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Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Greece

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



Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirty-ninth session from 1 to 12 November 2021. The review of Greece was held at the 1st meeting, on 1 November 2021. The delegation of Greece was headed by the Secretary-General of Justice and Human Rights at the Ministry of Justice, Panos Alexandris. At its 12th meeting, held on 9 November 2021, the Working Group adopted the report on Greece.
2. On 12 January 2021, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Greece: Japan, Senegal and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
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 Greece:
 - (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, Belgium, Canada, Germany, Panama, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States of America was transmitted to Greece 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 head of the delegation of Greece stated that the national report had been drafted through an inclusive, transparent and participatory process, involving various ministries and the Greek National Commission for Human Rights. As in the previous two cycles, a voluntary midterm progress report would be submitted on the implementation of the supported recommendations.
6. Commencing an overview of recent developments and main challenges, the head of delegation underlined the negative impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, and the benefits of vaccination. Vaccines were free of charge and accessible to all in Greece, including vulnerable groups. Front-line workers and medical personnel were praised, and restrictive measures taken in order to protect public health were proportionate, non-discriminatory and in full compliance with democratic and parliamentary processes.
7. Having overcome a very severe economic crisis, whose effects were still felt today, Greece was committed to building back better through its national recovery and resilience plan. Financial constraints could not be a pretext for shortcomings in human rights protection. Projects in Greece aimed to alleviate disparities, which undermined civil, political, economic and social rights, such as the national strategy for social integration and poverty reduction.
8. During the reporting period, Greece had adopted the first national action plan on the rights of persons with disabilities, based on the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and with the full participation of the National Confederation of Persons with Disabilities in Greece. The first national action plan against racism and intolerance had been adopted by the National Council against Racism and

¹ [A/HRC/WG.6/39/GRC/1](#).

² [A/HRC/WG.6/39/GRC/2](#).

³ [A/HRC/WG.6/39/GRC/3](#).

Intolerance. The first national action plan on the rights of the child, aimed at combating child poverty and protecting children on the move, had also been adopted.

9. Greece had prepared the national strategy for the equality of LGBTQI+ persons, and a new national strategy and action plan for Roma social inclusion.

10. The status of the Muslim minority in Thrace had been established under the Treaty of Peace, signed at Lausanne, July 24, 1923, and encompassed three distinct groups of persons of Turkish, Pomak and Roma origin. Members of each of group had their own language and distinct heritage and cultural traditions. Their Muslim faith was their common attribute, which gave them the right to enjoy the provisions of the Treaty of Lausanne. While Greece fully respected the principle of individual self-identification, any attempt to impose a sole collective identity on all minority members, in disregard of the Treaty of Lausanne and the objective circumstances, could not be accepted.

11. On freedom of religion or belief, the Athens Mosque and the hundreds of licensed worship places of different religious denominations, both Christian and non-Christian, functioned freely, and Greece undertook various activities, domestically and abroad, in order to combat antisemitism.

12. Greece had ratified the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention), and a number of dedicated structures for the prevention and treatment of victims of domestic violence, and relevant helplines, had been put in place.

13. The national action plan on gender equality was in the final stages of drafting, while the Me Too movement in Greece had contributed to a process of breaking the silence on sexual violence and sexual harassment, empowering victims and holding perpetrators accountable. The first national action plan on women, peace and security had been finalized, in implementation of the Security Council resolution 1325 (2000).

14. Greece had ratified the International Labour Organization (ILO) Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190), and it had been the first member State of the European Union and one of only eight ILO member States to have done so at the time.

15. Significant progress had been achieved since 2015 on the issue of mixed migration arrivals. Greece had clearly condemned the cruel instrumentalization of human beings as immoral and against the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (1951). Assistance had been provided by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Organization for Migration, the United Nations Children's Fund, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Hellenic Red Cross and various non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the financial support of the European Union had been vital. Greece had been protecting its borders, which were also the borders of the European Union, in compliance with international law. Headway had also been made in combating trafficking in persons.

16. Lastly, the head of delegation stated that the rights to freedom of speech and expression were fully protected.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

17. During the interactive dialogue, 97 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

18. Lebanon commended Greece for its efforts to improve the human rights framework and for its adoption of national action plans.

19. Libya commended Greece for the steps taken to promote human rights, especially the adoption of the national action plan against racism and intolerance.

20. Lithuania congratulated Greece on its continued progress in promoting and protecting human rights.

21. Luxembourg welcomed the delegation of Greece and thanked it for the presentation of the national report.
22. Malawi expressed appreciation for measures taken by Greece to combat racial discrimination, enhance the rights of persons with disabilities and reduce child poverty.
23. Malaysia commended Greece for the adoption of national action plans and the progress achieved in combating violence against women and trafficking in persons.
24. Maldives commended Greece for the efforts made to promote gender equality, eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and combat gender-based violence.
25. Malta commended Greece for the adoption of national action plans on the rights of persons with disabilities and on women, peace and security.
26. Mauritius applauded Greece for ratifying the ILO Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190), and for creating structures to prevent violence against women.
27. Mexico acknowledged the efforts made to ensure greater representation of women in the judicial system and welcomed the election of a woman as President of Greece.
28. Montenegro commended Greece for its engagement in a wide range of areas and the institutional developments made in the prevention of racism and xenophobia.
29. Morocco welcomed efforts in the development of human rights, despite the economic crisis, and the establishment of the first national action plan on human rights.
30. Namibia commended Greece for the amendment of the criminal law to effectively combat domestic violence, in compliance with international conventions.
31. Nepal welcomed the adoption of national action plans, including on the rights of persons with disabilities, and the efforts made to promote gender equality.
32. The Netherlands welcomed the ratification of the Istanbul Convention and acknowledged the efforts made by Greece in protecting the external borders of the European Union.
33. Nigeria commended Greece for its commitment to the protection of human rights, particularly the rights of migrant workers and members of their families.
34. Norway commended Greece for the creation of the Special Secretariat for the Protection of Unaccompanied Minors in the Ministry of Migration and Asylum.
35. Pakistan acknowledged the legislative measures taken to promote human rights but expressed concern over growing incidents of hate speech and racist and xenophobic violence.
36. Panama thanked the delegation of Greece for the presentation of the national report.
37. Peru acknowledged the ratification by Greece of the Istanbul Convention.
38. The Philippines noted the efforts made by Greece to address all forms of discrimination and its support for the global compact on refugees and for the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration.
39. Poland welcomed the adoption of the action plans on the rights of persons with disabilities and on the rights of the child and the efforts made to combat trafficking in persons.
40. Portugal welcomed the creation of the National Council against Racism and Intolerance and the ratification of the Istanbul Convention.
41. The Republic of Korea welcomed the multiple action plans adopted and Law No. 4604/2019 on promoting substantive gender equality and preventing and combating gender-based violence.
42. The Republic of Moldova commended Greece for the adoption of Law No. 4604/2019 on promoting substantive gender equality and preventing and combating gender-based violence.
43. Romania acknowledged efforts made to manage the pressing migratory influx and encouraged continued cooperation with all international partners to protect migrants.

