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**Human Rights Council**

**Fifty-fourth session**

11 September–6 October 2023

Agenda item 6

**Universal periodic review**

 Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review[[1]](#footnote-2)\*

 France

 Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its forty-third session from 1 to 12 May 2023. The review of France was held at the first meeting, on 1 May 2023. The delegation of France was headed by the Minister for Gender Equality, Diversity and Equal Opportunities, Isabelle Lonvis-Rome. At its 10th meeting, held on 5 May 2023, the Working Group adopted the report on France.

2. On 11 January 2023, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of France: Finland, Honduras and India.

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 France:

 (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a);[[2]](#footnote-3)

 (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);[[3]](#footnote-4)

 (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).[[4]](#footnote-5)

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Angola, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Germany, Liechtenstein, Panama, Portugal on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America was transmitted to France 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. La délégation française a rappelé que le respect des droits humains était au cœur des valeurs et du système juridique de la France. En 2018, la France avait accepté plus de 80 % des 297 recommandations reçues au titre de l’Examen périodique universel et s’était attachée à les mettre en œuvre.

6. L’égalité femmes-hommes avait été déclarée grande cause nationale par le Président de la République. Une loi adoptée en 2021 pour accélérer l’égalité économique et professionnelle avait instauré un quota de parité femmes-hommes parmi les cadres dirigeants et les membres des instances dirigeantes des entreprises, accompagné d’une obligation de transparence.

7. La France poursuivait ses efforts pour lutter contre les violences conjugales et domestiques, physiques et/ou sexuelles. Dès 2019, une consultation d’ampleur (le « Grenelle des violences conjugales ») avait donné lieu à une stratégie nationale de lutte contre les violences conjugales. La France avait renforcé son cadre juridique contre le harcèlement sexuel et les agissements sexistes au travail, en ratifiant la Convention de 2019 sur la violence et le harcèlement (no 190) de l’Organisation internationale du Travail (OIT).

8. Depuis le 8 mars 2023, la France mettait en œuvre un nouveau plan pour l’égalité, feuille de route pour les quatre années suivantes définissant quatre axes : lutte contre les violences faites aux femmes, approche globale en faveur de la santé des femmes, égalité professionnelle et économique, et diffusion et transmission d’une culture de l’égalité.

9. La lutte contre les discriminations fondées sur l’orientation sexuelle et l’identité de genre constituait une autre priorité de la politique de tolérance et d’inclusivité, dont témoignaient l’ouverture du mariage aux personnes de même sexe en 2013 et la suppression de la médicalisation des parcours de transition en 2016.

10. Le Gouvernement avait donné une nouvelle dimension à la lutte contre le racisme, la xénophobie et l’antisémitisme en intégrant pour la première fois la lutte contre les discriminations liées à l’origine, dans un plan national qui constituait une politique publique globale coordonnée pour la période de 2023 à 2026.

11. Concernant l’antisémitisme, la France avait endossé la définition opérationnelle de ce terme adoptée par l’Alliance internationale pour la mémoire de l’Holocauste.

12. La France accordait une attention particulière aux questions de mémoire, y compris dans son action extérieure. À l’initiative du Président de la République, un travail mémoriel était mené pour confronter la France à son passé, notamment son histoire coloniale.

13. Une profonde transformation de l’action publique avait été engagée en 2018 pour mieux prendre en compte la situation des populations roms, notamment à travers un document officiel reconnaissant l’antitsiganisme comme une forme spécifique de racisme contre laquelle il fallait lutter.

14. De par sa Constitution, la France assurait la mise en œuvre des droits économiques, sociaux et culturels tout autant que des droits civils et politiques, et s’attachait à promouvoir la solidarité et l’égalité réelle.

15. La France s’était dotée en 2018 d’une stratégie nationale de prévention et de lutte contre la pauvreté. Elle avait pris des mesures pour garantir l’accès effectif au logement, faisant de la prise en charge des personnes sans domicile une priorité.

16. En faveur de la jeunesse, la France avait pris des mesures concrètes pour accompagner vers l’emploi les personnes en difficulté d’insertion sociale et professionnelle. Un effort important avait été engagé en matière d’éducation, à travers la loi no 2019-791 du 26 juillet 2019 pour une école de la confiance, afin de remédier à l’impact des inégalités sociales et économiques. En 2019, la France s’était dotée du Pacte pour l’enfance.

17. La France avait intensifié ses actions en faveur des droits humains des personnes âgées.

18. La France veillait à la prise en compte du handicap dans toutes ses politiques publiques. Elle était particulièrement attentive aux recommandations faites par les Nations Unies.

19. Enfin, le Gouvernement avait déployé depuis 2019 son Second Plan d’action national contre la traite des êtres humains.

 B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

20. During the interactive dialogue, 123 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

21. Qatar, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, the State of Palestine, Ireland, Switzerland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Türkiye, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, the Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, Gabon, the Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Sweden, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Ukraine, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal and Kazakhstan made statements. The complete version of the statements can be found in the webcast archived on the United Nations website.[[5]](#footnote-6)

22. La délégation française a indiqué que la France avait à cœur que chaque enfant bénéficie d’une éducation de qualité, dans un climat serein, sans préjudice de son sexe, de son origine sociale, territoriale ou ethnique, de son handicap ou de son appartenance religieuse. Pour favoriser le respect d’autrui et le bien-être de tous à l’école, un programme ambitieux de lutte contre le harcèlement et le cyberharcèlement se déployait depuis 2022.

23. La France menait une action déterminée pour renforcer la scolarisation des élèves en situation de handicap, dont 86 % fréquentaient l’école ordinaire, tous degrés d’enseignement confondus.

24. La lutte contre la traite des êtres humains faisait l’objet de l’élaboration d’un troisième plan d’action national. Afin de mieux protéger les mineurs, la France avait adopté, par une loi du 21 avril 2021, une nouvelle définition du viol.

25. Contre la surpopulation carcérale, plusieurs actions avaient été prises afin de réduire le taux des incarcérations et d’améliorer les conditions de détention.

26. La délégation française a présenté l’articulation entre le respect des droits de l’homme et la réponse aux menaces pour la sécurité dans le cadre de la lutte contre le terrorisme.

27. Les manifestations sur la voie publique étaient réglementées en prévention des troubles de l’ordre public. L’usage de la force par les forces de l’ordre était encadré, contrôlé et, en cas de faute, sanctionné. La France avait amélioré ses méthodes en 2021 avec le Schéma national du maintien de l’ordre. L’obligation du port du numéro d’identification individuel par les forces de l’ordre assurait une visibilité et une traçabilité de leurs actions. La France condamnait toute mesure de profilage racial et ethnique, et interdisait tout contrôle d’identité dit « au faciès ». La formation des forces de l’ordre avait été renforcée. Les services d’inspection de la police et de la gendarmerie disposaient de plateformes de signalement en ligne.

28. Les dispositifs réduisant les inégalités entre la France métropolitaine et l’outre-mer ont été présentés, notamment pour l’accès à l’éducation et à une eau potable de qualité. La France favorisait la participation de tous les habitants, comme l’illustrait la création, en Guyane, du Grand Conseil coutumier des populations amérindiennes et bushinenges, par la loi relative à l’égalité réelle en outre-mer de 2017. La France mettait tout en œuvre pour indemniser les victimes d’essais nucléaires et accompagner la Polynésie française sur les plans économique, social et environnemental.

29. Le Gouvernement s’était fixé pour objectif une politique de l’asile et de l’intégration des réfugiés équilibrée. Un programme d’accompagnement global et individualisé des réfugiés avait été créé en 2022.

30. La France défendait et promouvait sur le plan national comme international la liberté de religion ou de conviction au même titre que toutes les autres libertés fondamentales. La liberté de religion s’exerçait au regard d’un équilibre avec les autres libertés fondamentales, dont la liberté d’expression, et des limites que leur imposait le droit international, comme la nécessité de lutter contre les troubles à l’ordre public ou les discours de haine.

