



General Assembly

Distr.: General
15 December 2020

Original: English

Human Rights Council

Forty-sixth session

22 February–19 March 2021

Agenda item 6

Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

United States of America

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



Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirty-sixth session from 2 to 13 November 2020. The review of the United States of America was held at the 12th meeting, on 9 November 2020. The delegation of the United States of America was headed by the Permanent Representative of the United States to the Office of the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva, Andrew Bremberg, the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor, United States Department of State, Robert Destro, and the Acting Legal Adviser, United States Department of State, Marik String. At its 17th meeting, held on 13 November 2020, the Working Group adopted the report on the United States.

2. On 14 January 2020, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of the United States: the Bahamas, Germany and Pakistan.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of the United States:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/36/USA/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.6/36/USA/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/36/USA/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Canada, China, Germany, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Serbia, Slovenia, Sweden, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay was transmitted to the United States through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The Permanent Representative of the United States began by underscoring the pride of the United States in its human rights record. The United States advocated strongly for the universal freedoms of religion or belief and expression, including for members of the press, and for the rights of individuals to assemble peaceably and to petition their government for redress for grievances. In 2020, the United States had launched the International Religious Freedom or Belief Alliance, joining 25 other States in advancing freedom of religion or belief around the world. The United States had also joined 32 countries in signing the Geneva Consensus Declaration on Promoting Women's Health and Strengthening the Family, a declaration in support of defending life and protecting the family.

6. The Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor, United States Department of State, said that promoting human rights was a foreign policy priority for the United States that furthered the national interests of promoting stability and democracy. The United States was also firmly committed to finding meaningful remedies for claims of injustice at home. The demonstrations over the tragic death of George Floyd had shown the world that the citizens of the United States understood that they had the inherent right to raise their voices, individually and collectively, to demand that their government address their grievances.

7. A representative of the United States Department of Justice added that the government in the State of Minnesota had filed strong charges against four police officers for the death of Mr. Floyd. While the vast majority of police officers in the United States did their job bravely and righteously, some officers did not live up to their responsibilities, leading some individuals, particularly in the black community, to lose confidence in the United States criminal justice system. In cases of misconduct by police officers or other law enforcement agencies, however, state and federal law provided remedies. Between 1994 and January 2020, the Department of Justice had opened 70 civil investigations into police departments that might have engaged in conduct resulting in the deprivation of persons' rights, such as the excessive use of force, improper searches and improper stopping of persons. On 16 June 2020, the President, Donald J. Trump, had signed an Executive Order entitled "Safe policing for safe communities" to develop and incentivize critical policing reforms.

8. The representative noted that the federal Government and most states in the United States had hate crime laws prohibiting violence motivated by race, colour, religion and national origin. Federal law and some states' law also prohibited violence motivated by gender, disability, sexual orientation and gender identity. The United States did not criminalize speech, expressive conduct or the publication or advocacy of ideas, even when such ideas were found by some to be extremely offensive or harmful. The authorities did, however, act forcefully when hateful expressions turned into discrimination or violence, threats of violence or solicitations to commit violence.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

9. During the interactive dialogue, 116 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

10. Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, the State of Palestine, the Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zambia, Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, the Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, the Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore and Somalia made statements. The webcasts of the full statements can be found online.¹

11. The Acting Legal Adviser, United States Department of State, noted that the United States was a party to many human rights treaties and took those obligations very seriously. The reasons for not ratifying all treaties varied from treaty to treaty. In accordance with the Constitution, only the Senate had the authority to provide advice on and to consent to treaty ratification through an affirmative vote by two thirds of its members. In many cases, such as in respect of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, United States domestic protections were even stronger than those of international treaties. The United States was committed to the effective implementation of its human rights obligations and welcomed continued input on how to improve it.

12. The Attorney General for the State of Utah underscored state-level efforts to promote human rights. Progress had been made in Utah on racial justice, policing, indigenous rights, hate crimes and trafficking in persons. Moreover, Utah had taken significant steps to respond

¹ See <http://webtv.un.org/search/>.

to and prevent incidents of excessive use of force by police officers. For example, the state government had trained nearly 4,000 local, state and federal officers using an immersive virtual reality system. Utah had also prioritized combating trafficking in persons, including by amending laws to better protect victims and survivors, providing aftercare and recovery services and empowering survivors with educational and employment opportunities.

13. A representative of the United States Department of Homeland Security said that the Department took seriously its role in ensuring proper implementation of immigration laws to protect the rights of citizens and non-citizens in the United States. Mass illegal migration was unfair, unsafe and unsustainable for everyone involved in both sending and destination countries. In recent years, a humanitarian and security crisis had emerged along the southern border of the United States due to a dramatic increase in the number of migrants. The Trump Administration had taken decisive action to strengthen the country's border system, address the unintended consequences of laws and judicial rulings and work with neighbouring countries on regional concerns. The United States had secured unprecedented cooperation with several countries to stem illegal immigration and had entered into border security arrangements with some of those countries to collaborate in disrupting and dismantling the cartels responsible for human trafficking and drug smuggling. New asylum claims added to the lengthy backlog of pending claims, which now totalled more than 1.1 million. The Department of Homeland Security had, however, introduced efficiency measures to maximize case processing. The Immigration and Customs Enforcement agency tested all individuals arriving at its detention facilities for the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and subsequently treated any positive cases as part of its normal intake procedure.

14. A representative of the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development noted in June 2019 President Trump had established the White House Council on Eliminating Regulatory Barriers to Affordable Housing to remove obstacles to the construction of affordable homes, to boost economic growth and to provide economic mobility for more United States citizens. In October 2020, the Interagency Council on Homelessness released an updated strategic plan that focused on the root causes of homelessness and prioritized trauma-informed care to prevent and end homelessness. In its new strategic plan, the Council also promoted alternatives to criminalizing people experiencing homelessness through better partnerships between law enforcement and homeless service organizations and through increased capacity of social work and mental health programmes. The Council sought to reduce recidivism among individuals experiencing homelessness. In 2020, Congress had appropriated over \$6.6 billion for homeless assistance programmes.

