



General Assembly

Distr.: General
20 December 2023

Original: English

Human Rights Council

Fifty-fifth session

26 February–5 April 2024

Agenda item 6

Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Cuba

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



Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its forty-fourth session from 6 to 17 November 2023. The review of Cuba was held at the 15th meeting, on 15 November 2023. The delegation of Cuba was headed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Bruno Rodríguez Parrilla. At its 17th meeting, held on 17 November 2023, the Working Group adopted the report on Cuba.
2. On 11 January 2023, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Cuba: Argentina, Benin and Nepal.
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 Cuba:
 - (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 Belgium, Canada, Germany, Liechtenstein, Panama, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay was transmitted to Cuba 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. In its introductory statement, the delegation of Cuba conveyed a message of solidarity and support to the Palestinian people.
6. The delegation further indicated that the national report had resulted from an extensive consultation process with State institutions and civil society organizations. Of the 226 recommendations Cuba had accepted from the previous review, 215 had been fulfilled, namely about 95 per cent.
7. Cuba continued to strengthen its legal and institutional framework for the realization of human rights. The delegation affirmed that Cuba was a socialist, rule-of-law and social-justice State, where the principles of constitutional supremacy and legality were recognized and respected.
8. As a result of a referendum, a new Constitution had been adopted in 2019, with a 90 per cent participation rate and 86 per cent voting in favour. The set of rights, and guarantees for their effective exercise, had been expanded. In the past four years, 129 superior legal norms had been approved, which was unprecedented in the country over such a short period of time. It was expected that 52 laws and 29 decree-laws would be adopted during the period 2023–2027.
9. Cuba had held two public consultations and two national referendums, with high levels of participation. The support of the majority of the Cuban people for the country's political system had been endorsed through free, democratic and transparent elections.

¹ [A/HRC/WG.6/44/CUB/1](#).

² [A/HRC/WG.6/44/CUB/2](#).

³ [A/HRC/WG.6/44/CUB/3](#).

10. The electoral system had no electoral barriers and voting was voluntary. Recall and accountability were mechanisms of oversight by the people.

11. The Family Code had been passed. In the year following its implementation, 1,312 same-sex marriages had been celebrated. The recently created Ombudsman's Office had handled 19 cases related to the rights to housing and to work, among others.

12. Cuba had continued to make progress in updating criminal legislation. Thus, it had eliminated provisions in the Criminal Code that had described the concept of "posing a danger to society" prior to the commission of a crime; the associated security measures were no longer applied. In addition, the death penalty had been eliminated for four crimes; it had not been applied for 20 years and there was no one in Cuba under sentence of death. Furthermore, the crimes of torture, trafficking of organs, trafficking in persons and forced disappearance had been explicitly incorporated into the Criminal Code.

13. The delegation further stated that arbitrary detention, torture and cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment were prohibited in Cuba. There were no political prisoners in the country, and no one was being deprived of liberty for their political opinions or for ideological reasons.

14. The delegation further stated that the documented cases of torture at the naval base at Guantanamo, a portion of Cuban territory occupied illegally, and where there was a detention centre, were of great concern.

15. The delegation stated that the improvement of the Cuban prison system continued to be a priority, and numerous efforts had been made to guarantee decent living conditions, in accordance with international standards. The prosecutor's office had been able to verify that improvement during its more than 6,400 inspections of penitentiary centres.

16. The delegation added that, in the past five years, 144 prison officials had been sanctioned for excesses in their duties. Between 2011 and 2019, 9,905 persons serving sentences had been pardoned.

17. The system for addressing complaints and reports about alleged human rights violations had demonstrated its effectiveness. During the period 2017–2021, more than 600,000 people had been served in the Attorney General's Office. More than 100,000 complaints had been received. Violations of the law had been proven in 12,800 cases.

18. Cuba had adopted the National Programme against Racism and Racial Discrimination, and approved the creation of the national commission for the follow-up and monitoring of the implementation of the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; the National Programme for the Advancement of Women; and the comprehensive strategy on prevention and support in relation to gender-based and family violence.

19. Protocols for action by the authorities for the investigation and prosecution of acts associated with gender-based violence had also been adopted. The protocols included periodic training for relevant public officials.

20. The Gender Equality Observatory had been established for the collection and dissemination of data. Women occupied 56 per cent of the seats in the National Assembly of People's Power and 84 per cent of the positions in the judicial system; about 80 per cent of prosecutors in the country were women.

21. The Observatory's statistics showed that, of the cases tried in 2022, 18 women had been victims of gender-related killings, equivalent to a rate of 0.39 per 100,000 women aged 18 and over. Those responsible had been sentenced to more than 25 years' or life imprisonment.

22. In 2023, a comprehensive policy for children, adolescents and youth had been adopted and the approval of the code for children and youth had been scheduled for December 2024. The comprehensive policy would benefit more than 3.8 million children, adolescents and young people up to 30 years of age.

23. The delegation stressed that in Cuba, education and health were constitutional rights, and free, quality services were available to all people. Expenditures on education represented 25 per cent of the country's budget and 12.4 per cent of gross domestic product.

24. Corporal punishment, humiliating treatment and the use of inappropriate forms of discipline were prohibited, and the work of children and adolescents was prohibited in the Constitution.

25. The effective response of the Cuban health system to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic was emphasized by the delegation, which affirmed that the Cuban vaccines Abdala and Soberana 02 were among the most effective of their type in the world. Cuba had provided medical cooperation for 55 nations; more than 13,000 assistants had provided their services in the initiatives. Reference was made to Operación Milagro and the work carried out by the 58 specialist Henry Reeve medical brigades in 42 countries during the pandemic. The delegation expressed the country's appreciation for the expressions of gratitude that it had previously received from many countries due to its medical cooperation.

26. Since the adoption of the law on the protection of constitutional rights, many lawsuits and 29 appeals had been resolved by the courts.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

27. During the interactive dialogue, 143 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

28. Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, the Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, the Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, the Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, the State of Palestine, the Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe made statements. The complete version of the statements can be found in the webcast archived on the United Nations website.⁴

29. The delegation reaffirmed the constitutional recognition of the rights to freedom of expression and of assembly, demonstration and association for lawful and peaceful purposes, the right to truthful, objective and timely information, and the right to participate in the formation, exercise and monitoring of the power of the State.

30. Religious freedom in Cuba and the prohibition of discrimination based on religious beliefs were also reaffirmed by the delegation. There were about 1,850 religious institutions and fraternal associations, with a membership of approximately 1.5 million people.

31. In Cuba, the right to work had constitutional status. The unemployment rate was only 1.8 per cent. More than 1,738,000 people were protected by social security. Social assistance

⁴ See <https://webtv.un.org/en/asset/k12/k12swd3vjv>.

covered more than 187,000 families. In 2024, the Labour Code and the Social Security Act were to be updated.

