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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)\*

Luxembourg

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its forty-third session from 1 to 12 May 2023. The review of Luxembourg was held at the 8th meeting, on 4 May 2023. The delegation of Luxembourg was headed by the Minister of Foreign and European Affairs, Jean Asselborn. At its 16th meeting, held on 10 May 2023, the Working Group adopted the report on Luxembourg.

2. On 11 January 2023, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Luxembourg: China, Lithuania and Malawi.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Luxembourg:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a);[[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, Canada, Germany, Panama, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Luxembourg through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. La délégation luxembourgeoise a réaffirmé l’engagement inébranlable du Luxembourg en faveur d’un système multilatéral efficace, au centre duquel se trouvait le système des Nations Unies, qui demeurait plus important que jamais pour préserver la paix et la sécurité internationales et assurer un développement durable pour tous. Depuis l’adoption des recommandations du troisième cycle d’Examen périodique universel, en 2018, les efforts du Luxembourg s’étaient concentrés sur leur mise en œuvre, comme cela avait été souligné à l’occasion de la présentation du rapport intermédiaire en 2021 ainsi que du rapport national.

6. La délégation luxembourgeoise a donné les éléments de réponse suivants aux questions soumises à l’avance.

7. Concernant le mécanisme national d’élaboration des rapports et de suivi au Luxembourg, le Comité interministériel des droits de l’homme tenait lieu de mécanisme national de coordination, responsable notamment du suivi de la mise en œuvre des recommandations de l’Examen périodique universel ainsi que de la préparation des rapports périodiques aux organes conventionnels des droits de l’homme. Le Comité avait été créé en 2015 et rassemblait de manière régulière tous les ministères et administrations publiques concernés par la protection et la promotion des droits humains. Chaque session de travail du Comité était systématiquement suivie de consultations avec la société civile. C’était à travers les travaux du Comité que le Luxembourg coordonnait désormais la préparation des rapports périodiques transmis aux organes conventionnels. Le rapport national était le fruit d’une consultation nationale qui avait été menée dans le cadre du Comité au cours de l’année 2022.

8. Le Luxembourg n’avait pas de loi spécifique portant sur l’âgisme et l’élimination de la discrimination fondée sur l’âge sous toutes ses formes. Cependant, la loi du 28 novembre 2006 ayant porté modification notamment du Code pénal et du Code du travail couvrait toutes les formes de discrimination, y compris celle fondée sur l’âge. Dans le cadre de la lutte contre les discours de haine, la loi du 28 mars 2023 érigeait en circonstances aggravantes ces mêmes motifs de discrimination. La délégation luxembourgeoise a fourni des informations supplémentaires sur les mesures prises sur le thème et a noté, entre autres, qu’un plan d’action national intitulé « Bien vieillir » était en cours d’élaboration, de même qu’un projet de loi portant sur la qualité des services aux personnes âgées.

9. Concernant le plan d’action national intitulé « Traite », le Comité de suivi de la lutte contre la traite des êtres humains, présidé par le Ministre de la justice, était chargé de la révision du plan et de la feuille de route sur l’identification des victimes pour renforcer et adapter le système actuel. En ce qui concernait la prévention, l’information et la sensibilisation, le Luxembourg s’était engagé à former un maximum d’acteurs de terrain pour outiller ces personnes en contact avec des victimes potentielles dans leur détection.

10. S’agissant de la réforme de l’aide judiciaire, avec le dépôt du projet de loi n° 7959 le 27 janvier 2022, le Gouvernement entendait remédier aux inconvénients du système d’aide juridictionnelle en place, lequel considérait le revenu d’insertion sociale comme critère de fixation d’un seuil pour apprécier si une personne était considérée comme « dépourvue de ressources suffisantes » au sens de la loi. Le projet de loi visait à étendre partiellement l’aide judiciaire aux justiciables dont les ressources étaient supérieures au revenu d’insertion sociale.

11. Au sujet de la réforme de la législation en vigueur sur la protection de la jeunesse, trois projets de loi ainsi qu’un projet de règlement avaient été déposés en mars 2022. Il s’agissait d’un véritable changement de paradigme, étant donné qu’il était prévu de séparer le volet relatif aux mineurs délinquants du volet relatif aux mineurs qui n’avaient pas commis d’infraction pénale, mais dont la situation nécessitait un soutien et une protection accrus. L’avis du Conseil d’État était attendu sur ces projets de loi.

12. Concernant la modernisation du système éducatif, le Luxembourg avait adopté une approche pangouvernementale de toutes les politiques visant les enfants et les jeunes. Le plan d’études de l’enseignement fondamental de 2011 était en cours de révision. Parmi les changements intervenus, la délégation luxembourgeoise a mentionné la multiplication de l’offre scolaire et le développement de la qualité des services d’éducation et d’accueil. Elle a aussi fourni des informations supplémentaires sur des initiatives prises, entre autres, pour assurer la diversification de l’offre scolaire et ainsi mieux répondre à la grande diversité de la société luxembourgeoise. Afin d’aider à réduire l’impact des origines des élèves nouvellement arrivés sur les performances scolaires, les procédures de leur accueil et de leur orientation seraient systématisées et améliorées.

13. S’agissant de la possibilité d’inscrire une troisième option dans le registre de l’état civil, celle-ci était incluse dans l’Accord de coalition 2018-2023 et en cours d’examen au sein du Ministère de la justice.

14. La délégation luxembourgeoise a décrit la loi qui sanctionnait les discours de haine et énuméré la liste exhaustive des groupes de personnes que celle-ci devait protéger. Quant à la lutte contre les discours de haine dans les médias, la législation luxembourgeoise obligeait la presse imprimée et en ligne bénéficiant d’aide financière publique, les médias de service public ainsi que tous les médias audiovisuels sous compétence luxembourgeoise et les plateformes de partage de vidéos à s’opposer aux discriminations et aux discours de haine.

15. De même, le Luxembourg s’efforçait de combattre le harcèlement et le cyberharcèlement au moyen de différentes campagnes d’information ou à l’école. Les équipes psycho-socio-éducatives présentes dans les écoles étaient formées à l’accompagnement des jeunes victimes de harcèlement.

16. Quant à la question relative à l’écart de rémunération entre les femmes et les hommes, pour l’économie dans son ensemble (hors administration publique), le salaire horaire moyen des femmes était depuis 2021 supérieur à celui des hommes. Le Luxembourg était le premier pays de l’Union européenne où il n’y avait pas d’écart salarial, et prenait toutes les mesures nécessaires pour établir une égalité femmes-hommes dans la sphère professionnelle, comme en témoignaient l’initiative Women in Finance Charter ou le programme Actions positives du Ministère de l’égalité entre les femmes et les hommes.

