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

San Marino

* 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 San Marino was held at the 6th meeting, on 22 January 2025. The delegation of San Marino was headed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Luca Beccari. At its 16th meeting, held on 29 January 2025, the Working Group adopted the report on San Marino.

2. On 8 January 2025, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of San Marino: Cyprus, Netherlands (Kingdom of the) and Sudan.

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 San Marino:

(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 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 San Marino 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 approximately five years had passed since the previous review in 2019, during which time the entire world had experienced profound and momentous changes. The coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, followed by the outbreak of war in Ukraine and in the Middle East and other regions of the world, together with the challenges related to the climate and environmental crisis, had also had an impact on the protection of human rights.

6. The unprecedented event of the pandemic had affected every aspect of the social, political and economic life of San Marino, exposing the small country to unprecedented challenges in protecting the health of the population. San Marino had been able to respond to those challenges with courage, guided by the principle of leaving no one behind, even though the country was aware that such a commitment would entail inevitable derogations from and limitations on the effective enjoyment of certain human rights. The emergency measures taken to contain the spread of the virus, although necessary and urgent, had had a significant impact on the exercise of fundamental rights, such as freedom of movement. However, the country had always made every possible effort to balance the protection of public health with respect for individual dignity and rights.

7. Despite those considerable challenges, the International Monetary Fund had repeatedly stressed the resilience of San Marino in the face of the pandemic. An analysis of

¹ [A/HRC/WG.6/48/SMR/1](#).

² [A/HRC/WG.6/48/SMR/2](#).

³ [A/HRC/WG.6/48/SMR/3](#).

the economy of San Marino following the pandemic had revealed a positive and encouraging picture. Despite negative external shocks, such as the regional economic slowdown and rising interest rates, the country had been able to maintain a growth trajectory. The diversified economic model of San Marino and the solidity of its economic system had played a key role.

8. Although those aspects had been crucial for recovery, San Marino had found itself, especially at the outbreak of the pandemic, isolated and, in some respects, excluded from the systems set up by the European Union for the procurement of vaccines and other medical supplies. Under those circumstances, it had become essential to consider a new relationship with the European Union, to be achieved through the conclusion of the Association Agreement, the negotiations for which had started in March 2015 and had not been concluded until December 2023. The signing of the agreement, which in recent years had become the political priority of the Government and the central focus of the State's foreign policy, would represent a historic and epoch-making step for the country, a crucial milestone for strengthening international ties and promoting economic and social development.

9. In that context, the protection of human rights had become even more central, since it was an objective that was not only in line with international standards but also a pillar on which relations with the European Union were based.

10. Throughout its history, San Marino had made the defence of human rights its top priority and had consistently deployed all its resources to comply with the highest international standards in that regard.

11. During the reporting period, despite delays in submitting several reports to the treaty bodies, San Marino had submitted and participated in a dialogue concerning its initial report to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. It had also submitted its combined initial to fifth periodic reports to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and was scheduled to submit a fourth periodic report to the Human Rights Committee and an initial report to the Committee against Torture later in 2025. The country was also working on updating its common core document.

12. Despite the progress made in recent years with regard to reporting, the accumulated delays in submitting reports, although sometimes resulting from specific events and from limited resources related to the small size of the country, constituted a negative factor for a country such as San Marino, which had been able to demonstrate, throughout its history, that it could be a virtuous State on the international scene with regard to the defence and promotion of human rights.

13. Where the country had not been able to autonomously recognize and promote certain rights, bodies such as the Human Rights Council, and, more specifically, the universal periodic review, had provided an impetus to its parliament and its institutions to fill such gaps.

14. During the third cycle of the universal periodic review, San Marino had received 109 recommendations from States. Of those, 72 had been accepted by San Marino, and 1 had been partially accepted.

15. In the previous five years, all the recommendations had been examined by the competent ministries, and many of them had already been implemented. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs had coordinated the implementation of the recommendations, regularly urging their adoption and assessing their implementation. Fifty-nine recommendations had been implemented or were being implemented.

16. In the previous year, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had carried out preparatory work for its fourth national report, with the collaboration of all other ministries and numerous public administration offices.

17. The review of San Marino as part of the fourth cycle of the universal periodic review had been publicized in the press and on the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and notified to associations operating in San Marino, which had been provided with information on how to contribute to the review. Unfortunately, despite the sensitivity and interest that

society had always shown for the protection and promotion of individual rights and freedoms in San Marino, no contributions had been sent directly to the Department of Foreign Affairs.

18. Once finalized, the national report had then been submitted to the Permanent Parliamentary Commission for Foreign Affairs, in November 2024. The report provided information on the implementation of the recommendations accepted during the previous cycle and on developments in the field of human rights over the previous five years.

19. Since 2019, thanks in part to recommendations from the universal periodic review, San Marino had made significant interventions in the field of human rights protection, not only by ratifying a large number of international instruments, but also by adopting appropriate legislative measures and implementing good practices for the protection of human rights.

20. At the international level, in implementing the recommendations accepted during the third cycle of the universal periodic review, San Marino had acceded to the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court, the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions and the Second Protocol to the Hague Convention of 1954 for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict.

21. During the reporting period, San Marino had also ratified the Convention against Discrimination in Education and the Third Protocol to the General Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Council of Europe. It had also deposited the declaration pursuant to article 12 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure. It had acceded to the Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190), of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Protocol amending the Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data and had ratified the Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society.

22. In San Marino, the actions of institutions were supported and given impetus by associations and groups of volunteers, which, with dedication and responsibility, carried out projects, interventions and activities aimed at concrete initiatives and not at the theoretical affirmation of rights. The involvement of civil society in the public life of the State was part of the “genetic code” of San Marino. That was already shown by the fact that the population had participated widely in the process of drafting the 1974 Declaration on Citizens’ Rights and the Fundamental Principles of the San Marino Legal Order – the constitution of San Marino – and the 2002 revision thereof. In both cases, the technical commissions set up to study the legislation had relied on the opinions and suggestions requested and received from political groups, associations, trade unions and many private citizens.