15. A representative of the United States Department of Health and Human Services said that the Government was committed to improving its understanding of the impact of COVID-19 on minority populations, who were often at higher risk of contracting the virus. The Government was also committed to preventing suicides and combating opioid misuse and abuse. The Department of Health and Human Services provided \$286 million annually in grants to public and private organizations that offered a broad range of family planning methods and services, primarily to those from low-income families. In addition, legislation passed in 2018 had expanded the Department's Safe Motherhood Initiative, including by authorizing support for state and tribal maternal mortality review committees. The Protecting Life in Global Health Policy, in effect since May 2019, focused United States discourse in multilateral settings on achieving better health for women, preserving human life at all stages, strengthening the family as the foundation of any healthy society and protecting every nation's sovereignty in global politics.

16. A representative of the United States Department of Labor emphasized United States leadership in promoting equal opportunities for women. United States law prohibited discrimination on the basis of sex, including factors such as pregnancy, childbirth and related medical conditions. The United States was fully committed to ensuring equal employment opportunities in all sectors of the workforce. By adhering to the Pledge to America's Workers, job creators around the country had committed themselves to providing more than 16 million new training, upskilling or reskilling opportunities for students and workers. Since January 2017, more than 800,000 people had entered apprenticeship programmes registered with the Department of Labor or its state-level counterparts.

17. A representative of the United States Department of Defense said that the United States had no plans to close its facilities at Guantanamo Bay, where only 40 individuals remained in detention. Since 2015, 68 individuals had been transferred from Guantanamo to other countries. Before each transfer, the United States received assurances from the receiving Government that the detainee would be treated humanely after transfer. The Detainee Treatment Act of 2005 prohibited cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment of any “individual in the custody or under the physical control of the United States Government, regardless of nationality or physical location”. The United States took vigilant action to prevent such conduct and to hold perpetrators accountable for wrongful acts.

18. The representative said that the United States military took scrupulous care to ensure that military and counter-terrorism operations were conducted in accordance with all applicable domestic and international laws, in particular the law of war. The long-standing policy of the military was to investigate alleged violations of the law of war by United States forces on which there was credible information and to initiate prosecutions under United States law where appropriate. The military continued to believe that the option of using military personnel on active duty in a law enforcement role should be exercised only as a last resort, as specified by law and only in the most urgent and dire of circumstances.

19. The representative of the United States Department of Justice said that the Federal Bureau of Prisons met its constitutional and statutory mandates by confining inmates in prisons and community-based facilities that were safe, humane and appropriately secure. The Constitution prohibited the use of solitary confinement in a manner that constituted cruel and unusual punishment. The Department of Justice pursued allegations of misuse of solitary confinement at the state and local levels throughout the country. The Federal Bureau of Prisons had taken significant measures to reduce risks and mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The First Step Act, which had been signed into law by President Trump in December 2018, was the most significant federal criminal justice reform in several decades.

20. The representative also said that the United States judicial system provided exhaustive protections at both the federal and state levels to ensure that the death penalty was not applied in a summary, arbitrary, discriminatory or inhumane manner and that it was implemented with meaningful procedural safeguards, after multiple layers of judicial review and in conformity with the Constitution, federal law and international obligations. The Department of Justice continued to take great precautions to ensure that decisions to seek the death penalty at the federal level were not based in any way on factors such as race and national origin.

21. The Acting Legal Adviser, United States Department of State, said that the United States reaffirmed the support that it had already expressed in 2010 for the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. The United States continued to strengthen its government-to-government political relationship with federally recognized tribes and meaningfully consulted them when formulating broader policy objectives that could affect Native Americans.

22. In addressing comments made by States, the Acting Legal Adviser reminded participants that the United States was not a party to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, nor had the United States ever accepted its jurisdiction over United States personnel.

23. In addressing comments made on police brutality and remedies for racial discrimination, the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor, United States Department of State, said that individuals and their families had access to state and federal courts to press for institutional changes and monetary compensation for damages.

24. In addressing comments made on sexual and reproductive health, the Assistant Secretary noted that abortion remained legal in the United States but that the United States rejected the proposition that abortion was a matter of international human rights. The lives of all, born and unborn, should be protected.

25. The Permanent Representative of the United States thanked States for their constructive recommendations and reaffirmed the commitment of the United States to creating a more perfect union.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

26. The following recommendations will be examined by the United States, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the forty-sixth session of the Human Rights Council:

- 26.1 Consider ratifying all remaining human rights conventions (Somalia);
- 26.2 Continue with the ongoing efforts to ratify outstanding core international human rights instruments at the earliest convenience (Ghana);
- 26.3 Take the necessary steps to ratify the international human rights instruments that the United States has already signed (Albania);
- 26.4 Ratify all the pending main human rights instruments to which it is not yet a party (Zambia);
- 26.5 Ratify the main international human rights treaties that are still pending, in order to move ahead with Sustainable Development Goals 5, 11, 13 and 16 (Paraguay);
- 26.6 Ratify the core human rights treaties that the United States is not party to (State of Palestine);
- 26.7 Become party to the core international legal instruments for protecting and promoting human rights (Azerbaijan);
- 26.8 Ratify all conventions and other instruments it had committed to in its previous universal periodic reviews of 2010 and 2015 and has not done so yet (South Africa);
- 26.9 Continue the procedure for the ratification of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, as well as that of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (El Salvador);
- 26.10 Ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, as also recommended by a number of special procedures (Pakistan);
- 26.11 Ratify the following treaties, which it signed: the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Philippines);
- 26.12 Finalize the ratification process of a series of human rights instruments which were already signed, namely the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Romania);
- 26.13 Ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Australia);
- 26.14 Ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Belarus);
- 26.15 Ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against

Women, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (France);

26.16 Consider early ratification of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (India);

26.17 Ratify, as already recommended in previous two universal periodic review cycles, the following treaties: the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Slovenia);

26.18 Ratify immediately the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Russian Federation);

26.19 Ratify international conventions on human rights, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Togo);

26.20 Ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Afghanistan) (Sudan);

26.21 Advance in the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Chile);

26.22 Strengthen the efforts to ratify major human rights treaties, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Republic of Korea);

26.23 Re-engage in the Human Rights Council and ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Canada);

26.24 Ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Côte d'Ivoire);

26.25 Ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, Protocols I and II Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Cyprus);

26.26 Ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Cuba);

26.27 Expedite the process of ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Ukraine);

26.28 Ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Optional Protocol to the

Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Czechia);

26.29 Sign and ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Spain);

26.30 Consider ratifying the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Israel);

26.31 Ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities as soon as possible (Japan);

26.32 Ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, among other critical international conventions (Kenya);

26.33 Ratify and fully align its national legislation with all the obligations under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, as previously recommended (Latvia);

