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

San Marino

* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in French.

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirty-fourth session from 4 to 15 November 2019. The review of San Marino was held at the 6th meeting, on 6 November 2019. The delegation of San Marino was headed by Mr. Marcello BECCARI, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the Republic of San Marino to the United Nations in Geneva and other International Organizations in Switzerland. At its 10th meeting, held on 8 November 2019, the Working Group adopted the report on San Marino.
2. On 15 January 2019, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of San Marino: Cuba, India and Nigeria.
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 San Marino:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/34/SMR/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.6/34/SMR/2);
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/34/SMR/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Angola, Germany, Portugal, on behalf of Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to San Marino 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 delegation of San Marino stated that the UPR represents a platform for constructive dialogue among States, International Organisations and Civil Society and is, therefore, a valuable opportunity to reflect on the levels of protection and promotion of human rights in each country. San Marino considers that the periodic review is extremely significant and extraordinarily useful.
6. The delegation of San Marino is not at ministerial level, as it was the case on previous occasions, because on 23 September 2019, the Captains Regent of the Republic of San Marino issued a decree ordering the early dissolution of Parliament following the Government crisis and called for general elections to be held on 8 December. Therefore, according to the law, the members of San Marino Government, until the elections, can only deal with ordinary administration and are precluded from making commitments or ensuring in any way the implementation of intentions or proposals on behalf of the Government, which will arise from the parliamentary majority of next legislature.
7. As a consequence, the task of San Marino Delegation will be to take stock of the actions developed in the country in the field of human rights protection during the last few years and to carefully note the recommendations, suggestions and observations that will be submitted to them. The delegation will report the results of the review to the Government that will be formed following the elections of 8 December 2019. The delegation of San Marino is certain that next Government will pay the utmost attention and interest to what emerges during this review, in line with the attention and interest shown by the previous Governments towards the Human Rights Council.

8. The protection of the dignity of all human beings and the sustainable development of its peoples lie in the universality, indivisibility and interdependence of human rights. The country strongly confirm the sensitivity and interest of its society in the protection and promotion of the rights and freedoms of individuals.

9. In San Marino as elsewhere, the crisis affecting several economies entails the risk that in societies, selfishness, indifference and fear of the other prevail. However, civil society strongly commits to the defence of human rights, especially to protect the weakest groups of the population. In addition to a constellation of non-profit associations and organisations the following significant initiatives have taken place in recent times in the country.

10. On 13 May 2018, the population joined together to march "against hatred and intolerance". This initiative was in addition to the statements made in the same days by the Heads of State - Their Excellencies the Captains Regent - who called for the involvement of schools of all levels to develop projects for the Council of Europe campaign "No Hate Speech", which San Marino Government joined without hesitation.

11. The numerous initiatives put in place by the volunteers of San Marino associations in the field of the rights of people with disabilities are also worth noting. Indeed, in addition to stimulating several legislative interventions during the last legislature, various campaigns were promoted with the aim of raising public awareness of the benefits of a society that is more inclusive and more attentive to disability.

12. Worth mentioning are two successful initiatives promoted in the current year: the campaign "Namasté - Adopt a wheelchair", promoted by the Association Attiva-Mente with the aim of raising funds to distribute devices for autonomy to the people most in need, and the theatre performance "Precious Towers" played by people with various kinds and degrees of disabilities, with the help of the San Marino Association of People with Infantile Onset Disabilities.

13. The introduction of the institute of "civil registered partnerships" derives from a bill of popular initiative significantly testifies to the involvement of civil society in the democratic life of the country. Indeed, the "Law regulating civil registered partnerships" recognises to civilly registered partners, both homosexual and heterosexual couples, equal dignity, rights and safeguards as to married couples.

14. The country has given the highest priority in its history to the defence of human rights and has constantly used all its resources to guarantee the best international standards, in the awareness that the small size of the State is not a justification for any shortcomings or backwardness.

15. There have certainly been and unfortunately continue to be shortcomings and backwardness. Indeed, the country is aware of the delays in submitting various reports to the treaty bodies. In the same way, its national report highlights the difficulties encountered in implementing some of the recommendations of the second UPR round.

16. These negative data, although sometimes resulting from specific events and especially from the limited resources related to its small size, remain unjustifiable data for a country like San Marino, which has been able to demonstrate, throughout its history, that it can also be a virtuous State on the international scene in the defence and promotion of human rights.

17. Indeed, this privileged attention to human rights is witnessed by various "epochal" events: San Marino abolished the death penalty for the first time in 1848 and abolished it once for all in 1865, thus becoming the first country in Europe and the second in the world to take this step.

18. In line with this position, San Marino ratified the Second Optional Protocol to the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights on the Abolition of the Death Penalty and Protocol No. 6 to the European Convention on Human Rights aimed at abolishing the death penalty. The country has always been among the co-sponsors of the General Assembly Resolutions on the moratorium on the use of the death penalty. As a more recent act, last September the Government joined the Alliance for Torture-Free Trade, with the signing of the Minister of Foreign Affairs on the margin of his participation in the last session of the General Assembly in New York.

19. San Marino has also been the first European State to ratify the Rome Statute and continues to pay great attention to the work of the International Criminal Court, although it does not have a diplomatic representation in The Hague.

20. Among San Marino's excellences is undoubtedly its health system, inaugurated as a social security system in 1955. Since then, it has always been completely public and free for all citizens, from their birth until their death, and it includes both health services - at the hospital and on the territory- and economic benefits in the event of illness of workers, family allowances, pharmaceutical assistance, social and health care, seniority pensions and lifelong benefits. Likewise, since 1963, public education has been a non-waivable and free right for all, from the age of 6 to 16: there have been no cases of children who have not received or completed primary and lower secondary education or who have not completed compulsory education until the age of sixteen.

21. Where the country has not been able to autonomously recognise and promote certain rights, bodies such as the Human Rights Council, and more specifically the UPR, have stimulated its Parliament and its institutions to fill the gaps. Successful examples of the effectiveness of this mechanism are the numerous ratifications of international instruments following the recommendations of various countries, as well as the adoption of the Law against the corporal punishment of children.