17. Au sujet de la lutte contre la discrimination, le Luxembourg était en train d’élaborer un plan d’action national contre le racisme et la discrimination raciale prévu pour la fin de l’année 2023. Le combat contre le racisme et toute forme de discrimination était également au cœur du projet de loi dans le domaine du vivre-ensemble interculturel, qui remplacerait à terme la loi sur l’intégration en vigueur.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

18. During the interactive dialogue, 92 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

19. Sri Lanka noted the measures taken to combat racism and racial discrimination, extend the right to legal aid to all victims of a criminal offence and prevent suicides among adolescents.

20. The State of Palestine commended the Government’s commitment to promoting and protecting human rights.

21. Switzerland welcomed the delegation of Luxembourg and thanked it for its national report.

22. The Syrian Arab Republic took note of the national report of Luxembourg.

23. Thailand commended the efforts of Luxembourg to develop legislation to better combat crimes and discrimination motivated by hatred and incitement to racial discrimination.

24. Timor-Leste commended the establishment of the Ombudsman for Children and Young Persons and the adoption of the National Action Plan on Equality between Women and Men.

25. Togo congratulated Luxembourg on the reduction in the gender pay gap and its ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention).

26. Tunisia thanked the delegation of Luxembourg for the national report.

27. Türkiye praised Luxembourg for its commitment to respecting human rights, demonstrated by the fact that the country was a party to the majority of the international human rights instruments.

28. Ukraine commended Luxembourg for its efforts to raise awareness about human rights and its implementation of compulsory training on the rights of the child.

29. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed efforts to strengthen penalties for crimes of incitement to hatred, while noting that Luxembourg did not report hate crime statistics.

30. The United Republic of Tanzania commended the Government for organizing education and professional training in human rights, and for the efforts to combat discrimination and violence against women.

31. The United States of America commended Luxembourg for its long-standing commitment to the promotion of democracy and human rights and its support for the United Nations entities.

32. Uruguay praised the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

33. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed the national report of Luxembourg.

34. Viet Nam welcomed the significant progress made in the areas of education, climate change and the rights of persons with disabilities.

35. Algeria welcomed the delegation of Luxembourg.

36. Argentina congratulated Luxembourg for the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and action taken on businesses and human rights.

37. Armenia welcomed initiatives, projects, campaigns and training aimed at deconstructing gender stereotypes, particularly the Positive Actions programme.

38. Australia acknowledged the protection by Luxembourg of the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and increased awareness-raising campaigns focused on gender-based violence, children’s rights and victims of trafficking.

39. Azerbaijan expressed concern about the absence of provisions in national legislation fully prohibiting discrimination and the increase in antisemitic and Islamophobic acts.

40. Bahrain commended Luxembourg on the presentation of its national report.

41. Bangladesh recognized the cooperation of Luxembourg with international human rights mechanisms and its initiative to launch a new national action plan to combat trafficking in persons.

42. Belarus thanked Luxembourg for its national report.

43. Benin welcomed the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and measures taken to combat discrimination and violence against women.

44. The Plurinational State of Bolivia welcomed the National Action Plan on Equality between Women and Men and the inclusion of gender identity among the grounds of prohibited discrimination in the Criminal Code.

45. Brazil welcomed measures for the social integration of refugees and migrants, including vocational training and productive inclusion programmes for women.

46. Bulgaria commended Luxembourg on its national action plans on the rights of the child and on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

47. Burkina Faso praised the amendments to the Criminal Code to include the offence of female genital mutilation.

48. Cabo Verde suggested investing in early detection of bullying and violence against girls and expediting the development of a distinct juvenile justice process.

49. Cameroon congratulated Luxembourg on its national report.

50. Canada welcomed measures to provide beneficiaries of international protection with accommodation and encouraged efforts to make it sustainable accommodation.

51. Chile congratulated Luxembourg for the National Action Plan on Equality between Women and Men and highlighted the development of a second National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights.

52. La délégation luxembourgeoise a indiqué que les institutions nationales des droits de l’homme poursuivaient leur coopération avec le Gouvernement et la société civile ainsi qu’avec d’autres acteurs.

53. Concernant les conditions de détention, la délégation a fourni des détails sur des mesures adoptées sur ce sujet et a noté, entre autres, qu’elles avaient été mises en œuvre par la loi du 20 juillet 2018 et par le règlement concernant l’administration et le régime interne des établissements pénitentiaires, lequel ferait l’objet dans un avenir proche d’une modification par un nouveau règlement. Dans la mesure du possible, les condamnés détenus au centre pénitentiaire de Luxembourg étaient placés en cellule individuelle. Ils bénéficiaient d’activités professionnelles et de loisirs, de soins de santé et de contacts avec leur famille.

54. Au sujet de la pornographie mettant en scène des enfants, de l’exploitation sexuelle d’enfants et de la vente d’enfants, plusieurs infractions prévues dans le Code pénal punissaient ces actes pouvant en partie être poursuivis même s’ils avaient été commis à l’étranger. Les mineurs qui étaient victimes de tels faits pouvaient faire l’objet d’un suivi et d’une assistance de la part de plusieurs services d’aide.

55. La nomination, le 1er juin 2022, d’un délégué interministériel chargé de la lutte contre le racisme, l’antisémitisme et la haine envers les personnes LGBTIQ+ contribuait, avec la jurisprudence luxembourgeoise, à combattre tout phénomène lié à des comportements haineux. De même, l’adoption à venir du plan national pour la lutte contre l’antisémitisme, rédigé sous la forme d’un projet, pourrait servir de modèle pour l’adoption du plan d’action national contre le racisme et la discrimination raciale.

56. Quant à l’engagement du Luxembourg contre les discours haineux en ligne et dans les médias, les acteurs de la presse imprimée et en ligne qui bénéficiaient de l’aide à la presse devaient lutter contre les contenus illicites dans les rubriques de commentaires de leur site Web. De plus, la radio de service public et le Code de déontologie du Conseil de presse renforçaient le combat contre tout discours haineux, de même que le ferait la réforme à venir du cadre réglementaire régissant les médias électroniques.

57. Le 18 mai 2022, le plan d’action national pour les droits de l’enfant avait été lancé pour la période de 2022 à 2026. Un comité de pilotage mis en place le 17 mars 2023 contribuait à l’élaboration d’un cadre de suivi et d’évaluation des droits de l’enfant et d’un mécanisme durable de consultation des acteurs concernés. Tout enfant se trouvant sur le territoire du Luxembourg, quel que soit son statut, et tout jeune adulte en détresse qui en faisaient la demande pouvaient bénéficier de mesures d’aide et de soutien, voire de prise en charge socioéducative et psychosociale, coordonnée par l’Office national de l’enfance.