31. La France poursuivait une politique volontariste pour que les personnes en situation de handicap voient leurs droits pleinement respectés, selon le plan présenté par le Président de la République le 26 avril 2023.

32. En se dotant du Code de la justice pénale des mineurs en 2021, la France avait réaffirmé ses grands principes en la matière.

33. Avec l’adoption en 2017 du Plan quinquennal pour le logement d’abord et la lutte contre le sans-abrisme, la France avait élevé au rang de priorité la prise en charge des personnes sans domicile et mal logées, afin de réaliser le droit au logement, y compris pour les personnes qui en étaient le plus éloignées.

34. La France accordait une attention particulière aux publics les plus fragiles et vulnérables, notamment les enfants, les femmes victimes de violences conjugales, les réfugiés et les personnes vivant dans des bidonvilles.

35. En traduisant les propositions de la Convention citoyenne pour le climat, le Gouvernement entendait poursuivre son action afin d’accélérer la transition écologique.

36. En soutien aux défenseurs des droits, le Président de la République avait lancé en 2021 l’initiative Marianne pour les défenseurs des droits de l’homme, afin de renforcer la politique française de soutien et d’accueil en France des défenseurs des droits de l’homme.

37. La loi française protégeait l’indépendance des titres de presse et des journalistes vis-à-vis du pouvoir politique et du secteur économique en régulant la concentration de la presse, le pluralisme médiatique étant une condition *sine qua non* du débat démocratique. La France promouvait avec ses partenaires une information libre, plurielle et de confiance à travers le Partenariat international pour l’information et la démocratie, lancé avec Reporters sans frontières en 2019, qui comptait 50 États membres.

38. Dans son intervention conclusive, la délégation française a salué la qualité des échanges avec les autres délégations, qui démontrait l’utilité de l’Examen périodique universel dont la France était un ardent promoteur. Les recommandations reçues seraient examinées avec la plus grande attention.

39. La France renouvellerait en 2023 sa Stratégie internationale pour l’égalité entre les femmes et les hommes, qui maintiendrait comme objectif prioritaire la prise en compte transversale de l’égalité femmes-hommes ainsi que des droits des femmes et des filles dans l’ensemble des composantes de sa politique étrangère.

40. En tant que pays hôte de la vingt et unième session de la Conférence des Parties à la Convention-cadre des Nations Unies sur les changements climatiques ayant permis l’adoption de l’Accord de Paris, la France promouvait la reconnaissance politique d’un droit à un environnement sain.

41. Fidèle à son approche du développement fondée sur tous les droits de l’homme mise en exergue dans la stratégie Droits humains et développement, la France avait porté son aide publique au développement à 0,55 % de son revenu national brut. En 2021, elle avait lancé avec l’Organisation des Nations Unies pour l’éducation, la science et la culture la Déclaration de Paris, qui encourageait les États à investir dans l’éducation.

42. La France s’était dotée dès 2017 d’une loi relative au devoir de vigilance des sociétés mères et des entreprises donneuses d’ordre.

43. La France avait lancé en 2007 les Principes directeurs relatifs aux enfants associés aux forces armées ou aux groupes armés (Principes de Paris) et les Engagements de Paris en vue de protéger les enfants contre une utilisation ou un recrutement illégaux par des groupes ou des forces armés, aujourd’hui soutenus par 114 États.

44. En conclusion, la délégation française a salué la présence de la Commission nationale consultative des droits de l’homme, rappelant qu’elle avait été étroitement associée aux travaux de préparation de l’Examen périodique universel. Elle a salué l’importance de ses échanges avec la société civile.

 II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

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

45.1 **Ratify the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (Samoa) (Somalia);**

45.2 **Sign the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (Vanuatu);**

45.3 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Albania) (Algeria) (Honduras) (Kyrgyzstan) (Libya) (Niger);**

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

45.5 **Become a party to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Azerbaijan);**

45.6 **Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Bangladesh) (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**

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

45.8 **Consider the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, and continue to improve the conditions of migrants (Morocco);**

45.9 **Initiate the necessary steps with the European Union for the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Togo);**

45.10 **Ratify the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) and Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189), and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

45.11 **Evaluate the ratification of ILO Convention No. 169 (Chile);**

45.12 **Ratify ILO Conventions No. 169 and No. 189 (Mexico);**

45.13 **Withdraw its declaration on article 4 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and its declaration on article 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Niger);**

45.14 **Consider removing its reservations to article 4 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Tunisia);**

45.15 **Implement common article 1 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Algeria);**

45.16 **Ratify the Amendments to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court on the crime of aggression (Kampala amendments) (Liechtenstein);**

45.17 **Proceed with the pending visits of special procedure mandate holders (Georgia);**

45.18 **Establish a permanent mechanism for implementation and follow-up of human rights recommendations, and consider the possibility of receiving cooperation for this purpose (Paraguay);**

45.19 **Adopt a strategy for implementing the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, paying particular attention to vocational training and employment (Viet Nam);**

45.20 **Ensure the effective implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the compliance of the entire French legal framework with that convention, including the legal definition of disability (Austria);**

45.21 **Implement the recommendations of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

45.22 **Assess the need to review the criminal legislation related to enforced disappearance, in order to align it with the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Peru);**

45.23 **Exercise strict judicial oversight of the application of measures adopted during states of emergency and take the steps necessary to ensure that emergency measures remain limited in time (Zambia);**

45.24 **Stop exploiting national and international mechanisms to fuel conflicts and interfere in the internal affairs of States under the pretext of human rights (Syrian Arab Republic);**

45.25 **Stop imposing and implementing unilateral coercive measures that threaten the right to life of peoples of other countries (Syrian Arab Republic);**

45.26 **Develop public policy, with sufficient funding and human resources (Poland);**

45.27 **Further strengthen the legal framework and general policies (Ukraine);**

45.28 **Strengthen efforts to reduce the impact of social inequalities (Republic of Moldova);**

45.29 **Assume its responsibilities to recover its citizens, especially children and women, from camps, to rehabilitate them, and to bring those who committed crimes to justice (Iraq);**

45.30 **Develop a comprehensive plan of action to address its colonial legacy that includes apology and compensation for the crimes of killing innocent people and plundering natural resources in different parts of the world (Syrian Arab Republic);**

45.31 **Provide persons subject to a refusal of entry into the French territory with procedural guarantees so that they are informed and able to effectively exercise their rights (Chad);**

45.32 **Enact legal measures to prosecute incitement to violence (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

45.33 **Enact laws against incitement to violence and hate based on Islamophobia (Pakistan);**

45.34 **Continue its efforts to reduce the economic gaps between overseas territories and mainland France (Bahamas);**

45.35 **Continue efforts to reduce the persistent inequalities between mainland France and overseas territories in terms of the enjoyment of human rights (Benin);**

45.36 **Increase efforts to ensure that the Mahorais people enjoy their economic, social and cultural rights fully and on an equal basis with the rest of France’s population (South Africa);**

45.37 **Redouble efforts to combat all forms of racial discrimination, take more effective measures to counter hate speech and intolerance, combat crimes related to them, and prosecute those responsible (Qatar);**

45.38 **Continue to take concrete measures to combat systemic discrimination, racism and xenophobia online and offline (Sierra Leone);**

45.39 **Strengthen initiatives to address the structural and systemic causes of racial discrimination against minorities, including people of African descent (South Africa);**

45.40 **Take steps to eliminate all forms of discrimination by adopting concrete measures to end discriminatory and other abusive and violent behaviour directed at ethnic minorities and religious groups (South Sudan);**

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

45.42 **Strengthen the action of the State with a view to putting an end to the discriminatory practices to which people of African descent are victims in several areas, including through greater representation, on the basis of meritocracy, in the political and media spheres (Togo);**

45.43 **Take further measures to address discriminatory and racist practices against foreigners, ethnic minorities and immigrants, and remove all obstacles that prevent their fair and equal access to education, health and employment services, and support their representation in various fields and at all levels (Tunisia);**