22. The Republic of San Marino is, therefore, deeply aware of the value of dialogue and of the contribution of the current review process. Like during the past Universal Periodic Review, the country is confident that also this round will allow it to make necessary and important steps forward, strengthening the close connection between this process and the democratic development of San Marino.

23. During the second Universal Periodic Review, held in October 2014, the Republic of San Marino received 74 recommendations from the Member States and Observers of the Human Rights Council: of these, 55 were accepted by San Marino and 19 were not accepted.

24. In the last 5 years, all the recommendations of the second cycle have been examined by the competent Ministries and many of them have already been implemented in the San Marino system. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has coordinated the implementation of the recommendations, urging their adoption on a regular basis and assessing their implementation. In the last year, the Ministry has carried out the preparatory work for the third National Report, with the support of all the other Ministries and numerous public administration offices.

25. In relation to the advance questions submitted by Portugal and Angola, so far the size and characteristics of the public administration have not required to establish an ad-hoc mechanism for the implementation of the recommendations of the UPR or of other bodies. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has so far coordinated the follow-up to the recommendations, working in collaboration with the other Ministries and Offices. However, the country is open to any suggestions from the delegations in this field.

26. The third Universal Periodic Review of San Marino was advertised in the press and disclosed to associations operating on San Marino territory, providing information on how to contribute to the review. In this context, the delegation thanked those who contributed to the review of San Marino by sending their suggestions and proposals for the improvement of the system for the protection of human rights in the country, which were included in the National Report. Once finalised, the National Report was then submitted by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Parliamentary Commission for Foreign Affairs in August 2019.

27. The Report provides information on the implementation of the recommendations accepted in the last monitoring round and on developments in the field of human rights over the last 5 years. Since October 2014, San Marino has acceded to or ratified a large number of international instruments, both in the field of human rights and in other areas.

28. Following the recommendations accepted during the second UPR round, San Marino acceded to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communication procedure and to the Amendments on the crime of aggression to the Rome Statute. Furthermore, two important instruments, accession to which was recommended to

San Marino during the second round, are currently being ratified: the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in the Field of Education and the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court. The two international instruments have already been submitted to the Parliamentary Commission for Foreign Affairs for examination and will be submitted to the Parliament next year for the final act of the ratification process.

29. In addition, in the regional context, always with regard to human rights, San Marino has recently ratified Protocol No. 16 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of the Council of Europe, the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Violence against Women and Domestic Violence, the European Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data and the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime and its Additional Protocol concerning the Criminalisation of Acts of a Racist and Xenophobic Nature Committed through Computer Systems.

30. Finally, it is also worth mentioning that San Marino ratified other international instruments, such as the Arms Trade Treaty, the Paris Agreement, the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons and Convention No. 183 of the International Labour Organization - Maternity Protection Convention, whose principles and provisions are intertwined with the protection of human rights.

31. Following the second Universal Periodic Review and also thanks to the recommendations submitted to the country, the Republic of San Marino has intervened incisively in the field of human rights protection, adopting significant legislative measures and implementing good practices for the protection of human rights.

32. First of all, it should be recalled that in San Marino legal system the Declaration on the Citizens' Rights and Fundamental Principles of San Marino Constitutional Order (Law no. 59 of 8 July 1974 and subsequent amendments) is a Constitution to all intents and purposes. This is not the only thing. It is a so-called "rigid" Constitution, i.e. its amendment requires a qualified majority of Parliament. The Guarantors' Panel on the Constitutionality of Rules (Constitutional Court) verifies that new laws or those already in force, if challenged, comply with the Constitution.

33. Article 4 of the Declaration on the Citizens' Rights recognises the principle of equality. Recently, a major constitutional amendment has been made to this Article, which has broadened the application of the principle of equality before the law and has explicitly excluded any distinctions based on sexual orientation. The proposed constitutional amendment was approved in a confirmatory referendum, requested by the Parliament and held on 2 June 2019, to which the population of San Marino responded with a percentage of 71.46% votes in favour of the proposed amendment. Article 4 now states that "All are equal before the law, without any distinction based on sex, sexual orientation, personal, economic, social, political and religious status."

34. The constitutional amendment followed the introduction of a Law regulating civil registered partnerships (Law no. 147 of 20 November 2018), under which San Marino legal system recognises to civilly registered partners, both homosexual and heterosexual couples, equal dignity, rights and safeguards as to married couples. Those who decide to register their partnership civilly, in accordance with the aforementioned Law and its implementing Regulation, acquire the same status as married couples in terms of residence and succession, cohabitation, mutual assistance, inheritance rights and other matters, whether the couple is of the same sex or of a different sex.

35. Major progress has been made in combating violence against women and gender-based violence: indeed, following the ratification of the Istanbul Convention of the Council of Europe, Law no. 57 of 6 May 2016 "Rules adjusting San Marino legal system to the provisions of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence" was approved. This Law introduced new criminal offences into San Marino legal system in the field of violence against women, gender-based and domestic violence. In particular, the offences of forced marriage, female genital mutilation and forced sterilisation were introduced in San Marino Criminal Code. The provision of the Criminal Code relating to family mistreatment has also been amended, introducing the offence of domestic violence. Moreover, the provision relating to the

prohibition of discrimination, hatred or violence has been supplemented, now punishing discrimination, violence or provocation linked to gender identity and sexual orientation.

36. Since 2008, the Authority for Equal Opportunities has been operating in San Marino with the task of receiving all reports of abuse or illicit conduct in the field of violence against women and gender-based violence. Furthermore, Delegated Decree no. 56 of 17 May 2018 has provided such Authority with the operational tools aimed at coordinating all stakeholders involved in the prevention and protection of victims of violence, and numerous initiatives have been launched to prevent and combat violence against women and gender-based violence.

37. Another significant step in the recognition of equal gender rights was introduced by Law no. 173 of 26 November 2015 "Equal transmission of the surname", which allows parents to choose together the surname to be given to the newborn: that of the father, of the mother or both in the order indicated by the parents.

