.108. Decriminalize defamation and place it within the civil code in accordance with international standards (Estonia);

A - 131.109. Strengthen the Government's commitment to ensuring fundamental rights of freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association, and continue its cooperation with civil society, particularly with human rights defenders, by investing further efforts in creating a favourable environment for the members of the civil society organizations (Serbia);

A - 131.110. Avoid any legislative amendments which would disproportionately limit the exercise of the right to freedom of assembly (Sweden);

A - 131.111. Ensure the adjustment of the Public Safety Act, in order not to limit freedom of expression and the right to peaceful assembly (Chile);

A - 131.112. Take measures to ensure that all legislation, in particular laws concerning the right of all persons to peaceful assembly and demonstration, upholds international human rights obligations (Costa Rica);

A - 131.113. Ensure the full enjoyment of the rights to freedom of assembly and freedom of expression, facilitate the holding of peaceful rallies and revise existing laws or refrain from adopting new laws placing undue restrictions and deterrents on the exercise of freedom of assembly and freedom of expression (Czech Republic);

A - 131.114. Adopt legislation that defines the necessity and proportionality of the use of force by police during acts of protest of the civil population (Russian Federation);

A - 131.115. Increase awareness of security forces on the respect for human rights during demonstrations, to ensure the right to peaceful assembly and freedom of expression and association (Switzerland);

A - 131.116. Step up measures to improve employability and access to employment, especially among young men and women, and ensure equal opportunities between them (Malaysia);

A - 131.117. Put more emphasis on employment, especially on reducing the unemployment rate of young people (China);

A - 131.118. Address the youth unemployment and combat effectively the existing discrimination against migrants in terms of their working conditions and requirements governing access to employment (Iran (Islamic republic of));

A - 131.119. Ensure laws regarding discrimination with respect to employment or occupation are enforced and that members of the Romani community have the same inclusive legal protections, wages and working conditions as others (United States of America);

A - 131.120. Fully ensure the safety and economic and social rights of migrant workers, in particular in irregular situations (Bangladesh);

A - 131.121. Review and modify, in the light of the recommendations of this review, those measures that may obstruct access to basic rights such as health, education and housing for migrants, particularly women and children (Nicaragua);

A - 131.122. Make an impact assessment of any negative consequences of budgetary adjustments with regard to universal access to health and education, particularly their impact on vulnerable groups such as migrants, women, people with disabilities, the elderly and children (Norway);

A - 131.123. Proceed to systematically assess the impact of austerity measures on the most vulnerable social groups, especially children (Algeria);

A - 131.124. Consider prioritizing measures to mitigate the impacts of the economic crisis (Sri Lanka);

A - 131.125. Take steps to ensure that the measures of austerity do not negatively impact economic, social and cultural rights, specially the rights to adequate housing, health, food and education (Brazil);

A - 131.126. That any austerity measures adopted by the Government should be minimal, temporary, proportional, non-discriminatory, and take into account the needs of the poorest and most disadvantaged citizens (Egypt);

- A - 131.127. Resume the measures of social protection and care for the most disadvantaged affected by the international economic and financial crisis (Cuba);
- A - 131.128. Resume as soon as possible, measures of social protection and care for those most affected by the severe effects of the crisis (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- A - 131.129. Give priority to the improvement of the situation of those living in severe poverty when restoring the social protection measures and assistance (Slovenia);
- A - 131.130. Continue its efforts to fully ensure economic and social rights for all vulnerable groups, including immigrants and persons with disabilities (Republic of Korea);
- A - 131.131. Pursue actions targeted at enforcing access to health-care services and legal aid to vulnerable groups, including migrants regardless of their migration status (Republic of Moldova);
- A - 131.132. Introduce reforms to protect economic, social and cultural rights including the right to development and eradicate poverty, tackle unemployment and social inequalities (Pakistan);
- A - 131.133. Consider the adoption of a comprehensive policy to address forced evictions of owners who can no longer pay their mortgages (Slovakia);
- A - 131.134. Promote the relevant legislative review to encourage agreements between individuals and financial institutions in order to avoid evictions (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- A - 131.135. Consider adopting comprehensive measures that provide adequate guarantees to the protection of the rights of migrant persons, particularly in relation to the right to housing (Ecuador);
- A - 131.136. Ensure access to health care and effective health coverage for all individuals without discrimination (Thailand);
- A - 131.137. Provide health-care coverage for all persons residing in Spain, regardless of their administrative status (The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia);
- A - 131.138. Ensure access to basic health care and medical assistance to all people living in Spain without discrimination, including migrants with an irregular situation (Uruguay);
- A - 131.139. Review the health reforms to ensure health-care services for migrants (India);
- A - 131.140. Facilitate the access of children belonging to the most vulnerable groups to health services and education (Algeria);
- A - 131.141. Consider incorporating sexual and reproductive health education into the school curriculum (Slovenia);
- A - 131.142. Continue its efforts to increase the education budget to ensure adequate remuneration of teachers and adopt the necessary measures to guarantee education of quality and under equal conditions regardless of the ethnic origin, gender and disability of students (Mexico);
- A - 131.143. Protect the primary school education sector by maintaining adequate and appropriate budgets (Bahrain);
- A - 131.144. Continue its efforts to reduce early dropouts from education and training (Myanmar);

A - 131.145. Take the necessary measures to reduce the early school leaving rate (Turkey);

A - 131.146. Continue to take action to guarantee equal access to basic quality education for all children in the country, including children of migrants (Philippines);

A - 131.147. Ensure equal education opportunities for migrants' children and Roma in particular (Poland);

A - 131.148. Continue efforts with a view to guaranteeing the right for an inclusive education to all children, including children belonging to minorities or immigrant children (Senegal);