44. The Russian Federation welcomed the protection of human rights and the acceptance of the recommendations from the second review cycle.
45. Rwanda welcomed the adoption of the national action plans on the rights of persons with disabilities, on the rights of the child and against racism and intolerance, and of Law No. 4604/2019.
46. Saudi Arabia commended Greece for the national action plans on the rights of the child and on the rights of persons with disabilities.
47. Senegal welcomed the action plan against racism and intolerance and referred to efforts made to face the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.
48. Serbia welcomed measures taken by Greece in combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.
49. Slovakia noted with concern attacks on the freedom of the media, including the murder of Giorgos Karaivaz, and encouraged authorities to bring perpetrators to justice.
50. Slovenia commended Greece for its efforts to mitigate the consequences of austerity measures on the most vulnerable and for the improvement of the education system.
51. South Africa commended Greece for the national action plans on the rights of persons with disabilities, on the rights of the child and against racism and intolerance.
52. Spain noted gradual improvements for women and girls but also their low average monthly salary and employment rate compared to men.
53. The State of Palestine welcomed the efforts made by Greece in combating child poverty and protecting the rights of children to health and education.
54. Sweden noted concerns about the situation of migrants and Roma, and that vulnerable groups had been particularly affected by crises including the COVID-19 pandemic.
55. Switzerland welcomed the measures taken since the second review cycle, including the strengthening of the mandate of the Greek Ombudsman.
56. Timor-Leste noted, inter alia, the efforts made to improve the health-care service and the enactment of legislation on gender equality.
57. Togo welcomed the progress made since the second review cycle, particularly the ratification of international human rights conventions.
58. Tunisia expressed appreciation for the steps taken to implement the recommendations from the second review cycle and commended Greece for the adoption of several national action plans.
59. Turkey welcomed the delegation of Greece.
60. Turkmenistan noted that Greece had ratified almost all of the core human rights treaties and had taken steps to implement recommendations from the second review cycle.
61. Ukraine noted, inter alia, the steps taken to reform the legislation on asylum, while calling for further efforts to tackle outstanding issues.
62. The United Kingdom welcomed the progress made in response to the humanitarian challenges presented by irregular migration.
63. The United States recognized the challenges of irregular migration and urged Greece to respond in a manner consistent with respect for human rights.
64. Uruguay welcomed the adoption of the national action plan on the rights of persons with disabilities.
65. Uzbekistan welcomed the measures taken to protect human rights, including the designation of the Greek Ombudsman as the national preventive mechanism against torture.
66. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela commended Greece for the adoption of the national action plan against racism and intolerance (2020–2023).

67. Viet Nam welcomed, inter alia, the enactment of a legal framework to ensure gender equality and the efforts made to combat domestic violence.
68. The delegation of Greece stated that the welfare system had had to respond to three significant challenges: the past decade's financial crisis, the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic and the post-pandemic era. New horizontal programmes had been introduced, the current State budget for social solidarity had been increased by 22 per cent and several measures had been taken to safeguard vulnerable groups.
69. Greece had transformed its reception system to provide fair and efficient treatment of asylum seekers, while remaining fully committed to doing more. The NGO registry was in full compliance with national and European legislation, including the right of association. Efforts had been made to build an integrated child protection system for unaccompanied minors, at both the institutional and the operational levels, and a comprehensive national strategy had been developed and implemented.
70. With regard to border protection and the allegations of forced returns (so-called pushbacks), the delegates from the Hellenic Police and the Hellenic Coast Guard explained the existing multilayered national mechanism, comprising internal controls, judicial controls and the Greek Ombudsman as an independent monitoring mechanism, and the roles of the European Border and Coast Guard Agency and various NGOs in that respect.
71. Policy measures had been promoted with particular reference to Roma women, women with disabilities, older women, migrant and refugee women and women living in poverty, and progress had been achieved on the implementation of the Istanbul Convention.
72. Regarding the situation of Muslim minority in Thrace, freedom of association was unequivocally, firmly and duly protected by the Greek Constitution, and over the past 10 years, more than 50 associations established by and comprising members of the Muslim minority had been registered with local courts in the region. As for the cases *Bekir-Ousta and others* and *Emin and others*, the hearing at the Supreme Court of Greece had taken place on 1 October 2021 and its ruling was expected to be delivered in due course.
73. Muslims in Rhodes and Kos were Greek citizens, enjoying all the rights and obligations of Greek citizens irrespective of religion, and they had their own mosques and foundations.
74. Afghanistan commended Greece for positive developments such as the legal recognition of gender identity.
75. Albania welcomed the delegation of Greece.
76. Algeria welcomed the adoption of the first national action plan against racism and intolerance.
77. Angola encouraged Greece to pursue the necessary structural reforms aimed at improving the living conditions of the population, following the recent economic crisis.
78. Argentina congratulated Greece for the reform of the Penal Code and recognized its efforts to address the current migration crisis.
79. Armenia highlighted the measures taken to protect minorities and combat trafficking in persons, and the adoption of several national action plans.
80. Australia commended Greece for the concrete steps taken in several areas and encouraged further promotion of human rights standards, including regarding vulnerable groups and minorities.
81. Austria acknowledged efforts including the ratification of the Istanbul Convention and the new legislation on gender equality and combating gender-based violence.
82. Azerbaijan thanked the delegation of Greece for the presentation of the national report and wished it a successful review.
83. The Bahamas noted the efforts made to protect persons with disabilities, combat violence against women and trafficking in persons, and ensure access to health care and education.

84. Bangladesh welcomed the national action plans on the rights of persons with disabilities, on the rights of the child and against racism and intolerance.
85. Belarus noted concerns about violence, discrimination against migrants, refugees and Roma, and the forceful suppression of peaceful protests against the COVID-19 restrictions.
86. Belgium congratulated Greece for achievements made since the second review cycle, including the ratification of the Istanbul Convention and the European Social Charter.
87. Botswana expressed concern at reports of increased racist and xenophobic violence and called upon Greece to undertake investigations and ensure justice.
88. Brazil expressed appreciation for the measures adopted to implement the two recommendations presented by its Government during the second review cycle, in 2016.
89. Bulgaria highlighted the governmental response to the pandemic and its commitment to non-discrimination, the rights of the child and the rights of persons with disabilities.
90. Burkina Faso noted the adoption of three major national action plans and encouraged Greece to pursue efforts to combat discrimination against migrants.
91. Canada welcomed the launch by Greece and UNHCR of a national tracing and protection mechanism for unaccompanied children.
92. Chile commended Greece for the approval of the legislation on gender identity and on the right of same-sex couples to apply for adoption.
93. China welcomed the formulation of three national action plans, to combat racism and to protect the rights of children and of persons with disabilities.
94. Colombia highlighted advancements in combating domestic violence and gender inequality, and encouraged further progress in the fight against racism.
95. The Congo welcomed the strengthening of the national legal framework and encouraged improvement of conditions for migrants and asylum seekers.
96. Côte d'Ivoire appreciated the ratification of the majority of international human rights instruments and the adoption of the national action plan against racism and intolerance.
97. Croatia welcomed the adoption of national action plans, the ratification of the Istanbul Convention and the timely response to the COVID-19 pandemic.
98. Cuba welcomed the update provided by Greece on the implementation of accepted recommendations from the second review cycle.
99. Cyprus commended Greece for its efforts to combat gender-based violence through the ratification of the Istanbul Convention and the ILO Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190).
100. Czechia welcomed the launch by Greece of the national deinstitutionalization strategy and the adoption of legislation to promote gender equality.
101. Denmark commended Greece for the ratification of the Istanbul Convention, but stated that it remained concerned about the prevalence of gender-based violence.
102. The Dominican Republic acknowledged the efforts made by Greece to protect the rights of women.
103. Ecuador highlighted the ratification by Greece of the ILO Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190).
104. Egypt welcomed the first national action plan against racism and intolerance and the efforts made to put an end to violence and discrimination against women.
105. Fiji commended Greece for its progress in protecting the rights of persons with disabilities and addressing discrimination, including discrimination on the basis of race, gender and sexual orientation.
106. Finland expressed appreciation for the commitment that Greece had displayed to the review process and commended Greece for its progress regarding its migration policy.