38. The delegation is proud to mention the progress made by the country in the last few years in protecting the rights of persons with disabilities. On 10 March 2015, San Marino Parliament approved Law no. 28 "Framework law for the assistance, social inclusion and rights of persons with disabilities", with the following aims: ensuring full respect for human dignity and the rights of freedom of persons with disabilities; promoting inclusion in schools, at work and in society, by removing the conditions of exclusion that prevent the full development of the person; pursuing the functional and social recovery of those affected by physical, mental, sensory and intellectual problems, either temporary or permanent, as well as their legal protection, by prohibiting any direct and indirect discrimination and recognising the family the right to receive assistance and protection in supporting family members with disabilities.

39. The Law was fully implemented through a series of delegated decrees that have completed and supplemented its provisions, by introducing the institute of support administration, a more structured and efficient organisation of prevention, early diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation of persons with disabilities, as well as arrangements for more adequate and functional access to services.

40. To help families with disabled persons or persons with serious diseases, parental leaves for a maximum total duration of 2 years, even divided into months, were introduced into San Marino legal system. San Marino has also regulated the possibility of "donating" holidays or days of paid leave to colleagues who have to assist persons with severe disabilities.

41. To ensure an inclusive education system at all levels and lifelong learning, Delegated Decree no. 105 of 1 July 2015 on the right to education, training and school inclusion of persons with disabilities was approved. This Delegated Decree includes provisions to ensure the full development of human potential, sense of dignity and self-esteem of persons with disabilities.

42. Law no. 142 of 9 September 2014 "Regulations on specific developmental disorders in school and training" formally recognised dyslexia, dysgraphia, dysorthography, dyscalculia, speech disorders, motor coordination and behavioural disorders as specific developmental disorders. These disorders may severely limit certain activities of daily life.

43. The legislation on the accessibility of buildings by persons with disabilities has recently been amended by Law no. 140 of 14 December 2017 "Consolidated Text of Town-planning and Building Laws", which provides for the removal of architectural barriers and commits the Ministry of Territory and Environment to preparing a census of the works, structures and buildings owned by the State.

44. Delegated Decree no. 21 of 24 February 2016 "Measures in favour of the elderly and dependent persons with disabilities who rely on continued assistance established the "assistance desk" at the Home Territorial Service. At this desk, the reception operator is available to provide information and support for the starting and completion of procedures related to continued assistance.

45. Law no. 28 of 10 March 2015 established San Marino Commission for the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CSD ONU), with the task of promoting coordination of initiatives in different sectors of the public administration, the systematic collection of data and the implementation of studies and research activities.

46. In the first UPR round San Marino committed to adopting comprehensive legislation on corporal punishment against minors. On 5 September 2014 Law no. 140 was adopted, which supplemented and introduced more strict penalties for the crime of corporal punishment, in particular against minors, by amending both the Criminal Code and the legislation on family law, which is supplemented with the prohibition of corporal punishment within the context of the right to education of the child. The same Law also increased from 12 to 14 years the age of criminal liability of minors envisaged in the Criminal Code.

47. On 26 April 2017, the Parliament approved the law reforming the prison system, in order to comply with the recommendations of the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture. In particular, the Observation and Treatment Group was set up, with the task of proposing a tailored programme for each inmate, after obtaining judicial and prison, clinical, psychological and social data, and after conducting interviews with the inmate, also in order to stimulate critical review of the facts for which conviction intervened, the reasons and negative consequences of the crimes committed, as well as the remedial actions. In addition, work both inside and outside the prison was introduced, in order to allow a better rehabilitation after the detention and an easier reintegration into society.

48. To guarantee the right to privacy, San Marino has decided to transpose into domestic legislation the contents of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the processing of personal data. The Regulation was transposed into San Marino legal system, by accepting all the provisions therein and establishing the Data Protection Authority, which is already in place and fully operational.

49. In the framework of the right to work, incentives were introduced for the hiring of certain categories of workers, including women returning to work after the period of abstention provided for maternity or adoption and women enrolled in the unemployment lists of part-time jobs that are hired for a new job for less than 25 hours per week.

50. San Marino pays particular attention to the teaching of human rights, which have always been a subject matter in schools of all levels. In particular, the aim is to provide young people, starting from kindergarten, education focused on sustainable lifestyle, human rights, gender equality, promotion of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and enhancement of diversity. Moreover, since the 2018/2019 school year, the "Curriculum of education to citizenship" has been activated, introducing issues concerning citizenship, dialogue, respect for others and conflict management. An important innovation in the school system concerns the introduction of the teaching of ethics, culture and society in primary school and in all higher levels, starting from the school year 2019–2020, as an alternative to the teaching of Catholic religion.

51. Another important innovation in the field of the right to information was the approval of Law no. 211 of 5 December 2014 "Law on publishing and the profession of media operators", which introduced a comprehensive discipline for media operators, at all levels, aimed at safeguarding the impartiality and correctness of information. The law also established the Supervisory Authority for Information, created a self-governing body for operators (the San Marino Information Board) with the task of protecting and controlling media operators, adopted a code of ethics for operators, introduced the position of professional journalist and established rules for publishers of newspapers, including on-line ones.

52. In the years following the introduction of this new measures, a number of problems have been encountered in the implementation of the new provisions, as highlighted in the report of the Commissioner for Human Rights of the Council of Europe, following his visit to San Marino in 2015, and as noted in the written question anticipated by the United Kingdom. All the parties involved are well aware of these problems: Government, professionals and civil society. There have been several meetings to discuss the issue, thus

proving the willingness to correct the most delicate elements and introduce appropriate amendments.

53. The convergence on the theme of the right to information and the importance of “healthy” information, without restrictions that could limit its freedom, is also demonstrated by the fruitful cooperation that took place in the organisation of the “High Level Conference on the Dangers of Misinformation”, which was held in San Marino on 10 May 2019 and was attended by distinguished speakers from the world of information, academia, civil society, and international organisations, with speeches by representatives of the Council of Europe and the Office of the OSCE Representative for Freedom of the Media.

