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

Spain

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

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its forty-ninth session from 28 April to 9 May 2025. The review of Spain was held at the 5th meeting, on 30 April 2025. The delegation of Spain was headed by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Global Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation, Diego Martínez Belío. At its 10th meeting, held on 2 May 2025, the Working Group adopted the report on Spain.

2. On 8 January 2025, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Spain: Iceland, North Macedonia 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 Spain:

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

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

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

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by members of the core group of sponsors of the resolution on the open-ended intergovernmental working group on an optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the rights to early childhood education, free pre-primary education and free secondary education (Armenia, Bulgaria, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Panama, Romania and Sierra Leone), Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, 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), the Dominican Republic, Germany, Panama, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Spain through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation of Spain stated that the universal periodic review was a key mechanism for the protection of human rights and the promotion of inter-State dialogue. The national report had resulted from interministerial coordination and consultation with parliament, civil society organizations and the Ombudsman. It built upon the midterm universal periodic review report submitted by Spain.

6. Spain had maintained its cooperation with treaty bodies by submitting periodic reports and its cooperation with special procedures through country visits.

7. In 2021, Spain had approved the 2030 Strategy for Sustainable Development. In 2022, it had submitted its fifth biennial report under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the report on the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. In 2023, Spain had approved the second five-year National Human Rights Plan.

8. Spain had redefined “consent” in relation to sexual offences and had strengthened measures for protecting and assisting victims of sexual violence. Penalties for offences related to gender-based violence had been increased through a reform of the Criminal Code.

¹ [A/HRC/WG.6/49/ESP/1](#).

² [A/HRC/WG.6/49/ESP/2](#).

³ [A/HRC/WG.6/49/ESP/3](#).

The Criminal Procedure Act had also been amended to improve the protection provided to victims during judicial proceedings.

9. The National Office for Human Rights Guarantees had been created in 2022 to ensure compliance by the State security forces with national and international standards on the elimination of torture.

10. The principle of equal gender representation in public sector positions had been established. The State Strategy to Combat Gender-based Violence and the third Strategic Plan for Effective Equality between Women and Men had been developed.

11. The National Strategy for the Equality, Inclusion and Participation of the Gitano People had been adopted in 2021. In 2022, a comprehensive act on equal treatment and non-discrimination had been approved, and the term “*antigitanismo*” (anti-Gitano bias) had been included in the Criminal Code. A law aimed at guaranteeing the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons had been approved in 2023. In addition, the Strategic Framework for Citizenship and Inclusion against Racism and Xenophobia had been developed. A prosecutor’s office on hate crimes, discrimination and hate speech had been established.

12. Measures had been taken to improve the protection of children from violence and poverty, including the establishment of Crime Victims’ Assistance Offices. Furthermore, in 2024, two bills had been approved to protect the rights of unaccompanied child and adolescent migrants in age-determination processes.

13. Article 49 of the Constitution had been amended to align with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

14. In 2023, a decision had been adopted allowing for the delivery of services, the completion of works and the acquisition of essential supplies in order to meet the basic needs of migrants arriving on Spanish shores.

15. In 2023, the National Plan for the Implementation of the European Union Strategy on Combating Antisemitism had been approved. Moreover, in 2022, the crime of sedition had been eliminated and harsher penalties had been established for breaches of the peace committed in the context of mass demonstrations with the intention of disturbing public order. In addition, the Democracy Action Plan had been launched.

16. Regarding the rights of detainees, Spain had aligned police procedures to those of other fundamental rights bodies, and the prison population had decreased since 2020.

17. Concerning trafficking in human beings, the Criminal Procedure Act had been amended to ensure that victims of sexual violence and trafficking received assistance. Moreover, the draft of a comprehensive organic act to combat the trafficking in and exploitation of persons was under consideration.

18. Regarding historical memory, Spain had financed the search for disappeared persons. In addition, the design of the national DNA bank for victims of the Civil War and the dictatorship was under way, as was the development of a national register and census of victims. In line with recommendations from international human rights bodies, the Democratic Memory Act had been approved.