23. If permeability between civil society and political representatives was, perhaps, intrinsic to a small country such as San Marino, it could not be underestimated that that characteristic had influenced and continued to influence the democratic development of the country. Indeed, civil society continued to provide the parliament and the institutions with impetus and a demonstration of special attention to respect for human dignity through the promotion of equality, freedom, inclusion and solidarity.

24. The introduction of registered partnerships provided significant evidence of the involvement of civil society in the democratic life of the country. Act No. 147 of 20 November 2018 regulating registered civil partnerships was the result of a draft law tabled by popular initiative. In response to the question raised by the United Kingdom, the delegation explained that the law allowed same-sex (and different-sex) couples to obtain a form of legal recognition of their relationship equivalent to marriage in several areas, such as residence, social security and pensions, inheritance, cohabitation and mutual assistance. The Act had then been updated by Act No. 115 of 24 June 2021, which provided, *inter alia*, that, wherever the term “spouse” or “spouses” or equivalent terms occurred, they should also be applied in matters pertaining to registered partnerships.

25. Also worth mentioning, as another initiative originating in civil society, was the referendum on the decriminalization and legalization of voluntary termination of pregnancy, which had been promoted by the Union of San Marino Women in February 2021. One year

after the historic result, in which an overwhelming proportion – more than 77 per cent – of participating San Marino citizens had voted in favour of decriminalizing abortion, and with a 41 per cent turnout, the parliament of San Marino had approved Act No. 127 of 7 September 2022 regulating voluntary termination of pregnancy. The Act provided for the necessary amendments to the Criminal Code for both the decriminalization of the act and the protection of all persons involved in the procedure.

26. The delegation stressed that the outcome of the review of San Marino would receive the utmost attention and interest of the current Government and would be fundamental to strengthening the protection and promotion of human rights in the country.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

27. During the interactive dialogue, 47 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

28. Cuba recognized the progress and results achieved by San Marino in the promotion and protection of human rights.

29. Cyprus commended San Marino for the adoption of legislative, political and administrative measures to combat discrimination against women and gender-based and domestic violence, including through the reformulation of criminal offences to widen their scope. Cyprus noted that, notwithstanding the measures taken by San Marino to combat hate crimes and cybercrime, reports of hate speech against migrants and persons of African and of Eastern European origin, particularly on the Internet and social media, continued.

30. The Dominican Republic welcomed the accession of San Marino to the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) and the harmonization of its national regulatory framework with the Convention. It also welcomed the approval of the Comprehensive National Plan of Action against Violence against Women (2024–2026).

31. Estonia commended San Marino for its efforts to advance human rights, in particular the Government's plans to set up a national human rights institution, and the progress made in relation to access to sexual and reproductive health services and rights for women and girls.

32. The Gambia commended San Marino for its efforts to strengthen its human rights framework, including the adoption of the Comprehensive National Plan of Action against Violence against Women (2024–2026), the prison system reform and the establishment of the Civil Peace Corps.

33. Georgia expressed appreciation for the steps taken by San Marino to better protect human rights, including the approval of a popular petition to establish a national human rights guarantor. Georgia encouraged San Marino to establish an ombudsman's office in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles). Georgia welcomed the adoption of Delegated Decree No. 109 of 9 August 2024, which had introduced legislative innovations for preventing and combating violence against women and gender-based violence, as well as the ongoing development of the national strategy against trafficking in persons.

34. Germany welcomed the recent legalization of abortion but stated that San Marino should make further progress to ensure gender equality and combat gender-based violence, especially domestic violence.

35. Iceland made recommendations.

36. India commended San Marino for its steps to promote and protect human rights, including the adoption of new policies, the ratification of international instruments and the implementation of international treaty obligations. India appreciated the ongoing reforms of the judicial and prison systems, the efforts made to enhance women's participation in political life and decision-making processes and the measures taken to combat discrimination against women, gender-based violence and domestic violence.

37. Indonesia acknowledged the progress made in several areas, including advancing the rights of persons with disabilities, combating corruption, reforming the prison system and enhancing online safety for children. It also expressed appreciation for the success achieved by San Marino in its efforts to eradicate adult illiteracy.

38. The Islamic Republic of Iran acknowledged the efforts of the Government of San Marino in promoting and protecting human rights, particularly in addressing discrimination and advancing equality. It also recognized relevant initiatives and legislative measures.

39. Iraq welcomed the continued engagement of San Marino with human rights mechanisms, despite the challenges that it faced in terms of resources due to its small size.

40. Ireland welcomed the measures taken by San Marino to decriminalize and to regulate abortion services following the public referendum in 2021. It noted the positive steps taken by San Marino in addressing gender-based violence, including measures to provide greater protection to victims. It urged San Marino to take steps towards equal access to civil marriage for same-sex couples. Ireland was concerned that defamation remained a criminal offence, punishable by imprisonment or a fine, which could restrict civic space and the enjoyment of the right to freedom of opinion or expression. It noted that San Marino had yet to establish a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles.

41. Italy welcomed the ongoing engagement of San Marino with international human rights mechanisms, recognizing the challenge that such engagement entailed for small States in terms of human and financial resources. Italy commended San Marino in particular for its commitment to health literacy and universal and equitable access to health services.

42. Jordan commended San Marino for the efforts that it had made in preparing its national report for the universal periodic review, which reflected the achievements made in the field of human rights since the submission of its previous national report, especially in the areas of aligning domestic laws with international obligations in the field of human rights, promoting gender equality and combating corruption.

43. The Lao People's Democratic Republic commended San Marino for the progress made in implementing the recommendations that it had accepted during the previous review cycle, including those concerning the promotion and protection of the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups in the country.

