|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | A/HRC/59/11 | |
|  | **Advance unedited version** | | Distr.: General  5 February 2025  Original: English |

**Human Rights Council**

**Fifty-ninth session**

16 June–11 July 2025

Agenda item 6

**Universal periodic review**

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review

Angola

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 H.E. Mr. Marcy Claúdio Lopes, Minister of Justice and Human Rights of Angola. 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]](#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, 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, 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 President João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço, 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. The delegation described the broad consultation process that had taken place for the preparation of the report.

7. The national report described the response to the recommendations issued to Angola in the previous cycle of the universal periodic review in 2019. In this 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 instruments human rights instruments and was now party to seven of the nine core international human rights treaties and to all African Union human rights treaties. Additionally, Angola was examining the possibility of becoming 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 Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, and the Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention (1930) of the International Labour Organisation.

9. Angola remained committed to continued cooperation with the Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council and had received the visits of several mandate holders including among others the Special Rapporteur on the elimination of discrimination against persons affected by leprosy and their family members and the Independent Expert on the effects of external debt. Additionally, Angola had invited the Independent Expert on 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 had been adopted, notably the National Human Rights Strategy and its action plan, among others.

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 was against 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. Additionally, 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 and degrading treatment. The delegation indicated that mechanisms existed for reporting allegations of arbitrary detentions or other human rights violations and holding perpetrators accountable and provided details on registered cases and resulting procedures, including against members of the security forces. It also noted that, where torture was committed by an agent of the State, this was an aggravating factor in the Criminal Code entailing more severe penalties. Additionally, the subject of human rights formed part of the curriculum of the National Institute of Forensic Sciences, where 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 kept the prison population from increasing. All facilities had medical services, including psychology services.

15. Angola had a firm commitment to making justice faster and more effective. The Judicial Reform Process continued to make progress and the Commission for Judicial and Legal Reform, had been renewed. The delegation provided detailed information on action carried out in the context of the reform including for the creation of local and specialized courts, to increase the number of judges and to provide legal aid to vulnerable groups.

16. Combating corruption had been one of the main priorities set forth in the Plan of Government since 2017. The delegation described action taken since 2017 to prosecute cases of corruption and other financial crimes. It noted that in 2023, the Attorney General’s Office had received an international award, recognizing Angola as the country that recovered the most assets.

17. The delegation highlighted that freedom of expression, information and the press was enshrined in the Constitution and no one was detained for having exercised their 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 draft law on the status of 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 and provided information on policies and programmes that had been adopted in this regard, including the Social Protection Strengthening Program (Kwenda Program). It noted that the National Development Plans for 2018–2022 and 2023–2027 provided for the allocation of 20 percent of the general State budget to the social sector and that this goal had been outstripped in 2023 when over 30 percent was allocated.

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

22. The Right to Education was enshrined in the Constitution and despite the global financial crisis, the amounts of the budget allocated to the education sector had increased in recent years. The availability of school infrastructure had also increased significantly in recent years. The delegation described action adopted to reduce school dropout rates and noted a considerable increase in the number of teachers. The new approach to human rights in the education system also aimed to empower girls in school, promote their access to education, and raise awareness and change attitudes towards the practice 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, women’s representation in decision-making positions had made significant progress in recent years and, for the first time, women were serving in positions of great importance such as the offices of Vice-President and President of the National Assembly.

24. The Government was fully committed to the elimination of harmful practices and such practices were prohibited by the Family Code and the Domestic Violence Act. The delegation noted that studies had revealed that Female Genital Mutilation was not part of Angola's cultural habits and there were no records of such cases. However, taking into account migratory flows, prevention of 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. This 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 appreciated legislative reforms undertaken by Angola, positive interaction with human rights bodies, and national strategies for strengthening the rule of law.

28. Mauritius appreciated the legal social protection framework for workers and efforts in reducing school dropouts.

29. Mexico acknowledged efforts to combat human trafficking, including the National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking.

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

31. Morocco praised Angola’s efforts including the National Human Rights Strategy and the National Development Plan.

32. Mozambique congratulated Angola on implementing recommendations received, ratifying key treaties, and adopting the National Human Rights Strategy.

33. Namibia appreciated measures to strengthen the justice system, including to improve access to justice for vulnerable groups.

34. Nepal welcomed ratification by Angola of several international instruments, and efforts made to strengthen human rights institutions and mechanisms.

35. The Kingdom of the Netherlands applauded the judicial reform process and progress on women’s rights and gender equality.

36. Niger welcomed measures taken within the framework of the National Development Plan and the Angola 2050 Long-Term Strategy.

37. Nigeria welcomed the achievements of the 2018–2022 development plan and the adoption of the 2023–2027 development plan.

38. Norway commended Angola for adopting a national human rights strategy and for joining the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative.

