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Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Italy

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Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirty-fourth session from 4 to 15 November 2019. The review of Italy was held at the 1st meeting, on 4 November 2019. The delegation of Italy was headed by the Undersecretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Manlio Di Stefano. At its 10th meeting, held on 8 November 2019, the Working Group adopted the report on Italy.
2. On 15 January 2019, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Italy: Australia, Slovakia and South Africa.
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 Italy:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/34/ITA/1);
 - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/34/ITA/2);
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/34/ITA/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Germany, 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 Italy 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 stated that since the last universal periodic review of Italy in October 2014, many changes had occurred internationally and domestically. He quoted the words “in a world of trouble” from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, saying that the maintenance of peace and security, sustainable economic and social development and the promotion and protection of human rights – also in light of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – must, and did, stand firm. He also quoted the Prime Minister of Italy, Giuseppe Conte, saying that the human being was at the core of “inclusive humanity”.
6. The Government of Italy reaffirmed its will to 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). In that regard, the Chamber of Deputies had just scheduled a debate on the draft law to establish an independent national human rights institution, for 18 November 2019.
7. Italy had an Interministerial Committee for Human Rights, established in 1978; having such a mechanism was “internationally recognized as a best practice”.¹ The Interministerial Committee worked with a multi-stakeholder and participatory approach, and remained deeply committed in its role as the national mechanism for reporting and follow-up.
8. In regard to the new institutional frameworks that had been set up, the appointment of a Minister for Equal Opportunities and the Family was highlighted. A strategic framework for gender equality was being planned, accordingly.

¹ A/HRC/WG.6/34/ITA/2, para. 9.

9. The new “Red Code” law regarding domestic violence and gender-based violence had been adopted, and the drafting of the new anti-trafficking plan was proceeding in parallel with the work of the Institutional Round Table on Labour Exploitation.

10. In terms of combating racism, the delegation recalled, among the many normative, institutional and operational measures taken, the role of the National Office against Racial Discrimination. In late October 2019, the country’s Senate had established an extraordinary commission to fight against intolerance, racism, antisemitism, and incitement to hatred and violence.

11. The National Office against Racial Discrimination was also the focal point for the National Roma Inclusion Strategy for 2012–2020. Under that strategy, many integrated measures had been put in place nationwide, with the utmost attention being paid to the prevention of racial discrimination, hatred and xenophobia.

12. One of the strategic lines of government action for promoting equal opportunities and protecting rights concerned preventing and fighting against discrimination on the ground of sexual orientation and gender identity.

13. With regard to migration, the delegation stressed that no country could tackle that challenge alone, and that the Italian authorities had promoted a plethora of interventions in the areas of asylum and regular migration, of which integration was a key component.

14. The Italian anti-corruption framework had been strengthened by Law No. 3 of 9 January 2019 (the so-called Bribe Destroyer Law).

15. The Ministry of Justice had begun acquiring more buildings for penitentiary use. The national preventive mechanism had been established in 2014, in compliance with the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

16. Italy attached importance to the dignity of life and environmental health among human rights. Accordingly, the Government had launched Universal Basic Income, which had brought over 2 million persons out of absolute poverty, and the Green New Deal.

17. Italy was committed to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, also by working closely with the private sector and Italian civil society organizations. That approach had been reinforced by the first National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights. In 2018, Italy had been the first country to undertake a midterm review of its national plan, the outcome of which had been shared during the Forum on Business and Human Rights of 2018.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

18. During the interactive dialogue, 121 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

19. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed the strengthening of the National Office against Racial Discrimination.

20. Viet Nam appreciated the adoption of new measures to protect victims of domestic and gender-based violence.

21. Zambia commended Italy for the implementation of recommendations accepted during the second review cycle.

22. Afghanistan congratulated Italy on the adoption of the Freedom of Information Act in 2016.

23. Albania welcomed the efforts of Italy in coping with the influx of migrants and refugees from 2014 to 2019.

24. Algeria noted with satisfaction the ratification by Italy of several international human rights instruments.

25. Angola noted strengthened partnerships with African countries of origin and transit, on migration.
26. Argentina celebrated the signing of the Safe Schools Declaration and the accompanying guidelines.
27. Armenia valued the drafting by Italy of the National Anti-Trafficking Action Plan for 2019–2021.
28. Australia commended measures adopted to improve gender equality, including Law No. 120/2011 which required increased representation of women on the boards of companies.
29. Austria acknowledged the importance that Italy traditionally attached to the protection of minorities.
30. Azerbaijan noted the adoption by Italy of the National Action Plan against Racism, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance.
31. The Bahamas noted the efforts of Italy in countering violence against women, including the National Strategic Plan on Male Violence against Women 2017–2020.
32. Bahrain commended the acceptance by Italy of the majority of the recommendations from the second review cycle.
33. Bangladesh commended the strides made in promoting women’s empowerment, and in advancing the rights of children and persons with disabilities.
34. Belarus welcomed the adoption of national plans, including to counter racial discrimination and human trafficking.
35. Belgium congratulated Italy on the progress made since its previous universal periodic review.
36. Bhutan appreciated the establishment of the National Authority for the Rights of Persons Detained or Deprived of Liberty.
37. The Plurinational State of Bolivia commended the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Labour Exploitation in Agriculture.
38. Botswana commended Italy for adopting the National Action Plan against Racism, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance.
39. Brazil welcomed the accession of Italy to the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.
40. Bulgaria acknowledged the representation of women in the Italian Parliament, which had increased to 35.4 per cent.
41. Burkina Faso encouraged Italy to continue its engagement in support of human rights, especially for asylum seekers.
42. Canada welcomed the legalization of same-sex civil unions and the adoption of legislation to combat violence against women.
43. Chile welcomed the adoption of the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights.
44. Pakistan welcomed the delegation of Italy and thanked it for the presentation of the national report.
45. Colombia welcomed the presentation of the national report of Italy.
46. The Congo welcomed the adoption of the National Action Plan against Racism, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance.
47. Costa Rica was concerned about the criminalization of non-governmental organizations for saving persons from the sea.
48. Croatia welcomed the adoption of the Extraordinary National Plan of Action against Sexual and Gender-based Violence.