58. Non seulement le Luxembourg était un pays qui connaissait une forte immigration, mais il était aussi confronté à la traite des êtres humains. Le pays pouvait assurer une prise en charge rapide et globale des victimes. La délégation luxembourgeoise a fourni des informations détaillées sur les mesures adoptées pour combattre les différents types de traite des êtres humains et a noté, entre autres, que le Comité de suivi de la lutte contre la traite des êtres humains veillait à une collaboration étroite entre les différents acteurs impliqués, y compris le Ministère de l’égalité entre les femmes et les hommes, le Ministère de la justice, la police judiciaire et les parquets.

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

60. Colombia welcomed the delegation of Luxembourg.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

72. Germany welcomed the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights and efforts to modernize prisons to improve education for minors, living conditions and health care.

73. Greece welcomed the National Action Plan on Equality between Women and Men, and the establishment of the Ombudsman for Children and Young Persons.

74. Honduras welcomed the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights.

75. Iceland welcomed the delegation of Luxembourg.

76. India welcomed the establishment of the Ombudsman for Children and Young Persons, the adoption of the National Action Plan on Integration and the efforts to combat discrimination.

77. Indonesia welcomed the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

78. The Islamic Republic of Iran expressed the concern that laws and measures to combat trafficking in persons were not sufficiently deterrent and effective.

79. Iraq commended Luxembourg on its national report and its efforts to improve the human rights situation through legislation.

80. Israel welcomed the National Action Plan on Equality between Women and Men, while expressing concern about increased antisemitism and racial hate speech and about bullying of LGBTIQ+ children in schools.

81. Italy welcomed the law aimed at implementing the Istanbul Convention, and the development of two National Action Plans on Business and Human Rights.

82. Kazakhstan appreciated the efforts of Luxembourg to eradicate gender-based violence through legislative reforms, especially to protect women and children from domestic violence.

83. The Lao People’s Democratic Republic commended Luxembourg on its continuing commitment to international development assistance.

84. Lebanon commended the efforts to promote human rights through the ratification of international treaties and the constructive approach towards civil society during the preparation of the national report.

85. Libya commended Luxembourg on its cooperation with international human rights mechanisms, including the universal periodic review process.

86. Liechtenstein thanked Luxembourg for the information provided in the introductory statement and the national report.

87. Lithuania welcomed the efforts made by Luxembourg to combat violence against women and promote gender equality and the National Action Plan on Equality between Women and Men.

88. Malawi took note of the ratification by Luxembourg of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and its submission of reports to the treaty bodies.

89. Malaysia welcomed the progress in human rights through national policies and global contributions to human rights through technical assistance.

90. Maldives commended the efforts to combat discrimination and violence against women and the adoption of the National Action Plan on Equality between Women and Men.

91. La délégation luxembourgeoise a expliqué que le parcours des personnes désirant déposer une demande de protection internationale ou temporaire commençait dans une structure de primo-accueil. L’accueil et l’hébergement des demandeurs ne disposant pas de moyens financiers propres étaient pris en charge par l’Office national de l’accueil, qui formait de façon continue ses collaborateurs chargés de l’encadrement et du suivi social des personnes hébergées.

92. Les bénéficiaires de la protection internationale avaient le droit de s’inscrire à l’Agence pour le développement de l’emploi. La délégation luxembourgeoise a donné des informations supplémentaires sur l’emploi temporaire des demandeurs de protection internationale et des bénéficiaires d’un report à l’éloignement.

93. Dans le plan d’action national contre le racisme et la discrimination raciale, les volets éducation, emploi et logement seraient prioritaires. Le Luxembourg avait déjà mis en place des mesures concrètes pour lutter contre le racisme et les discriminations, notamment dans les domaines de la recherche, du renforcement des capacités, de la sensibilisation, de la législation et des politiques générales. En parallèle, la numérisation de certaines mesures et les programmes d’intégration luxembourgeois visaient à faciliter l’accès à l’information sur la société d’accueil et à favoriser la participation des migrants et des réfugiés. La délégation a fourni des informations détaillées sur des mesures adoptées dans ce domaine.

94. L’égalité des sexes et la prise en compte des questions de genre étaient des priorités pour les politiques du Luxembourg, qui était l’un des rares pays à disposer d’un ministère exclusivement responsable pour la mise en œuvre de l’égalité entre les femmes et les hommes.

95. Les travaux d’analyse relatifs à l’interdiction d’interventions médicales sur les enfants nés intersexes et à l’établissement d’une infraction pénale sanctionnant les éventuelles violations se poursuivaient.

96. Plus de 60 % des élèves ne parlaient pas le luxembourgeois comme langue maternelle, et ils étaient nombreux à ne parler aucune des langues de l’école. L’école publique classique proposait des programmes spécifiques pour renforcer le niveau de langues de l’école. En outre, le Luxembourg garantissait une offre scolaire publique gratuite et accessible à tous, du fait de sa dimension européenne et internationale ainsi que de l’inclusion des enfants à besoins spécifiques dans le système scolaire « régulier ».

97. La loi du 7 janvier 2022 portant sur l’accessibilité à tous des lieux ouverts au public, des voies publiques et des bâtiments d’habitation collectifs visait à transposer les dispositions de l’article 9 de la Convention relative aux droits des personnes handicapées.

98. Les exigences d’accessibilité n’étaient plus limitées aux lieux ouverts au public relevant du domaine public, mais s’appliquaient aussi à tout lieu à usage collectif, public et privé. Des sanctions en cas de non-respect des exigences légales étaient prévues afin d’assurer l’application de la loi.

99. Le Luxembourg favorisait un système de santé où les patients avaient une place centrale et qui mettait l’accent sur la prévention des risques, tout en renforçant l’accessibilité de tous à des services médicaux de qualité. La protection de la santé était d’ailleurs inscrite dans l’article 34 de la Constitution révisée qui entrerait en vigueur le 1er juillet 2023.

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

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

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

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

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

105. Morocco noted the national report.

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

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

108. Nepal noted the enactment of the national action plans on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and on equality between women and men.

109. The Kingdom of the Netherlands commended the upcoming constitutional reform and the inclusive consultative process that had preceded it.

110. The Niger commended the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and measures for integrating refugees and migrants.

111. Nigeria praised the National Action Plan on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Act on Inclusive Employment Assistance.

112. Paraguay acknowledged the efforts to combat racism, while expressing concern about reports of increasing religious intolerance and discrimination and the impact of migration policies on children’s rights.

113. Peru recognized the progress achieved, including the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Istanbul Convention.