45.44 **Take effective measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination, especially towards ethnic and religious minorities, who are still subjected to hate crimes, discriminatory identity checks and other abusive and violent behaviours by law enforcement officials (Azerbaijan);**

45.45 **Adopt effective legislative and administrative measures to combat discrimination and violent crimes against minorities (China);**

45.46 **Eliminate discriminatory practices against people of African descent (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

45.47 **Continue to promote government policy and legal provisions to foster gender equality and fight discrimination (Cuba);**

45.48 **End all forms of discrimination against ethnic and religious minorities who are still subjected to racial discrimination, hate crimes and various police abuses (Democratic People’s Republic of Korea);**

45.49 **Redouble its efforts in enforcing legislation and bringing perpetrators of racial discrimination, racist hate speech and xenophobia to justice (Ghana);**

45.50 **Repeal from its legal system discriminatory provisions on the grounds of race, religion or gender (Honduras);**

45.51 **Further strengthen its efforts to combat racial discrimination, particularly in employment and at educational institutions (India);**

45.52 **Take further actions to fully and effectively implement the national plan to combat racism, antisemitism and discrimination connected to origin (Israel);**

45.53 **Continue efforts to prevent and combat all forms of discrimination, including racial discrimination and antisemitism, through the implementation of the newly adopted national plan against racism, antisemitism and discrimination related to origin (Italy);**

45.54 **Continue working to address abusive and discriminatory practices by law enforcement agencies (Japan);**

45.55 **Exert more efforts to combat manifestations of discrimination and racist and xenophobic speech, including on the Internet (Jordan);**

45.56 **Strengthen the implementation of national measures to ensure gender equality (Lao People’s Democratic Republic);**

45.57 **Further develop indicators in order to better combat racism and discrimination as a way of ensuring peaceful coexistence in society (Mauritius);**

45.58 **Continue efforts to eliminate all forms of discrimination against minorities (Nepal);**

45.59 **Intensify efforts to completely eliminate racism and racial discrimination (Nigeria);**

45.60 **Continue working on raising awareness against institutional, social and family-based homophobia (Spain);**

45.61 **Further support efforts to combat the spread of racist and discriminatory hate speech in the media and on the Internet (Tunisia);**

45.62 **Further strengthen the implementation of gender equality policies at municipal and regional levels (Lithuania);**

45.63 **Introduce a transparent administrative self-identification process for legal gender recognition free from age restriction and inclusive of non-binary or third-gender options (Iceland);**

45.64 **Guarantee the exercise of legal capacity to all persons with disabilities (Dominican Republic);**

45.65 **Strengthen initiatives to protect members of marginalized or vulnerable communities, persons with disabilities, migrants, refugees, persons of African descent and individuals facing repression internationally (United States of America);**

45.66 **Combat hate speech and other racist practices through the implementation of the national plan to combat racism, antisemitism and discrimination related to origin for the period 2023–2026 (Bahrain);**

45.67 **Protect religious minorities’ right to practice their faith and live as per their religious beliefs and values as well as rights to dress, food and education, and combat hate crimes targeted against them (Bangladesh);**

45.68 **Strengthen actions to combat all forms of discrimination, in particular against people of African descent (Benin);**

45.69 **Continue reinforcing legislative and public policy measures against all forms of discrimination, especially against migrants and Indigenous Peoples (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**

45.70 **Strengthen the social inclusion of all segments of the population (Cameroon);**

45.71 **Continue its efforts to combat and eradicate all forms of discrimination, racism and xenophobia, in order to promote tolerance and cultural diversity in all its spheres (El Salvador);**

45.72 **Step up its efforts to combat any discriminatory practices against historically discriminated groups and populations, in order to guarantee equality in the public and private spheres (Honduras);**

45.73 **Take further measures in combating discriminatory practices by State and non-State actors based on race, ethnicity or religion (Indonesia);**

45.74 **Endeavour to adopt a national plan to combat hatred and discrimination against religious minorities, especially Muslim minorities (Libya);**

45.75 **Strengthen effective measures and programmes to combat all forms of discrimination, including racial discrimination, xenophobia and intolerance, as well as the promotion of intercultural dialogue and education for tolerance (Morocco);**

45.76 **Implement measures to combat systemic discrimination and stronger measures to combat the normalization of racist and xenophobic comments, including those made online (Zambia);**

45.77 **Continue France’s commitment to the restitution of African heritage, in order to contribute to the access by African populations to their culture (Benin);**

45.78 **Strengthen the fight against racism and all other forms of discrimination (Cameroon);**

45.79 **Ensure that the measures of surveillance introduced by the law on the Olympic Games respect the principles of necessity and proportionality (Slovakia);**

45.80 **Bring all legislation concerning communication surveillance into line with international human rights standards (Liechtenstein);**

45.81 **Continue its efforts to establish precise rules and provide safeguards regarding the use of surveillance technologies interfering with citizens’ right to privacy (Czechia);**

45.82 **Implement necessary measures so that racial and ethnic profiling is clearly prohibited in law and give clear guidelines to law enforcement officers in this regard (Colombia);**

45.83 **Continue to review enforcement agencies’ policies and methods to ensure safeguards against the use of disproportionate force during demonstrations and the use of discriminatory practices (Czechia);**

45.84 **Continue to address unnecessary and excessive use of force by law enforcement authorities and to ensure that use of force complies with the principles of necessity and proportionality (Australia);**

45.85 **Refrain from the practice of using unilateral coercive measures, which has a significant negative impact on the enjoyment of human rights (Belarus);**

45.86 **Review public security practice to ensure effective safeguards against excessive use of force during protests, and investigate alleged violations thereof (Croatia);**

45.87 **Put an end to the excessive use of public force and its acts of racism, discrimination and hate speech; stop the growing impunity in these crimes and guarantee the protection of the victims (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

45.88 **Continue to ensure that any extraordinary measures under states of emergency are subject to regular review and judicial oversight, and that they do not become permanent legal measures (Czechia);**

45.89 **Take measures to, in a transparent manner, address allegations regarding excessive use of force by police and the gendarmerie against protesters during demonstrations (Sweden);**

45.90 **Rethink policing policies to avoid excessive use of force by law enforcement during demonstrations (Luxembourg);**

45.91 **Consider enhancing training programmes for police and other law enforcement agencies to avoid instances of ethnic profiling during stop-and-search activities (Malta);**

45.92 **Ensure that measures pertaining to the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and association are fully compliant with international human rights standards, in particular regarding the use of force by law enforcement officials (Republic of Korea);**

45.93 **Take measures to ensure impartial investigations by bodies external to the police in all cases of racist incidents involving police officers (South Africa);**

45.94 **Take measures to stop abuses and excessive and disproportionate use of force by the police, including against those protesting against the government’s policies on social and economic matters (Belarus);**

45.95 **Improve the perception of the performance of the State security forces and bodies as a public service with maximum guarantees, reinforcing the mechanisms for dialogue with citizens, internal oversight and identification of possible biases in their actions (Spain);**

45.96 **Prevent excessive use of force by security forces, especially towards protesters and journalists, by incorporating the concept of de-escalation into police practice; monitoring bodies must be fully independent and share statistics publicly (Norway);**

45.97 **Adopt legal provisions to eradicate the practice of racial profiling by security forces (Brazil);**

45.98 **Take steps to investigate complaints regarding the excessive use of force by law enforcement officials during protests and demonstrations and ensure that perpetrators are brought to justice (Malaysia);**

45.99 **Investigate promptly all cases of excessive use of force by law enforcement officers in their supervision of protests and demonstrations (Russian Federation);**

45.100 **Ensure credible and independent investigations into alleged cases of abusive and discriminatory practices by law enforcement agencies, including possible disproportionate use of force, with a view to providing better safeguards for the freedom of peaceful assembly and association (Liechtenstein);**