49. Cuba noted measures that had been adopted to support low-income families and combat gender-based violence.
50. Cyprus commended initiatives by Italy to promote cultural heritage as an integral part of the promotion and protection of human rights.
51. Czechia welcomed the establishment of the national preventive mechanism for the prevention of torture.
52. Denmark commended the adoption of the law on unaccompanied minors, while highlighting the need to ensure its full implementation.
53. Djibouti welcomed the adoption of a number of international human rights instruments.
54. The Dominican Republic acknowledged the progress made regarding the legal and institutional framework on human rights.
55. Ecuador welcomed the establishment of facilities to access credit, and the training and support, for women's entrepreneurship.
56. Egypt welcomed the adoption of the national action plan dealing with human trafficking.
57. Ethiopia commended Italy for its midterm report on the implementation of the recommendations from the second cycle.
58. Fiji commended the leadership of Italy in advocating for the abolition of the death penalty.
59. France commended progress made in Italy in the area of justice, particularly on alternative measures to detention.
60. The Italian delegation stated that, following the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the National Observatory on Persons with Disabilities had been established, and the Second Action Programme for the Promotion of the Rights and the Integration of Persons with Disabilities had been adopted in 2017. For the 2019 financial year, Parliament had taken steps to consolidate all the main funds with an impact on the rights and quality of life of persons with disabilities. The Ministry of Education had established a technical board to define draft guidelines for the certification of disability, focusing on the biopsychosocial model and in accordance with international classifications.
61. In 2016, Italy had adopted its first National Action Plan against Trafficking in and Serious Exploitation of Human Beings, aimed at defining multi-year strategies to prevent and fight against these phenomena. In Italy, all forms of trafficking in human beings were prohibited. The issuance of residence permits was not subject to the willingness of victims to collaborate with investigative mechanisms.
62. Italy had put in place a firm strategy against labour exploitation, and Law No. 199/2016 had introduced new penal instruments.
63. The most recent national elections had seen an increase in the number of women in Parliament to 35, or 4 per cent. Italy stressed its commitment to implementing relevant policies: policies aimed at reinforcing girls' empowerment, such as the "educating for respect" guidelines on gender equality and preventing gender-based violence and all forms of discrimination; policies for women's businesses; policies to promote and support work-life balance; and science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) month in all schools.
64. Gabon appreciated the efforts made in promoting fundamental rights and freedoms of vulnerable groups.
65. Georgia welcomed the amendments to the Criminal Code and the introduction of non-custodial measures.
66. Germany welcomed the new law against torture, of 2017, which had resulted in further improvements of prison conditions.

67. Ghana commended the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.
68. Greece commended the enactment of legislation against torture and the establishment of an independent national preventive mechanism.
69. Guyana welcomed the measures taken to curb racism and other forms of discrimination.
70. Haiti noted with satisfaction the efforts made by Italy with respect to the migration phenomenon.
71. Honduras expressed satisfaction with the adoption of the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights in Italy.
72. Hungary welcomed the systematic work of Italy in implementing the ratified international human rights treaties.
73. Iceland welcomed the engagement of Italy in combating all forms of discrimination, particularly that against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons.
74. India commended the adoption of the 2013 National Action Plan against Racism, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance.
75. Indonesia commended the progress made in Italy aimed at promoting the rights of migrants and refugees.
76. The Islamic Republic of Iran appreciated the progress made in promoting human rights.
77. Iraq called for measures to combat violence against women and children and trafficking in persons.
78. Ireland welcomed the adoption of strategies and action plans aimed at tackling trafficking in persons.
79. Israel commended the national action plans to combat gender-based violence, trafficking and child abuse.
80. Japan appreciated the strenuous efforts made in Italy to promote and protect civil and political rights.
81. Jordan welcomed the efforts made in Italy towards establishing an independent national human rights institution.
82. Kenya commended Italy for the positive steps taken to implement the 153 out of 176 recommendations accepted.
83. Kyrgyzstan supported the considerable steps taken in strengthening legislative and policy measures aimed at promoting human rights.
84. Lebanon congratulated Italy on its accession to numerous international conventions and on steps taken to establish a national human rights institution.
85. Libya welcomed the commitment of Italy to combating illegal migration and trafficking of people as well as securing the border.
86. Liechtenstein welcomed the commitment of Italy to human rights, and its ratification of most international and regional human rights instruments.
87. Luxembourg welcomed the follow-up to the previous recommendations, and the economic and social reforms that it intended to promote.
88. Madagascar noted with satisfaction the adoption of the National Plan of Action against Racism, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance.
89. Malaysia noted the efforts undertaken, including combating hate speech online through the Observatory on Media and Internet established in 2016.
90. Maldives welcomed the National Plan of Action against Racism, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance and encouraged the allocation of adequate funding for it.

91. Malta welcomed the achievements of Italy since its second universal periodic review cycle and the implementation of the recommendations received.
92. Mauritius commended Italy for its commitment to cooperate with the Human Rights Council and other human rights mechanisms.
93. Mexico recognized the adoption of a national plan of action to fight against sexual and gender-based violence, among other things.
94. Mongolia commended the increased representation of women on boards of publicly listed and state-owned companies.
95. Montenegro appreciated the implementation of recommendations given by Montenegro in the previous cycle, and the legislative developments.
96. Morocco appreciated the numerous normative and structural measures taken to strengthen the protection of human rights.
97. Mozambique noted the ratification of important international human rights instruments and the increase in development assistance to least developed countries.
98. Myanmar welcomed the commitment of Italy to achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and the implementation of accepted recommendations.
99. Namibia highlighted the importance of the twenty-year anniversary, in 2020, of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000).
100. Nepal welcomed the measures adopted by Italy to address issues of equality and non-discrimination and to promote the integration of all citizens.
101. The Netherlands congratulated Italy on its progress made in combating discrimination and violence based on sexual orientation and gender identity.
102. New Zealand welcomed the recent decision by Italy to establish an extraordinary commission to combat hatred, racism and antisemitism.
103. The Italian delegation noted that the National Office against Racial Discrimination was working determinedly to prevent and combat discrimination and violence based on sexual orientation and gender identity, collecting reports on discrimination through its contact centres, providing a wide-ranging strategic plan, strengthening institutional collaboration, and focusing on awareness-raising and training and on data collection.
104. A permanent dialogue with non-governmental organizations working on lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender issues had been set up in October 2018, through the establishment of the Advisory Working Group for the Promotion of the Rights of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Persons, which involved 48 lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender associations working in plenary sessions and in sectorial working groups. The Advisory Working Group would be summoned again soon by the new Government. With regard to intersex persons, a specific opinion rendered by the National Bioethics Commission had indicated that any intervention must be guided by the best interests of the child and avoid unnecessary mutilation.
105. Niger noted with appreciation the permanent cooperation of Italy with the United Nations system, in particular for submitting regularly its reports to the treaty bodies and for its positive relationship with the special procedure mandate holders. It commended Italy on establishing the Interministerial Committee for Human Rights and holding hearings in Parliament.
106. Nigeria expressed appreciation to Italy for its first National Action Plan against Trafficking in and Serious Exploitation of Human Beings.
107. North Macedonia welcomed new legislation strengthening the protection of unaccompanied children, including child trafficking victims.
108. Norway stressed the importance of the right to effective remedy by competent national tribunals for rights-violating acts.