107. France welcomed the significant progress made in Greece in the area of human rights and invited the authorities to continue strengthening the fight against discrimination and gender stereotypes in education and work, in particular by actively promoting women's access to positions of responsibility. It also invited Greece to develop alert mechanisms to increase prevention of sexual and gender-based violence, to continue efforts to fight poverty and include vulnerable populations, and to deepen efforts to promote access to housing, employment and training for migrant workers and refugees.
108. Georgia welcomed the steps taken to strengthen the overall functional independence and administrative and financial autonomy of the Greek National Commission for Human Rights.
109. Germany welcomed the considerable efforts made by Greece to ensure access for unaccompanied minor refugees and migrants to housing, education and an efficient system of guardianship.
110. Haiti welcomed the national recovery and resilience plan, entitled "Greece 2.0", and the implementation of the national strategy for social integration and poverty reduction.
111. Iceland welcomed the legal recognition of gender identity and encouraged further consideration of the rights of LGBTI+ persons.
112. India noted and commended Greece for the adoption of the national action plan on the rights of persons with disabilities.
113. Indonesia expressed appreciation for the measures taken to strengthen human rights mechanisms in Greece, including the legislative framework for the Greek National Commission for Human Rights.
114. The Islamic Republic of Iran expressed concern about the number of allegations of racist and xenophobic remarks and violence against migrants and asylum seekers.
115. Iraq expressed appreciation for the steps that Greece had taken to implement Law No. 4285/2014 against racism, which provided an appropriate basis for combating racial discrimination.
116. Ireland welcomed the fact that appropriate action had been taken against a violent far-right group through the justice system, leading to criminal convictions.
117. Israel commended Greece for the adoption in 2020 of the first national action plan on the rights of persons with disabilities.
118. Italy commended Greece for the ratification of the Istanbul Convention.
119. Japan expressed appreciation for the adoption by Greece of the first national action plan on the rights of persons with disabilities.
120. The Lao People's Democratic Republic commended Greece for the progress made with regard to the promotion of substantive gender equality and the elimination of discrimination against women.
121. The delegation of Greece stated that the national action plan against racism and intolerance covered xenophobia, antisemitism, Islamophobia, homophobia, transphobia, ableism and disableism, and racism or intolerance against Roma and against persons of African descent, mainly focusing on awareness-raising, education, social integration policies and justice. In addition, an agreement had been drawn up aimed at improving cooperation with respect to the recording and storage of data on racist crimes.
122. The delegation described the policies implemented to fight discrimination against Roma and enhance their participation in social, economic and public life.
123. The Government had prioritized the ratification of the ILO Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29), and labour inspections and fines had been increased.
124. The rights of persons with disabilities were effectively promoted through the relevant national action plan, which reflected the content and structure of the Convention on the

Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and a coordinating mechanism allowed the State to monitor its implementation.

125. The Hellenic Police had improved the electronic registration and identification of offences involving racist violence, including the relevant bias motivation. A standardized method for recording racially motivated crimes had been defined, and additional steps in that direction were envisaged in the national action plan against racism and intolerance. Special attention had been paid to the participation of Hellenic Police officers in training on human rights, in particular on the rights of Roma and persons with disabilities.

126. The Greek Ombudsman had been designated as the national mechanism for the investigation of incidents of arbitrariness by law enforcement personnel and prison officers, covering allegations of torture, unlawful use of firearms, and unlawful behaviour based on racism or other discrimination. The relevant powers of the Greek Ombudsman had been further enhanced.

127. The national deinstitutionalization strategy and action plan had been drafted with the support of the European Commission and in consultation with the disability rights movement in Greece. The strategy described the reforms required to develop a framework for services that would meet the individualized needs of children and persons with disabilities.

128. Asylum processes had been accelerated in Greece as a result of new legislative and structural reforms and the digitization of asylum procedures. The so-called HELIOS programme was being implemented with the aim of promoting the integration of beneficiaries of international protection. To further support the integration of refugees and asylum seekers, Greece and UNHCR had signed a memorandum of understanding, and the education of migrant children remained a priority for Greece.

129. The head of delegation thanked all the delegations for their active participation in the universal periodic review of Greece. He expressed his sincere gratitude to the universal periodic review secretariat, the conference services staff and the interpreters for the smooth running of the review.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

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

130.1 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Albania) (Bangladesh) (Burkina Faso) (Côte d'Ivoire) (Libya) (Rwanda); Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Philippines) (Timor-Leste); Proceed with the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Togo); Consider the possibility of acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Algeria); Become a party to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Azerbaijan);

130.2 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Albania) (Belgium) (Cyprus) (Portugal) (Slovenia) (South Africa); Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Senegal); Proceed with the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Togo); Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Italy);

130.3 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Côte d'Ivoire) (Cyprus) (Czechia)

(Ireland) (Maldives) (South Africa) (Ukraine); Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Chile) (Slovakia); Promote the prompt ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Uruguay);

130.4 Ratify the Convention against Discrimination in Education (1960) of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Congo) (Rwanda) (Senegal) (Slovenia) (South Africa);

130.5 Accept article 14 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Botswana);

130.6 Sign the Declaration on Children, Youth and Climate Action and ratify the Convention on Cluster Munitions and the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (Panama);

130.7 Ratify the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) (Togo);

130.8 Adopt an open, merit-based process when selecting national candidates for United Nations treaty body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

130.9 Take effective action in implementing the measures indicated in the national action plan on the rights of persons with disabilities, the national action plan against racism and intolerance and the national action plan on the rights of the child (Russian Federation);

130.10 Continue taking affirmative action to eliminate discrimination against persons in situations of vulnerability and historically discriminated against (Mexico);

