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Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Luxembourg

* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the languages 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 forty-third session from 1 to 12 May 2023. The review of Luxembourg was held at the 8th meeting, on 4 May 2023. The delegation of Luxembourg was headed by the Minister of Foreign and European Affairs, Jean Asselborn. At its 16th meeting, held on 10 May 2023, the Working Group adopted the report on Luxembourg.
2. On 11 January 2023, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Luxembourg: China, Lithuania and Malawi.
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 Luxembourg:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a);¹
 - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);²
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).³
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Angola, Canada, Germany, Panama, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Luxembourg 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 Luxembourg reaffirmed its country's unwavering commitment to an effective multilateral system centred around the United Nations system, which remained more important than ever in preserving international peace and security and ensuring sustainable development for all. Since the adoption in 2018 of the recommendations of the third cycle of the universal periodic review, Luxembourg had focused on implementation of the recommendations, as highlighted during the presentation of the interim report in 2021 and the national report.
6. The delegation of Luxembourg provided the following replies to the questions submitted in advance.
7. Regarding the national reporting and monitoring mechanism in Luxembourg, the Interministerial Human Rights Committee acted as the national coordination mechanism and was responsible in particular for monitoring implementation of the recommendations of the universal periodic review mechanism and for preparing periodic reports to the human rights treaty bodies. The Committee had been established in 2015 and regularly brought together all the ministries and public administrations involved in the protection and promotion of human rights. Each working session of the Committee was systematically followed by consultations with civil society. It was through the Committee's work that Luxembourg now coordinated the preparation of periodic reports to the treaty bodies. The national report was the fruit of a national consultation carried out by the Committee in 2022.
8. Luxembourg had no specific law dealing with ageism and the elimination of age discrimination in all its forms. However, the Act of 28 November 2006 amending the

¹ [A/HRC/WG.6/43/LUX/1](#).

² [A/HRC/WG.6/43/LUX/2](#).

³ [A/HRC/WG.6/43/LUX/3](#).

Criminal Code and the Labour Code covered all forms of discrimination, including age discrimination. In the context of the fight against hate speech, such discrimination was considered aggravating circumstances under the Act of 28 March 2023. The delegation of Luxembourg provided further information on measures taken on this subject, noting *inter alia* that a national action plan entitled “Ageing well” was currently being drawn up, as was a draft law on the quality of services for older people.

9. With regard to the national action plan entitled “Trafficking”, the Committee to Monitor the Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings, chaired by the Minister of Justice, was tasked with revising the plan and the road map on victim identification in order to strengthen and adapt the current system. In terms of prevention, information and awareness-raising, Luxembourg had committed to training as many contact people as possible in the field in order to help them detect potential victims.

10. With regard to the reform of legal aid, with the presentation of Bill No. 7959 on 27 January 2022, the Government intended to remedy the drawbacks of the existing legal aid system, which used the social inclusion income as the threshold to assess whether a person was considered to be “without sufficient resources” within the meaning of the law. The aim of the bill was to extend partial legal aid to litigants whose resources exceeded the social inclusion income.

11. On the subject of reforming the current youth protection legislation, three bills and a draft regulation had been presented in March 2022. This represented a real paradigm shift, as the plan was to separate the section dealing with juvenile offenders from the one dealing with minors who had not committed a criminal offence but whose situation required greater support and protection. The Council of State was to issue opinions on those bills.

12. With regard to modernization of the education system, Luxembourg had adopted an overarching governmental approach covering all policies for children and young people. The basic education syllabus from 2011 was being revised. Among the changes that had taken place, the delegation of Luxembourg mentioned the extension of the range of subjects on offer at school and improvements in the quality of educational and childcare services. It also provided additional information on the initiatives taken *inter alia* to ensure the diversification of subjects on offer at school and to thus better respond to the country’s great social diversity. To help reduce the impact on school performance of the recent arrival of pupils with different origins, procedures for their reception and orientation were being systematized and improved.

13. With regard to the possibility of registering a third option in the civil register, such a possibility had been included in the 2018–2023 Coalition Agreement and was currently under consideration in the Ministry of Justice.

14. The delegation of Luxembourg described the law that punished hate speech and provided a full list of the groups it was designed to protect. As for the fight against hate speech in the media, the country’s legislation obliged publicly-funded print and online media outlets, public service media and all audiovisual media under the country’s jurisdiction and video-sharing platforms to oppose discrimination and hate speech.

15. Luxembourg was also working to combat harassment and cyberbullying by conducting various information campaigns and taking action in schools. Psychological, social and educational teams in the schools were trained to support young victims of harassment.

16. As for the question on the gender pay gap, for the economy as a whole (excluding public administration), the average hourly earnings of women had surpassed the one for men in 2021. Luxembourg was the first country in the European Union where there was no pay gap, and it was taking all the necessary steps to establish gender equality in the world of work, as demonstrated by the Women in Finance Charter initiative or the Positive Actions programme of the Ministry of Equality between Women and Men.

17. Regarding measures to combat discrimination, Luxembourg was in the process of drawing up a national action plan against racism and racial discrimination, which was scheduled for completion by the end of 2023. The fight against racism and all forms of discrimination was also at the heart of the bill on harmonious intercultural life, which would eventually replace the current law on integration.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

18. During the interactive dialogue, 92 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.
19. Sri Lanka noted the measures taken to combat racism and racial discrimination, extend the right to legal aid to all victims of a criminal offence and prevent suicides among adolescents.
20. The State of Palestine commended the Government's commitment to promoting and protecting human rights.
21. Switzerland welcomed the delegation of Luxembourg and thanked it for its national report.
22. The Syrian Arab Republic took note of the national report of Luxembourg.
23. Thailand commended the efforts of Luxembourg to develop legislation to better combat crimes and discrimination motivated by hatred and incitement to racial discrimination.
24. Timor-Leste commended the establishment of the Ombudsman for Children and Young Persons and the adoption of the National Action Plan on Equality between Women and Men.
25. Togo congratulated Luxembourg on the reduction in the gender pay gap and its ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention).
26. Tunisia thanked the delegation of Luxembourg for the national report.
27. Türkiye praised Luxembourg for its commitment to respecting human rights, demonstrated by the fact that the country was a party to the majority of the international human rights instruments.
28. Ukraine commended Luxembourg for its efforts to raise awareness about human rights and its implementation of compulsory training on the rights of the child.
29. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed efforts to strengthen penalties for crimes of incitement to hatred, while noting that Luxembourg did not report hate crime statistics.
30. The United Republic of Tanzania commended the Government for organizing education and professional training in human rights, and for the efforts to combat discrimination and violence against women.
31. The United States of America commended Luxembourg for its long-standing commitment to the promotion of democracy and human rights and its support for the United Nations entities.
32. Uruguay praised the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.
33. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed the national report of Luxembourg.
34. Viet Nam welcomed the significant progress made in the areas of education, climate change and the rights of persons with disabilities.
35. Algeria welcomed the delegation of Luxembourg.
36. Argentina congratulated Luxembourg for the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and action taken on businesses and human rights.
37. Armenia welcomed initiatives, projects, campaigns and training aimed at deconstructing gender stereotypes, particularly the Positive Actions programme.