32. Civil society organizations and human rights defenders in Cuba had actively participated in the design and implementation of public policies, and 2,251 associations had been registered in accordance with current legislation. Furthermore, the Cuban Association of Persons with Intellectual Disabilities had been created.

33. The delegation stressed the cooperation Cuba had demonstrated with the United Nations human rights mechanisms that had a universal and non-discriminatory nature. Reports had been submitted to four treaty bodies, in the areas of racial discrimination, persons with disabilities, torture and children's rights.

34. The delegation also referred to the productive meeting held between the President of Cuba, Miguel Díaz-Canel Bermúdez, and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

35. Moreover, the Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights had undertaken an academic visit to Cuba, and the Vice-Chair of the Committee on the Rights of the Child had also visited the country.

36. Since the previous review of Cuba, the economic, commercial and financial blockade of the United States of America had been tightened with the application of more than 240 additional unilateral coercive measures and the fraudulent inclusion of Cuba in the spurious list of countries sponsoring terrorism prepared by the United States Department of State. Between April 2018 and February 2023, the blockade had caused damages to Cuba estimated at around US\$ 24.7 billion. In addition to the economic war, Cuba had been the victim of intensive media and communication campaigns, aimed at projecting a false image of human rights, with a view to subvert the constitutional order of the nation. That *modus operandi* had been implemented, with particular intensity, in 2021, when an attempt had been made to provoke a destabilizing situation, combining extreme measures of economic asphyxiation with sophisticated acts of manipulation, disinformation and unconventional warfare operations.

37. The delegation stated that the incidents that had occurred in July 2021 could not be classified as "peaceful demonstrations", as they had included riots, disorder, vandalism and violence, which had endangered the collective security and the lives of citizens. The trials of the persons who had committed those crimes had been carried out with strict adherence to due process. For 33.3 per cent of the accused, the sanction originally imposed had been modified, in the form of either a reduced sentence or alternative measures to detention.

38. In Cuba, the courts, which were independent, administered justice, and judges and magistrates owed allegiance only to the law.

39. The delegation noted a recent increase in Cuban emigration directly linked to the tightening of the blockade and the privileged treatment given, for strictly political reasons, to Cubans who arrived at United States borders.

40. The delegation reiterated the State's commitment to a regular, safe and orderly migratory flow. Modifying the structural causes of most Cuban migration, both regular and irregular, was in the hands of the Government of the United States.

41. Between 2018 and March 2023, Cuba had provided assistance to 5,767 migrants in irregular situations from other countries. They had received all the necessary support, and their safe and voluntary return to their countries had been guaranteed.

42. Despite the achievements made, Cuba was aware of the remaining challenges and was making efforts to address them. The institutional and legal framework would continue to be improved and the construction of an increasingly free, democratic, fair, supportive, participatory and socialist society would continue to be promoted.

43. Finally, as a newly re-elected member of the Human Rights Council, Cuba would continue to cooperate with United Nations human rights mechanisms, on the basis of respectful and constructive dialogue, and would continue to contribute to that dialogue.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

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

44.1 Consider the ratification of the International Covenants on Human Rights (Peru);

44.2 Ratify the international human rights instruments to which Cuba is not yet a party, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Romania); Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and bring national legislation into compliance with these Covenants (Poland);

44.3 Ratify the international human rights instruments that Cuba has not ratified, especially the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to strengthen the protection of human rights (Japan);

44.4 Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Croatia) (France) (Lesotho) (Madagascar) (Marshall Islands) (Mongolia) (New Zealand) (Portugal) (Slovakia) (Spain) (Ukraine); Advance the ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Chile); Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights in line with the recommendation of the previous cycle (Paraguay);

44.5 Ratify, without delay, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, as previously recommended (Finland); Ratify without further delay the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Germany);

44.6 Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights without reservations (Norway); Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights without restrictions (Sweden);

44.7 Consider ratifying the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Italy) (Slovenia) (Zambia);

44.8 Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and both Optional Protocols thereto (Estonia);

44.9 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (New Zealand) (Norway) (Uruguay);

44.10 Ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Croatia) (Marshall Islands) (Mongolia) (Morocco) (Portugal) (Slovakia) (Spain) (Ukraine); Advance the ratification of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Chile); Ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, in line with the recommendation of the previous cycle (Paraguay);

44.11 Ratify, without delay, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, as previously recommended (Finland); Ratify without further delay the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Germany);

44.12 Ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights without reservations (Norway); Ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights without restrictions (Sweden);

44.13 Consider ratifying the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Italy) (Nigeria) (Slovenia);

44.14 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Costa Rica)

(Estonia) (France) (Liechtenstein) (Madagascar) (Niger) (Slovakia) (Spain) (Ukraine);

44.15 Consider acceding to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Ghana);

44.16 Ratify the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Lesotho);

44.17 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Iceland);

44.18 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Chad) (Slovenia);

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

44.20 Consider acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Senegal);

44.21 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Slovakia);

44.22 Deliberate on adopting the remaining international human rights instruments to ensure a robust and all-encompassing human rights framework (Gambia);

44.23 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (2010 version) (Liechtenstein);

44.24 Continue to actively participate in United Nations human rights forums, promoting dialogue and cooperation, in accordance with the principles of objectivity, impartiality and non-selectivity (Nicaragua);

44.25 Issue an open and permanent invitation for visits by special procedure mandate holders (Paraguay); Issue a standing invitation to the special procedures of the Human Rights Council, including all special rapporteurs (Sweden);

44.26 Consider issuing a standing invitation to all special procedure mandate holders (Vanuatu);

44.27 Issue and implement a standing invitation to all special procedures (Czechia);

44.28 Increase special procedures visits (Zimbabwe);

44.29 Respond positively to outstanding visit requests from Human Rights Council special procedure mandate holders and consider extending a standing open invitation to all mandate holders (Uruguay);

44.30 Continue to develop constructive cooperation with United Nations human rights mechanisms (Dominican Republic); Continue strengthening Cuba's cooperation with the United Nations human rights system (El Salvador);

44.31 Continue its cooperation with the various human rights mechanisms, in particular with a view to improving the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities, children and migrants (Togo);

44.32 Continue dialogue and cooperation with other countries in the area of human rights, on the basis of mutual respect, sovereign equality, self-determination and the right to take independent decisions in relation to the political system (Russian Federation);

44.33 Continue to oppose the politicized and selective approach on the issues of human rights at the international platforms (Russian Federation);

