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**Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic
Review***

Angola

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

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its forty-eighth session from 20 to 31 January 2025. The review of Angola was held at the 8th meeting, on 23 January 2025. The delegation of Angola was headed by the Minister of Justice and Human Rights of Angola, Marcy Cláudio Lopes. At its 16th meeting, held on 29 January 2025, the Working Group adopted the report on Angola.

2. On 8 January 2025, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Angola: France, Ghana and Kyrgyzstan.

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 Angola:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a);¹

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);²

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).³

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Canada, 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, Liechtenstein, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America was transmitted to Angola through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation stated that, with the new political cycle, which had been led since 2017 by João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço as President, human rights had seen great improvements.

6. The national report had been prepared by the Intersectoral Committee for the Preparation of National Human Rights Reports, which was the national mechanism for reporting and follow-up. There had been a broad consultation process for the preparation of the report.

7. The response to the recommendations addressed to Angola during the previous cycle of the universal periodic review, in 2019, was described in the national report. In that regard, Angola considered that most of the recommendations had been implemented or were in the process of being implemented.

8. Since the previous review, Angola had ratified several of the core international human rights instruments and was now a party to seven of the nine core international human rights treaties and to all African Union human rights treaties. In addition, Angola was examining the possibility of becoming a party to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the Convention on the

¹ [A/HRC/WG.6/48/AGO/1](#).

² [A/HRC/WG.6/48/AGO/2](#).

³ [A/HRC/WG.6/48/AGO/3](#).

Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, and the Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29), of the International Labour Organization.

9. Angola remained committed to continued cooperation with the special procedures of the Human Rights Council and had received visits from several mandate holders, including the Special Rapporteur on the elimination of discrimination against persons affected by leprosy (Hansen's disease) and their family members and the Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights. In addition, Angola had invited the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights by persons with albinism and the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances to visit the country.

10. Moreover, in recent years, several laws and policies in the human rights sphere, notably the National Human Rights Strategy and its action plan, had been adopted.

11. In Angola, all legislation respected the principle of equality and non-discrimination enshrined in article 23 of the Constitution. The State both prohibited and opposed all types of discrimination.

12. The Ministry of Justice and Human Rights had organized several activities and meetings to reflect on business and human rights mechanisms aligned with the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. In addition, Angolan industries had an obligation, under their social responsibility plans, to create adequate living conditions for communities living in industrial areas.

13. Angola condemned and prohibited all acts of torture or inhuman or degrading treatment. Mechanisms existed for reporting allegations of arbitrary detention or other human rights violations and holding perpetrators accountable, and cases had been registered and proceedings brought, including against members of the security forces. Where torture was committed by an agent of the State, that was an aggravating factor under the Criminal Code, entailing more severe penalties. In addition, human rights formed part of the curriculum of the National Institute of Forensic Sciences, where members of the National Police were trained.

14. The rate of prison overcrowding in Angola was 3 per cent, and the law provided for the application of non-custodial coercive measures, which helped to prevent the prison population from increasing. All facilities had medical services, including psychological services.

15. Angola had a firm commitment to making justice more efficient and more effective. Progress continued to be made through the judicial and legal reform process, and the mandate of the Commission for Judicial and Legal Reform had been renewed. The action taken in the context of the reform included the creation of local and specialized courts, an increase in the number of judges and the provision of legal aid to vulnerable groups.

16. Combating corruption had been one of the main priorities set forth in the Plan of Government since 2017. Action had been taken since 2017 to prosecute cases of corruption and other financial crimes. In 2023, the Attorney General's Office had received an international award, recognizing Angola as having recovered the most assets of any country.

17. The delegation highlighted that freedom of expression, information and the press was enshrined in the Constitution. No one was detained for having exercised freedom of expression. There were no records of journalists having been detained for exercising their freedom of expression or killed in the exercise of their profession.

18. Freedom of assembly and demonstration were enshrined in article 47 of the Constitution and in Act No. 16/91 of 11 May 1991 on the Right of Assembly and Demonstration. Citizens could demonstrate freely, provided that their actions did not violate the rights of others and were peaceful and respectful of public order, in accordance with human rights principles.

19. Freedom of association was also guaranteed by the Constitution. In May 2023, the parliament had passed a bill on the status of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), which was aligned with the Guidelines on Freedom of Association and Assembly in Africa and with

the rules and recommendations for financial institutions on combating money-laundering and the use of non-profit organizations for the financing of terrorism. Human rights defenders were legally protected, and dialogue with civil society was open and ongoing.

20. The delegation highlighted that combating poverty was a government priority. Various policies and programmes had been adopted in that regard, including a social protection strengthening programme (the Kwenda Programme). The National Development Plans for 2018–2022 and 2023–2027 provided for the allocation of 20 per cent of the general State budget to the social sector, and that goal had been surpassed in 2023, when over 30 per cent had been allocated.

21. The national health system was free and universal, and there was also a wide network of providers of private and subsidized services. Indicators demonstrated that there had been substantial improvements in health. For example, between 2017 and 2022, life expectancy had risen from 58 to 62 years; under-5 mortality had dropped from 167 to 75 per 1,000 live births; and maternal mortality had fallen from 274 to 222 per 100,000 live births. Access to primary healthcare had increased from 25 to 70 per cent.

22. The right to education was enshrined in the Constitution and, despite the global financial crisis, budgetary allocations to the education sector had increased in recent years. The number of schools had also increased significantly in recent years. Action had been taken to reduce school dropout rates, and there had been a considerable increase in the number of teachers. The new approach to human rights in the education system was also aimed at empowering girls in school, promoting their access to education and raising awareness of and changing attitudes towards the practices of early and forced marriage.

23. Act No. 25/11 of 14 July 2011, the Domestic Violence Act, was currently under review, with the implementation of an extensive public consultation process. Despite challenges, significant progress had been made in recent years with regard to women's representation in decision-making positions and, for the first time, women were serving in positions of great importance, such as the offices of Vice-President of Angola and President of the National Assembly.

24. The Government was fully committed to the elimination of harmful practices, and such practices were prohibited under the Family Code and the Domestic Violence Act. The delegation noted that studies had revealed that female genital mutilation was not part of the cultural habits of Angola, and there were no records of any cases. However, taking into account migratory flows, efforts to prevent such acts had been strengthened.

25. The minimum age for marriage was 18 years. In exceptional cases, boys as young as 16 and girls as young as 15 could be authorized to marry, taking into account the best interests of the minors concerned. That provision was under review.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

26. During the interactive dialogue, 103 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

27. Mauritania expressed appreciation for the legislative reforms undertaken by Angola, its positive interaction with human rights bodies and its national strategies for strengthening the rule of law.

28. Mauritius expressed appreciation for the legal framework governing social protection for workers and the efforts made to reduce the school dropout rate.

29. Mexico acknowledged the efforts of Angola to combat trafficking in persons, including the National Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons.

30. Montenegro welcomed the National Human Rights Strategy and encouraged Angola to enhance cooperation with civil society.

31. Morocco praised the efforts of Angola, including the National Human Rights Strategy and the National Development Plan.