45.101 **Ensure that exceptional regimes and emergency measures restricting freedoms and the quality of democratic debate remain time-bound and are not incorporated into French ordinary law (Luxembourg);**

45.102 **Continue its work on the right to protest and freedom of assembly by ensuring that the use of force remains proportionate and by guaranteeing access to justice to the victims of individual cases of excessive use of force by law enforcement authorities (North Macedonia);**

45.103 **Make additional efforts to educate and train law enforcement personnel on human rights standards relevant to their field of work (Qatar);**

45.104 **Make efforts to ensure that allegations of human rights violations committed by law enforcement officers are subject to duly carried out investigations and prosecutions (Angola);**

45.105 **Redouble efforts and take the measures necessary to prevent excessive use of force by law enforcement (Argentina);**

45.106 **Put in place conditions to ensure independent and impartial investigations into allegations of excessive use of force by law enforcement (Austria);**

45.107 **Step up its efforts to ensure proportionate use of force by law enforcement officials (Bangladesh);**

45.108 **Strengthen control mechanisms on the use of force by security forces, particularly in the context of demonstrations (El Salvador);**

45.109 **Endorse the recommendations made by special rapporteurs on 11 May 2021 to address the growing concern regarding police brutality (Marshall Islands);**

45.110 **Ensure that counter-terrorism measures respect the fundamental rights and freedoms of individuals (Egypt);**

45.111 **Promote respect for and protection of human rights in the context of combating terrorism, and ensure that counter-terrorism laws and policies do not cause any racial, ethnic or religious profiling (Qatar);**

45.112 **Prevent the flow of new waves of terrorists from among its nationals to other countries (Syrian Arab Republic);**

45.113 **Ensure that counter-terrorism measures are rooted in the principles of human rights and non-discrimination (Maldives);**

45.114 **Stop all forms of supporting terrorism, and provide reparations for war crimes and crimes against humanity it has caused through that support in several countries (Syrian Arab Republic);**

45.115 **End severe prison overcrowding, appalling prison conditions and the violations of prisoners’ rights (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

45.116 **Continue actions taken to reduce prison overcrowding (Germany);**

45.117 **Further improve the conditions of detention (Mongolia);**

45.118 **Continue efforts to reduce overcrowding and improve conditions in French prisons and detention centres (Sweden);**

45.119 **Fully implement the European Court of Human Rights January 2020 judgment on prison overcrowding by continuing to improve the prison management framework, including by reforming the process of determining prison operating capacities (Kingdom of the Netherlands);**

45.120 **Reduce its prison population to a maximum of 100 per cent of capacity by establishing a legal regulation mechanism that applies to the entire criminal justice chain and by providing alternatives to incarceration (Norway);**

45.121 **Implement measures to reduce overcrowding in prisons and prevent occupancy rates from being exceeded (Australia);**

45.122 **Take measures to achieve sustainable results regarding prison reduction, in particular by focusing on the recourse to alternative measures to detention for short sentences, in line with the relevant decision of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe (Switzerland);**

45.123 **Improve conditions and overcrowding in prisons (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

45.124 **Work to limit prison overcrowding (Libya);**

45.125 **Ensure an independent investigation and the accountability of all those responsible for violations of the rights of protesters and ill-treatment of detainees (Belarus);**

45.126 **Ensure respect for the rights of detainees in French prisons, and of patients in mental health establishments, and take measures to act against prison overcrowding (Canada);**

45.127 **Ensure that the police have exhaustive training on human rights, including on how they should conduct themselves in order to foster a democratic society (Dominican Republic);**

45.128 **Ensure that national legislation clearly defines and prohibits racial and ethnic profiling, and provides clear operational guidelines for law enforcement officials (Thailand);**

45.129 **Continue to train law enforcement forces on the principles of human rights (Egypt);**

45.130 **Combat all forms of racial discrimination and xenophobia, including through the training of judges, prosecutors and police officers (Ecuador);**

45.131 **Devise and deliver regular training to the police on crowd management measures that correspond to freedoms of expression and assembly (Slovenia);**

45.132 **Conduct an independent and transparent study of the impact of the measures taken within the framework of the state of emergency on human rights and fundamental freedoms and identify the measures subsequently incorporated into ordinary law (Switzerland);**

45.133 **Continue to oppose laws and practices that unlawfully restrict democratic debate and freedom of expression (Türkiye);**

45.134 **Guarantee the effective exercise of the right to participate in peaceful demonstrations, free from the excessive use of force and violence by police authorities, and establish methods of independent investigation into such acts (Costa Rica);**

45.135 **Explore options for effective measures to provide better safeguards for the freedom to demonstrate, such as reviewing police doctrine (Denmark);**

45.136 **Put an end to the excessive use of force against protesters and respect their right to freedom of expression (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

45.137 **Continue to reconcile law enforcement policies with fundamental freedoms (Lebanon);**

45.138 **Assess the scope of accelerated legislative procedures in order to allow an assessment of bills that includes consideration of fundamental rights (Austria);**

45.139 **Withdraw states of emergency in order to restore all fundamental rights and freedoms to the country’s citizens and modify laws that legitimized the transfer to the executive branch of a number of prerogatives normally reserved for the judiciary (Poland);**

45.140 **Provide for the freedom of the press and freedom of opinion, guaranteeing journalists the right to protect their sources (Russian Federation);**

45.141 **Evaluate the doctrine of policing around the notion of de-escalation of violence in order to guarantee the rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association (Switzerland);**

45.142 **Take the measures necessary to prevent individuals or groups from carrying out activities of a separatist nature against other countries under the pretext of freedom of expression, and hold perpetrators accountable, as these activities are inconsistent with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law (Algeria);**

45.143 **Assess the impact of the measures resulting from the laws on the state of emergency, which have been incorporated into ordinary law and legislation, on security and on fundamental rights and freedoms (Austria);**

45.144 **Consider repealing or revising legal criminal provisions that may unduly restrict the exercise of freedom of assembly and protest (Malta);**

45.145 **Ensure that all measures that restrict the rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly are absolutely necessary and proportionate to the requirements of protecting a legitimate objective under international human rights law (Belgium);**

45.146 **Protect religious minorities’ right to practice their faith as per their religious beliefs and values; including rights to dress, food and education (Pakistan);**

45.147 **Fulfil its commitment to promote freedom of religion or belief by swiftly amending laws that prohibit the covering of the face by Muslim women in public spaces for religious reasons, and take steps to ensure that these women are not restricted from fully enjoying public life and accessing public services as a result of this prohibition (Malaysia);**

45.148 **Strengthen efforts to address concerns of religious minorities in order to adequately safeguard their rights to belief and practice (India);**

45.149 **End the closure of places of worship and respect freedom of religion and association (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

45.150 **Strengthen the promotion of freedom of worship (Cameroon);**

45.151 **Take steps to promote interfaith harmony (Pakistan);**

45.152 **Further refine its efforts in enhancing gender equality in the political and public realms, including ensuring gender equality in the right to privacy (Armenia);**

45.153 **Respect intersex children’s right to self-determination and ban unnecessary surgeries (Iceland);**

45.154 **Raise awareness among the general public and adopt further measures to combat gender stereotypes (Israel);**

45.155 **Respect the right of parents, as guaranteed in international law, to raise and educate their children in accordance with their moral and religious beliefs (Mauritania);**

45.156 **Promote policies to support the family as the natural and fundamental unit of society (Egypt).**

45.157 **Enable automatic co-parent recognition (Iceland);**

45.158 **Develop capacity to tackle the exploitation of vulnerable people, including victims of human trafficking and modern slavery (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

45.159 **Ensure the** **speedy completion of the third national plan to combat trafficking in persons (Bahrain);**

45.160 **Redouble efforts to put in place the policies to combat all forms of trafficking in persons, including in the digital environment (South Sudan);**

45.161 **Tackle the rising hate speech and crime and step up national efforts to evaluate the third national action plan against human trafficking (Cuba);**