109. China commended efforts in the promotion and protection of human rights, including the rights of Roma and other minorities.
110. Paraguay commended the new national mechanism for reporting and follow-up and the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.
111. Peru welcomed standards and plans developed for better inclusion of the Roma, Sinti and Camminanti communities.
112. The Philippines recognized the efforts of Italy to further protect rights, especially of women, children, and other vulnerable groups.
113. Portugal welcomed the efforts of Italy to promote and protect human rights, including the ratification of various international instruments.
114. Qatar expressed appreciation for policies and measures of Italy aimed at ensuring inclusion of persons with disabilities, particularly students.
115. The Republic of Korea commended the systematic operation of reception centres and the allocation of African funds to protect the most vulnerable groups.
116. The Republic of Moldova hailed the country's first National Action Plan against Trafficking in and Serious Exploitation of Human Beings.
117. The Russian Federation noted with appreciation the achievements made by Italy regarding equal rights and opportunities for all.
118. Rwanda commended Italy on adopting legislation and implementing policies to promote and protect human rights.
119. Saint Kitts and Nevis noted the remarkable efforts of Italy designed to cope with the massive influx of refugees.
120. Senegal noted that Italy had earmarked €230 million from its Africa fund for supporting United Nations bodies.
121. Serbia hailed the support by Italy for United Nations agencies, for the protection of refugees and migrants.
122. Seychelles welcomed the adoption by Italy of the National Action Plan against Trafficking in and Serious Exploitation of Human Beings.
123. Sierra Leone commended Italy for its adoption of Law No. 47/2017, as a legal framework for the protection of unaccompanied children seeking asylum.
124. Slovakia appreciated the commitment of Italy to work at all levels towards the establishment of a national human rights institution.
125. Slovenia commended the commitment of Italy to the promotion of human rights, and its support for the international human rights mechanisms.
126. Solomon Islands recognized the plans of Italy relating to human rights, non-discrimination, the right to life, and liberty and security of the person.
127. Somalia commended Italy for the implementation of 153 out of 176 recommendations received during the second cycle of the universal periodic review. Somalia acknowledged the inclusion of the dignity of life and of environmental health among human rights, and the fact that the country had launched Universal Basic Income, which had brought more than 2 million of people out of poverty.
128. South Africa recalled that rescue was a fundamental obligation in the international agreements on protecting life at sea.
129. Spain valued the fact that Italy had ratified the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.
130. Sri Lanka commended Italy for its commitment to combating sexual and gender-based violence and human trafficking.

131. The State of Palestine welcomed the efforts made by Italy in combating hate speech, hate crimes and xenophobic acts.
132. Sweden welcomed the steps taken by Italy to align national legislation with the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.
133. Switzerland welcomed the adoption of measures to set up a national preventive mechanism for the prevention of torture.
134. Thailand commended the adoption of the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights, which incorporated the Sustainable Development Goals.
135. Timor-Leste noted with satisfaction the efforts made to strengthen the promotion and protection of human rights in the country.
136. Togo noted with pleasure the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.
137. Tunisia commended Italy for its ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.
138. Turkey expressed concerns about the increase in racist discrimination, particularly violence and hate speech against migrants.
139. Turkmenistan commended Italy for implementing the National Action Plan against Trafficking in and Serious Exploitation of Human Beings.
140. Uganda encouraged Italy to pursue its efforts to strengthen the protection of unaccompanied migrant minors.
141. Ukraine commended Italy for the adoption of the National Strategic Plan on Male Violence against Women 2017–2020.
142. The United Kingdom welcomed the signing by Italy of the Call to Action to End Forced Labour, Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking.
143. The United States welcomed the recently adopted law aimed at prosecuting domestic violence cases more effectively.
144. Uruguay welcomed the strict implementation of the principle of non-refoulement for minors requesting refuge in Italy.
145. Uzbekistan acknowledged the work of the Interministerial Committee for Human Rights in Italy.
146. The head of the delegation thanked all delegations for their active participation in the universal periodic review of Italy. He also acknowledged the participation of several delegates representing small island developing States and least developed countries, and noted that Italy was one of the main donors to the technical assistance trust fund that supported their participation in the Human Rights Council.
147. Finally, he expressed his sincere gratitude to the universal periodic review secretariat, conference services staff and the interpreters for the smooth running of the review of Italy.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

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

148.1 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Uganda) (Uruguay) (Senegal) (Sierra Leone); Become a State party to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Sri Lanka); Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their

Families (Azerbaijan); Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families to fully ensure the rights of migrants, irrespective of their migration status (Bangladesh); Study the possibility of acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Egypt); Become a party to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Seychelles);

148.2 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, improve the protection of migrants, asylum seekers and refugees, and fully align immigration and asylum policies with international and European policies (Honduras);

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

148.4 Take measures to recognize the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances to examine communications, under articles 31 and 32 of International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina);

148.5 Ratify the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, including further enhancing the efforts in preserving the language of the Molise Croats, as well as reconsidering the formal recognition of the Croatian linguistic minority in Friuli Venezia Giulia (Croatia);

148.6 Consider ratifying key international and regional human rights instruments, including the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the European Convention on Nationality (Djibouti);

148.7 Sign and ratify the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, and integrate a human rights impact assessment into its arms export control mechanisms (Ecuador);

148.8 Ratify the European Convention on Nationality (Germany);

148.9 Ratify the Additional Protocol to the Convention on Cybercrime, concerning the criminalization of acts of a racist and xenophobic nature, including holocaust denial, committed online (Israel);

148.10 Continue its efforts to conclude the ratification process of the Additional Protocol to the Convention on Cybercrime (Portugal);

148.11 Accede to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Kenya);

148.12 Ratify the Kampala amendments to the Rome Statute in order to further enhance the commitment to international justice (Liechtenstein);

148.13 Continue its efforts towards achieving the 0.7 per cent target (for Overseas Development Assistance as a percentage of gross national income), as committed (Bhutan);

148.14 Sustain its support to the least developed countries for the latter to enhance their socioeconomic well-being (Ethiopia);

148.15 Ensure that all arms transfers and exports comply with Italy's obligations under the Arms Trade Treaty (Iceland);

148.16 Strengthen the national mechanism for reporting and follow-up (Paraguay);

148.17 Continue efforts to establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

- 148.18 Establish an independent national human rights institution compliant with the Paris Principles, and strengthen the capacity of the National Office against Racial Discrimination (Australia);
- 148.19 Continue its efforts to adopt necessary measures in order to establish a fully independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Slovakia);
- 148.20 Strengthen the efforts for the establishment of a national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles (Slovenia);
- 148.21 Expedite and finalize the setting up of a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (South Africa);
- 148.22 Establish a national human rights institution in keeping with the Paris Principles (Sri Lanka);
- 148.23 Establish an independent national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Togo);
- 148.24 Consider establishing a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Tunisia);
- 148.25 Enhance efforts to establish an independent national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principle (Uganda);
- 148.26 Expedite action in establishing an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Ukraine);
- 148.27 Establish an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Uruguay);
- 148.28 Complete the ongoing process of establishing a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Bangladesh);
- 148.29 Conclude the process leading to the establishment of a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Bulgaria);
- 148.30 Adopt a law for the establishment of a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Burkina Faso);
- 148.31 Accelerate efforts to establish an independent national institution for the implementation and monitoring of human rights, in compliance with the Paris Principles (Canada);
- 148.32 Continue the efforts to establish an independent national institution for the implementation and monitoring of human rights, in compliance with the Paris Principles (Chile);
- 148.33 Continue working to adapt the necessary regulatory and institutional framework to establish an independent national institution for the implementation and monitoring of human rights, in compliance with the Paris Principles (Colombia);
- 148.34 Establish an independent national human rights institution with the institutional capacity, in compliance with the Paris Principles (Costa Rica);
- 148.35 Establish an independent national institution for the promotion and protection of human rights coherent with the Paris Principles (Zambia);
- 148.36 Work to set up an independent national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles (Egypt);
- 148.37 Put in place a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (France);
- 148.38 Continue its efforts to establish an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Georgia);