54. This initiative was strongly supported and encouraged by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry responsible for Information, which have created a working group composed of officials of the public administration and representatives of the State Radio and Television Broadcasting Company, the Board for Information, the Supervisory Authority for Information and the University of San Marino, with the task of reflecting on this theme and implementing concrete actions to raise awareness among operators and the population of a proper use of the media.

55. The Conference has provided food for thought and projects aimed at raising awareness in favour of free and high-quality information. One of the initiatives conceived during this debate is the project involving the elementary, junior high school and secondary school of San Marino, which provides for the introduction of lessons on “media literacy” in the curricula of each level of compulsory schooling.

56. This and other initiatives taken by San Marino in the field of combating disinformation are being presented in Strasbourg by a delegation from San Marino attending the World Forum for Democracy (6-8 November), with the purpose of investigating the issue and shed light on a problem that, although not new, is made more topical than ever because of the exponential spread of social media in the last decade.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

57. During the interactive dialogue, 45 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

58. Spain recognized the efforts made by San Marino in the field of human rights in order to deliver on its national commitment to international human rights treaties. It noted the establishment of the Agency for Equal Opportunities, and applauded the approval of Law n. 28 of 2015 on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

59. Tunisia commended accession to several core international treaties and protocols, and welcomed the adoption of a national law for the protection the rights of persons with disabilities, as well as legislation on the security and integrity of children.

60. Ukraine welcomed the ratification of international human rights instruments and the adjustment of national legislation to international standards, including the acceptance of the competence of the Human Rights Committee and the Committee against Torture to receive inter-State communications, and efforts to fulfil obligations under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

61. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland recognized the engagement with civil society, and commended the inclusion of protection against discrimination based on sexual orientation in the Constitution. It welcomed the ratification of the regulation of civil unions, which marks a significant step towards equal rights for LGBT individuals. However, it remained concerned that this only extends some of the legal effects to same-sex couples and therefore does not grant full equality. It encouraged San Marino to recognise same sex marriage and urged the government to promote and protect freedom of expression for all.

62. The United States of America welcomed the delegation of San Marino to the UPR working group and made recommendations.

63. Uruguay praised the advances in the rights of children and adolescents, including the prohibition of corporal punishment. It noted that the Constitution of the country establishes precedence of signed international human rights agreements over national legislation. It encouraged San Marino to move forward to guarantee women's sexual and reproductive rights.

64. Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela praised the accession to the Protocols of the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and of the Convention on the Rights of the Child regarding the communications procedure. It acknowledged investment in an educational and training system. It commended the increased participation of women in the political life, improvements in the health sector, and the creation of an Extraordinary Solidarity Fund.

65. Algeria welcomed the ratification of several international human rights instruments, including those relating to the protection of individuals with regard to automated processing of personal data, the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime and its Additional Protocol concerning the criminalization of acts of a racist and xenophobic nature committed through computer systems.

66. Argentina praised the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and for the acceptance of the competence of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. It also welcomed the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child regarding the communications procedure.

67. Armenia praised San Marino for being one of the 26 countries in the world that had achieved total disarmament, and its initiatives to strengthen civil society and the independence of its governing body. It welcomed the amendments in the law concerning right to information.

68. Australia commended San Marino on its strong human rights record and its robust human rights framework, which values the integrity of the person, affords a high degree of political participation and protects civil liberties. It welcomed progress in strengthening rights for LGBTI persons.

69. The Bahamas commended the accession to a number of international and regional human rights instruments, steps taken in combatting violence against women, and the establishment of a Commission for the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

70. Brazil commended the accession to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide; and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. It also praised legal measures to safeguard the rights of civil registered partners and to combat violence against women, and encouraged reinforcing measures for the inclusion of persons with disabilities in the labour market.

71. Bulgaria noted the legislation regarding the protection of the rights of women, and acknowledged the adoption of Law No. 140, which stipulates that children should not be subject to treatment damaging their physical and psychological integrity, and the enactment of Law No. 28 on assistance and social inclusion of persons with disabilities.

72. Burkina Faso welcomed the strengthening of the institutional and legislative framework on human rights. It encouraged San Marino to continue awareness-raising campaigns on racial discrimination and intolerance as well as on violence against women and children.

73. Canada welcomed the adoption of laws to protect people with disabilities, and to prohibit corporal punishment on children. It also welcomed the adoption of a constitutional ban on discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation and a bill legalizing same-sex unions, as well as San Marino's leadership in the fight against misinformation and fake news.

74. China commended efforts in the active implementation of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development by promoting the development of education and health care, and protecting the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups, and safeguarding the rights of migrant workers.

75. Cuba welcomed the extensive update made on the implementation of the accepted recommendations of the previous universal periodic review cycle. It noted the implementation of legislative measures, awareness raising campaigns and promotion of human rights, as well as the ratification of different international and regional instruments.

76. Cyprus commended the establishment of the Commission for the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, as well as the Commission to promote equality and non-discrimination.

77. Denmark commended San Marino for their ratification of a number of international human rights instruments since their last review. It highlighted the important role played by national human rights institutions in promoting and protecting human rights. It noted the importance of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, consensually adopted by the Human Rights Council, which provided the global standard for preventing and addressing the risk of adverse impacts on human rights from business activities.

78. Fiji congratulated San Marino for its ratification of the Paris Agreement in 2018. However, it noted the absence of information in its national report on its domestic initiatives to address the causes and effects of climate change.

79. France recognized progress made by San Marino in combating discrimination and violence against women.

80. Georgia noted positively the legislative steps taken by San Marino aimed at better protection of human rights and the implementation of UPR recommendations of the second cycle. It welcomed the establishment of San Marino Commission for the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Georgia commended San Marino for the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. It positively assessed efforts of the Commission for Equal Opportunities.

81. Germany welcomed the achievements regarding the recognition of same-sex unions and encouraged the Government of San Marino to continue on this path. At the same time, Germany expressed its concern about persisting restrictions to sexual and reproductive health and rights, including the criminalisation of abortions.

