

Responses to Recommendations

UKRAINE

Third Review Session 28

Review in the Working Group: 15 November 2017
Adoption in the Plenary: 19 March 2018

Ukraine's responses to recommendations (as of 27.03.2018):

In the Report of the Working Group:	In the Addendum:	During the plenary:	Summary:
No response, all pending.	Out of the 190 recommendations left pending, 163 were supported while 27 were noted.	No additional information provided.	Supported: 163 Noted: 27 Total: 190

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/37/16:

116. The following recommendations will be examined by Ukraine, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirty-seventh session of the Human Rights Council:

N - 116.1 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Montenegro) (Portugal);

N - 116.2 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Afghanistan) (Honduras) (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

N - 116.3 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Senegal);

N - 116.4 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families at the earliest convenience (Ghana);

N - 116.5 Ratify and accede to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Sierra Leone);

N - 116.6 Ratify promptly the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Guatemala);

N - 116.7 Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Indonesia);

S - 116.8 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Estonia);

S - 116.9 Expedite the ratification of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Latvia);

S - 116.10 Swiftly ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Austria);

S - 116.11 Consider ratification of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Lithuania);

S - 116.12 Accede and adapt its national legislation to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Guatemala);

N - 116.13 Accede and adapt its national legislation to the Arms Trade Treaty and sign the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (Guatemala);

N - 116.14 Ratify and fully implement the International Labour Organization Protocol to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

N - 116.15 Ratify the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) (Senegal);

N - 116.16 Ratify the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) of the International Labour Organization (Guatemala);

S - 116.17 Take further necessary measures and accede to The Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in respect of Intercountry Adoption, as previously recommended (Ireland);

N - 116.18 Ratify the Convention on Cluster Munitions (Chile);

S - 116.19 Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (the Istanbul Convention) (Bosnia and Herzegovina) (Chile) (Estonia) (Montenegro) (Norway) (Slovenia) (Spain) (Turkey);

S - 116.20 Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence without further delay (Denmark);

S - 116.21 Ratify as soon as possible the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (the Istanbul Convention) (Andorra);

S - 116.22 Urgently ratify and implement the Istanbul Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Austria);

S - 116.23 Expedite the ratification of the Istanbul Convention and criminalize domestic violence in order to provide more comprehensive coverage for combating violence against women and girls (Sierra Leone);

S - 116.24 Consider ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (the Istanbul Convention) (Lithuania);

S - 116.25 Ratify the European Convention on the Compensation of Victims of Violent Crimes (Chile) (Slovenia);

S - 116.26 Establish a mechanism for the periodic and independent review of the necessity and the proportionality of measures taken in derogation from Ukraine's obligations under human rights conventions of the United Nations and the Council of Europe (Belgium);

S - 116.27 Intensify cooperation with the international community in order to ensure access of international human rights and humanitarian actors and monitoring mechanisms to the whole territory of Ukraine within its internationally recognized borders with the aim to monitor, report on and address the human rights situation (Georgia);

S - 116.28 Increase the resources allocated to the new Ministry for Temporarily Occupied Territories and Internally Displaced Persons (Greece);

S - 116.29 Increase the human and financial resources of the Ministry for Temporarily Occupied Territories and Internationally Displaced Persons in order to fulfil its mandate fully (Croatia);

S - 116.30 Review the procedure for the selection of the ombudsman and, more broadly, the selection, training and status of judges, taking into account the recommendations of the Venice Commission (France);

S - 116.31 Secure sufficient resources for the ombudsperson's office so that it can fully carry out its functions (Slovakia);

S - 116.32 Allocate the necessary human, technical and financial resources for the strengthening of the office of the ombudsman (Honduras);

S - 116.33 Ensure effective coordination between the activities of the expert council of ethnic policy and the action plan for the implementation of the national strategy for human rights with a view to ensuring non-discrimination (Romania);