- 148.39 Complete the process of establishing an independent national human rights institution (Greece);
- 148.40 Finalize the independent national institution for the promotion and protection of human rights in accordance with the Paris Principles (Albania);
- 148.41 Fully involve civil society and other relevant stakeholders in the expeditious establishment of a national human rights institution and ensure its functional and financial independence (India);
- 148.42 Pursue legislative and executive measures to set up a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Iraq);
- 148.43 Establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Ireland);
- 148.44 Finalize the establishment of an independent national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles (Kenya);
- 148.45 Establish a national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles (Lebanon);
- 148.46 Establish a fully independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Liechtenstein);
- 148.47 Establish an independent national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles (Luxembourg);
- 148.48 Accelerate efforts towards the establishment of an independent national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles (Malaysia);
- 148.49 Establish an independent national institution for the promotion and protection of human rights coherent with the Paris Principles (Maldives);
- 148.50 Establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Mexico);
- 148.51 Accelerate efforts to establish a fully independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Mongolia);
- 148.52 Activate the process of establishment of an independent national institution responsible for promoting and protecting the rights of migrants (Morocco);
- 148.53 Expedite the process that will lead to the establishment of an independent national human rights institution (Mozambique);
- 148.54 Step up the process to establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Nepal);
- 148.55 Establish an independent national institution for the promotion and protection of human rights coherent with the Paris Principles (North Macedonia);
- 148.56 Conclude, as a matter of priority, the process leading to the establishment of a national human rights institution in full compliance with the Paris Principles (Portugal);
- 148.57 Complete the establishment of an independent national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Republic of Korea);
- 148.58 Strengthen its efforts to establish a national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles (Rwanda);
- 148.59 Establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Senegal);
- 148.60 Establish an independent national institution for the protection of human rights in accordance with the Paris Principles (Serbia);

- 148.61 Establish a national human rights institution with a wide-ranging mandate and in line with the Paris Principles (Seychelles);
- 148.62 Allocate sufficient human and financial resources for the implementation of the National Plan of Action against Racism, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (Slovakia);
- 148.63 Strengthen the resources allocated to the National Plan of Action against Racism, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (South Africa);
- 148.64 Strengthen the resources allocated to the Plan of Action against Racism, Xenophobia and Other Related Forms of Intolerance and establish a national system for recording and monitoring discrimination episodes (Spain);
- 148.65 Allocate human and financial resources to broaden the efficiency of the National Action Plan against Racism, Xenophobia and Other Related Forms of Intolerance (Costa Rica);
- 148.66 Ensure that the National Action Plan against Racism, Xenophobia and Other Related Forms of Intolerance includes Afrodescendants as a specific group that suffers from racism and racial discrimination (Costa Rica);
- 148.67 Fully implement the Plan of Action against Racism, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (Bahamas);
- 148.68 Strengthen and include Afrodescendants as a specific group in the National Plan of Action to fight Racism, Xenophobia and Related Forms of Intolerance (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 148.69 Strengthen the capacity of the National Office against Racial Discrimination to ensure that all forms of discrimination are eliminated from its society (Solomon Islands);
- 148.70 Strengthen the capacity of the National Office against Racial Discrimination (Costa Rica);
- 148.71 Continue to strengthen the capacity of its National Office against Racial Discrimination to investigate, document and combat racism and racial discrimination (Fiji);
- 148.72 Further strengthen the National Office against Racial Discrimination to ensure that it is independent and adequately resourced (India);
- 148.73 Strengthen the mandate and status of the National Office against Racial Discrimination in accordance with the Paris Principles (Sierra Leone);
- 148.74 Continue strengthening mechanisms to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, hate speech, and other related intolerance (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 148.75 Continue efforts to combat hate speech, hate crimes and racial and xenophobic acts, to improve its legal and institutional frameworks for protection against discrimination and to establish a systematic data collection mechanism to record incidents of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (State of Palestine);
- 148.76 Take necessary legal and policy measures, in accordance with international law, to effectively counter racism and discrimination due to ethnic origin against any specific group (Sweden);
- 148.77 Pursue efforts to fight discrimination and hate speech against minorities and persons of African descent, and invest the necessary human and financial resources for this purpose (Tunisia);
- 148.78 Implement programmes and activities to stop hate speech in all aspects of the society (Turkey);

- 148.79 Develop a multi-agency approach, including the involvement of community groups, to tackle the underlying causes of the increase in racist and intolerant behaviours (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 148.80 Intensify efforts to combat all forms of racism, Afrophobia, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (Azerbaijan);
- 148.81 Take further measures to prevent stigmatization and negative stereotypes of ethnic and religious minorities (Uzbekistan);
- 148.82 Pass laws to protect vulnerable groups and minority groups against all types of discrimination (Bahrain);
- 148.83 Ensure that all individuals are held accountable and are sanctioned for the dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred and other violations of article 4 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Belgium);
- 148.84 Adopt a national strategy to effectively counter incitement to racial hatred, discrimination and violence against specific groups, combat stereotypes, and promote intercultural understanding and diversity (Canada);
- 148.85 Strengthen actions in tackling hate speech and manifestations of racism and xenophobia (Cuba);
- 148.86 Establish a separate data collection mechanism to record incidents of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (Cyprus);
- 148.87 Intensify measures to combat forms of discrimination, including racial discrimination, with special emphasis on combating hate speech, racist violence and violence against people of African descent (Djibouti);
- 148.88 Establish a mechanism to collect data on incidents of racism and racial discrimination against people of African descent, and strengthen the guarantees of access to justice and reparations for such crimes (Ecuador);
- 148.89 Combat all forms of discrimination, stigmatization and negative stereotypes with regard to people of African descent, minority populations and migrants, particularly through awareness-raising campaigns and other related specific programmes (Gabon);
- 148.90 Continue strengthening mechanisms to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and other forms of intolerance, and establish a systematic data collection mechanism to record related incidents (Greece);
- 148.91 Design an effective educational strategy, involving school teachers and public officers, to promote cultural and racial diversity (Guyana);
- 148.92 Tackle hate speech and address the scourges of extremism and xenophobia (Indonesia);
- 148.93 Scale up measures to combat crimes of racism and xenophobia (Iraq);
- 148.94 Combat racial crimes and hate speech, as well as stereotypes of Muslims and ethnic minorities (Jordan);
- 148.95 Ensure that hate speech against Roma people and migrants is prohibited and sanctioned by a strong legal framework (Madagascar);
- 148.96 Introduce stringent policies, strengthen overall law enforcement and ensure access to justice and redress for victims of racial hatred or violence (Malaysia);
- 148.97 Strengthen efforts in awareness raising to combat hate speech and prejudices against minorities including refugees, migrants and persons of African descent (Mauritius);

148.98 Take further steps to address discrimination against ethnic minorities, including migrant communities, and on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity, by strengthening the scope of legislative frameworks to cover the full range of discriminatory acts against the Roma, Sinti and Camminanti communities, the LGBTQI+ community, and people of African descent (New Zealand);

148.99 Undertake further initiatives to address hate speech directed against members of vulnerable groups, and ensure sufficient focus on this topic in the education system (Norway);

148.100 Step up efforts to combat acts of racial discrimination (China);

148.101 Establish a systematic register of incidents of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance (Paraguay);

148.102 Step up efforts in combating racism and xenophobia through education, training and awareness-raising programmes (Philippines);

148.103 Strengthen its efforts to fight discrimination, including by enhancing institutional capacity to systematically document, investigate and prosecute incidents of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (Rwanda);

148.104 Continue to condemn all statements of a racist nature, and increase awareness-raising, particularly directed at youth, of the unacceptability of racism (Saint Kitts and Nevis);