32. Mozambique congratulated Angola for implementing recommendations received, ratifying key treaties and adopting the National Human Rights Strategy.
33. Namibia expressed appreciation for measures taken by Angola to strengthen the justice system, including to improve access to justice for vulnerable groups.
34. Nepal welcomed the ratification by Angola of several international instruments and its efforts to strengthen human rights institutions and mechanisms.
35. The Kingdom of the Netherlands applauded Angola for the judicial reform process and the progress made on women's rights and gender equality.
36. The Niger welcomed the measures taken within the framework of the National Development Plan and the Angola 2050 Long-term Development Strategy.
37. Nigeria welcomed the achievements of the 2018–2022 National Development Plan and the adoption of the 2023–2027 National Development Plan.
38. Norway commended Angola for adopting a national human rights strategy and for joining the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative.
39. Oman commended Angola for its development efforts through the 2023–2027 National Development Plan.
40. Paraguay welcomed the work of the national mechanism for reporting and follow-up and the adoption of the National Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons.
41. The Philippines expressed appreciation for the reforms undertaken to improve access to justice and the legislation adopted to promote gender equality.
42. Portugal welcomed the adoption by Angola of the National Human Rights Strategy in 2020 and the General Labour Act in 2023.
43. Romania welcomed the National Human Rights Strategy and action plans to eliminate child labour and trafficking in persons.
44. The Russian Federation commended the cooperation of Angola with human rights mechanisms and the legislative measures taken to reinforce the human rights system.
45. Rwanda encouraged Angola to operationalize the provincial human rights committees; take action towards ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide; and revise the law on the Ombudsperson's Office to comply with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles).
46. Senegal welcomed the justice system reform and the measures taken to broaden access to education and reduce the school dropout rate.
47. Serbia appreciated the cooperation of Angola with the special procedures, its ratification of the main international treaties and its adoption of human rights policies.
48. Sierra Leone commended Angola for the provision of a free national health system and the measures taken to improve access to justice.
49. Singapore welcomed the efforts made to expand access to water and sanitation and to develop the education sector.
50. Slovenia urged Angola to adopt measures to implement legal reforms and to eliminate harmful practices.
51. South Africa commended Angola for the strides that it had made in advancing the implementation of the accepted recommendations from the previous universal periodic review.
52. South Sudan commended Angola for the progress that it had made in the protection of women's rights and the ratification of international instruments.
53. Spain welcomed the progress that Angola had made in combating discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity.

54. The State of Palestine commended Angola for its efforts in promoting human rights.
55. The Sudan praised the progress made by Angola with regard to legal reforms, anti-corruption efforts, mine clearance and the ratification of international instruments.
56. Switzerland made recommendations.
57. Timor-Leste commended Angola for ratifying key conventions and adopting the National Human Rights Strategy.
58. Togo welcomed the reforms of the judicial system following extensive public consultations.
59. Tunisia noted the efforts made by Angola, including its ratification of conventions and adoption of plans to address child labour.
60. Türkiye noted the work of the Commission for Judicial and Legal Reform and the increased number of branches of the Ombudsperson's Office.
61. Uganda commended Angola for its continued cooperation with Human Rights Council mechanisms.
62. Ukraine commended Angola for strengthening legal and institutional frameworks.
63. The United Kingdom stated that it remained concerned about restrictions on the right of peaceful assembly.
64. The United Republic of Tanzania commended Angola for taking measures to improve prisons and working conditions and to combat corruption.
65. Uruguay welcomed the efforts made to protect the right to health, including sexual and reproductive health.
66. Vanuatu recognized the efforts made by Angola to implement women's rights and combat all forms of exploitation or slavery.
67. The delegation asserted that there was no gender wage gap in Angola, as salaries were determined by professional category rather than gender. Women held significant positions in the Government, making up 40 per cent of its members, and occupied key roles within the judiciary.
68. With regard to refugee rights, the delegation emphasized that Angola provided health, education and social services to refugees. However, refugees were registered as foreign citizens, and only individuals with an Angolan parent could obtain citizenship under the Constitution and the Nationality Act.
69. Regarding child marriage, the delegation noted that, while an exception allowing minors to marry existed under the 1988 Family Code, there had been no reported cases in the previous 15 years. The Family Code was under review.
70. Furthermore, Angola had taken steps to combat domestic violence and provide support to victims, with a law in place since 2011. In addition, the revised Criminal Code of 2020 imposed stricter penalties. Further amendments were being considered to increase the severity of sentences for domestic violence, particularly against women and children.
71. Legal aid had been provided free of charge since Angola had gained independence. Its provision was administered by the Angolan Bar Association and funded by the Government.
72. The delegation clarified that refugees were not detained in Angola. However, illegal migrants entering the country to engage in the unauthorized mining of diamonds and precious metals were liable to be detained as part of efforts to combat illegal mining and illegal migration.
73. A universal civil registration programme facilitated immediate birth registration in maternity hospitals. Moreover, there had been no recorded cases of female genital mutilation in Angola.

74. Lastly, since its establishment in 2011, the Office of the Ombudsperson had operated as an independent authority, free from government influence.
75. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed the legal reforms that Angola had undertaken and its adoption of human rights plans, including for eradicating child labour.
76. Viet Nam welcomed the adoption of the National Human Rights Strategy and the strengthening of social protection programmes.
77. Zambia welcomed the achievements of Angola in improving the living standards of the population and prosecuting corruption.
78. Zimbabwe commended Angola for the development of its legal and institutional framework for the protection of human rights.
79. Algeria expressed appreciation for the ratification by Angola of international instruments and its efforts to eliminate racial discrimination.
80. Armenia commended Angola for its adoption of legal measures relating to the rights of women and vulnerable groups and for having improved access to healthcare and education.
81. Australia expressed concern about extrajudicial killings, forced evictions and restrictions on freedom of expression and peaceful assembly.
82. Azerbaijan highlighted the progress made with regard to women's representation in decision-making positions, the reduction of poverty and illiteracy rates, and support for rural areas.
83. Belarus welcomed the National Human Rights Strategy and the national development plans.
84. Belgium welcomed the progress made regarding LGBTIQ+ persons and access to free education at the primary level.
85. Brazil encouraged Angola to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.
86. Bulgaria commended Angola for the measures taken to promote gender equality and women's empowerment and to increase access to education in rural areas.
87. Burkina Faso welcomed the legal reforms aimed at harmonizing national legislation with international human rights standards.
88. Burundi welcomed the efforts made to reduce poverty and unemployment, support vulnerable families and empower disadvantaged women.
89. Cabo Verde congratulated Angola on the progress made and encouraged the country to strengthen anti-discrimination legislation for minority groups.
90. Cameroon commended Angola for its efforts to promote human rights.
91. Canada welcomed the new Criminal Code of Angola, which decriminalized same-sex relationships and prohibited discrimination based on sexual orientation.
92. Chad commended Angola for the institutional progress that it had made and its adoption of laws promoting and protecting human rights.
93. Chile congratulated Angola for decriminalizing same-sex relationships in its new Criminal Code.
94. China welcomed the engagement of Angola with the universal periodic review and praised its achievements in human rights and development.
95. Colombia made recommendations.
96. The Congo praised the efforts made by Angola with regard to human rights and encouraged prioritizing education for children in rural areas.
97. Costa Rica congratulated Angola on significantly increasing its health and education infrastructure.

