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**Human Rights Council**

**Fifty-ninth session**

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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

1. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation stated that, five years have passed since the previous review in 2019, during which the entire world has experienced profound and momentous changes. The Covid-19 pandemic, followed by the outbreak of wars in Ukraine, the Middle East and other regions of the world, together with the challenges related to the climate and environmental crisis have also influenced the protection of human rights.

6. The unprecedented event of the pandemic has affected every aspect of the social, political, and economic life of San Marino, exposing the small country to unprecedented vulnerabilities and challenges in order to protect the health of the population. San Marino was able to respond to these challenges and difficulties 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 and limitations about the effective enjoyment of certain human rights. The emergency measures taken to contain the spread of the virus, although necessary and urgent, had a significant impact on the exercise of fundamental rights, such as freedom of movement. However, the country has always made every possible effort to balance the protection of public health with the respect for individual dignity and rights.

7. Despite these considerable challenges, the International Monetary Fund has repeatedly stressed San Marino's "resilience" in the face of the pandemic. An analysis of the state of the San Marino economy following the pandemic revealed a positive and encouraging scenario. Despite negative external shocks - such as the regional economic slowdown and rising interest rates - the country was able to maintain a growth trajectory. The diversified economic model of San Marino and the solidity of its economic system played a key role.

8. Although these aspects were crucial for recovery, San Marino found itself, especially at the outbreak of the pandemic, isolated and, in some respects, excluded from the distribution circuits set up by the European Union for the procurement of vaccines and other medical supplies. Under these circumstances, it became essential to consider a new relationship with the European Union, to be achieved through the conclusion of the Association Agreement, the negotiations of which started in March 2015 and were only concluded in December 2023. The signing of this agreement, which in recent years has become the political priority of the Government and the central focus of the State's foreign policy, will 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 this context, the protection of human rights became even more central since this objective is not only in line with international standards but is also a pillar on which relations with the EU are based.

10. Throughout its history, the Republic of San Marino has made the defence of human rights its top priority and has consistently deployed all its resources to ensure the highest international standards.

11. Despite the delays in submitting several reports to the treaty bodies, during the reporting period, San Marino submitted and discussed its first national report to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. It also delivered the first national report to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and is scheduled to deliver the fourth country report to the Human Rights Committee and the first country report to the Committee Against Torture later this year. The country is also working on the necessary update of the Core Document.

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

13. Where the country has not been able to autonomously recognise and promote certain rights, bodies such as the Human Rights Council, and more specifically the UPR, have stimulated its Parliament and its institutions to fill such gaps.

14. During the third Universal Periodic Review, the Republic of San Marino received 109 recommendations from the Member States and Observers of the Human Rights Council: of these, 72 were accepted by San Marino and 1 was partially accepted.

15. In the last five years all the recommendations have been examined by the competent Ministries and many of them have already been implemented in the San Marino system. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has coordinated the implementation of the recommendations, urging their adoption on a regular basis and assessing their implementation. 59 recommendations have been implemented or are being implemented.

16. In the last year, the Ministry has carried out the preparatory work for the fourth National Report, with the collaboration of all the other Ministries and numerous public administration offices.

17. The fourth Universal Periodic Review of San Marino was advertised in the press, on the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and disclosed to associations operating on San Marino territory, providing information on how to contribute to the review. Unfortunately, despite the sensitivity and interest that San Marino society has always shown for the protection and promotion of individual rights and freedoms, no contributions were sent directly to the Department of Foreign Affairs.

18. Once finalised, the National Report was then submitted to the Parliamentary Commission for Foreign Affairs in November 2024. The Report provides information on the implementation of the recommendations accepted in the last monitoring cycle and on developments in the field of human rights over the last five years.

19. From 2019 to date, also thanks to the UPR recommendations, the Republic of San Marino has 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 3rd cycle of the UPR, San Marino 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. In the reporting period, San Marino also ratified the following international and regional human rights instruments: the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education and the Third Additional Protocol to the General Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the Council of Europe. It also deposited the Declaration pursuant to Article 12 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child. It acceded to the International Labour Organisation's Convention no. 190 on the Elimination of Violence and Harassment in the World of Work, the Protocol of Amendment to the Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data, and ratified the Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society – the so-called Faro Convention.

