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**Human Rights Council**

**Fifty-eighth session**

24 February–4 April 2025

Agenda item 6

**Universal periodic review**

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review

Portugal

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its forty-seventh session from 4 to 15 November 2024. The review of Portugal was held at the 5th meeting, on 6 November 2024. The delegation of Portugal was headed by H.E. the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Mr. Nuno SAMPAIO, H.E. the Deputy Minister and for Justice, Ms. Maria Clara FIGUEIREDO and H.E. the Secretary of State for Social Action and for Inclusion, Ms. Clara MARQUES MENDES. At its 10th meeting, held on 8 November 2024, the Working Group adopted the report on Portugal.

2. On 10 January 2024, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Portugal: Gambia, Germany and Kazakhstan.

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 Portugal:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a);[[1]](#footnote-2)

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b)[[2]](#footnote-3)

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).[[3]](#footnote-4)

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Costa Rica, members of the core group of sponsors of the resolutions on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (Costa Rica, Maldives and Slovenia), Germany, Panama, Paraguay on the behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America was transmitted to Portugal through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

[To be completed by 22 November 2024]

A. Presentation by the State under review

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

5. During the interactive dialogue, 101 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

6. **The response of Portugal to the following recommendations will be included in the outcome report adopted by the Human Rights Council at its fifty-eighth session:**

6.1 **Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Bangladesh); (Burkina Faso); (Egypt); (Timor-Leste);**

6.2 **Consider the possibility of ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Niger);**

6.3 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Albania); (Libya); (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

6.4 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, in line with our recommendation from the last cycle (Paraguay);**

6.5 **Work towards the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, in order to strengthen its national policy to combat all forms of discrimination (Togo);**

6.6 **Consider signing and ratifying the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (Samoa);**

6.7 **Maintain the commitment made to cooperate with all international mechanisms and the obligation to protect, respect and fulfil human rights for all (Cuba);**

6.8 **Continue social awareness and institutional training actions in the field of human rights, in particular by monitoring the implementation of laws adopted in this regard (Senegal);**

6.9 **Implement more training and education programs on human rights principles for law enforcement officials (Qatar);**

6.10 **Pursue the consistent mainstream of gender-inclusive approach in all areas of public policy (Ukraine);**

6.11 **Adopt a comprehensive system of care and support with an intersectional gender and human rights approach (Mexico);**

6.12 **Step up measures to tackle the remaining challenges (United Republic of Tanzania);**

6.13 **Advance with the approval of the fourth National Action Plan for the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (Republic of Moldova);**

6.14 **Continue strengthening the independence of the Office of the Ombudsperson (Georgia);**

6.15 **Further strengthen the independence of the Office of the Ombudsperson (Kazakhstan);**

6.16 **Continue strengthening the National Human Rights Commission as a National Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up Mechanism (Paraguay);**

6.17 **Further implement policies and measures to address stigmatization, eliminate racial discrimination and prevent hate crimes and hate speech, including online (Romania);**

6.18 **Enhance the collection, analysis, and use of disaggregated data, including on gender, ethnicity, age, sexual orientation and disability, to enable better understanding of the challenges facing diverse population groups and improved policy responses (Canada);**

6.19 **Further improve its legislation to ensure that it covers the prohibition of racial discrimination in all spheres of public and private life (Armenia);**

6.20 **Strengthen public policies and awareness campaigns aimed at combating discrimination and racism (Morocco);**

6.21 **Amend national legislation to ensure that it covers the prohibition of racial discrimination and stigmatization against people of African descent and ensure that complaints are investigated and victims have access to remedies (Namibia);**

6.22 **Further strengthen the institutions in charge of equality and non-discrimination, in particular the Commission for Equality and Against Discrimination, by allocating sufficient financial, technical and human resources to it (Djibouti);**

6.23 **Intensify measures to combat racial discrimination by amending legislation to expressly prohibit the promotion and incitement to racial discrimination, in order to combat all forms of discrimination, and more particularly racial discrimination against people of African descent (Djibouti);**

6.24 **Conduct investigations into complaints made by Afro descendant groups, migrants and ethnic minorities, in violation of their rights, in order to punish those involved and guarantee reparation measures for those affected (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

6.25 **Continue to make efforts to assist and protect victims of racially motivated violence, particularly those of African descent (Angola);**

6.26 **Further strengthen measures to address racial discrimination and promote equality (Viet Nam);**

6.27 **Revise legislation to combat racism and xenophobia, including through the criminalization of racial insult, racism and xenophobia, currently classified in Portuguese criminal law as misdemeanours (Brazil);**

6.28 **Further strengthen efforts, in awareness-raising campaigns to dismantle discriminatory stereotypes regarding the roles and responsibilities of women and men in the family and in society (Botswana);**

6.29 **Consider introducing more awareness raising programmes to further combat racial discrimination (United Republic of Tanzania);**

6.30 **Step up efforts to combat all forms of racial discrimination, including by effectively addressing the issue of racial profiling, abuse of authority, and excessive use of force by the police, especially against individuals on the margins of society (Philippines);**