44. Luxembourg welcomed the efforts made to implement recommendations from the third cycle and congratulated San Marino on its cooperation with treaty bodies and increased efforts in drafting reports.

45. Malawi thanked San Marino for the comprehensive presentation of its national report.

46. Maldives noted the steps taken by San Marino to promote and protect human rights through the adoption of new measures and policies, the updating of legislation and the ratification of international human rights instruments, based on the recommendations from the universal periodic review.

47. Mexico acknowledged the progress made by San Marino in adopting legislation to combat all forms of discrimination. Mexico referred to the strengthening of the legal framework for the protection of women from gender-based violence, including the criminalization of sexual harassment and the provision of reparation measures, as well as the decriminalization of abortion and regulation of voluntary termination of pregnancy.

48. Montenegro commended San Marino for its commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights and its consideration of the rules and norms of international law in developing and implementing its national policy. A number of legislative, institutional and policy measures had been taken to tackle discrimination against women and gender-based and domestic violence. Montenegro welcomed the accession of San Marino to the Istanbul Convention and the country's subsequent adoption of a law to align its legal system with the Convention. Montenegro acknowledged the decriminalization of abortion and the recent establishment of an emergency centre to serve as a protected shelter for women who were victims of violence, possibly with their minor children.

49. Nepal commended San Marino for its commitment to continuously improving the protection and promotion of human rights and its efforts to implement the recommendations from the previous cycle. Equally commendable was the submission of the country's first national reports to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. The country had also adopted the San Marino Action Agenda on Accessible Tourism 2030, which was aimed at initiating change towards disability inclusion and accessible tourism for all.

50. The Kingdom of the Netherlands commended San Marino for its efforts to improve its institutional and policy framework for accelerating the elimination of discrimination against women and LGBTIQ+ people and promoting equality. In that regard, the Kingdom of the Netherlands noted the decriminalization of abortion and the positive legislative changes relating to the legal recognition of same-sex relationships.

51. The Philippines commended San Marino for the significant steps taken during the review period to further strengthen domestic norms and frameworks for preventing and combating gender-based violence. It noted in particular the national plan of action to combat violence against women and the establishment of an emergency centre to serve as a shelter for victims of violence and their dependent children. It also welcomed the ratification of the ILO Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190).

52. Portugal commended San Marino for the improvements in its human rights situation since the previous review cycle. It highlighted the adoption of the Comprehensive National Plan of Action against Violence against Women (2024–2026).

53. The Russian Federation noted the weak progress made by San Marino in implementing recommendations from the previous cycle, including the insufficient representation of women in leadership roles within the executive and legislative branches and the deterioration of conditions in penitentiary institutions.

54. Samoa commended San Marino for its commitment to the universal periodic review amid constraints in implementing and reporting on its human rights obligations. Samoa welcomed the adoption of Delegated Decree No. 109 of 9 August 2024 on combating gender-based violence and the removal of communication and infrastructure barriers for persons with disabilities.

55. Senegal congratulated San Marino for the quality of its report, which detailed the measures taken by the Government since 2019 to implement the recommendations accepted during the previous cycle and the progress made beyond those recommendations.

56. Slovenia commended San Marino for its commitment to the universal periodic review process and the submission of national reports to the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance and under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

57. Spain welcomed the adoption by San Marino of the third triennial action plan on the rights of persons with disabilities in 2023 and the Multi-Year National Plan on the Elimination of Violence and Harassment in the Workplace in 2024.

58. Togo congratulated San Marino on its national report and noted the progress made in combating racist hate speech, hate crimes and cybercrime, including in disabling hate speech websites.

59. Türkiye appreciated the ongoing constructive engagement of San Marino with international human rights mechanisms and the establishment of a national guarantor of human rights. It also commended San Marino for the progress made in improving working conditions and access to healthcare and education for migrant workers. Türkiye welcomed the efforts made to pave the way towards removing the obligation for applicants for citizenship to renounce their existing citizenship in order to become citizens and the conclusion of agreements on free movement with neighbouring States.

60. Ukraine commended San Marino for its significant strides in upholding human rights standards. It acknowledged the landmark decision to legalize abortion, ensuring women's reproductive rights and gender equality. It also welcomed the constructive engagement of San Marino with international human rights mechanisms and the extension of an invitation

to all thematic special procedure mandate holders. Ukraine expressed gratitude for the policy of San Marino towards Ukrainian refugees fleeing Russian military aggression, noting that it had provided temporary protection, healthcare, social support and education.

61. The United Kingdom recognized the progress made by San Marino since its 2019 review and welcomed the advancements made in establishing a national human rights institution, encouraging San Marino to conclude the associated legislative process. The United Kingdom also commended San Marino for legalizing abortion in 2022, introducing a constitutional ban on sexual discrimination in 2019 and celebrating International Day against Homophobia, Transphobia and Biphobia since 2022. It also praised the introduction of the information and media law in 2023 and the progress made in combating violence against women and girls, highlighting laws and decrees addressing gender-based violence and measures for victim assistance and protection.

62. Uruguay welcomed the efforts made by San Marino to ratify regional and international instruments for the protection of human rights.

63. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela acknowledged the progress made by San Marino in the promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights, including legislative reforms in favour of its citizens. It noted the importance of having robust national institutions to ensure the fulfilment of human rights.

64. Armenia commended San Marino for its commitment to and achievements in human rights. It welcomed, as an example of good practice, the efforts made by San Marino to fight corruption and the far-reaching reform of the judicial system that had been carried out in recent years.

65. Australia acknowledged the strong human rights framework in San Marino and welcomed the progress made in implementing recommendations from the previous review, including the enactment of the law affirming the rights of persons with sensory disabilities and the adoption of the San Marino Action Agenda on Accessible Tourism 2030 to advance accessible tourism for all, including for persons with disabilities. It also acknowledged the preparatory work undertaken by San Marino to establish a coordination centre for equal opportunities and for preventing and combating discrimination and intolerance.