38. Australia acknowledged the protection by Luxembourg of the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and increased awareness-raising campaigns focused on gender-based violence, children's rights and victims of trafficking.
39. Azerbaijan expressed concern about the absence of provisions in national legislation fully prohibiting discrimination and the increase in antisemitic and Islamophobic acts.
40. Bahrain commended Luxembourg on the presentation of its national report.
41. Bangladesh recognized the cooperation of Luxembourg with international human rights mechanisms and its initiative to launch a new national action plan to combat trafficking in persons.
42. Belarus thanked Luxembourg for its national report.
43. Benin welcomed the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and measures taken to combat discrimination and violence against women.
44. The Plurinational State of Bolivia welcomed the National Action Plan on Equality between Women and Men and the inclusion of gender identity among the grounds of prohibited discrimination in the Criminal Code.
45. Brazil welcomed measures for the social integration of refugees and migrants, including vocational training and productive inclusion programmes for women.
46. Bulgaria commended Luxembourg on its national action plans on the rights of the child and on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
47. Burkina Faso praised the amendments to the Criminal Code to include the offence of female genital mutilation.
48. Cabo Verde suggested investing in early detection of bullying and violence against girls and expediting the development of a distinct juvenile justice process.
49. Cameroon congratulated Luxembourg on its national report.
50. Canada welcomed measures to provide beneficiaries of international protection with accommodation and encouraged efforts to make it sustainable accommodation.
51. Chile congratulated Luxembourg for the National Action Plan on Equality between Women and Men and highlighted the development of a second National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights.
52. The delegation of Luxembourg indicated that the national human rights institutions were continuing their cooperation with the Government and civil society, as well as with other actors.
53. Concerning conditions of detention, the delegation provided details of the measures adopted on the subject and noted *inter alia* that they had been implemented by the Act of 20 July 2018 and by the regulation on the administration and internal operation of penitentiaries, which would be amended in the near future by a new regulation. To the extent possible, convicts held at the penitentiary in Luxembourg were placed in individual cells. They benefited from occupational and leisure activities and health care and they had contact with their families.
54. With regard to child pornography, the sexual exploitation of children and the sale of children, a number of offences in the Criminal Code punished such acts, some of which could be prosecuted even if committed abroad. Minors who were victims of such acts could be monitored and assisted by several support services.
55. The appointment on 1 June 2022 of an interministerial delegate responsible for combating racism, antisemitism and hatred against LGBTIQ+ people was contributing, along with the country's case law, to combating any phenomenon linked to hateful behaviour. Similarly, the forthcoming adoption of the national plan to combat antisemitism, which had been drawn up as a draft, could serve as a model for the adoption of the national action plan against racism and racial discrimination.

56. As for the country's commitment to combating hate speech online and in the media, actors engaged in print and online media that received press subsidies were required to combat illegal content in the comments sections of their websites. In addition, the public service radio and the Press Council's Code of Ethics were reinforcing the fight against hate speech, and the forthcoming reform of the regulatory framework governing electronic media would do the same.

57. On 18 May 2022, the National Action Plan for the Rights of the Child was launched for the period from 2022 to 2026. A steering committee set up on 17 March 2023 was helping to develop a framework for monitoring and evaluating children's rights and a sustainable mechanism for consulting stakeholders. Any children in Luxembourg, whatever their status, and any young adults in distress who so requested could benefit from assistance and support measures, or even social and educational and psychosocial care, which were coordinated by the National Children's Bureau.

58. Not only was Luxembourg a country with a high level of immigration, it also had to face a problem of human trafficking. The country was able to provide rapid, comprehensive care for victims. The delegation of Luxembourg provided detailed information on the measures adopted to combat the various types of trafficking in human beings and noted inter alia that the Committee to Monitor the Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings ensured close collaboration between the various actors involved, including the Ministry of Equality between Women and Men, the Ministry of Justice, the judicial police and public prosecutors' offices.

59. China noted the progress achieved, while expressing concern about the increase in racism, xenophobia, Islamophobia, trafficking in persons, and sexual violence and exploitation. People of African descent, refugees and immigrants faced discrimination, women's rights were violated and vulnerable groups were at risk of poverty.

60. Colombia welcomed the delegation of Luxembourg.

61. Costa Rica commended the inclusion in the Criminal Code of gender identity as a prohibited ground of discrimination.

62. Côte d'Ivoire welcomed the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Istanbul Convention.

63. Cuba acknowledged the commitment of Luxembourg to implementing recommendations it had received in previous cycles of the universal periodic review.

64. Cyprus congratulated Luxembourg on the progress achieved on gender equality and combating sexual and gender-based violence, including the training offered to public officials.

65. Egypt noted the presentation of the national report of Luxembourg.

66. El Salvador expressed appreciation for the progress made in integrating migrants and refugees, the national action plan on the rights of the child and efforts to combat discrimination against women.

67. Estonia welcomed the adoption of the National Action Plan on the Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and the reduction of the gender pay gap.

68. Finland welcomed the steps taken since the previous universal periodic review.

69. France welcomed the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Istanbul Convention.

70. The Gambia welcomed efforts to address ethnic and racial discrimination, especially against people of African descent.

71. Georgia welcomed measures to strengthen national mechanisms in line with the Istanbul Convention, and the Act on Universal Accessibility for persons with disabilities.

72. Germany welcomed the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights and efforts to modernize prisons to improve education for minors, living conditions and health care.
73. Greece welcomed the National Action Plan on Equality between Women and Men, and the establishment of the Ombudsman for Children and Young Persons.
74. Honduras welcomed the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights.
75. Iceland welcomed the delegation of Luxembourg.
76. India welcomed the establishment of the Ombudsman for Children and Young Persons, the adoption of the National Action Plan on Integration and the efforts to combat discrimination.
77. Indonesia welcomed the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.
78. The Islamic Republic of Iran expressed the concern that laws and measures to combat trafficking in persons were not sufficiently deterrent and effective.
79. Iraq commended Luxembourg on its national report and its efforts to improve the human rights situation through legislation.
80. Israel welcomed the National Action Plan on Equality between Women and Men, while expressing concern about increased antisemitism and racial hate speech and about bullying of LGBTIQ+ children in schools.
81. Italy welcomed the law aimed at implementing the Istanbul Convention, and the development of two National Action Plans on Business and Human Rights.
82. Kazakhstan appreciated the efforts of Luxembourg to eradicate gender-based violence through legislative reforms, especially to protect women and children from domestic violence.
83. The Lao People's Democratic Republic commended Luxembourg on its continuing commitment to international development assistance.
84. Lebanon commended the efforts to promote human rights through the ratification of international treaties and the constructive approach towards civil society during the preparation of the national report.
85. Libya commended Luxembourg on its cooperation with international human rights mechanisms, including the universal periodic review process.
86. Liechtenstein thanked Luxembourg for the information provided in the introductory statement and the national report.
87. Lithuania welcomed the efforts made by Luxembourg to combat violence against women and promote gender equality and the National Action Plan on Equality between Women and Men.
88. Malawi took note of the ratification by Luxembourg of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and its submission of reports to the treaty bodies.
89. Malaysia welcomed the progress in human rights through national policies and global contributions to human rights through technical assistance.
90. Maldives commended the efforts to combat discrimination and violence against women and the adoption of the National Action Plan on Equality between Women and Men.
91. The delegation of Luxembourg explained that people wishing to apply for international or temporary protection started out in an initial reception centre. The reception and accommodation of applicants with no financial resources of their own was covered by the National Reception Office, which provided ongoing training for its staff in charge of supervising and providing social support for the persons thus accommodated.