6.31 **Adopt further measures to combat racism and ethnic hate crimes and to ensure that they are effectively investigated, and the perpetrators are brought to justice (Qatar);**

6.32 **Consider strengthening its legislation to include the prohibition of the promotion or incitement of racial discrimination by public authorities (South Africa);**

6.33 **Redouble efforts to better combat racism (Albania);**

6.34 **Intensify efforts to reduce the excessive use of force by law enforcement officials and to promote awareness aimed at reducing racially motivated misconduct within law enforcement (Indonesia);**

6.35 **Strengthen measures to combat racial discrimination, with a focus on improving access to justice (Jordan);**

6.36 **Amend legislation to ensure that it prohibits racial discrimination in all areas of public and private life (Luxembourg);**

6.37 **Intensify efforts to ensure effective responses to tackle discrimination, Islamophobia, hate speech and other related intolerance against ethnic and religious minorities (Malaysia);**

6.38 **Continue government efforts to combat any manifestations of racism, racial discrimination and hate speech (Egypt);**

6.39 **Increase efforts to combat racism and xenophobia (Bahrain);**

6.40 **Strengthen laws on prohibiting racial discrimination (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));**

6.41 **Continue its efforts to further guarantee the rights of certain categories of people such as women, children, migrants and persons with disabilities (Burkina Faso);**

6.42 **Step up efforts to protect the rights of marginalized groups through effective laws and reporting mechanisms (Cabo Verde);**

6.43 **Further efforts against discrimination and racism and include measures aimed at combating antisemitism within its national plan for combating racism and discrimination (Israel);**

6.44 **Continue efforts to address discrimination through expanding training on prevention and combating racial discrimination and hate speech (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**

6.45 **Continue to combat racial discrimination and hate speech to protect the rights of persons belonging to ethnic minorities (China);**

6.46 **Redouble efforts to combat hate speech, stigma and discrimination against migrants and people of African descent (Libya);**

6.47 **Continue efforts to prevent and counter racism, discrimination, and hate crimes, including against migrants and Muslims (Pakistan);**

6.48 **Adjust legislation to guarantee non-discrimination on the grounds of race or national origin, especially against people of African descent, Roma and migrants, in national institutions, including security forces (Colombia);**

6.49 **Continue efforts to combat racism, discrimination, and xenophobia within the framework of the National Plan to Combat Racism and Discrimination for the period 2021–2025 (Tunisia);**

6.50 **Continue efforts to combat racism and racial discrimination through the development of specific education programmes against racism and racial discrimination and strengthen hate crime legislation, ensuring prompt investigation and prosecution of racially-motivated crimes (Costa Rica);**

6.51 **Take measures to prevent racial discrimination by security forces and address any kind of racism and discriminatory police action (Chile);**

6.52 **Reform police oversight mechanisms to ensure effective investigations of police misconduct, in particular in cases motivated by racism (Costa Rica);**

6.53 **Strongly combat the growing level of racism in the country, and ensure that police officers are effectively investigated and held accountable for their misconduct (Russian Federation);**

6.54 **Redouble efforts to combat racism in the country (Côte d’Ivoire);**

6.55 **Take effective measures to address the problem of overcrowding, and consider greater investment in the modernization of buildings and facilities of the penitentiary system (Russian Federation);**

6.56 **Continue to address overcrowding and lack of resources in prisons (Holy See);**

6.57 **Take urgent steps to improve prison conditions by addressing overcrowding and ensuring all detainees have access to humane and sanitary facilities (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

6.58 **Take measures to improve conditions of detention in prisons in order to fully comply with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (Nelson Mandela Rules) (Switzerland);**

6.59 **Develop policies to improve living standards in prisons and detention facilities, in particular by expanding access to healthcare (United States of America);**

6.60 **Implement plans to improve the quality of detention facilities, including through multi-annual investment in the justice sector (Australia);**

6.61 **Accelerate efforts to ensure adequate living conditions in prisons, and the full implementation of the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (Austria);**

6.62 **Increase public investment in penitentiary buildings and facilities (Costa Rica);**

6.63 **Ensure the operational autonomy of the national preventive mechanism against torture and provide it with the necessary earmarked financial and personnel resources to fulfil its mandate (Montenegro);**

6.64 **Maintain efforts to prevent and address ill-treatment in prisons (Germany);**

6.65 **Strengthen the investigation capacity of law enforcement officials on hate crimes and criminal hate speech, including on the Internet, and ensure that all cases are systematically investigated (Greece);**

6.66 **Take measures to strengthen the investigation capacity of law enforcement officials on hate crimes and criminal hate speech, including on the Internet, and ensure that all cases are systematically investigated, and that perpetrators are held accountable (Republic of Korea);**

6.67 **Take effective measures to combat hate speech on the Portuguese Internet (Russian Federation);**

6.68 **Strengthen the investigative capacity of law enforcement officials on hate crimes and hate speech, online and offline, ensuring that all cases are systematically investigated, perpetrators are brought to justice and victims have access to full reparation (Montenegro);**