130.11 Strengthen access to justice and to assistance services for victims of racist violence, in particular within the framework of the mandate of the National Council against Racism and Intolerance (Morocco);

130.12 Take effective measures to prevent, combat and punish racist hate speech and hate crimes (Namibia);

130.13 Strengthen efforts in combating racism, and protect the rights of all migrants, particularly women and children (Nigeria);

130.14 Implement the national action plan against racism and intolerance (2020–2023) to address hate crimes and hate speech directed against members of vulnerable groups (Norway);

130.15 Revisit policies and measures to prevent and counter hate speech and violence, especially against migrants and refugees, in compliance with its international obligations (Pakistan);

130.16 Provide the necessary training to law enforcement officials, investigate racism or hate crimes, and hold those found responsible to account (Pakistan);

130.17 Combating racial violence, especially against immigrants and refugees (Libya);

130.18 Continue strengthening measures to combat intolerance and racist and xenophobic violence, particularly against refugees, migrants and members of the Roma community (Peru);

130.19 Take steps to effectively prevent and combat hate speech and racist discrimination (Republic of Moldova);

130.20 Step up efforts to respond better to racist or xenophobic acts, including by training law enforcement personnel and magistrates in this regard (Romania);

- 130.21 **Strengthen efforts to eradicate stereotypes and discrimination against migrants and refugees (Rwanda);**
- 130.22 **Continue the progress made in combating racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia (Tunisia);**
- 130.23 **Strengthen the penalties for violence targeting members of national, racial, ethnic and religious minority groups, women and gender non-conforming persons, acts of antisemitism and other hate crimes (United States of America);**
- 130.24 **Take measures to ensure that those belonging to ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities are effectively protected against any form of discrimination (Uruguay);**
- 130.25 **Continue to strengthen public policies against discrimination in all its forms, to protect vulnerable minorities (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 130.26 **Take steps to further prevent, combat and punish racist hate speech in the media and hate crimes, provide training on hate crimes to law enforcement officials and the judiciary, and improve access to justice and access to services supporting victims of racist violence (Albania);**
- 130.27 **Pursue its efforts to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (Algeria);**
- 130.28 **Strengthen measures to combat all forms of racial discrimination, including in the employment sector (Angola);**
- 130.29 **Continue to strengthen awareness-raising measures on racist and xenophobic violence against migrants, refugees and members of the Roma community, as well as improving access to justice and support services for victims of this kind of violence (Argentina);**
- 130.30 **Continue to strengthen efforts to ensure that all crimes committed with a discriminatory motive are fully and effectively investigated (Australia);**
- 130.31 **Take effective measures to combat all manifestations of intolerance, as well as rising Islamophobia (Azerbaijan);**
- 130.32 **Set an effective mechanism to combat racially motivated action, including racist violence targeting migrants, as well as stereotypes and discrimination against them (Azerbaijan);**
- 130.33 **Undertake an intensive national public awareness-raising campaign aimed at combating racial discrimination (Bahamas);**
- 130.34 **Strengthen measures to address hate crimes, xenophobia, racism and racial discrimination and promote tolerance throughout the society (Bangladesh);**
- 130.35 **Enhance the capacities of law enforcement authorities entrusted with investigating hate and racial crimes and of services in support of victims of such crimes (Belgium);**
- 130.36 **Ensure adequate resourcing of law enforcement authorities entrusted with investigating hate and racial crimes (Botswana);**
- 130.37 **Step up efforts to eradicate stereotypes and discrimination against migrants, refugees and Roma (Chile);**
- 130.38 **Adopt effective measures to prevent and punish hate speech and hate crimes and strengthen awareness campaigns to combat racist and xenophobic attitudes, including among law enforcement officials and judicial officials (Ecuador);**
- 130.39 **Continue its efforts to combat racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia (Egypt);**

- 130.40 **Ensure that all forms of hate crime are investigated and prosecuted, with perpetrators held accountable, and ensure that appropriate training on hate crimes is provided to law enforcement officials and the judiciary (Fiji);**
- 130.41 **Continue improving the accessibility of services supporting victims of race-based violence (Georgia);**
- 130.42 **Develop the required administrative and legislative policies and measures to prevent the dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority, and provide effective, timely and equitable remedies to victims of racism, hate speech and hate crimes (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 130.43 **Continue efforts to ban organizations that promote hate speech and racism, especially those directed against minorities and immigrants (Iraq);**
- 130.44 **Replace the judicial process concerning gender change by an administrative procedure, through a unilateral declaration in the appropriate registry, in accordance with the recommendations of the Greek National Commission for Human Rights (Spain);**
- 130.45 **Adopt the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (European Convention on Human Rights) definition of hate speech crimes, and investigate, prosecute and condemn racist violence crimes and hate speech crimes against LGBTI+ persons (Iceland);**
- 130.46 **Continue to develop policies to fight hate speech crimes, including those against LGBTQI persons (Israel);**
- 130.47 **Continue the work to safeguard full respect for the human rights of, and non-discrimination of, the Roma population in Greece, in line with its international obligations, and in doing so ratify and effectively implement the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities (Sweden);**
- 130.48 **Take further steps to end discrimination against minority groups, including the Roma population, and meaningfully integrate Roma children within the education system (Australia);**
- 130.49 **End human rights violations resulting from racist hatred and xenophobia, especially against refugees, migrants and Roma and other minorities (Cuba);**
- 130.50 **Take and report on concrete policy measures to establish legislation that addresses the involvement of corporations in conflict-affected areas, including situations of foreign occupation, to prevent all violations (State of Palestine);**
- 130.51 **Ensure the meaningful participation of women, children, persons with disabilities and local communities in the development and implementation of climate change and disaster risk reduction frameworks (Fiji);**
- 130.52 **Take concrete and sustainable measures to combat the negative effects of climate change (Haiti);**
- 130.53 **Develop a national action plan in line with the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, with the aim of promoting respect for human rights in the context of business activities (Japan);**
- 130.54 **Train law enforcement and border agents on human rights, and monitor, investigate and punish abuses in the use of public force (Mexico);**
- 130.55 **Ensure the operational autonomy of the national preventive mechanism against torture and provide it with the necessary financial and human resources (Montenegro);**
- 130.56 **Continue efforts to improve conditions of detention and develop rehabilitation programmes (Tunisia);**
- 130.57 **Continue efforts to improve conditions of detention (Ukraine);**