S - 116.34 Fully implement its 2015 national human rights strategy, including with respect to protecting the rights of internally displaced persons; ending discrimination based on gender and sexual orientation through the ratification of the Istanbul Convention; and addressing hate crimes through a strengthened criminal justice framework (Canada);

S - 116.35 Carry out awareness programmes and sensitivity training on violence and discrimination for law enforcement, judicial and other authorities to prevent discrimination in society based on sexual orientation or gender (Finland);

S - 116.36 Continue maintaining its strong will to take necessary steps where further improvement and harmonization with international standards is needed (Turkey);

S - 116.37 Continue the implementation of its legislative and institutional framework to protect and advance human rights, to ensure practical improvements on the ground (Australia);

- S - 116.38 Strengthen measures aimed at fighting discrimination (Argentina);
- S - 116.39 Continue strengthening the legislative framework for the prevention and combating of racial discrimination and prejudiced-based practices (Uruguay);
- S - 116.40 Amend the legal definition of discrimination so that it includes a comprehensive list of banned reasons for discrimination (Czechia);
- S - 116.41 Continue efforts to fight discrimination in all spheres of life, also taking measures against all expressions and manifestations of prejudices, such as hate speech, racism and xenophobia (Nicaragua);
- S - 116.42 Adopt immediately all measures aimed at preventing discrimination and prosecution on ethnic or religious grounds (Russian Federation);
- S - 116.43 Create effective institutional mechanisms to combat all forms of racial discrimination, xenophobia, racism and incitement to hatred (Senegal);
- S - 116.44 Conduct public campaigns to promote cultural diversity and tolerance towards minorities and victims of hate crimes (Sierra Leone);
- S - 116.45 Conduct public campaigns to promote cultural diversity and tolerance and establish a governmental monitoring mechanism for such crimes (Côte d'Ivoire);
- S - 116.46 Further ensure the promotion and protection of cultural diversity and tolerance within society through effective measures, including public campaigns (Afghanistan);
- S - 116.47 Strongly condemn hate speech, adequately investigate racist hate speech and racially motivated violence and prosecute the perpetrators (Guatemala);
- S - 116.48 Enforce the strictest standards on banning political declarations and programmes encouraging racism, xenophobia and hate speech or inciting to hatred or intolerance, including of an ethnic or religious nature (Côte d'Ivoire);
- S - 116.49 Continue its efforts to address discrimination based on race, national identity or religious belief and to promote cultural diversity and tolerance, including through the implementation of article 161 of the Criminal Code (Indonesia);
- S - 116.50 Take necessary measures to combat xenophobia, racism and discrimination in public speech (Iraq);
- S - 116.51 Take effective measures to combat hate speech and acts of hate relating to ethnic origin or sexual orientation (Belgium);
- S - 116.52 Continue to work on effective measures to ensure legal and judicial advances in the fight against hate crime, including hate crime related to racial discrimination or sexual orientation and gender identity (Brazil);
- S - 116.53 Prohibit political statements and platforms that promote racism, xenophobia, hate speech, or speech aimed at inciting hatred or intolerance towards ethnic, religious or any other minorities (Ecuador);

N - 116.54 Adopt a specific policy to prevent and combat the increase in racist hate speech and crimes motivated by racial prejudice, the summary, extrajudicial or arbitrary executions to which the population in the midst of the armed conflicts is exposed, and sexual offences in the country (Honduras);

N - 116.55 Put an end to the glorification of Nazi criminals and other complicit persons, including Stepan Bandera and Roman Shukhevych (Russian Federation);

S - 116.56 Ensure the observance of the principles of international humanitarian law by all parties in conflict (Spain);

S - 116.57 Abstain from any practice that could endanger the lives of civilians (Norway);

N - 116.58 Put an end to violations and atrocities committed by governmental and loyalist forces in the context of the internal conflict in eastern Ukraine (Syrian Arab Republic);

S - 116.59 Take serious measures to resolve the conflict in a peaceful manner by complying with the Government's obligations under the Minsk package of measures and by initiating their implementation (Syrian Arab Republic);