39. Oman commended development efforts through the 2023–2027 National Development Plan.

40. Paraguay welcomed the functioning of the national mechanism for reporting and follow-up and the National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking.

41. The Philippines appreciated reforms to improve access to justice and legislation to promote gender equality.

42. Portugal welcomed Angola's adoption 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 Angola's cooperation with human rights mechanisms, and legislative measures reinforcing the human rights system.

45. Rwanda encouraged Angola to: operationalize Provincial Human rights Committees; take action aimed at the 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 Ombudsman's office to comply with the Paris Principles.

46. Senegal welcomed the justice reform and measures to broaden access to education and reduce school dropout.

47. Serbia appreciated Angola's cooperation with special procedures, ratification of the main international treaties, and the adoption of human rights policies.

48. Sierra Leone commended the provision of a free national health system and measures to improve access to justice.

49. Singapore welcomed efforts to expand access to water and sanitation and to develop the education sector.

50. Slovenia urged the adoption of measures to implement legal reforms and for the elimination of harmful practices.

51. South Africa commended the strides made in advancing the accepted recommendations from the previous universal periodic review.

52. South Sudan commended progress made in the protection of women's rights and ratification of international instruments.

53. Spain welcomed the progress made in combating discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity.

54. The State of Palestine commended efforts in promoting human rights.

55. The Sudan praised progress by Angola on legal reforms, anti-corruption efforts, mine clearance, and 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 efforts by Angola, including ratification of conventions, and the adoption of plans to address child labor.

60. Türkiye noted the work of the Commission for Judicial and Legal Reform and increased number of branches of the Ombudsperson.

61. Uganda commended the continued cooperation by Angola with Human Rights Council mechanisms.

62. Ukraine commended Angola for strengthening legal and institutional frameworks.

63. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland remained concerned by restrictions to the right of peaceful assembly.

64. The United Republic of Tanzania commended measures taken to improve prisons, working conditions and to combat corruption.

65. Uruguay welcomed efforts made to protect the right to health, including sexual and reproductive health.

66. Vanuatu recognized efforts 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 government, making up 40 percent of its composition, and occupied key roles within the judiciary.

68. On refugee rights, the delegation emphasised that Angola provided health, education, and social services to refugees. However, due to constitutional and nationality laws, refugees were classified as foreign citizens, as only individuals with an Angolan parent could obtain citizenship.

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 past 15 years. The delegation recalled that 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. Additionally, the revised Criminal Code of 2020 imposed stricter penalties. Further amendments were being considered to increase sentences for domestic violence, particularly against women and children.

71. Legal aid had been provided free of charge since Angola’s independence, 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 to engage in unauthorised mining of diamonds and precious metals were subject to detention as part of efforts to combat illegal mining as well as illegal migration.

73. A universal civil registration programme enabled immediate birth registration in maternity hospitals. Moreover, the delegation highlighted that there had been no recorded cases of female genital mutilation in Angola.

74. Finally, 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 legal reforms and the adoption of human rights plans, including for eradicating child labor.

76. Viet Nam welcomed the adoption of the National Human Rights Strategy and the strengthening of social protection programs.

77. Zambia welcomed achievements in uplifting the living standards of the population and prosecuting corruption.

78. Zimbabwe commended the development of Angola's legal and institutional framework for the protection of human rights.

79. Algeria valued the ratification by Angola of international instruments, and efforts to eliminate racial discrimination.

80. Armenia commended legal measures on the rights of women and vulnerable groups, and improved access to health-care and education.

81. Australia was concerned by extrajudicial killings, forced evictions, and restrictions on freedoms of expression and peaceful assembly.

82. Azerbaijan highlighted progress in women's representation in decision-making positions, reducing poverty and illiteracy rates, and supporting rural areas.

83. Belarus welcomed the National Human Rights Strategy and the national development plans.

84. Belgium welcomed progress regarding LGBTQI+ persons and access to free education at elementary school.

85. Brazil encouraged ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

86. Bulgaria commended measures promoting gender equality and women's empowerment, and access to education in rural areas.

87. Burkina Faso welcomed legal reforms aimed at harmonizing national legislation with international human rights standards.

88. Burundi welcomed efforts in reducing poverty and unemployment, supporting vulnerable families, and empowering disadvantaged women.

89. Cabo Verde congratulated Angola on progress made and encouraged strengthening anti-discrimination legislation for minority groups.

90. Cameroon commended Angola for its efforts in promoting human rights.

91. Canada welcomed the new Criminal Code of Angola decriminalizing same-sex relationships and prohibiting discrimination based on sexual orientation.

92. Chad commended Angola's institutional advancements and the 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 Angola's engagement with the universal periodic review and praised achievements in human rights and development.