22. In San Marino, the action of the Institutions is supported and stimulated by associations and groups of volunteers which, with dedication and responsibility, carry 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 lies in the "genetic code" of San Marino. This was already testified by the fact that both the process of drafting the 1974 Declaration on the Citizens' Rights and Fundamental Principles of San Marino Constitutional Order - the Constitution of the Republic of San Marino - and its 2002 revision were widely participated by the population. In both cases, the Technical Commissions set up to study the legislation 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 is, perhaps, intrinsic to a small country such as San Marino, one cannot underestimate the fact that this characteristic has influenced and continues to influence the democratic development of the country. Indeed, civil society continues to provide the Parliament and the Institutions with stimuli and demonstrations of a privileged attention to respect for human dignity through the promotion of equality, freedom, inclusion and solidarity.

24. The introduction of registered partnerships also significantly testifies to the involvement of civil society in the democratic life of the country. The “Law regulating civil registered partnerships” (Law no. 147 of 20 November 2018) is indeed the result of a draft law of popular initiative. In response to the question raised by the United Kingdom, the law allows 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 pension, inheritance, cohabitation and mutual assistance. This Law was then updated by Law no. 115 of 24 June 2021, which provides, *inter alia*, that wherever the term “spouse” or “spouses” or equivalent terms occur, they shall also be applied in matters pertaining to registered partnerships.

25. As an initiative also originating from civil society, worth mentioning is the Referendum for the decriminalisation and legalisation of the voluntary termination of pregnancy, promoted by the Union of San Marino Women in February 2021. One year after the historic overwhelming result that saw more than 77% of San Marino citizens in favour of decriminalising abortion and a 41% turnout, the San Marino Parliament approved Law no. 147 of 7 September 2022 “Regulating voluntary termination of pregnancy”. This Law contains the necessary amendments to the Criminal Code for both the decriminalisation of this act and the protection of the procedure.

26. The delegation assured that the outcome of the review of San Marino will receive the utmost attention and interest of the current Government and will be fundamental to strengthen 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 the adoption by San Marino 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 hate crimes and cybercrime and reported 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 to said Convention. It also welcomed the approval of the Comprehensive National Plan of Action against Violence against Women (2024–2026).

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

32. The Gambia commended efforts made by San Marino 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 valued 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 the establishment of an Ombudsman's Office in accordance with the Paris Principles. Georgia welcomed the adoption of the Delegated Decree No 109 (2024), which 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 Human Beings.

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 steps taken by San Marino in promoting and protecting 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, efforts made to enhance women participation in political life and decision-making processes, and measures undertaken 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 valued San Marino's success 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 initiatives and legislative measures.

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

40. Ireland welcomed San Marino’s measures taken to decriminalize and to regulate abortion services following a public referendum in 2021. It noted San Marino's positive steps in addressing gender-based violence, including measures to provide greater protections 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 may restrict civic space and the enjoyment of the right to freedom of opinion or expression. It noted that San Marino has yet to establish a National Human Rights Institution in line with the Paris Principles.

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

42. Jordan commended the efforts made in preparing the current UPR report, which reflects the achievements made in the field of human rights since the submission of the previous UPR, especially in the areas of amending domestic laws in line 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 accepted recommendations it had received during the previous review cycle, including the promotion and protection of the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups in the country.

44. Luxembourg welcomed efforts to implement recommendations from the 3rd cycle and congratulated San Marino for its cooperation with treaty bodies and increased efforts in report drafting.

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

46. Maldives noted the steps undertaken by San Marino towards promotion and protection of human rights through adoption of new measures and policies, updating legislations and ratification of international human rights instruments based on the UPR recommendations.

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

48. Montenegro commended San Marino's 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. It recognized a number of legislative, institutional and policy measures taken to tackle discrimination against women, gender-based and domestic violence. It welcomed the accession to the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence, followed by the adoption of a law. It acknowledged the decriminalization of abortion and the recent establishment of an “Emergency Centre” as a protected shelter for women victims of violence, possibly with minors.

49. Nepal commended San Marino's commitment to continuously improve protection and promotion of human rights and took positive note of the efforts made to implement the recommendations of the last UPR. Equally appreciable was the submission of the first national reports to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. It also took good note of the "San Marino Action Agenda on Accessible Tourism 2030" which aimed to 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 aimed at accelerating the elimination of discrimination against women, LGBTQI+ people and promoting equality. In this regard, the Netherlands noted the decriminalization of abortion and the positive legislative changes impacting 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 on preventing and combating gender-based violence. It particularly noted the national plan of action to combat violence against women and the establishment of an “Emergency Centre” to serve as shelter for victims of violence and their dependent children. It also welcomed the ratification of ILO Convention 190 on Violence and Harassment.