114. The Philippines acknowledged that Luxembourg had implemented the accepted recommendations from its previous review.

115. Poland welcomed the efforts of Luxembourg to maintain the highest possible standards of human rights protection, noting various initiatives in the education system to promote tolerance.

116. Portugal congratulated Luxembourg on its ratification of the Istanbul Convention and the resulting criminalization of female genital mutilation.

117. The Russian Federation highlighted its concerns about the increase in discrimination based on race, ethnicity and religion and anti-Russian sentiment.

118. Samoa welcomed the timely submission by Luxembourg of treaty body reports and its active contributions to the promotion of human rights in the context of climate change.

119. Senegal praised the cooperation of Luxembourg with the mechanisms of the Human Rights Council and the steps it had taken to implement the recommendations from the previous universal periodic review.

120. Sierra Leone thanked Luxembourg for supporting its third cycle recommendations and welcomed the establishment of the Office of the Ombudsman for Children and Young Persons and the National Action Plan on Equality between Women and Men.

121. Slovenia commended the recent ratification by Luxembourg of human rights instruments and its successful efforts to come up to speed with reporting to treaty bodies.

122. South Africa praised the legislative efforts made to strengthen the Code of Criminal Procedure to combat discrimination, and measures to increase female participation in elections.

123. South Sudan thanked Luxembourg for its national report.

124. Spain commended Luxembourg for the progress it had achieved in the field of human rights.

125. Ireland welcomed the criminalization of female genital mutilation and the national action plan on the rights of the child.

126. Pakistan acknowledged the steps taken to combat racism and racial discrimination, and the social inclusion of refugees and migrants.

127. Concernant la nationalité des enfants dont les parents étaient apatrides, la délégation luxembourgeoise a indiqué que cette question avait été résolue par la loi du 8 mars 2017 sur la nationalité luxembourgeoise. Celle-ci stipulait que tous les enfants nés ou adoptés par des apatrides résidant au Luxembourg avaient la nationalité luxembourgeoise.

128. Afin d’éviter le placement d’enfants dans des prisons destinées aux adultes, le projet de loi n° 7991 portant introduction d’une procédure pénale pour mineurs prévoyait l’exécution de leur peine dans un centre pénitentiaire pour mineurs.

129. Au sujet des réserves au Pacte international relatif aux droits civils et politiques, la levée de certaines d’entre elles était envisagée, notamment celles relatives aux articles 10 (par. 3) et 19 (par. 2). Concernant l’article 10 (par. 3), le projet de loi visant à introduire un système de justice pénale pour mineurs était en cours d’examen et, en fonction de la teneur définitive de cette future loi, la réserve pourrait être réexaminée. Dès que le processus de révision de la Constitution en vigueur serait achevé, les réserves y relatives pourraient être revues.

130. Quant à l’accès au marché du travail des membres de famille de ressortissants de pays tiers ainsi que des demandeurs de protection internationale, un avant-projet de loi, élaboré par le Ministre de l’immigration et de l’asile, avait été approuvé par le Gouvernement réuni en conseil. Celui-ci tendait à faciliter l’accès de ces personnes au marché du travail.

131. En ce qui concernait la participation démocratique, la condition de résidence de cinq ans pour participer aux élections communales n’existait plus. Les élections du 11 juin 2023 étaient les premières auxquelles les résidents étrangers ayant moins de cinq ans de résidence et qui s’étaient inscrits sur les listes électorales pourraient participer, qu’ils soient citoyens de l’Union européenne ou ressortissants de pays tiers.

132. Le Luxembourg accordait une importance particulière à la question du devoir de diligence des entreprises, à travers la mise en œuvre des Principes directeurs relatifs aux entreprises et aux droits de l’homme des Nations Unies. Après un premier plan d’action national sur cette thématique, un deuxième plan avait été adopté en 2019. À cela s’ajoutait un engagement actif en faveur d’une législation européenne en la matière.

133. Au sujet de la politique étrangère féministe, le Luxembourg l’avait identifiée comme une priorité et lui avait consacré une place dans l’Accord de coalition 2018-2023. À travers sa politique étrangère féministe, le Luxembourg s’engageait activement pour l’égalité des genres, partout dans le monde comme au sein de ses propres structures.

134. En conclusion, la délégation luxembourgeoise a remercié toutes les délégations qui avaient participé à l’Examen périodique universel du Luxembourg, soit par des questions écrites soumises à l’avance, soit par les remarques et les nombreuses recommandations qui avaient été formulées.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

135.7 **Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Plurinational State of Bolivia) (Chile) (Gambia) (Senegal);**

135.8 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) of the International Labour Organization (Côte d’Ivoire) (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

135.9 **Ratify the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) of the International Labour Organization (Mexico);**

135.10 **Consider ratifying the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) of the International Labour Organization (Portugal);**

135.11 **Consider ratifying the Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190) of the International Labour Organization (El Salvador) (Uruguay);**

135.12 **Consider withdrawing its reservations to articles 10, 14, 19 and 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Lebanon);**

135.13 **Withdraw its reservations to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Mexico);**

135.14 **Consider withdrawing the reservations to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Finland);**

135.15 **Swiftly adopt and implement the law on the protection of whistle-blowers, draft law No. 7945 (Germany);**

135.16 **Transpose European Union rules on whistle-blower protection, enabling the reporting of breaches of European Union rules in a confidential manner (France);**

135.17 **Take measures to prevent the illicit financial flows from third countries that are being deposited in financial institutions in Luxembourg (Namibia);**

135.18 **Make efforts to reduce financial opacity in the country, given the harmful aspects related to respect for human rights that may result (Morocco);**

135.19 **Pursue efforts to step up the fight against tax evasion and fiscal fraud, particularly concerning funds from third countries (Benin);**

135.20 **Continue to take the necessary measures to combat financial crimes, in particular money-laundering and tax evasion and apply the Security Council resolutions as well as the provisions of the Financial Action Task Force concerning the freezing of assets belonging to terrorist organizations (Türkiye);**

135.21 **Refrain from imposing economic sanctions and other unilateral coercive measures that are contrary to international law and have a widespread negative impact on the enjoyment of human rights (Belarus);**

135.22 **Take effective measures to put an end to compliance with unilateral coercive measures imposed against developing countries that are illegal and contrary to international law and international human rights (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

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

135.24 **Strengthen efforts to enhance the effectiveness and independence of the Advisory Commission on Human Rights (Timor-Leste);**

135.25 **Enhance the effectiveness and independence of the Advisory Commission on Human Rights, including by providing adequate financial and human resources to allow the Commission to discharge its mandate fully (Algeria);**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

135.44 **Take steps to prevent hate speech in the media and on the Internet (Russian Federation);**