- 130.58 Continue efforts to improve conditions of detention and reduce overcrowding in penitentiaries (Uzbekistan);
- 130.59 Take effective measures to ensure the unacceptability in practice of confessions resulting from torture or ill-treatment (Uzbekistan);
- 130.60 Continue efforts to improve conditions of detention, alleviate the overcrowding of penitentiary institutions, reform the immigration detention system and ensure that migrants deprived of liberty are treated with both dignity and humanity (Albania);
- 130.61 Continue efforts to improve conditions of detention and alleviate the overcrowding of penitentiary institutions, including through the application of non-custodial measures (Austria);
- 130.62 Investigate reports of arbitrary conduct and allegations of unjustified violence by law enforcement authorities (Azerbaijan);
- 130.63 Adopt and implement effective policies for ensuring that prison conditions meet international human rights standards (Azerbaijan);
- 130.64 Reduce prison overcrowding and ensure that conditions in places of detention meet international standards (Belarus);
- 130.65 Eradicate police violence and excessive use of force by law enforcement officials against peaceful protesters, including the use of tear gas against migrants and asylum seekers (Cuba);
- 130.66 Ensure that the Greek Ombudsman, as the national preventive mechanism against torture, is provided with the necessary financial and personnel resources to function effectively (Czechia);
- 130.67 Thoroughly investigate reported cases of excessive use of force by law enforcement officers, review crowd-control procedures applied in the context of demonstrations and provide training to all law enforcement officers on the use of force (Czechia);
- 130.68 Bring its prison and detention conditions fully into line with international human rights norms and standards, including the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) (Denmark);
- 130.69 Continue its efforts to improve conditions of detention and alleviate the overcrowding of penitentiary institutions (Georgia);
- 130.70 Take immediate and effective measures to prevent and deal with inhuman and degrading treatment against migrants, asylum seekers, demonstrators and Roma (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 130.71 Improve conditions in prisons and detention centres (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 130.72 Conduct transparent investigations into allegations of excessive use of force by law enforcement officials (Iraq);
- 130.73 Take effective measures to remove barriers that prevent persons with disabilities from accessing justice (Namibia);
- 130.74 Continue to improve the criminal justice system and take measures to address arbitrary deprivation of liberty (Norway);
- 130.75 Continue measures to bring gender balance in political and public life and close the gender pay gap (Nepal);
- 130.76 Revise its national legislation with a view to recognizing the right to conscientious objection to military service, envisaging an alternative service to military service to which all conscientious objectors have access to and that is not punitive or discriminatory in its nature, cost or duration (Panama);

- 130.77 **Take further steps toward fostering greater participation of women in the political and public sphere (Philippines);**
- 130.78 **Continue efforts to guarantee the right to freedom of religion or belief of every member of the society (Poland);**
- 130.79 **Design and implement specific measures for reaching gender balance in the public administration at the local, regional and national levels (Lithuania);**
- 130.80 **Conduct research about historical mosques in Greece which have been converted into churches and revert the holy status of the ones which are currently being used against their original functions and sanctity (Turkey);**
- 130.81 **Reconsider the demands of the Turkish Muslim communities in Alexandria, Imathia, and in Thessaloniki to establish their own worshipping places and set up Muslim graveyards in Athens and Thessaloniki (Turkey);**
- 130.82 **Take the necessary steps to terminate the involvement of the State in the religious affairs of the Turkish Muslim minority and recognize their elected muftis (Turkey);**
- 130.83 **Decriminalize defamation (Ukraine);**
- 130.84 **Carry out concrete action aimed at increasing the active participation of women in political decision-making processes (Angola);**
- 130.85 **Continue efforts aimed at enhancing legal and policy measures to further promote women's political participation at the national and local levels (Armenia);**
- 130.86 **Promote greater participation of women in political life and public administration in the country (Brazil);**
- 130.87 **Strengthen efforts to achieve gender parity in public administration (Maldives);**
- 130.88 **Consider amending legislation in order for conscientious objectors to be able to perform alternative civilian service in their place of residence (Croatia);**
- 130.89 **Ensure greater representation of women in political and economic life, as well as in leadership positions (Egypt);**
- 130.90 **Ensure the freedom of expression and association of human rights defenders, volunteers and civil society organizations (Mexico);**
- 130.91 **Ensure that human rights defenders and humanitarian workers and volunteers are protected against threats, harassment and intimidation, and that they are not prosecuted for engaging in humanitarian work, including maritime search and rescue activities (Panama);**
- 130.92 **Revisit policies with a view to facilitating the legitimate work of non-profit organizations and individuals working with migrants and refugees (Philippines);**
- 130.93 **Take the necessary measures to end threats and violence against journalists, in line with its commitments under international law (Sweden);**
- 130.94 **Redouble efforts to guarantee the protection of human rights defenders, including those who carry out humanitarian work with refugees and migrants (Uruguay);**
- 130.95 **Ensure that all human rights defenders, journalists and humanitarian workers are allowed to exercise their work, in a safe and enabling environment (Austria);**
- 130.96 **Stop prosecuting, including criminally, human rights defenders who investigate cases of summary forced returns or collective expulsions (so-called pushbacks) (Belarus);**

- 130.97 **End the intimidation, threats and harassment suffered by human rights defenders, in particular when carrying out humanitarian work (Cuba);**
- 130.98 **Pursue efforts aiming to combat human trafficking, labour exploitation and migrants smuggling (Lebanon);**
- 130.99 **Continue taking effective measures to prevent and combat trafficking in persons (Nepal);**
- 130.100 **Continue efforts in combating human trafficking and upholding the rights of victims in this regard (Nigeria);**
- 130.101 **Strengthen procedures for the identification and referral of trafficking victims, especially in the migration context, and ensure victims' access to all needed services (Philippines);**
- 130.102 **Continue promoting the effective implementation of the national action plan on human trafficking (Saudi Arabia);**
- 130.103 **Increase efforts to prevent and combat human trafficking, in particular by putting in place effective procedures to identify victims within vulnerable groups and refer them to the relevant services, and redouble efforts to investigate suspected cases of human trafficking (Luxembourg);**
- 130.104 **Accelerate efforts to implement its 2019 national action plan to combat trafficking in human beings and continue to provide training on the new national referral mechanism to all front-line responders and relevant officials (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 130.105 **Continue its efforts to combat human trafficking (Viet Nam);**
- 130.106 **Intensify its efforts to combat trafficking in human beings, with particular attention to the needs of victims. (Algeria);**
- 130.107 **Strengthen efforts to prevent, respond to and ensure the identification of child victims of trafficking and exploitation, including through the development of an appropriate protective legal and policy framework (Bahamas);**
- 130.108 **Adopt appropriate measures to protect children who are victims of sexual abuse and/or exploitation and trafficking (Malta);**
- 130.109 **Keep up its efforts to prevent and combat trafficking in human beings (Georgia);**
- 130.110 **Continue efforts to address and prevent trafficking in persons for forced labour, particularly in the agricultural industry, and strengthen a victim-centred approach (Indonesia);**
- 130.111 **Intensify its efforts to prevent and combat trafficking in persons (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 130.112 **Intensify efforts to combat human trafficking, particularly of migrants and asylum seekers (Iraq);**
- 130.113 **Consider taking steps towards the legal recognition of same-sex relationships, including marriage, and the possibility of adopting children (Malta);**
- 130.114 **Pass and implement laws that recognize same-sex marriage and the possibility of adopting children (Iceland);**
- 130.115 **Step up action to combat any manifestation of labour discrimination and economic exploitation of migrant workers (Peru);**
- 130.116 **Continue its focus on removing barriers to all aspects of employment for women and promoting the participation of women in political and public life (Republic of Korea);**