26.34 Join the code of conduct regarding Security Council action against genocide, crimes against humanity or war crimes elaborated in the framework of the Accountability, Coherence and Transparency Group (ACT Group) (Liechtenstein);

26.35 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Liechtenstein);

26.36 Ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Lithuania);

26.37 Expedite the process of ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Maldives);

26.38 Consider the ratification of core human rights treaties, namely the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Myanmar);

26.39 Consider ratification of core international human rights instruments, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Nepal);

26.40 Ratify urgently the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (New Zealand);

26.41 Ensure the speedy finalization of the national processes to ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Uganda);

26.42 Consider ratifying the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women, as previously recommended (North Macedonia);

26.43 Work towards completing its ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Sri Lanka);

- 26.44 **Take the necessary national measures with a view of ratifying the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, as previously recommended (Latvia);**
- 26.45 **Explore the possibility of ratifying the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Niger);**
- 26.46 **Accelerate ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Slovakia);**
- 26.47 **Ratify the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (Rwanda) (Bahamas) (Namibia) (Morocco);**
- 26.48 **Consider ratifying the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Kazakhstan);**
- 26.49 **Ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Switzerland) (Rwanda) (Bahamas) (Luxembourg) (Mali) (Morocco);**
- 26.50 **Ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocol on a communications procedure (Slovakia);**
- 26.51 **Sign the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Philippines);**
- 26.52 **Sign and ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Honduras);**
- 26.53 **Consider acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Indonesia);**
- 26.54 **Explore the possibility of ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Niger);**
- 26.55 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Denmark);**
- 26.56 **Consider the ratification of several human rights treaties, in particular the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Armenia);**
- 26.57 **Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Honduras);**
- 26.58 **Complete the ratification process of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, submitted to the Senate on 17 May 2012 (Mali);**
- 26.59 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Timor-Leste);**
- 26.60 **Accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Senegal);**
- 26.61 **Ratify the Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29), of the International Labour Organization (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 26.62 **Ratify all human rights treaties and protocols, the treaties and protocols of the International Labour Organization and the Rome Statute and cooperate with the International Criminal Court (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 26.63 **Consider acceding to the American Convention on Human Rights and recognizing the competence of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (Chile);**
- 26.64 **Reconsider the 2017 decision to withdraw from the Paris Agreement on climate change (Slovenia);**

- 26.65 Take immediate steps to overturn the executive branch decision to withdraw from the Paris Agreement (Fiji);
- 26.66 Annul Executive Order No. 13928 without delay, lift sanctions against the International Criminal Court and constructively collaborate in investigations aimed at preventing impunity for international crimes (Switzerland);
- 26.67 Rescind Executive Order No. 13928 authorizing sanctions regarding the International Criminal Court (Denmark);
- 26.68 Rescind Executive Order No. 13928 authorizing sanctions aimed at undermining the International Criminal Court's essential mandate (Liechtenstein);
- 26.69 Withdraw all measures against the International Criminal Court (Austria);
- 26.70 Lift the sanctions currently in force against the staff of the International Criminal Court (Spain);
- 26.71 Lift all sanctions imposed against the staff of the International Criminal Court (France);
- 26.72 Lift sanctions against independent International Criminal Court staff (Germany);
- 26.73 Reverse all measures against the International Criminal Court, its officials and staff (Ireland);
- 26.74 Reconsider its position and reverse the measures it has taken against the International Criminal Court and its staff (Sweden);
- 26.75 Put an end to impunity for international law violations, including by ending the sanctions imposed on International Criminal Court staff and ratifying the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (State of Palestine);
- 26.76 Recommit to multilateral human rights institutions (Poland);
- 26.77 Reconsider the withdrawal from the Human Rights Council and the Paris Agreement on climate change (Spain);
- 26.78 Consider rejoining the work of the Human Rights Council (Lithuania);
- 26.79 Re-engage with the Human Rights Council (Germany);
- 26.80 Resume immediately its engagement with the Human Rights Council and fully comply with its obligations under the international human rights instruments and standards (Pakistan);
- 26.81 Take steps to re-engage and participate in the work of the Human Rights Council (Jordan);
- 26.82 Re-engage actively with the Human Rights Council and the special procedures mechanisms of OHCHR (Maldives);
- 26.83 Further enhance cooperation with United Nations human rights mechanisms, including by providing the Special Rapporteur on torture with full access to the facilities and permission to interview the detainees (Republic of Korea);
- 26.84 Consider extending a standing invitation to all special procedure mandate holders of the Human Rights Council, as previously recommended (Latvia);
- 26.85 Extend a standing invitation to the special procedures (Costa Rica) (Cyprus);
- 26.86 Review all outstanding recommendations from the universal periodic review process, the United Nations treaty bodies and experts, with a view to implementing them (State of Palestine);

- 26.87 Respond to all outstanding visit requests from United Nations special procedures (State of Palestine);
- 26.88 Continue collaborative efforts with human rights mechanisms (Niger);
- 26.89 Cooperate fully with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in the preparation of her report on systemic racism and violations of international human rights law against Africans and people of African descent by law enforcement agencies, as all States were called upon to do by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 43/1 (South Africa);
- 26.90 Establish a permanent national mechanism for the implementation, reporting and follow-up of recommendations in the field of human rights and consider the possibility of engaging in cooperation for this purpose within the framework of Sustainable Development Goals 16 and 17 (Paraguay);
- 26.91 Take steps towards the establishment of a national human rights institution in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (Philippines);
- 26.92 Take steps aimed at creating a national human rights institution (Zambia);
- 26.93 Establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Qatar);
- 26.94 Continue with its human rights commitments and establish national human rights institutions (Somalia);
- 26.95 Consider establishing a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (India);
- 26.96 Consider establishing an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Nepal);
- 26.97 Consider the establishment of a national human rights institution compliant with the Paris Principles (Sudan);
- 26.98 Consider establishing an independent national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Malaysia);
- 26.99 Establish an independent national human rights institution at the federal level (Lithuania);
- 26.100 Establish a federal mechanism to ensure comprehensive and coordinated compliance with international human rights instruments at the federal, state and local levels (Albania);
- 26.101 Work across federal agencies and departments to foster more comprehensive education and training for state and local agencies and officials on human rights (Greece);
- 26.102 Carry out additional anti-discrimination training for government officials at all levels and systematically (Cambodia);
- 26.103 Work with the international community to monitor and follow up on human rights violations of peoples under foreign occupation and work towards the implementation of their right to self-determination in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions (Algeria);
- 26.104 Take legal and practical measures to abolish the North Korean Human Rights Act of 2004 and other evil extraterritorial laws and stop political pressure and military actions that infringe upon the sovereignty or threaten the lives of the people in those countries (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 26.105 Stop interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign States (Russian Federation);