98. Côte d'Ivoire encouraged Angola to strengthen efforts to combat violence against women, corruption, and torture or inhuman treatment.
99. Cuba highlighted the efforts of Angola to ensure equality and eliminate discrimination in all its forms.
100. Cyprus commended Angola for establishing a legal framework to advance gender equality and women's empowerment.
101. The Democratic Republic of the Congo welcomed the 2020 adoption of the National Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons.
102. Djibouti hailed the efforts of Angola to ensure closer alignment of national legislation with international standards and principles.
103. The Dominican Republic congratulated Angola on acceding to or ratifying a wide range of human rights agreements.
104. Egypt appreciated the human rights efforts of Angola, including its accession to key conventions and adoption of strategies and action plans.
105. Eritrea hailed the implementation of the Integrated Municipal Intervention Plan, focused on development and essential activities.
106. Estonia noted that there was room for progress regarding legislation for the protection of women's rights.
107. Eswatini welcomed the delegation.
108. Ethiopia commended Angola on its commitment to implementing recommendations from previous cycles.
109. France noted the positive measures taken by Angola since its previous review.
110. Gabon congratulated Angola on the progress made on women's rights, as reflected in the appointment of women to key posts.
111. The Gambia hailed the adoption of the National Human Rights Strategy and improvements in prison conditions.
112. Georgia welcomed the ratification by Angola of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and other core international instruments.
113. Germany hailed the ratification by Angola of the Statute of the African Court of Justice and Human Rights.
114. Ghana commended Angola for facilitating visits by several special rapporteurs and independent experts.
115. The delegation stated that Angola did not intend to appropriate media entities through asset recovery processes and that provisions had been put in place to return media entities to the private sector through reprivatization. That process was carried out through consultations with Angolans, particularly to protect the jobs of those working for media entities that had been recovered by the State. The delegation highlighted that the media continued to operate independently, with editorial autonomy and pluralism, ensuring diverse sources of information.
116. The delegation indicated that there were criteria and frameworks for the creation of media outlets such as radio and television stations but denied the existence of censorship in the area of journalism in Angola. Mechanisms for regulation and self-regulation had been created by independent and autonomous bodies. Furthermore, the Portfolio and Ethics Commission regulated the activities of communication and media professionals.
117. Killings and disappearances at the hands of government bodies or security forces did not occur in Angola. However, as in other countries, crimes such as homicides did take place and were investigated by the competent authorities.

118. Children with disabilities had the right to education and healthcare, both of which were free in Angola. There were approximately 1,644 inclusive schools that provided education for children with disabilities.
119. Regarding social programmes, the delegation mentioned that the Kwenda Programme, which supported vulnerable families, had benefited approximately 2 million families.
120. On the issue of early pregnancy, the delegation acknowledged the existence of a cultural norm within Angolan society whereby the parents of pregnant girls often arranged their marriages for them. Government programmes were thus focused not only on preventing early pregnancy but also on discouraging child marriages.
121. Lastly, the delegation clarified that there were no records of the persecution of children for witchcraft, as had been mentioned in the dialogue.
122. Greece commended Angola on the opening, since 2023, of integrated care centres for minors and adolescents.
123. Guinea hailed the accession of Angola to seven of the nine United Nations core human rights instruments.
124. The Holy See thanked Angola for its engagement with the universal periodic review.
125. Iceland welcomed the delegation.
126. India expressed appreciation for the efforts made by Angola in improving education, combating discrimination against persons with disabilities and eliminating child labour.
127. Indonesia noted the progress of Angola in implementing its National Human Rights Strategy and adopting the 2024–2027 anti-corruption strategy.
128. The Islamic Republic of Iran appreciated the achievements of Angola in the areas of healthcare, education and environmental protection.
129. Iraq expressed appreciation for the progress made by Angola in eliminating child labour and in democratic State-building.
130. Ireland expressed concern over the recent adoption of legislation that could impact the media and the freedoms of assembly, association and expression.
131. Italy welcomed the increased female representation in government and the creation of the Angola Gender Observatory.
132. Japan noted the efforts made to improve health standards and increase access to justice through legal reforms.
133. Jordan commended Angola for its efforts to prepare the national report, reflecting its achievements in human rights.
134. Kenya commended Angola for the ratification of key treaties and the strengthening of the Ombudsperson's Office.
135. The Lao People's Democratic Republic commended the progress made with regard to the right to health, education and standard of living.
136. Lebanon noted the policies adopted by Angola to improve economic and social rights and its efforts to reduce maternal mortality and illiteracy.
137. Libya commended Angola on its positive cooperation with the universal periodic review.
138. Lithuania welcomed the steps taken by Angola to combat discrimination against persons with disabilities and invited it to increase such efforts.
139. Madagascar welcomed the judicial reforms undertaken by Angola, the actions that it had taken against torture and its ratification of key human rights conventions.
140. Malawi commended Angola on its progress in human rights protection and its ratification of international instruments.

141. Malaysia commended Angola for the social protection initiatives that it had introduced and its success in recovering public funds.

142. Maldives commended Angola for expanding access to healthcare and education and implementing the Kwenda Programme.

143. Mali congratulated Angola for the elaboration of the National Strategy to Prevent and Repress Corruption and the adoption of a national housing policy.

144. The Marshall Islands commended Angola for its efforts to address the adverse effects of climate change.

145. With regard to the comments made on trafficking in persons, the delegation noted that, while the issue was not a major challenge for Angola due to the low number of reported cases, all known incidents had been addressed. The perpetrators had been arrested and brought to trial, ensuring their right to due process.

146. Vandalism against public property had resulted in significant economic losses and disruptions to essential community services, such as the water supply, energy and public transportation. Therefore, Angola had recently enacted legislation targeting vandalism against public assets, aimed at safeguarding the human rights of millions from criminal acts. People in Angola were not detained for participating in public demonstrations, but those who engaged in vandalism were arrested and duly prosecuted. The delegation highlighted the commitment of Angola to freedom of assembly, noting that 800 peaceful protests had been carried out between 2018 and 2023.

147. Efforts to advance human rights included comprehensive initiatives such as policies promoting gender equality and equity, an executive plan to combat domestic violence, a sectoral strategy for gender equality, and a targeted plan to prevent and address sexual abuse against young people.

148. With regard to youth representation in leadership, the delegation emphasized that four in five ministers were under the age of 50. In addition, half of judges, prosecutors and municipal and provincial police commanders were also below that age, reflecting the country's commitment to fostering young leadership.

149. In conclusion, the delegation expressed its appreciation to the States that had offered recommendations and to OHCHR for its steadfast support. Angola reaffirmed its dedication to considering and implementing the recommendations presented.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

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

150.1 **Ratify the human rights treaties that have not yet been ratified (Morocco);**

150.2 **Accede to and ratify core international human rights treaties and optional protocols to which Angola is not yet a party (Namibia);**

150.3 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Côte d'Ivoire) (France) (Maldives) (South Sudan);**

150.4 **Finalize the ratification process of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Senegal);**

150.5 **Redouble the ongoing efforts to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Ukraine);**

150.6 **Accelerate the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Sierra Leone);**

- 150.7 Proceed with the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, which the country has already signed (Togo);
- 150.8 Continue its efforts to strengthen its legal framework relating to human rights, by ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Burkina Faso);
- 150.9 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Paraguay);
- 150.10 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Gambia);
- 150.11 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), of the International Labour Organization (Mexico);
- 150.12 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (France) (Madagascar) (Ukraine);
- 150.13 Accede to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Colombia);
- 150.14 Consider ratifying the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Convention against Discrimination in Education (Mauritius);
- 150.15 Ratify the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education (Congo);
- 150.16 Ratify the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), of the International Labour Organization (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 150.17 Proceed with the ratification of the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), of the International Labour Organization (Togo);
- 150.18 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Cyprus);
- 150.19 Consider ratifying the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, as previously recommended (Armenia);
- 150.20 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (France) (Germany);
- 150.21 Consider extending an open invitation to special procedure mandate holders (Chile);
- 150.22 Extend an open and standing invitation for special procedure mandate holders to visit the country (Paraguay);
- 150.23 Extend a standing invitation to all United Nations special procedure mandate holders (Malawi);
- 150.24 Redouble efforts to prepare periodic reports to treaty bodies (Madagascar);
- 150.25 Enhance and strengthen its judicial framework to ensure the promotion and protection of the human rights of all (Nigeria);
- 150.26 Continue to enhance national governance systems and procedures to ensure the full enjoyment of human rights by all citizens (Malawi);