82. Greece commended San Marino for the progress achieved since its last review, including an extensive list of ratifications and accessions to important international instruments in the field of human rights such as the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child. It welcomed the establishment of the San Marino Commission for the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, as well as steps taken towards combating violence against women, gender and domestic violence, and discrimination based on sexual orientation.

83. Honduras congratulated San Marino for the progress and the results obtained in the implementation of the recommendations received in the previous UPR cycle, in particular the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Optional to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in 2015. It expressed its satisfaction for the adoption of the law on violence against women and gender-based violence and the establishment of the organ for Equality.

84. Iceland welcomed the steps taken to tackle discrimination and applauded its revision of its legal code, in particular its inclusion of sexual orientation and gender identity as a basis of discrimination. Iceland looked forward to continued steps taken to improve the situation of human rights in the country.

85. India noted the steps undertaken towards the promotion and protection of human rights through the adoption of new measures and policies, updating legislations, ratification of international human rights instruments based on the UPR recommendations. It appreciated that San Marino has a comprehensive system of social protection for all, regardless of their ethnic, national or linguistic origin with focus on the labour sector. It welcomed various initiatives such as legislation on violence against women and gender violence, training of law enforcing personnel, dissemination and awareness measures on laws on violence and

enactment of legislation to guarantee participation of women in politics and elected offices. It noted that the Framework law for the assistance, social inclusion and rights of persons with disabilities aimed to promoting inclusion in schools, at work and in society for persons with disabilities by removing the conditions of exclusion and by prohibiting any direct and indirect discrimination.

86. Indonesia welcomed the progress made in the promotion and protection of human rights, especially the rights of migrants. It commended the progress that San Marino has made since its last UPR cycle, particularly in connection with San Marino's ratification and enactment of various international human rights instruments, in line with the recommendations of the second UPR round.

87. Iraq commended the comprehensive system of social protection that was launched by San Marino, which is considered an important step towards the protection of the rights of workers and those groups with limited income. It welcomed the initiatives aimed at combating violence against women, including by holding training courses on the correct application of the legislation on violence against women and gender violence.

88. Ireland acknowledged efforts San Marino made to advance human rights domestically and welcomed the progress made since the last UPR cycle. In particular, Ireland commended San Marino for signing, ratifying and acceding to a number of international and regional human rights instruments, including the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure in 2018.

89. Italy appreciated the large number of international and regional human rights instruments signed and/or ratified by San Marino, since the second UPR cycle, including the ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence. It welcomed relevant improvements as regards LGBTI rights with the adoption in 2018 of Law n.147 which regulated civil registered partnerships and recognizes equal rights to all couples, both heterosexual and homosexual. It welcomed the efforts to protect and promote the rights of persons with disabilities through the adoption of new measures, policies as well as a legislative framework aimed at guaranteeing their rights and promoting inclusion in schools, at work and in society.

90. Kyrgyzstan commended the ratification of a number of international and regional human rights treaties, such as Optional protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural rights and the Optional protocol to the Convention on the rights of the child. It welcomed important measures on the prevention and combating money laundering and terrorist financing as well as the establishment of state bodies, specifically responsible to combat international terrorism.

91. Liechtenstein welcomed efforts to implement recommendations since the last UPR as well as its strong commitment to human rights in general. It also welcomed San Marino's ratification of the Kampala Amendments to the Rome Statute.

92. Luxembourg commended measures taken to follow up on the recommendations from the last UPR. It welcomed the legislative measures taken for the protection of children and the recognition of equal rights and guarantees for those in civil partnerships and married couples.

93. Mexico recognised the progress achieved regarding laws regulating civil unions, recognising the same rights and safeguards for same sex couples. Mexico also welcomed the policy of inclusive education for persons with disabilities and the reforms carried out regarding naturalisation as a means to acquire nationality.

94. Montenegro welcomed the ratification of a significant number of international human rights instruments. Mexico also acknowledged particular developments in national law, including legal provisions relating to violence against women, gender-based and domestic violence, and the introduction of a prohibition of discrimination based on gender identity.

95. Myanmar commended measures taken by San Marino in the field of human rights. It was encouraged by numerous initiatives taken since the last cycle of the UPR, including measures to prevent violence against women.

96. Nepal appreciated the efforts to increase the representation of women in political life and commended efforts to promote social inclusion, including by encouraging equality in education. Nepal also noted initiatives taken towards countering addictions associated with the web, including cyberbullying and cyberstalking.

97. Netherlands welcomed the recent legal amendments by the Government of San Marino that introduce the prohibition of discrimination based on gender identity, and that extend the principle of equality by including explicit prohibition of distinctions based on sexual orientation.

98. Philippines acknowledged San Marino's progress since its second cycle UPR in 2014. In particular, it recognized San Marino's efforts to ensure better protection of the human rights of children, women, and migrant workers.

99. Portugal welcomed the ratification by San Marino of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the declaration made under article 41 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights recognizing the competence of the Committee to receive and consider inter-State communications.

100. Senegal noted with satisfaction the positive initiatives adopted by San Marino to strengthen the framework for the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities, such as the establishment of the National Commission for the Implementation of the relevant United Nations Convention. It also congratulated San Marino for acceding to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and to the Optional Protocol to the United Nations Convention on the rights of the child.

101. Serbia appreciated San Marino's commitment to the process of implementation of the recommendations of UPR cycles. It particularly welcomed the comprehensive system of social protection for all regardless of their ethnic, national or linguistic origin, particularly focus on the labour sector.

102. Slovenia noted with appreciation the steps taken towards accession to the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education and called on parliament to step up its efforts and approve it as soon as possible. It also noted the challenges faced by private carers for older persons or persons with disabilities, Private carers who are mostly women from third countries remain potentially vulnerable to trafficking and exploitation due to gaps in legislative framework. It encouraged San Marino to look into possible ways of improving national legislation in this regard.