19. With reference to economic, social and cultural rights, the law on education and vocational training had been reviewed. Dropout rates had decreased, and the State Observatory for Harmonious Coexistence in Schools had been reactivated as an interministerial body operating on the basis of regional cooperation and interministerial collaboration.

20. In the economic sphere, a law regulating the minimum living income had been approved in 2021 to prevent poverty and social exclusion. In addition, Comprehensive Act No. 15/2022 on equal treatment and non-discrimination provided for the right to equal treatment and non-discrimination in access to housing.

21. The social security system was being reformed, on the basis of the recommendations of the standing parliamentary committee for the Toledo Pact and the Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan.

22. In connection with the right to health, progress had been noted on sexual and reproductive health, including abortion. In 2024, the bill on the universality of the National Health System had been approved by the Government and before the parliament. In addition, various initiatives had been promoted, such as the Mental Health Action Plan and the Suicide Prevention Action Plan.

23. Spain would submit to the Council a midterm report detailing the progress in the implementation of the recommendations received during the fourth cycle.

24. Lastly, the delegation expressed its concern about global challenges that directly affected the enjoyment of human rights, in particular those regarding a healthy and sustainable environment, the rights of older persons, the impact of new technologies and artificial intelligence, demographic challenges and cultural rights.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

25. During the interactive dialogue, 120 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

26. Togo, Tunisia, Türkiye, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, the Bolivian Republic of Venezuela, Viet Nam, Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, the Dominican Republic, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Ireland, Gabon, the Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, France, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, the State of Palestine, the Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Mozambique made statements. The complete version of the statements can be found in the webcast archived on the United Nations website.⁴

27. The delegation of Spain provided further details on the priorities and institutional framework of its second National Human Rights Plan, highlighting that 80 per cent of the actions outlined in the Plan were currently in progress.

28. According to the delegation, rules on incommunicado detention complied with the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (European Convention on Human Rights) as interpreted by its judicial system. The 2015 reform implementing the European Union directive on access to a lawyer had established a framework aligned with European Union standards, and domestic laws criminalizing torture complied with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

29. The delegation provided information on the implementation of the National Plan for the Implementation of the European Union Strategy on Combating Antisemitism, indicating that a first follow-up report had been published in May 2024 and that at least two assessments – one midterm and one final – were planned.

30. The delegation stated that the rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association were guaranteed in Spain. The Ministry of the Interior protected journalists through cooperation with professional associations. Any use of force aimed at safeguarding

⁴ See <https://webtv.un.org/en/asset/k1x/k1x5zc1puy>.

public security during demonstrations was formally recorded for oversight. A draft organic act on the protection of freedoms and the security of citizens was under parliamentary review.

31. Regarding the penitentiary system, the delegation noted that the 2021 protocol for reporting ill-treatment had been consolidated to strengthen prompt, effective and thorough investigations. It referred to new video surveillance regulations and increased transparency in prison operations in response to requests from the Ombudsman. Between 2020 and 2024, 4,300 officials had been recruited, resulting in a staff-inmate ratio of 1 to 7 in 2024. Penitentiary staff continued to receive human rights training, and significant investment had been made in prison infrastructure.

32. The delegation addressed the situation of migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers, indicating that Spain received the second highest number of asylum applications in the European Union. Since 2023, the budget for migration measures had increased by over 13 per cent. About 65,000 places were available in centres for humanitarian assistance and in the reception system for international protection, and 17 new temporary reception centres had been established. Unaccompanied migrant children were referred to child protection services in line with the best interests of the child, and accompanied children had access to healthcare and education regardless of legal status. The delegation clarified that immigration detention centres were not penitentiary facilities and were used exceptionally, under judicial oversight. It reported improvements in international protection procedures, including enhanced response capacity and safeguards for non-refoulement.

33. The delegation provided an overview of recent legislative, institutional and policy developments aimed at promoting equality and combating discrimination. It reported that 50 per cent of the third Strategic Plan for Effective Equality between Women and Men had been implemented. In 2024, legislation had been adopted requiring at least 40 per cent female representation in both public and private entities. The delegation highlighted initiatives such as “Talentia 360”, the “Igualdad en la Empresa” accreditation and the Virtual School of Equality. Since 2023, incapacitating menstruation had been legally recognized as a ground for paid sick leave.