- 44.34 Fully cooperate with human rights mechanisms as well as civil society organizations and human rights defenders, granting them full access to Cuba, including to prisons and detention centres (Germany);
- 44.35 Promote further effective measures in implementing commitments in relation to international human rights mechanisms (Viet Nam);
- 44.36 Engage constructively in multilateral human rights forums and act to protect, respect and fulfil the human rights of all persons, including their right to a fair trial (Czechia);
- 44.37 Continue to confront the politicization of human rights in various international forums (Egypt);
- 44.38 Continue updating the national legislation in accordance with Cuba's international commitments under international human rights instruments (Türkiye);
- 44.39 Continue efforts to guarantee the exercise of civil and political rights, in accordance with national legislation and international instruments to which Cuba is a party (Ethiopia);
- 44.40 Harmonize national legislation with the Constitution by adopting constitutional development laws to ensure the protection of rights as enshrined in the new Constitution (Morocco);
- 44.41 Maintain the momentum in improving the legal and institutional human rights framework (Pakistan);
- 44.42 Continue to undertake legislative reforms to harmonize laws with the expanded rights and guarantees embodied in the new constitution (Philippines);
- 44.43 Comply with the schedule to fully harmonize its legislation with the Constitution (Romania);
- 44.44 Continue to develop Cuba's legal and institutional framework for the promotion and protection of human rights (Somalia);
- 44.45 Continue to improve the legal and institutional framework for the protection and promotion of human rights (South Africa); Continue to strengthen its legal and institutional framework for the promotion and protection of human rights (Trinidad and Tobago); Continue to develop Cuba's legal and institutional framework for the promotion and protection of human rights (Uzbekistan);
- 44.46 Continue defending the democratic, popular and representative character of the social order, the institutions of the State and the laws, in order to continue guaranteeing social justice for all (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 44.47 Continue its efforts to promote the enjoyment of all human rights in accordance with its Constitution and national legislation (Algeria);
- 44.48 Continue to bolster legal and institutional potential in the area of human rights in accordance with the new constitution, the national plan for economic and social development to 2030 and other policy documents (Belarus);
- 44.49 Continue to strengthen the training of public officials on human rights to ensure effective implementation of the adopted laws and policies (Bhutan);
- 44.50 Implement legislation to guarantee the free exercise of basic human rights established in the Constitution (Czechia);
- 44.51 Increase training programmes on human rights in all sectors, especially for law enforcement agencies and public officials (Eritrea);

- 44.52 Effectively implement legislations on food and nutritional security, and the Family Code of 2022, to protect the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities and other groups (India);
- 44.53 Continue the application of a national and international action plan against the criminal blockade imposed by the United States of America, until its immediate and unconditional lifting is achieved (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 44.54 Establish an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (Croatia) (Mexico) (Namibia) (Portugal); Establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Jordan) (Mongolia); Create a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Costa Rica) (Luxembourg);
- 44.55 Establish a national human rights institution to support the progress already made (Madagascar);
- 44.56 Consider establishing a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Timor-Leste);
- 44.57 Continue efforts towards strengthening the Ombudsman's Office in line with the Paris Principles (Nepal);
- 44.58 Take steps towards aligning its national human rights institution with the Paris Principles (Indonesia);
- 44.59 Establish an independent national mechanism for the protection of human rights defenders and journalists (Mexico);
- 44.60 Consolidate its national mechanism for implementation, reporting and monitoring of recommendations on human rights, considering the possibility of receiving cooperation for this purpose (Paraguay);
- 44.61 Establish a national mechanism for reporting and follow-up, and consider establishing a human rights-recommendation tracking database to support its work, with the support of OHCHR (Samoa);
- 44.62 Take all necessary steps to prevent violence against women and persons with disabilities, including by raising awareness (Japan);
- 44.63 Continue implementing laws and policies for the total elimination of racial discrimination (Malawi);
- 44.64 Strengthen the regulatory framework on gender-based violence, including through a law against all forms of gender-based violence (Paraguay);
- 44.65 Evaluate reforms to explicitly prohibit discrimination based on political opinion or social origin in employment (Peru);
- 44.66 Continue implementing the national programme against racism and racial discrimination (Burkina Faso) (Türkiye);
- 44.67 Combat racial discrimination and promote equality for all persons, especially those of African descent (Uganda);
- 44.68 Expedite the adoption of special measures to eliminate the structural discrimination affecting the African-descent population (Zambia);
- 44.69 Continue to implement policies aimed at achieving greater representation of Afro-Cubans and people of mixed race in all areas of political and public life, as well as in decision-making positions (Zimbabwe);
- 44.70 Continue efforts to eliminate gender stereotypes in Cuban society, including through awareness-raising campaigns (Bahamas);

- 44.71 Continue strengthening the legal and institutional frameworks to combat discrimination against women in the workplace and gender-based violence (Barbados);
- 44.72 Continue efforts aimed at eliminating gender discrimination (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 44.73 Continue the fight against racism and racial discrimination in order to safeguard the progress made in this area (Cabo Verde);
- 44.74 Intensify the promotion of non-discrimination against minorities, women and other vulnerable groups, including migrants (Cameroon);
- 44.75 Continue promoting gender equality, eradicating gender-based discrimination and protecting the rights and interests of women (China);
- 44.76 Continue taking steps to eliminate stereotypes related to the roles, functions and responsibilities of women in society and in the home (Dominican Republic);
- 44.77 Safeguard the remarkable progress made in the areas of health, education and the fight against discrimination and inequalities (Eritrea);
- 44.78 Mainstream a gender perspective into all policies and strategies to combat racial discrimination against women of African descent (Ghana);
- 44.79 Redouble efforts to ensure gender equality, including through the adoption of educational and communication policies in this area (Honduras);
- 44.80 Take steps to reach a full and legal abolition of the death penalty (Liechtenstein);
- 44.81 Reduce the number of offences punishable with the death penalty as the first step towards its abolition (Lithuania);
- 44.82 Abolish the death penalty (France) (Iceland) (Portugal);
- 44.83 Fully abolish the death penalty (Cabo Verde) (Italy); Definitively abolish the death penalty (Paraguay);
- 44.84 Repeal the provisions of the Cuban Penal Code that allow the death penalty (Chile);
- 44.85 Declare a formal moratorium on the death penalty, as a preliminary step to its definitive abolition (Spain);
- 44.86 Take all necessary measures to abolish the death penalty, in particular to introduce a formal moratorium on the use of the death penalty (Switzerland);
- 44.87 Consider declaring a formal moratorium on the death penalty, with a view to its future abolition (Argentina); Consider declaring a formal moratorium on the death penalty, with a view to its abolition (Armenia);
- 44.88 Continue its moratorium on the death penalty and take positive steps towards formal abolition (Australia);
- 44.89 Consider introducing an official moratorium on the death penalty, with a view to its abolition (Côte d'Ivoire); Consider declaring a formal moratorium on the death penalty, with a view to abolishing it in the future (Ghana);
- 44.90 Declare a moratorium on the use of death penalty (Estonia);
- 44.91 Establish protocols regulating the conduct of law enforcement officials during social protests, in conformity with international standards (Montenegro);
- 44.92 Cease harassment, repression, arbitrary arrests and detention of civil society, including human rights defenders, and safeguard all civil and political rights, including freedom of movement, as guaranteed by the Cuban constitution (Kingdom of the Netherlands);