135.45 **Adopt more effective interventions to combat hate speech online and offline against migrants, refugees, asylum-seekers and people of African descent by ensuring accountability, among others (Philippines);**

135.46 **Intensify its efforts to combat racism, hate speech and xenophobia online and offline and promote tolerance throughout the society (Bangladesh);**

135.47 **Take effective steps to prevent, condemn and combat hate speech, incitement to hatred and violence targeting ethnic and religious minorities, both offline and online, including through social media (Azerbaijan);**

135.48 **Take further measures to prevent and combat racism and hate speech, in particular by including criteria of descent, national origin and colour in legal definitions of racial discrimination (Brazil);**

135.49 **Redouble efforts to prevent, condemn and combat hate speech against the groups most exposed to racial discrimination, and to ensure that all reported cases of racist hate speech are subject to effective investigations (Colombia);**

135.50 **Ensure the investigation of all incidents of hate crimes and hate speech and prosecute those responsible (Israel);**

135.51 **Prevent, investigate and punish all forms of discrimination and hate speech (Mexico);**

135.52 **Combat hate speech, especially that directed against Islam and Muslims (Libya);**

135.53 **Strengthen the legal framework and national policies to combat racial discrimination, xenophobia, and related intolerance, including online hate speech and Islamophobia (Malaysia);**

135.54 **Implement legislation against racial discrimination that encompasses all forms of discrimination, including those based on African descent and Islamophobia (Bahrain);**

135.55 **Investigate all forms of discrimination, racism, xenophobia, Islamophobia and hate speech, and bring the perpetrators to justice (Indonesia);**

135.56 **Enact and enforce legislation for countering effectively racial discrimination, hate speech and incitement to hatred and violence against religious minorities, especially Islamophobic incidents (Pakistan);**

135.57 **Enact legal measures to prosecute incitement to violence such as Islamophobia and desecration of holy books, religious symbols, places of worship and revered personalities (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

135.58 **Intensify its efforts to combat discrimination, incitement and hate speech, intolerance and violence against any religious community (Paraguay);**

135.59 **Take effective measures to collect information on hate crimes and report statistics so as to strengthen the protection of the rights of ethnic and religious minorities (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

135.60 **Continue taking measures to investigate and punish hate speech and acts, xenophobia, discrimination and incitement to violence against migrants, refugees, asylum-seekers and people of African descent (Argentina);**

135.61 **Take action to counter the increase in racist hate speech against migrants, refugees, asylum-seekers and people of African descent (Belarus);**

135.62 **Take effective measures, including special measures, to combat racism and all forms of discrimination against people of African descent (Burkina Faso);**

135.63 **Take effective measures, including special measures, to combat racism and all forms of discrimination against people of African descent (Côte d’Ivoire);**

135.64 **Take measures to combat discrimination and racism against people of African descent and adopt a national plan for their integration (Libya);**

135.65 **Take effective measures to combat racism and all forms of discrimination against people of African descent (Namibia);**

135.66 **Establish special measures to combat racism and all forms of discrimination against people of African descent in the workplace and in education (Spain);**

135.67 **Adopt effective measures to combat racism and all forms of discrimination against people of African descent, including in the areas of employment, housing and education (Togo);**

135.68 **Strengthen the legal framework and measures to combat all forms of discrimination, in particular against people of African descent (Benin);**

135.69 **Consider further policy and legislative measures to combat all forms of discrimination against people of African descent and other segments (India);**

135.70 **Criminalize incitement to hostility and violence based on religion or belief (Indonesia);**

135.71 **Strengthen collection of data practices to better identify instances of racial discrimination (Australia);**

135.72 **Combat racism and other forms of discrimination through legislative and policy measures (Azerbaijan);**

135.73 **Introduce in its criminal legislation specific provisions to prohibit and proscribe any organization that incites racial discrimination and fully harmonize its domestic legislation with article 1 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Costa Rica);**

135.74 **Continue efforts to harmonize national legislation with the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Iraq);**

135.75 **Fully harmonize domestic laws on equality and non-discrimination with the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Philippines);**

135.76 **Explicitly prohibit in national legislation discrimination on the basis of colour and descent in according with article 1 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Poland);**

135.77 **Take, to follow up on the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the necessary measures to prevent, condemn and combat hate speech directed at the groups that are most exposed to racial discrimination, including such speech when conveyed over the Internet and in social media (France);**

135.78 **Strengthen measures in the fight against racism and discrimination, in particular the law aimed at promoting social cohesion and combating discrimination against non-nationals (Mauritius);**

135.79 **Continue to strengthen the legal framework and general policies for combating racism and racial discrimination (Mongolia);**

135.80 **Continue strengthening its legal framework and general policies for combating racism and racial discrimination (Mozambique);**

135.81 **Fix in the criminal legislation a provision on the recognition of racist manifestations as an aggravating circumstance in the commission of crimes (Russian Federation);**

135.82 **Expedite the process of enacting laws that would guarantee aggravated circumstances for crimes that include hate speech, racism and racial discrimination provisions in the Criminal Code (Sierra Leone);**

135.83 **Take concrete measures to prevent and eliminate all manifestations of antisemitism (Israel);**

135.84 **Continue efforts to counter antisemitism, including by fully implementing the national strategy (United States of America);**

135.85 **Continue efforts to adopt, and fully implement, a national strategy to tackle antisemitism (Australia);**

135.86 **Expedite de process of completing a national strategy to combat antisemitism and consider a similar policy against Islamophobia (Sierra Leone);**

135.87 **Further strengthen its legal frameworks and policies aimed at combating racism, discrimination, hate speech and violence against minority groups, including through awareness-raising campaigns (Thailand);**

135.88 **Strengthen the means to combat racism, xenophobia and discrimination by raising awareness and adopting relevant laws and regulations (Algeria);**

135.89 **Develop and implement regulatory frameworks and comprehensive policies to eradicate racial discrimination, racism, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance, and to combat all forms of discrimination against persons belonging to ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities, particularly women and girls (Paraguay);**

135.90 **Take effective legislative and administrative measures to combat discrimination and violent crimes against minority groups such as Muslims and Roma (China);**

135.91 **Introduce changes to national legislation aimed at filling gaps in the system of protection against possible manifestations of xenophobia (Russian Federation);**

135.92 **Strengthen protection and non-discrimination of minorities, and other vulnerable groups including migrants (Cameroon);**

135.93 **More effectively counter antisemitic and Islamophobic acts, including on social media, as well as incitement to hatred and incitement to violence against any religious communities (Belarus);**

135.94 **Continue to take steps to prevent, condemn and combat hate speech directed against migrants, refugees, asylum-seekers and people of African descent, particularly on the Internet and in social media (Gambia);**