6.69 **Provide enhanced training for law enforcement officers on equity, diversity and inclusion in order to prevent discrimination and to promote greater representation of diverse communities within law enforcement agencies (Canada);**

6.70 **Continue and strengthen awareness raising activities and capacity building measures of law enforcement and judicial authorities to tackle discrimination in all its forms, as well as hate crimes and criminal hate speech both offline and online (Belgium);**

6.71 **Ensure that all complaints of torture and ill-treatment by law enforcement are promptly and impartially investigated by an independent body (Norway);**

6.72 **Fully investigate reports of excessive use of force and other misconduct by police and prison guards (United States of America);**

6.73 **Focus on robustly tackling instances of serious ill-treatment of suspects by Portuguese law enforcement bodies, and of prisoners by prison officials (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

6.74 **Ensure that all allegations of torture, ill-treatment and unnecessary or excessive use of force by law enforcement officials are properly investigated (Italy);**

6.75 **Conduct awareness-raising campaigns and training programs for law enforcement officials aimed at preventing racially motivated violence and excessive use of force against ethnic minorities and migrants, in particular Roma, Africans, and people of African descent (Azerbaijan);**

6.76 **Take additional measures to combat racially motivated violence, including excessive use of force by law enforcement agencies against ethnic minorities and migrants (Belarus);**

6.77 **Continue strengthening law enforcement training to prevent excessive use of force, particularly against women and racial minorities (Austria);**

6.78 **Implement stronger measures to address and prevent police misconduct, particularly in cases involving racial discrimination and violence (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

6.79 **Ensure prompt and impartial investigations of complaints related to excessive use of force by law enforcement officers, preferably by an independent body (Austria);**

6.80 **Strengthen law enforcement capacities to investigate hate crimes, ensuring that victims have access to comprehensive reparation (Spain);**

6.81 **Increase efforts to address trafficking in persons and take additional steps to ensure victims' access to legal aid and effective compensation (Bahrain);**

6.82 **Review the Criminal Code to make sexual intimidation in public, including online and through catcalling, punishable (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));**

6.83 **Develop and implement comprehensive social reintegration programmes for persons released from detention and persons subject to non-custodial measures, with a focus on human rights (Costa Rica);**

6.84 **Decriminalise defamation and place it within a Civil Code in accordance with international standards (Ireland);**

6.85 **Take steps to advance the protection of freedom of expression, including by repealing criminal penalties for defamation and blasphemy (United States of America);**

6.86 **Protect the right to freedom of religion and conscience of patients, health care professionals and others notably protecting conscientious objection in the medical field (Holy See);**

6.87 **Ensure appropriate safeguards to fully protect freedom of religion, conscience and expression in the implementation of the law criminalizing so-called conversion therapies (Holy See);**

6.88 **Develop regulations to protect the privacy of children in the digital environment and the media (Estonia);**

6.89 **Remove all exceptions to the minimum age of marriage at 18 in Article 1601 in the Portuguese Civil Code in order to ensure that forced and early marriages are prevented (Sweden);**

6.90 **Remove all exceptions to the minimum age of marriage at 18 in the Portuguese Civil Code, Article 1601, to end child, early and forced marriages (Norway);**

6.91 **Amend its legislation to remove all exceptions that allow marriage under the age of 18 (Cyprus);**

6.92 **Remove all legal exceptions that allow marriage under the age of 18 and to put in place a concrete action plan to prevent de facto marriages of minors (Germany);**

6.93 **Raise the minimum age of marriage to 18, without any exceptions (Iceland);**

6.94 **Raise the legal minimum age of marriage to 18 years for both parties without any exceptions (Ireland);**

6.95 **Raise the minimum legal age of marriage to 18 for women and men, without exception (Mexico);**

6.96 **Modify legislation to eliminate all exceptions allowing marriage to persons under 18 (Chile);**

6.97 **Address root causes of child, early, and forced marriage, including by amending current legislation to raise the legal minimum age of marriage to 18 years (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));**

6.98 **Remove all exceptions that allow marriage under the age of 18 (North Macedonia);**

6.99 **Strengthen measures to protect and support the family as the natural and fundamental unit of society (Egypt);**

6.100 **Ensure that cases of trafficking in persons are thoroughly investigated, those responsible are prosecuted, and improve criteria for the identification of victims to guarantee their protection and access to compensation (Qatar);**

6.101 **Ensure that cases of trafficking in persons are thoroughly investigated and those responsible are prosecuted (Armenia);**

6.102 **Continue to strengthen efforts to prevent and combat human trafficking (Timor-Leste);**

6.103 **Strengthen measures to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, and ensure access to adequate protection and support for all victims of trafficking (Zimbabwe);**

6.104 **Strengthen ongoing efforts to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, ensuring access to adequate protection and support for all victims of trafficking (Peru);**

6.105 **Continue efforts to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, ensure redress for victims, increase employment opportunities for women, especially migrant women, and reduce the gender pay gap in employment (Iraq);**

6.106 **Intensify efforts to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, including by putting in place effective procedures for the identification and referral of victims among vulnerable groups, such as asylum-seekers and irregular migrants (Namibia);**