95. Colombia made recommendations.

96. The Congo praised efforts made on 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 towards women, corruption, and torture or inhumane treatment.

99. Cuba highlighted Angola's efforts 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 Plan to Combat Trafficking.

102. Djibouti hailed Angola's efforts to ensure better compliance of national legislation with international standards and principles.

103. The Dominican Republic congratulated Angola on acceding to or ratifying a large range of human rights agreements.

104. Egypt appreciated Angola's human rights efforts, accession to key conventions, and the 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 saw 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 last review.

110. Gabon congratulated Angola on progress on women's rights, as reflected by 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 Angola's ratification of the Convention against Torture and other core international instruments.

113. Germany hailed Angola's ratification of the Statute of the African Court of Justice and Human Rights.

114. Ghana commended Angola on facilitating visits by several Special Rapporteurs and independent experts.

115. The delegation stated that Angola did not intend to appropriate media through asset recovery processes and that provisions had been put in place to return the media to the private sphere through reprivatization. This process was carried out through consultations with Angolans, particularly to protect the jobs of those working for those media entities that were recovered by the state. The delegation highlighted that the media continued to operate independently with editorial autonomy and pluralism, ensuring a diverse source of information.

116. The delegation indicated that there were criteria and frameworks for the creation of media such as radio and television but denied the existence of censorship of journalism in Angola. Mechanisms had been created by independent and autonomous bodies for regulation and self-regulation for this reason. Furthermore, the delegation emphasized that the Ethics Commission regulated the activity 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 being investigated by the competent authorities.

118. Children with disabilities had the right to education and healthcare, both of which were free in Angola. The delegation highlighted the existence of 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 cultural norms within Angolan society, where parents of pregnant girls often arranged their marriages. Therefore, government programmes focused not only on preventing early pregnancy but also on raising awareness to discourage child marriages.

121. Finally, 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 Angola's accession 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 appreciated efforts in education, combatting discrimination against persons with disabilities, and eliminating child labour.

127. Indonesia noted Angola’s progress in implementing its Human Rights Strategy and adopting the 2024–2027 Anti-Corruption Strategy.

128. The Islamic Republic of Iran appreciated achievements in healthcare, education, and environmental protection.

129. Iraq appreciated progress by Angola in eliminating child labor and democratic state-building.

130. Ireland expressed concern over recent legislation that could impact the media and freedoms of assembly, association and expression.

131. Italy welcomed increased female representation in government, and the creation of the “Gender Observatory” platform.

132. Japan noted efforts to improve health standards and increase access to justice through legal reforms.

133. Jordan commended efforts by Angola to prepare the national report, reflecting its achievements in human rights.

134. Kenya commended the ratification of key treaties and the strengthening of the Ombudsperson’s Office.

135. The Lao People’s Democratic Republic commended progress made on the right to health, education, and standard of living.

136. Lebanon noted Angola's policies to improve economic and social rights and efforts to reduce maternal mortality and illiteracy.

137. Libya commended Angola on its positive cooperation with the universal periodic review.

138. Lithuania welcomed steps to combat discrimination against persons with disabilities and invited Angola to increase such efforts.

139. Madagascar welcomed judicial reforms, actions against torture, and ratification of key human rights conventions.

140. Malawi commended progress by Angola in human rights protection and its ratification of international instruments.

141. Malaysia commended the social protection initiatives taken by Angola and success in recovering significant public funds.

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

143. Mali congratulated 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 comments on human trafficking, the delegation noted that while this issue was not a major challenge for Angola due to the low number of reported cases, all known incidents had been addressed. Perpetrators were 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 water supply, energy, and public transportation. Therefore, Angola had recently enacted legislation targeting vandalism against public assets, aiming to safeguard 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 Angola's commitment 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 among youth.

148. On youth representation in leadership, the delegation emphasized that four out of five ministers were under the age of 50. Additionally, half of the judges, prosecutors, and municipal and provincial police commanders were also below this age threshold, reflecting Angola’s commitment to fostering young leadership.

149. In conclusion, the delegation expressed its appreciation to the States that had offered recommendations and to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights 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 **Finalise 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 on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, and the International Convention for 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 UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education (Mauritius);**

150.15 **Ratify the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education 1960 (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 procedures mandate holders (Chile);**

150.22 **Extend an open and standing invitation for special procedures mandate holders to visit the country (Paraguay);**

150.23 **Extend a standing invitation to all of the 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 human rights of all (Nigeria);**

150.26 **Continue to enhance national governance systems and procedures to ensure 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 living 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 its related measures (Cuba);**

150.32 **Strengthen the implementation of the National Human Rights Strategy, prioritizing its application to the most vulnerable groups (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

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 (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

150.40 **Step up efforts to strengthen 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 by GANHRI (Indonesia);**