66. Austria commended San Marino for the progress achieved since the previous cycle, including new legislation and policies regarding the administration of justice and efforts to improve conditions of detention. It stressed that, although considerable progress had been made in combating violence against women, further efforts were needed to ensure the implementation of existing commitments and to strengthen institutional mechanisms.

67. Brazil recognized the commitment of San Marino to democracy, civil liberties and political rights. It commended the country for its peaceful and fair parliamentary elections, held in June 2024. It congratulated San Marino for the unanimous approval by its parliament, in March 2024, of a proposal to establish a national guarantor of human rights. It also welcomed the approval of the decree against cyberbullying, in line with the recommendation of Brazil from the previous cycle.

68. Bulgaria welcomed the steps taken by San Marino to strengthen its human rights, legislative, institutional and policy framework, including the approval of a popular petition (*Istanza d'Arengo*) for the establishment of a national human rights guarantor. It commended San Marino on its efforts in the field of the protection of women's rights, including the adoption of the Comprehensive National Plan of Action against Violence against Women (2024–2026) and the introduction of amendments to Act No. 97/2008 and the Criminal Code.

69. Canada commended San Marino for the significant progress made since the previous review, particularly on judicial independence and the legalization of abortion in 2022. Canada highlighted that the legalization of abortion was crucial for enabling access to sexual and reproductive health services and protecting the human rights of women and girls.

70. Chile commended San Marino on the ratification of the ILO Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190), demonstrating a commitment to specifically recognizing the right of every person to a life free from violence and harassment.

71. China noted with appreciation the ratification by San Marino of the Paris Agreement as a way of continuing to contribute to the international response to climate change. China also noted the improvement of the situation with regard to the rights of persons with disabilities and the rights of women and the efforts made to combat domestic violence.

72. Colombia made recommendations.

73. Costa Rica welcomed the concrete steps taken for the ratification of international and regional human rights instruments.

74. Viet Nam commended San Marino for its holistic policies to protect vulnerable groups, including women, children and persons with disabilities. It also appreciated the commitment of San Marino to addressing climate change and its practical actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

75. Responding to questions and comments from States, the delegation noted that it was true that San Marino had not been able to submit its initial report under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, but the country had requested to report under the simplified reporting procedure and hoped that it would be able to proceed as soon as possible with the submission of the initial report.

76. With regard to the establishment of a dedicated national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up, the delegation stated that San Marino had not set up an institution that was specifically in charge of the implementation of, reporting on and follow-up to the recommendations of human rights mechanisms. All coordination relating to recommendations from the universal periodic review and the monitoring of the progress of their implementation was done by the Department of Foreign Affairs, in conjunction with other relevant authorities. San Marino was evaluating the best way of establishing a national mechanism for reporting and follow-up, which would coordinate the drafting of reports and consider recommendations from treaty bodies and from the universal periodic review.

77. While San Marino attached a high value to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, it was not currently considering acceding to the instrument. Establishing an independent national preventive mechanism would be very difficult for a country as small as San Marino.

78. San Marino was a party to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and the process of accession to the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, was under way. The authorities had carried out the necessary procedures relating to the amendment of domestic laws and had confirmed their intention to resume the process shortly in order to accede to the Protocol in 2025.

79. San Marino had often stated that it intended to create a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles. On 18 March 2024, the parliament had approved a popular petition (*Istanza d'Arengo*) for the establishment of a national human rights guarantor, committing the Government to taking the appropriate measures for the creation of such a body.

80. San Marino had not yet started the process of establishing an ombudsman institution and, at the current time, functions comparable to those of an ombudsman were attributed to the Heads of State. That was part of their mandate and stemmed from legal responsibilities that the Heads of State had used to have. That model was perhaps not entirely satisfactory, and San Marino was currently considering the best way in which to establish an ombudsman institution.

81. Regarding the issue of combating corruption, San Marino had recently been reviewed by the Group of States against Corruption of the Council of Europe. The country had undertaken a reform of its legal system and administrative rules in order to meet the standards of the Council of Europe in addressing corruption. The most recent review cycle had been focused specifically on issues such as law enforcement and the roles of high-level public authorities. The authorities of San Marino had put in place codes of ethics and conflict of interest settlement provisions.

82. With regard to the promotion of equality, the delegation noted that, in the previous five years, the authorities had improved coordination among the national bodies that worked in those areas. A policy discussion was currently being held in the country about the best way in which to manage the different authorities that worked in that area, and discussions were under way regarding the creation of a hub for equal opportunities and for the prevention and combating of discrimination and intolerance.

83. Regarding the creation of a special commission to combat intolerance, racism, incitement to hatred and violence, the authorities of San Marino had begun to draft a document and to set up a commission to tackle cases of racial intolerance and incitement to racial hatred, and the matter was under consideration by the parliament.

84. A working group mandated by the parliament had also recommended setting up an equal opportunities body in compliance with international standards. In addition, Delegated Decree No. 143 of 29 September 2023 provided for a technical and administrative secretariat for equal opportunities, bioethics and social inclusion, mandated to provide administrative and technical support to ministries in all those areas.

85. With regard to the progress achieved in the national, regional and international implementation of the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, the delegation stated that San Marino had always advocated for that right within multilateral forums. The country was working to transpose various environmental rights into legislation and to implement recent agreements on the safeguarding of maritime resources and on issues relating to maritime navigation and preventing accidents at sea. San Marino had participated in various activities, together with the Economic Commission for Europe, on sustainable resource management and forestry, among other things. San Marino was very interested in developing relationships and partnerships with other countries in that regard.

86. The delegation stressed that, for a very long time, environmental protection had been provided for in the law of San Marino, through article 10 of its national constitution. The country had additional rules and standards on the right to a healthy, clean and sustainable environment. It also had a national round table for sustainable development, which had been set up at the time of the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals to make sure that they could be transposed into domestic law. Civil society was involved in the initiative, as a way of including its input in decision-making. Additional measures would be implemented once San Marino had become an associated State of the European Union.