- 44.93 **Release immediately and unconditionally all prisoners of conscience who have been imprisoned for the peaceful exercise of their rights to freedom of expression, association or peaceful assembly (New Zealand);**
- 44.94 **Ensure full compliance with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) and allow independent human rights monitors access to trials and to prisons and detention centres (Sweden);**
- 44.95 **Release all those detained, especially children, for exercising their rights to freedom of peaceful assembly, opinion and expression (Ukraine);**
- 44.96 **Release the approximately 1,000 persons unjustly or arbitrarily detained, including those reportedly imprisoned for exercising their right to peaceful assembly, investigating and reporting on government activities, or expressing dissent. Once released they must be allowed to travel freely both domestically and internationally (United States of America);**
- 44.97 **Improve prison conditions for all inmates (Angola);**
- 44.98 **Establish the crime of torture in accordance with the provisions of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Argentina);**
- 44.99 **Immediately and unconditionally release all those detained for exercising their right to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly (Belgium);**
- 44.100 **Continue efforts to ensure compliance with the Nelson Mandela Rules and other international standards relating to the treatment of prisoners (Burundi);**
- 44.101 **Release without delay all those still imprisoned for the protests of 11 July 2021 and all other political detainees (Germany);**
- 44.102 **Repeal article 176 of the Cuban Penal Code (Ireland);**
- 44.103 **Continue to maintain its consistent position of combating religious intolerance, terrorism and Islamophobia (Kuwait);**
- 44.104 **Implement the national plan to combat the use and unlawful realization of narcotic substances (Russian Federation);**
- 44.105 **Cooperate with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other international organizations to strengthen its capacity to combat drug trafficking and abuse-related issues (Singapore);**
- 44.106 **Continue its efforts in rejecting the arbitrary and unjustified inclusion of Cuba on the United States of America unilateral list of State sponsors of terrorism (State of Palestine);**
- 44.107 **Maintain the rejection and denunciation of the inclusion of Cuba on the list of countries that sponsor terrorism, and make visible the impact on human rights that the country's inclusion on this illegal and unilateral list entails (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**
- 44.108 **Continue to support the Cuban society and national institutions and their participation in the human rights forums (Russian Federation);**
- 44.109 **Continue to promote the participation of young people in the main decision-making processes of the country (Saudi Arabia);**
- 44.110 **Maintain and continue to improve the results achieved in the area of human rights, as well as its unwavering commitment to the promotion and protection of all human rights for all people (Saudi Arabia);**
- 44.111 **Continue its efforts in all international forums to reject all forms of unilateral coercive measures in developing countries (State of Palestine);**

- 44.112 End its one-party system to allow genuinely free and fair elections, involving multiple political parties, that provide citizens with real choices regarding their government (United States of America);
- 44.113 Continue promoting the role of civil society in the country, in accordance with the national legislation (Uzbekistan);
- 44.114 Continue expanding the scope for the population to express their criteria and proposals at all levels and influence decision-making on the main issues of national interest (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 44.115 Continue to develop e-government as a way to increase interaction between citizens and government at all levels (Bahrain);
- 44.116 Continue strengthening the values of society and its unity around the Cuban political system (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 44.117 Improve existing mechanisms to promote the participation of young people in all social, economic and cultural matters of the country (Ethiopia);
- 44.118 Strengthen juvenile justice so that it is more protective of the rights of minors (Mali);
- 44.119 Introduce the necessary legislative amendments to remove the jurisdiction of the military courts over civilians (Montenegro);
- 44.120 Continue conducting human rights educational programmes in prisons, which include prisoners' access to culture and sports (Mozambique);
- 44.121 Refrain from using the new Penal Code to criminalize civil society actors and individual voices critical of the authorities (Norway);
- 44.122 Ensure the effective implementation of the new Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, while adhering to the principle of legality and due process (Saudi Arabia);
- 44.123 Ensure the right to a fair trial through adherence to the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 44.124 Adopt a legal framework that ensures judicial independence (United States of America);
- 44.125 Intensify the dissemination of the law on the protection of constitutional rights and the mechanisms to protect those rights (Zimbabwe);
- 44.126 Improve transparency in due process upon arrest and pre trial as well as during sentencing hearings, especially for those detained for defending human rights during the 11 July 2021 and other protests (Canada);
- 44.127 Modify the jurisdiction of military courts, in order to prevent them from hearing cases in which civilians are involved (Chile);
- 44.128 Bring the juvenile justice system fully into line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 44.129 Codify torture as a specific offence, and criminalize torture in accordance with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Croatia);
- 44.130 Continue improving the judicial system and preserving the organic and functional independence of the courts (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 44.131 Continue to exchange experiences and disseminate best practices regarding the treatment of prisoners and conditions of detention (Egypt);
- 44.132 Continue to provide assistance and the necessary training to people who so request it in prisons (Equatorial Guinea);

- 44.133 Continue to strengthen the criminal protection offered to citizens by national legislation (Eritrea);
- 44.134 Guarantee the independence of the judiciary, the right to a fair trial and access to justice (France);
- 44.135 Continue to strengthen the independence of judges and lawyers, in line with the national legislative framework and Cuba's international obligations in this field (Iraq);
- 44.136 Ensure the full respect of the freedom of expression, association and assembly by law enforcement agencies (Lesotho);
- 44.137 Protect human rights defenders, journalists and artists from harassment, attacks, arbitrary arrests and reprisals (Liechtenstein);
- 44.138 Ensure that the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association is in line with international human rights standards (Liechtenstein);
- 44.139 Guarantee the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association, as well as freedom of opinion and expression, free all political prisoners, including minors, and prevent human trafficking in line with Cuba's international obligations (Lithuania);
- 44.140 Consider developing policies to ensure unhindered public access to diverse, independent sources of information, both online and offline, and connection to the Internet (Lithuania);
- 44.141 Prevent and end arbitrary detention, harassment and intimidation of, threats against and reputational attacks on human rights defenders, journalists and artists (Luxembourg);
- 44.142 Ensure that all independent journalists and members of civil society can exercise their rights to freedom of expression, assembly and association, both online and offline, without fear of persecution or censorship (Kingdom of the Netherlands);
- 44.143 Take measures to ensure that all people can exercise their rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association (New Zealand);
- 44.144 Continue efforts to remove Internet access restrictions to guarantee the right to access information (New Zealand);
- 44.145 Create a safe and enabling environment for all civil society, human rights defenders and independent journalists (Norway);
- 44.146 Intensify efforts to ensure that human rights defenders enjoy a safe and appropriate environment, as well as ensure that any acts of harassment, repression or intimidation are duly investigated (Peru);
- 44.147 Guarantee everyone's rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association and the freedom of movement, including for civil society representatives, journalists and human rights defenders (Poland);
- 44.148 Ensure that civil society members, human rights defenders and journalists can operate freely and safely, including by repealing restrictions within the new Penal Code (Romania);
- 44.149 Reform the provisions of the Penal Code that impede the full exercise of freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association (Spain);
- 44.150 Develop laws that further strengthen the freedom of religion and belief (State of Palestine);
- 44.151 Take measures to ensure the protection of human rights defenders, journalists and artists so that they can carry out their work without hindrance (Switzerland);