- 26.106 Stop interfering, for political purposes, in other countries' internal affairs under the pretext of human rights (China);
- 26.107 Put an immediate end to the blockade against Cuba, which seriously violates the human rights of the Cuban people (Cuba);
- 26.108 Stop the illegal export of weapons to other countries (Mexico);
- 26.109 Respect the peoples of the world in their freedoms and in the democratic development of their own constitutional electoral processes (Nicaragua);
- 26.110 Adopt further measures to ensure the enjoyment of human rights by all without discrimination (Nigeria);
- 26.111 Adopt measures to combat structural discrimination (Argentina);
- 26.112 Take effective measures to review policies at the federal, state and local levels with a view to preventing racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (Slovakia);
- 26.113 Take effective measures to eliminate discrimination on the basis of race, ethnicity, religion and sex and to stop racial profiling by law enforcement agencies (Russian Federation);
- 26.114 Resolutely combat all forms of discrimination by guaranteeing equitable access to justice, medical care and quality education, as well as by ensuring that the use of force and firearms by the police is in compliance with human rights (Switzerland);
- 26.115 Continue to pay attention to issues related to racial discrimination or hate crime and make efforts to address those issues (Republic of Korea);
- 26.116 Continue efforts to combat racism and discrimination against minorities and protect vulnerable groups (Czechia);
- 26.117 Continue the efforts to prevent and combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and all other forms of intolerance (Italy);
- 26.118 Continue efforts to combat all forms of discrimination, racial discrimination and xenophobia (Lebanon);
- 26.119 Continue to put in place measures to eradicate racism, xenophobia and all forms of related intolerance across the country (Lesotho);
- 26.120 Continue to take concrete actions to promote inter-racial and inter-religious respect and eliminate discrimination, including by addressing the socioeconomic root causes and strengthening domestic remedies (Singapore);
- 26.121 Continue advancing, through federal policies, towards the elimination of all forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of structural, economic, social and cultural intolerance (Chile);
- 26.122 Continue to promote and implement anti-discrimination policies, including those that prohibit racial discrimination and intolerance (Montenegro);
- 26.123 Enhance laws and legislation based on the abolition of all forms of discrimination, racism and hatred (Saudi Arabia);
- 26.124 Develop an action plan to address structural discrimination with clear timelines and milestones (Pakistan);
- 26.125 Consider adopting measures to combat racial discrimination, including adopting a national action plan to combat racial discrimination, as recommended by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (Algeria);
- 26.126 Adopt and promote a comprehensive national plan to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, including incitement to hatred (South Africa);

- 26.127 **Adopt effective measures to enhance equality and eliminate racial discrimination and xenophobia against migrants and refugees, as well as racial, ethnic and religious minorities (Qatar);**
- 26.128 **Take meaningful and demonstrable steps to end Islamophobia and hate speech, including through criminalization (Pakistan);**
- 26.129 **Continue developing effective remedies to protect vulnerable groups and minorities from violent intolerance and hate speech (Bahrain);**
- 26.130 **Combat racism and hate speech, especially against immigrants and asylum seekers, and reinforce their protection (Iraq);**
- 26.131 **Prioritize urgent measures to combat hate speech, discrimination, racism and xenophobia, mainly in Latino and Afrodescendant communities that face high rates of police brutality (Nicaragua);**
- 26.132 **Take effective measures to eliminate all forms of racial discrimination, hate speech and violence, especially against people of African descent, and to strengthen racial equality in the criminal law system (Egypt);**
- 26.133 **Take measures to eliminate discrimination and xenophobic speech and eradicate practices such as excessive use of force and racial profiling (Mexico);**
- 26.134 **Combat racial profiling and Islamophobia on a non-discriminatory basis applicable to all religious groups (Algeria);**
- 26.135 **Strengthen efforts to address discrimination, racial profiling, religious intolerance and incidents of Islamophobia, including when perpetrated by the authorities (Malaysia);**
- 26.136 **Make reforms to end systematic racism against people based on their descent, race and legal status (Azerbaijan);**
- 26.137 **Enhance measures to address racial disparities and discrimination and to improve police-community relations (Canada);**
- 26.138 **Stop incitement to violence and the escalation of racism and supremacism (Cuba);**
- 26.139 **Take steps to ensure the full implementation of domestic and international laws to end all forms of discrimination, including discrimination on the basis of race, sex and religion, and bring the perpetrators to justice (Ghana);**
- 26.140 **Strengthen activities and laws aimed at eliminating discrimination in society and other forms of intolerance against minorities and other groups, including based on race, ethnicity, sexual orientation and gender identity (Iceland);**
- 26.141 **Take necessary measures to end systemic racism against minorities, including African-Americans (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 26.142 **Root out systemic racism, address widespread police brutality and combat discrimination against African- and Asian-Americans (China);**
- 26.143 **Take the necessary measures to eliminate all forms of racial, gender, religious and other forms of discrimination (Kenya);**
- 26.144 **Implement deliberate strategies to reduce the gap between African-Americans and the rest of the population, as well as between indigenous and non-indigenous populations, and hence reduce structural and institutional discrimination (Kenya);**
- 26.145 **Address issues of racism, xenophobia and bullying among children at schools (Myanmar);**
- 26.146 **Take all possible steps at the state and federal levels to prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity in credit,**

education, employment, housing, jury service, public accommodation and taxpayer-funded programmes (Belgium);

26.147 Guarantee the protection of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and put an end to the discrimination they suffer (France);

26.148 Strengthen measures to prevent and combat violence, especially the rate of murder of transgender women of colour, as well as the violence experienced by the broader lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender community (Malta);

26.149 Implement the commitment made at the Nairobi summit to increase the financing of development cooperation for the prevention of female genital mutilation and child and forced marriage (Costa Rica);

26.150 Advance towards the implementation of instruments to combat climate change and its negative impacts on human rights (Bahamas);

26.151 Intensify efforts to develop and strengthen the necessary legislative frameworks that address cross-sectoral environmental challenges, including climate change adaptation and mitigation frameworks (Fiji);