103. In response to questions and comments, the delegation of San Marino stated that, having ratified the Convention of the Council of Europe on the action against human trafficking, San Marino actively participates to the committee of the parties and works together with the expert group also known as Greta, which was created by the convention. Such bodies noted that up until now no case was recorded of human trafficking in San Marino neither at the judicial level nor at the investigative level. The focus is therefore on prevention, training and awareness raising.

104. Following a question on sexual and reproductive health of women and girls, the delegation explained that San Marino opened in 1998 the center for the health of women to provide services aimed at fostering health and well-being of women in their different phases of life. The center also offers psychological support to youth and consultation for prevention of sexually transmitted infections, unwanted pregnancies in adolescent and reproductive age and also advise on means of conception.

105. In San Marino abortion is a criminal offense. Nevertheless, in specific emergency situations in which the life of the mother is at risk, termination of pregnancy is allowed in order to protect the health of the mother. This is pursuant to the accession to the Convention on human rights and biomedicine (the Oviedo Convention) of the Council of Europe, which states that in emergency situations, it is possible to have access to any kind of medical intervention, which is necessary for the health of a person. In case of emergency, abortion cannot be considered a criminal offense according to article 42 of the Criminal Code, which defines "state of necessity" under the Law.

106. Answering a question on the Law regulating civil registered partnership, the delegation informed that the law was enforced since February 2019 and in the past months 25 couples were registered both heterosexual and same sex couples.

107. Concerning citizenship and naturalization, also referring to a recommendation made by Luxembourg, after the presentation of the national report, an amendment to the legislations regarding citizenship was approved in August and the minimum period necessary to obtain the citizenship was reduced to 20 years of residency, instead of 25. In the national report, it was already stated that a law approved in 2016 introduced the granting of the citizenship by naturalization automatically after the required years of residency.

108. The UNESCO Convention against discrimination in education has already been examined by the Administration and it was deemed to be in full compliance with the legislation of San Marino. Accession proceedings are underway. After deliberation by the government, the Convention was approved by the Parliamentary commission and accession to this instrument was already in the agenda of the Parliamentary session. The early termination of the legislature did not allow for the completion of the process of accession. It must be noted that the accession procedures are not interrupted or cancelled between legislatures, but they are only suspended and they will be resumed. The accession to the agreement on privileges and immunities of the ICC was also underway and will be resumed when the new parliament will be formed.

109. Concerning the International Convention on the protection of the rights of Migrant workers and their families, it has not been ratified yet and the provisions of the Conventions are not easily applicable to the country given its specificities and its legal system.

110. Concerning the convention of 1951 on the status of refugees, ratification is problematic for San Marino as it requires the creation of mechanisms and the training of ad-hoc personnel, particularly considering that, on the basis of its current conventional relations with EU and Italy, San Marino does not have full control of its borders.

111. San Marino has not yet assessed the conformity of national legislation with the Convention on the status of stateless persons and the Convention on the reductions of statelessness.

112. San Marino's support to the treaty bodies and to other monitoring bodies at International level, such as the bodies under the OSCE and the Council of Europe umbrella, is strong and constant. This is shown by the standing invitation to visit San Marino, which is extended to all special procedures since 2003.

113. In the Republic of San Marino, the typical function of the Ombudsman is covered by the Captains Regent (Heads of State). Given the small size of the country, the Heads of State in San Marino are easily accessible, without specific formalities. The citizen who shall decide to address the Captains Regent will have his/her proposal or complaint directly submitted to the relevant offices. The procedure therefore allows to obtain a prompt outcome and an effective response.

114. As an answer to a written question, the delegation explained that the humanitarian stay permit is issued by the government on humanitarian grounds and on a case-by-case basis. This permit allows the foreign person to enjoy social protection and social benefits. The recent law of the 17th of May 2019 introduced a possibility for the Parliamentary commission to convert the humanitarian stay permit into an ordinary residence permit if the person has lived in the country for at least two years, thus allowing the full integration of the foreign citizen who had this humanitarian stay permit granted.

115. On the participation of women in political and public life, at least a third of each electoral list must be formed by candidates of a different gender. Women are in fact the majority of the voters.

116. Concerning the issue of depenalization of defamation, recent judicial rulings have extended freedom of expression, even when strong and provocative criticism is addressed to the highest levels of the government, including in the political context. The issue of depenalization of defamation deserves thorough consideration in light of surging phenomena of hate speech and cyber bullying in the framework of social networks.

117. Concerning the recommendation of increasing minimum age for military service, the delegation underlined that San Marino does not have its own army. Under Article 1 of the San Marino Constitution, the Republic of San Marino rejects war as a means of settling disputes between states and adheres to the international conventions on human rights. Currently there are five military corps in San Marino. Two of them are professional and the remaining three are voluntary corps. Under the regulation of such corps, you need to be at least 18 in order to be enrolled. However, the so-called “General mobilization” of all citizens between 16 and 60 years of age is still included in the military regulation of 1990. This is clearly an outdated legal provision that, however, since the Middle Ages, was never resorted to.

118. The delegation reiterated its commitment to submit to the new government that will take office after the early elections all the recommendations of the review of San Marino.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

119. The following recommendations will be examined by San Marino, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the forty-third session of the Human Rights Council.

119.1 **Accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Australia);**

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

119.3 **Consider acceding to the International Convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and members of their families (Kyrgyzstan);**

119.4 **Consider the ratification of the International Convention on the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Philippines);**

119.5 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Senegal);**

119.6 **Educate its public, government officials and parliamentarians on the importance of ratifying the UN International Convention on Migrant Workers, as well as other measures to ratify ICMW (Indonesia);**

119.7 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (France); (Iraq); (Italy); (Senegal);**

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

119.9 **Step up measures to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina);**

119.10 **Ratify the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage and the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (Cyprus);**

119.11 **Sign and Ratify the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court (Germany);**

119.12 **Sign and ratify the Convention on the Status of Refugees (Spain);**

119.13 **Accede to the Convention relating to the status of refugees and to its Protocol (Luxembourg);**

119.14 **Take all necessary steps to ratify the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol (Germany);**

119.15 **Ratify the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Honduras);**