148.105 Invest additional efforts to combat racially motivated crimes, racist discourse, stigmatization and negative stereotypes (Serbia);

148.106 Revive and implement the national strategy to counter discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people (South Africa);

148.107 Adopt specific legislation punishing discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Spain);

148.108 Advance in the formulation of a national action plan on the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons that promotes legislation and other actions against discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity and expression in all areas of society (Uruguay);

148.109 Include sexual orientation as a ground for protection against hate speech (Belgium);

148.110 Continue addressing hate speech against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and discrimination against persons with disabilities (Czechia);

148.111 Increase efforts to combat discrimination and hate speech against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (France);

148.112 Make further efforts regarding combating discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Greece);

148.113 Intensify efforts to combat discrimination, hate speech and hate crimes against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Ireland);

148.114 Enhance efforts to ensure equality for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people (Israel);

148.115 Adopt and implement a comprehensive strategy to fight against all forms of discrimination against members of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community (Luxembourg);

- 148.116 Promote awareness-raising campaigns and specific programmes on the promotion of equal opportunities and respect regarding sexual orientation and gender identity (Portugal);
- 148.117 Further the understanding that anti-Gypsyism is a driver for social exclusion of Roma and Sinti and establish and strengthen monitoring structures, in order to effectively fight any form of anti-Gypsyism (Austria);
- 148.118 Enhance measures to combat violence and discrimination against persons belonging to the Roma, Sinti and Camminanti communities, including by effectively implementing its national strategy for inclusion at all levels (Brazil);
- 148.119 Continue measures to combat discrimination against migrants and its minorities, particularly Roma, Sinti and Camminanti (Myanmar);
- 148.120 Combat hate crimes of a racist nature, and stigmatization and negative stereotypes directed at Muslims, people of African descent, and the Roma, Sinti and Camminanti communities (Senegal);
- 148.121 Ensure that its policies, legislation, regulations and enforcement measures effectively serve to prevent and address the heightened risk of business involvement in abuses in conflict situations, which includes situations of foreign occupation (State of Palestine);
- 148.122 Support businesses in addressing modern slavery in supply chains by implementing Italy's 2016 labour exploitation legislation and encouraging agricultural business to sign up to the "quality agricultural network" (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 148.123 Ensure that women, children and persons with disabilities are meaningfully engaged in the development of legislation, policies and programmes on climate change and disaster risk reduction (Fiji);
- 148.124 Adapt the national legislation to bring the definition of torture into line with article 1 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Chile);
- 148.125 Bring the special detention regime into line with international human rights standards and improve detention conditions (Zambia);
- 148.126 Align the definition of torture in Law 110/2017 with the Convention against Torture (Denmark);
- 148.127 Address overcrowding in prisons (Denmark);
- 148.128 Amend article 613-bis of the Criminal Code to bring its definition of torture into line with the Convention against Torture (France);
- 148.129 Reform the criminal justice system in particular with regard to alternative measures to detention in order to address overcrowding of prisons and ensure full respect for fundamental rights of detainees (Germany);
- 148.130 Pay more attention to the security of the European people, consequently, of their related fundamental human right to live a safe and secure life (Hungary);
- 148.131 Continue efforts to combat torture by establishing a code of conduct for security forces, and strengthening legislation and capacity-building programmes (Lebanon);
- 148.132 Continue taking steps towards the full implementation of Italy's obligations under the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its Optional Protocol (Malta);
- 148.133 Bring the definition of the crimes of torture and enforced disappearance into accordance with international standards (Mexico);

- 148.134 Allow the National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture to visit immigrant detention centres (Paraguay);
- 148.135 Consider revising the framework regulating the control of firearms, given the correlation between their use and feminicides (Peru);
- 148.136 Continue its efforts to respect the rights of persons in detention and take necessary measures to ensure access to legal aid for foreign national prisoners and detainees (Republic of Korea);
- 148.137 Take additional measures to address problems in the penitentiary system, in particular in relation to the overcrowding of Italian prisons (Russian Federation);
- 148.138 Pursue efforts to reform the criminal justice system, including by improving conditions of detention, reducing the use of pretrial detention and extending the use of alternative measures to detention (Austria);
- 148.139 Adopt legislative and regulatory measures with a view to reducing the duration of judicial procedures and establish conditions of detention, in particular in migrant detention centres, in line with international standards (Togo);
- 148.140 Adopt measures, such as strengthening institutions and addressing inefficiencies, to increase the effectiveness of the judicial system (Sweden);
- 148.141 Adopt effective measures, including supporting the Anti-Corruption Authority, to address and prevent corruption (Sweden);
- 148.142 Enhance its efforts to tackle the root causes of discrimination in the criminal justice system, particularly to reduce the high rates of imprisonment among foreign nationals (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 148.143 Prosecute crimes committed on a racial basis (Jordan);
- 148.144 Take measures to guarantee access to justice for persons of African descent who have been victims of racial discrimination (Madagascar);
- 148.145 Continue to review and implement criminal and civil justice procedures in order to improve the efficiency of its judiciary (Norway);
- 148.146 Adopt the appropriate measures to ensure effective implementation of article 26 of Law No. 38/2001 regarding facilitation of the election of candidates belonging to minorities (Slovenia);
- 148.147 Adopt further measures and safeguards to ensure the independent functioning of the media and the safety of journalists (Czechia);
- 148.148 Strengthen cooperation with other States in the field of interfaith dialogue with a view to promoting the values of religions (Indonesia);
- 148.149 Implement effective measures to ensure the full independence of journalists, human rights defenders and non-governmental organizations (Uzbekistan);
- 148.150 Continue efforts to preserve and protect freedom of speech, especially if it concerns journalists and authors investigating sensitive topics such as corruption, mafia activity and political entities (Norway);
- 148.151 Take concrete measures to ensure the non-criminalization of migrant rights defenders, including asylum seekers and victims of human trafficking (Ecuador);
- 148.152 Take steps to ensure that fairness and due process are followed in the administration of justice involving human rights defenders and journalists (Ghana);