6.107 **Bolster the campaign against human trafficking by providing continuous and targeted training to law enforcement on identifying victims, particularly among undocumented migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, while also improving access to justice and support services for victims (Philippines);**

6.108 **Intensify efforts to combat human trafficking, including by providing adequate resources to national authorities involved in these efforts (Lebanon);**

6.109 **Continue its efforts in combating human trafficking, including, by ensuring that those responsible are prosecuted and that victims are provided with appropriate protection and assistance (Greece);**

6.110 **Take measures to effectively identify victims of human trafficking, ensure their rights, as well as prevent crimes related to human trafficking (Belarus);**

6.111 **Strengthen efforts to combat human trafficking, including in the intensive agriculture sector, in particular through the identification, assistance and protection of victims as well as through the prosecution of perpetrators (Switzerland);**

6.112 **Prevent human trafficking and labour exploitation, including through increased inspections by authorities in regions with high irregular migrant worker arrivals (Australia);**

6.113 **Continue to improve procedures for identifying trafficking victims, particularly among vulnerable groups like asylum-seekers and irregular migrants, and ensure adequate protection for victims (Bangladesh);**

6.114 **Redouble efforts to prevent and combat trafficking in persons by establishing effective procedures to detect and refer victims belonging to vulnerable groups, such as asylum seekers and migrants in an irregular situation (Colombia);**

6.115 **Strengthen efforts to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, including by establishing effective procedures for the identification and referral of victims among vulnerable groups, improve training for law enforcement officials and other first responders by including statutory training on the identification of potential victims of trafficking (Kazakhstan);**

6.116 **Strengthen mechanisms for preventing, combating and punishing human trafficking and intensify awareness-raising and sensitization measures, as well as victims' access to justice and support and protection services (Paraguay);**

6.117 **Continue efforts to combat trafficking in persons (India);**

6.118 **Redouble efforts to prevent and combat human trafficking (Côte d’Ivoire);**

6.119 **Continue taking measures for the full and equal participation of women in the labour market (Serbia);**

6.120 **Develop plans and/or policies to promote the right to equal work, particularly for vulnerable persons (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));**

6.121 **Continue the implementation of national policies aimed at equal opportunities and equal treatment in employment and professions, in particular by including asylum seekers (Cameroon);**

6.122 **Continue adopting measures to reduce the gender pay gap (Chile);**

6.123 **Continue efforts to increase employment opportunities for specific groups such as women and persons with disabilities (Malaysia);**

6.124 **Scale up efforts to eliminate gender pay gap (Nepal);**

6.125 **Implement a comprehensive social protection system that articulates existing plans, programs and strategies with a systemic approach and addresses the root causes of poverty and inequalities to ensure an adequate standard of living for all (Paraguay);**

6.126 **Step up measures to ensure vulnerable peoples´ access to adequate and affordable housing, especially through more publicly financed housing projects, as well as adequate living conditions and adequate protection from eviction (Austria);**

6.127 **Implement robust housing policies to combat homelessness and guarantee affordable housing, especially in urban areas facing housing shortages (Mozambique);**

6.128 **Focus on implementing the policy measures in order to ensure the access to adequate housing for everyone (Slovakia);**

6.129 **Fully implement specific national legislation, such as the Housing Law, in order to insure that the right to adequate housing is guaranteed, in line with international standards (Romania);**

6.130 **Implement comprehensive solutions to address the housing crisis and ensure adequate housing for all (Viet Nam);**

6.131 **Strengthen the measures already initiated to guarantee access to decent housing for vulnerable families (Burundi);**

6.132 **Take all appropriate measures to ensure the right to adequate housing and provide adequate resources to improve housing conditions, especially for families with children (Italy);**

6.133 **Address the particular effects of the housing crisis on women and the security of women, and strengthen measures to ensure access to adequate and affordable housing, including social housing, as well as access to safe drinking water and sanitation (Finland);**

6.134 **Make adequate resources available to improve housing conditions, with priority given to families identified as living in unsanitary housing (France);**

6.135 **Continue to build on the good work of local authorities in providing housing for the homeless and the poorest families (Holy See);**

6.136 **Continue providing affordable student housing (United Republic of Tanzania);**

6.137 **Continue further measures aimed at poverty reduction through strengthening social policies towards the vulnerable groups (Uzbekistan);**

6.138 **Continue to develop the National Strategy for Combatting Poverty in order to reduce the risks of extreme poverty (Cuba);**

6.139 **Continue to reduce poverty and social exclusion rates, in particular through the implementation of the National Strategy for Combatting Poverty (2021–2030) (Ecuador);**

6.140 **Enhance measures in addressing poverty and unemployment (Sierra Leone);**

6.141 **Guarantee adequate water supply and sanitation for its population, adopting immediate measures to provide drinking water to all communities (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

6.142 **Strengthen laws to ensure access to basic services (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));**

6.143 **Take measures to eliminate unilateral coercive measures that negatively affect world trade, food security at the global level and violate human rights everywhere (Belarus);**