135.95 **Strengthen measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination, including racial discrimination and hatred against migrants (Nepal);**

135.96 **Bring legislation on the criteria and thresholds for the use of force by law enforcement officials in line with international human rights standards (Liechtenstein);**

135.97 **Further improve access to justice for victims of discrimination and domestic violence by providing free legal aid, promoting greater awareness of proper legal remedies and strengthening the competence of institutions and public officers (Philippines);**

135.98 **Consider further strengthening measures that facilitate victims’ access to justice, including by providing them with information on complaint mechanisms (Malta);**

135.99 **Ensure greater access to justice for those submitting complaints of gender-based discrimination, and ensure that legal aid services for women victims of gender-based discrimination and violence are adequately funded (Spain);**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

135.121 **Enhance efforts to address the problem of trafficking in persons for labour and sexual exploitation through more effective preventive measures and facilitating access to legal remedies by victims (Philippines);**

135.122 **Strengthen measures to combat trafficking in human beings, especially in the field of employment, and facilitate access to legal aid for victims of trafficking in persons (Tunisia);**

135.123 **Continue to strengthen efforts to counter and prevent trafficking in persons, including increasing victim services funding, improving training for judges on the impact of trafficking on victims, and developing more safeguards to protect victims against traffickers freed on suspended sentences (United States of America);**

135.124 **Take further measures to combat human trafficking and ensure trafficking cases are investigated proactively and victims of trafficking have access to legal aid (Pakistan);**

135.125 **Revise trafficking laws to include force, fraud and coercion as core elements of the crime of trafficking in persons (Australia);**

135.126 **Develop new legislation and action plans to prevent and address child trafficking and sexual exploitation (Indonesia);**

135.127 **Take stronger legislative measures to abolish trafficking in persons and guarantee full access to justice for victims (Morocco);**

135.128 **Strengthen its Labour Code by providing concrete measures to intensify efforts to combat forced labour (Nigeria);**

135.129 **Adopt clear procedures for identifying and assisting victims of trafficking in persons, with priority given to identifying child victims (Syrian Arab Republic);**

135.130 **Continue efforts to protect children from trafficking and sexual exploitation (Nepal);**

135.131 **Strengthen the protection of the rights of women in laws and policies and strike hard against trafficking in persons, sexual violence and sexual exploitation (China);**

135.132 **Take the necessary steps to guarantee the exercise of trade union rights, including the right to form trade unions and the right to strike, in line with the ILO Convention (Poland);**

135.133 **Take steps to guarantee the exercise of trade union rights in accordance with article 8 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (South Africa);**

135.134 **Continue efforts to reduce unemployment among persons with disabilities, persons with a low educational level and citizens of non-European Union countries, including migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers (Colombia);**

135.135 **Develop initiatives to reduce the unemployment rate among young people, persons with disabilities, persons with low educational attainment, and migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers (Peru);**

135.136 **Increase employment opportunities to people from vulnerable groups, particularly young persons, persons with disabilities and migrants (Indonesia);**

135.137 **Strengthen social inclusion for all components of the population (Cameroon);**

135.138 **Continue to strengthen policies to guarantee economic, social and cultural rights for the whole population, including for persons in rural areas (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**

135.139 **Increase investment in social security and take practical measures to eliminate poverty and inequality (China);**

135.140 **Strengthen initiatives to combat poverty and inequality and ensure that such efforts are implemented using a human rights-based approach and pay attention to groups most at risk (South Africa);**

135.141 **Strengthen efforts to combat poverty, including child poverty, and inequality (Poland);**

135.142 **Step up efforts to combat poverty and inequality, and renew the commitment towards ending child poverty, including through the development of a national plan of action (Malaysia);**

135.143 **Invest more resources in order to respond effectively to the housing needs of the population, in particular disadvantaged and marginalized individuals and groups (Viet Nam);**

135.144 **Strengthen measures to efficiently meet the housing needs of the population, with a particular focus on disadvantaged and marginalized individuals and groups (State of Palestine);**

135.145 **Take measures to better meet housing needs and expand access to health care, especially for vulnerable groups (Belarus);**

135.146 **Take the necessary measures to ensure that all persons in the country, including migrants, have equal access to health care (Sri Lanka);**

135.147 **Continue efforts to ensure that all people living in the country have access to health care (Lebanon);**

135.148 **Strengthen the implementation of mental health programmes with the aim of protecting and promoting access for the adolescent population, in particular migrants, to the available health systems (Costa Rica);**

135.149 **Promote access to health care for all, including mental health-care services, in particular for the younger population as well as migrants (Thailand);**

135.150 **Continue ongoing efforts to improve access to mental health care for children (Greece);**

135.151 **Implement the Nairobi Summit on the International Conference on Population and Development commitment to uphold the right to the highest attainable standard of health and achieve Sustainable Development Goal 3 on good health and well-being for all, and respect and fulfil the rights of vulnerable populations, with a specific focus on women and girls (Slovenia);**

135.152 **Protect citizens’ right to life and access to adequate health care, and combat euthanasia and assisted suicide (Egypt);**

135.153 **Repeal Law No. 46 of 2009 on euthanasia and assisted suicide (Nigeria);**

135.154 **Ensure that medical professionals and institutions have a right to object to performing, facilitating or referring euthanasia on grounds of conscience, in strict compliance with international human rights law (Nigeria);**

135.155 **Redouble efforts to ensure that migrants in an irregular situation, homeless persons, refugees and asylum-seekers have access to health care (Honduras);**

135.156 **Continue to improve the quality of education and further implement all necessary measures to close inequality gaps based on national origin and socioeconomic status (Bulgaria);**

135.157 **Increase efforts to reduce disparities in educational achievement at all levels, particularly among children from low-income families, refugees and migrants (Algeria);**

135.158 **Implement more inclusive policies in order to reduce disparities at school, particularly among boys and girls from migrant families and those who do not speak the official languages of the State (Spain);**

135.159 **Adopt measures to provide alternative education measures to boys and girls, in particular within the family where they are raised (Honduras);**

135.160 **Continue to use education and awareness-raising campaigns as effective tools for the promotion and protection of human rights (Ukraine);**

135.161 **Retain the human rights training course as part of the mandatory training for new recruits in the Luxembourg diplomatic corps (Bulgaria);**

135.162 **Continue advancing in the strategy for education and professional training in human rights (El Salvador);**

135.163 **Continue and enhance engagement in the promotion of human rights in the context of climate change at the Human Rights Council, in multilateral organizations and in foreign diplomacy (Samoa);**

135.164 **Adopt and implement effective measures to ensure that the climate neutrality and emissions reductions targets in the 2020 climate law are met (Samoa);**