45.162 **Take measures to combat all forms of human trafficking, guarantee access to justice for victims of trafficking and provide medical and psychological assistance as well as legal aid to victims of trafficking (Sri Lanka);**

45.163 **Take the steps necessary to facilitate and guarantee access to justice for all victims of human trafficking (Nigeria);**

45.164 **Mobilize sufficient funding and human resources in order to effectively combat all forms of trafficking and contemporary exploitation, both online and offline (New Zealand);**

45.165 **Develop a new plan in consultation with civil society covering all forms of human trafficking and contemporary exploitation, including in the digital sphere (Mauritania);**

45.166 **Ensure meaningful implementation of its national action plan to combat trafficking (Mongolia);**

45.167 **Strengthen measures to combat trafficking in persons and ensure access to justice for victims of trafficking (Nepal);**

45.168 **Mobilize sufficient funding and human resources to effectively combat all forms of human trafficking (Nigeria);**

45.169 **Adopt a national action plan to combat all forms of human trafficking with a defined time frame, a dedicated budget for implementation, and monitoring indicators (United States of America);**

45.170 **Continue designing and implementing measures to combat human trafficking for the purpose of labour and sexual exploitation, making the utmost efforts to identify, protect and rehabilitate the victims and investigate and prosecute those responsible (Uruguay);**

45.171 **Devise public policy to combat trafficking in persons through consultations with representatives of civil society (Georgia);**

45.172 **Continue ongoing efforts to combat human trafficking (Greece);**

45.173 **Pursue the implementation of policies geared towards granting access to social rights and services for young people (Republic of Moldova);**

45.174 **Provide more effective social support to vulnerable categories of the population, including those in distress and situations of homelessness, as well as those with limited access to quality medical services and school education (Belarus);**

45.175 **Provide sufficient public services and social protection for people in vulnerable and marginalized situations (China);**

45.176 **Take appropriate measures to guarantee access to economic, social and cultural rights to populations in the overseas territories and regions (Angola);**

45.177 **Strengthen policies to guarantee the economic, social and cultural rights of the population, including rural areas (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**

45.178 **Make additional efforts to ensure the right to adequate housing, particularly among the most vulnerable groups (Uzbekistan);**

45.179 **Redouble its efforts to make its commitment to the right to adequate housing more effective (Congo);**

45.180 **Strengthen its commitment to the rights to adequate housing for all people, in particular the most vulnerable groups (Côte d’Ivoire);**

45.181 **Further ensure that its housing policies guarantee the right to adequate housing for all people in a sustainable manner, particularly the most vulnerable (Thailand);**

45.182 **Improve housing assistance mechanisms for low-income persons (Angola);**

45.183 **Strengthen housing assistance mechanisms for low-income persons and investigate options to strengthen the rights of renters against evictions (Denmark);**

45.184 **Continue to take steps necessary to ensure that the right to adequate housing is enjoyed by all, including those in marginalized and vulnerable situations (India);**

45.185 **Take measures to improve water sanitation conditions and ensure continued and safe access to sanitary facilities for all (Vanuatu);**

45.186 **Increase efforts to provide safe drinking water, sanitation services and emergency shelter for migrants (Sri Lanka);**

45.187 **Ensure water and sanitation are available, accessible, affordable and of adequate quality for all persons across the territory of France (Ireland);**

45.188 **Implement the commitment made in the context of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development to incorporate sexual and reproductive health services into universal health coverage (Iceland);**

45.189 **Implement the commitment made in the context of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development to incorporate sexual and reproductive health services into universal health coverage (Panama);**

45.190 **Strengthen efforts to improve access to quality health care for all, with a focus on vulnerable populations (Viet Nam);**

45.191 **Allow medically assisted reproduction for transgender men by including them in the law on bioethics (Canada);**

45.192 **Consider introducing legislation that bans medically unnecessary and irreversible surgery and other treatments that are routinely performed on intersex children (Malta);**

45.193 **Continue to develop community-based mental health services that do not lead to “overmedication” and respect the will and preferences of individuals (Portugal);**

45.194 **Take active steps to fully integrate a human rights perspective into mental health services, in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 52/12 (Brazil);**

45.195 **Consider the possible closure of existing medico-educational institutions (Greece);**

45.196 **Address the issue of the non-enrolment of school-age children and adopt measures to ensure the right to a quality education for all children (Sri Lanka);**

45.197 **Continue its efforts to promote inclusive education and to combat all forms of violence in schools at all levels of education (State of Palestine);**

45.198 **Continue its efforts to strengthen and promote inclusive education (Albania);**

45.199 **Take effective measures to strengthen inclusive education by training teachers, education professionals and school assistants on providing inclusive education and individualized support to each child (Bulgaria);**

45.200 **Continue its efforts to promote inclusive education and take steps to combat all forms of violence in schools at all levels of education (Kyrgyzstan);**

45.201 **Enhance efforts aimed at providing equal educational opportunities for children (Iraq);**

45.202 **Adopt measures to combat all forms of violence in educational institutions at all educational levels (Dominican Republic);**

45.203 **Ensure improved access for children with disabilities to education by adopting measures that cater to inclusive and individual needs at regular schools (Maldives);**

45.204 **Continue its efforts to promote inclusive education and to adapt measures to ensure equality, non-discrimination and the right to quality education for all children (North Macedonia);**

45.205 **Expand access to education among children in its overseas territories (Philippines);**

45.206 **Draw up a precise assessment of the state of schooling of children who are far away from school or in disadvantaged situations, and coordinate the actions of all stakeholders in order to provide appropriate solutions (Belgium);**

45.207 **Implement measures guaranteeing equal access to education for all children, including children of migrants and asylum-seekers (Gambia);**

45.208 **Guarantee the right to quality education for unaccompanied migrant children residing in overseas territories and Indigenous children, taking into account their particular needs, as well as their cultural and linguistic diversity (Mexico);**

45.209 **Establish a national observatory on non-schooling (Portugal);**

45.210 **Continue its efforts to promote inclusive education (Timor-Leste);**

45.211 **Reconsider the revision of selective and biased texts in school textbooks (Türkiye);**

45.212 **Take effective measures to further reduce disparities in access to schooling, particularly for persons belonging to vulnerable groups (Japan);**

45.213 **Continue efforts in favour of inclusive education, taking into account Sustainable Development Goal 4 (Morocco);**

45.214 **Continue efforts to promote inclusive education, including by further strengthening measures aimed at eliminating any discriminatory practices in education (Montenegro);**

45.215 **Take additional measures to combat discrimination in the field of education by guaranteeing access to all levels of education to the vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities (Somalia);**

45.216 **Address issues of equality and non-discrimination in access to education, in accordance with the Convention against Discrimination in Education (Bahrain);**

45.217 **Intensify efforts in favour of inclusive education and take measures to combat all forms of violence within educational institutions at all educational levels (Côte d’Ivoire);**

45.218 **Introduce mechanisms to improve education outcomes in overseas territories aligned with national education priorities (Australia);**

45.219 **Develop initiatives to reduce inequalities in access to education that have an impact on children in French Guiana and in marginalized neighbourhoods (Peru);**

45.220 **Guarantee access to justice and appropriate remedies to all victims of nuclear testing, including in North Africa and the South Pacific, and conduct rigorous and transparent impact assessments of past nuclear testing on human health and the environment (Marshall Islands);**

45.221 **Guarantee access to justice and adequate legal remedies for all victims of nuclear tests carried out by France and conduct rigorous and transparent assessments of the effects of such tests on human health and the environment, including the gendered and transgenerational impacts (Panama);**

45.222 **Guarantee access to justice and appropriate remedies to all the victims of French nuclear testing and conduct rigorous and transparent impact assessments of past nuclear testing on human health and the environment (Algeria);**

45.223 **Intensify efforts to divest from the fossil fuel sector and strive to set mandatory rules for businesses to report and prevent environmental, climate and human rights risks (Marshall Islands);**

