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**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

San Marino

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 of Foreign Affairs, Mr. 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, the Kingdom of the Netherlands 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]](#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 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

[To be completed by 7 February 2025]

A. Presentation by the State under review

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

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

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

6. **The 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:**

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

6.2 **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, and the statelessness conventions (Gambia);**

6.3 **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);**

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

6.5 **Take all necessary steps to ratify the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, as recommended by Germany in San Marino’s last UPR cycle (Germany);**

6.6 **Consider the ratification of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, and their respective protocols (Mexico);**

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

6.8 **Accede to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Uruguay);**

6.9 **Accede to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Canada);**

6.10 **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);**

6.11 **Ensure meaningful engagement and participation of civil society in the UPR and other human rights treaty body processes through in-person or online consultations and dialogue (Samoa);**

6.12 **Expedite the adoption of the constitutional amendment required for the establishment of an independent human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Cyprus);**

6.13 **Expedite the constitutional amendment required for the establishment of a national human rights institution in line with the Paris principles (Mexico);**

6.14 **Continue updating the legislative framework on human rights to ensure that it is in line with international standards (Senegal);**

6.15 **Continue updating and improving the national legal system (Cuba);**

6.16 **Adopt comprehensive legislation to prevent and combat discrimination in all forms (Austria);**

6.17 **Expand existing anti-discrimination legislation to explicitly include gender identity and sex characteristics (Iceland);**

6.18 **Strengthen public policies to ensure the protection of people in vulnerable situations (Cuba);**

6.19 **Strengthen statistical capacities at the national level to better identify human rights protection needs among people in vulnerable situations (Mexico);**

6.20 **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 policy making (Iceland);**

6.21 **Establish a mechanism for the collection of statistical data on complaints of racial discrimination, disaggregated by age, gender, and ethnic or national origin (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

6.22 **Establish a national action plan for the protection and promotion of human rights for the incoming years (Senegal);**

6.23 **Adopt a comprehensive national action plan on violence against women that addresses all forms of violence in line with the Istanbul Convention (Iceland);**

6.24 **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);**

6.25 **Establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Luxembourg);**

6.26 **Establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Uruguay);**

6.27 **Establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Colombia);**

6.28 **Establish an independent national human rights institution compliant with the Paris Principles (Australia);**

6.29 **Establish an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Iraq);**

6.30 **Take active steps to establish an independent national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles (Ireland);**

6.31 **Consider establishing a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Nepal);**

6.32 **Consider establishing a national body to ensure respect for human rights (Jordan);**

6.33 **Ensure that sufficient human, budgetary and administrative resources are allocated to the National Human Rights Institute in order to fully perform the tasks entrusted to it by law (Estonia);**

6.34 **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);**

6.35 **Create a national authorized body in the field of human rights (Russian Federation);**

6.36 **Accelerate efforts to establish an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Indonesia);**

6.37 **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 (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));**

6.38 **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);**

6.39 **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 (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

6.40 **Continue efforts to create a special commission to combat intolerance, racism and incitement to hatred and violence while ensuring adequate assistance is provided to potential victims (Luxembourg);**

6.41 **Consider establishing a National Mechanism for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-Up with the support of OHCHR and other relevant partners (Samoa);**

6.42 **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);**

6.43 **Review its legislation to ensure 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);**

6.44 **Guarantee equality before the law for all persons on its territory, and to 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);**

6.45 **Adapt the legislation contained in the Declaration of the Citizens’ Rights and Fundamental Principles of San Marino Legal System 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);**

6.46 **Establish a comprehensive anti-discrimination legislative framework that explicitly includes protections based on skin color and religion, particularly for Muslims, and to ensure awareness of remedial legislation and procedures available to victims of discrimination (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

6.47 **Improve the DDPA and combat racial discrimination, especially hate speech and hate crimes against ethnic minorities (China);**

6.48 **Reinforce measures to stem the spread of online racial hate speech and document all such cases and remedies offered to victims (Gambia);**

6.49 **Step up its efforts to stop the spread of racial hate speech over the Internet and on social media (Montenegro);**

6.50 **Further strengthen mechanisms to combat all forms of discrimination and racism including hate speech online and offline (Philippines);**

6.51 **Continue taking measures to prevent, condemn and combat hate speech against groups most at risk of racial discrimination (Cyprus);**

6.52 **Continue its efforts towards fighting all forms of discrimination, inequality and hate speech (Bulgaria);**

6.53 **Further enhance measures to combat all forms of discrimination, particularly for vulnerable groups (Viet Nam);**

6.54 **Continue to combat discrimination in all its forms, ensuring that human dignity and equality are upheld across all sectors (India);**

6.55 **Strengthen laws and policies to combat discrimination based on gender, sexual orientation and gender identity, race, ethnicity, and language (Canada);**

6.56 **Raise awareness of the existence of remedial legislation and procedures throughout the population, especially non-nationals and potential victims of hate speech (Austria);**