26.152 Pursue the fight against the global problem of climate change and its negative impacts, in particular by strengthening cooperation with the international community in this area (Haiti);

26.153 Ensure that its policies, legislation, regulations and enforcement measures effectively serve to prevent and address the heightened risk of business involvement in abuses in conflict situations, which includes situations of foreign occupation (State of Palestine);

26.154 Respond appropriately to the substance of the relevant recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes in the 2012 report on his visit to the United States and the Marshall Islands (Marshall Islands);

26.155 Abolish all laws and executive orders imposing unilateral coercive measures (Syrian Arab Republic);

26.156 Repeal the infamous unilateral coercive measures it imposes on the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and on other sovereign countries (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

26.157 Lift unilateral coercive measures immediately and refrain from infringing upon the human rights of people of other countries (China);

26.158 Recognize and respect the human rights to peace, development and international solidarity through the renunciation of aggression, interference and unilateral coercive measures (Cuba);

26.159 Stop imposing unilateral coercive measures and embargoes on other nations, which have caused widespread and gross violations of human rights, and cooperate with the Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights (Islamic Republic of Iran);

26.160 Cooperate with the International Criminal Court in the investigation of war crimes by the United States military in Afghanistan (Islamic Republic of Iran);

26.161 Put an end to sanctions and unilateral coercive measures, which undermine the sovereignty and self-determination of the peoples of the world and, in our America, of Cuba, Nicaragua and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (Nicaragua);

26.162 Continue efforts to limit armed violence and crimes by regulating the possession and use of arms (Lebanon);

- 26.163 Take further and more targeted measures to address the disproportionate impact of violence on the poor, minorities and immigrant women, and expedite the ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Botswana);
- 26.164 Prohibit torture in detention and ensure detainees have access to fair trials and full redress (Malaysia);
- 26.165 End the arbitrary detention of many Iranians under bogus allegations of violating its unlawful sanctions (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 26.166 Put an end to the occupation of the Syrian territories and address its consequences in accordance with international humanitarian law and international human rights law (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 26.167 Hold United States political and military personnel to account for war crimes committed by the United States military forces in the Syrian Arab Republic, including in Raqqa and Deir Azzur (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 26.168 End immediately the pillage of Syrian natural resources and compensate for that pillage in accordance with international law (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 26.169 Stop any support to terrorists and separatist militias (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 26.170 End any extrajudicial killing crimes or threats thereof, especially during acts of aggression committed outside its territories (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 26.171 End systematic arbitrary killings by drones and prosecute and punish all involved in the criminal assassination of Iranian nationals, including General Soleimani, the antiterrorism hero, also recognized as such by the United Nations Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 26.172 End its complicity in atrocities committed by Saudi forces against Yemeni people and by the Israeli regime against Palestinians and stop selling arms to them (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 26.173 Stop the use of torture in antiterrorism operations, halt military intervention in other countries and stop killing civilians in military operations (China);
- 26.174 Take legal and practical measures to close illegal United States secret detention facilities and end violations by United States forces in foreign lands (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 26.175 Close Guantanamo and guarantee the rights of detainees (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 26.176 Close as soon as possible the Guantanamo detention centre (France);
- 26.177 Close totally illegal extraterritorial prisons, especially at Guantanamo, a territory illegally occupied by the United States (Nicaragua);
- 26.178 Continue the efforts towards the abolition of the death penalty (Romania);
- 26.179 Establish a moratorium on the death penalty and executions at the federal level and encourage the federated states to do the same (Switzerland);
- 26.180 Repeal the decision to resume federal capital punishment and take steps to promote federal- and state-level moratoriums on executions with a view to permanently abolishing the death penalty (Norway);
- 26.181 Consider the possibility of abolishing the death penalty in those states that still maintain it, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 16 (Paraguay);

- 26.182 Continue efforts towards abolishing the death penalty and halting executions (Austria);
- 26.183 Consider establishing a moratorium on the death penalty in States that have not yet abolished it (Chile);
- 26.184 Ensure that federal and state authorities impose a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty nationwide (Portugal);
- 26.185 Impose a moratorium on the death penalty at the federal and state levels aiming at its complete abolition (Rwanda);
- 26.186 Impose a moratorium on the death penalty at the federal and state levels aiming at its complete abolition (Slovenia);
- 26.187 Impose a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty nationwide (Czechia);
- 26.188 Impose a moratorium on executions of death sentences at the federal and state levels and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Slovakia);
- 26.189 Impose urgently a moratorium on executions and work towards the complete abolition of the death penalty (New Zealand);
- 26.190 Reimpose the federal moratorium on capital punishment, with a view to eventual abolition of the death penalty (Australia);
- 26.191 Restore a moratorium on the use of the death penalty at the federal level (Cyprus);
- 26.192 Impose a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty nationwide (Iceland);
- 26.193 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and consider establishing a moratorium on executions as the first step towards the official abolition of the death penalty. Commute the death penalty of the Argentinian citizen Víctor Saldaño, who has been on death row since 1996 (Argentina);
- 26.194 Take steps towards establishing an immediate moratorium on the death penalty, with a view to its complete abolition (Bulgaria);
- 26.195 Introduce a federal moratorium on the death penalty aiming at complete abolition (Canada);
- 26.196 Establish a moratorium on all pending death sentences as a first step towards the abolition of capital punishment in all states of the country (Spain);
- 26.197 Abstain from further use of capital punishment, after the regrettable resumption of the federal death penalty, which is inhuman and violates a person's right to life, and carefully review the new execution protocol (Finland);
- 26.198 Declare a moratorium on executions at the federal level with a view to definitively abolishing the death penalty for all crimes (France);
- 26.199 Reinstate a moratorium on the death penalty at the federal and state levels where applicable, aiming at its complete abolition (Germany);
- 26.200 Immediately introduce a moratorium on the federal death penalty and cease sentencing juvenile offenders to life without parole (Ireland);
- 26.201 Take into consideration the possibility of adopting a moratorium on capital executions at the state and federal levels (Italy);
- 26.202 Establish a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its eventual abolition and consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Latvia);

26.203 Establish immediately an official moratorium on executions and commute all death sentences with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Liechtenstein);

26.204 Establish a moratorium on the death penalty at the federal level with a view to complete abolition and take measures to avoid racial bias in capital punishment (Malta);

26.205 Introduce an immediate moratorium on the application of the death penalty as a step towards its complete abolishment in the future (Lithuania);