- 148.153 Enhance practical implementation of the National Action Plan on Trafficking and take effective action to ensure that victims of trafficking are treated in accordance with human rights (Australia);
- 148.154 Further work on the Action Plan against Trafficking and Serious Exploitation of Human Beings (Turkmenistan);
- 148.155 Intensify efforts to finalize the new National Anti-Trafficking Action Plan 2019–2021 and ensure its effective implementation (Botswana);
- 148.156 Strengthen the efforts to combat trafficking in persons by fully implementing the existing national action plan (Cyprus);
- 148.157 Intensify efforts to fight against trafficking in human beings, particularly exploitation for labour and begging forces (Switzerland);
- 148.158 Intensify efforts to effectively screen for labour trafficking victims through increased inspections and improved training of labour inspectors and refer victims for services, particularly in the agriculture and service sectors (United States of America);
- 148.159 Take steps to strengthen the fight against modern slavery, including by addressing reported cases of exploitation of migrant workers on farms (Azerbaijan);
- 148.160 Strengthen efforts to combat trafficking in persons and ensure the effective implementation of the national action plan as well as relevant concluding observations made by treaty bodies (Belarus);
- 148.161 Take further steps towards fighting trafficking in persons, especially in women and girls, by adopting the new National Anti-Trafficking Action Plan (Georgia);
- 148.162 Continue its efforts in further implementing the national action plan against trafficking in persons (Kyrgyzstan);
- 148.163 Take all steps to ensure full implementation of the law on trafficking in human beings and the national action plan against trafficking in human beings in order to combat human trafficking, in particular in the context of recent migration flows (Liechtenstein);
- 148.164 Continue to enhance law enforcement measures to combat trafficking in persons and protect the rights of victims of trafficking (Nepal);
- 148.165 Continue with its efforts in combating human trafficking and upholding the right of its victims (Nigeria);
- 148.166 Put in place efficient law enforcement measures with regard to combating trafficking in persons (North Macedonia);
- 148.167 Ensure that anti-trafficking programmes are responsive to women and girl victims, especially in the context of recent migration flows (Philippines);
- 148.168 Continue its efforts directed towards fighting the trafficking of persons (Armenia);
- 148.169 Continue providing support and protection for the family as a fundamental and natural unit of society (Egypt);
- 148.170 Extend the provision of paid paternity leave and promote the equitable distribution of parental responsibilities between women and men (Iceland);
- 148.171 Enact legislation on the recognition of both same-sex parents involved in the growth of a child, as well as extending their access to adoption on a par with others (Iceland);

- 148.172 Increase the number of labour inspectors, especially in rural areas, to combat labour exploitation of migrants (Turkey);
- 148.173 Further promote equal opportunities for women and address gender-based discrimination in the public and private sectors, with a view to closing the gender wage gap and enhancing career development for women (Thailand);
- 148.174 Take further measures to address the gender wage gap, noting the prevalence of women in part-time and low-paid jobs (Australia);
- 148.175 Consider bridging the wage gap between men and women in the labour market and ensure that men and women are given equal employment opportunities (Ghana);
- 148.176 Take further measures to address the problem of unemployment, paying particular attention to vulnerable groups, including women and persons with disabilities (Belarus);
- 148.177 Give continuity to policies aimed at promoting youth employment with a gender focus, in the public sector as well as in the private sector (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 148.178 Promote access to employment for persons with disabilities (Gabon);
- 148.179 Continue addressing unemployment and agricultural labour issues effectively, paying particular attention to vulnerable groups (India);
- 148.180 Modify the relevant laws and regulations to address effectively youth unemployment (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 148.181 Further continue to work to achieve full employment for all (Kyrgyzstan);
- 148.182 Allocate sufficient financial resources and implement programmes to further promote employment among those living with disabilities (Malaysia);
- 148.183 Improve great participation of persons with disabilities in the labour market (Angola);
- 148.184 Take measures to combat unemployment, especially with regard to young people, women and minority groups (Mauritius);
- 148.185 Keep promoting measures to ensure that persons with disabilities have access to jobs (Peru);
- 148.186 Continue with the implementation of the National Sustainable Development Strategy 2018 and exchange good practices in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Jordan);
- 148.187 Continue measures on minimum income to eradicate poverty, inequality and social exclusion (Libya);
- 148.188 Take necessary measures to protect vulnerable groups and provide means for their inclusion into society, such as Roma (Turkey);
- 148.189 Continue the social inclusion programmes for minorities and strengthening the rights of vulnerable groups (Bhutan);
- 148.190 Strengthen efforts to ensure the promotion and protection of the rights of peoples belonging to vulnerable groups, including migrants and ethnic minorities (Viet Nam);
- 148.191 Review and strengthen legislative and administrative measures and policies aimed at addressing poverty, particularly poverty among children, persons with disabilities, and minorities (Botswana);
- 148.192 Continue consolidating the social plans and programmes provided in the Citizen Fund for Income (Dominican Republic);

148.193 Continue consolidating the progress made in the promotion of the rights and welfare of families through the policies implemented by the Department for Family Policy (Dominican Republic);

148.194 Improve the working and living conditions of migrant agricultural workers, particularly in the south of Italy, where exploitation and coercion exist, in follow-up to the recommendations in paragraphs 145.159, 145.160, 145.161 and 145.167 of the report of the Working Group from the second cycle (A/HRC/28/4) (Haiti);

148.195 Review the social housing system and assignment procedures in all regions and municipalities of the country and remove any provisions that directly or indirectly discriminate against Roma and other social groups (Islamic Republic of Iran);

148.196 Further promote sustainable economic and social development and protect the rights of vulnerable groups (China);

148.197 Revise the practice of forced eviction of members of the Roma, Sinti and Camminanti communities (Peru);

148.198 Take further measures to ensure economic support and social inclusion for those people exposed to the risk of social and labour marginalization (Qatar);

148.199 Continue working on the protection of the rights of vulnerable groups of the population, in particular women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons (Russian Federation);

148.200 Ensure the free exercise of women's sexual and reproductive rights, by ensuring access to legal services for interruption of pregnancy, minimizing the impact of conscientious objections in the exercise of this human right (Uruguay);

148.201 Take the necessary measures to ensure effective access to abortion (France);

148.202 Implement necessary measures to limit regional disparities in accessing health care, including for migrants (Luxembourg);

148.203 Consider banning unnecessary, non-consensual and normalizing surgery on intersex individuals (Malta);

148.204 Proceed with the discussion in Parliament on article 13 of DDL 405 which includes a ban on unnecessary, non-consensual normalizing surgery on intersex individuals (Netherlands);

148.205 Progressively introduce at least one year of pre-primary education in accordance with the Education 2030 Framework for Action (Sri Lanka);

148.206 Take concrete steps to improve access to education and employment for persons with disabilities (Bahamas);

148.207 Take steps to guarantee access to education for persons with disabilities, including by improving the quality of inclusive education and reducing physical barriers (Brazil);

148.208 Continue to take appropriate measures to improve the quality of inclusive education for children with disabilities and ensure their equal access to all levels of education and vocational training (Bulgaria);

148.209 Strengthen the educational programmes on human rights, with a special focus on mitigation of hate speech, stigmatization and discrimination (Colombia);

148.210 Take measures to promote access to education and to reduce school dropouts (Cyprus);

- 148.211 Improve the quality of inclusive education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training (Czechia);
- 148.212 Improve the quality of inclusive education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training (Israel);
- 148.213 Adopt comprehensive measures to promote access to education and reduce the large number of dropouts (Algeria);
- 148.214 Strengthen comprehensive measures to reduce the significant number of school dropouts, especially in high school (Maldives);
- 148.215 Adopt comprehensive measures to promote access to education and reduce the number of school dropouts, with a focus on the south, taking into account the high dropout rates in the last two years of high school (Montenegro);
- 148.216 Formulate a comprehensive strategy for preventing and combating violence against children (Montenegro);
- 148.217 Strengthen the legal and regulatory framework in the field of gender equality and the fight against gender-based discrimination (Uzbekistan);
- 148.218 Adopt measures to counter gender stereotypes and attitudes that restrict or deny women's full participation in the public and private spheres, including through awareness-raising campaigns for the general public, as well as training for education and law enforcement professionals (Canada);
- 148.219 Adopt the necessary measures to eradicate discrimination against women through the adoption of comprehensive public policies aimed at preventing violence, stereotypes and inequalities (Colombia);
- 148.220 Take measures to eradicate multiple forms of discrimination against women, and eliminate the structural causes of inequalities (Honduras);
- 148.221 Continue to strengthen the legislative framework and policies on gender equality (India);
- 148.222 Strengthen efforts to combat discrimination and all forms of violence against women (Lebanon);
- 148.223 Continue to provide national assistance to combat violence and gender discrimination (Libya);
- 148.224 Promote gender equality, including combating discrimination based on sexual orientation, and strengthening the protection of victims of domestic abuse (Norway);
- 148.225 Allocate the necessary financial resources for the protection of victims of gender-based violence and the implementation of an education programme on gender equality (Spain);
- 148.226 Further intensify efforts aimed at combating violence against women (Austria);
- 148.227 Better sensitize and educate law enforcement and judicial authorities about domestic abuse and ensure that victims have access to courts in order to obtain restraining orders against abusive partners, as well as expand victim services to mothers and migrant women who are particularly vulnerable (United States of America);
- 148.228 Encourage women to report all incidents of violence, especially domestic and sexual violence, to law enforcement bodies, by destigmatizing victims, sensitizing the police and the judiciary, raising awareness about the criminal nature of such acts and ensuring that women have effective access to civil courts to obtain restraining orders against abusive partners (Belgium);