6.144 **Continue to promote sustainable economic and social development, so as to lay a solid foundation for the people to better enjoy all human rights (China);**

6.145 **Strengthen partnerships between different sectors to advance the National Strategy for Food and Nutrition Security (Oman);**

6.146 **Improve healthcare access, especially for vulnerable populations (Viet Nam);**

6.147 **Continue to share experiences to promote progress in health (Oman);**

6.148 **Ensure the mental health perspective in the implementation of the Health Emergency and Transformation Plan, especially in the services offered to people with disabilities (Spain);**

6.149 **Review national laws, policies and implementation of comprehensive sexuality education to ensure the fulfilment of sexual and reproductive health and rights (Finland);**

6.150 **Ensure that access to abortion is upheld throughout the country (Sweden);**

6.151 **Guarantee the right to medical care, including palliative care for the terminally ill (Holy See);**

6.152 **Implement education programs on diversity and inclusion in schools (Cabo Verde);**

6.153 **Maintain a robust investment in human, technical, and financial resources to facilitate the development and expansion of quality, affordable early childhood education (Sierra Leone);**

6.154 **Enhance human, technical, and financial resources to support the development and expansion of high-quality, affordable early childhood education (Ukraine);**

6.155 **Continue taking effective measures to increase access to quality education for vulnerable groups including children with disabilities, children living in poverty, and those living in rural areas (Republic of Korea);**

6.156 **Increase access to all levels of education for children in vulnerable situations, especially Roma and people of African descent (Spain);**

6.157 **Further enhance access to education of children from the Roma community and of African descent, children with disabilities, as well as those living in poverty and in rural populations (Philippines);**

6.158 **Continue promoting access to quality education in rural areas (Algeria);**

6.159 **Continue to undertake measures towards increased access of children from vulnerable groups to secondary and tertiary education (India);**

6.160 **Increase access to education for children from vulnerable groups, particularly in secondary and tertiary education and ensure that the rights of the child are incorporated into the school curriculum at all levels of education (Maldives);**

6.161 **Establish mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the educational outcomes of all students in an inclusive manner to identify gaps in achievement and inform policy and program adjustments (Bangladesh);**

6.162 **Consider enshrining compulsory pre-primary education for at least one year (Cyprus);**

6.163 **Continue efforts in providing good quality and affordable education to all (Mauritius);**

6.164 **Strengthen preparedness and response for climate-vulnerable communities, by implementing robust climate resilience measures, and early warning systems (Samoa);**

6.165 **Strengthen measures to protect the communities affected by the impacts of climate change (Nepal);**

6.166 **Continue to advocate the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (Timor-Leste);**

6.167 **Enhance sustainable environmental policies and ensuring access to a clean and healthy environment, focusing on reducing carbon emissions and increasing the use of renewable energy (Jordan);**

6.168 **Continue to strengthen its climate policies and goals (Bhutan);**

6.169 **Continue to apply an effective, human rights-based approach to national and international climate action (Dominican Republic);**

6.170 **Raise its level of ambition and increase the pace of implementation to address human rights concerns such as air pollution and waste management, applying a rights-based approach to all actions related to climate and the environment (Vanuatu);**

6.171 **Raise awareness and establish a system to deal with the risks of climate change and extreme heat, which significantly impact on the health of children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities (Italy);**

6.172 **Ensure the effective participation of children in climate action and prioritize them in strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change (Luxembourg);**

6.173 **Ensure that climate policies protect the most vulnerable populations, especially low-income families (Vanuatu);**

6.174 **Continue to promote national programs and policies to address strategic challenges related to climate change, demographics, inequalities, and digitalization (Cuba);**

6.175 **Adopt a draft action plan on responsible business conduct and human rights, which should provide for the obligation of human rights due diligence for business entities operating in Portugal or those subject to its jurisdiction and operating abroad (Luxembourg);**

6.176 **Assess the possibility of adopting a national plan of action on responsible business conduct and human rights (Peru);**

6.177 **Continue the implementation of measures aimed at ensuring the full participation of women in public life and in the labor market, and the representation of women in leadership positions (Belarus);**

6.178 **Continue its efforts for greater representation of women in the economic and political life of the country (Albania);**

6.179 **Continue its efforts aimed at guaranteeing gender equality and raising participation of women in economic life (Bulgaria);**

6.180 **Increase women's participation in economic and political life (Dominican Republic);**

6.181 **Continue to raise awareness of the need and discuss the opportunities to advance gender equality and parity in decision-making at the international, national and local levels (Finland);**

6.182 **Sustain further the increase of women representation in the political life and in senior positions in the public administration (Republic of Moldova);**

6.183 **Strengthen the effective implementation of the National Action Plan for equality between women and men 2023–2026 (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**

6.184 **Continue to promote actions aimed at ensuring that all women have access to free legal assistance, particularly those with limited resources and those in vulnerable situations (Ecuador);**

6.185 **Ensure, including through awareness-raising campaigns, that all women, particularly those from disadvantaged groups, have access to legal aid (South Africa);**