87. There had been significant progress in recent years with regard to combating gender-based violence, including a specific law to prevent gender-based violence and subsequent amendments to the Criminal Code to ensure compliance with relevant international standards. In addition, several changes had been made to care systems, and criminal sanctions had been aligned with international standards.

88. The Authority for Equal Opportunities was also very active in combating gender-based violence and, with regard to the analysis of statistical data, worked together with the Social Security Institute. The Court, the mental health service, the child protection services and law enforcement agencies were all involved in data collection, and they were part of the national anti-violence network.

89. Regarding the reorganization of the computer system of the Court and the judicial system, the country was making greater use of information technology and digitization to improve its systems for collecting data on criminal offences and gender-based violence.

90. The Authority for Equal Opportunities had been systematically collecting data on violence against women and making available data on cases of violence against women with disabilities and the number of restraining orders issued, *inter alia*.

91. The San Marino authorities had recently put in place comprehensive policies, including two national plans of action, to prevent violence against women with the involvement of civil society organizations. A multi-year agreement had been put in place to combat harassment and other forms of violence in the workplace in order to comply with the ILO Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190). It was recognized in that agreement that any form of harassment or violence was a violation of the human right to employment and was clearly a barrier to freely and safely exercising citizenship. Social

workers and other support staff were available 24 hours a day, and a website for women who were victims of any form of violence had been set up. There was also a free mobile phone application for victims.

92. A 2021 law provided for the establishment of the crime of the illicit dissemination of sexually explicit images or videos on the Internet. The illicit dissemination of such images or videos was a manifestation of violence, and the measures taken by the authorities were in line with the Istanbul Convention.

93. San Marino also paid particular attention to the needs of older persons in society. San Marino, like many States in Europe, had a large proportion of older persons among its population, and they needed greater assistance from social welfare departments. In April 2024, the social security department had devised a different way of running its care service for older persons and had turned it into a one-stop shop system so that, throughout the country, there was a holistic approach to the needs of and care for older persons. The authorities had been providing digital literacy training to older persons to facilitate their access to certain services and ensure that they were not left behind compared with other age groups.

94. There had been progress in recent years in preventing and prosecuting cases of trafficking in persons and providing protection to victims. The San Marino authorities were taking measures to completely prohibit and address cases of trafficking, and those activities would involve every government department and administrative office.

95. The aim was not only to monitor the phenomenon, learn more about it and continue to adapt to it; the Government also wanted to develop more detailed protocols and procedural rules so that everyone was ready to react when they encountered a case of trafficking in persons.

96. Awareness-raising campaigns had been organized, and information had been provided to potential victims, through the distribution of leaflets and pamphlets throughout the country, with a particular focus on individuals present in the country who had special permits, including Ukrainian citizens who had been welcomed to San Marino because of the conflict in their country. There were also other cases of persons who were in San Marino for humanitarian reasons.

97. The adoption of children by persons who did not have a biological relationship with them was provided for through a particular provision of family law, which would need to be revised in order to better meet current needs in society.

98. With regard to the right to freedom of information and the right to freedom of expression, in 2023, San Marino had put in place a provision to guarantee freedom of information in the context of the media. That was a fundamental part of democracy and freedom of expression, including the right to be critical and satirical.

99. With regard to combating hate speech online, the authorities ensured that those engaging with online media respected the applicable rules, and there could be no discrimination on the grounds of race, religion, sexual orientation, or national origin, among many other considerations.

100. The parliament had established that all parliamentarians must act with a sense of duty and responsibility, that their approach must safeguard dignity and that, in all statements, they must abide by the principle of integrity in the exercise of their functions. They were also subject to binding legislation and a code of conduct for public officials.

101. In recent years, awareness-raising campaigns had been organized in the education sector to prevent hate speech. The authorities had been exploring ways in which to prevent bullying and cyberbullying in order to protect children. Various initiatives had been carried out by law enforcement agencies and schools in order to develop a shared network for disseminating good practices on cyberbullying and providing information about wrongful conduct that could lead to hate speech.

102. San Marino had made substantial progress in increasing the participation of women in public life and removing all barriers to the participation of women in employment in the public or the private spheres. Various instruments were now in place to help to promote

careers for women. In the civil service, for example, the directorship positions held by women were considerable, and there was virtually no difference between men and women in terms of both number of posts occupied and remuneration.

103. However, the situation was different in the political sphere. San Marino had put in place rules aimed at pushing political parties to promote women's participation, especially in drawing up electoral lists. There were also considerations relating to how public life was conducted in San Marino, where politicians were not professionals, which had more of a negative impact on women than on men.

104. There were different pieces of legislation in place relating to the inclusion of persons with disabilities in the workplace. They were constantly being revised, as the needs of persons with disabilities were constantly evolving. That would remain a priority for the Government in the future. Care and investment were needed to address issues relating to the mobility and accessibility of State offices and facilities. For example, tourism was very important in San Marino, and the Government was working to make tourism accessible for persons with disabilities.