- 148.229 Extend measures to combat domestic and sexual violence, with special attention to the protection of women and children (Viet Nam);
- 148.230 Continue the efforts to prevent gender-based and sexual violence, ensuring victims' access to justice and due reparations (Chile);
- 148.231 Take additional measures to combat violence and discrimination against women, including its causes and the consequences thereof (Cuba);
- 148.232 Take more measures to prevent arms transfers that may facilitate human rights violations, including gender-based violence, and that negatively impact women (Namibia);
- 148.233 Adopt effective prevention and protection measures and establish reception places for women fleeing violence (Czechia);
- 148.234 Continue enhancing programmes that promote the economic and social empowerment of women (Ethiopia);
- 148.235 Continue to promote the participation of women in the decision-making process by increasing women's representation and to tackle violence against women through, among other things, the steady implementation of its national action plan (Japan);
- 148.236 Continue to implement the law on gender-based violence as well as the national action plan to combat violence against women and prosecute violations of the aforementioned law (Liechtenstein);
- 148.237 Sanction a robust legal framework and develop targeted policies that comprehensively address the issue of underreporting as well as low prosecution and conviction rates for gender-based violent crimes (Malaysia);
- 148.238 Strengthen support services and adequate centres for victims, particularly for women and children (Myanmar);
- 148.239 Work to address gender-based violence against women and girls, including by improving systems to implement the existing legislative frameworks to combat such crimes (New Zealand);
- 148.240 Ensure that the implementation and assessment of the National Strategic Plan on Male Violence against Women 2017–2020 incorporate the views and recommendations of women victims of violence (Philippines);
- 148.241 Continue steps directed towards women's empowerment and guaranteeing equal opportunities (Armenia);
- 148.242 Strengthen the legislative framework on gender equality, including through adopting laws and policies to increase women's representation in political affairs (Rwanda);
- 148.243 Create a national system to monitor and collect data on violence against children and formulate a comprehensive strategy for preventing and combating violence against children (Zambia);
- 148.244 Adopt comprehensive policies to eliminate child poverty (Cyprus);
- 148.245 Step up measures to combat discrimination, in particular discrimination against children with disabilities and children with migrant backgrounds, in order to reduce inequalities in access to education, health care and development (Honduras);
- 148.246 Reinforce the role of the National Observatory for Children (Albania);
- 148.247 Develop and implement an integrated action plan that includes prevention of and response to cyberbullying among children and young people (Iceland);

148.248 Continue its efforts to protect children's rights through criminalization of the live-streaming of child abuse as well as preventing child abuse (Islamic Republic of Iran);

148.249 Strengthen the role of the National Observatory for Children and provide it with the necessary resources and an adequate legislative framework (Algeria);

148.250 Improve social inclusion as well as access to education for vulnerable populations, in particular refugees and migrant children (Angola);

148.251 Strengthen efforts to combat absolute poverty among children, and measures to effectively combat and prevent educational poverty (Qatar);

148.252 Continue strengthening the role and capacities of institutions for the protection of the rights of the child (Republic of Moldova);

148.253 Seek humane alternatives to forceful evictions of members of Roma, Sinti, and the nomadic Camminanti communities from unauthorized camps and prevent local authorities from mistreating members of these groups (United States of America);

148.254 Fully implement the recommendations made by the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent (Bahamas);

148.255 Continue the efforts to integrate Roma, migrants, and other minorities, their access to education, health care, employment and housing, as well as their participation in political and social life (Cuba);

148.256 Take concrete steps to ensure that the national Roma strategy is implemented on the national and local levels, allocate sufficient funds for its implementation and ensure a follow-up once the current strategy expires (Germany);

148.257 Develop a legal framework to effectively protect ethnic minorities from homelessness in the context of camp evictions (Germany);

148.258 Continue with the ongoing efforts to protect the economic, social and cultural rights of minority groups, in particular Roma, Sinti and Camminanti, and ensure that perpetrators of acts of violence and discrimination against them are brought to justice (Ghana);

148.259 Further protect and promote the rights of minorities in the country (Armenia);

148.260 Continue efforts to promote the rights and integration of persons with disabilities (Turkmenistan);

148.261 Take concrete measures to officially recognize Italian Sign Language at the national level (Haiti);

148.262 Improve accessibility and inclusion for people with disabilities, by ensuring compliance with national accessibility standards and enacting legislation to address communication barriers (New Zealand);

148.263 Continue strengthening the country's capacity to address the migration phenomenon, with emphasis on the protection of refugees and migrants – particularly the most vulnerable – in accordance with international law (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

148.264 Dedicate special attention to the situation of vulnerability of migrant women and girls and expand the criteria to grant humanitarian protection as a complement to the status of refugee (Spain);

148.265 Strengthen the measures to protect the rights of migrants and asylum seekers to improve their living conditions, particularly when it comes to integration (Switzerland);

- 148.266 Strengthen its efforts to respond to the protection needs of maritime migrants, asylum seekers and refugees (Timor-Leste);
- 148.267 Strengthen protections for migrant workers in line with international human rights standards (Tunisia);
- 148.268 Improve its migration legislation in line with the internationally accepted practices and regulations (Turkey);
- 148.269 Take steps to protect the lives of migrants, including asylum seekers and victims of trafficking in persons (Pakistan);
- 148.270 Resume search and rescue operations in the Central Mediterranean and ensure the presence of qualified personnel to identify and provide first aid to the most vulnerable groups (Pakistan);
- 148.271 Investigate all allegations of ill-treatment and excessive use of force against asylum seekers and migrants, punish all the perpetrators and ensure that law enforcement officials receive appropriate professional training (Pakistan);
- 148.272 Continue promoting the implementation of integration policies for immigrants and minorities (Dominican Republic);
- 148.273 Give specific attention to the most vulnerable groups among the migrant and asylum seeker populations, such as women and underaged children (Afghanistan);
- 148.274 Inform all relevant authorities of the principle of non-refoulement and encourage respect for this principle, which is separate from the right to seek asylum (Afghanistan);
- 148.275 Strengthen humanitarian corridors and resettlement programmes and continue bilateral cooperation with relevant countries in reducing the incidence and negative impact of irregular migration (Indonesia);
- 148.276 Raise domestic awareness on the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Indonesia);
- 148.277 Consider the recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants and of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 148.278 Pay particular attention to the recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants as well as the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent (Congo);
- 148.279 Implement the principles of non-refoulement and relevant minimum standards, relating to the rights of migrants and asylum seekers (Kenya);
- 148.280 Maintain respect for the principle of non-refoulement through individual evaluation of each migratory situation (Peru);
- 148.281 Observe the principle of non-refoulement and provide humanitarian protection for all migrants, especially for those who are not eligible for refugee status but unable to return home (Thailand);
- 148.282 Strengthen dialogue and cooperation with countries hosting refugees to consolidate resettlement programmes and make them more efficient (Lebanon);
- 148.283 Strengthen measures to eliminate discrimination, hate speech and stigmatization against migrants and refugees, as well as eliminate any provision that constitutes an obstacle to their access to justice, health care or humanitarian aid (Mexico);