- 130.117 **Implement concrete measures meant to eliminate the gender pay gap and increase women’s participation in entrepreneurship, as well as reducing women’s unemployment and underemployment (Republic of Moldova);**
- 130.118 **Implement concrete measures for the reduction of the gender pay gap (Lithuania);**
- 130.119 **Take effective measures to ensure the inclusion of persons with disabilities, particularly women with disabilities, in the open labour market (South Africa);**
- 130.120 **Continue working to eliminate obstacles that prevent the full participation of women in the labour market and the gender pay gap (Spain);**
- 130.121 **Take effective measures to ensure the inclusion of persons with disabilities, particularly women with disabilities, in the open labour market (Turkmenistan);**
- 130.122 **Adopt comprehensive policies for the protection of women and girls, with special emphasis on the full and equal participation of women in the workforce and on reducing the gender wage gap (Chile);**
- 130.123 **Ensure full and equal participation of women in the labour force, and implement measures to close the gender pay gap (Iceland);**
- 130.124 **Continue to strengthen measures implementing the legislation pertaining to gender discrimination in the workplace (India);**
- 130.125 **Implement measures to increase women’s entrepreneurship (Mauritius);**
- 130.126 **Strengthen efforts to remove obstacles that prevent women from participating in entrepreneurship, and to close the wage gap between women and men in the labour market (Iraq);**
- 130.127 **Take action to narrow the gender pay gap (Israel);**
- 130.128 **Further mitigate the impact of the economic crisis and austerity measures on the social and economic rights of the most vulnerable groups of society, as previously recommended (Poland);**
- 130.129 **Continue promoting and protecting human rights, especially the rights of women, children and vulnerable groups (Saudi Arabia);**
- 130.130 **Conclude the national strategy for social integration and poverty reduction, launched in June 2021 to address root causes of poverty, and implement programmes that mitigate the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on employment and livelihoods to ensure that all children and other household members can live in dignity and have access to affordable public services (Malawi);**
- 130.131 **Continue to promote sustainable development and strengthen the social protection system (China);**
- 130.132 **Better protect the rights of persons in vulnerable situations, including women, children and persons with disabilities (China);**
- 130.133 **Continue consolidating social assistance plans and programmes through effective and inclusive social policies envisaged in “Greece 2.0”, the national recovery and resilience plan (Dominican Republic);**
- 130.134 **Undertake action to combat child poverty, taking into account the vulnerability of Roma children and unaccompanied migrant children (Ecuador);**
- 130.135 **Implement human rights-based mental health policies aligned with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and provide community-based mental health services, with a view to eliminating stigma, discrimination and coercion in mental health (Portugal);**

- 130.136 **Continue supporting efforts to enhance the comprehensive response to the COVID-19 pandemic (Saudi Arabia);**
- 130.137 **Seek to establish a long-term strategy that would include effective measures to guarantee even more efficient access to health services for people with disabilities (Serbia);**
- 130.138 **Continue to strengthen measures to contain the pandemic in reception centres for migrants and refugees (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 130.139 **Put an end to involuntary hospitalization and involuntary deprivation of liberty on the basis of a psychosocial disability (Argentina);**
- 130.140 **Improve access to health services for persons with disabilities, particularly in sexual and reproductive health services (Malaysia);**
- 130.141 **Develop a long-term strategy to ensure equal access and quality of education for child asylum seekers, refugees and migrants and other vulnerable children (Norway);**
- 130.142 **Increase efforts aimed at fully integrating refugee and migrant children, Roma children and children with disabilities into the education system (Peru);**
- 130.143 **Develop a long-term educational strategy to fully integrate all refugee and migrant children, Roma children and children with disabilities into public schools (Portugal);**
- 130.144 **Make further efforts to counter discrimination and intolerance against disadvantaged persons based on their ethnicity and religion, with a special focus on equal access to quality education for all children (Republic of Korea);**
- 130.145 **Strengthen efforts by adopting a coherent strategy on an inclusive educational system with the allocation of additional funds for educational materials and individualized support for those in need (Slovenia);**
- 130.146 **Develop a long-term educational strategy with identified funding gaps to fully integrate all refugee and migrant children and children with disabilities into public schools (Turkmenistan);**
- 130.147 **Take steps to dismantle obstacles to effective access to education, with a view to improving school attendance rates among children in vulnerable situations (Bahamas);**
- 130.148 **Take further steps to guarantee inclusive education of children with disabilities in the mainstream education system (Bulgaria);**
- 130.149 **Ensure adequate access to education, in accordance with article 13 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, for migrant children and unaccompanied minors by implementing European Union directives requiring member States to integrate children into their national school systems within three months of their identification (Canada);**
- 130.150 **Step up efforts to ensure optimal access to education for migrants and refugees (Congo);**
- 130.151 **Consider alternative classes for the religious education of non-Orthodox students in schools (Croatia);**
- 130.152 **Intensify efforts to provide access to education for all, especially migrants and refugees, and increase the participation of women in political life (Ecuador);**
- 130.153 **Take further steps to promote equal opportunities for marginal communities in education and employment (India);**
- 130.154 **Adopt a coherent strategy to ensure universal access to education, especially with regard to students with special Educational needs (Mauritius);**

- 130.155 Continue to implement measures to eliminate obstacles to access to education for all children, including children with disabilities (Indonesia);
- 130.156 Pursue the efforts made in combating domestic violence (Lebanon);
- 130.157 Intensify efforts by the Greek national human rights institution to put in place concrete action aimed at raising awareness and eliminating discrimination against women (Morocco);
- 130.158 Investigate all acts of violence against women and girls, including domestic violence, and increase support for victims, in line with the Istanbul Convention (Netherlands);
- 130.159 Continue fighting against violence targeted at women and girls, especially by prevention and public awareness campaigns (Romania);
- 130.160 Strengthen support for women in vulnerable situations, especially for women belonging to minority groups, including access to adequate shelters and long-term support (Lithuania);
- 130.161 Invest additional efforts in providing the necessary funds for the General Secretariat for Gender Equality in terms of human, financial and technical resources (Serbia);
- 130.162 Continue efforts to support gender equality, protect women's rights, and prevent violence against women (Tunisia);
- 130.163 Continue taking practical steps aimed at the development of the institutional and human rights infrastructure to better implement its human rights obligations (Turkmenistan);
- 130.164 Build upon the institutional framework established under Law No. 4604/2019 to drive substantive gender equality and the elimination of gender-based violence (Australia);
- 130.165 Continue to take measures to protect the rights of women and children, including by strengthening its existing legislation (Malaysia);
- 130.166 Ensure the full and effective implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence, by, inter alia, adopting the necessary secondary legislation and implementing decrees (Belgium);
- 130.167 Seek prompt adoption and implementation of the national action plan on gender equality (2021–2025), and strengthen the monitoring of and compliance with its pillars (Canada);
- 130.168 Implement the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 130.169 Continue strengthening the fight against domestic violence, including through awareness-raising campaigns (Croatia);
- 130.170 Ensure that combating gender-based violence remains a key priority (Cyprus);
- 130.171 Step up efforts to increase the participation of women in political life and in the labour force and entrepreneurship (Czechia);
- 130.172 Ensure universal access to high-quality services and access to justice for victims and survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (Denmark);
- 130.173 Implement concrete measures to raise public awareness of women's rights, including by offering training for judges, prosecutors, police officers, health-service providers and school staff, in order to fully ensure women's rights in all areas of public life (Finland);
- 130.174 Provide universal access to quality services and to justice for survivors of gender-based violence (Iceland);