- 150.27 Continue to align its national legislation with its international human rights obligations (Russian Federation);
- 150.28 Continue strengthening the implementation of national legislation on empowering women, children and people with disabilities (Zimbabwe);
- 150.29 Continue national efforts to implement the objectives of the National Human Rights Strategy (Egypt);
- 150.30 Continue implementing the National Human Rights Strategy and its plan of action (Russian Federation);
- 150.31 Continue the process of implementing the National Human Rights Strategy and related measures (Cuba);
- 150.32 Strengthen the implementation of the National Human Rights Strategy, prioritizing its application to the most vulnerable groups (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 150.33 Strengthen efforts to reinforce human rights institutions in the country (Mozambique);
- 150.34 Expedite the adoption of the legal framework required for the Office of the Ombudsman to comply with the Paris Principles (South Africa);
- 150.35 Adopt the legal frameworks required for the Office of the Ombudsman to comply with the Paris Principles (Timor-Leste);
- 150.36 Accelerate the process leading to the adoption of the legal framework for the Office of the Ombudsperson to comply with the Paris Principles (Togo);
- 150.37 Expedite the approval of the legal framework necessary for the Office of the Ombudsperson to effectively comply with the Paris Principles (Colombia);
- 150.38 Finalize the revision of the law on the Office of the Ombudsman to bring the Office into compliance with the Paris Principles (Madagascar);
- 150.39 Review its legislation to ensure the effective fulfilment of the functions of the Office of the Ombudsperson in accordance with the Paris Principles and provide said institution with the necessary financial resources to carry out its work (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 150.40 Step up efforts to strengthen the Office of the Ombudsperson in line with the Paris Principles (Nepal);
- 150.41 Further strengthen the institutional capacity of the Office of the Ombudsperson to obtain accreditation status with the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI) (Indonesia);
- 150.42 Expedite the process of accreditation of the Office of the Ombudsperson with the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions to ensure full compliance with the Paris Principles (Kenya);
- 150.43 Continue reinforcing the network of the branches of the Office of the Ombudsperson in the provinces of the country (Türkiye);
- 150.44 Strengthen the Intersectoral Commission for the Preparation of National Human Rights Reports as a national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up, considering the possibility of receiving cooperation for this purpose (Paraguay);
- 150.45 Adopt a comprehensive law on equality and non-discrimination (South Africa);
- 150.46 Adopt a general law on equality and non-discrimination that meets the standards of international human rights treaties (Chile);

150.47 Adopt comprehensive legislation providing full and effective protection against discrimination in all spheres, also containing a comprehensive list of prohibited grounds of discrimination (Slovenia);

150.48 Continue promoting equality and non-discrimination by passing comprehensive legislation that provides full and effective protection against discrimination in all spheres and ensure effective protection for all (State of Palestine);

150.49 Promote a comprehensive law that provides full protection against discrimination, including the protection of Indigenous Peoples and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Colombia);

150.50 Amend existing legislation on equality and non-discrimination to bring it into line with the 2021 Criminal Code (Ireland);

150.51 Strengthen efforts to combat discrimination by implementing comprehensive awareness programmes and ensuring rigorous enforcement of anti-discrimination laws (Kenya);

150.52 Intensify efforts to prevent, investigate and prosecute excessive use of force by the security forces and cases of extrajudicial executions and enforced disappearances (Spain);

150.53 Investigate allegations of extrajudicial killings by security forces and hold perpetrators to account (Australia);

150.54 Investigate promptly, fully, independently and impartially all allegations of excessive use of force and killings of protesters by police and security forces, and hold those responsible accountable (Germany);

150.55 Conduct thorough, impartial and independent investigations into allegations of torture and ill-treatment by security forces, including during protests, and bring perpetrators to justice (Switzerland);

150.56 Continue its commendable efforts in preventing all forms of torture and inhuman treatment, fully aligning with international treaties (State of Palestine);

150.57 Continue actions to combat arbitrary detentions (France);

150.58 Strengthen its legal framework to protect individuals from arbitrary detention in line with article 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

150.59 Undertake comprehensive legal reforms to prohibit arbitrary arrests and pretrial detention beyond 48 hours (Zambia);

150.60 Take the necessary measures to prevent arbitrary arrests, without due process guarantees (Colombia);

150.61 Address the harsh prison conditions, in particular overcrowding, violence and lack of access to food, as well as to basic services, such as medical care, in order to ensure that deprivation of liberty does not also become deprivation of dignity (Holy See);

150.62 Improve prison conditions in accordance with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) (Libya);

150.63 Continue implementing measures to combat corruption, including within the framework of the National Strategy to Prevent and Repress Corruption 2024–2027 (Belarus);

150.64 Fully implement the adopted national strategy and action plans aiming at fighting corruption (Lebanon);

- 150.65 Improve legal aid services to ensure that vulnerable populations can access justice, particularly in rural areas (Gambia);
- 150.66 Improve access to justice for vulnerable groups by accelerating legal procedures and strengthening legal information and education (Guinea);
- 150.67 Pursue the reform of the judicial system and the implementation of the existing law on creating a specialized juvenile court (Lebanon);
- 150.68 Implement the Juvenile Courts Act and its supplementary provisions, amend the age of criminal responsibility and ensure that juvenile justice is applied with respect for all persons under the age of 18 (Mali);
- 150.69 Ensure the full and inclusive implementation of the national reconciliation plan (Sierra Leone);
- 150.70 Continue efforts to promote fundamental freedoms, such as freedom of the press and association (Mozambique);
- 150.71 Ensure respect for the rights to freedom of opinion and expression and freedom of the media, by implementing the legal guarantees set out in article 40 of the Angolan Constitution (Canada);
- 150.72 Take further measures to safeguard freedom of expression and protect the rights of all individuals, including those of journalists and human rights defenders (Armenia);
- 150.73 Guarantee freedom of the press and the safety of journalists (France);
- 150.74 Continue to strengthen efforts to advance the promotion of press freedom, including legislative actions to protect journalists against threats and violence (Ghana);
- 150.75 Take additional measures to ensure the protection of the rights to freedom of expression, freedom of association and peaceful assembly (Marshall Islands);
- 150.76 Protect the rights to freedoms of opinion, expression and peaceful assembly, including by ensuring that domestic legal frameworks uphold its obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Australia);
- 150.77 Protect and promote freedom of expression and of the press, including by ensuring that media legislation is compliant with international human rights law and that it is effectively implemented (Holy See);
- 150.78 Repeal or amend laws that infringe the right to freedom of expression and access to information online and offline, so that media workers can exercise their profession independently and safely (Switzerland);
- 150.79 Align article 333 of the Criminal Code on crimes against State security with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 150.80 Align legislation on freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly with international human rights standards by repealing article 4 (2) of the Act on the Right of Assembly and Demonstration and by amending the National Security Act (Spain);
- 150.81 Revise or withdraw the recently adopted Crimes of Vandalism of Public Goods and Services Act and National Security Act, to ensure that national security legislation is brought into line with international human rights law (Ireland);
- 150.82 Repeal provisions of the national security law and the anti-vandalism law that criminalize peaceful protest and association (Canada);

150.83 Refrain from adopting legislation that seeks to restrict the civic space through restrictions on freedom of peaceful assembly and of association and freedom of expression, both offline and online (Estonia);

150.84 Further guarantee the right to freedom of peaceful protest by ensuring that the principles of necessity and proportionality in the use of force are properly reflected in legislation and policy and by improving training for security forces on these existing legal frameworks (Belgium);