26.206 Introduce a moratorium on the use of the death penalty at the federal level as a first step towards its abolition (Sweden);

26.207 Defer or suspend the application of the death penalty and expedite the adoption of a federal law to comply with the ruling of the International Court of Justice in the *Avena* case (Mexico);

26.208 Take all necessary steps to work towards an immediate moratorium on the execution of the death penalty with a view to complete abolishment, in line with international human rights standards such as the right to life (Netherlands);

26.209 Commit to ending the death penalty federally and create incentives for states to enact similar bans (Namibia);

26.210 Consider legislatively abolishing the practice of the death penalty in all states (Cambodia);

26.211 Consider abolishing the death penalty (Fiji);

26.212 Strengthen regulations regarding background checks for private transfers of firearms (Peru);

26.213 Address the proliferation of guns and guarantee people's right to life (China);

26.214 Strengthen federal law in order to restrict access to firearms by potential abusers and implement regulations with the aim of removing the so-called "gunshow loophole" (Croatia);

26.215 Take necessary measures to reduce gun violence, concerned at the large number of gun-related deaths and injuries, which disproportionately affect members of racial and ethnic minorities (Iceland);

26.216 Cease State terrorism and punish those who commit murder, torture and disappearances and who use lethal force and violence against African-Americans and ethnic minorities (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

26.217 Strengthen legislation with a view to eliminating racial injustice and killings resulting from gun violence (India);

26.218 Increase action to prevent excessive use of force by law enforcement officers and ensure that relevant allegations are investigated and that perpetrators are prosecuted (Norway);

26.219 Strengthen further its measures to address police brutality in accordance with existing international standards governing the use of force (Thailand);

26.220 Take measures to combat systemic racism and police violence against people of African descent (Togo);

26.221 Work with state and local government on best practice on the use of force by the police and on improving relationships between law enforcement and the communities they serve (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

- 26.222 **Ensure that state legislatures introduce, or review and amend, statutes that authorize the use of lethal force to ensure they are in line with international law standards (Zambia);**
- 26.223 **Take concrete measures to eliminate racial profiling by law enforcement officials and conduct credible investigations into arbitrary executions of people of African descent (Angola);**
- 26.224 **Adopt the legal and administrative measures necessary to carry out the investigation and punishment of cases of discriminatory police practices and the excessive use of force by security forces, including measures to stop murders such as that of George Floyd and to ensure that justice is served when they happen (Argentina);**
- 26.225 **Continue to take concrete steps to eliminate racial discrimination and excessive use of force in policing (Australia);**
- 26.226 **Continue efforts to combat racial discrimination in the criminal justice system and prevent excessive use of force by law enforcement officials, especially by adopting appropriate federal legislation (Austria);**
- 26.227 **Prevent racially discriminatory and violent practices perpetrated by law enforcement agencies against people of African descent (Azerbaijan);**
- 26.228 **Take urgent action to end systemic racism in police work and bring those responsible for racially motivated violence to justice (Belarus);**
- 26.229 **Ensure that each allegation of excessive use of force by law enforcement officials is promptly and effectively investigated (Belgium);**
- 26.230 **Continue efforts to ensure the equitable treatment of all citizens against the use of force by law enforcement officials at the federal, state and local levels (Colombia);**
- 26.231 **Adopt the necessary measures to combat racism and police violence, including through the adoption of a comprehensive national plan to combat racial discrimination and to reform police surveillance at the federal, state and local levels, and ensure that police forces adhere to international standards on the use of force (Costa Rica);**
- 26.232 **Adopt appropriate measures to combat the excessive use of force by the police, as well as acts of discrimination, and ensure that perpetrators are punished (Côte d'Ivoire);**
- 26.233 **Investigate, in a transparent manner, all cases of disproportionate violence by law enforcement and ensure fairness to all citizens, particularly African-Americans and members of other minority communities (Cyprus);**
- 26.234 **Redouble efforts to combat discrimination in all its forms, as well as to eliminate the excessive use of force in police work, punish abuses in accordance with law provisions and implement measures to prohibit racial profiling (Ecuador);**
- 26.235 **Further strengthen its efforts to effectively combat incidents of racial discrimination, including through the implementation of recent measures such as the "Safe policing for safe communities" Executive Order, prohibitions on racial profiling and monitoring of prisons (Sri Lanka);**
- 26.236 **Take further measures to prevent, investigate and punish the excessive use of force by law enforcement, including against minorities and migrants at the border (Germany);**
- 26.237 **Strengthen efforts to prevent the excessive use of force by law enforcement officials (Indonesia);**
- 26.238 **Put an end to structural racism and segregation, take measures to end police misconduct and documented human rights violations and pursue**

structural reforms to reduce the role of police in addressing societal problems (State of Palestine);

26.239 Intensify efforts to combat human rights violations and police brutality against people of African descent (Sudan);

26.240 Address further the issue of sexual violence in the military (Israel);

26.241 Ensure that appropriate measures are taken by the police to identify and protect persons suffering from mental illness during their operations (Uganda);

26.242 Take further action to prevent overcrowding of jails and prisons, especially during the current pandemic; eliminating or reducing mandatory minimum sentences would be crucial to this effect (Portugal);

26.243 Take legal and practical measures to end deep-rooted racism and racial discrimination, police brutality, killings by guns and torture in national detention facilities (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);

26.244 Improve access to legal assistance for individuals who may face a death sentence (Belgium);

26.245 Continue to implement Project Safe Neighborhoods, bringing together law enforcement and the communities they serve to reduce violent crime and make neighbourhoods safer (South Sudan);

26.246 Adopt relevant national legislation that will ban issuing life without parole sentences for juveniles (Croatia);

26.247 Continue taking active steps towards critical policing reform (Georgia);

26.248 Train the personnel of law enforcement agencies on human rights principles in arrest, detention, investigation and decent treatment (Iraq);

26.249 Provide appropriate training to law enforcement officers, enhance accountability and prevent impunity in order to eliminate racial profiling and excessive use of force by police officers (Qatar);

26.250 Take further measures to realize its commitment to eliminating racial discrimination, including by providing human rights education to law enforcement officers (Japan);

26.251 Undertake the necessary law enforcement reforms (Kazakhstan);

26.252 Launch awareness-raising campaigns fostered at putting an end to all forms of police brutality (Lesotho);

26.253 Take adequate measures to put an end to police violence (Luxembourg);

26.254 Ensure systematic accountability and full and prompt redress for victims in cases of police misconduct and brutality (Malaysia);