S - 116.60 Simplify access to public administrative services for Crimean residents and enable Ukrainian citizens to move smoothly between Crimea and the rest of Ukraine, recognizing General Assembly resolutions 68/262 and 71/205 and Ukraine's sovereignty over Crimea (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

S - 116.61 Support efforts to prevent human rights abuses in Crimea and Donbas by facilitating access for monitors, human rights defenders, journalists, and lawyers, and investigate thoroughly any credible allegations of abuses by Ukrainian forces, and use all appropriate methods to promote accountability for abuses (United States of America);

S - 116.62 Follow the recommendations made by OHCHR regarding the human rights situation in the conflict-affected areas of eastern Ukraine, particularly with respect to due process, the treatment of prisoners and detainees, and gender-based and sexual violence (Canada);

S - 116.63 Use all existing instruments and mechanisms to protect the human rights and freedoms of Ukrainian citizens living on the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine while taking political and diplomatic steps aimed at restoring Ukraine's territorial integrity within its internationally recognized borders (Georgia);

N - 116.64 End immediately the economic and military blockade of Donbas, stop shelling its territory, and fully implement social and human rights obligations towards the region's inhabitants (Russian Federation);

S - 116.65 Fully integrate provisions on the criminalization of enforced disappearance into its national legislation (Slovakia);

S - 116.66 Take measures to incorporate into its national legislation the crime of enforced disappearance (Argentina);

S - 116.67 Take steps to investigate all allegations of enforced disappearance and to prevent and prosecute cases of torture and illegal detention (Italy);

S - 116.68 Include a definition of torture in the Criminal Code in full compliance with article 1 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and investigate all allegations of torture and ill-treatment in an impartial, thorough, transparent, efficient and effective manner so as to bring perpetrators to justice and fight impunity (Republic of Moldova);

S - 116.69 Grant the national preventive mechanism the legal authority and the practical means, including financial, to access all places where the mechanism suspects that persons are deprived or may be deprived of liberty, in accordance with article 4 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Switzerland);

S - 116.70 Increase resources to protect the rights and living conditions of people in detention and prisoners (Republic of Korea);

S - 116.71 Continue efforts to improve the situation of prisoners, in particular in pretrial detention, by, inter alia, increasing the minimum space attributed to each prisoner, allocating necessary financial means, increasing custodial staff and ensuring necessary medical treatment (Germany);

S - 116.72 Continue its efforts in combating human trafficking, including through training for law enforcement officials and cooperation with countries of transit and destination (Indonesia);

S - 116.73 Intensify efforts to combat human trafficking and provide adequate resources to increase the quality of services provided for victims of trafficking (Malaysia);

S - 116.74 Strengthen existing law and practice to counter trafficking in human beings for sexual and labour exploitation, particularly of young women, focusing also on the situation in conflict-affected areas where the risk of being exposed to sexual violence or trafficking is higher (Poland);

S - 116.75 Continue efforts to prevent human trafficking and protect the rights of victims, and provide them with necessary assistance (Egypt);

S - 116.76 Consider allocating adequate funding to anti-trafficking initiatives in order to ensure the successful implementation of the national action plan for the period 2016-2020 (Maldives);

N - 116.77 Stop illegal practices targeting memorials and sacred religious places of national and religious minorities (Syrian Arab Republic);

S - 116.78 Uphold and respect the rights of all religious communities to their institutional autonomy, their property and their procedures at all times (Greece);

S - 116.79 Ensure that no unnecessary or arbitrary legal or administrative restrictions on the legitimate work of civil society are in effect (Denmark);

S - 116.80 Guarantee the right to freedom of opinion and expression in all its territory, as well as active participation of society and media in public affairs (Mexico);

N - 116.81 Review the repressive governmental policy designed to suppress the functioning of independent media, journalists and bloggers (Russian Federation);