45.224 **Strengthen environmental awareness policies, especially for the younger generations, by making them aware of environmental issues and teaching them good environmental practices (Morocco);**

45.225 **Continue its approach to combating climate change based on respect for human rights, particularly during negotiations on international instruments related to climate change (Bahrain);**

45.226 **Increase climate-related official development assistance, and enhance climate resilience and mitigation projects (Samoa);**

45.227 **Take the necessary actions in order to implement and protect the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (Slovenia);**

45.228 **Strengthen policies on climate change and environmental conservation to address the urgent and serious threat of climate change and protect the environment for present and future generations (Vanuatu);**

45.229 **Design policies to adapt to climate change, taking into consideration the impact on the most vulnerable persons (Cyprus);**

45.230 **Continue to implement policies on climate change, bearing in mind the needs of those who are most vulnerable to climate change (Dominican Republic);**

45.231 **Continue to play its pivotal role in implementing the Paris Agreement (Mongolia);**

45.232 **Align its nationally determined contributions with the Paris Agreement goal of limiting global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels (Marshall Islands);**

45.233 **Continue taking measures to successfully implement the 2020–2024 action plan for the human rights and development strategy (United Republic of Tanzania);**

45.234 **Lend support to Human Rights Council initiatives for the realization of social, economic and cultural rights, including the right to development (Pakistan);**

45.235 **Enact legislation on conflict-affected areas, and provide guidance and advice for business enterprises on ensuring respect for human rights and to prevent and address the heightened risk of corporate involvement in gross human rights violations in conflict-affected areas, including situations of foreign occupation (State of Palestine);**

45.236 **Take appropriate measures to ensure that French nationals and corporations do not unlawfully participate in the taking of Western Sahara’s resources (Namibia);**

45.237 **Ratify the ILO Maternity Protection Convention, 2000 (No. 183), in order to guarantee an adequate environment in the workplace for pregnant women (El Salvador);**

45.238 **Ensure access to a safe, dedicated shelter for migrant women and girls, guaranteeing access to rights, justice and information (Zambia);**

45.239 **Continue its efforts aimed at increasing the representation of women in the National Assembly and in the Senate, and promote their participation in the presidencies of subnational councils and in different sectors of regional and departmental administrations (Bulgaria);**

45.240 **Eliminate discrimination against women in all areas of society, such as in employment, education, health and governance (Democratic People’s Republic of Korea);**

45.241 **Integrate in a tangible and systematic way, in particular into public policies, a gender perspective (Gabon);**

45.242 **Strengthen efforts that ensure freedom of expression and religion to protect Muslim women against discriminatory practices and laws (Indonesia);**

45.243 **Allocate sufficient resources for the implementation of the plan to eradicate female genital mutilation (Burkina Faso);**

45.244 **Ensure that there are a sufficient number of emergency centres specifically dedicated to victims of rape and sexual violence, and provide fully accessible and immediate medical care and high-quality forensic examinations (Norway);**

45.245 **Strengthen the institutional and social support network for women victims of gender violence, avoiding the perpetuation of patterns of abuse, especially economic dependence (Spain);**

45.246 **Review the legislative framework and procedures with a view to enhancing access to justice for victims of domestic violence (Ireland);**

45.247 **Continue measures to ensure better access to justice for victims of sexual and domestic violence (Lithuania);**

45.248 **Continue efforts to combat violence against women, including femicides and domestic violence, as well as patriarchal attitudes and gender stereotypes (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**

45.249 **Concentrate on concrete policy and strategy to protect all women and girls from sexual assault, rape, sexual harassment and sexual exploitation (Democratic People’s Republic of Korea);**

45.250 **Guarantee immediate and unconditional security for all women who are victims of violence (Burkina Faso);**

45.251 **Take further measures to address all forms of violence against women, by both encouraging the reporting of and improving the identification of cases of violence against women and domestic violence (Estonia);**

45.252 **Take necessary and relevant measures to ensure compliance with international obligations in fighting and preventing violence against women and girls in line with the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic violence (Istanbul Convention) (Gabon);**

45.253 **Put an end to uncontrolled violence against women, and provide places of shelter and protection for the victims (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

45.254 **Enhance the protection of women against sexual and gender-based violence, including by increasing the number of shelters and financial resources to support victims and survivors (Finland);**

45.255 **Establish emergency shelters for victims of sexual violence (Gabon);**

45.256 **Step up State actions and strengthen the national legal framework for protecting all victims of violence, including victims of sexual harassment (Cuba);**

45.257 **Continue efforts to achieve full gender equality, especially in combating sexual crimes and domestic violence (Montenegro);**

45.258 **Consider reviewing relevant legislation with a view to defining consent, and provide regular care for victims of sexual violence (Sierra Leone);**

45.259 **Improve access to justice for victims of sexual crimes and domestic violence (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

45.260 **Strengthen efforts to support gender equality and address all forms of violence against women and girls, including those from minority groups, those who are immigrants and those who are persons with disabilities (Tunisia);**

45.261 **Ensure that all law enforcement officials, prosecutors, judges and lawyers receive systematic mandatory training on fundamental and human rights, including appropriate training on how to deal effectively with cases of violence against women (Estonia);**

45.262 **Adapt the definition of rape in national legislation so that it is anchored around the absence of free and informed consent (Belgium);**

45.263 **Review the relevant laws on rape and attempted rape to incorporate the concept of non-consent (South Africa);**

45.264 **Consider incorporating a consent-based rape definition into the Criminal Code (Finland);**

45.265 **Ensure that legislation on the protection of children is inclusive of children with disabilities (Gambia);**

45.266 **Continue efforts to ensure inclusive education, by enacting measures to facilitate and guarantee access by children with disabilities to adequate support in ordinary inclusive schools. (Argentina);**

45.267 **Prioritize non-custodial solutions with regard to children in its migration policy (Congo);**

45.268 **Ensure that measures are taken to protect unaccompanied minors and ensure they are provided with good living conditions as well as quality education (Germany);**

45.269 **End the illegal practice of refusing to provide shelter and welfare services to migrant minors (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

45.270 **Intensify efforts to return all French children who are in conflict areas and ensure the provision of appropriate rehabilitation and integration programmes for them (Qatar);**

45.271 **Urgently repatriate French children held in Syrian camps (Luxembourg);**

45.272 **Assume its responsibility towards its nationals who are considered terrorist fighters and their families in the north-east of the Syrian Arab Republic, repatriate them in accordance with international law and stop procrastinating and using this issue for political purposes (Syrian Arab Republic);**

45.273 **Give priority to the modalities of repatriation of French children who are in conflict zones, including the applicable procedure for the determination of citizenship and adequate rehabilitation and reintegration programmes, taking into account the best interests of the child as a primary consideration (Panama);**

45.274 **Review its legislation to ensure effective protection of children from situations where abuse is perpetrated in the context of a recognized position of influence; carry out awareness-raising activities; and provide specific training to professionals working in the police force (Poland);**

45.275 E**nsure that children are separated from their family only if it is necessary for their best interests and subject to judicial review, and that poverty and disability are never the only justification for removing a child from parental care (Poland);**

45.276 **Adopt non-custodial measures for migrant and asylum-seeking families with children and unaccompanied minors (Philippines);**

45.277 **Enhance efforts to improve access to education, health care and social services for children with disabilities (Lithuania);**

45.278 **Initiate a reform of medico-educational institutions with a view to including all children with disabilities in mainstream schools, while continuing to ensure access by all children with disabilities to appropriate support in these schools (Bulgaria);**

45.279 **Establish a mechanism to monitor violence in juvenile institutions and strengthen the training of professionals in detecting violence and responding to it at an early stage (Croatia);**

45.280 **Work to prohibit the administrative detention of children for immigration-related reasons, whether in detention centres or waiting areas (Jordan);**

45.281 **Implement a comprehensive national disability policy, including effective action plans and budgetary measures, for achieving equality for persons with disabilities (Finland);**

45.282 **Adopt the strategy for implementing the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Georgia);**