150.85 Create a safe and enabling environment for civil society and remove legislative and administrative barriers to its financing and operation in accordance with its international obligations and the Angolan Constitution (Norway);

150.86 Guarantee that all regulations related to the work and status of non-governmental organizations are in line with the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and other international obligations (Lithuania);

150.87 Adopt an agile and clearer process for the legalization of non-governmental organizations to enable the critical role of civil society in Angola (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

150.88 Safeguard civic space by granting freedom of expression and by allowing the free activity of NGOs and civil society associations (Italy);

150.89 Ensure a safe and enabling environment for journalists, human rights defenders and political opponents (Spain);

150.90 Respect the right to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly and protect those exercising these rights from physical attacks, harassment and intimidation by police and security forces, and ensure robust measures to combat impunity (Norway);

150.91 Take measures to address incidents of violence against and harassment and intimidation of journalists and human rights defenders (Zambia);

150.92 Fully respect freedom of association and assembly, including participation in peaceful protests, and ensure the investigation and prosecution of the use of force and human rights violations in State responses (Holy See);

150.93 Conduct impartial investigations into allegations of censorship and intimidation of journalists and media outlets (Canada);

150.94 Ensure media freedom and access to various sources of information by limiting party influence on media outlets, implementing the planned reprivatization of media outlets, and lowering bureaucratic and financial hurdles for opening private media channels (Germany);

150.95 Promote media plurality and independence, to allow private media to operate on equal terms with public media, guaranteeing freedom of expression (Chile);

150.96 Ensure access to independent media nationwide, including by reducing the cost of broadcasting licences (Norway);

150.97 Fully implement provisions on conscientious objection to military service in accordance with international human rights standards and remove restrictions imposed on those who have not registered for military service (Costa Rica);

150.98 Continue its efforts to combat trafficking in persons and to protect and promote the rights of victims, with special measures for women and children (South Sudan);

- 150.99 Continue its efforts to combat trafficking in persons and to protect and promote the rights of victims, with special measures for women and children (Greece);
- 150.100 Continue its efforts to combat trafficking in persons and to protect and promote the rights of victims, with special measures for women and children (Maldives);
- 150.101 Continue its efforts to combat trafficking in persons and to protect the rights of victims, with special measures for women and children (Serbia);
- 150.102 Continue efforts to combat trafficking in persons, with a special focus on women and children (India);
- 150.103 Continue efforts to combat trafficking in persons, especially women and children (Iraq);
- 150.104 Continue its efforts to combat trafficking in persons, and to protect and promote the rights of victims (Cyprus);
- 150.105 Continue its efforts to combat child trafficking to and from neighbouring countries (Guinea);
- 150.106 Redouble efforts to eradicate trafficking in persons, forced labour, and sexual exploitation (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 150.107 Take all necessary measures to ensure that the implementation of the National Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons ensures appropriate prevention and punishment mechanisms, and victims' access to justice and support services (Paraguay);
- 150.108 Intensify efforts to combat youth unemployment and to reduce informal employment (Portugal);
- 150.109 Continue efforts to combat youth unemployment and strengthen measures to ensure equitable access to work for vulnerable groups (India);
- 150.110 Strengthen measures to ensure access to employment for people with disabilities (Mali);
- 150.111 Ensure women's equal access to quality education and all labour markets to reduce the gender pay gap, particularly in rural areas (Mexico);
- 150.112 Accelerate the implementation of the Programme for the Restructuring of the Informal Economy (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 150.113 Continue to implement social protection programmes and provide support to the most vulnerable families to ensure the improvement of their living conditions (Oman);
- 150.114 Implement a comprehensive social protection system that articulates existing plans, programmes, and strategies with a systemic approach to ensure an adequate standard of living for all people without distinction (Paraguay);
- 150.115 Expand the coverage of the Kwenda Programme and other social protection schemes to all vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities and older persons (Malaysia);
- 150.116 Intensify measures to eradicate extreme poverty by renewing the Integrated Municipal Programme for Local Development and Poverty Reduction and expanding the Kwenda Programme on social protection (Indonesia);
- 150.117 Further advance poverty reduction efforts by enhancing the Integrated Municipal Programme for Local Development and Poverty Reduction and the Kwenda Programme (Islamic Republic of Iran);

- 150.118 Continue the committed efforts towards the successful implementation of the Integrated Municipal Intervention Plan, ensuring its scalability and sustainability for the long-term benefit of all communities (Eritrea);
- 150.119 Continue efforts to eliminate poverty and provide social protection to the most vulnerable persons (Egypt);
- 150.120 Continue promoting economic, social and cultural rights, with a focus on ensuring access to quality education, healthcare and housing (Ethiopia);
- 150.121 Continue providing support to vulnerable families so as to alleviate poverty and promote human development (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 150.122 Continue the implementation of projects and programmes to support vulnerable families (Azerbaijan);
- 150.123 Continue measures aimed at addressing poverty in line with the objective of Sustainable Development Goal 1 (Georgia);
- 150.124 Continue implementing activities within the framework of the National Development Plan 2023–2027 on social support for the population, especially vulnerable categories, ensuring an adequate standard of living and the earliest possible achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (Belarus);
- 150.125 Enhance efforts to combat poverty and achieve sustainable development through social programmes focusing on improving living conditions for the most vulnerable and expanding access to essential services (Jordan);
- 150.126 Continue to intensify efforts to combat poverty, with a particular emphasis on financial inclusion and the economic empowerment of women and youth (Djibouti);
- 150.127 Continue efforts to combat food insecurity and malnutrition (India);
- 150.128 Halt forced evictions or, where evictions occur, ensure that they are in accordance with article 11 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Australia);
- 150.129 Intensify efforts to expand the provision of adequate housing and improve its quality (Oman);
- 150.130 Continue efforts to provide decent housing (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 150.131 Continue to take concrete measures to ensure greater access to clean water and sanitation, including to channel more funds towards improving and expanding water services infrastructure (Singapore);
- 150.132 Strengthen efforts to provide essential social services to drought-affected areas in southern Angola (Sierra Leone);
- 150.133 Continue to promote sustainable economic and social development and provide a solid foundation for improving the living standards of its people (China);
- 150.134 Adopt additional measures to improve access to basic services, with an emphasis on the areas of health and education, including in the most remote provinces, and, in this context, implement concrete measures to combat early school dropout, particularly among girls (Portugal);
- 150.135 Continue efforts to promote people's access to clean drinking water and sanitation (Tunisia);
- 150.136 Expand construction efforts aimed at increasing clean water supply, incorporating climate-resilient infrastructure and innovative technologies to enhance access to water, particularly in remote areas (Eritrea);