105. In its concluding remarks, the delegation welcomed the cooperative and positive spirit that had guided all the comments, observations and recommendations made by States. It stressed that the review of San Marino was not the end of the process and that there was much substantive work to be done to efficiently implement the recommendations addressed to San Marino in the context of the universal periodic review. The Government would work on the basis of the principle of proportionality, bearing in mind the number of people affected by any particular issue, which was never a limitation on its action. Therefore, significant positive steps would be made in the coming years to continue to improve the human rights situation in the country.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

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

106.1 Ratify all relevant international human rights conventions and their optional protocols where this has not yet been done (Italy);

106.2 Ratify 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 relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Gambia);

106.3 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, as well as the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Spain);

106.4 Accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Malawi);

106.5 Take all necessary steps to ratify the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, as recommended by Germany in the previous cycle of the universal periodic review (Germany);

106.6 Consider the ratification of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Mexico);

106.7 Accede to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol (Uruguay);

- 106.8 **Accede to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Uruguay);**
- 106.9 **Accede to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Canada);**
- 106.10 **Ratify the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189), of the International Labour Organization and the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol (Chile);**
- 106.11 **Ensure meaningful engagement and participation of civil society in the universal periodic review and human rights treaty body processes through in-person or online consultations and dialogue (Samoa);**
- 106.12 **Expedite the adoption of the constitutional amendment required for the establishment of an independent human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Cyprus);**
- 106.13 **Expedite the constitutional amendment required for the establishment of a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Mexico);**
- 106.14 **Continue updating the legislative framework on human rights to ensure that it is in line with international standards (Senegal);**
- 106.15 **Continue updating and improving the national legal system (Cuba);**
- 106.16 **Adopt comprehensive legislation to prevent and combat discrimination in all forms (Austria);**
- 106.17 **Expand existing anti-discrimination legislation to explicitly include gender identity and sex characteristics (Iceland);**
- 106.18 **Strengthen public policies to ensure the protection of people in vulnerable situations (Cuba);**
- 106.19 **Strengthen statistical capacities at the national level to better identify human rights protection needs among people in vulnerable situations (Mexico);**
- 106.20 **Establish mechanisms to collect disaggregated data on the lived experiences of persons of diverse sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics to inform policymaking (Iceland);**
- 106.21 **Establish a mechanism for the collection of statistical data on complaints of racial discrimination, disaggregated by age, gender, and ethnic or national origin (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 106.22 **Establish a national action plan for the protection and promotion of human rights for the coming years (Senegal);**
- 106.23 **Adopt a comprehensive national action plan on violence against women that addresses all forms of violence in line with the Istanbul Convention (Iceland);**
- 106.24 **Continue efforts to combat violence against women through the effective implementation of the Comprehensive National Plan of Action against Violence against Women (2024–2026) (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**
- 106.25 **Establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Luxembourg);**
- 106.26 **Establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Uruguay);**
- 106.27 **Establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Colombia);**
- 106.28 **Establish an independent national human rights institution compliant with the Paris Principles (Australia);**

- 106.29 Establish an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Iraq);
- 106.30 Take active steps to establish an independent national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles (Ireland);
- 106.31 Consider establishing a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Nepal);
- 106.32 Consider establishing a national body to ensure respect for human rights (Jordan);
- 106.33 Ensure that sufficient human, budgetary and administrative resources are allocated to the national human rights institute in order that it can fully perform the tasks entrusted to it by law (Estonia);
- 106.34 Expedite the creation of a national body devoted to the protection and guarantee of human rights to strengthen institutional support for human rights in San Marino (Gambia);
- 106.35 Create a national authorized body in the field of human rights (Russian Federation);
- 106.36 Accelerate efforts to establish an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Indonesia);
- 106.37 Continue the establishment of a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles and also allow it to act as an equality and anti-discrimination body (Kingdom of the Netherlands);
- 106.38 Finalize the process of creating a national human rights guarantor and take steps towards establishing a national human rights institution compliant with the Paris Principles (Bulgaria);
- 106.39 Establish an independent human rights institution provided with an adequate budget and sufficient staff to ensure the promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights in accordance with the Paris Principles (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 106.40 Continue efforts to create a special commission to combat intolerance, racism and incitement to hatred and violence while ensuring that adequate assistance is provided to potential victims (Luxembourg);
- 106.41 Consider establishing a national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up with the support of OHCHR and other relevant partners (Samoa);
- 106.42 Review its legislation to ensure equality before the law for all persons in its territory, with regulations that clearly and expressly define and prohibit direct and indirect discrimination in the public and private spheres on the grounds of race, colour, ancestry or national or ethnic origin (Chile);
- 106.43 Review its legislation to ensure the equality of all persons before the law, and explicitly and clearly define and prohibit direct and indirect discrimination, in the public and private spheres, on the grounds of race, colour, ancestry or national or ethnic origin (Colombia);
- 106.44 Guarantee equality before the law for all persons on its territory, and expressly and clearly prohibit direct and indirect discrimination, in the public and private spheres, on grounds of race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin (Togo);
- 106.45 Adapt the Declaration on Citizens' Rights and the Fundamental Principles of the San Marino Legal Order to ensure the equality of all persons before the law, and to explicitly and clearly prohibit discrimination in all its forms and incorporate into its criminal law specific provisions that criminalize incitement to hatred and racial discrimination (Costa Rica);