- 44.152 Amend the provisions of its Penal Code to prevent its use to restrict freedom of expression and assembly (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 44.153 Cease the practice of arbitrarily detaining journalists, opposition members, human rights defenders, religious actors and other persons seeking to exercise their human rights and fundamental freedoms (United States of America);
- 44.154 Maintain the conception of the Cuban State as secular, and develop laws that continue to strengthen freedom of religion, endorsed in the Constitution (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 44.155 Put an end to arbitrary restrictions on and the criminalization of the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and take further measures to prevent the use of excessive force by law enforcement officials policing assemblies (Armenia);
- 44.156 Amend or repeal provisions of the new Penal Code that stand to further limit freedom of expression, such as articles 143 and 120 (1) (Belgium);
- 44.157 Continue promoting the participation of Cuban civil society in the monitoring and application of recommendations on human rights made to the State (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 44.158 Consider legislative action to create a more pluralistic media environment, in line with international standards (Bulgaria);
- 44.159 Introduce amendments to the recent Penal Code to eliminate harassment and intimidation of and restrictions on non-governmental organizations, including of independent journalists, artists, academic students and opposition activists (Canada);
- 44.160 Ensure that Internet access is not unduly hampered by the Government due to unjustified usage controls, recognizing that Cubans have widely adopted the use of mobile technology in exercising the right of freedom of expression (Canada);
- 44.161 Take the necessary measures to ensure the right of all people to freedom of peaceful assembly and association and of expression (Chile);
- 44.162 Persevere in increasing the supply of Internet access (Congo);
- 44.163 Guarantee within the constitutional and criminal framework the full enjoyment of the right to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly and that no person is detained or imprisoned for peacefully exercising these rights (Costa Rica);
- 44.164 Ensure that journalists, activists and independent civil society human rights groups and defenders can work and exercise their rights without being exposed to any form of retaliation (Costa Rica);
- 44.165 Allow human rights defenders, independent journalists and civil society organizations to exercise their right to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association without restriction (Czechia);
- 44.166 Prevent and cease acts of harassment, intimidation, threats and disqualification against human rights defenders, journalists, artists and their families (Ecuador);
- 44.167 Harmonize its legislation on media and broadcasting, the Internet and cybersecurity with international standards relating to freedom of expression (Ecuador);
- 44.168 Ensure everyone's rights to freedom of opinion and expression, to peaceful assembly and association and to freedom of movement, including for civil society representatives, journalists, media workers and human rights defenders (Estonia);

- 44.169 Repeal laws that restrict freedom of expression and association, and bring the legal framework into line with international standards, as previously recommended (Finland);
- 44.170 Protect the free exercise of the activities of journalists, artists and rights defenders (France);
- 44.171 Guarantee effectively the freedoms of expression, association and peaceful assembly (France);
- 44.172 Ensure freedom of assembly, of opinion and of the press and create a favourable climate for independent civil society, including by adequately amending, inter alia, articles 143 and 120 of the Cuban Penal Code (Germany);
- 44.173 Ensure that allegations about acts of harassment, repression and intimidation against journalists, human rights defenders and artists are duly investigated (Greece);
- 44.174 Ensure that the safeguards for recognizing, respecting and protecting the freedom of religion within the Constitution are implemented through national as well as local legal frameworks and policies (Indonesia);
- 44.175 Release those detained for exercising their freedoms of peaceful assembly and of expression (Ireland);
- 44.176 Amend provisions of the Penal Code that criminalize defamation and that limit freedom of opinion and expression, online and offline (Ireland);
- 44.177 Guarantee freedom of opinion and expression online and offline and the right to peaceful assembly (Italy);
- 44.178 Safeguard the free and independent activity of human rights defenders and journalists without any prejudice and any legal and penal consequence for their activity (Italy);
- 44.179 Continue with the efforts to implement the Family Code and operationalize the family ombudsman's office established in 2023 (Namibia);
- 44.180 Repeal the legal provisions that prohibit persons with intellectual and psychological disabilities from marrying and founding a family (Nepal);
- 44.181 Continue the effective implementation of the new Family Code (Burkina Faso);
- 44.182 Continue with the implementation of the Family Code and operationalize the family ombudsman's office that was established in 2023 (Cyprus);
- 44.183 Finalize the review of the National Plan of Action to Prevent and Combat Trafficking in Persons and Protect Victims (Kenya);
- 44.184 Adopt the updated National Plan of Action to Prevent and Combat Trafficking in Persons and Protect Victims (Kuwait);
- 44.185 Redouble efforts to implement the national plan to prevent and combat human trafficking and protect and assist victims (Libya);
- 44.186 Continue training initiatives for professionals and workers involved in preventing and combating human trafficking (Maldives);
- 44.187 Continue providing the necessary care to women and girls who are victims of human trafficking (Mauritius);
- 44.188 Continue efforts to combat human trafficking, especially strengthening coordination between relevant institutions and the care of women and children (Oman);
- 44.189 Provide medical and psychological aid, legal consultations and material support to the victims of human trafficking (Russian Federation);

- 44.190 Continue to take measures to combat, and to share knowledge and experience acquired in the fight against, human trafficking (Sri Lanka);
- 44.191 Continue to provide the necessary care to women and girls who are victims of human trafficking (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 44.192 Enhance efforts to prosecute traffickers and establish the necessary legal framework and procedures to protect victims of trafficking and witnesses (Antigua and Barbuda);
- 44.193 Implement fully the National Plan of Action to Prevent and Combat Trafficking in Persons and Protect Victims (Bahamas);
- 44.194 Step up the protection measures for workers' rights by fulfilling its obligations under the International Labour Organization conventions (Malaysia);
- 44.195 Take effective and affirmative measures to ensure the employment of persons with disabilities, particularly women, in the public and private sectors (Montenegro);
- 44.196 Continue strengthening efforts to guarantee equal opportunities and rights for women in the labour sector (Timor-Leste);
- 44.197 Continue making the necessary efforts to protect the rights of workers, including those in the private sector (Türkiye);
- 44.198 Comply with international labour standards and cease using coercive practices to manipulate and pressure workers into participating in the labour export programme, including medical missions (United States of America);
- 44.199 Continue making the necessary effort to protect the rights of workers, including those in the private sector (Azerbaijan);
- 44.200 Establish legal framework fully guaranteeing the labour rights of journalists without restrictions, including the possibility of associating to create and work in independent media outlets (Belgium);
- 44.201 Consider the possibility of increasing the number of agreements of the International Labour Organization ratified by Cuba (Equatorial Guinea);
- 44.202 Ensure compliance with the labour rights of workers in the non-State sector and take measures according to established laws (Eritrea);
- 44.203 Continue improving labour legislation and provide favourable conditions for trade union activities to protect workers' rights and interests (Greece);
- 44.204 Increase its efforts to provide the social protection programmes to guarantee an adequate standard of living for persons living with disabilities (Kenya);
- 44.205 Continue extending social protection coverage to vulnerable populations (Angola);
- 44.206 Intensify efforts to build awareness among workers about labour and social security rights (Bangladesh);
- 44.207 Continue implementing policies that promote the preventive approach and social reintegration of inmates (Egypt);
- 44.208 Strengthen the means to protect people in situations of vulnerability or at risk of not being able to exercise their right to food (Kazakhstan);
- 44.209 Continue efforts to strengthen the promotion and protection of the economic, social and cultural rights of Cubans of African descent (Senegal);
- 44.210 Continue efforts to strengthen policies to achieve food security and guarantee the right to food (Sudan);