- 150.137 Continue national policies and programmes aimed at implementing the sustainable development agenda, including reducing poverty levels, and ensuring access to education, health and safe water services for citizens in rural areas (Sudan);
- 150.138 Continue to take measures to enhance access to water and sanitation in order to prevent outbreaks of diseases (India);
- 150.139 Redouble efforts towards ensuring the equitable access to education, healthcare and social protection of vulnerable communities (Zimbabwe);
- 150.140 Strengthen the protection of the rights of women, children and people with disabilities, particularly in the areas of social security, access to health and education (Senegal);
- 150.141 Continue efforts to achieve sustainable development, reduce poverty and exodus from rural areas, and improve equal access to education for boys and girls, in rural and remote areas (Lebanon);
- 150.142 Continue efforts to implement legislation guaranteeing property rights and the granting of land recognition titles to rural communities, including by taking adequate measures, such as fair compensation for expropriated communal land (Switzerland);
- 150.143 Improve the implementation of the sectoral development plan on health in order to guarantee universal health coverage and quality healthcare for all, particularly in rural areas (Cameroon);
- 150.144 Strengthen the effective implementation of the National Health Development Plan for 2012–2025 (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 150.145 Continuously improve the level of access to public and health services in rural areas (China);
- 150.146 Update and continue implementing the National Strategy on HIV and health-related legislation to reflect evolving needs in that area, and strengthen equality for and combat discrimination against people living with HIV (Brazil);
- 150.147 Continue its efforts in improving health access for all and in strengthening HIV responses (State of Palestine);
- 150.148 Implement the commitment made at the Nairobi Summit on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD25) to increase access to youth-friendly sexual and reproductive health services and mainstream comprehensive sexuality education in schools (Iceland);
- 150.149 Ensure universal access to affordable and modern contraceptive products, in line with the commitment made at the Nairobi Summit on ICPD25 (Uruguay);
- 150.150 Intensify the implementation of provisions on sexual and reproductive health and rights and the fight against violence and discrimination against women (France);
- 150.151 Enhance, promote and protect access to sexual and reproductive health and rights for women and girls (Kingdom of the Netherlands);
- 150.152 Continue efforts to strengthen maternal and child healthcare and provide women and girls with access to sexual and reproductive health services (Tunisia);
- 150.153 Improve access to sexual and reproductive health services (Estonia);
- 150.154 Strengthen awareness-raising and comprehensive sexual and reproductive health campaigns to end marriages of girls under 18 and teenage pregnancies (Chile);

- 150.155 Legalize access to safe abortion under all circumstances and post-abortion care (Iceland);
- 150.156 Decriminalize voluntary termination of pregnancy (Iceland);
- 150.157 Take measures to increase access to medical services, including prenatal consultations, and to adequate care during delivery, for women in all regions (Eswatini);
- 150.158 Implement concrete actions to reduce infant and maternal mortality (Estonia);
- 150.159 Sustain and expand healthcare initiatives, ensuring equitable access to maternal and child health services (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 150.160 Enhance the national campaign to accelerate the reduction of maternal and neonatal mortality, including by expanding rural health facilities and training for healthcare workers (Philippines);
- 150.161 Continue to improve healthcare infrastructure and facilities to enhance universal access to basic healthcare services (Viet Nam);
- 150.162 Continue to deploy basic health infrastructure to bring health services closer to local communities and ensure that everyone has access to them (Oman);
- 150.163 Continue promoting the health sector and ensuring access to health services for all citizens without discrimination, by considering the establishment of a universal social protection system (Djibouti);
- 150.164 Continue and strengthen policies to eliminate malaria and tuberculosis, including by ensuring access to quality healthcare services (Japan);
- 150.165 Step up efforts to strengthen education planning, management and financing, in order to address issues related to quality education (Serbia);
- 150.166 Strengthen efforts to improve the educational field in the country and encourage enrolment (Iraq);
- 150.167 Take further measures to ensure equitable access to quality education by providing safe, inclusive and adequate learning environments in rural areas (Armenia);
- 150.168 Strengthen national legislation and policies to ensure access to quality education for all children, especially those in rural areas (Marshall Islands);
- 150.169 Guarantee greater quality of and access to education by progressively increasing the budget allocated for education and making efforts to reduce the gap between budgeted and executed expenditure (Belgium);
- 150.170 Further strengthen national policies in order to ensure universal access to free compulsory education (Georgia);
- 150.171 Develop a strategy to bolster the implementation of quality, inclusive education, with specific timelines and budgets (South Africa);
- 150.172 Consider implementing appropriate measures to provide free primary and secondary education and at least one year of pre-primary education (Bulgaria);
- 150.173 Guarantee free primary and secondary education (Colombia);
- 150.174 Strengthen the effective implementation of the United for Early Childhood and Empowerment of Adolescents and Learning for All programmes, which contribute to guaranteeing equality and universal access to primary education (Cuba);
- 150.175 Finalize the national human rights education policy (Democratic Republic of the Congo);

- 150.176 Further increase the rate of access to education with a particular focus on improving access to quality education for vulnerable groups, building on existing progress (China);
- 150.177 Pursue efforts to combat discrimination in education (Algeria);
- 150.178 Step up its efforts to strengthen education planning, management and financing to ensure universal access to education, in particular for marginalized and vulnerable groups (Greece);
- 150.179 Intensify efforts to ensure universal access to education, in particular for marginalized and vulnerable groups (South Sudan);
- 150.180 Intensify its efforts to improve equal access to education for all, especially for vulnerable groups such as women, minorities and children (Vanuatu);
- 150.181 Promote the importance of equal education for girls and boys, both at the primary and the secondary levels (Chad);
- 150.182 Strengthen education systems through enhanced planning, management and financing mechanisms to improve access to quality education for girls (Timor-Leste);
- 150.183 Continue its efforts to strengthen the planning, management and financing of secondary education in order to ensure access for all, in particular girls (Mauritius);
- 150.184 Strengthen education planning, management and financing to address the issues of girls' access to quality education and girls' retention rates (Niger);
- 150.185 Reinforce the budget allocated to the education sector, in order to ensure universal access, quality education and a higher school retention rate for girls (Cabo Verde);
- 150.186 Continue to prioritize the right to education and improve the overall literacy rate, especially for girls (Singapore);
- 150.187 Further improve measures to reduce school dropout and illiteracy rates (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 150.188 Continue to invest more in education by increasing the budget allocated to basic education and ensuring that all children, especially girls in rural areas, can access education (Morocco);
- 150.189 Promote access to free, compulsory, universal and quality education for children and youth, with a particular focus on making education accessible for girls (Lithuania);
- 150.190 Continue efforts towards fulfilling the enjoyment of the right to education by all children without discrimination (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 150.191 Continue and realize its national policy to expand access to education for all, particularly for children from rural and remote areas (Burundi);
- 150.192 Strengthen inclusive education programmes and provide vocational training for youth to empower them economically, with special attention to vulnerable groups in rural areas (Jordan);
- 150.193 Consider expanding the national human rights education strategy to include training for law enforcement and judicial officials (Philippines);
- 150.194 Continue to promote a culture of respect for human rights through education and awareness-raising at all levels of society (Japan);
- 150.195 Ensure comprehensive sexuality education in schools (Estonia);

- 150.196 Finalize the adoption of the bill on the languages of Angola (Democratic Republic of the Congo);
- 150.197 Take measures to ensure that extractive industry corporations respect the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment for local communities (Costa Rica);
- 150.198 Adopt human rights-based approaches in environmental, climate change and disaster risk reduction policies, legislation and regulations (Marshall Islands);
- 150.199 Strengthen environmental protection and community involvement in mining activities through the continued implementation of the Mining Code and Presidential Decree No. 117/20, while accelerating demining efforts to achieve the 2025 target (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 150.200 Strengthen national policies that promote inclusive enjoyment of the right to development by ensuring equitable access to resources and opportunities for all (Uganda);
- 150.201 Continue its efforts to implement the necessary national development policies that promote human development and the well-being of the population (Zimbabwe);
- 150.202 Promote the participation of young people in development policies and programmes (Dominican Republic);
- 150.203 Continue efforts to strengthen the human rights dimensions of business (Sudan);
- 150.204 Develop and implement a national action plan on business and human rights, in line with the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (Kenya);
- 150.205 Strengthen the implementation and enforcement of laws protecting women's rights (Slovenia);
- 150.206 Strengthen the enforcement and implementation of laws aimed at protecting women's rights, with special emphasis on advancing the empowerment of women in rural areas (Timor-Leste);
- 150.207 Strengthen the implementation and enforcement of laws protecting women's rights and promote the education of communities on the importance of gender equality (Cyprus);
- 150.208 Continue its efforts to promote women's rights and gender equality through women's empowerment policies and programmes, particularly for women in rural areas (Viet Nam);
- 150.209 Continue to promote women's empowerment and gender equality, particularly in matters relating to land, by addressing traditional practices and by educating the relevant communities on this issue (Gabon);
- 150.210 Expand on the advancements of the National Policy for Gender Equality and Equity (Iceland);
- 150.211 Continue to implement policies that ensure the equal representation of women in political decision-making positions (Uganda);
- 150.212 Continue strengthening efforts to promote women's participation in decision-making and ensure their equal representation at all levels of governance and leadership (Ethiopia);
- 150.213 Continue efforts to ensure women's participation in public life (Libya);
- 150.214 Continue all efforts to ensure women's rights and their active participation in public and political life at all levels and strengthen support for victims of violence and abuse (Italy);