52. Portugal commended San Marino for the improvements in its human rights situation since the last 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 last cycle recommendations, 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's commitment to the UPR amidst its constraints in implementing and reporting its human rights obligations. Samoa welcomed the adoption of the Delegated Decree No 109 (2024) on combatting gender-based violence, as well as the removal of communication and infrastructure barriers for persons with disabilities.

55. Senegal congratulated San Marino for the quality of its report, detailing the measures taken by the government and administration since 2019 to implement the accepted recommendations from the previous cycle, as well as the progress made beyond those recommendations.

56. Slovenia commended San Marino's commitment to the Universal Periodic Review process and the submission of its first national reports to the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance and 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 progress in combating racist hate speech, hate crimes, and cybercrime, including deactivating hate speech websites.

59. Türkiye appreciated the ongoing constructive engagement with international human rights mechanisms and the establishment of a national guarantor of human rights. It also commended the progress made in improving working conditions and the access to healthcare and education for migrant workers. Türkiye welcomed the efforts paving the way for removing the obligation for applicants to renounce their existing citizenship to become citizen and the concluding agreements on free movement with neighboring states.

60. Ukraine commended San Marino's 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 San Marino's constructive engagement with international human rights mechanisms and the extension of invitations to all thematic special procedures mandate holders. Ukraine expressed gratitude for San Marino's policy towards Ukrainian refugees fleeing Russian military aggression, providing temporary protection, healthcare, social support, and education.

61. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland recognized San Marino’s progress since its 2019 review and welcomed advancements in establishing a national human rights institution, encouraging the completion of the legislative process. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland also commended San Marino for legalizing abortion in 2022, introducing a constitutional ban on sexual discrimination in 2019, and celebrating the International Day Against Homophobia, Biphobia, and Transphobia from 2022. It also praised the introduction of the information and media law in 2023 as well as progress 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 efforts made by San Marino to ratify regional and international instruments for the protection of human rights.

63. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela acknowledged progress made by San Marino in the promotion, protection, and enjoyment of human rights, including legislative reforms in favor 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 and achievements in human rights. It welcomed, as an example of good practice, the efforts made by the Republic of San Marino to fight corruption and the far-reaching reform of the judicial system that has been carried out in recent years.

65. Australia acknowledged San Marino’s strong human rights framework and welcomed the progress on recommendations from its last review, including enactment of Law No.136 affirming the rights of persons with sensory disabilities and adoption of the 2030 Action Agenda to advance Accessible Tourism for all, including for persons with disability. It also acknowledged San Marino’s preparatory work to establish a Coordination Centre for Equal Opportunities and for Preventing and Combating Discrimination and Intolerance.

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

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

68. Bulgaria welcomed the steps taken by San Marino to strengthen its human right's 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 protection of Women's rights, including the adoption of a Comprehensive National Plan of Action against Violence against Women (2024–2026), as well as the introduction of amendments to Law No 97/2008 and the Criminal Code.

69. Canada commended the significant progress made since the last 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 Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190) of the International Labour Organization, demonstrating a commitment to the specific recognition of 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 to continue to contribute to the international response on climate change. China also noted the improvement of the rights of persons with disabilities, the rights of women and San Marino’s efforts to combat domestic violence.

72. Colombia made recommendations.

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

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

75. Answering the questions and responding to the comments from states, the delegation noted that it was true that San Marino was not able to submit its initial report under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, but the country has made an application to report under the simplified procedure and hoped that it will be able to proceed as soon as possible with the submission of the initial report.

76. On the establishment of a dedicated national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up, the delegation stated that San Marino has not set up a particular institution that is specifically in charge of implementation, reporting and follow-up to the recommendations of human rights mechanisms. All the coordination relating to the UPR recommendations and the monitoring of progress of their implementation is done by the Department of Foreign Affairs, in conjunction with relevant authorities. San Marino is evaluating the proper methods for the establishment of a national mechanism for reporting and follow-up, which will coordinate the drafting of the report and consider recommendations from Treaty bodies and from the UPR.

77. While there is a high value attached to the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture, for the moment San Marino is not considering acceding to this protocol. Establishing an independent national preventive mechanism for such a small country as San Marino would be very difficult to implement.

78. San Marino is party to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the accession proceedings to the protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms is underway. The authorities have reviewed the conformity procedures relating to amendment of the domestic laws and confirmed their intention to resume the process shortly in order to join the protocol during 2025.

79. San Marino has often said that it is intending to create a national human rights institution pursuant to the Paris principles. On 18 March 2024, the Parliament approved a Popular Petition (Istanza d’Arengo) for the establishment of the National Human Rights Guarantor, committing the Government to take the appropriate measures to ensure to implement the petition calling for the creation of such a body.