- 44.211 Consider the implementation of measures to increase the purchasing power of Cuban workers' wages (Zimbabwe);
- 44.212 Strengthen food production and distribution programmes, ensuring food and nutritional security, especially for women, children and persons deprived of their liberty (Brazil);
- 44.213 Strengthen rights and guarantees regarding suitable housing for the entire population, with priority given to social housing for the homeless (Chad);
- 44.214 Continue implementing measures to overcome the difficulties posed by unilateral coercive measures while working towards ensuring its citizens' economic, social and cultural rights and improving their living standards (China);
- 44.215 Continue efforts aimed at economic and social development, with the aim of eliminating poverty and further improving the standard of living of the population (Djibouti);
- 44.216 Continue to improve access to free public health services for all citizens (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 44.217 Enhance accessibility to health-care services for all persons with disabilities (Maldives);
- 44.218 Take actions to continue improving rural women's access to health-care services (Mongolia);
- 44.219 Continue consolidating its National Health System, which is public, free, with universal access and without discrimination of any kind (Nicaragua);
- 44.220 Raise the visibility of Cuba's work and its experience in international cooperation for the advancement of the right to health, particularly through the training of personnel and support to health services in different regions of the world (Qatar);
- 44.221 Ensure the necessary medical care for imprisoned political opponents (Slovakia);
- 44.222 Take actions to continue improving rural women's access to health-care services (Somalia);
- 44.223 Continue to implement policies to guarantee access to quality medical services for the entire population (Sri Lanka);
- 44.224 Strengthen training programmes for health personnel in order to systematically improve health services (United Arab Emirates);
- 44.225 Strengthen efforts relating to older persons and their social well-being with particular focus on their integration in community activities (United Arab Emirates);
- 44.226 Maintain free and universal access to the public health system (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 44.227 Implement measures to promote equitable access to health-care services for all persons, including those living with disabilities (Botswana);
- 44.228 Pursue the policy giving priority to the promotion of the right to education and health for all (Burundi);
- 44.229 Strengthen schools and educational programmes in remote areas, with a focus on basic education (Jordan);
- 44.230 Keep up actions aimed at raising the quality and seriousness of the teaching-learning process (Kazakhstan);
- 44.231 Expand Internet access in educational centres, as a tool for teachers and students (Mauritius) (Mozambique);

- 44.232 Continue to enshrine the right to free, quality education for all as a priority (Oman);
- 44.233 Continue to enhance human rights education (Samoa);
- 44.234 Increase the link between universities and research centres and production, in order to place education and science at the service of the country's development (Sri Lanka);
- 44.235 Develop training activities for teachers and education staff, including in the area of human rights (Sri Lanka);
- 44.236 Continue developing the literacy programmes “Yo sí puedo” and “Yo sí puedo seguir”, to contribute to the fight against illiteracy in different parts of the world (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 44.237 Continue to strengthen efforts to ensure equal access to quality education for all via the National Education System (Bangladesh);
- 44.238 Continue to strengthen the education system through allocation of additional resources, in particular rural areas (Bhutan);
- 44.239 Take measures to promote universal enrolment in primary and secondary education (Botswana);
- 44.240 Further promote the quality, accessibility and affordability of digital connectivity in Cuba (Brunei Darussalam);
- 44.241 Pursue efforts that will equip all areas of society with the skills and knowledge to participate in digital transformation, including through capacity-building, towards an inclusive digital society (Brunei Darussalam);
- 44.242 Continue training education workers to inculcate in them the values of respect, tolerance, non-violence and non-discrimination based on, inter alia, skin colour (Cameroon);
- 44.243 Advance its education programmes in order to prevent teenage pregnancies (Colombia);
- 44.244 Continue taking actions to ensure learning from an early age about the Cuban political system and the ways to actively participate in it (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 44.245 Continue its efforts in terms of access to information, technologies and communications, particularly access to the Internet and electronic government (El Salvador);
- 44.246 Increase access to the Internet in rural areas and for vulnerable people (Equatorial Guinea);
- 44.247 Advance its educational efforts through the National Education System to ensure quality and inclusive education for all (Gambia);
- 44.248 Implement resolution 16/2021, which establishes the programme for comprehensive sexuality education in the National Education System (Iceland);
- 44.249 Continue strengthening the national structures aimed at promoting cultural diversity (Lebanon);
- 44.250 Continue to encourage citizen participation in the implementation of the country's cultural policy (Saudi Arabia);
- 44.251 Maintain the emancipatory and counter-hegemonic cultural climate, especially through the active participation of communities and their inhabitants in the cultural and artistic life of the nation (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 44.252 Protect the country's artistic and heritage wealth and promote cultural rights (Egypt);

- 44.253 Continue efforts to improve the quality of the national system of artistic and sports education at all levels (Iraq);
- 44.254 Continue developing strategies to address climate change impacts for a more resilient society amid escalating threats from cyclones (Cambodia);
- 44.255 Develop training activities related to the implementation of natural resources and environmental law in order to promote the enjoyment of a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (Egypt);
- 44.256 Continue to promote the rights of all persons to enjoy a free and balanced environment as mentioned in the Constitution (Equatorial Guinea);
- 44.257 Intensify efforts to develop and strengthen the necessary legislative frameworks that address cross-sectoral environmental challenges, including climate change and disaster risk reduction frameworks, with the full, effective and meaningful participation of persons in marginalized groups and in vulnerable situations (Fiji);
- 44.258 Continue to work towards broadening the use of information and communications technologies to various sectors of economic and social life (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 44.259 Implement the commitment made at the Nairobi Summit on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD25) to intensify efforts for the effective and accelerated implementation of the Cairo Programme of Action and its articulation with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Panama);
- 44.260 Continue to support the development of the private and semi-private sector in agriculture by authorizing the creation of non-governmental advisory and technical support services and recognizing them as new economic players (Switzerland);
- 44.261 Continue updating the Cuban model of economic and social development, in spite of the effects of the blockade imposed by the United States of America against Cuba (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 44.262 Continue protecting and guaranteeing economic, social and cultural rights and the right to development (Azerbaijan);
- 44.263 Take additional steps to fully implement the national development plan, aiming to effectively promote economic and social development (Cambodia);
- 44.264 Continue documenting and denouncing the negative effects of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights (Honduras);
- 44.265 Continue taking effective measures for economic and social development in accordance with national development plans and priorities (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 44.266 Continue the process of social and economic reforms (Italy);
- 44.267 Continue denouncing the criminal economic, commercial and financial blockade imposed by the Government of the United States of America (Nicaragua);
- 44.268 Continue to improve systems for early warning of natural disasters (Pakistan);
- 44.269 Continue efforts aimed at strengthening early warning systems for natural disasters (Qatar);
- 44.270 Continue providing solidarity aid to other countries affected by disasters, as well as sharing experiences and knowledge in this area (Somalia);