- 106.46 **Establish a comprehensive anti-discrimination legislative framework that explicitly includes protections based on skin colour and religion, particularly for Muslims, and ensure awareness of remedial legislation and procedures available to victims of discrimination (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 106.47 **Improve the implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action and combat racial discrimination, especially hate speech and hate crimes against ethnic minorities (China);**
- 106.48 **Reinforce measures to stem the spread of online racial hate speech and document all such cases and remedies offered to victims (Gambia);**
- 106.49 **Step up its efforts to stop the spread of racial hate speech over the Internet and on social media (Montenegro);**
- 106.50 **Further strengthen mechanisms to combat all forms of discrimination and racism, including hate speech online and offline (Philippines);**
- 106.51 **Continue taking measures to prevent, condemn and combat hate speech against groups most at risk of racial discrimination (Cyprus);**
- 106.52 **Continue its efforts to fight all forms of discrimination, inequality and hate speech (Bulgaria);**
- 106.53 **Further enhance measures to combat all forms of discrimination, particularly for vulnerable groups (Viet Nam);**
- 106.54 **Continue to combat discrimination in all its forms, ensuring that human dignity and equality are upheld across all sectors (India);**
- 106.55 **Strengthen laws and policies to combat discrimination based on gender, sexual orientation and gender identity, race, ethnicity, and language (Canada);**
- 106.56 **Raise awareness of the existence of remedial legislation and procedures throughout the population, especially among non-nationals and potential victims of hate speech (Austria);**
- 106.57 **Maintain actions that guarantee gender equality and tackle discrimination based on gender identity and on grounds of colour, ethnic, religious or national origin, or any other manifestation (Cuba);**
- 106.58 **Explicitly provide for the equality of all persons before the law in accordance with international human rights standards (Gambia);**
- 106.59 **Undertake a review of its legislation to ensure the equality of all persons before the law, explicitly and clearly prohibiting direct and indirect discrimination in the public and private spheres, on the basis of race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 106.60 **Adopt further measures to ensure the practical realization of the principle of equality between women and men (Malawi);**
- 106.61 **Take measures to ensure the principle of equality between men and women and strengthen data collection to enable a better assessment of gender inequalities with a view to establishing adequate policies and programmes (Chile);**
- 106.62 **Amend prison legislation and prison regulations to ensure that those in pretrial detention and convicted prisoners can, as a matter of principle and without authorization from a judge or the prison director, receive visits, make telephone calls and send and receive letters (Costa Rica);**
- 106.63 **Take effective measures to address the problem of overcrowding and consider increasing investment in the development of penitentiary facilities (Russian Federation);**
- 106.64 **Promote government programmes to combat corruption (Cuba);**

- 106.65 Investigate all reported cases of hate speech, ensuring access to justice for victims, and take measures to prevent, condemn and combat racial discrimination (Portugal);
- 106.66 Reform the criminal justice system to provide detainees with improved access to the outside world (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 106.67 Conduct training and awareness-raising activities on the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, targeting public authorities, judges, prosecutors, law enforcement officers, lawyers and the general public, with a view to having the courts directly invoke or apply the Convention (Costa Rica);
- 106.68 Decriminalize defamation and place it under civil legislation, in accordance with international standards (Ireland);
- 106.69 Reduce the harsh penalties for defamation to prevent self-censorship by journalists and thus safeguard the right to freedom of expression (Spain);
- 106.70 Take further measures to promote and protect freedom of expression, including reviewing and addressing the strict defamation laws that could lead to self-censorship, building on the information and media law (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 106.71 Foster collaboration with the relevant civil society organizations to advance policies and initiatives that protect and promote the human rights of persons of diverse sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics (Iceland);
- 106.72 Further legal protection for same-sex couples, allowing them the opportunity to adopt children (Kingdom of the Netherlands);
- 106.73 Establish procedures for the early identification of victims of trafficking and other forms of exploitation, their referral to the appropriate assistance services and their protection and consequent rehabilitation (Cyprus);
- 106.74 Establish procedures for the early identification of victims of trafficking in persons and other forms of exploitation, their referral to appropriate assistance services and their rehabilitation (Togo);
- 106.75 Take further steps towards establishing of national procedures for the identification of victims of trafficking and for their referral for protection and assistance in accordance with international standards (Georgia);
- 106.76 Develop and implement national procedures for the identification of victims of trafficking and for their referral for protection and assistance (Maldives);
- 106.77 Develop and implement a national procedure for the identification and referral of victims of trafficking, providing appropriate protection and assistance (Uruguay);
- 106.78 Implement the recommendation made by the United Kingdom in 2019 regarding the development of a framework to identify victims of trafficking through a national action plan for combating human trafficking that covers the areas of prevention, identification of victims, awareness-raising and training (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 106.79 Strengthen mechanisms to ensure that female migrant care workers (“*badanti*”) are not subject to discrimination based on gender or migration status, as well as to prevent human trafficking and other forms of exploitation (Brazil);
- 106.80 Strengthen the protection of labour rights, with special consideration given to the specific challenges faced by female workers (India);

- 106.81 Continue its efforts to improve working conditions and access to healthcare and education for migrant workers (Türkiye);
- 106.82 Continue efforts to streamline policies to liberalize the labour market (Nepal);
- 106.83 Sustain and enhance measures that guarantee all citizens of San Marino access to healthcare, education, and necessary social protections, while ensuring the effectiveness of policies and initiatives addressing the negative impacts of climate change (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 106.84 Address gaps in mental health services by establishing an inpatient facility for involuntary psychiatric hospitalization, in accordance with prior recommendations and the specific needs of affected individuals (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 106.85 Ensure the full implementation of the result of the 2021 referendum legalizing abortion and removing all remaining barriers to safe and legal abortion (Iceland);
- 106.86 Consider enshrining the right to education for all, not only for citizens, in the Declaration on Citizens' Rights and the Fundamental Principles of the San Marino Legal Order (Georgia);
- 106.87 Consider enshrining the right to education for all in the Declaration on Citizens' Rights and the Fundamental Principles of the San Marino Legal Order (Jordan);
- 106.88 Establish in its legislation at least 12 years of free primary and secondary education for all, aiming at the fulfilment of the right to education and the guarantee of free, universal and inclusive access to quality education for all (Portugal);
- 106.89 Adopt standards for preventing and combating bullying, including cyberbullying, and violence in schools (Armenia);
- 106.90 Establish monitoring and reporting systems to prevent and combat bullying, including cyberbullying, and violence in schools (Australia);
- 106.91 Work towards the adoption of standards for preventing and combating bullying, including cyberbullying, and violence in schools (Maldives);
- 106.92 Step up efforts to promote human rights education in school as well as for the general public, civil servants and officials (Viet Nam);
- 106.93 Pay more attention to economic, social and cultural rights and the right to development and eliminate inequalities (China);
- 106.94 Ensure the implementation of existing legislative measures to increase the political representation of women in the parliament and at the highest levels of government (Cyprus);
- 106.95 Take effective measures to improve the representation of women in government bodies and the parliament (Russian Federation);
- 106.96 Adopt additional measures to ensure greater representation of women in decision-making roles (Ukraine);
- 106.97 Intensify efforts to enhance women's participation in political life (Canada);
- 106.98 Redouble efforts to increase the participation of women in decision-making systems (Nepal);
- 106.99 Step up efforts to expand women's full and meaningful participation in politics and governance (Philippines);