- 130.175 Take the necessary measures to adopt a comprehensive approach to preventing and addressing violence against women in all its forms (India);
- 130.176 Enhance measures to prevent and combat violence against women, and extend those measures to reach women migrants and refugees living in camps and temporary accommodation (Indonesia);
- 130.177 Continue stepping up efforts to prevent gender-based violence against women, including domestic violence, and to promote women's empowerment (Italy);
- 130.178 Continue its efforts to promote gender equality and eliminate discrimination against women through the implementation of the national action plan on women, peace and security (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 130.179 Reduce the institutionalization of children by significantly increasing the use of family- and community-based alternative care (Montenegro);
- 130.180 Consider measures to enhance the accessibility of birth registration to children of parents with irregular migration status (Philippines);
- 130.181 Ensure adequate human and financial resources for thorough implementation of the national action plan on the rights of the child (Slovakia);
- 130.182 Continue its efforts in combating child poverty, protect their rights to health and education and ensure that all children, including children from families with low socioeconomic status and children of migrants, receive support and enjoy all child rights (State of Palestine);
- 130.183 Develop a child-centred budgetary policy, in combination with child mainstreaming, in all sectors of public policy (Malta);
- 130.184 Strengthen efforts to further promote the rights of the child, taking into account the adverse impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the economic crisis, through the implementation of the national action plan on the rights of the child, which was adopted in 2021 (Japan);
- 130.185 Adopt and implement measures for the prevention and cessation of all violations of the rights of the child, including the rights of migrant children (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 130.186 Take the necessary steps to recognize the ethnic identity of the Turkish Muslim minority in Western Thrace and comply without any further delay with the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights of 2008 regarding three minority associations which were banned because of the words "Turkish" and "minority" in their names (Turkey);
- 130.187 Allow the Turkish Muslim minority to establish and run their own schools, in compliance with international treaties (Turkey);
- 130.188 Introduce the necessary conditions for the Turkish Muslim communities in Western Thrace and in the Dodecanese to self-govern their waqf properties (Turkey);
- 130.189 Continue strengthening plans and policies for the protection of minority rights (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 130.190 Continue giving continuity to the national strategy for Roma social inclusion, and the action plans in the areas of housing, health, employment and education (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 130.191 Intensify action to ensure the inclusion of persons with disabilities in the open labour market and to guarantee inclusive education of children and students with disabilities (Poland);
- 130.192 Continue progress in the implementation of the existing legal framework on accessibility standards for persons with disabilities (Republic of Moldova);

- 130.193 **Ensure effective access for persons with disabilities to justice, legal services and legal aid, and work out a long-term strategy for access to comprehensive health-care services (Lithuania);**
- 130.194 **Focus on improving access for people with disabilities to information, through accessible formats and sign language interpretation (Spain);**
- 130.195 **Harmonize the national legal and administrative framework on disability with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Angola);**
- 130.196 **Step up measures to ensure that persons with disabilities are not excluded in the distribution of welfare allowances (Malaysia);**
- 130.197 **Continue consolidating the achievements made in promoting the rights, inclusion, equal opportunities and well-being of persons with disabilities within the framework of the national programmes implemented (Dominican Republic);**
- 130.198 **Review the system of guardianship and its functionality in practice (Germany);**
- 130.199 **Develop effective and required measures to ensure an adequate standard of living for persons with disabilities, including their sufficient access to comprehensive health-care services (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 130.200 **Ensure that health care and judicial and educational services are accessible to and inclusive of persons with disabilities (Israel);**
- 130.201 **Ensure that refugee claims are subject to individual consideration to determine the international protection needs of applicants (Mexico);**
- 130.202 **Ensure swift and independent investigation and follow up on accusations relating to pushbacks of migrants, in accordance with its international obligations (Netherlands);**
- 130.203 **Promptly and fully investigate reports of breaches of the principle of non-refoulement and allegations of summary forced returns of migrants at the European Union border between Greece and Turkey, including acts of violence or ill-treatment that may have occurred during such incidents (Norway);**
- 130.204 **Establish effective mechanisms to counter pushbacks against migrants and refugees and ensure adherence to the principle of non-refoulement (Pakistan);**
- 130.205 **Further sharpen policies to ensure respect for the human rights of asylum seekers and migrants, paying special attention to the protection of unaccompanied minors (Republic of Korea);**
- 130.206 **Continue the cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and human rights organizations, as well as work on improving the legislative and law enforcement system in order to increase the effectiveness of the institution of guardianship of unaccompanied children (Russian Federation);**
- 130.207 **Guarantee in practice the equal and effective enjoyment of culture and use of language by all persons, including Albanians living in Greece (Albania);**
- 130.208 **Improve the situation of migrants, particularly by safeguarding the health conditions of children and persons belonging to vulnerable groups, in line with its international obligations (Sweden);**
- 130.209 **Set up an effective and independent mechanism to register complaints of refugees and migrants against the Greek authorities and investigate human rights violations reported by international organizations (Switzerland);**
- 130.210 **Fully and swiftly implement the integration policy for refugees and asylum seekers (Switzerland);**