- 150.215 Strengthen effective participation in decision-making for women and youth, and other underrepresented groups (Lithuania);
- 150.216 Continue efforts to eliminate all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls (Nepal);
- 150.217 Take further steps to prevent and combat all forms of violence against women (Bulgaria);
- 150.218 Fulfil its commitments to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls and harmful practices within the scope of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol) (Norway);
- 150.219 Implement a national plan to prevent and combat all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls, including to strengthen educational programmes on gender stereotypes and on harmful cultural practices and their impact (Costa Rica);
- 150.220 Strengthen the national legal framework to combat all forms of violence against women and girls (Romania);
- 150.221 Adopt a comprehensive law to combat all forms of violence against women (Iceland);
- 150.222 Adopt a comprehensive law to prevent and combat all forms of violence against women (South Africa);
- 150.223 Redouble efforts to approve a comprehensive law to prevent and combat all forms of violence against women (Dominican Republic);
- 150.224 Promote a comprehensive law to prevent and combat all forms of violence against women (Colombia);
- 150.225 Make the greatest efforts to pass a comprehensive law to prevent and combat all forms of violence against women (Uruguay);
- 150.226 Remain steadfast in its determination to combat violence against women, setting up a comprehensive and global legal framework that takes into account all forms of violence against women (Gabon);
- 150.227 Strengthen the implementation of laws protecting women's rights and take effective measures to prevent and combat all forms of violence against women, including domestic violence (Switzerland);
- 150.228 Strengthen measures to combat violence against women and girls, including domestic violence (Ukraine);
- 150.229 Enhance and strengthen measures and policies to prevent and eliminate all forms of gender-based violence, including by conducting comprehensive awareness-raising and education campaigns (Estonia);
- 150.230 Ensure the implementation of legal mechanisms and specifically support the establishment of shelters to protect victims of violence and prevent and combat all forms of violence against women and girls (Kingdom of the Netherlands);
- 150.231 Continue its efforts to fight sexual and gender-based violence, including domestic violence, by increasing awareness-raising campaigns and strengthening the capacity of law enforcement and the judiciary, including in rural areas (Belgium);
- 150.232 Strengthen efforts to combat gender-based violence, including by prosecuting cases of domestic and intimate partner violence and offences related to child, early and forced marriage (Canada);
- 150.233 Further improve data-gathering mechanisms on gender-based violence cases to advance data-based policies and interventions (Philippines);

- 150.234 Strengthen and improve the implementation of programmes dedicated to ending violence against women by allocating sufficient funds and increasing financial support for victims of domestic violence and sexual abuse (Morocco);
- 150.235 Continue strengthening legislative and institutional mechanisms to combat domestic violence (Georgia);
- 150.236 Develop and implement specific trainings for members of the security and health sectors as first responders to cases of sexual and gender-based violence, and finance the opening and operation of women's shelters in all regions of the country (Germany);
- 150.237 Reinforce child protection mechanisms (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 150.238 Explicitly prohibit corporal punishment of children in all settings (Montenegro);
- 150.239 Repeal article 10 of the Children's Act, which provides for justifiable correction, and prohibit all forms of corporal punishment of children (Zambia);
- 150.240 Accelerate the review of the Domestic Violence Act and amend the Family Code to prevent child marriage (Spain);
- 150.241 Continue to strengthen the role and capacity of child protection systems to prevent and end child marriage (Djibouti);
- 150.242 Take measures to ensure that the rights of children and minors are protected to prevent violations, including forced and underage marriages (Ghana);
- 150.243 Prevent and punish forced marriages and marriages before legal age (Dominican Republic);
- 150.244 Eliminate all exceptions to child marriage (Mexico);
- 150.245 Remove all exceptions to the minimum age of 18 years for marriage (Iceland);
- 150.246 Amend the provisions of the Family Code that allow boys or girls under 18 to marry, in order to end child marriage (Chad);
- 150.247 Intensify efforts to amend the provisions of the Family Code to remove all exceptions that permit the marriage of children under the age of 18 for both girls and boys (Namibia);
- 150.248 Amend the Family Code to ban child marriages and provide training to local and traditional authorities to prevent child marriages (Romania);
- 150.249 Prevent the involvement of boys and girls in forced labour (Dominican Republic);
- 150.250 Develop a new national plan of action for the elimination of child labour beyond 2025 and ensure its effective implementation (Indonesia);
- 150.251 Continue its efforts to eradicate child exploitation and labour (Burundi);
- 150.252 Ensure the adoption of preventive strategies, including the early identification of children that are vulnerable to forced labour and sexual and commercial exploitation (Cyprus);
- 150.253 Promote children's rights and prevent violence and abuses against minors, including by countering all forms of child labour and child, early and forced marriage (Italy);
- 150.254 Continue to promote children's rights, especially to prioritize their access to education in rural areas (Dominican Republic);
- 150.255 Increase efforts to guarantee children's rights, particularly for girls and in rural areas, combat child labour, ensure birth registration, expand access

to and funding for primary and secondary education, and improve the planning and management of the country's educational system (Brazil);

150.256 Redouble efforts to strengthen awareness-raising initiatives to effectively combat the phenomenon of accusations of witchcraft against children (Congo);

150.257 Strengthen efforts to eliminate obstacles to birth registration for all children, particularly those in rural areas (Malaysia);

150.258 Continue its efforts to facilitate universal birth registration, including by raising public awareness and facilitating and expediting access to civil registry offices (Vanuatu);

150.259 Reinforce and take measures in order to protect the rights of persons with disabilities (Algeria);

150.260 Take measures to ensure that all persons with disabilities are protected from discrimination in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Uruguay);

150.261 Strengthen measures to enhance the access of persons with disabilities to education, healthcare and employment (Nepal);

150.262 Take all the legal, administrative and other measures to eliminate all restrictions on the effective participation of persons with disabilities at all stages (South Sudan);

150.263 Continue strengthening measures to ensure the access of children with disabilities to health, education and other services (Azerbaijan);

150.264 Continue national efforts to ensure that persons with disabilities have quality access to health, education and other services (Cuba);

150.265 Strengthen measures to ensure that persons with disabilities have access to work and employment in open labour markets, and adopt measures to combat attitudinal barriers among employers (Eswatini);

150.266 Take further measures to combat discrimination against persons with disabilities in the workplace, and eliminate all restrictions on their effective participation in education, employment, health, judicial proceedings and public life (Greece);

150.267 Accelerate the establishment of mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of policies and programmes aimed at supporting persons with disabilities (Cameroon);

150.268 Ensure compliance with the law on quotas for persons with disabilities (Chad);

150.269 Enact a comprehensive law against discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Spain);

150.270 Enact comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation that explicitly ensures the effective protection of persons of diverse sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics (Iceland);