34. The delegation stressed that, between 2003 and 2024, the number of gender-based killings of women had decreased by 32 per cent. Spain had renewed the State Strategy to Combat Gender-Based Violence in 2025, comprising 461 measures and a €1.5 billion budget over five years. The Strategy addressed all forms of violence, including trafficking, forced marriage, female genital mutilation and emerging forms such as economic, vicarious and digital violence. Legislative advances included the 2022 Organic Act on the Comprehensive Guarantee of Sexual Freedom, the 2025 Justice Efficiency Act, and draft laws on trafficking and online child protection. The delegation also referred to strengthened institutional coordination and the expansion of victim support services, including 56 centres for victims of sexual violence that were open 24 hours a day and a national coordination centre that was to be opened by the end of 2025.

35. The delegation recalled that the 2022 Act on Equal Treatment and Non-Discrimination had introduced the terms “anti-Gitano bias”, “*aporophobia*” (rejection of the poor) and “ageism” into the Criminal Code, and a prosecutor’s office on hate crimes and discrimination had been established. In 2023, legislation had been adopted to guarantee equality for transgender people and the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons. A participation council and two national strategies had been created to promote equality and the social inclusion of transgender people.

36. The 2021–2030 National Strategy for the Equality, Inclusion and Participation of the Gitano People was focused on the social inclusion and participation of and non-discrimination against the Roma population. Investment in employment and education had been increased in 2023, and 2025 had been declared the Year of the Roma People.

37. The delegation outlined progress on the rights of persons with disabilities, including a Criminal Code reform prohibiting forced sterilization and a draft law strengthening autonomy, informed consent and protection from physical or chemical restraints. It also referred to the 2022–2030 Spanish Disability Strategy and the 2024–2030 deinstitutionalization strategy.

38. The delegation reiterated the commitment of Spain to combating all forms of age-based discrimination. It described the 2023 amendment to the Civil Procedure Act to remove barriers to the equal participation of older persons in judicial proceedings. The availability of non-contributory social security benefits for older persons and persons with disabilities was also highlighted.

39. The delegation noted a 10 per cent increase in health investment since 2020 and reported that the bill on the universality of the National Health System extended equal healthcare access to vulnerable groups, including asylum-seekers, beneficiaries of temporary protection, and victims of trafficking or sexual exploitation. It stressed that Organic Act No. 4/2022 criminalized the harassment of women accessing abortion services and that a new sexual and reproductive health strategy was being developed for the period 2025–2030. Mental health remained a government priority, with the creation of a commissioner and the adoption of a rights-based action plan in April 2025.

40. Spain referred to the rights of children, including the implementation of Organic Act No. 8/2021 on the comprehensive protection of children and adolescents against violence. It reported plans to establish two new registries on violence against children and to publish updated prevalence studies, which had not been conducted since 1994. With regard to sexual violence, Spain highlighted the *Barnahus* programme, with 13 centres operating to prevent revictimization. It also noted measures to combat child poverty, such as the minimum living income, the child support supplement and, since 2022, the State Action Plan for the Implementation of the European Child Guarantee.

41. Spain reported the adoption, in April 2025, of a royal decree-law establishing urgent measures to guarantee the rights of unaccompanied migrant children upon arrival on Spanish territory, while a separate royal decree was being developed to establish minimum quality standards for child protection centres.

42. In addition, the delegation referred to the introduction of legislative initiatives making age-determination procedures judicial in nature, guided by the presumption of minority, and prohibiting full-body nudity during such procedures.

43. The delegation addressed the implementation of Organic Act No. 3/2020 on Education, the new competency-based curriculum and Organic Act No. 3/2022 on Vocational Training, aimed at enhancing the quality, equity and effectiveness of the Spanish education system.