92. Beneficiaries of international protection were entitled to register with the National Employment Agency. The delegation of Luxembourg provided further information on the temporary employment of applicants for international protection and persons benefiting from a deferral of removal.

93. In the national action plan against racism and racial discrimination, priority would be given to education, employment and housing. Luxembourg had already put in place concrete measures to combat racism and discrimination, in particular in the fields of research, capacity-building, awareness-raising, legislation and general policies. At the same time, the digitization of certain measures and the country's integration programmes were designed to facilitate access to information on the host society and encourage the participation of migrants and refugees. The delegation provided detailed information on measures adopted in that area.

94. Gender equality and gender mainstreaming were priorities for policy in Luxembourg, which was one of the few countries to have a ministry exclusively responsible for ensuring equality between women and men.

95. Analytical work was continuing on the prohibition of medical interventions on children who were born in intersex circumstances and on the establishment of a criminal offence to punish any violations.

96. Over 60 per cent of pupils did not speak Luxembourgish as their mother tongue, and many spoke none of the languages used at school. Regular public schools offered specific programmes to reinforce levels of the languages used at school. Moreover, thanks to its European and international dimension and its inclusion of children with special needs in the "regular" school system, Luxembourg made available public schooling that was free and accessible to all.

97. The Act of 7 January 2022 on the Universal Accessibility of Public Places, Public Roads and Multifamily Housing was aimed at transposing into national law the provisions of article 9 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

98. Accessibility was required not only at places open to the public and in the public domain; it was also required in all collectively used public and private places. Penalties for non-compliance with the legal requirements had been introduced to ensure that the law was enforced.

99. Luxembourg favoured a patient-centred health-care system that emphasized risk prevention while strengthening universal access to quality medical services. Health protection was enshrined in article 34 of the revised Constitution, which would come into force on 1 July 2023.

100. Malta welcomed the action taken to promote the rights of LGBTIQ+ persons and a separate plan to promote equality between women and men.

101. Mauritius welcomed the financial contribution of Luxembourg to the Voluntary Technical Assistance Trust Fund to Support the Participation of Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States in the Work of the Human Rights Council.

102. Mexico praised the ratification of the Istanbul Convention and the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) of the International Labour Organization (ILO).

103. Mongolia commended the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

104. Montenegro welcomed the ratification of several international human rights treaties and acknowledged strides made on a range of issues, including closing the gender gap.

105. Morocco noted the national report.

106. Mozambique expressed appreciation for the ratification of international and regional human rights instruments.

107. Namibia applauded the National Action Plan on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

108. Nepal noted the enactment of the national action plans on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and on equality between women and men.
109. The Kingdom of the Netherlands commended the upcoming constitutional reform and the inclusive consultative process that had preceded it.
110. The Niger commended the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and measures for integrating refugees and migrants.
111. Nigeria praised the National Action Plan on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Act on Inclusive Employment Assistance.
112. Paraguay acknowledged the efforts to combat racism, while expressing concern about reports of increasing religious intolerance and discrimination and the impact of migration policies on children's rights.
113. Peru recognized the progress achieved, including the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Istanbul Convention.
114. The Philippines acknowledged that Luxembourg had implemented the accepted recommendations from its previous review.
115. Poland welcomed the efforts of Luxembourg to maintain the highest possible standards of human rights protection, noting various initiatives in the education system to promote tolerance.
116. Portugal congratulated Luxembourg on its ratification of the Istanbul Convention and the resulting criminalization of female genital mutilation.
117. The Russian Federation highlighted its concerns about the increase in discrimination based on race, ethnicity and religion and anti-Russian sentiment.
118. Samoa welcomed the timely submission by Luxembourg of treaty body reports and its active contributions to the promotion of human rights in the context of climate change.
119. Senegal praised the cooperation of Luxembourg with the mechanisms of the Human Rights Council and the steps it had taken to implement the recommendations from the previous universal periodic review.
120. Sierra Leone thanked Luxembourg for supporting its third cycle recommendations and welcomed the establishment of the Office of the Ombudsman for Children and Young Persons and the National Action Plan on Equality between Women and Men.
121. Slovenia commended the recent ratification by Luxembourg of human rights instruments and its successful efforts to come up to speed with reporting to treaty bodies.
122. South Africa praised the legislative efforts made to strengthen the Code of Criminal Procedure to combat discrimination, and measures to increase female participation in elections.
123. South Sudan thanked Luxembourg for its national report.
124. Spain commended Luxembourg for the progress it had achieved in the field of human rights.
125. Ireland welcomed the criminalization of female genital mutilation and the national action plan on the rights of the child.
126. Pakistan acknowledged the steps taken to combat racism and racial discrimination, and the social inclusion of refugees and migrants.
127. Regarding the nationality of children whose parents were stateless, the delegation of Luxembourg indicated that this issue had been resolved by the Act of 8 March 2017 on Luxembourg nationality. The Act stipulated that all children born to or adopted by stateless persons residing in Luxembourg had Luxembourg nationality.

128. In order to avoid the placement of children in adult prisons, Bill No. 7991 introducing a criminal procedure for minors stipulated that they were to serve their sentences at a juvenile prison.

129. With regard to the reservations to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the withdrawal of some of them was under consideration, in particular those relating to articles 10 (3) and 19 (2). Regarding article 10 (3), a bill to introduce a juvenile criminal justice system was currently under consideration and, depending on the final content of the future law, the reservation could be revisited. As soon as the amendment of the current Constitution was completed, the reservations in question could be reconsidered.

130. As for access to the labour market for the family members of third-country nationals and of applicants for international protection, a draft bill, drawn up by the Minister of Immigration and Asylum, had been approved by the Government Council. The draft was aimed at facilitating their access to the labour market.

131. As far as democratic participation was concerned, the requirement of five years' residency in order to take part in communal elections had been withdrawn. The elections held on 11 June 2023 were the first in which foreign residents with less than five years' residency who had registered on electoral lists could take part, regardless of whether they were citizens of the European Union or third-country nationals.

132. Luxembourg attached particular importance to corporate duty of care, through the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. Following a first national action plan on this subject, a second one had been adopted in 2019. In addition, the country had undertaken a positive commitment in support of European legislation in that field.

133. On the subject of feminist foreign policy, Luxembourg had identified it as a priority and it had a dedicated space in the 2018–2023 Coalition Agreement. Through its feminist foreign policy, Luxembourg was actively committed to gender equality, both worldwide and within its own structures.