6.186 **Continue efforts to promote gender equality and combat domestic violence (Tunisia);**

6.187 **Ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Iceland);**

6.188 **Continue its efforts to ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Republic of Korea);**

6.189 **Take concrete steps to ensure that victims of domestic violence are supported by law enforcement, the court system and in their communities (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

6.190 **Continue taking additional steps to prevent and combat violence against women and domestic violence (Serbia);**

6.191 **Focus on combatting domestic and sexual violence against women and children (Belarus);**

6.192 **Guarantee the effective implementation of the Action Plan on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Sierra Leone);**

6.193 **Strengthen preventative measures for sexual and gender-based violence, including against children, by improving statistics and data collection based on indicators disaggregated by, amongst others, age, ethnic origin, gender, sexual orientation and socioeconomic status, to inform effective policy making, targeted prevention campaigns, education and awareness raising (Belgium);**

6.194 **Encourage the reporting of cases of violence against women and ensure that these cases are thoroughly investigated, the perpetrators prosecuted and punished with appropriate sanctions, while victims are provided with access to effective remedies (Slovenia);**

6.195 **Provide adequate training on gender-based violence to authorities and magistrates and simplify access to free legal aid for victims (Australia);**

6.196 **Facilitate access to justice for women victims of violence, notably by simplifying administrative procedures and reducing practical obstacles to obtain legal aid (Switzerland);**

6.197 **Strengthen support services for survivors of gender-based violence, including by ensuring adequately funded safe shelters and crisis centres that can provide trauma-informed health services (Canada);**

6.198 **Redouble efforts to eliminate gender-based violence, considering the criminalization of femicide (Chile);**

6.199 **Take all appropriate measures to address gender-based violence in law, policy and practice, including through thorough investigation into all allegations of gender-based violence (Cyprus);**

6.200 **Ensure full and effective implementation of the ‘Action Plan for preventing and combatting violence against women and domestic violence’, especially focusing on ensuring a thorough investigation of cases of sexual and gender-based violence so perpetrators can be prosecuted (Denmark);**

6.201 **Continue efforts to strengthen mechanisms to prevent and combat violence against women in accordance with the Action Plan for Preventing and Combatting Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Djibouti);**

6.202 **Ensure the effective implementation of the new Action Plan (2023–2026) to prevent and combat violence against women and domestic violence, particularly by addressing the low prosecution rate of domestic violence cases (Indonesia);**

6.203 **Continue to strengthen its efforts in combating violence against women and domestic violence (Bhutan);**

6.204 **Intensify efforts to prevent violence against women and to support victims, especially by ensuring consistent and reliable institutional funding for women’s rights and victim protection NGOs, by ensuring automatic free legal aid to victims and by creating courts specialized in domestic violence as well as by making rape an ex officio crime (Germany);**

6.205 **Strengthen initiatives aimed at protecting women and children from gender-based violence, with particular emphasis on the training of professionals and expanding victim support services (Greece);**

6.206 **Enhance protections for victims of domestic violence, and improving access to shelters and support services for affected individuals (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

6.207 **Take steps to prevent and combat violence against women and domestic violence (Israel);**

6.208 **Continue to address the issue of violence against women, including by introducing clear definitions of various types of violent crimes and ensuring prompt, thorough and impartial investigation into all allegations of gender-based violence (Italy);**

6.209 **Ensure the law enforcement officials, the judiciary, prosecutors and other relevant stakeholders receive appropriate training on gender sensitive approaches to prosecuting of cases of violence against women (Maldives);**

6.210 **Pursue efforts to implement the Action Plan to combat violence against women (Mauritius);**

6.211 **Take all appropriate measures to address gender-based violence in law, policy and practice, including through prompt, thorough and impartial investigation into all allegations of gender-based violence, and through prosecution of suspected perpetrators in fair trials, and reparations to survivors (Norway);**

6.212 **Collect systematically comprehensive data on firearms ownership and its implication in cases of femicide, gender-based violence and domestic violence, in order to identify risk factors and formulate evidence-based policies (Panama);**

6.213 **Revise the Criminal Code to encompass all forms of cyber violence, classify rape as a public crime and femicide as a distinct crime, and amend the definition of rape by replacing ‘cognisable will’ with ‘consent' (Iceland);**

6.214 **Amend the provisions of the Criminal Code to make rape a crime "of a public nature" in order to facilitate the investigation of this crime (France);**

6.215 **Amend the legal definition of rape to bring it in line with the Istanbul Convention (Malta);**

6.216 **Continue efforts to establish a mechanism for prevention and repression of perpetrators of all forms of violence against women and girls (Senegal);**

6.217 **Ensure adequate resources and fully implement the Action Plan for preventing and combatting violence against women and domestic violence and the Action Plan for equality between women and men (Estonia);**

6.218 **Carry out awareness campaigns on the importance of reporting cases of violence against women; strengthen early warning mechanisms and continue to train law enforcement agencies, the judiciary, prosecutor's office and other competent entities in the fight against gender-based violence (Spain);**