44. In response to recommendations concerning students in situations of socioeducational vulnerability, the delegation stated that the law required regional education authorities to ensure the enrolment of such children in education. It noted the development of a strategic plan for inclusive education. The delegation affirmed that the education system promoted gender equality and respect for affective-sexual and family diversity. In vocational training, a dual, flexible and accumulative model had been introduced to support lifelong learning and qualifications. Public spending on education had increased by 27.1 per cent between 2020 and 2024. Spain guaranteed free universal education for children aged 3 to 6, as well as compulsory primary and secondary education. Moreover, between 2020 and 2023, public funding for scholarships and study grants had increased by 56.8 per cent to prevent students from abandoning post-compulsory education for financial reasons.

45. The delegation provided detailed information on the measures adopted to guarantee the right to adequate housing, based on the new legal framework established by Act No. 12/2023. A significant increase in rental housing was highlighted, particularly among young people and low-income households, due to difficulties in accessing home ownership in Spain. Among the structural measures adopted to address the issue, the delegation noted the expansion of social and affordable housing, the rehabilitation of residential buildings and the use of funds from the European Union Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan. A new national housing plan had also been announced, focused on increasing protected housing, promoting urban regeneration and supporting vulnerable groups.

46. The delegation reaffirmed its commitment to the universal periodic review as a vital mechanism grounded in transparency and universality. As a member of the Human Rights Council, Spain pledged to actively support efforts to strengthen the process, in particular in

times of multilateral difficulties. It emphasized that the defence of human rights was not only a legal mandate but also the foundation of a society based on equality, freedom and dignity.

47. Spain expressed appreciation for all the recommendations received and recognized their usefulness for further human rights protection in the country. By reaffirming its responsibility to implement accepted recommendations and after having provided an accurate picture of the national human rights situation, Spain acknowledged that the protection of human rights required will and determination and that human rights applied to all people without distinction of any kind.

48. The delegation welcomed the contributions of the Ombudsman and civil society organizations in preparing the national report and participating in the process.

49. Lastly, it thanked the members of the troika, member States and the Secretariat, and concluded by reaffirming the importance of multilingualism as essential to multilateralism.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

50. The response of Spain to the following recommendations will be included in the outcome report adopted by the Human Rights Council at its sixtieth session:

50.1 Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Gambia) (Paraguay) (Senegal) (Türkiye);

50.2 Consider acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Egypt) (Sri Lanka);

50.3 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Algeria) (Bangladesh) (Ghana) (Philippines);

50.4 Finalize the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Democratic Republic of the Congo);

50.5 Ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Côte d'Ivoire) (Pakistan);

50.6 Consider ratifying the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (Djibouti);

50.7 Consider ratifying the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons and participate as an observer in the meeting of States Parties (Samoa);

50.8 Eliminate without any conditions the illegal application of unilateral coercive measures (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

50.9 Increase technical assistance to support the promotion of human rights in the field of economic, social and cultural rights, with clear and measurable outputs (Malaysia);

50.10 Continue providing financial resources to the Ombudsman's Office (Georgia);

50.11 Ensure that the Observatory on Racism and Xenophobia is given adequate means to fulfil its important role (Morocco);

50.12 Strengthen the Observatory of Femicide by systematically collecting detailed data on the ownership of firearms and their involvement in cases of femicide and gender-based violence in order to identify risk factors and improve prevention mechanisms (Panama);

50.13 Adopt a comprehensive national strategy to combat racism, xenophobia and intolerance, including stronger measures to investigate, prosecute and sanction hate speech (Bangladesh);