45.283 **In time for the Paris 2024 Games, improve the accessibility of public infrastructure for all persons with disabilities (Canada);**

45.284 **Enhance human rights awareness regarding gender equality, and the rights of persons with disabilities in the context of sports (Samoa);**

45.285 **Put in place material conditions and relevant services aimed at assuring the dignified and autonomous life of persons with disabilities (Slovakia);**

45.286 **Establish a road map with concrete actions to end the institutionalization of people with disabilities and to guarantee their right to live independently and be included in the community (Costa Rica);**

45.287 **Strengthen statistical research and collection of data on the number of persons with disabilities, and disaggregate such data (Finland);**

45.288 **Adopt measures to increase the visibility and participation of persons with disabilities in public life (Gambia);**

45.289 **Continue ongoing efforts to advance the fulfilment of the rights of persons with disabilities (Lao People’s Democratic Republic);**

45.290 **Adopt and implement a strategy for persons with disabilities, including effective action plans to improve their access to education, health care, employment and public infrastructure (New Zealand);**

45.291 **Take measures to guarantee the protection of the human rights of hospitalized people with psychosocial disabilities within the framework of the obligations derived from the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Optional Protocol thereto (Chile);**

45.292 **Revise the legal definition of disability in accordance with that of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Cyprus);**

45.293 **Develop mental health services that are open and respectful of human rights, in line with the principles of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Israel);**

45.294 **Put an end to the institutionalization of children and adults with disabilities and enable them to live independently in society (Luxembourg);**

45.295 **Redouble efforts to ensure equal access for Indigenous Peoples with regard to the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights, taking into account the particular needs of each territory, as well as the cultural and linguistic diversity of Indigenous Peoples (Colombia);**

45.296 **Improve measures to protect the rights of Indigenous Peoples in regard to culture and the environment (Samoa);**

45.297 **Continue its ongoing efforts to tackle discrimination and hate crimes based on race, ethnicity or religion, by effectively implementing the new national plan to combat racism, antisemitism and discrimination linked to origin for 2023–2026 (Republic of Korea);**

45.298 **Expand efforts to counter crimes and threats of violence motivated by religious hatred such as antisemitism and anti-Muslim hate, including cases of harassment, vandalism and assault (United States of America);**

45.299 **Redouble efforts to combat racism and xenophobia, including concrete measures against hate speech, both online and offline (Uruguay);**

45.300 **Put an** **end to racism and hate crimes against migrants, Muslims and other minorities and guarantee them unrestricted access to social assistance, employment, education, housing and health; and end school segregation (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

45.301 **Increase efforts to prevent and tackle hate speech, including racist hate speech (Argentina);**

45.302 **Continue advancing in measures to prevent and effectively combat hate speech with racist content (Chile);**

45.303 **Ensure punishment for all cases of violence and hate speech on national, ethnic or religious grounds (Russian Federation);**

45.304 **Adopt the measures necessary to prevent police practices of ethnic profiling and systemic racial discrimination (Canada);**

45.305 **Continue with efforts to fight against racist and antisemitic violence motivated in hate and intolerance (Cyprus);**

45.306 **Intensify measures to combat racial discrimination by effectively penalizing hate speech and all manifestations of racism and racial hatred in public spaces (Djibouti);**

45.307 **Ensure the effective implementation of the new national plan to combat racism and antisemitism (Ukraine);**

45.308 **Intensify efforts to ensure effective responses to matters related to hate crime, Islamophobia, racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and other related intolerance directed at ethnic and religious minorities (Malaysia);**

45.309 **Reinforce measures to protect people of African descent and ensure their greater representation at all levels (Mozambique);**

45.310 **Promote regulatory adjustments and approval of public policies necessary to respect, protect and guarantee the rights of persons belonging to minorities (Paraguay);**

45.311 **Intensify efforts against ethnic profiling, hate speech, hate crimes and abusive practices of law enforcement authorities (Philippines);**

45.312 **Continue good efforts to combat racism and racial discrimination, xenophobia and other related intolerance, both online and offline (Kazakhstan);**

45.313 **Ensure the full implementation of policies to combat discrimination against women, religious or racial groups, and step up efforts to promote policies for the social inclusion and tolerance of these various groups (Senegal);**

45.314 **Take measures to further promote the enjoyment of human rights by ethnic minorities (Uzbekistan);**

45.315 **Redouble efforts to effectively prevent and combat racial hate speech and penalize all manifestations of racism and racial hatred in public spaces (Côte d’Ivoire);**

45.316 **Intensify the efforts to effectively prevent and combat hate speech through the enforcement of legislation and punish all manifestations of racism and race-based hatred on public platforms (Croatia);**

45.317 **Prohibit the use of identity checks based on racial, ethnic and religious profiling (Ecuador);**

45.318 **Provide adequate and specialized training to law enforcement agencies in order to address reports of increased cases of abusive and violent behaviour directed at ethnic and religious minorities (Ghana);**

45.319 **Take measures and adopt legislation to prevent hate speech and combat racism (Iraq);**

45.320 **Enhance efforts to protect ethnic and religious minorities, including the Muslim community (Kazakhstan);**

45.321 **Continue to take concrete measures to combat racism and all forms of discrimination (Malawi);**

45.322 **Adopt legislation clearly defining and prohibiting racial and ethnic profiling by law enforcement officials (Namibia);**

45.323 **Redouble efforts to prevent and combat racism, xenophobia and other related forms of intolerance (Paraguay);**

45.324 **Effectively prevent and combat racist hate speech through enforcement of legislation, and punish all manifestations of racism and race-based hate (State of Palestine);**

45.325 **Combat the widespread racist discourse, especially political leaders’ racist remarks against minorities (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

45.326 **Intensify its efforts to prevent and combat racist hate speech by enforcing legislation effectively, and penalizing all instances of racism and hate based on race expressed on public platforms (Kyrgyzstan);**

45.327 **Continue to strengthen the framework for guaranteeing and protecting the rights of migrants and asylum-seekers (Senegal);**

45.328 **Investigate allegations of violence against migrants and asylum-seekers, and hold to account anyone found guilty of such violations (Chad);**

45.329 **Strengthen policies to effectively protect the human rights of migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers, particularly unaccompanied migrant minors and adolescents (El Salvador);**

45.330 **Ensure that its policy on migrants and refugees, especially with regard to women and children, are in line with the international norms to ensure their fundamental rights (Indonesia);**

45.331 **Give effective protection to unaccompanied migrant minors and ensure their schooling (Ecuador);**

45.332 **Take targeted measures to protect the most disadvantaged and marginalized groups, including migrants and members of minority groups, from poverty, and ensure social protection measures for their adequate standard of living (Democratic People’s Republic of Korea);**

45.333 **Ensure the protection of migrant and refugee rights, and promote social inclusion (Kyrgyzstan);**

45.334 **Continue to take steps in the promotion and protection of the rights of migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees (Malawi);**

45.335 **Continue efforts to integrate migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers (Cameroon);**

45.336 **Adopt the measures necessary to effectively promote the rights of asylum-seekers and migrants by guaranteeing access to basic human needs (Somalia);**

45.337 **Prohibit the administrative detention of children for reasons related to migration (State of Palestine);**

45.338 **Increase the implementation of concrete measures to guarantee the protection of the rights of migrants, refugees, asylum-seekers and stateless persons, particularly women and children (Uruguay);**

45.339 **Improve the conditions of access to basic social services for migrants and refugees and put in place additional protection mechanisms for women, girls and unaccompanied minors (Djibouti);**

45.340 **Increase the protection of the human rights of all migrants, regardless of their immigration status, also in overseas territories such as Mayotte (Kingdom of the Netherlands);**

45.341 **Implement national and local legislative and administrative measures that facilitate the work of all those who defend the rights of people on the move, avoiding any form of criminalization, impediment, obstruction or undue restriction (Colombia);**