6.219 **Eliminate corporal punishment, in law and in practice, and intensify awareness-raising activities on the matter (Paraguay);**

6.220 **Ensure the complete prohibition of corporal punishment in all settings, in law and in practice, as per the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Cyprus);**

6.221 **Intensify efforts to ban corporal punishment in all its forms through awareness raising campaigns and capacity building programmes on nonviolent child rearing and the inclusion of specific references to combatting corporal punishment in national programmes and strategies on children's rights and the prevention of violence (Belgium);**

6.222 **Strengthen further efforts to increase the access of children of vulnerable groups to education (Uzbekistan);**

6.223 **Allocate resources to support the promotion of inclusive education, in particular aimed at addressing the needs of children with disabilities (Dominican Republic);**

6.224 **Increase support for mental health services in school and protect children from bullying, particularly online harassment (Mozambique);**

6.225 **Build the capacities of children, parents, legal guardians and teachers on the responsible use of information and communications technology (Botswana);**

6.226 **Develop and fund programmes to improve digital literacy among children in order for them to be safe and empowered in an increasingly digital world (Denmark);**

6.227 **Fully implement the Child Guarantee Action Plan to address child poverty locally, aligning with the decentralization process and ensuring equity (Morocco);**

6.228 **Continue to implement development initiatives to support children and youth, especially in marginalized areas (Oman);**

6.229 **Establish a special ombudsperson for the rights of children, as an entity independent or subordinate to the Office of the Ombudsman, equipped with the necessary authority and resources to coordinate policies and promote comprehensive and cross-sectoral strategies for the well-being of children (Panama);**

6.230 **Continue efforts to promote the rights of child and the rights of older persons (Pakistan);**

6.231 **Continue to promote the human rights of older persons at national level through the implementation of the Action Plan for Active and Healthy Ageing, as well as in multilateral fora with a legally binding instrument in this area (Republic of Moldova);**

6.232 **Continue its efforts aimed at recognizing and protecting the rights of older persons, which is a vulnerable group (Dominican Republic);**

6.233 **Adopt policies and provide educational and awareness-raising workshops to improve the digital literacy of older persons (Panama);**

6.234 **Take effective measures to ensure that buildings and institutions open to the public meet accessibility requirements (Russian Federation) ;**

6.235 **Proceed with initiatives aimed at improving accessibility for persons with disabilities, with a focus on inclusive education, public accessibility and vocational trainings (Georgia);**

6.236 **Take further measures to implement the national strategy plan for the inclusion of persons with disabilities to ensure the timely progress in meeting accessibility and inclusion standards (Israel);**

6.237 **Continue ongoing efforts to address the specific needs of children with disabilities and to build an inclusive education system (Burundi);**

6.238 **Continue efforts to promote the integration of children with disabilities in the educational process and ensure their access to quality and comprehensive education (Qatar);**

6.239 **Take further steps to eliminate barriers that create difficulties for people with disabilities, especially children, to live independently and participate fully in all aspects of life (Bulgaria);**

6.240 **Improve the provision of assistive products and physical accessibility as well as timely issuance of disability certificates (North Macedonia);**

6.241 **Strengthen efforts to ensure timely response to the requests for certificates of disability (South Africa);**

6.242 **Take measures with regard to systematic deficiencies in the inclusion of persons with disabilities (Bahrain);**

6.243 **Ensure disability-sensitive mechanisms that enable carrying out medical procedures with full, free and informed consent, including in cases of sterilisation of persons with disabilities, especially in relation to girls and women (Colombia);**

6.244 **Adopt the necessary measures to ensure the prior, free and informed consent by women with disabilities for any medical intervention or treatment (Mexico);**

6.245 **Continue taking measures to protect the rights of persons with disabilities and develop programs to ensure their enjoyment of their rights to education and health (Algeria);**

6.246 **Consider to take further steps to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities (Uzbekistan);**

6.247 **Intensify efforts to extend as far as possible the implementation of public policies for the inclusion of persons with disabilities (Ecuador);**

6.248 **Continue working on ensuring easier access to basic social services for persons with disabilities (Serbia);**

6.249 **Improve measures to enhance the inclusivity of schools for children with disabilities, including through financial support (Samoa);**

6.250 **Intensify efforts to address discrimination against Roma and people of African descent, and ensure that complaints are investigated and victims have access to remedies (Zimbabwe);**

6.251 **Step up efforts to address stigmatization and discrimination against Roma and people of African descent, and ensure that complaints are investigated, and victims have access to remedies (Azerbaijan);**

6.252 **Take concrete and sustained measures in addressing systemic racism particularly among the Roma People and People of African descent (Sierra Leone);**

6.253 **Continue efforts to combat hate speech and discrimination against migrants and people of African descent, and work to reduce the spread of hate speech, discrimination and racism (Iraq);**

6.254 **Continue efforts to combat discrimination against the Roma and people of African descent (India);**

6.255 **Take the necessary measures to promote the access of Roma and Afro-descendant people to the labour market and education (Mexico);**

6.256 **Ameliorate the integration of the Roma people and people of African descent and combat all forms of discrimination against them (North Macedonia);**