S - 116.82 Ensure a greater involvement of public powers to guarantee the free exercise of freedom of expression and of the media, as these freedoms contribute to accountability in cases of human rights violations (Spain);

S - 116.83 Coordinate with international experts to conduct a review of recent legislation and decrees concerning the media and civil society, to determine whether these measures are consistent with Ukraine's international obligations (United States of America);

S - 116.84 Adopt legislation that is conducive to the development and safeguarding of today's strong and vibrant NGO community in Ukraine (Norway);

S - 116.85 Further strengthen the protection of journalists, human rights defenders and individuals to ensure their rights to freedom of opinion and expression. It is crucial that crimes against media professionals do not go unpunished (Netherlands);

S - 116.86 Further strengthen the legislative environment for journalists and media outlets, take additional measures for their safety, and tackle impunity for attacks on journalists (Greece);

S - 116.87 Ensure respect for freedom of expression, in particular with regard to journalists, associations and non-governmental organizations defending fundamental rights, including the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (France);

S - 116.88 Strengthen the protection of journalists and investigate those responsible for spreading personal data of journalists and inciting attacks against them. Investigate and prosecute as a matter of priority killings of journalists, such as that of Pavel Sheremet (Czechia);

S - 116.89 Continue to improve the respect of the freedom of expression and the protection of journalists, within the framework of the media legislation, which is hampering freedom of expression through the inclusion of broadcasting thresholds in languages belonging to national minorities (Romania);

S - 116.90 Ensure the safety of journalists and civil society activists by protecting them against unlawful interference and threats (Republic of Korea);

S - 116.91 Guarantee the safety of human rights defenders and journalists and ensure they can freely exercise their activities (Italy);

S - 116.92 Ensure that legislation on the declaration of assets by non-governmental organizations does not weaken civil society and does not unnecessarily compel the disclosure of intrusive information (France);

N - 116.93 Ensure free functioning of political parties, including those in the opposition (Russian Federation);

S - 116.94 Ensure that judges, lawyers and other justice professionals are fully protected from threats, intimidation and other external pressures that seek to challenge and threaten their independence and impartiality (Netherlands);

N - 116.95 Take urgent measures to re-establish the independence of the judiciary (Russian Federation);

S - 116.96 Ensure that judges of the Supreme Court are not subjected to any form of political influence in their decision-making and that their appointment is transparent (Slovenia);

S - 116.97 Increase its efforts to ensure fair and effective judicial processes, particularly with regard to human rights abuses (Australia);

- S - 116.98 Continue its efforts to improve access to justice for all Ukrainians (Azerbaijan);
- S - 116.99 Guarantee access to justice, due process and fair reparation mechanisms without any discrimination, in compliance with international human rights law (Ecuador);
- S - 116.100 Take steps to end impunity for perpetrators of human rights violations (Hungary);
- S - 116.101 Finalize the establishment of the State bureau of investigations and accord it the resources and independence needed to investigate crimes committed by public officials, judges and law enforcement officers, thereby addressing impunity (Namibia);
- S - 116.102 Implement the recommendations contained in the latest report by the human rights monitoring mission in Ukraine of September 2017, notably to develop a national mechanism to make available to civilian victims of the conflict adequate, effective, prompt and appropriate remedies, including reparation (Austria);
- S - 116.103 Carry out an immediate and independent investigation into the events in Odessa in May 2014 and bring those responsible to justice (Russian Federation);
- S - 116.104 Ensure progress in the investigations into the murders committed during the Maidan revolution in Odessa in May 2014, and into the murder of journalist Pavel Sheremet on 20 July 2016 (France);
- S - 116.105 Conduct thorough, independent and impartial investigations into all cases of the use of torture and arbitrary detention by law enforcement agencies (Russian Federation);
- S - 116.106 Investigate all allegations of torture and ill-treatment, including against persons detained for reasons linked to the conflict, in accordance with its international obligations (Switzerland);
- S - 116.107 Further improve the investigation of allegations of torture and ill-treatment, as well as of disproportionate use of force by security personnel, and ensure the prosecution of perpetrators (Brazil);
- S - 116.108 Continue to seek effective ways, through international mechanisms, to hold to account those responsible for violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in those parts of Ukraine which are de facto controlled by the Russian Federation (Lithuania);
- S - 116.109 Ensure that human rights violations, including extrajudicial killings, illegal detentions, torture and gender-based violence, committed by all sides in the Russian-instigated conflict in eastern Ukraine are recorded, investigated and the perpetrators brought to justice (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- S - 116.110 Ensure that the justice sector reform strategy for 2015–2020 is further implemented to improve access to justice, strengthen independence and eliminate corruption (Austria);
- S - 116.111 Combat corruption in the judicial system and promote justice (China);
- S - 116.112 Take the necessary measures to combat corruption, address its causes and eradicate its roots (Iraq);
- S - 116.113 Address the root causes of corruption as a matter of priority (Hungary);
- S - 116.114 Create a special anti-corruption court and ensure its proper functioning (Estonia);