150.42 **Expedite the process of accreditation for 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 to 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 a 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 or discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Colombia);**

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

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

150.52 **Intensify efforts to prevent, investigate and prosecute excessive use of force by 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 pre-trial 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 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 judiciary 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 of 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 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 on 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 Penal Code on crimes against state security to 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 Law (Spain);**

150.81 **Revise or withdraw the recently adopted “Bill on the Crimes of Vandalism of Public Goods and Services” and “National Security Bill”, to ensure national security legislation is brought in 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 the 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 organisations 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 organisations 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, harassment, and intimidation of journalists and human rights defenders (Zambia);**

150.92 **Fully respect freedom of association and assembly, including the participation in peaceful protests and 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, allowing 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 licenses (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 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 labor, and sexual exploitation (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

150.107 **Take all necessary measures to ensure that the implementation of the National Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking ensures appropriate prevention and punishment mechanisms, and victims' access to justice and support services (Paraguay);**

150.108 **Intensify efforts to combat youth unemployment as well as 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 programs 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 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” social protection programme (Indonesia);**

150.117 **Further advance poverty reduction efforts by enhancing the Integrated Municipal Programme for Local Development and Poverty Reduction and the Kwenda Programme (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

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 implementation of projects and programmes to support vulnerable families (Azerbaijan);**

150.123 **Continue measures aimed at addressing poverty in line with the objective of SDG 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 SDGs (Belarus);**

150.125 **Enhance efforts to combat poverty and achieve sustainable development through social programs 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 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 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 scope 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 to improve and expand 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 in 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 to incorporate climate-resilient infrastructure and innovative technologies to enhance access to water, particularly in remote areas (Eritrea);**

150.137 **Continue national policies and programs 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 equitable access to education, healthcare and social protection of the 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 for achieving sustainable development, reducing poverty and exodus from rural areas, as well as for improving 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 attribution 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 health care 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 the area, as well as strengthen equality 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 International Conference on Population and Development 25 commitment 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 of ICPD 25 (Uruguay);**

150.150 **Intensify the implementation of provisions in terms of 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 (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));**

150.152 **Continue efforts to strengthen maternal and child health care and enable women and girls with the access of 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 **Legalise access to safe abortion under all circumstances and post-abortion care (Iceland);**

150.156 **Decriminalise 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 (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

150.160 **Enhance the national campaign to accelerate the reduction of maternal and neo-natal mortality, including by expanding rural health facilities and training for healthcare workers (Philippines);**

150.161 **Continue to improve health-care infrastructure and facilities to enhance universal access to basic health-care services (Viet Nam);**

150.162 **Continue to deploy basic health infrastructure to bring health services closer to local communities and ensure 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 through ensuring access to quality health-care 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 **Strengthening 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 and access to education by progressively increasing the allocation of the Education Budget 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 programs “United for Early Childhood and "Empowerment of Adolescents and Learning for All”, 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 universal 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 the 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 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 strengthening the planning, management and financing of secondary education in order to ensure access to 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 and quality education and a higher school retention rate for girls (Cabo Verde);**

150.186 **Continue to prioritise the right to education and improve the overall literacy rate, especially for girls (Singapore);**

150.187 **Further improve measures to reduce school drop-out 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 effort toward fulfilling the enjoyment of the right to education by all children without discrimination (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**

150.191 **Continue and put into practice its national policy to expand access to education for all, particularly for children from rural and remote areas (Burundi);**

150.192 **Strengthen inclusive education programs 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 of people of the 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 (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

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 UN Guiding Principles (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 a 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 empowerment policies and programs, 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 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 to public and political life at all levels and strengthen the support for victims of violence and abuse (Italy);**

150.215 **Strengthen effective participation in the decision-making of 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 Maputo Protocol (Norway);**

150.219 **Implement a national plan to prevent and combat all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls, including strengthening 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 **Continue with its determination to combat violence against women, setting up a comprehensive and global legal framework which 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 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 (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));**

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 programs dedicated to end 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 SGBV cases, and finance the opening and operation of women’s shelters in all regions of the country (Germany);**

150.237 **Reinforce child protection mechanisms (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

150.238 **Explicitly prohibit corporal punishment of children in all settings (Montenegro);**

150.239 **Repeal Article 10 of the Child Law 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 allowed 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 inclusion 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 as well as 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 labor as well as 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 access to 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 programs 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 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 (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));**

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 in 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 children of refugees or asylum seekers, and extend 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 Claúdio 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 Tchalengua 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. Sánia 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;

• Mrs. Domingas Lumbo Mucuta, Technician at the Multilateral Affairs Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

• 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 Canhanga, 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.

1. A/HRC/WG.6/48/AGO/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. A/HRC/WG.6/48/AGO/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. A/HRC/WG.6/48/AGO/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)