80. San Marino has not yet started the process of establishing an Ombudsman and, at the moment, functions comparable to those of the Ombudsman are attributed to the Heads of State. That is part of their mandate and stems from former legal responsibilities that the Heads of State used to have. This model was perhaps not entirely satisfactory, and San Marino is currently considering the best way to establish this figure in the system.

81. Regarding the issue of combating corruption, San Marino recently underwent the fourth review cycle of the Council of Europe provisions against corruption. The country has undertaken a reform in its legal system and in the administrative rules that are required in order to meet the Council of Europe's standards in addressing corruption. The most recent review cycle focused quite specifically on issues such as law enforcement and high-level public authorities' roles. The authorities of San Marino have put in place codes of ethics, conflict of interest and settlement provisions.

82. On the promotion of equality, the delegation informed that in the past five years the authorities have improved coordination between the national bodies that work in these areas. A policy discussion is currently being held in the country about the best way to manage the different authorities that work in this area and discussions are underway regarding the creation of a Hub for Equal Opportunities and for the prevention and combatting of discrimination and intolerance.

83. Regarding the creation of a Special Commission to Combat the Phenomena of Intolerance and Racism, Incitement to Hatred and Violence, the authorities of San Marino have begun to draft a document and to set up a commission to tackle cases of racial intolerance and incitement to racial hatred, which is under consideration by the Parliament.

84. The Working Group mandated by the Parliament has also recommended setting up an equal opportunities body in compliance with international standards. In addition, the decree number 143 of 2023 sets up a technical administrative Secretariat for equal opportunities, bioethics and social inclusion mandated to provide administrative and technical support to ministries in all these areas.

85. On progress achieved in the national, regional, or international implementation of the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, the delegation stated that San Marino has always advocated within the multilateral fora for this right. The country is working to transpose various environmental rights in the legislation and to implement recent agreements on safeguarding of maritime resources and issues relating to maritime navigation to disaster prevention and preventing accidents at sea. San Marino has also participated in various activities together with the UNECE looking at sustainable management and forestry amongst other things. San Marino is very interested in developing relationships and partnerships with other countries beyond its own borders.

86. The delegation stressed that, for a very long time, San Marino legislation has included environmental protection within its law, through Article 10 of its national constitution. The country has further rules and standards on the right to a healthy, clean, sustainable environment. It also has a national round table for sustainable development set up at the time of the SDGs to make sure that they could be transposed into domestic laws. It is an initiative involving civil society to include their input into decision making. Additional measures will be implemented once San Marino will become an associated state of the European Union.

87. There has been significant progress in recent years on combating gender-based violence, including the specific law to prevent gender-based violence and the subsequent amendments to the penal code to ensure compliance with the relevant international standards. In addition, several changes were made to the care systems, and the criminal sanctions have been adapted in line with international standards.

88. The Authority for Equal Opportunities is also very active in this area and, when it comes to the analysis of statistical data, they work together with the Authority on Social Security and Welfare. The Court, the Mental Health Service, the Child Protection Services, and law enforcement agencies are all involved in data collection, and they are part of the national anti-violence network.

89. Regarding the reorganization of the computerized system of the Court and the judicial system, the country is making greater use of information technology and digitization to make sure that it can improve its data collection systems on criminal offenses and gender-based violence.

90. The Authority for Equal Opportunities has been systematically collecting data on violence against women and making it available on cases of violence against women with disabilities, on the number of restraining orders ordered amongst others.

91. The San Marino authorities have recently put in place comprehensive policies, including two national plans of action to prevent violence against women involving civil society organizations. The two Ministries of State for Labour and for Health and trade unions have, together with other Institutions, put in place a multiyear plan to combat harassment and other forms of violence at the workplace in order to comply with ILO Convention n. 190. It is recognized in this agreement that any form of harassment or violence is a violation of the human right to employment, and it is clearly a barrier to exercising free and safe citizenship for everyone. Social workers and other support staff are available 24 hours a day and a website for women victims of any form of violence has been set up. It is also possible to download a free mobile phone app to address the issue.

92. There is a 2021 law which has introduced a crime of sexually explicit images or videos and their circulation on the Internet. This is one manifestation of violence and measures taken by the authorities have been in line with the Istanbul Convention.

93. The Republic of San Marino also pays particular care to the needs of older persons in the society. San Marino like many states in Europe, has a larger proportion of older persons in its population who need even greater assistance from Social Welfare Departments. In April 2024, the Social Security Department found a different way of running its elderly care service and turned it into a one stop shop system so that anywhere in the country there is a holistic approach to the needs and care for older persons. The authorities have been providing digital literacy training to older persons to facilitate access to certain services and not be left behind compared to other age groups in the population.