S - 116.115 Establish a separate independent anti-corruption court to further strengthen the independence of the judiciary and the rule of law (Finland);

S - 116.116 Step up efforts to combat corruption and adopt all necessary legislative and policy measures to effectively combat corruption, taking into account the opinion of the Venice Commission on the establishment of a high anti-corruption court (Netherlands);

S - 116.117 Increase efforts to fight corruption effectively; the national anti-corruption bureau and the specialized anti-corruption prosecutor's office, established in 2015, should intensify their work in prosecuting high-level corruption in the Government, parliament and the courts. The establishment of the separate anti-corruption court would be the right step in this direction (Poland);

S - 116.118 Establish an impartial judicial system, including by: establishing an anti-corruption court; empowering anti-corruption institutions (such as the national anti-corruption bureau of Ukraine); and eliminating the potential for political use of the judiciary and prosecutor general's office (United States of America);

S - 116.119 Adopt all necessary legislative and policy measures to effectively combat corruption and related impunity. This includes the immediate creation of an independent and effective specialized anti-corruption court (Slovenia);

S - 116.120 Take all necessary measures to establish and finance anti-corruption courts (Haiti);

S - 116.121 Further strengthen the resources, powers and independence of the new anti-corruption bodies that will step up Ukraine's fights against corruption (Turkey);

S - 116.122 Complete the judicial reform and the anti-corruption policy by reforming the Prosecutor General's Office, reforming the State Security Service according to international standards, as drawn up with the support of Euro-Atlantic institutions, and introduce, as provided for in the relevant legislation, specialized anti-corruption courts (Germany);

S - 116.123 Revoke the amendments of March 2017 to the Law on prevention of corruption, which compel members of anti-corruption non-governmental organizations to release financial declarations (Czechia);

S - 116.124 Adopt all necessary measures to address the concerns of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights about the extent of corruption in Ukraine and its adverse impact on the enjoyment of all human rights (Portugal);

S - 116.125 Fully implement the reforms necessary to establish an independent, effective and transparent judicial system that would not only strengthen Ukraine's capacity to fight corruption, but would also establish an overarching framework for upholding the rule of law and protecting fundamental rights and freedoms (Canada);

S - 116.126 Continue to promote economic and social development, vigorously promote employment and raise people's standards of living (China);

S - 116.127 Enhance the development of the social security system, raise the level of social security (China);

S - 116.128 Provide all eligible citizens with the benefits to which they are entitled, including pensions and social payments, regardless of their status as displaced persons or their place of residence in their own country (Switzerland);

S - 116.129 Improve conditions to combat the higher rate of poverty, especially in the rural areas (Angola);

S - 116.130 Take measures to improve access to health care, in particular with regard to combating infant and maternal mortality (Algeria);

S - 116.131 Continue to prioritize health care in the national budget (Saudi Arabia);

S - 116.132 Implement systems to extend vaccination coverage and monitoring with a view to countering outbreaks of polio, measles and other predictable diseases (Mexico);