A - 131.149. Take measures to further improve access to education for children with immigrant backgrounds (Bangladesh);

A - 131.150. Take necessary measures to improve access to education for children belonging to minorities and for children from immigrant families as well as to develop programmes to reduce school drop-out rate (The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia);

A - 131.151. Develop the necessary initiatives in order to prevent and combat any school segregation of Gypsy students (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));

A - 131.152. Ensure that all persons with disabilities enjoy protection against discrimination, and have access to equal opportunities irrespective of their level of disability (Jordan);

A - 131.153. Create wide-ranging protection against the denial of rights to persons with disabilities to facilities and equal rights (Libya);

A - 131.154. Continue measures to ensure the full participation of civil society representing persons with disabilities in the current reform processes of the civil code and the law of civil procedure regarding the matter of legal capacity, in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Mexico);

A - 131.155. Intensify their efforts to further improve the situation concerning the protection of rights of persons with disabilities (Cyprus);

A - 131.156. Ensure that persons with disability have the right to vote (Ghana);

A - 131.157. Take further action to ensure the full participation of persons with disabilities in the country's political and public life and their access to equal opportunities (Greece);

A - 131.158. Continue and strengthen the efforts aimed at the full integration of the Gypsy community and other minorities (Montenegro);

A - 131.159. Implement the National Strategy for the Social Inclusion of Roma community in order to achieve the objectives provided for their social community (Albania);

A - 131.160. Make enhanced efforts to combat discrimination against the Roma population to improve their access to education, housing, health and employment (India);

A - 131.161. Increase measures to eradicate discrimination against the immigrant population, as well as to improve the situation of Gypsies and integration into Spanish society (Azerbaijan);

A - 131.162. Continue to strengthen the cooperation with countries of origin, transit as well as destination in dealing with irregular migration (Thailand);

A - 131.163. Guarantee, explicitly, equal rights before the law for non-citizens (Israel);

A - 131.164. Ensure equal treatment before the law for non-citizens (Honduras);

A - 131.165. Observe the right of individuals to consular access (India);

A - 131.166. Adopt effective measures to stabilize the situation in the area of rights of migrants, including the end of the practice of unauthorized forced repatriation of migrants (Russian Federation);

A - 131.167. Strengthen measures to ensure the full enjoyment of the rights of migrants, and the investigation and punishment of statements that incite to hate and other acts of discrimination against them, particularly those coming from officials of police, judicial and penitentiary organs as well as from immigration services (Argentina);

A - 131.168. Continue its efforts to ensure that treatment of migrants and asylum-seekers is in accordance with relevant international standards (Japan);

A - 131.169. Continue with its efforts to safeguard the rights of migrants, and provide adequate funding for migrant integration policies (Jordan);

N - 131.170. Take further measures to enhance the rights of regular and irregular migrants alike (Turkey);

A - 131.171. Carry out measures so that, especially when treating with migrants and other vulnerable persons, all actions that are taken are respectful of the guarantees and protections established under international human rights instruments (Costa Rica);

A - 131.172. Adopt more appropriate measures to improve the integration of migrants in society and eradicate poverty among vulnerable groups, especially children (Angola);

A - 131.173. Ensure respect for procedural guarantees, including access to a lawyer and an interpreter, for migrants that are detected entering irregularly the autonomous cities (Israel);

A - 131.174. Ensure that all migrants in detention have access to basic services and adequate living conditions (Canada);

A - 131.175. Further strengthen the protection of the rights and dignity of foreigners when subjected to identity controls or expulsion procedures (Tunisia);

A - 131.176. Ensure prompt investigation of allegations of mistreatment by security forces of migrants at the border to ensure that they are treated in accordance with international human rights obligations (Canada);

A - 131.177. Ensure access to effective asylum procedures in line with international law and that migration policies respect the principle of non-refoulement and European Union legislation (Norway);

A - 131.178. Ensure access to effective asylum procedures in line with international law and ensure that migration policies fully respect the principle of non-refoulement and are in line with European Union legislation (Sweden);

A - 131.179. Fully respect the principle of non-refoulement and ensure effective access to asylum procedures for those fleeing human rights violations (Uruguay);

N - 131.180. Review the current deportation practices for migrants in Ceuta and Melilla

A - as well as the proposed amendment of Spain's national security law to ensure the right of an individual to seek asylum (Austria);

A - 131.181. Ensure that the Spanish legal framework concerning migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, with particular attention to the autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla, complies with its international human rights obligations, including with regard to procedural safeguards (Canada);

A - 131.182. Ensure that the immigration law and its proposed amendments are in compliance with the principle of non-refoulement and the prohibition of inhuman or degrading treatment, most importantly the provisions allowing for summary return of migrants and refugees without due process (Czech Republic);

A - 131.183. Take appropriate measures to ensure that the framework protocol for the protection of migrant children is consistent with international standards and that it is effectively implemented and monitored (Philippines);

N - 131.184. Adopt legislative measures strengthening the protection of unaccompanied foreign minors (Iran (Islamic Republic of));

N - 131.185. Take legislative and administrative measures to better protect unaccompanied migrant children (Togo);

N - 131.186. Adopt legislative measures in order to strengthen the protection of unaccompanied foreign minors (The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia);

A - 131.187. Take the appropriate measures so that international standards and the principle of the best interests of the child are observed in cases of repatriation of unaccompanied children,

N - and adopt legislative measures to prevent that they become victims of trafficking (Honduras);

A - 131.188. Finalize a national action plan on business and human rights in order to implement the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

N - 131.189. Contribute, with Spanish civil society stakeholders, to carry out initiatives on the elaboration of an international legally binding instrument on transnational corporations and human rights in the framework of the Human Rights Council, considering that the issue of corporations is one of the six Spanish foreign policy priorities in the area of human rights (Ecuador).

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