134. In concluding, the Luxembourg delegation thanked all the delegations that had taken part in the country's universal periodic review, either through written questions submitted in advance or through the comments and numerous recommendations that had been made.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

135. **The following recommendations will be examined by Luxembourg, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the fifty-fourth session of the Human Rights Council:**

135.1 **Accede to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, and strengthen national policies on migrants and family reunification (Egypt);**

135.2 **Reconsider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Bangladesh);**

135.3 **Sign and ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Pakistan) (Sri Lanka);**

135.4 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Algeria) (Libya) (Mexico) (Morocco) (Togo);**

135.5 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Benin);**

135.6 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Niger);**

- 135.7 Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Plurinational State of Bolivia) (Chile) (Gambia) (Senegal);
- 135.8 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) of the International Labour Organization (Côte d'Ivoire) (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 135.9 Ratify the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) of the International Labour Organization (Mexico);
- 135.10 Consider ratifying the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) of the International Labour Organization (Portugal);
- 135.11 Consider ratifying the Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190) of the International Labour Organization (El Salvador) (Uruguay);
- 135.12 Consider withdrawing its reservations to articles 10, 14, 19 and 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Lebanon);
- 135.13 Withdraw its reservations to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Mexico);
- 135.14 Consider withdrawing the reservations to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Finland);
- 135.15 Swiftly adopt and implement the law on the protection of whistle-blowers, draft law No. 7945 (Germany);
- 135.16 Transpose European Union rules on whistle-blower protection, enabling the reporting of breaches of European Union rules in a confidential manner (France);
- 135.17 Take measures to prevent the illicit financial flows from third countries that are being deposited in financial institutions in Luxembourg (Namibia);
- 135.18 Make efforts to reduce financial opacity in the country, given the harmful aspects related to respect for human rights that may result (Morocco);
- 135.19 Pursue efforts to step up the fight against tax evasion and fiscal fraud, particularly concerning funds from third countries (Benin);
- 135.20 Continue to take the necessary measures to combat financial crimes, in particular money-laundering and tax evasion and apply the Security Council resolutions as well as the provisions of the Financial Action Task Force concerning the freezing of assets belonging to terrorist organizations (Türkiye);
- 135.21 Refrain from imposing economic sanctions and other unilateral coercive measures that are contrary to international law and have a widespread negative impact on the enjoyment of human rights (Belarus);
- 135.22 Take effective measures to put an end to compliance with unilateral coercive measures imposed against developing countries that are illegal and contrary to international law and international human rights (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 135.23 Stop the policy of imposing and implementing unilateral coercive measures that threatens the right to life of the peoples of other countries (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 135.24 Strengthen efforts to enhance the effectiveness and independence of the Advisory Commission on Human Rights (Timor-Leste);
- 135.25 Enhance the effectiveness and independence of the Advisory Commission on Human Rights, including by providing adequate financial and

human resources to allow the Commission to discharge its mandate fully (Algeria);

135.26 Ensure provision of adequate resources to the Advisory Commission on Human Rights, enabling it to perform its functions effectively in line with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (India);

135.27 Provide greater independence for the Advisory Commission on Human Rights (Morocco);

135.28 Strengthen its national mechanism for the implementation, reporting and follow-up of human rights recommendations, and consider the possibility of receiving cooperation for this purpose (Paraguay);

135.29 Continue strengthening laws and policies to address discrimination on all grounds (Timor-Leste);

135.30 Intensify measures to combat racism and all forms of discrimination (South Africa);

135.31 Focus great attention on anti-discrimination efforts (Cabo Verde);

135.32 Continue its efforts to prevent and combat hate speech directed at groups that are at risk of racial discrimination, and ensure that all reported cases of racial hate speech are investigated effectively and, where appropriate, prosecuted and punished (State of Palestine);

135.33 Continue efforts to strengthen the national normative framework to prohibit all forms of racism and racial discrimination, including hate speech, particularly against those groups in situations of greater vulnerability (Plurinational State of Bolivia);

135.34 Strengthen measures to combat discrimination and hate speech against migrants, refugees, asylum-seekers and people of African descent (Senegal);

135.35 Continue efforts to eliminate discrimination, hate speech and hate-based violence, offering victims effective ways and possibilities to denounce them (Cuba);

135.36 Put an end to racist hate speech, criminalizing and punishing racially motivated acts, including by banning organizations that incite racial discrimination (Syrian Arab Republic);

135.37 Combat effectively racial hate speech against migrants, refugees, asylum-seekers and people of African descent (Morocco);

135.38 Take more effective and immediate measures to prevent, combat and condemn hate speech and racial discrimination, particularly on the Internet and social networks, and ensure that all reported cases are investigated, prosecuted and punished in an exemplary manner (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

135.39 Address hate speech and discrimination in the media (Egypt);

135.40 Take further steps to effectively investigate cases of racial hate speech, including online (Armenia);

135.41 Enhance efforts to prevent, condemn and combat discrimination and hate speech both online and offline (Kazakhstan);

135.42 Take concrete action against racial hate speech against migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers, in particular on the Internet and social media (Togo);

135.43 Take measures to prevent and combat hate speech, including on the Internet and in social media (Viet Nam);

- 135.44 Take steps to prevent hate speech in the media and on the Internet (Russian Federation);
- 135.45 Adopt more effective interventions to combat hate speech online and offline against migrants, refugees, asylum-seekers and people of African descent by ensuring accountability, among others (Philippines);
- 135.46 Intensify its efforts to combat racism, hate speech and xenophobia online and offline and promote tolerance throughout the society (Bangladesh);
- 135.47 Take effective steps to prevent, condemn and combat hate speech, incitement to hatred and violence targeting ethnic and religious minorities, both offline and online, including through social media (Azerbaijan);
- 135.48 Take further measures to prevent and combat racism and hate speech, in particular by including criteria of descent, national origin and colour in legal definitions of racial discrimination (Brazil);
- 135.49 Redouble efforts to prevent, condemn and combat hate speech against the groups most exposed to racial discrimination, and to ensure that all reported cases of racist hate speech are subject to effective investigations (Colombia);
- 135.50 Ensure the investigation of all incidents of hate crimes and hate speech and prosecute those responsible (Israel);
- 135.51 Prevent, investigate and punish all forms of discrimination and hate speech (Mexico);
- 135.52 Combat hate speech, especially that directed against Islam and Muslims (Libya);
- 135.53 Strengthen the legal framework and national policies to combat racial discrimination, xenophobia, and related intolerance, including online hate speech and Islamophobia (Malaysia);
- 135.54 Implement legislation against racial discrimination that encompasses all forms of discrimination, including those based on African descent and Islamophobia (Bahrain);
- 135.55 Investigate all forms of discrimination, racism, xenophobia, Islamophobia and hate speech, and bring the perpetrators to justice (Indonesia);
- 135.56 Enact and enforce legislation for countering effectively racial discrimination, hate speech and incitement to hatred and violence against religious minorities, especially Islamophobic incidents (Pakistan);
- 135.57 Enact legal measures to prosecute incitement to violence such as Islamophobia and desecration of holy books, religious symbols, places of worship and revered personalities (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 135.58 Intensify its efforts to combat discrimination, incitement and hate speech, intolerance and violence against any religious community (Paraguay);
- 135.59 Take effective measures to collect information on hate crimes and report statistics so as to strengthen the protection of the rights of ethnic and religious minorities (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 135.60 Continue taking measures to investigate and punish hate speech and acts, xenophobia, discrimination and incitement to violence against migrants, refugees, asylum-seekers and people of African descent (Argentina);
- 135.61 Take action to counter the increase in racist hate speech against migrants, refugees, asylum-seekers and people of African descent (Belarus);
- 135.62 Take effective measures, including special measures, to combat racism and all forms of discrimination against people of African descent (Burkina Faso);
- 135.63 Take effective measures, including special measures, to combat racism and all forms of discrimination against people of African descent (Côte d'Ivoire);