94. There has been progress in recent years to prevent and prosecute cases of trafficking in persons and to provide protection to victims. The San Marino authorities are taking measures to completely prohibit and address cases of trafficking and these are activities that will involve every single government department and administration.

95. The aim is not just to monitor the phenomenon and know more about it and continue to adapt to it. The Government also wants to define more detailed protocols and procedural rules so that everyone is ready to react when they come across a case of trafficking in persons.

96. Awareness raising campaigns have been organized and information provided to potential victims, through distribution of leaflets and pamphlets throughout the country, particularly focusing on individuals who are present in the country and have special permits, including Ukrainian citizens who have been welcomed into San Marino because of the conflict in their country. There are also other cases of persons who are in San Marino for humanitarian reasons.

97. The adoption of non-biological children is provided for through a particular provision of the family code, which will have to be revised in order to better meet current needs in society.

98. On the right to freedom of information and right to freedom of expression, in 2023, San Marino put in place a provision to ensure that information is free on all media and in any way. This is a fundamental part of democracy and freedom of expression, including the right to be critical and satirical.

99. On combating hate speech online, the authorities ensure that those engaging with online media have to respect rules and there can be no discrimination on the grounds of race, religion, sexual orientation, national origin, amongst many other considerations.

100. The Parliament establishes that everyone must act with a sense of duty and responsibility and their approach must safeguard dignity and all statements made by parliamentarians must abide by the principles of the uprightness of public officials as they exercise their functions. They are also subjected to binding legislation and a code of conduct for public officials.

101. In recent years, awareness raising campaigns have been organizedin the education sectorto prevent hate speech. The authorities have been looking at ways to prevent bullying and cyber bullying in order to protect children. There have been various initiatives between law enforcement and schools in order to have a shared network to disseminate good practices on cyber bullying and to provide information about wrongful conduct which can lead to hate speech.

102. San Marino has 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 sphere. Various instruments are now in place to help promote careers for women. In the civil service, for example, the directorship positions held by women are considerable and there is virtually no difference between men and women both in terms of number of posts and remuneration.

103. However, the situation is different in the political sphere. San Marino has put in place rules precisely to push more political parties to promote women's participation, especially in drawing up electoral lists. There are also considerations relating to how public life is conducted in San Marino where politicians are not professionals, which has more of a negative impact on women.

104. There are different legislations in place relating to including persons with disabilities within the workplace. These are constantly being revised as the needs of persons with disabilities are constantly evolving. This will remain a priority in future for the Government. The issues relating to mobility and accessibility of state offices and facilities need care and investment. For example, tourism is very important in San Marino. The Government is working on making tourism accessible for persons with disabilities.

105. In its concluding remarks, the delegation welcomed the cooperative and positive spirit that guided all the comments, observations and recommendations put forwards by member states. It stressed that the review of San Marino is not a final arrival point and there is much substantive work to be done to efficiently implement the recommendations of the UPR addressed to San Marino. The Government will work on a basis of proportionality bearing in mind the numbers of cases, which is never a limitation to its action. Therefore, significant positive steps forward will 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, and the statelessness conventions (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 San Marino’s last UPR cycle (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, and their respective protocols (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 UPR and other 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 policy making (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 (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

106.22 **Establish a national action plan for the protection and promotion of human rights for the incoming 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 to 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 (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));**

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 (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

106.40 **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);**

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 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 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);**

106.45 **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);**

106.46 **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));**

106.47 **Improve the DDPA 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 towards fighting 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 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 color, ethnic, religious, national origin, or any other manifestation (Cuba);**

106.58 **Explicitly provide for 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 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));**

106.60 **Adopt further measures to ensure the practical realisation 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, in 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 programs 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 improved access to the outside world (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

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

106.73 **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);**

106.74 **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);**

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 to 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 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);**

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 the working conditions and access to healthcare and education for migrant workers (Türkiye);**

106.82 **Continue efforts to streamline policies to liberalize 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 (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

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 (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

106.85 **Ensure the full implementation 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 cyber bullying and violence in schools (Maldives);**

106.92 **Step up efforts to promote human rights education at 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 Parliament and at the highest levels of Government (Cyprus);**

106.95 **Take effective measures to improve the representation of women in government bodies and 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 the 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 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);**

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 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);**

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 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);**

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 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 outlaw 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 for 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 provision 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 labor 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 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 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);**

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.**

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)