45.342 **Guarantee access to drinking water for all the populations of the overseas departments and regions, and migrants and asylum-seekers in the north of France (Costa Rica);**

45.343 **Step up efforts to provide migrants and asylum-seekers with access to basic services and adequate emergency accommodation (Ecuador);**

45.344 **Consider increasing resources to assist unaccompanied child refugees or asylum-seekers to ensure effective protection and access to resources, including health and education (New Zealand);**

45.345 **Implement measures to address the abuses against migrants and asylum-seekers by French police and provide access for migrants and asylum-seekers, particularly unaccompanied migrant children, to basic services (Azerbaijan);**

45.346 **Continue to take measures to stop attacks against immigrants and asylum-seekers and provide them with basic services (Jordan);**

45.347 **Continue to uphold fundamental rights in formulating and applying immigration and asylum policies (Lebanon);**

45.348 **Redouble efforts to guarantee the safety, living conditions and rights of migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers, especially children (Peru);**

45.349 **Step up efforts to build new accommodation facilities, increase resources allocated for integration policies to address the increasing complexity of the right to asylum, and review the border control policy to ensure respect for this right (Mauritania);**

45.350 **End pushback practices against refugees and asylum-seekers, especially women and children (Philippines);**

45.351 **Guarantee the principle of non-refoulement of asylum-seekers, and take urgent measures to protect and repatriate French children in Syrian detention camps (Mexico);**

45.352. **Take measures to improve the living conditions of migrants and asylum-seekers (Mozambique);**

45.353 **Support the schooling of minors in vulnerable situations, especially those living in social housing and emergency centres for asylum-seekers (Spain);**

45.354 **Ensure the right of all immigrants and asylum-seekers to have access to legal aid as well as essential services necessary for their subsistence, and protect them from any attacks they may be subjected to (Egypt);**

45.355 **Continue efforts to guarantee the rights of immigrants and asylum-seekers and improve the services provided to them (Iraq).**

46. **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 France was headed by the Minister for Gender Equality, Diversity and Equal Opportunities, H.E. Isabelle LONVIS-ROME, and composed of the following members:

• Mme Margot PROVOT, Conseillère de Cabinet, Ministère chargé de l’Egalité entre les femmes et les hommes, de la Diversité et de l’Égalité des chances ;

• M. Sébastien TROUVE, Officier de sécurité de de la Ministre déléguée chargée de l’Egalité entre les femmes et les hommes, de la Diversité et de l’Égalité des chances ;

• S.E. Mme Delphine BORIONE, Ambassadrice aux droits de l’Homme, Ministère de l’Europe et des affaires étrangères ;

• S.E. Jérôme BONNAFONT, Ambassadeur, Représentant Permanent de la France auprès de l’Office des Nations Unies à Genève et des autres organisations internationales en Suisse ;

• S.E. M. Jean-Marc BERTHON, Ambassadeur pour les droits des personnes LGBT+, Ministère de l’Europe et des affaires étrangères ;

• Mme Sophie ELIZEON, Préfète, Déléguée interministérielle à la lutte contre le racisme, l’antisémitisme et la haine anti-LGBT ;

• M. Jean-Christophe PEAUCELLE, Conseiller aux affaires religieuses, Ministère de l’Europe et des affaires étrangères ;

• Mme Emmanuelle LACHAUSSEE, Représentante Permanente Adjointe de la France auprès de l’Office des Nations Unies à Genève et des autres organisations internationales en Suisse ;

• Mme Catherine PETIT, Cheffe du Service des droits des femmes et de l’égalité, Direction générale de la cohésion sociale, Ministère chargé de l’Egalité entre les femmes et les hommes, de la Diversité et de l’Égalité des chances ;

• M. Etienne LE MARCHAND, Adjoint de la Sous-direction des droits de l’Homme et des affaires humanitaires, Direction des Nations unies et des organisations internationales, Ministère de l’Europe et des affaires étrangères ;

• M. Bernard DEREBERGUE, Conseiller, Mission Permanente de la France auprès de l’Office des Nations Unies à Genève et des autres organisations internationales en Suisse ;

• M. Lucas FROMENT, Conseiller, Mission Permanente de la France auprès de l’Office des Nations Unies à Genève et des autres organisations internationales en Suisse ;

• M. Pierre LE GOFF, Attaché, Mission Permanente de la France auprès de l’Office des Nations Unies à Genève et des autres organisations internationales en Suisse ;

• M. Quentin BIEHLER, Chef de pôle, Direction des Nations unies et des organisations internationales, sous-direction des droits de l’Homme, Ministère de l’Europe et des affaires étrangères ;

• M. Thomas PIANA, Mission de coordination pour les droits de l’Homme, Ministère de l’Europe et des affaires étrangères ;

• Mme Charlotte BLONDEL, Direction des affaires juridiques, sous-direction des droits de l’Homme, Ministère de l’Europe et des affaires étrangères ;

• M. Kamyar ASSARI, Direction des affaires juridiques, sous-direction des droits de l’Homme, Ministère de l’Europe et des affaires étrangères ;

• M. Manuel DEMOUGEOT, Directeur de cabinet, Délégation interministérielle à l’hébergement et à l’accès au logement ;

• Mme Barbara AVENTINO-MARTIN, Adjointe à la sous-directrice du droit international et européen, Direction des affaires juridiques, Ministère des Armées ;

• Mme Sophie MACQUART MOULIN, Directrice des affaires criminelles et des grâces adjointe, Ministère de la Justice ;

• Mme Marie TOURET, Adjointe au Sous-directeur de l’expertise, Direction de l’Administration Pénitentiaire, Ministère de la Justice ;

• Mme Muriel BONDY, Adjointe à la Cheffe du bureau des questions institutionnelles et diplomatiques, Direction des Affaires européennes et internationales, Ministère de la Justice ;

• M. Arnaud LAUZIER, Adjoint au Sous-directeur, Direction générale des outre-mer, Ministère de l’Intérieur et des Outre-mer ;

• Mme Sabrine BALIM, Conseillère juridique, Direction des Affaires européennes et internationales, Ministère de l’Intérieur et des Outre-mer ;

• Mme Nathalie NIKITENKO, Déléguée aux relations européennes et internationales et à la coopération, Ministère de l’Education Nationale et de la Jeunesse ;

• Mme Chirine ANVAR, Cheffe du département de l’Union européenne et des organisations multilatérales, Ministère de l’Education Nationale et de la Jeunesse ;

• Mme Sophie PEGLIASCO, Directrice de cabinet de l’Office français de la protection des réfugiés et des apatrides ;

• Mme Marie BOURREAU, Conseillère Presse et Communication, Mission Permanente de la France auprès de l’Office des Nations Unies à Genève et des autres organisations internationales en Suisse ;

• M. Régis FARRET, Conseiller, Mission Permanente de la France auprès de l’Office des Nations Unies à Genève et des autres organisations internationales en Suisse ;

• M. Matthieu ETOURNEAU, Missionnaire, Ministère de l’Europe et des affaires étrangères ;

• M. Michael BEIGBEDER, Chargé de mission, Mission Permanente de la France auprès de l’Office des Nations Unies à Genève et des autres organisations internationales en Suisse ;

• Mme Audrey BERGASSOLI, Stagiaire, Mission Permanente de la France auprès de l’Office des Nations Unies à Genève et des autres organisations internationales en Suisse ;

• Mme Paulien REINA, Stagiaire, Mission Permanente de la France auprès de l’Office des Nations Unies à Genève et des autres organisations internationales en Suisse ;

• Mme Charlotte KAYOUS, Stagiaire Presse et Communication, Mission Permanente de la France auprès de l’Office des Nations Unies à Genève et des autres organisations internationales en Suisse.

1. \* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the languages of submission only. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. A/HRC/WG.6/43/FRA/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. A/HRC/WG.6/43/FRA/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. A/HRC/WG.6/43/FRA/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. See https://media.un.org/en/asset/k18/k18t454qod. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)