- 148.284 Continue working on equal rights for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people by taking measures aimed at protecting lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex refugees in migrant settlements (Netherlands);
- 148.285 Step up measures aimed at raising awareness among the population in order to eradicate racist stereotypes and discrimination against migrants and refugees, and investigate and punish acts of discrimination against migrants and refugees (Argentina);
- 148.286 Pursue further endeavours to safeguard migrants and refugees in accordance with international human rights standards (Republic of Korea);
- 148.287 Effectively implement the National Referral Mechanism (Republic of Moldova);
- 148.288 Continue to implement measures to integrate and protect the most vulnerable groups among migrants and refugees (Saint Kitts and Nevis);
- 148.289 Guarantee the individual assessment of the situation of each migrant in order to put an end to the practice of collective expulsion (Burkina Faso);
- 148.290 Guarantee the non-discrimination of persons with migrant origins, in all sectors (Burkina Faso);
- 148.291 Endorse the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (Colombia);
- 148.292 Continue coordinated actions with the European Union for the protection of the rights of migrants (Japan);
- 148.293 Ensure that the rights of migrant women and girls are protected and respected (Madagascar);
- 148.294 Step up efforts to combat the exploitation of migrants and ensure fair working conditions to all workers, including undocumented migrants (Mauritius);
- 148.295 Strengthen efforts to tackle the problems relating to migration while respecting the rights of migrants (Morocco);
- 148.296 Ensure the safety of migrants and trafficked victims stranded in its territory (Myanmar);
- 148.297 Increase efforts to combat labour exploitation of migrants (Myanmar);
- 148.298 Take measures to avoid collective expulsions of migrants, ensuring that all expulsion orders are based on an individual assessment of the situation of each migrant, taking into account the special protection needs of the person, and ensuring strict compliance with the principle of non-refoulement (Argentina);
- 148.299 Not to relent in its efforts to ensure the protection of the rights of all migrants, particularly women and children (Nigeria);
- 148.300 Continue to review and assess its immigration laws and policies to ensure that the rights of migrants are fully safeguarded, in accordance with international human rights standards (Philippines);
- 148.301 Continue taking measures to stabilize the situation with the increasing migration influx, and comply with international norms in saving irregular migrants from countries in Africa and the Middle East from drowning in the Mediterranean Sea (Russian Federation);
- 148.302 Review Law No. 132 of 2018 on the detention of asylum seekers to align it with international refugee law and human rights law (South Africa);

148.303 Strengthen efforts to ensure integration of refugees in the receiving State (Bahrain);

148.304 Intensify humanitarian measures for providing relief and shelter for refugees (Iraq);

148.305 Pay special attention to the vulnerability of refugee girls and women to human trafficking and take all necessary measures to prevent them from becoming human trafficking victims (Mongolia);

148.306 Continue efforts to address the issue of reducing and eliminating cases of stateless persons (Turkmenistan).

149. 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 Italy was headed by H.E Hon. Mr. Manlio Di Stefano, Undersecretary of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, and composed of the following members:

- Senator Stefania Pucciarelli, President of the Extraordinary Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, Senate;
- Hon Iolanda Di Stasio, President of the Permanent Committee for Human Rights, Chamber of Deputies;
- H.E. Mr. Gian Lorenzo Cornado, Ambassador, Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Italy;
- H.E. Mr. Massimo Bellelli, Ambassador, Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Italy;
- Min. Plen. Fabrizio Petri, President of CIDU, Inter-ministerial Committee for Human Rights (CIDU) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation;
- Mr. Pierfrancesco De Cerchio, First Counselor. Inter-ministerial Committee for Human Rights (CIDU) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation;
- Ms. Daniela d'Orlandi, First Counselor, Permanent Mission of Italy;
- Mr. Sergio Maffettone, First Counselor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation;
- Ms. Sabina Santarossa, Counselor, Inter-ministerial Committee for Human Rights (CIDU) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation;
- Mr. Giulio Marini, Counselor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation;
- Mr. Michelangelo Nerini, Counselor, Permanent Mission of Italy;
- Mr. Massimo Baldassarre, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Italy;
- Ms. Maja Bova, Lawyer, Human Rights Expert, Inter-ministerial Committee for Human Rights (CIDU) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation;
- Mr. Mattia Grandi, Human Rights Expert, Inter-ministerial Committee for Human Rights (CIDU) of the Ministry of the Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation;
- Mr. Valerio Maione, Lawyer, Consultant, Inter-ministerial Committee for Human Rights (CIDU) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation;
- Mr. Nadan Petrovic, Professor, Senior Expert, Department for Equal Opportunities, Office for the Promotion of Equal Treatment and the Removal of Discrimination based on Race and Ethnic Origin, Presidency of the Council of Ministers;
- Ms. Carmen Cosentino, Deputy-Prefet at Department for Civil Liberties and Immigration, Ministry of the Interior;
- Mr. Fabrizio Mancini, Director of Immigration Service of the Central Immigration Directorate and the Border police, Ministry of the Interior;
- Mr. Luigi Iandoli, Head of Unit 3 on the Immigration Service of the Central Immigration Directorate and the Border police, Ministry of the Interior;
- Mr. Stefano Chirico, Deputy chief, head at the Observatory for Security against Acts of Discrimination (OSCAD) secretariat, Ministry of the Interior;

- Mr. Daniele Caliano, Deputy Quaestor at Department of Public Security, Ministry of the Interior;
 - Ms. Elvira Tassone, Police Commissioner at the Central Criminal Police Department, Ministry of the Interior;
 - Ms. Emma Rizzato, Magistrate, Minister of Justice's Cabinet, Ministry of Justice;
 - Ms. Concetta Potito, Magistrate, Office for Legal Affairs, Ministry of Justice;
 - Ms. Donatella Caponetti, Magistrate, Executive at the Head of the Department office for Juvenile and Community justice, Ministry of Justice;
 - Ms. Carla Ciavarella, Director of the Coordination Office for Institutional Cooperation Relations, Ministry of Justice;
 - Ms. Alessia Pipitone, Principal, Minister of Education's Cabinet, Ministry of Education, of University and Research;
 - Mr. Stefano Thaulero, assistant, Senate;
 - Mr. Massimiliano Eleonori, assistant, Chamber of Deputies;
 - Ms. Claudia Frezza, Interpreter;
 - Ms. Ida Zadotti, Interpreter.
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