150.271 Take concrete measures to combat and prevent discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Ukraine);

150.272 Develop a multisectoral national plan to prevent discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity and promote equitable access to all health services for LGBT+ persons (Norway);

150.273 Adopt a comprehensive framework against discrimination, to ensure the protection of the most marginalized groups, including LGBTIQ+ persons, and safeguard their fundamental rights (Kingdom of the Netherlands);

150.274 Prepare a national plan against discrimination on the basis of gender identity (Germany);

150.275 Strengthen and intensify efforts to promote and protect the rights of migrants, especially women and children (Nigeria);

150.276 Adopt effective measures to ensure respect for the human rights of migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers, including the prevention of arbitrary detention, the provision of identity documents in a timely manner and the investigation of abuses by law enforcement (Costa Rica);

150.277 Redouble its efforts for the promotion and protection of the rights of migrant workers and their families (Burkina Faso);

150.278 Investigate all reports of human rights abuses by security forces against migrants, and hold those responsible accountable (Gambia);

150.279 Monitor working conditions for migrant labourers, enforce labour laws, and penalize employers who exploit or abuse migrant workers (Gambia);

150.280 Ensure appropriate protection and care for refugees and asylum-seekers in line with international refugee conventions (Montenegro);

150.281 Prevent arbitrary or unlawful detentions of asylum-seekers and refugees, by allowing them to challenge the lawfulness of their detention (Niger);

150.282 Promote civil registration of newborns, including the children of refugees or asylum-seekers, and extend the window for late birth registration (Portugal);

150.283 Ensure that nationality laws and regulations include adequate safeguards to prevent statelessness in the event of loss of Angolan nationality (Mexico).

151. 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 Angola was headed H.E. Mr. Marcy Cláudio LOPES, Minister of Justice and Human Rights of Angola and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Mrs. Esmeralda Bravo Conde da Silva Mendonça, Secretary of State for External Relations of the Ministry of External Relations of Angola;
- H.E. Mrs. Marilena da Conceição Mangueira Olavo Gambôa Laureano, Secretary to the President of the Republic of Angola for Social Affairs;
- H.E. Mrs. Antónia Osvaldina Simão da Cruz Yaba, Secretary of State for Human Rights and Citizenship of the Ministry of Justice and of Human Rights of Angola;
- H.E. Mrs. Alcina Lopes da Cunha Kindanda, Secretary of State for Family and Promotion of Women of the Ministry of Social Action, Family and Promotion of Women of Angola;
- H.E. Cristino Mário Ndeitunga, Secretary of State for Technical Assurance of the Ministry of Interior of Angola;
- H.E. Mr. Pedro José Filipe, Secretary of State for Labor and Social Security of the Ministry of Public Administration, Labor and Social Security of Angola;
- H.E. Pacheco Francisco, Secretary of State for Pre-School Education and Primary Education of the Ministry of Education of Angola;
- H.E. Mr. Carlos Alberto Pinto de Sousa, Secretary of State for Public Health of the Ministry of Health of Angola;
- H.E. Mr. Nuno dos Anjos Caldas Albino, Secretary of State for Social Communication of the Ministry of Telecommunications, Information Technologies and Social Communication of Angola;
- H.E. Mrs. Margarida Izata, Permanent Representative/Ambassador of Angola to the UNOG;
- H.E. Mrs. Maria Filomena de Fátima Lobão Telo Delgado, Ambassador of Angola in Switzerland;
- Mr. Vigílio da Ressureição Tyova, President of the Commission on Human Rights, Citizenship and Environment of Angola;
- Mr. Manuel Tchallengua de Jesus Bambi, Deputy Attorney General of Angola;
- Mr. João Fernando de Brito Demba, National Director of Information and Institutional Communication of Angola;
- Mrs. Siete Núncia do Rosário, Director of the Legal and Exchange Office at the Ministry of Social Action, Family and Promotion of Women of Angola;
- Mrs. Luísa Buta António, Director to the Office of the Secretary of State for Human Rights and Citizenship of Angola;
- Mr. Armindo Feliciano Aurélio, Advisor to the Minister of Interior of Angola;
- Mr. António Delfim Estotes, National Director of Labor of the Ministry of Public Administration, Labor and Social Security of Angola;
- Mrs. Janice Joannes de Oliveira Neves, General Director of the National Institute of Special Education of the Ministry of Education of Angola;
- Mrs. Ana Teresa Serra Mota, Director of the Specialized Areas of the Ombudsman of Angola;
- Mr. Gonçalves Moco, Director of Legal Advice at the National Police of Angola;

- Mr. Adilson Leitão de Almeida, General Director of the National Institute for Religious Affairs of the Ministry of Culture of Angola;
- Mrs. Rosalina Domingos, Deputy Director of the National Children's Institute of Angola;
- Mrs. Sânia Jandira dos Santos Simba, Prosecutor of Angola;
- Mrs. Leila Patrícia dos Santos Pitra, Administrator of the Housing Development Fund of the Ministry of Public Works, Urban Planning and Housing of Angola;
- Mr. Bebiano Jorge Julião, Head of the Human Rights Protection and Monitoring Department at the Ministry of Interior of Angola;
- Mrs. Manuela de Jesus Santana, Head of the Department of Cooperation of the Exchange Office at the Ministry of Health of Angola;
- Mr. Manuel Damião, Head of Department of the Ombudsman;
- Mrs. Elsa Suzana Cachipia, Head of the Department of Analysis, Legal Studies and Litigation at the Ministry of Social Action, Family and Promotion of Women of Angola;
- Mr. Francisco Tchakussanga Dumbo, Head of the Department of Exchange at the Ministry of Culture of Angola;
- Mrs. Sónia Culeca Gomes, Head of the Department of the National Directorate of Human Rights of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights of Angola;
- Mr. João Kanda Bernardo, First Secretary of the Commission of Human Rights, Citizenship and Environment of the National Assembly of Angola;
- Mr. Domingos César Correia, Consultant to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;
- Mrs. Sónia Patrícia Pereira Dias Serrão, Second Secretary at the Multilateral Affairs Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. Adão Miranda dos Santos, Second Secretary at the Permanent Mission of Angola to the UNOG;
- Mr. Horys da Rosa Pedro Xavier, Third Secretary at the Permanent Mission of Angola to the UNOG;
- Mr. Adão Muondo, Press Attaché at the Permanent Mission of Angola to the UNOG;
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- Mrs. Sónia Cunha Sá, Technician of the Civil House of the President of Angola;
- Mrs. Juliana Manuel Martins de Jesus Rocha, Technician of the Legal and Exchange Office at the Ministry of Education of Angola;
- Mrs. Ana Romão, Technician at the Ministry of Agriculture of Angola;
- Mr. Eduardo José Praia Canhangá, Technician at the Ministry of Planning of Angola;
- Mr. Frederico Francisco Cassoma, Technician of the Legal Office at the Ministry of Planning of Angola;
- Mrs. Ana Paula Francisco, Technician at the Ministry of Social Action, Family and Promotion of Women of Angola;
- Mr. Alberto Francisco, Inspector at the Ministry of Public Administration, Labor and Social Security of Angola;
- Mrs. Elsa Mateus Camarada, Technician at the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources of Angola;
- Mr. Sebastião Pedro, Technician at the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Angola;

- Mrs. Antónica Kialanda, Technician at the National Police of Angola;
 - Mr. Acácio João, Assistant to the Minister of Justice and Human Rights of Angola;
 - Mrs. Carla Correia Baptista Ambrósio, Assistant to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;
 - Mr. Manuel Vata Samuel, Escort of the Secretary of State of the Ministry of the Interior of Angola.
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