S - 116.133 Provide medical care for displaced persons (France);

S - 116.134 Manage waste disposal and hazardous materials in an environmentally sound manner and deal with this issue in a way that ensures the preservation of the environment and the health of individuals (Iraq);

S - 116.135 Continue its efforts to ensure access to education for all children (Portugal);

N - 116.136 Revoke article 7 of the new law on education adopted in September 2017 (Hungary);

S - 116.137 Ensure that the new education law, with its emphasis on the Ukrainian language, does not lead to discrimination against minorities (Republic of Korea);

S - 116.138 Maintain the level of education in one's mother tongue for the persons belonging to national minorities, as per paragraph 167 of its national report regarding education in mother tongue, with due attention paid to the content and the number of hours (Romania);

N - 116.139 Repeal the law on education, which grossly violates the legal rights of linguistic minorities to be educated in their mother tongue (Russian Federation);

S - 116.140 Fully implement international human rights obligations towards minorities related to the use of their mother tongue and culture (Russian Federation);

S - 116.141 Continue its efforts to advance the empowerment of women and to promote gender equality (Bulgaria);

S - 116.142 Fully implement the Law on ensuring equality of the rights and opportunities for women and men, in order to eliminate the gender equality gaps in all spheres of the society (Namibia);

S - 116.143 Continue efforts to ensure equality of rights and opportunities between women and men in all spheres of society, through legal recognition, the implementation of special measures and the elimination of disparities in opportunities between women and men (Nicaragua);

S - 116.144 Provide the commission on gender equality with the necessary infrastructure and budget to carry out its important work, in particular to reduce the pay gap between women and men (Mexico);

S - 116.145 Intensify efforts to reduce wage inequality on the basis of gender (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

S - 116.146 Amend the articles of the Criminal Code dealing with rape and sexual violence, in line with international standards and the recommendations of OHCHR and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, to ensure accountability for conflict-related sexual violence (Ireland);

S - 116.147 Take necessary steps to effectively combat gender-based violence, in particular by amending article 152 of the Criminal Code to add provisions on sexual violence in line with international standards (Belgium);

S - 116.148 Conduct a review of the Criminal Code to incorporate provisions on sexual violence, in line with international standards (Honduras);

S - 116.149 Bring the Criminal Code provisions on sexual violence into line with international standards, ensure accountability for conflict-related sexual crimes and provide victims with adequate support and rehabilitation (Republic of Moldova);

S - 116.150 Continue to develop laws and policies to combat sexist violence (Andorra);

S - 116.151 Criminalize domestic violence and take comprehensive measures to address violence against women and girls (Mongolia);

S - 116.152 Continue efforts towards the adoption of a law to combat violence against women that would criminalize domestic violence (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

S - 116.153 Implement further legislation, law enforcement reform and practical efforts to combat violence against women and to advance gender equality (Australia);

S - 116.154 Adopt measures to combat and punish acts of violence against women, as well as to ensure the inclusion of women in different areas of society (Uruguay);

S - 116.155 Take measures to prevent and address violence against women and girls and ensure that perpetrators are prosecuted and adequately punished (Croatia);

S - 116.156 Provide adequate capacity-building programmes for judges, prosecutors and law enforcement officials to better implement laws criminalizing violence against women and better assist and protect women victims of violence (Thailand);

S - 116.157 Review legislation and its application, and commit resources to training for police and prosecutors in order to eliminate the widespread impunity for domestic violence (Sweden);

S - 116.158 Ensure that the 2016 draft law on preventing and fighting domestic violence also includes punitive sanctions for the perpetrators (Namibia);

S - 116.159 Pursue efforts to prevent and eradicate gender-based violence, including domestic violence, raising awareness among society, ensuring due diligence regarding the prosecution and judgment of perpetrators and providing relevant training to the competent authorities on the protection and prevention of violence against women and girls (Nicaragua);