- 130.211 Redouble efforts to ensure the meaningful participation of refugee and asylum-seeking women in decision-making on matters affecting their lives in the camps (Timor-Leste);
- 130.212 Ensure that all asylum seekers have the opportunity to obtain an individual review of expulsion decisions, with automatic suspensive effect, and are protected against refoulement and collective referrals, given information regarding the violation of the principle of non-refoulement (Luxembourg);
- 130.213 Strengthen the registration system for asylum seekers, as well as referral mechanisms, and ensure that the merits of applications and admissibility procedures are assessed on a case-by-case basis (Luxembourg);
- 130.214 Take the necessary steps to protect the human rights and dignity of refugees and put an end to systematic illegal pushbacks, in compliance with the relevant conventions (Turkey);
- 130.215 Ensure that allegations of forcible eviction of irregular migrants from its territory without due process are credibly investigated (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 130.216 Conduct thorough, transparent and credible investigations into reports of abuses against asylum seekers and migrants, including pushbacks at sea that endanger the lives of migrants, destruction of identity documents and the forcible deportation of asylum seekers holding valid residency credentials (United States of America);
- 130.217 Ensure that migrant and asylum-seeking populations detained in pre-removal facilities or residing at the country's six reception and identification centres have healthy living conditions and access to education for children and are screened for trafficking indicators (United States of America);
- 130.218 Provide support for the inclusion of recent migrants in society and continue to cooperate with African and other nations to implement policies that ensure safe and orderly migration and protect the human rights of all people (Malawi);
- 130.219 Continue its efforts to effectively manage the mixed migration flows with full respect for rights of migrants (Viet Nam);
- 130.220 Adopt measures to ensure that an individual assessment is carried out for each case of asylum, deportation or expulsion, with full respect for the principle of non-refoulement (Afghanistan);
- 130.221 Ensure the meaningful participation of refugee and asylum-seeking women in decision-making on matters affecting their lives in the camps, and monitor and review the health, safety and living conditions of refugees (Afghanistan);
- 130.222 Intensify efforts to assess asylum claims and stop collective deportations and returns of migrants (Argentina);
- 130.223 Ensure adequate reception and living conditions for asylum seekers, in line with the requirements of the European Convention on Human Rights and of European Union law, and continue to conduct investigations into allegations of illegal pushbacks of refugees (Austria);
- 130.224 Ensure that all migrants are included in the national recovery and resilience plan (Bangladesh);
- 130.225 Strengthen legislative and policy response towards the full realization of the principle of non-refoulement and guarantee the rights of all migrants and asylum seekers (Bangladesh);
- 130.226 Ensure the protection of refugees and migrants in accordance with international standards, including ending the illegal practice of summary forced returns or collective expulsions (so-called pushbacks) (Belarus);

130.227 **Conduct a public enquiry regarding the cases concerning refugees and migrants, and ensure that those responsible are prosecuted (Belarus);**

130.228 **Redouble efforts to address the challenges of securing humanitarian assistance for migrants and asylum seekers, especially women and children (Brazil);**

130.229 **Continue the efforts of the Ministry of Migration and Asylum to promote the social integration of unaccompanied minors residing in Greece (Bulgaria);**

130.230 **Ensure that children are not detained solely because of their status under immigration law (Burkina Faso);**

130.231 **Ensure that the legislative and policy responses as well as operational practices responding to migration are consistent with international human rights and refugee law, in particular the principles of non-refoulement and non-penalization of irregular entries (Canada);**

130.232 **Take additional measures to improve sanitation within refugee camps (Canada);**

130.233 **Continue with the implementation of the voluntary relocation plan for accompanied or unaccompanied migrant children suffering from serious illnesses or other vulnerabilities (Colombia);**

130.234 **Continue to comply with its obligations under international law in relation to the rights of migrants and refugees (Egypt);**

130.235 **Ensure adequate living conditions and access to services for refugees, asylum seekers and irregular migrants in reception facilities, with particular attention to those in vulnerable situations (Finland);**

130.236 **Improve the conditions of those unaccompanied minors who are still living in insecure circumstances (Germany);**

130.237 **Protect persons entering Greece across land and sea borders, including by ensuring that border control operations both on land and at sea are conducted in accordance with international human rights law, including the principle of non-refoulement (Haiti);**

130.238 **Implement immediate measures for asylum seekers, especially in the face of a probable increase in the flow of migrants and asylum seekers from Afghanistan (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

130.239 **Ensure that the necessary legal framework governing NGOs operating in Greece does not inhibit their capacity to contribute to the protection of refugees and migrants (Ireland).**

131. **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 Greece was headed by the Secretary General of Justice and Human Rights of the Ministry of Justice, Mr. Panos Alexandris and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Panayotis STOURNARAS, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Greece, Permanent Mission of Greece, Geneva, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Dr. Iakovos IAKOVIDIS, Counsellor of Embassy, Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Greece, Geneva, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Ms. Christina VALASSOPOULOU, Counsellor of Embassy, D3 Directorate for the Council of Europe & Human Right, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. Antonios KOLIADIS, Counsellor of Embassy, A4 Directorate for relations with Turkey, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. Thisseas POULLOS, Secretary of Embassy, Permanent Mission of Greece, Geneva, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Dr. Elias KASTANAS, Senior Legal Counsellor, Legal Department, Public International Law Section, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Dr. Iraklis MOSKOFF, Expert Minister Counsellor, National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Human Beings, Office of the National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Human Beings, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. Andreas KARAGEORGOS, Police Lieutenant Colonel, Head, Integrated Border Management and Migration Center, Border Protection Division, Hellenic Police Headquarters, Ministry of Citizen Protection;
- Ms. Katerina CHATZIMICHAILIDOU, Police Captain, Integrated Border Management and Migration Center, Border Protection Division, Hellenic Police Headquarters, Ministry of Citizen Protection;
- Mr. Kimon TOLLIAS, Police Warrant Officer, Directorate for State Security, Department for Social issues and Combat against racism, Hellenic Police Headquarters, Ministry of Citizen Protection;
- Mr. Georgios THRAPSANIOTIS, Director, Prison Management Division, General Secretariat for Anti-Crime Policy, Ministry of Citizen Protection;
- Ms. Maria KYRITSI, Head, Department of Muslim Matters, General Secretariat for Religious Affairs, Ministry of Education and Religion Affairs;
- Ms. Maria FASSARI, Head, Unit for International Relations, Directorate for European and International Affairs, Ministry of Education and Religion Affairs;
- Ms. Vassiliki POULA, Advisor to the Minister, Ministry of Education and Religion Affairs;
- Ms. Athina DIAKOUMAKOU, Director, General Secretariat on Social Solidarity and Fight against Poverty, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs;
- Ms. Souzana LASKARIDOU, Head, Department of Relations with International Organizations, Directorate of International Relations, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs;
- Ms. Georgia PAPAGEORGIU, Head, Department of European and International Cooperation, General Secretariat for Demography, Family Policy and Gender Equality, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs;

- Ms. Evangelia ZERVA, Associate, Office of the Secretary General, General Secretariat on Social Solidarity and Fight against Poverty, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs;
 - Mr. Athanasios PANAGIOTOU, Director, Office of the Deputy Minister of Justice, Ministry of Justice;
 - Ms. Eftychia KATSIGARAKI, Head, Directorate General of Special Legal Issues and Human Rights, Ministry of Justice;
 - Mr. Theofilos TSAGRIS, Head, Department of Human Rights, Ministry of Justice;
 - Ms. Eirini FLEVOTOMOU, Policy Officer, Department of International Relations, Directorate of European and International Cooperation, Ministry of Migration and Asylum;
 - Ms. Vassiliki DANOU, General Secretariat of Reception, Reception and Identification Service, Ministry of Migration and Asylum;
 - Ms. Angelika GYFTOPOULOU, Special Secretariat for the Protection of Unaccompanied Minors, Ministry of Migration and Asylum;
 - Ms. Anastasia AVRAAM, Lieutenant, Integrated Maritime Surveillance Bureau, Hellenic Coast Guard, Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Insular Policy;
 - Ms. Matthildi CHATZIPANAGIOTOU, Legal Advisor, Office of the Minister of State, Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Insular Policy.
-