135.165 **Continue to provide technical assistance through its development cooperation programme to support the promotion of human rights, especially economic, social and cultural rights (Malaysia);**

135.166 **Strengthen its international cooperation to promote and protect human rights through the provision of development assistance (Lao People’s Democratic Republic);**

135.167 **Increase regulatory efforts directed at businesses and companies that are headquartered in its territory, including those in the financial sector, to prevent a negative impact on human rights as a result of their activities (Honduras);**

135.168 **Ensure that the revised National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights pays special attention to conflict-affected areas and addresses the heightened risk of corporate involvement in gross human right violations (State of Palestine);**

135.169 **Continue efforts to implement the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights (Germany);**

135.170 **Ensure that its national laws do not enable businesses under its jurisdiction to commit human rights violations (Syrian Arab Republic);**

135.171 **Provide effective remedies to victims of human rights violations committed by businesses under its jurisdiction (Syrian Arab Republic);**

135.172 **Continue to promote actions for gender equality, particularly the economic and political empowerment of women (Chile);**

135.173 **Continue to promote increased representation of women at all levels of public administration and in management positions in the private sector (Estonia);**

135.174 **Continue its good efforts to promote the role of women at all levels of public, political and economic life (Kazakhstan);**

135.175 **Continue its efforts to achieve equality between women and men (El Salvador);**

135.176 **Continue its efforts to close the gender pay gap and promote increased representation of women in public administration (Sri Lanka);**

135.177 **Continue its efforts to close the gender pay gap and promote full and equal representation of women in public and private spheres, including by adopting temporary special measures to reach the target of 40 per cent women on boards of public institutions and private enterprises (Ireland);**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

135.196 **Endorse and encourage use of the Global Code of Conduct for Gathering and Using Information about Systematic and Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (Murad Code) (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

135.197 **Criminalize sexual harassment and implement plans to establish a confidential and safe environment for reporting sexual harassment in the workplace (Costa Rica);**

135.198 **Accelerate the adoption of a national strategy on female genital mutilation and pursue outreach efforts to at-risk people (Burkina Faso);**

135.199 **Continue efforts to prevent and prosecute effectively those who are responsible for female genital mutilation (Chile);**

135.200 **Continue to strengthen, in the implementation of the Istanbul Convention, its legislative framework concerning the protection of victims of domestic violence, in particular victims of foreign origin, and ensure that they are not subjected to excessive procedural obstacles (Switzerland);**

135.201 **Continue building upon the progress made with the ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) and with the implementation of the National Action Plan on Equality between Women and Men by focusing specifically on the well-being of girls with disabilities (Cabo Verde);**

135.202 **Accelerate the adoption of a new legal framework intended to protect minors in the system of administration of justice for children (Switzerland);**

135.203 **Intensify efforts to ensure that the juvenile justice system is in line with the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and ensure that alternatives to detention are enshrined in law and implemented in practice (Uruguay);**

135.204 **Align the juvenile criminal justice system with the standards set by the Convention on the Rights of the Child, ensure the minimum age for sentences of deprivation of liberty, ensure that children cannot be subjected to isolation under any circumstances and establish alternative mechanisms to reclusion and punishment (Costa Rica);**

135.205 **Proceed with measures aimed at ensuring better protection of minors deprived of their liberty (Georgia);**

135.206 **Continue efforts to improve conditions in prisons, especially for minors and other vulnerable groups (Germany);**

135.207 **Accelerate the process of adopting the necessary legislative measures to safeguard minors in the juvenile justice system (Maldives);**

135.208 **Accelerate efforts to reform the youth protection system (Mongolia);**

135.209 **Further implement the recommendations on protection of children deprived of liberty and ensure that the laws and policies do not permit children to be put in prison (Thailand);**

135.210 **Expressly prohibit the detention of children in adult prisons and apply alternative custody measures (Ireland);**

135.211 **Consider the possibility of establishing dedicated penitentiary facilities for minors in order to reduce the number of minors placed in the same detention centres as adults (Kingdom of the Netherlands);**

135.212 **Establish a minimum age for deprivation of liberty of children (Montenegro);**

135.213 **Amend the legislative provisions regarding to the use of administrative detention for children, regardless of their legal status (Morocco);**

135.214 **Amend legislation to end administrative detention of children, regardless of their legal status (Bahrain);**

135.215 **Continue efforts to improve detention conditions for minors, in line with the recommendations of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Cyprus);**

135.216 **Strengthen the protection of children’s rights in the context of immigration, with a view to ending the use of detention of migrant children and intensifying efforts to reduce child poverty (Brazil);**

135.217 **Adopt an explicit prohibition of all forms of corporal punishment of children in law, in all settings and abolish in its legislation the possibility of light forms of violence against children (Liechtenstein);**

135.218 **Prescribe in law the prohibition of all forms of corporal punishment, including for children (Cyprus);**

135.219 **Establish a national mechanism and procedures to detect cases of children at risk, especially among children in vulnerable situations (Algeria);**

135.220 **Take all necessary measures to curb uniform resource locators (URLs) containing child sexual abuse-related materials in the country (Slovenia);**

135.221 **Strengthen measures to combat sexual exploitation and abuse of children, especially via the Internet (Tunisia);**

135.222 **Urgently take robust measures to combat online sexual exploitation and abuse of children, including by cracking down on child sexual abuse-related URLs hosted in Luxembourg (Philippines);**

135.223 **Put in practice the regulatory actions carried out within the country to guarantee the protection of children born out of wedlock (Cuba);**

135.224 **Include information on the situation of older persons in the next universal periodic review report (Slovenia);**

135.225 **Promote the inclusion of persons with disabilities in the labour market (Canada);**

135.226 **Continue its efforts to support broader participation of persons with disabilities in the public and private sectors (Georgia);**

135.227 **Further develop policies to ensure the full enjoyment of the rights of persons with disabilities, particularly in terms of inclusive education and accessibility (Israel);**

135.228 **Ensure persons with disabilities can access education, employment, health services, public spaces, and transportation on an equal basis with others so that they are truly included in all spheres of life (United States of America);**

135.229 **Adopt a human rights-based approach to disability and effectively implement the law on accessibility for all to places open to the public, public roads and collective housing and buildings (Spain);**

135.230 **Continue implementation of the five-year National Action Plan on the Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and finalize the draft for the next national action plan (United Republic of Tanzania);**

135.231 **Continue implementing its National Action Plan on the rights of persons with disabilities 2019–2024 (Lao People’s Democratic Republic);**

135.232 **Carry out legal and policy measures to further implement the national action plan on equality between women and men and the national action plan on the implementation on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities for the period 2019–2024 (Mongolia);**