6.57 **Maintain actions that guarantee gender equality and tackle discrimination based on gender identity and on grounds of color, ethnic, religious, national origin, or any other manifestation (Cuba);**

6.58 **Explicitly provide for equality of all persons before the law in accordance with international human rights standards (Gambia);**

6.59 **Undertake a review of its legislation to ensure 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 (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

6.60 **Adopt further measures to ensure the practical realisation of the principle of equality between women and men (Malawi);**

6.61 **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);**

6.62 **Amend prison legislation and prison regulations to ensure that those in pretrial detention and convicted prisoners can, in principle and without authorization from a judge or the prison director, receive visits, make telephone calls and send and receive letters (Costa Rica);**

6.63 **Take effective measures to address the problem of overcrowding and consider increasing investment in the development of penitentiary facilities (Russian Federation);**

6.64 **Promote government programs to combat corruption (Cuba);**

6.65 **Investigate all reported cases of hate speech, ensuring access to justice for victims, and take measures to prevent, condemn and combat racial discrimination (Portugal);**

6.66 **Reform the criminal justice system to provide detainees improved access to the outside world (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

6.67 **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);**

6.68 **Decriminalise defamation and place it under civil legislation, in accordance with international standards (Ireland);**

6.69 **Reduce the harsh penalties for defamation to prevent self-censorship by journalists and thus safeguard the right to freedom of expression (Spain);**

6.70 **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);**

6.71 **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);**

6.72 **Further legal protection for same-sex couples allowing them the opportunity to adopt children (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));**

6.73 **Establish procedures for the early identification of victims of trafficking and other forms of exploitation, their referral to the appropriate assistance services, their protection and consequent rehabilitation (Cyprus);**

6.74 **Establish procedures for the early identification of victims of human trafficking in persons and other forms of exploitation, their referral to appropriate assistance services and their rehabilitation (Togo);**

6.75 **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);**

6.76 **Develop and implement national procedures for the identification of victims of trafficking and for their referral to protection and assistance (Maldives);**

6.77 **Develop and implement a national procedure for the identification and referral of victims of trafficking, providing appropriate protection and assistance (Uruguay);**

6.78 **Implement UK’s recommendation of 2019 to develop a framework to identify victims of trafficking through a national action plan for combating human trafficking that covers areas of prevention, identification of victims, awareness raising and training (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

6.79 **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);**

6.80 **Strengthen the protection of labour rights, with special consideration given to the specific challenges faced by female workers (India);**

6.81 **Continue its efforts to improve the working conditions and access to healthcare and education for migrant workers (Türkiye);**

6.82 **Continue efforts to streamline policies to liberalize labour market (Nepal);**

6.83 **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 (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

6.84 **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 (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

6.85 **Ensure the full implementation of the 2021 referendum legalizing abortion and removing all remaining barriers to safe and legal abortion (Iceland);**

6.86 **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);**

6.87 **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);**

6.88 **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);**

6.89 **Adopt standards for preventing and combating bullying, including cyberbullying, and violence in schools (Armenia);**

6.90 **Establish monitoring and reporting systems to prevent and combat bullying, including cyberbullying, and violence in schools (Australia);**

6.91 **Work towards the adoption of standards for preventing and combating bullying, including cyber bullying and violence in schools (Maldives);**

6.92 **Step up efforts to promote human rights education at school as well as for the general public, civil servants and officials (Viet Nam);**

6.93 **Pay more attention to economic, social and cultural rights and the right to development and eliminate inequalities (China);**

6.94 **Ensure the implementation of existing legislative measures to increase the political representation of women in Parliament and at the highest levels of Government (Cyprus);**

6.95 **Take effective measures to improve the representation of women in government bodies and parliament (Russian Federation);**

6.96 **Adopt additional measures to ensure greater representation of women in decision-making roles (Ukraine);**

6.97 **Intensify efforts to enhance women’s participation in political life (Canada);**

6.98 **Redouble efforts to increase the participation of women in the decision-making systems (Nepal);**

6.99 **Step up efforts to expand women's full and meaningful participation in politics and governance (Philippines);**

6.100 **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);**

6.101 **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);**

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

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

6.104 **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 the social and cultural patterns of behavior, awareness-raising and preventive intervention and treatment programs, also taking into account recommendations by the Council of Europe’s Group of Experts on Action against Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Germany);**

6.105 **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);**

6.106 **Strengthen the interinstitutional approach to eliminate 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);**

6.107 **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);**

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

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

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

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

6.112 **Legally proscribe corporal punishment (Montenegro);**

6.113 **Legally outlaw corporal punishment (Costa Rica);**

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

6.115 **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);**

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

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

6.118 **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);**

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

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

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

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

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

6.124 **Ensure the protection of migrant workers’ human rights, particularly from discrimination and labor exploitation (Indonesia);**

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

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

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

6.128 **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);**

6.129 **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);**

6.130 **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);**

6.131 **Enact legislation recognizing the statute 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);**

6.132 **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).**

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

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of 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.

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