- 135.64 Take measures to combat discrimination and racism against people of African descent and adopt a national plan for their integration (Libya);
- 135.65 Take effective measures to combat racism and all forms of discrimination against people of African descent (Namibia);
- 135.66 Establish special measures to combat racism and all forms of discrimination against people of African descent in the workplace and in education (Spain);
- 135.67 Adopt effective measures to combat racism and all forms of discrimination against people of African descent, including in the areas of employment, housing and education (Togo);
- 135.68 Strengthen the legal framework and measures to combat all forms of discrimination, in particular against people of African descent (Benin);
- 135.69 Consider further policy and legislative measures to combat all forms of discrimination against people of African descent and other segments (India);
- 135.70 Criminalize incitement to hostility and violence based on religion or belief (Indonesia);
- 135.71 Strengthen collection of data practices to better identify instances of racial discrimination (Australia);
- 135.72 Combat racism and other forms of discrimination through legislative and policy measures (Azerbaijan);
- 135.73 Introduce in its criminal legislation specific provisions to prohibit and proscribe any organization that incites racial discrimination and fully harmonize its domestic legislation with article 1 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Costa Rica);
- 135.74 Continue efforts to harmonize national legislation with the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Iraq);
- 135.75 Fully harmonize domestic laws on equality and non-discrimination with the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Philippines);
- 135.76 Explicitly prohibit in national legislation discrimination on the basis of colour and descent in according with article 1 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Poland);
- 135.77 Take, to follow up on the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the necessary measures to prevent, condemn and combat hate speech directed at the groups that are most exposed to racial discrimination, including such speech when conveyed over the Internet and in social media (France);
- 135.78 Strengthen measures in the fight against racism and discrimination, in particular the law aimed at promoting social cohesion and combating discrimination against non-nationals (Mauritius);
- 135.79 Continue to strengthen the legal framework and general policies for combating racism and racial discrimination (Mongolia);
- 135.80 Continue strengthening its legal framework and general policies for combating racism and racial discrimination (Mozambique);
- 135.81 Fix in the criminal legislation a provision on the recognition of racist manifestations as an aggravating circumstance in the commission of crimes (Russian Federation);

- 135.82 Expedite the process of enacting laws that would guarantee aggravated circumstances for crimes that include hate speech, racism and racial discrimination provisions in the Criminal Code (Sierra Leone);
- 135.83 Take concrete measures to prevent and eliminate all manifestations of antisemitism (Israel);
- 135.84 Continue efforts to counter antisemitism, including by fully implementing the national strategy (United States of America);
- 135.85 Continue efforts to adopt, and fully implement, a national strategy to tackle antisemitism (Australia);
- 135.86 Expedite the process of completing a national strategy to combat antisemitism and consider a similar policy against Islamophobia (Sierra Leone);
- 135.87 Further strengthen its legal frameworks and policies aimed at combating racism, discrimination, hate speech and violence against minority groups, including through awareness-raising campaigns (Thailand);
- 135.88 Strengthen the means to combat racism, xenophobia and discrimination by raising awareness and adopting relevant laws and regulations (Algeria);
- 135.89 Develop and implement regulatory frameworks and comprehensive policies to eradicate racial discrimination, racism, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance, and to combat all forms of discrimination against persons belonging to ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities, particularly women and girls (Paraguay);
- 135.90 Take effective legislative and administrative measures to combat discrimination and violent crimes against minority groups such as Muslims and Roma (China);
- 135.91 Introduce changes to national legislation aimed at filling gaps in the system of protection against possible manifestations of xenophobia (Russian Federation);
- 135.92 Strengthen protection and non-discrimination of minorities, and other vulnerable groups including migrants (Cameroon);
- 135.93 More effectively counter antisemitic and Islamophobic acts, including on social media, as well as incitement to hatred and incitement to violence against any religious communities (Belarus);
- 135.94 Continue to take steps to prevent, condemn and combat hate speech directed against migrants, refugees, asylum-seekers and people of African descent, particularly on the Internet and in social media (Gambia);
- 135.95 Strengthen measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination, including racial discrimination and hatred against migrants (Nepal);
- 135.96 Bring legislation on the criteria and thresholds for the use of force by law enforcement officials in line with international human rights standards (Liechtenstein);
- 135.97 Further improve access to justice for victims of discrimination and domestic violence by providing free legal aid, promoting greater awareness of proper legal remedies and strengthening the competence of institutions and public officers (Philippines);
- 135.98 Consider further strengthening measures that facilitate victims' access to justice, including by providing them with information on complaint mechanisms (Malta);
- 135.99 Ensure greater access to justice for those submitting complaints of gender-based discrimination, and ensure that legal aid services for women

victims of gender-based discrimination and violence are adequately funded (Spain);

135.100 Ensure access to free legal aid for survivors of discrimination and gender-based violence (Iceland);

135.101 Ensure victims of discrimination and gender-based violence have access to justice by increasing resources to grant free legal aid to victims who lack sufficient means (Liechtenstein);

135.102 Consider ways to ensure that women victims of discrimination and gender-based violence who lack sufficient financial means have better access to free legal aid (Malta);

135.103 Allocate sufficient resources to ensure that women who are victims of discrimination and gender-based violence, but are without sufficient means, have access to free legal aid (South Africa);

135.104 Strengthen the promotion of freedom of worship (Cameroon);

135.105 Decriminalize defamation and include it as part of the Civil Code in accordance with international standards (Estonia);

135.106 Ensure the implementation of a support platform for human rights defenders (Ukraine);

135.107 Preserve the concept of the natural family and its value (Bahrain);

135.108 Promote policies to support the family as the natural and fundamental unit of society (Egypt);

135.109 Enable automatic co-parent recognition and parental leave for both parents (Iceland);

135.110 Continue to take concrete measures to combat trafficking in persons (Malawi);

135.111 Continue efforts to effectively combat human trafficking (Cyprus);

135.112 Take stronger action to tackle trafficking in persons more effectively (Indonesia);

135.113 Ensure the update of the 2016 national action plan on trafficking in persons by presenting as soon as possible a new national action plan which includes concrete measures and deadlines (Switzerland);

135.114 Strengthen efforts to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, including by updating the 2016 national action plan to combat trafficking in persons (Italy);

135.115 Adopt a new national action plan on trafficking in persons (Mongolia);

135.116 Ensure the effective implementation of the upcoming action plan on trafficking in persons (Kazakhstan);

135.117 Continue work in the field of combating human trafficking, including through the development of an action plan to combat human trafficking, as well as through the identification and rehabilitation of its victims (Islamic Republic of Iran);