- 50.14 Review national legislation on the use of force and firearms, particularly in demonstrations and at borders, to bring it into line with international standards (Colombia);
- 50.15 Continue initiatives aimed at increasing public resilience to disinformation and information manipulation, in close cooperation with civil society, academia, the private sector and other stakeholders (Lithuania);
- 50.16 Develop public policies that promote diversity across all artificial intelligence domains (Estonia);
- 50.17 Continue strengthening efforts through the full and effective implementation of the Strategic Framework for Citizenship and Inclusion against Racism and Xenophobia, including monitoring and evaluation mechanisms that ensure accountability and impact (Eritrea);
- 50.18 Adopt a national plan to combat all forms of racism, xenophobia and intolerance (Bahrain);
- 50.19 Advance with the adoption of the third Action Plan to Combat Hate Crimes (Republic of Moldova);
- 50.20 Secure the full-scale implementation of the National Plan for the Implementation of the European Union Strategy on Combating Antisemitism and make commitments more visible (Germany);
- 50.21 Continue the effective implementation of the second National Human Rights Plan with the active participation of civil society (Kazakhstan);
- 50.22 Strengthen efforts to combat racism (Albania);
- 50.23 Further strengthen efforts to combat all forms of racism, including by implementing the relevant recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on minority issues (Ireland);
- 50.24 Strengthen national efforts to combat hate speech in all its forms and intensify awareness-raising programmes in this area (Kuwait);
- 50.25 Take effective measures to combat the phenomenon of hate speech and threats on the Internet (Russian Federation);
- 50.26 Eradicate the use of ethnic profiling by law enforcement agencies, thus guaranteeing the right to equality and non-discrimination for all people, including migrants, refugees and people belonging to minority groups (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 50.27 Continue efforts to effectively combat racial or ethnic profiling by the police and adopt legal provisions prohibiting identity checks based on such criteria (Djibouti);
- 50.28 Ensure that law enforcement authorities do not use racial profiling practices, and take concrete steps to end such practices (Egypt);
- 50.29 Sustain efforts to effectively combat racism, xenophobia and discrimination and prohibit the use of racial and ethnic profiling by law enforcement entities (Romania);
- 50.30 Consider adopting effective measures to combat the practice of racial profiling (Namibia);
- 50.31 Combat discrimination and hate speech, in both the political and the public spheres, including through strategies to eradicate racial profiling by security forces (Mexico);
- 50.32 Continuously strengthen efforts to combat hate crime online and offline, including against persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities (Austria);

- 50.33 Intensify efforts to combat hate speech and crimes and fully enforce legislation against racism and discrimination (Azerbaijan);
- 50.34 Intensify measures to combat hate speech and racist and xenophobic rhetoric, both online and offline, with a particular focus on prosecuting and punishing perpetrators (Djibouti);
- 50.35 Adopt complex anti-discrimination legislation to combat all forms of racism, including hate speech, on the Internet and in other media, as well as in employment, education and healthcare provision (Czechia);
- 50.36 Adopt specific legislation against racism and racial discrimination (Brazil);
- 50.37 Intensify efforts to fully implement legislation against racism and discrimination and develop comprehensive educational programs on the subject (Ecuador);
- 50.38 Strengthen efforts to combat racism, xenophobia and other forms of intolerance, including in digital spaces (Lesotho);
- 50.39 Continue to strengthen mechanisms to combat all forms of racism, xenophobia, intolerance and hate speech (Senegal);
- 50.40 Strengthen measures and efforts to combat all forms of racial discrimination and hate speech (Saudi Arabia);
- 50.41 Strengthen measures adopted to eliminate all forms of racism, xenophobia and intolerance, including awareness-raising campaigns (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 50.42 Continue efforts to combat all forms of racism, xenophobia and intolerance (State of Palestine);
- 50.43 Intensify efforts to combat all forms of racism and related intolerance, including through legislation, public awareness, institutional accountability and access to justice for hate crime victims (Thailand);
- 50.44 Continue efforts to address and eradicate discrimination and intolerance (Guyana);
- 50.45 Continue efforts to combat discrimination and achieve equality for persons with disabilities and people of African descent in employment, housing and healthcare (Algeria);
- 50.46 Develop an accessible public system for remedying acts of discrimination and fostering social participation by vulnerable groups such as persons with disabilities and migrants (Azerbaijan);
- 50.47 Continue strengthening efforts to combat discrimination and promote equal access to employment, education and public services for migrants, ethnic minorities and people of African descent (Ethiopia);
- 50.48 Redouble efforts to address structural discrimination affecting vulnerable groups in society, including Roma and people of African descent (South Africa);
- 50.49 Assess the impact of gender equality laws in employment and combat discrimination in the workplace through effective enforcement of the legislation (Montenegro);
- 50.50 Enhance the implementation of anti-discrimination legislation to address cases motivated or aggravated by victims' racial or religious identity (Pakistan);
- 50.51 Consider conducting a national review and adopt a strategic plan to combat all forms of racism, xenophobia and intolerance (Namibia);