- 119.16 Consider ratifying the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Brazil);
- 119.17 Ratify the 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees (Canada);
- 119.18 Accede to the 1961 UN Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Ukraine);
- 119.19 Accede to the Convention on the Status of Refugees and its Protocol, the Convention on the Status of Stateless Persons (Uruguay);
- 119.20 Accede to the Convention to Reduce Cases of Statelessness (Uruguay);
- 119.21 Take the necessary measures to establish a procedure for the recognition of refugee status, and for the accession to the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (Argentina);
- 119.22 Accede to the Convention relating to the status of stateless persons, the Convention on the reduction of statelessness (Mexico);
- 119.23 Accede to the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Mexico);
- 119.24 Complete the ratification process of the Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention) (Greece); Ratify the Istanbul Convention on the prevention and combat of violence against women and domestic violence (Serbia);
- 119.25 Ratify Convention No. 189 of the International Labor Organization on Domestic Workers (Uruguay);
- 119.26 Expedite measures aimed at ensuring that all outstanding national reports are submitted to the human rights treaty bodies (Ukraine);
- 119.27 Make efforts to submit all periodic reports to the treaty bodies (Iraq);
- 119.28 Submit all outstanding reports to the treaty bodies as soon as possible (Ireland);
- 119.29 Adopt an open, merit-based process when selecting national candidates for UN Treaty Body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 119.30 Adopts a new comprehensive code of criminal procedure and ensure its full compliance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Portugal);
- 119.31 Review legislation on legal capacity in the light of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Spain);
- 119.32 Establish a process to assist with the timely submission of outstanding periodic reports, through the creation of a National Mechanism for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up (Bahamas);
- 119.33 Establish the position of the Ombudsman (Spain);
- 119.34 Take steps to establish a national human rights institution compliant with the Paris Principles (Australia);
- 119.35 Set up an independent body specialized in the fight against racism and racial discrimination (Burkina Faso);
- 119.36 Consider establishing a National Human Rights Institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (India); (Tunisia);
- 119.37 Establish a fully independent human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Denmark);
- 119.38 Take further steps towards establishing of consolidated national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris principles (Georgia);

- 119.39 Establish an independent National Human Rights Institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Iraq); (Luxembourg); (Ukraine);
- 119.40 Establish a National Human Rights Institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Ireland); (Uruguay);
- 119.41 Establish a fully independent consolidated national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Liechtenstein);
- 119.42 Establish an independent national human rights institution with broad powers, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Mexico);
- 119.43 Establish the national human rights institution (Montenegro);
- 119.44 Take measures to establish a National Human Rights Institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Nepal);
- 119.45 Establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles and allow it to also act as an equality and anti-discrimination body (Netherlands);
- 119.46 Step up efforts in establishing an effective and independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Philippines);
- 119.47 Adopt stricter anti-discrimination legislation, particularly targeting discrimination based on race, ethnic origin or language, and take steps to increase education and information to encourage diversity and inclusion (Canada);
- 119.48 Continue to effectively implement policies and measures of protection of the rights of women, children and people with disabilities (China);
- 119.49 Continue to take additional measures to ensure the protection and social inclusion of all persons with disabilities in the economic, political and social life (Cuba);
- 119.50 Strengthen actions to confront hate speech and expressions of discrimination in all areas (Cuba);
- 119.51 Take the necessary measures to strengthen the legal framework against discrimination, in particular by passing a comprehensive legislation covering all grounds of discrimination, including gender identity (Honduras);
- 119.52 Enact general legislation on the recognition of both same-sex parents involved in the growth of a child as well as extending access to adoption to same-sex couples on par with others (Iceland);
- 119.53 Continue taking measures against discrimination in all forms (India);
- 119.54 Establish criminal legislation covering all grounds of discrimination, including language, colour, ideology, and gender identity with a view to its full implementation (Liechtenstein);
- 119.55 Include gender identity as a ground of discrimination in articles 90 and 179bis of the criminal code and promote public awareness of diversity and respect for sexual orientation and the gender identity of all persons, especially through human rights education and awareness raising campaigns (Luxembourg);
- 119.56 Guarantee that discrimination based on gender identity is recognized in the current legal framework, as well as establish provisions of criminal law that prohibit discrimination based on ethnic or national origin, or skin colour (Mexico);
- 119.57 Introduce legal protection for same-sex couples, giving them the opportunity to obtain legal recognition of their relationship and allowing them the right to get married and to adopt children (Netherlands);

- 119.58 Takes the necessary measures to strengthen its legal framework against discrimination, in particular, by enacting comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation covering all grounds for discrimination, including gender identity (Portugal);
- 119.59 Promote Public's awareness of diversity and respect for all persons' sexual orientation and gender identity, notably through human rights education and awareness-raising campaigns, including in schools (Slovenia);
- 119.60 Raise awareness among the population of criminal law provisions related to racism and racial discrimination (Armenia);
- 119.61 Consider further strengthening its legal framework, including on racial discrimination (Australia);
- 119.62 Continue efforts to combat all forms of discrimination, especially racism, in law and practice, including by raising awareness and training judges and lawyers on existing criminal provisions against discrimination (Brazil);
- 119.63 Further strengthen the implementation of policies and program on combating racism and intolerance (Philippines);
- 119.64 Develop a national action plan for the implementation and promotion of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (Denmark);
- 119.65 Fully implement the Paris Agreement and ensure that the application of the preamble is reflected in the next round of Nationally Determined Contributions due in 2020 (Fiji);
- 119.66 Provide information on the steps taken to ensure that the most vulnerable to climate change are included in its domestic measures to address the causes and effects of climate change domestically (Fiji);
- 119.67 Ensure that women, children, and persons with disabilities are meaningfully engaged in the development of legislation, policies and programs on climate change and disaster risk reduction (Fiji);
- 119.68 Continue efforts to put an end to human trafficking (Tunisia);
- 119.69 Develop a multi-disciplinary framework for the proactive identification of victims of trafficking, involving law enforcement agencies, labour inspections, health-care staff, social workers and child protection authorities, with particular attention to at-risk sectors, for referral to assistance and support (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 119.70 Adopt measures to enable the proactive detection of signs of human trafficking paying particular attention to vulnerable and at-risk groups and sectors and ensure a multidisciplinary framework for the identification and referral of assistance to victims of trafficking (Philippines);
- 119.71 Step up efforts in conducting training and awareness-raising on anti-human trafficking for duty bearers and the public (Philippines);
- 119.72 Further address the issue of disinformation and misinformation, including through collaboration with other states (Indonesia);
- 119.73 Decriminalize defamation and treat it with strictly proportionate civil penalties and introduce a more balanced sanction for disclosing pre-trial information (Mexico);
- 119.74 Ensure that the legislation to regulate journalism and the Code of Conduct do not lead to undue restrictions on media freedom (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 119.75 Continue strengthening its efforts to tackle corruption in the country (Kyrgyzstan);