26.255 Continue to reduce the role of policing as a response to societal problems largely related to poverty, while investing in direct solutions to those problems that do not involve criminalization (Malta);

26.256 Continue implementing reforms in order to address recurrent challenges to the promotion and protection of human rights, in particular in the field of racial discrimination and excessive use of force by the police (Romania);

26.257 Take effective measures to prevent trafficking in persons and to address the issues of overcrowding in prisons, police violence and the increase in manifestations of racism, extremism and xenophobia (Russian Federation);

26.258 Pursue efforts to fight discrimination based on religion and creed in investigation, inspection and other interrogation processes in the context of law enforcement (Saudi Arabia);

26.259 Step up its efforts to address racial disparities in the criminal justice system (Timor-Leste);

- 26.260 Take urgent measures to counter institutionalized racism, especially within law enforcement agencies, and improve the legal framework with a view to eradicating discrimination and intolerance against ethnic, racial and religious groups (Turkey);
- 26.261 Address the growing influence of extremist groups, such as white supremacists, within law enforcement agencies and start comprehensive training mechanisms focused on human rights and fundamental freedoms for law enforcement members (Turkey);
- 26.262 Redouble efforts in addressing issues of racial disparities in the criminal justice system (South Sudan);
- 26.263 Take further steps to reform the criminal justice system in such a way as to reform sentencing laws such as the so-called “three strikes rule” that have wrongly and disproportionately harmed African-American communities, with life imprisonment for non-violent crimes (South Africa);
- 26.264 Adopt legislation that aims to reduce incidents of profiling by law enforcement (Namibia);
- 26.265 Maintain religious freedom as a high priority and continue to engage the international community in constructive initiatives (Bulgaria);
- 26.266 Combat the increasingly severe religious intolerance and xenophobic violence (China);
- 26.267 Continue advancing in strengthening religious freedom, with the participation of all creeds or beliefs and civil society (Colombia);
- 26.268 Adopt new measures to guarantee freedom of expression on the Internet (Haiti);
- 26.269 Guarantee freedom of expression and freedom of the media, and create safe working conditions for journalists (Russian Federation);
- 26.270 Ensure that the right to peaceful assembly is respected and refrain from the use of force and lethal weapons when dealing with protests (Belarus);
- 26.271 Investigate any allegations of the excessive use of force by law enforcement officials against protesters and investigate any allegations of torture and reduce restrictions on the right to peaceful assembly (Egypt);
- 26.272 Take steps to ensure that competent authorities at the state level refrain from enacting new laws which unduly restrict the right to freedom of peaceful assembly (Brazil);
- 26.273 Develop measures to allow migrants’ rights defenders to carry out their work freely (Peru);
- 26.274 Ensure an environment in which immigrant human rights defenders can do their work freely, without threat of immigration detention and deportation (South Sudan);
- 26.275 Ensure the exercise of the right to vote, including by demanding that states refrain from using voter identification requirements that can have a discriminatory impact on voters (Germany);
- 26.276 Ensure the right to vote without discrimination by increasing access to every method of voting allowed in each state or jurisdiction (Greece);
- 26.277 Ensure that United States citizens fully exercise their voting rights (Russian Federation);
- 26.278 Amend legislation to ensure that elections are held in accordance with international standards and in the presence of observers of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (Belarus);

- 26.279 Continue to improve efforts to reduce and eliminate adult and child trafficking (Republic of Moldova);
- 26.280 Strengthen its bilateral collaboration to abolish human trafficking and slavery in the fisheries industries (Indonesia);
- 26.281 Continue efforts in combating human trafficking and ensure the protection of the rights of victims of trafficking, as well as the rights of migrants (Nigeria);
- 26.282 Strengthen sanctions against employers who engage in unfair labour practices and ensure that workers' rights are not violated (Myanmar);
- 26.283 Take holistic measures to eliminate rich-poor polarization and social inequality (China);
- 26.284 End the criminalization of poverty, which disproportionately affects African-Americans (Cuba);
- 26.285 Introduce reforms to reverse the high rates of poverty and inequality and recognize economic, social and cultural rights internally (Cuba);
- 26.286 Further enhance activities that will lead to reducing homelessness among vulnerable groups across the country (Ethiopia);
- 26.287 Develop strategies for addressing the housing and sanitary problems of marginalized communities such as indigenous and migrant communities (Azerbaijan);
- 26.288 Protect expanded and equitable access to health care (Poland);
- 26.289 Take concrete steps to ensure the enjoyment of the human right to health by all its people without discrimination (Portugal);
- 26.290 Take further measures to make health-care services accessible to vulnerable people not supported by the current health system (Angola);
- 26.291 Take measures for providing health-care services to all without prejudice to race, economic situation and citizenship status of persons under its jurisdiction (Azerbaijan);
- 26.292 Step up its efforts, both at home and abroad, to improve the health, dignity and well-being of women, children and their families (Ethiopia);
- 26.293 Ensure access to health care, drugs and treatment to all segments of society (Iraq);
- 26.294 Continue its ongoing efforts to build a more inclusive society and reduce inequalities, including by updating its strategic plans to address the disproportionate impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on vulnerable populations (Singapore);
- 26.295 Ensure equal, full and rapid access for all segments of United States society to free health care in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic (Turkey);
- 26.296 Establish a public system that guarantees the right to health of its people, which has been decimated by the pandemic (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 26.297 Urge politicians to respect people's right to life and right to health, and stop politicizing and stigmatizing the COVID-19 pandemic (China);
- 26.298 Guarantee the right to health, even in the context of COVID-19 (Cuba);
- 26.299 Lift funding restrictions on United States foreign assistance to promote women's full access to sexual and reproductive health and rights (Norway);
- 26.300 Clarify its approach to ensuring access to comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