135.118 Put an end to the impunity for crimes of trafficking in persons caused by gaps in investigation and prosecution systems (Syrian Arab Republic);

135.119 Step up efforts to effectively combat human trafficking by providing adequate resources for investigations and ensure that sentences of perpetrators are proportionate and have a deterrent effect (Liechtenstein);

135.120 Take more effective and immediate action to end trafficking for labour exploitation, sexual exploitation and forced begging (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

- 135.121 Enhance efforts to address the problem of trafficking in persons for labour and sexual exploitation through more effective preventive measures and facilitating access to legal remedies by victims (Philippines);
- 135.122 Strengthen measures to combat trafficking in human beings, especially in the field of employment, and facilitate access to legal aid for victims of trafficking in persons (Tunisia);
- 135.123 Continue to strengthen efforts to counter and prevent trafficking in persons, including increasing victim services funding, improving training for judges on the impact of trafficking on victims, and developing more safeguards to protect victims against traffickers freed on suspended sentences (United States of America);
- 135.124 Take further measures to combat human trafficking and ensure trafficking cases are investigated proactively and victims of trafficking have access to legal aid (Pakistan);
- 135.125 Revise trafficking laws to include force, fraud and coercion as core elements of the crime of trafficking in persons (Australia);
- 135.126 Develop new legislation and action plans to prevent and address child trafficking and sexual exploitation (Indonesia);
- 135.127 Take stronger legislative measures to abolish trafficking in persons and guarantee full access to justice for victims (Morocco);
- 135.128 Strengthen its Labour Code by providing concrete measures to intensify efforts to combat forced labour (Nigeria);
- 135.129 Adopt clear procedures for identifying and assisting victims of trafficking in persons, with priority given to identifying child victims (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 135.130 Continue efforts to protect children from trafficking and sexual exploitation (Nepal);
- 135.131 Strengthen the protection of the rights of women in laws and policies and strike hard against trafficking in persons, sexual violence and sexual exploitation (China);
- 135.132 Take the necessary steps to guarantee the exercise of trade union rights, including the right to form trade unions and the right to strike, in line with the ILO Convention (Poland);
- 135.133 Take steps to guarantee the exercise of trade union rights in accordance with article 8 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (South Africa);
- 135.134 Continue efforts to reduce unemployment among persons with disabilities, persons with a low educational level and citizens of non-European Union countries, including migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers (Colombia);
- 135.135 Develop initiatives to reduce the unemployment rate among young people, persons with disabilities, persons with low educational attainment, and migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers (Peru);
- 135.136 Increase employment opportunities to people from vulnerable groups, particularly young persons, persons with disabilities and migrants (Indonesia);
- 135.137 Strengthen social inclusion for all components of the population (Cameroon);
- 135.138 Continue to strengthen policies to guarantee economic, social and cultural rights for the whole population, including for persons in rural areas (Plurinational State of Bolivia);

- 135.139 Increase investment in social security and take practical measures to eliminate poverty and inequality (China);
- 135.140 Strengthen initiatives to combat poverty and inequality and ensure that such efforts are implemented using a human rights-based approach and pay attention to groups most at risk (South Africa);
- 135.141 Strengthen efforts to combat poverty, including child poverty, and inequality (Poland);
- 135.142 Step up efforts to combat poverty and inequality, and renew the commitment towards ending child poverty, including through the development of a national plan of action (Malaysia);
- 135.143 Invest more resources in order to respond effectively to the housing needs of the population, in particular disadvantaged and marginalized individuals and groups (Viet Nam);
- 135.144 Strengthen measures to efficiently meet the housing needs of the population, with a particular focus on disadvantaged and marginalized individuals and groups (State of Palestine);
- 135.145 Take measures to better meet housing needs and expand access to health care, especially for vulnerable groups (Belarus);
- 135.146 Take the necessary measures to ensure that all persons in the country, including migrants, have equal access to health care (Sri Lanka);
- 135.147 Continue efforts to ensure that all people living in the country have access to health care (Lebanon);
- 135.148 Strengthen the implementation of mental health programmes with the aim of protecting and promoting access for the adolescent population, in particular migrants, to the available health systems (Costa Rica);
- 135.149 Promote access to health care for all, including mental health-care services, in particular for the younger population as well as migrants (Thailand);
- 135.150 Continue ongoing efforts to improve access to mental health care for children (Greece);
- 135.151 Implement the Nairobi Summit on the International Conference on Population and Development commitment to uphold the right to the highest attainable standard of health and achieve Sustainable Development Goal 3 on good health and well-being for all, and respect and fulfil the rights of vulnerable populations, with a specific focus on women and girls (Slovenia);
- 135.152 Protect citizens' right to life and access to adequate health care, and combat euthanasia and assisted suicide (Egypt);
- 135.153 Repeal Law No. 46 of 2009 on euthanasia and assisted suicide (Nigeria);
- 135.154 Ensure that medical professionals and institutions have a right to object to performing, facilitating or referring euthanasia on grounds of conscience, in strict compliance with international human rights law (Nigeria);
- 135.155 Redouble efforts to ensure that migrants in an irregular situation, homeless persons, refugees and asylum-seekers have access to health care (Honduras);
- 135.156 Continue to improve the quality of education and further implement all necessary measures to close inequality gaps based on national origin and socioeconomic status (Bulgaria);
- 135.157 Increase efforts to reduce disparities in educational achievement at all levels, particularly among children from low-income families, refugees and migrants (Algeria);

- 135.158 Implement more inclusive policies in order to reduce disparities at school, particularly among boys and girls from migrant families and those who do not speak the official languages of the State (Spain);
- 135.159 Adopt measures to provide alternative education measures to boys and girls, in particular within the family where they are raised (Honduras);
- 135.160 Continue to use education and awareness-raising campaigns as effective tools for the promotion and protection of human rights (Ukraine);
- 135.161 Retain the human rights training course as part of the mandatory training for new recruits in the Luxembourg diplomatic corps (Bulgaria);
- 135.162 Continue advancing in the strategy for education and professional training in human rights (El Salvador);
- 135.163 Continue and enhance engagement in the promotion of human rights in the context of climate change at the Human Rights Council, in multilateral organizations and in foreign diplomacy (Samoa);
- 135.164 Adopt and implement effective measures to ensure that the climate neutrality and emissions reductions targets in the 2020 climate law are met (Samoa);
- 135.165 Continue to provide technical assistance through its development cooperation programme to support the promotion of human rights, especially economic, social and cultural rights (Malaysia);
- 135.166 Strengthen its international cooperation to promote and protect human rights through the provision of development assistance (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 135.167 Increase regulatory efforts directed at businesses and companies that are headquartered in its territory, including those in the financial sector, to prevent a negative impact on human rights as a result of their activities (Honduras);
- 135.168 Ensure that the revised National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights pays special attention to conflict-affected areas and addresses the heightened risk of corporate involvement in gross human right violations (State of Palestine);
- 135.169 Continue efforts to implement the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights (Germany);
- 135.170 Ensure that its national laws do not enable businesses under its jurisdiction to commit human rights violations (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 135.171 Provide effective remedies to victims of human rights violations committed by businesses under its jurisdiction (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 135.172 Continue to promote actions for gender equality, particularly the economic and political empowerment of women (Chile);
- 135.173 Continue to promote increased representation of women at all levels of public administration and in management positions in the private sector (Estonia);
- 135.174 Continue its good efforts to promote the role of women at all levels of public, political and economic life (Kazakhstan);
- 135.175 Continue its efforts to achieve equality between women and men (El Salvador);
- 135.176 Continue its efforts to close the gender pay gap and promote increased representation of women in public administration (Sri Lanka);
- 135.177 Continue its efforts to close the gender pay gap and promote full and equal representation of women in public and private spheres, including by

adopting temporary special measures to reach the target of 40 per cent women on boards of public institutions and private enterprises (Ireland);