106.100 Take measures to achieve gender parity in the context of political participation to improve the political representation of women in the Great and General Council and other legislative bodies (Spain);

106.101 Further strengthen the implementation of policies and measures on the advancement of women and their participation in public and political life (Lao People's Democratic Republic);

106.102 Strengthen efforts to reduce gender inequality in political and economic spheres across both the public and the private sectors, including by closing the gap in women's unemployment rates compared to men's and promoting equitable representation in political leadership roles and managerial positions within the private sector (Indonesia);

106.103 Address all forms of violence against women covered by the Istanbul Convention (Slovenia);

106.104 Fully implement the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (the Istanbul Convention), including in the fields of data collection, promotion of changes in social and cultural patterns of behaviour, awareness-raising, and preventive intervention and treatment programmes, also taking into account recommendations from the Council of Europe's Group of Experts on Action against Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Germany);

106.105 Ensure that national legislation, policies and programmes aimed at preventing and combating violence against women address all forms of violence covered by the Istanbul Convention, in particular sexual violence and sexual harassment (Luxembourg);

106.106 Strengthen the interinstitutional approach to eliminating violence against women by developing a long-term and comprehensive action plan, giving due consideration to all forms of violence covered by the Istanbul Convention and based on the involvement of all relevant actors, including civil society organizations (Austria);

106.107 Increase its efforts to prevent and eradicate all forms of gender-based violence, by strengthening public policies, guaranteeing an accessible and effective justice system for victims, and promoting education and awareness-raising to change social attitudes and behaviours (Dominican Republic);

106.108 Take effective measures to combat violence against women, which has been steadily increasing in recent years (Russian Federation);

106.109 Continue the practices of preventing and combating violence against women, especially in the workplace (Armenia);

106.110 Strengthen gender equality in all fields and effectively punish violence against women (China);

106.111 Strengthen measures addressing violence against women and gender-based violence, including by sensitizing law enforcement officers to meet the needs of the victim (Samoa);

106.112 Legally proscribe corporal punishment (Montenegro);

106.113 Legally prohibit corporal punishment (Costa Rica);

106.114 Strengthen measures to protect children against harmful content and other online risks (Estonia);

106.115 Continue to effectively implement policies to protect the rights of women and children, ensuring their full integration and equality in all social spheres (Dominican Republic);

106.116 Continue to effectively implement policies and measures for the protection of the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities (Cyprus);

106.117 Expand inclusive education policies by providing better resources for children with disabilities and offering specialized training to enable educators to meet diverse learning needs (Ukraine);

106.118 Continue the initiatives aimed at promoting and protecting the rights of persons with disabilities, ensuring their full integration into society and guaranteeing equal access to services, education, employment and participation in public life, in accordance with international human rights standards (Dominican Republic);

106.119 Legalize same-sex marriage and amend family law provisions to guarantee equal rights for all couples (Iceland);

106.120 Strengthen laws to reduce discrimination against LGBT+ people, including recognizing same-sex marriage (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

106.121 Process legislative measures that condemn practices that violate the integrity and dignity of LGBTI people, such as “conversion therapies” (Spain);

106.122 Strengthen legal frameworks for LGBTQIA+ persons by developing a process to allow for legal gender recognition (Australia);

106.123 Establish a monitoring mechanism concerning harassment and violence based on racism and against LGBTIQ+ people in the educational sphere (Chile);

106.124 Ensure the protection of migrant workers’ human rights, particularly from discrimination and labour exploitation (Indonesia);

106.125 Continue to ensure that the rights of migrant workers, particularly the *badanti*, are upheld at all times (Philippines);

106.126 Continue its efforts to improve the conditions of refugees and migrants (Iraq);

106.127 Establish a procedure for determining refugee status that takes into account gender and age and is consistent with the definition of a refugee contained in the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (Colombia);

106.128 Ensure strict compliance with the principle of non-refoulement by guaranteeing non-discriminatory access for asylum-seekers and refugees to international protection and humanitarian permits (Brazil);

106.129 Ensure strict compliance with the principle of non-refoulement and guarantee, in law and in practice, that all persons within its territory can apply for international protection and permits issued on humanitarian grounds (Colombia);

106.130 Accede to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, as well as to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, and establish a procedure for determining refugee status in accordance with the Convention (Costa Rica);

106.131 Enact legislation recognizing the status of stateless persons, in accordance with the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, including by adopting a legal definition of “stateless person” and, in this sense, recognizing their legal personality, in order to combat statelessness (Portugal);

106.132 Establish a procedure for determining statelessness and consider ratifying the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Chile).

107. 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.

Advance edited version

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of San Marino was headed by H.E. Mr. Luca BECCARI, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of San Marino and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Marcello BECCARI, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the Republic of San Marino to the United Nations in Geneva and other International Organizations in Switzerland;
 - Ms. Federica BIGI, Ambassador, Director of Political and Diplomatic Affairs of the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of San Marino;
 - Ms. Ilaria SALICIONI, Counsellor at the Directorate of Political and Diplomatic Affairs of the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of San Marino;
 - Ms. Maria GIACOMINI, Second Secretary at the Directorate of Political and Diplomatic Affairs of the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of San Marino;
 - Ms. Gloria VALENTINI, Second Secretary at the Directorate of Legal Affairs at the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of San Marino;
 - Ms. Anita DEDIC, Assistant to the Ambassador, Permanent Mission of the Republic of San Marino to the United Nations in Geneva and to International Organizations in Switzerland;
 - Mr. Duccio TANZELLA, Interpreter;
 - Ms. Emanuela SEBASTIANI, Interpreter.
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