- 44.271 Continue the internationalist and solidarity work, particularly in the field of health, and in situations of disasters and epidemics, and to promote the experience of the international “Henry Reeve” contingent (State of Palestine);
- 44.272 Continue strengthening the early warning systems for natural, technological and health hazards (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 44.273 Maintain Cuba’s international solidarity engagement, especially in the area of health in the event of disasters and epidemics, and disseminate the experience of the international contingent in this regard (Algeria);
- 44.274 Continue to carry out activities aimed at guaranteeing a low mortality rate following natural disasters (Cabo Verde);
- 44.275 Continue to improve the early warning systems’ reach to the population, with regard to disaster risk reduction (Eritrea);
- 44.276 Strengthen international cooperation in regard to the improvement and expansion of early warning systems, and increase capacity-building in the field of disaster risk reduction, both at the national and community levels (Samoa);
- 44.277 Continue to pursue technical cooperation and capacity-building opportunities, including South-South cooperation, in order to tackle small island developing States-related vulnerabilities (Trinidad and Tobago);
- 44.278 Strengthen cooperation with international partners in the context of combating the blockade and unilateral coercive measures (Belarus);
- 44.279 Continue international cooperation in health care and actively share its experience in preventing and treating infectious disease with other countries (China);
- 44.280 Continue providing solidarity aid to other countries affected by disasters, and share experiences and knowledge in this area (Ethiopia);
- 44.281 Continue the country’s consistent policy in sharing Cuba’s achievements in the field of science and technology with developing countries (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 44.282 Maintain the current international forums for the end of the unilateral coercive measures against developing countries (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 44.283 Strengthen the protection of women, their equal rights and responsibilities in all spheres and ensure their enjoyment of their sexual and reproductive rights without any discrimination (Kyrgyzstan);
- 44.284 Develop a gender strategy in the legal system to promote a cross-cutting approach to the elimination of stereotypes in the drafting and interpretation of legal regulations (Malawi);
- 44.285 Continue developing the National Programme for the Advancement of Women (Nicaragua);
- 44.286 Continue its efforts towards strengthening the legal framework to ensure women’s rights and gender equality (Serbia);
- 44.287 Continue its efforts in promoting and protecting women’s rights (Singapore);
- 44.288 Take steps to promote the human rights of women and girls (Australia);
- 44.289 Continue its efforts to improve the protection of women and children from violence through measures such as facilitating public spaces for debate on violence against women and girls and developing and approving a law on gender-based violence (Bulgaria);

- 44.290 Increase the participation of women in all spheres of development, including decision-making bodies (Burundi);
- 44.291 Improve policies that promote the advancement of women at all levels of decision-making (Cabo Verde);
- 44.292 Draft and implement a comprehensive law against gender-based violence, and ensure the effective exercise of civil and political rights of women, as previously recommended (Finland);
- 44.293 Redouble efforts to fight gender-based violence (Lesotho);
- 44.294 Criminalize femicide and take the necessary measures to implement the constitutional and legal provisions to prevent all forms of violence against women and the protection of victims (Mexico);
- 44.295 Criminalize femicide, enact a comprehensive law against gender-based violence and carry out awareness campaigns on violence against women and girls, including domestic violence (Panama);
- 44.296 Strengthen measures to combat gender-based violence and sexist stereotypes (Peru);
- 44.297 Continue to bolster the implementation of the comprehensive strategy to prevent gender-based violence (South Africa);
- 44.298 Ensure a transversal and integral approach in the implementation of norms related to the fight against gender-based violence (Spain);
- 44.299 Ensure, with the participation of civil society, the protection of women and girls against violence (Switzerland);
- 44.300 Continue to strengthen policies and legal frameworks to ensure the protection of women and children from domestic and gender-based violence (Uganda);
- 44.301 Establish shelters for women and children affected by gender-based and sexual violence (Ukraine);
- 44.302 Establish femicide as a separate offence in its Penal Code (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 44.303 Strengthen the capacity of protection and assistance services for women and children in situations of violence and increase mandatory training in this area for police, prosecutors and judges, as well as public awareness campaigns (Uruguay);
- 44.304 Pass a comprehensive law against gender-based violence (Australia);
- 44.305 Take further measures to address all forms of violence against women, and guarantee protection for victims (Bangladesh);
- 44.306 Enhance the capacity of protection and support services for women experiencing violence (Belgium);
- 44.307 Continue to adopt measures against sexual and gender-based violence, including the criminalization of femicide (Brazil);
- 44.308 Strengthen mechanisms to combat gender-based violence and sexist stereotypes (Burkina Faso);
- 44.309 Adopt a comprehensive strategy to improve the protection and care of victims of gender-based violence (Cyprus);
- 44.310 Continue the effective implementation of measures to combat violence against women in accordance with the overall strategy for the prevention and treatment of gender-based violence and family violence (Djibouti);
- 44.311 Ensure that cases of gender violence are investigated, guaranteeing comprehensive reparation for victims (Ecuador);