S - 116.160 Improve the prosecution and prevention of domestic violence and ensure that victims of domestic violence have access to shelters and other support services (Czechia);

S - 116.161 Intensify efforts to counter violence against women and children (Angola);

S - 116.162 Provide for the effective participation of civil society in the implementation of the women, peace and security agenda (Spain);

S - 116.163 Strengthen women's rights, in particular with respect to representation in public life, as well as the fight against domestic violence and the wage gap between women and men (Algeria);

S - 116.164 Consider adopting specific legislation on child rights to ensure the protection of all children without any discrimination (Maldives);

S - 116.165 Take all necessary steps towards effective implementation of the national action plan on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child for the period 2017–2022 (Slovakia);

S - 116.166 Take further steps to harmonize national legislation with the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure and the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (Bosnia and Herzegovina);

S - 116.167 Step up efforts to promote and protect the rights of the child, in particular the right to education (Bulgaria);

S - 116.168 Introduce a clear definition of child pornography into national legislation (Portugal);

S - 116.169 Step up efforts to prevent ill-treatment of minors deprived of liberty and guarantee their effective rehabilitation (Ecuador);

S - 116.170 Take necessary measures to prevent degrading and cruel treatment of persons with disabilities, especially minors (Iraq);

S - 116.171 Continue efforts to implement the national action plan for the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Saudi Arabia);

S - 116.172 Train the judiciary on the rights of persons with disabilities, taking into account their needs and special skills (Ecuador);

S - 116.173 Intensify efforts aimed at eliminating historical and structural discrimination against Roma, and prevent racist and hate speech and crimes against religious minorities and their property (Namibia);

S - 116.174 Strengthen initiatives to combat exclusion, marginalization and poverty, including that of the Roma population, among other groups (Ecuador);

S - 116.175 Fully ensure the protection of cultural, educational, religious and linguistic rights of all the communities and minorities living in Ukraine, welcoming in this regard the submission of the recent Law on education to the Venice Commission for an expert opinion, which should be fully taken into account (Greece);

N - 116.176 Revise the discriminatory laws targeting national minorities, including the recent Law on education (Syrian Arab Republic);

S - 116.177 Enhance efforts to better integrate the Roma community into society (Hungary);

S - 116.178 Adopt a progressive strategy aimed at increasing educational opportunities and improving the housing and living conditions of the Roma community (India);

S - 116.179 Further strengthen the protection of the rights of minorities, including lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and the Roma community, by effective implementation of existing legislation and effective law enforcement (Germany);

S - 116.180 Continue working to eliminate all forms of stigmatization or discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity (Chile);

N - 116.181 Consider introducing amendments to Ukraine's Criminal Code with a view to punishing homophobic crimes (Chile);

N - 116.182 Adopt comprehensive legislation to combat discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity and protect the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Honduras);

S - 116.183 Strengthen efforts to prevent and combat all kinds of discrimination, in particular against women and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Italy);

N - 116.184 Recognise civil unions between people of the same sex as a first step in the fight against discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Spain);

S - 116.185 Review relevant legislation and its application in order to eliminate impunity for hate crimes based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Sweden);

S - 116.186 Continue strengthening measures to prevent and combat discrimination based on sexual orientation, ensuring the free expression of, and respect for, persons belonging to the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community (Uruguay);

N - 116.187 Take measures to ensure respect for human rights for migrant workers, including by promoting constructive dialogues and capacity-building, with a view to achieving an efficient system of integration for migrant workers (Thailand);

S - 116.188 Make efforts to improve the availability, accessibility and quality of health care and education, in the case of internally displaced people (Angola);

S - 116.189 Take further steps to improve access to quality education for internally displaced children, in particular children with disabilities, as a follow-up to the recommendations contained in paragraphs 97.42 and 97.126 of the outcome report (A/HRC/22/7) from the second cycle (Haiti);

S - 116.190 Continue exerting increased efforts in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (Azerbaijan).

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