6.257 **Counter discrimination and improve integration of persons belonging to the Roma community, including by improving access to housing, education, healthcare and employment (Sweden);**

6.258 **Continue to promote access to education, work and housing for minority populations as part of the National Strategy for the Integration of Roma Communities (Cuba);**

6.259 **Strengthen employment policies promoting racial equalities (Cabo Verde);**

6.260 **Consider implementing new actions to strengthen the fight against discrimination directed towards Roma and Afro-descendant communities (Peru);**

6.261 **Amend the Constitution to include legal protections for sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics (Iceland);**

6.262 **Consider introducing Constitutional amendments to expressly refer to sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, and sex characteristics (Malta);**

6.263 **Ensure that the legal framework and procedures on legal gender recognition include a non-binary or third gender option (Iceland);**

6.264 **Implement measures aimed at eliminating discrimination against LGBTQI+ persons (Chile);**

6.265 **Consider strengthening training programs for civil servants and security forces personnel to reduce instances of stereotyping of different population groups, including LGBTIQ+ persons (Malta);**

6.266 **Guarantee adequate conditions in migrant integration centers (Russian Federation);**

6.267 **Guarantee adequate conditions at support centers for migrants’ integration and prevent overcrowding in detention centers (Morocco);**

6.268 **Redouble efforts to address overcrowding in migrant reception centres and to improve detention conditions (Zimbabwe);**

6.269 **Pursue targeted policies to improve detention conditions, particularly for migrants (Lebanon);**

6.270 **Further support for migrant integration programs, especially in the areas of education, health, housing and social protection (Tunisia);**

6.271 **Continue to ensure the integration of migrants by issuing residency documents in a timely manner (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

6.272 **Speed up the processing of migratory regularization and implement public policies aimed at guaranteeing migrants access to health and education services, including during the period in which they are waiting for migratory regularization (Brazil);**

6.273 **Improve the living and working conditions for migrant workers by enforcing safe housing standards (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

6.274 **Continue measures to facilitate the pathways for safe, orderly and regular migration and to protect migrant workers (Nepal);**

6.275 **Ensure adequate support services and legal protections for migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees, including improved access to healthcare (Mozambique);**

6.276 **Strengthen the protection of the human rights of migrants (Cameroon);**

6.277 **Diversify the language training available to asylum seekers and refugees to ensure a flexible, needs-based and modular approach, including through increased collaboration between national and municipal governments, NGOs and the private sector (Costa Rica);**

6.278 **Promote awareness campaigns aimed at migrant and elderly women, including ensuring access to legal assistance (Angola);**

6.279 **Enhance refugee integration efforts by establishing effective mechanisms for collaboration with civil society entities, including refugee-led organizations (Canada);**

6.280 **Strengthen efforts to protect the rights and safety of migrants and refugees, including measures to prevent and address human trafficking and cases of labor exploitation (Indonesia);**

6.281 **Increase the annual quota for the resettlement programme with the UNHCR and include Rohingya refugees in the programme (Malaysia);**

7. **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 Portugal was headed by H.E. the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Mr. Nuno SAMPAIO, H.E. the Deputy Minister and for Justice, Ms. Maria Clara FIGUEIREDO and H.E. the Secretary of State for Social Action and for Inclusion, Ms. Clara MARQUES MENDES and composed of the following members:

• Ms. Joana FISHER, Minister Counsellor, Chargée d’Affaires a.i. and Deputy-Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Portugal, Geneva;

• Ms. Mara SOUSA, Counsellor for Human Rights, Permanent Mission of Portugal, Geneva;

• Ms. Camila CRISPIM, Attachée, Permanent Mission of Portugal, Geneva;

• Ms. Cristina CASTANHETA, Deputy Director-General for Foreign Policy;

• Ms. Sara ÁGOAS, Head of the Human Rights Unit, International Political Organisations Department;

• Ms. Raquel BASTOS, Advisor to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation;

• Mr. Miguel ALEGRE, Desk Officer, Human Rights Unit, International Political Organisations Department;

• Ms. Joelma ALMEIDA, Head of the Multidisciplinary Team for International Relations and the 2030 Agenda of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers;

• Ms. Marta FEIO, Member of the Governing Board of the Agency for Integration, Migration and Asylum;

• Ms. Maria Lídia MARTINS FRANCISCO DE PAULA JACOB, Director-General for Justice Policy;

• Ms. Inês HORTA PINTO, Advisor to the Deputy Minister and for Justice;

• Ms. Susana LAMAS, Chief of Staff to the Secretary of State for Social Action and for Inclusion;

• Ms. Ana Margarida SEVERINO, Director of the Department for International Relations and Cooperation, Ministry of Labour, Solidarity and Social Security;

• Ms. Andreia MARQUES, Advisor to the Deputy Minister and for Equality;

1. A/HRC/WG.6/47/PRT/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. A/HRC/WG.6/47/PRT/2 and A/HRC/WG.6/47/PRT/2/Corr.1 [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. A/HRC/WG.6/47/PRT/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)