135.178 Guarantee equality between women and men, in particular by increasing the proportion of women in management positions within companies (France);

135.179 Step up efforts to eliminate the gender pay gap in order to achieve equal pay, and promote greater representation and participation of women, especially in the public sector (Bahrain);

135.180 Pursue existing efforts to close the gender pay gap between men and women and promote increased representation (Greece);

135.181 Take further measures to increase the representation of women in decision-making positions in the public and private sectors and in academic institutions (Bulgaria);

135.182 Redouble efforts to combat gender stereotypes in education and employment and develop initiatives to promote greater representation of women in the public life of the country (Peru);

135.183 Continue to increase the level of representation of women in decision-making positions (Lithuania);

135.184 Strengthen measures to promote women in leadership positions in both the public and private sectors (Maldives);

135.185 Adopt measures aimed at improving levels of participation and political representation of women in the electoral lists, the Chamber of Deputies and the Council of State (Honduras);

135.186 Intensify action to combat all forms of discrimination against women and girls belonging to minorities (Iceland);

135.187 Continue to contribute to the fight against sexual and gender-based violence (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

135.188 Strengthen its fight against violence against women and support the collection of statistical data in this area (Canada);

135.189 Strengthen policies for the elimination of gender-based violence, especially with regard to human, technical and financial resources assigned to reporting and care for victims (Argentina);

135.190 Encourage the reporting of and improve the identification of cases of gender-based violence and domestic violence (Estonia);

135.191 Increase the number of shelters and allocate additional resources for survivors of gender-based violence and extend protections against domestic violence (Iceland);

135.192 Ensure the human, technical and financial resources allocated to shelters for women and girls who are victims of gender-based violence (Montenegro);

135.193 Consider reinforcing the allocation of human, technical and financial resources to shelters for women and girls who are victims of gender-based violence (Peru);

135.194 Increase resources to support victims of gender-based violence (Samoa);

135.195 Redouble efforts to encourage victims to report gender-based violence by increasing the human, technical and financial resources allocated to accommodation for women and girls who were victims of gender-based violence (South Sudan);

- 135.196 Endorse and encourage use of the Global Code of Conduct for Gathering and Using Information about Systematic and Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (Murad Code) (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 135.197 Criminalize sexual harassment and implement plans to establish a confidential and safe environment for reporting sexual harassment in the workplace (Costa Rica);
- 135.198 Accelerate the adoption of a national strategy on female genital mutilation and pursue outreach efforts to at-risk people (Burkina Faso);
- 135.199 Continue efforts to prevent and prosecute effectively those who are responsible for female genital mutilation (Chile);
- 135.200 Continue to strengthen, in the implementation of the Istanbul Convention, its legislative framework concerning the protection of victims of domestic violence, in particular victims of foreign origin, and ensure that they are not subjected to excessive procedural obstacles (Switzerland);
- 135.201 Continue building upon the progress made with the ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) and with the implementation of the National Action Plan on Equality between Women and Men by focusing specifically on the well-being of girls with disabilities (Cabo Verde);
- 135.202 Accelerate the adoption of a new legal framework intended to protect minors in the system of administration of justice for children (Switzerland);
- 135.203 Intensify efforts to ensure that the juvenile justice system is in line with the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and ensure that alternatives to detention are enshrined in law and implemented in practice (Uruguay);
- 135.204 Align the juvenile criminal justice system with the standards set by the Convention on the Rights of the Child, ensure the minimum age for sentences of deprivation of liberty, ensure that children cannot be subjected to isolation under any circumstances and establish alternative mechanisms to reclusion and punishment (Costa Rica);
- 135.205 Proceed with measures aimed at ensuring better protection of minors deprived of their liberty (Georgia);
- 135.206 Continue efforts to improve conditions in prisons, especially for minors and other vulnerable groups (Germany);
- 135.207 Accelerate the process of adopting the necessary legislative measures to safeguard minors in the juvenile justice system (Maldives);
- 135.208 Accelerate efforts to reform the youth protection system (Mongolia);
- 135.209 Further implement the recommendations on protection of children deprived of liberty and ensure that the laws and policies do not permit children to be put in prison (Thailand);
- 135.210 Expressly prohibit the detention of children in adult prisons and apply alternative custody measures (Ireland);
- 135.211 Consider the possibility of establishing dedicated penitentiary facilities for minors in order to reduce the number of minors placed in the same detention centres as adults (Kingdom of the Netherlands);
- 135.212 Establish a minimum age for deprivation of liberty of children (Montenegro);
- 135.213 Amend the legislative provisions regarding to the use of administrative detention for children, regardless of their legal status (Morocco);

- 135.214 Amend legislation to end administrative detention of children, regardless of their legal status (Bahrain);
- 135.215 Continue efforts to improve detention conditions for minors, in line with the recommendations of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Cyprus);
- 135.216 Strengthen the protection of children's rights in the context of immigration, with a view to ending the use of detention of migrant children and intensifying efforts to reduce child poverty (Brazil);
- 135.217 Adopt an explicit prohibition of all forms of corporal punishment of children in law, in all settings and abolish in its legislation the possibility of light forms of violence against children (Liechtenstein);
- 135.218 Prescribe in law the prohibition of all forms of corporal punishment, including for children (Cyprus);
- 135.219 Establish a national mechanism and procedures to detect cases of children at risk, especially among children in vulnerable situations (Algeria);
- 135.220 Take all necessary measures to curb uniform resource locators (URLs) containing child sexual abuse-related materials in the country (Slovenia);
- 135.221 Strengthen measures to combat sexual exploitation and abuse of children, especially via the Internet (Tunisia);
- 135.222 Urgently take robust measures to combat online sexual exploitation and abuse of children, including by cracking down on child sexual abuse-related URLs hosted in Luxembourg (Philippines);
- 135.223 Put in practice the regulatory actions carried out within the country to guarantee the protection of children born out of wedlock (Cuba);
- 135.224 Include information on the situation of older persons in the next universal periodic review report (Slovenia);
- 135.225 Promote the inclusion of persons with disabilities in the labour market (Canada);
- 135.226 Continue its efforts to support broader participation of persons with disabilities in the public and private sectors (Georgia);
- 135.227 Further develop policies to ensure the full enjoyment of the rights of persons with disabilities, particularly in terms of inclusive education and accessibility (Israel);
- 135.228 Ensure persons with disabilities can access education, employment, health services, public spaces, and transportation on an equal basis with others so that they are truly included in all spheres of life (United States of America);
- 135.229 Adopt a human rights-based approach to disability and effectively implement the law on accessibility for all to places open to the public, public roads and collective housing and buildings (Spain);
- 135.230 Continue implementation of the five-year National Action Plan on the Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and finalize the draft for the next national action plan (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 135.231 Continue implementing its National Action Plan on the rights of persons with disabilities 2019–2024 (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 135.232 Carry out legal and policy measures to further implement the national action plan on equality between women and men and the national action plan on the implementation on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities for the period 2019–2024 (Mongolia);
- 135.233 Adopt a human rights-based approach to disability and develop an inclusive strategy for children with disabilities, especially girls (Bahrain);