- 44.312 Enhance support services for victims of gender-based violence and take measures to raise awareness among relevant stakeholders of the specific needs and vulnerabilities of women and children who are victims of domestic and gender-based violence (Fiji);
- 44.313 Continue its awareness-raising campaigns to promote gender equality and combat gender-based violence (Gabon);
- 44.314 Reinforce efforts aimed at preventing and combating gender-based and domestic violence (Georgia);
- 44.315 Enhance the protection for victims of gender-based violence, by providing infrastructure and specialized personnel, and strengthen training on gender-based violence for police, prosecutors and judges (Greece);
- 44.316 Scale up public awareness campaigns to promote equality, combat gender-based violence and dismantle stereotypes (Iceland);
- 44.317 Investigate all cases of gender-based and domestic violence, hold perpetrators to account, and ensure redress (Iceland);
- 44.318 Effectively implement the adopted policy on integrated care for children, adolescents and youth (Kyrgyzstan);
- 44.319 Support efforts made to promote and protect children's rights, especially those related to education and health (Libya);
- 44.320 Develop a comprehensive law on the rights of the child and revise laws to bring them into line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Luxembourg);
- 44.321 Take proactive steps to raise awareness about the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its protocols among the stakeholders (Malaysia);
- 44.322 Continue developing the policy for the comprehensive care of children and adolescents (Nicaragua);
- 44.323 Create a coordination body for children's affairs, continue advancing in the implementation of the Family Code and set up the family ombudsman's office (Panama);
- 44.324 Sustain juvenile justice system reforms to ensure the humane treatment of children in conflict with the law in accordance with the principle of the best interests of the child (Philippines);
- 44.325 Make sure that the child justice system is fully in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other relevant standards (Poland);
- 44.326 Assess the possibility of establishing a national mechanism to follow up on recommendations for the protection of children's rights (Saudi Arabia);
- 44.327 Continue to include the best interests of the child in all national policies and laws, especially in the context of the ongoing digital revolution (Viet Nam);
- 44.328 Continue implementing concrete measures to guarantee the effectiveness of the Policy on Comprehensive Support for Children, Adolescents and Youth, and complete the update of the Children and Youth Code (El Salvador);
- 44.329 Improve medical and social services in the community to suit the elderly (Jordan);
- 44.330 Continue taking the necessary measures to facilitate the participation of the elderly and persons with disabilities in electoral and decision-making processes (Malaysia);

- 44.331 Increase the establishment of residential homes, day-care centres and geriatric hospitals with the aim of meeting the needs of the elderly in Cuba for related services (Oman);
- 44.332 Strengthen the national network of institutions that provide specialized care for the elderly (Qatar);
- 44.333 Continue efforts to care for the elderly and protect their rights (Tunisia);
- 44.334 Strengthen programmes to benefit the elderly, in particular the national programme of comprehensive care for the elderly (Azerbaijan);
- 44.335 Continue to take measures to ensure the full protection of the rights of the elderly (Bahrain);
- 44.336 Redouble efforts to ensure greater social integration of older persons (Congo);
- 44.337 Improve the quality of life of persons with disabilities, guarantee their active participation in society and the maximum possible development of their independence, based on an intersectoral approach (Kyrgyzstan);
- 44.338 Improve social protection and welfare programmes for the benefit of vulnerable groups, such as persons with disabilities and their families (Malawi);
- 44.339 Further promote the rights of persons with disabilities, including through the national action plan and the work of the national commission (Pakistan);
- 44.340 Continue to support the work carried out by Cuban organizations for persons with disabilities (Somalia);
- 44.341 Continue efforts to protect the rights of persons with disabilities and ensure their integration into society (Tunisia);
- 44.342 Ensure systematic improvement of social protection and welfare programmes for the benefit of persons with disabilities and their families (Uzbekistan);
- 44.343 Consider harmonizing domestic legislation with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and strengthening the monitoring mechanisms for its implementation (Zambia);
- 44.344 Continue to develop measures to ensure, at the internal level, the implementation of the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Argentina);
- 44.345 Fully bring health-care services to persons living with disabilities (Barbados);
- 44.346 Continue to promote the participation of persons with disabilities in national development, and to ensure the implementation and strengthening of the legal framework that protects their rights (Cameroon);
- 44.347 Incorporate and harmonize the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities into national law (Cyprus);
- 44.348 Improve the accessibility of people with disabilities to tourist areas and areas of historical interest, in order to promote accessible tourism for all (Dominican Republic);
- 44.349 Speed up the implementation of the national action plan on support for persons with disabilities (Georgia);
- 44.350 Invest in research into racial inequalities in different areas, such as health, education and employment (Sierra Leone);

- 44.351 Demonstrate political will to address racism at the highest levels of government and advocate for inclusive policies and practices that prioritize racial equality (Sierra Leone);
- 44.352 Create platforms for individuals to share their experiences and perspectives and maintain an ongoing dialogue on racial issues within society to address emerging challenges (Sierra Leone);
- 44.353 Continue with efforts to monitor and combat any vestiges of racism, racial prejudice and racial discrimination (South Africa);
- 44.354 Continue to strengthen the legal and institutional framework related to combating racism (Sudan);
- 44.355 Continue its efforts in the field of systematic training of public officials and law enforcement officials on ways to prevent and combat racism (Yemen);
- 44.356 Continue to denounce racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerances in international forums (Zimbabwe);
- 44.357 Uphold the rights and welfare of its minority populations and address matters related to their representation and guarantee unhindered access to fundamental services (Gambia);
- 44.358 Intensify efforts so that the comprehensive sexual education programme in schools promotes respect for the diversity of sexual orientation and gender identity (Argentina);
- 44.359 Continue making progress in the fight against discrimination and violence against people based on their sexual orientation or gender identity (Colombia);
- 44.360 Continue to provide dignified treatment and humanitarian care to migrants in an irregular situation (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 44.361 Take further measures to ensure adequate protection of migrants and refugees (Nigeria).
45. 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 Cuba was headed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, H.E Bruno Rodríguez Parrilla, and composed of the following members:

- Juan Antonio Quintanilla Román, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations Office at Geneva and other International Organizations based in Switzerland;
- Rodolfo Benítez Verson, Director General of Multilateral Affairs and International Law, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Adela Mayra Ruiz García, Ambassador of Cuba to Switzerland and Liechtenstein;
- Maricela Sosa Ravelo, Vice-President of the Supreme People's Court;
- Luis Emilio Cadaval San Martín, Head of the Specialized Criminal Investigation Body for Common Crimes, Ministry of the Interior;
- Dixan Fuentes Guzmán, Chief Prosecutor of the Directorate of Training, Development and Innovation, Attorney General's Office;
- Iliana Teresa Fonseca Lorente, Deputy Director General of Press, Communication and Image, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Marlen Triana Mederos, Director of Basic Education, Ministry of Education;
- Carlos Alberto Martínez Blanco, Head of the Cancer Section, Ministry of Public Health;
- Yurielkys Sarduy Martínez, Advisor to the Minister of Foreign Affairs;
- Kenia Vasallo Olivera, Advisor to the Minister of Justice;
- Miriam Lau Valdés, Advisor to the Minister of Labour and Social Security;
- Yuri Pérez Martínez, President of the Commission on Constitutional and Administrative Law, National Union of Jurists;
- Jairo Rodríguez Hernández, Head of the Socio-Humanitarian Affairs Group, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Malena Castañeda Pérez, Civil Servant, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Yissel González García, Official, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Greisy Cordero Suárez, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission of Cuba in Geneva;
- Roberto Soto Martínez, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission of Cuba in Geneva;
- Marcos Aurelio Dias Maranges, Third Secretary, Embassy of Cuba in Switzerland;
- Beatriz Muñoz Magdalena, Translator;
- Roberto Pérez Martínez, Advisor to the Minister of Foreign Affairs;
- Humberto León Pérez, Advisor to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.