135.233 **Adopt a human rights-based approach to disability and develop an inclusive strategy for children with disabilities, especially girls (Bahrain);**

135.234 **Continue progress made in the promotion and protection the rights of children, women and persons with disabilities (Cameroon);**

135.235 **Enhance efforts to ensure inclusive education for children with disabilities and raise public awareness about the needs of persons with disabilities (Lithuania);**

135.236 **Ensure that lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex individuals are protected from bullying and discrimination in the educational system and online (Israel);**

135.237 **Continue intensifying affirmative action measures for the recognition of intersex persons according to their personal autonomy and human dignity (Argentina);**

135.238 **Consider enacting legislation banning conversion therapy targeting LGBTIQ+ persons (Malta);**

135.239 **Advance efforts to prohibit sex reassignment surgery of intersex persons without their consent (Chile);**

135.240 **Strengthen the right to self-identification of intersex people and others by facilitating the possibility to change one’s legal gender (Kingdom of the Netherlands);**

135.241 **Respect intersex children’s right to self-determination, ban immediately unnecessary surgeries and provide reparations for medical abuse (Iceland);**

135.242 **Investigate the involvement of migrant workers and members of their families in forced labour in a number of labour sectors (Syrian Arab Republic);**

135.243 **Take special measures to facilitate access to the labour market for migrants (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

135.244 **Strengthen efforts to protect the economic, social and cultural rights of migrants and refugees, especially the rights of children from vulnerable groups (Pakistan);**

135.245 **Protect the rights of migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers, including in the identification and reception process (Indonesia);**

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

135.247 **Promote further the rights of asylum-seekers, refugees, unaccompanied children and migrants (Tunisia);**

135.248 **Continue efforts to improve reception conditions for asylum-seekers (Iraq);**

135.249 **Ensure equal treatment of all refugees and asylum-seekers with regard to the granting of temporary protection status and permissions to access the labour market (Türkiye);**

135.250 **Adapt its asylum policy to ensure equal treatment in the direct reception of persons seeking international protection, regardless of whether they are beneficiaries of international protection or registered under temporary protection status (Canada);**

135.251 **Allow asylum-seekers quicker access by shortening the six-month period of waiting after submitting an application before they are granted access to the labour market (South Sudan);**

135.252 **Strengthen the capacity of the authorities to determine and apply the principle of the best interests of the child in asylum and migration procedures (Colombia);**

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

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

136. **All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.**

Annex

Composition of the delegation

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

• S.E. M. Marc Bichler, Ambassadeur, Représentant Permanent du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg auprès de l’Office des Nations Unies à Genève ;

• S.E. Mme Anne Goedert, Ambassadrice itinérante pour les droits de humains, Ministère des Affaires étrangères et européennes, Grand-Duché de Luxembourg ;

• Mme Véronique Dockendorf, Directrice des Affaires politiques, Ministère des Affaires étrangères et européennes, Grand-Duché de Luxembourg ;

• M. Luc Dockendorf, Représentant Permanent adjoint du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg auprès de l’Office des Nations Unies à Genève ;

• Mme Catherine Wiseler, Conseillère, Représentation Permanente du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg auprès de l’Office des Nations Unies à Genève ;

• Mme Núria Garcia Conseillère, Représentation Permanente du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg auprès de l’Office des Nations Unies à Genève ;

• M. Jacques Hoffmann, Conseiller, Représentation Permanente du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg auprès de l’Office des Nations Unies à Genève ;

• M. Dejvid Adrovic, Secrétaire de légation, Attaché de presse du Ministre, Ministère des Affaires étrangères et européennes, Grand-Duché de Luxembourg ;

• Mme Cassandre Renevier, Secrétaire de légation, Desk droits humains et organisations internationales, Direction politique, Ministère des Affaires étrangères, Grand-Duché de Luxembourg ;

• M. Felipe Lorenzo, Attaché, Responsable du Service Juridique, Direction de l’Immigration, Ministère des Affaires étrangères, Grand-Duché de Luxembourg ;

• Mme Levina Gordet Attachée, Représentation Permanente du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg auprès de l’Office des Nations Unies à Genève ;

• Mme Sara Cenzual, Employée, Représentation Permanente du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg auprès de l’Office des Nations Unies à Genève ;

• Mme Juliana D’Alimonte, Cheffe de la Division de la médecine sociale, des maladies de la dépendance et de la santé, Division de la médecine sociale, des maladies de la dépendance, Grand-Duché de Luxembourg ;

• Mme Stéphanie Dias Attachée, Département « Personnes handicapées », Ministère de la Famille, de l’Intégration et à la Grande Région, Grand-Duché de Luxembourg ;

• M. Joe Ducomble, Directeur des affaires juridiques, Ministère de l’Environnement, du Climat et du Développement durable, Grand-Duché de Luxembourg ;

• Mme Céline Flammang, Conseillère, Service des médias, de la connectivité et de la politique numérique, Ministère d’État, Grand-Duché de Luxembourg ;

• Mme Anne Gosset, Conseillère, Responsable du Service des droits humains, Ministère de la Justice, Grand-Duché de Luxembourg ;

• Mme Marguerite Krier, Cheffe du Service droits de l’enfant, Ministère de l’Éducation nationale, de l’Enfance et de la Jeunesse, Grand-Duché de Luxembourg;

• M. Christophe Langenbrink, Chargé des relations internationales et autorité de gestion Fonds social européen, Ministère du Travail, de l’Emploi et de l’Économie sociale et solidaire, Grand-Duché de Luxembourg ;

• Mme Claude Sevenig, Cheffe du Service des relations internationales et des affaires européennes, Ministère de l’Education nationale, de l’Enfance et de la Jeunesse, Grand-Duché de Luxembourg ;

• Mme Vicky Reding, Responsable de la Division Social et Pédagogique, Office national de l’accueil, Grand-Duché de Luxembourg ;

• Mme Esther Triniane, Juriste, Service juridique, Ministère d’Etat, Grand-Duché de Luxembourg;

• M. Pierre Weiss, Sociologue, Référent Recherches et Méthodes, Département de l’intégration, Ministère de la Famille, de l’Intégration et à la Grande Région, Grand-Duché de Luxembourg ;

• M. Christopher Witry, Attaché, Ministère de l’Egalité entre les femmes et les hommes, Grand-Duché de Luxembourg

• M. Thierry Zeien, Attaché, Service des médias, de la connectivité et de la politique numérique, Ministère d’État, Grand-Duché de Luxembourg.

1. \* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the languages of submission only. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. A/HRC/WG.6/43/LUX/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. A/HRC/WG.6/43/LUX/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. A/HRC/WG.6/43/LUX/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)