- 135.234 Continue progress made in the promotion and protection the rights of children, women and persons with disabilities (Cameroon);
- 135.235 Enhance efforts to ensure inclusive education for children with disabilities and raise public awareness about the needs of persons with disabilities (Lithuania);
- 135.236 Ensure that lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex individuals are protected from bullying and discrimination in the educational system and online (Israel);
- 135.237 Continue intensifying affirmative action measures for the recognition of intersex persons according to their personal autonomy and human dignity (Argentina);
- 135.238 Consider enacting legislation banning conversion therapy targeting LGBTIQ+ persons (Malta);
- 135.239 Advance efforts to prohibit sex reassignment surgery of intersex persons without their consent (Chile);
- 135.240 Strengthen the right to self-identification of intersex people and others by facilitating the possibility to change one's legal gender (Kingdom of the Netherlands);
- 135.241 Respect intersex children's right to self-determination, ban immediately unnecessary surgeries and provide reparations for medical abuse (Iceland);
- 135.242 Investigate the involvement of migrant workers and members of their families in forced labour in a number of labour sectors (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 135.243 Take special measures to facilitate access to the labour market for migrants (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 135.244 Strengthen efforts to protect the economic, social and cultural rights of migrants and refugees, especially the rights of children from vulnerable groups (Pakistan);
- 135.245 Protect the rights of migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers, including in the identification and reception process (Indonesia);
- 135.246 Continue to take steps in the promotion and protection of the rights of migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees (Malawi);
- 135.247 Promote further the rights of asylum-seekers, refugees, unaccompanied children and migrants (Tunisia);
- 135.248 Continue efforts to improve reception conditions for asylum-seekers (Iraq);
- 135.249 Ensure equal treatment of all refugees and asylum-seekers with regard to the granting of temporary protection status and permissions to access the labour market (Türkiye);
- 135.250 Adapt its asylum policy to ensure equal treatment in the direct reception of persons seeking international protection, regardless of whether they are beneficiaries of international protection or registered under temporary protection status (Canada);
- 135.251 Allow asylum-seekers quicker access by shortening the six-month period of waiting after submitting an application before they are granted access to the labour market (South Sudan);
- 135.252 Strengthen the capacity of the authorities to determine and apply the principle of the best interests of the child in asylum and migration procedures (Colombia);

135.253 **Protect the best interests of girls and boys, particularly those who are unaccompanied, in refugee procedures and migration matters, improving the normative and institutional framework and the capacities of the authorities (Paraguay);**

135.254 **Continue implementing actions for the effective protection of the rights of migrants, refugees, asylum-seekers and stateless persons, particularly in relation to minors (Uruguay).**

136. **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 Luxembourg was headed by S.E. M. Jean Asselborn, Minister of Foreign and European Affairs and composed of the following members:

- S.E. M. Marc Bichler, Ambassadeur, Représentant Permanent du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Genève ;
- S.E. Mme Anne Goedert, Ambassadrice itinérante pour les droits de humains, Ministère des Affaires étrangères et européennes, Grand-Duché de Luxembourg ;
- Mme Véronique Dockendorf, Directrice des Affaires politiques, Ministère des Affaires étrangères et européennes, Grand-Duché de Luxembourg ;
- M. Luc Dockendorf, Représentant Permanent adjoint du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Genève ;
- Mme Catherine Wiseler, Conseillère, Représentation Permanente du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Genève ;
- Mme Núria Garcia Conseillère, Représentation Permanente du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Genève ;
- M. Jacques Hoffmann, Conseiller, Représentation Permanente du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Genève ;
- M. Dejvid Adrovic, Secrétaire de légation, Attaché de presse du Ministre, Ministère des Affaires étrangères et européennes, Grand-Duché de Luxembourg ;
- Mme Cassandre Renevier, Secrétaire de légation, Desk droits humains et organisations internationales, Direction politique, Ministère des Affaires étrangères, Grand-Duché de Luxembourg ;
- M. Felipe Lorenzo, Attaché, Responsable du Service Juridique, Direction de l'Immigration, Ministère des Affaires étrangères, Grand-Duché de Luxembourg ;
- Mme Levina Gordet Attachée, Représentation Permanente du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Genève ;
- Mme Sara Cenzual, Employée, Représentation Permanente du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Genève ;
- Mme Juliana D'Alimonte, Cheffe de la Division de la médecine sociale, des maladies de la dépendance et de la santé, Division de la médecine sociale, des maladies de la dépendance, Grand-Duché de Luxembourg ;
- Mme Stéphanie Dias Attachée, Département « Personnes handicapées », Ministère de la Famille, de l'Intégration et à la Grande Région, Grand-Duché de Luxembourg ;
- M. Joe Ducomble, Directeur des affaires juridiques, Ministère de l'Environnement, du Climat et du Développement durable, Grand-Duché de Luxembourg ;
- Mme Céline Flammang, Conseillère, Service des médias, de la connectivité et de la politique numérique, Ministère d'État, Grand-Duché de Luxembourg ;
- Mme Anne Gosset, Conseillère, Responsable du Service des droits humains, Ministère de la Justice, Grand-Duché de Luxembourg ;
- Mme Marguerite Krier, Cheffe du Service droits de l'enfant, Ministère de l'Éducation nationale, de l'Enfance et de la Jeunesse, Grand-Duché de Luxembourg ;
- M. Christophe Langenbrink, Chargé des relations internationales et autorité de gestion Fonds social européen, Ministère du Travail, de l'Emploi et de l'Économie sociale et solidaire, Grand-Duché de Luxembourg ;

- Mme Claude Sevenig, Cheffe du Service des relations internationales et des affaires européennes, Ministère de l'Education nationale, de l'Enfance et de la Jeunesse, Grand-Duché de Luxembourg ;
 - Mme Vicky Reding, Responsable de la Division Social et Pédagogique, Office national de l'accueil, Grand-Duché de Luxembourg ;
 - Mme Esther Triniane, Juriste, Service juridique, Ministère d'Etat, Grand-Duché de Luxembourg;
 - M. Pierre Weiss, Sociologue, Référent Recherches et Méthodes, Département de l'intégration, Ministère de la Famille, de l'Intégration et à la Grande Région, Grand-Duché de Luxembourg ;
 - M. Christopher Witry, Attaché, Ministère de l'Egalité entre les femmes et les hommes, Grand-Duché de Luxembourg;
 - M. Thierry Zeien, Attaché, Service des médias, de la connectivité et de la politique numérique, Ministère d'État, Grand-Duché de Luxembourg.
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