- 26.301 **Ensure that laws permitting the refusal of care based on religious and moral beliefs do not restrict women's sexual and reproductive health and rights and that measures are put in place to monitor and prevent violations of these rights (Australia);**
- 26.302 **Reverse policies inhibiting comprehensive and universal access to voluntary sexual and reproductive health services, especially in emergency situations, and end related restrictions on foreign assistance (Austria);**
- 26.303 **Take action to support equitable access to sexual and reproductive health and rights services, and review policies that effectively limit foreign assistance for sexual and reproductive health and rights services abroad (Canada);**
- 26.304 **Rescind the Title X restrictions to ensure access to comprehensive family planning services for all (Denmark);**
- 26.305 **Make essential health services accessible to all women and girls, paying special attention to those who face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination (Finland);**
- 26.306 **Ensure access by women and girls to sexual and reproductive rights and health (France);**
- 26.307 **Protect the sexual and reproductive health and rights of women and girls by ensuring their access to sexual and reproductive health information, commodities and services (Iceland);**
- 26.308 **Guarantee essential health services for all, including sexual and reproductive health services (Luxembourg);**
- 26.309 **Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health information, education and services for all (Malaysia);**
- 26.310 **Ensure access by all women to sexual and reproductive health information and services (Mexico);**
- 26.311 **Repeal the Helms Amendment and the Protecting Life in Global Health Assistance Policy and, in the interim, allow United States foreign assistance to be used, at a minimum, for safe abortion in cases of rape, incest and life endangerment (Netherlands);**
- 26.312 **Ensure that its international aid allows access to sexual and reproductive health services (New Zealand);**
- 26.313 **Take further robust and comprehensive measures to promote wider and equitable access to quality education at all levels (Botswana);**
- 26.314 **Strengthen legislation in order to eliminate all forms of gender discrimination in employment (Republic of Moldova);**
- 26.315 **Explore the option of introducing a by-law on mandatory paid minimum maternity leave (Romania);**
- 26.316 **Strengthen further equality in the workplace by moving towards universal paid maternity leave and advancing universal maternal health care (Sri Lanka);**
- 26.317 **Continue reinforcing legislation to eliminate all forms of gender discrimination in employment and ensure equal pay for work of equal value in the workplace (India);**
- 26.318 **Encourage further private employers to strengthen equality and to offer paid maternity leave (Israel);**
- 26.319 **Implement fully the commitments in the women and peace and security agenda at the national and international levels, notably in the framework of its**

role as a member of the Security Council, and ensure – politically and financially – the participation of women in peace processes (Luxembourg);

26.320 Strengthen further the existing non-discriminatory, inclusive and integrated approach to work to ensure women's equality and the promotion and protection of these rights (Montenegro);

26.321 Eliminate the wage gap and gender-based violence and guarantee access to justice and reparation for victims (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

26.322 Prioritize services for preventing and responding to gender-based violence, including in institutional settings such as the penitentiary system (Greece);

26.323 Vigorously continue measures directed at the elimination of violence against women and girls (Georgia);

26.324 Continue efforts made and measures taken to ensure the protection of women's and children's rights (Bahrain);

26.325 Create a federal mechanism to provide the necessary support to boys and young men in order to avoid any delay in their psychosocial development (Haiti);

26.326 Develop norms that ensure free, prior and informed consultations with indigenous communities in relation to projects with a potential impact on their territories and traditional ways of life, in accordance with Sustainable Development Goals 10 and 16 (Paraguay);

26.327 Make efforts in favour of the human rights of migrants, asylum seekers and refugees (El Salvador);

26.328 Step up measures to protect and ensure the rights of migrants (Myanmar);

26.329 Strengthen the rights of migrant workers and their family members (Egypt);

26.330 Institute adequate mechanisms and means to deal with migratory flows in full respect with human dignity and international standards (Turkey);

26.331 End the zero-tolerance policy and protect the rights of migrants (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

26.332 Review administrative measures that criminally penalize migrants who enter the country without authorization (Argentina);

26.333 Ensure that detention conditions for immigrants, particularly for minors, comply with international human rights law (Norway);

26.334 Ensure that the detention and separation of migrant families and asylum seekers are not used as punitive measures to deter irregular entry into the country (Peru);

26.335 Increase its efforts to protect migrants, especially those in vulnerable groups, including by seeking alternatives to detention for migrant children and ensuring access to basic services (Thailand);

26.336 That the United States Department of Homeland Security and the United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement agency should acknowledge the human right of families to remain united and/or be reunited (Slovenia);

26.337 Seek alternatives to the present immigration detention system and improve conditions of confinement to meet basic human rights standards (Zambia);

26.338 Stop incarcerating migrants, including migrant children, and guarantee the rights of migrants (China);

26.339 **Stop the cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment of migrants and asylum seekers and the separation of hundreds of minors from their families (Cuba);**

26.340 **Protect the rights of children who arrive in the United States and seek alternatives to the current detention system for migrant children, both unaccompanied and part of family groups, and allow them to remain under the protection of their parents (Ecuador);**

26.341 **Fully guarantee the human rights and fundamental freedoms of migrant children and adolescents regardless of their immigration status (Colombia);**

26.342 **Ensure that detention centres for migrants and refugees and the treatment they receive meet the basic conditions called for under international human rights law and standards (Fiji);**

26.343 **Improve conditions of confinement pertaining to immigrants to meet human rights standards and international treaties (Ghana);**

26.344 **Stop separating young children from their migrant parents and putting them in cages (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

26.345 **Include in legislation the ban on the separation of families in the context of migration (Luxembourg);**

26.346 **Guarantee respect for the life, dignity, security and human rights of migrants and refugees, ensure adequate conditions in detention centres, prioritize the family unit and safeguard the best interests of the child (Mexico);**

26.347 **Ensure the enjoyment of human rights by minorities and vulnerable groups in the country, especially those in detention centres for migrants along the southern border of the United States (Nicaragua).**

27. **All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.**

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of the United States of America was headed by Ambassador Andrew Bremberg, Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the Office of the United Nations and Other International Organizations in Geneva, Mr. Robert Destro, Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor, United States Department of State and Mr. Marik String, Acting Legal Adviser, United States Department of State and composed of the following members:

- **Alexander Maugeri**; Deputy Assistant Attorney General and Chief of Staff, Civil Rights Division, United States Department of Justice;
 - **Sean Reyes**; Attorney General, State of Utah;
 - **James McCament**; Deputy Under Secretary for Strategy, Policy, and Plans, United States Department of Homeland Security;
 - **Lynn Grosso**; Director of Enforcement and Programs, Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity, United States Department of Housing and Urban Development;
 - **Dr. Dorothy Fink**; Deputy Assistant Secretary for Women's Health, Director, Office on Women's Health, United States Department of Health and Human Services;
 - **Alison Kilmartin**; Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy, United States Department of Labor;
 - **Charles Allen**; Deputy General Counsel for International Affairs, United States Department of Defense;
 - **Kara McDonald**; Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, United States Department of State.
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