- 119.76 Further improve mechanisms of election process, in particular when it comes to the out-of-country voters (Armenia);
- 119.77 Continue to promote sustainable economic and social development, further improve people's livelihood in order to provide solid foundation for its people to enjoy all human rights (China);
- 119.78 Continue strengthening its social policies with the consolidation of employment, building education, health and social assistance programs, for the benefit of minorities and other vulnerable groups of the population (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 119.79 Continue to work towards the respect of sexual and reproductive rights by ensuring the decriminalization of abortion in all situations, and in the meantime authorizing a minimum of abortion services to preserve the physical and mental health of women or in case of fatal fetal abnormality, rape or incest (France);
- 119.80 Ensure the full realization of sexual and reproductive health and rights, including by legalizing abortions (Germany);
- 119.81 Eliminate criminal sanctions against women and girls in cases of voluntary abortion and eliminate all barriers that currently hinder access to legal, affordable, and timely termination of pregnancy (Iceland);
- 119.82 Consider gradual extension of the compulsory education to at least one year of pre-primary education (Bulgaria); Progressively extend compulsory education to at least one year of pre-primary education (Algeria);
- 119.83 Continue combating discrimination against women, domestic violence and gender-based violence (Tunisia);
- 119.84 Continue its efforts in preventing all forms of gender based violence (Georgia);
- 119.85 Continue its efforts in the field of preventing and combating all forms of gender-based violence (Kyrgyzstan);
- 119.86 Strengthen programs on addressing gender-based violence and ensure allocation of sufficient resources to competent institutions (Philippines);
- 119.87 Continue bolstering national actions in support of gender equality, as well as initiatives on fight and prevention of violence against women (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 119.88 Intensify efforts to increase the representation of women in political life, in particular in the Parliament (Spain);
- 119.89 Further strengthen efforts to increase the representation of women in political life, particularly in Parliament and at the highest levels of the Government (Bulgaria);
- 119.90 Pursue its ongoing efforts towards ensuring the greater participation of women in political life and their greater political representation (Greece);
- 119.91 Intensify efforts to eliminate gender stereotypes and take measures to ensure the representation of women in political life, by adopting adequate measures to make effective the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Honduras);
- 119.92 Increase women representation in political life and in decision making positions (Iraq);
- 119.93 Strengthen the participation of women in political life as voters, candidates, elected representatives and public officials and eliminate all obstacles that impede their equal participation (Mexico);

119.94 Continue its efforts to increase women's participations in politics and decision-making levels (Myanmar);

119.95 Redouble efforts in increasing the political participation of women (Philippines);

119.96 Include more women in the next cabinet of ministers following elections on 8 December (United States of America);

119.97 Redouble efforts to increase the representation of women in political life, in particular in the Parliament and at the highest levels of Government (Algeria);

119.98 Raise the minimum age for military services in all circumstances to 18 years (Montenegro);

119.99 Take necessary measures to review the minimum age of recruitment for military service in special circumstances from 16 to 18 (Myanmar);

119.100 Continue efforts to promote online safety of children (Nepal);

119.101 Create a specialized section on childhood within courts and explore the possibility of establishing a counseling center for separated parents with children (Spain);

119.102 Continue to take steps to improve access to public buildings for persons with disability (Australia);

119.103 Continue its efforts to ensure that all buildings are accessible for persons with disabilities (Bahamas);

119.104 Continue the efforts in promoting and protecting the rights of persons with disabilities by reporting regularly to the instruments San Marino is a Party to (Cyprus);

119.105 Redouble efforts to guarantee the non-discrimination of people with an immigrant background in all sectors (Burkina Faso);

119.106 Continue support for humanitarian corridors designed to create additional legal access channels for especially vulnerable migrants and asylum-seekers (Indonesia);

119.107 Strengthen measures to guarantee the rights of migrants, especially female domestic workers and care takers (Myanmar);

119.108 Establish a procedure for the processing and adjudicating of asylum applications (Bahamas);

119.109 Reduce further the duration of residence required to request citizenship (Luxembourg).

120. 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.

Annexe

Composition de la délégation

La délégation de San Marino était dirigée par M. Marcello BECCARI, Ambassadeur, Représentant permanent de la République de Saint Marin auprès des Nations Unies à Genève et des autres Organisations Internationales en Suisse, composée des membres suivants:

- Mme Federica BIGI, Ministre Plénipotentiaire, Directrice des Affaires Politiques et Diplomatiques du Département des Affaires étrangères de la République de Saint-Marine;
- Mme Ilaria SALICIONI, Conseillère d'Ambassade à la Direction des Affaires Politiques et Diplomatiques du Département des Affaires étrangères de la République de Saint-Marine;
- M. Leopoldo GUARDIGLI, Premier Secrétaire à la Direction des Affaires Politiques et Diplomatiques du Département des Affaires étrangères de la République de Saint-Marine;
- M. Stefano PALMUCCI, Expert de la Direction des Affaires juridiques du Département des Affaires étrangères de la République de Saint-Marine;
- Mme Anita DEDIC, Collaboratrice Administrative de la Mission permanente de la République de Saint-Marine auprès des Nations Unies à Genève et des Organisations internationales en Suisse.