- 50.52 Consider adopting effective measures to address discrimination against groups such as Roma women and refugee and migrant women (Namibia);
- 50.53 Strengthen public awareness campaigns and accountability mechanisms to prevent and combat all forms of racism and xenophobia (Gambia);
- 50.54 Intensify efforts to eliminate educational segregation based on socioeconomic status and ethnicity (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 50.55 Harmonize the legal framework on torture with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (North Macedonia);
- 50.56 Modify the content of article 174 of the Criminal Code to harmonize it with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Costa Rica);
- 50.57 Consider reviewing the definition of torture in the Criminal Code to bring it into line with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Marshall Islands);
- 50.58 Amend the Criminal Code to fully align the definition of torture with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Montenegro);
- 50.59 Amend criminal legislation in line with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment to ensure that the offence of torture is not subject to any statute of limitations (Ireland);
- 50.60 Consider harmonizing the content of national legislation covering torture and incommunicado detention with international standards (Czechia);
- 50.61 Strengthen enforcement mechanisms in cases of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment (Saudi Arabia);
- 50.62 Take necessary measures to safeguard the principle of non-refoulement and refrain from collective returns at all border posts (Gambia);
- 50.63 Eliminate the regime of incommunicado detention and solitary confinement, particularly for minors (Luxembourg);
- 50.64 Ensure impartial investigations into all complaints of excessive use of force by law enforcement (North Macedonia);
- 50.65 Refrain from applying unilateral coercive measures that widely violate human rights (Belarus);
- 50.66 Take effective measures to address the problem of overcrowding in penitentiary institutions (Russian Federation);
- 50.67 Continue to enhance transparency and accountability in the work of public institutions (Oman);
- 50.68 Guarantee judicial independence by strengthening independent monitoring of the appointment of judges and judicial processes (Indonesia);
- 50.69 Continue efforts to improve the efficiency of the judicial system and access to justice, notably by allocating sufficient resources to implement the reform of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Switzerland);
- 50.70 Strengthen the capacities and the independence of the judiciary (North Macedonia);
- 50.71 Consider undertaking legal reforms in line with international standards to ensure transitional justice for victims of violations committed during the dictatorship (South Africa);

- 50.72 Continue efforts to advance processes of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-repetition in response to the serious human rights violations committed during the Civil War and the dictatorship, in line with Act No. 20/2022 on Democratic Memory (Chile);
- 50.73 Make efforts to disseminate among the population the principles enshrined in Act No. 20/2022 on Democratic Memory and the principles of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-repetition (Russian Federation);
- 50.74 Redouble efforts to ensure that the use and development of artificial intelligence are carried out within an ethical, rights-oriented and responsible framework (Uruguay);
- 50.75 Ensure that new technologies, such as artificial intelligence, are not used to discriminate or to restrict freedom of expression, freedom of assembly or the right to privacy (Norway);
- 50.76 Consider taking further measures to protect minors online, ensuring that their rights and safety are respected in digital environments (Greece);
- 50.77 Continue to promote digital rights while enhancing the protection of women, children and other vulnerable groups from online violence, and share experiences and cooperate with various partners and countries (Thailand);
- 50.78 Guarantee the cessation of acts of criminalization, persecution and imprisonment of opponents, dissidents, human rights defenders and protesters, ensuring their safety and effective freedom and offering due reparation to victims (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 50.79 Amend the Organic Act of 30 March 2015 on Citizen Security to ensure that it aligns with European and international human rights standards (Norway);
- 50.80 Take measures to limit the use of the Act on Citizen Security ("*ley mordaza*") to restrict freedom of expression and pursue activists (Algeria);
- 50.81 Revise Organic Act No. 4/2015 on Citizen Security to protect the rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly (Canada);
- 50.82 Amend laws that may restrict freedom of opinion and expression, especially for civil society and journalists (Indonesia);
- 50.83 Ensure full enjoyment of the rights to freedom of assembly and association and freedom of expression and that all measures taken are in conformity with international standards (Czechia);
- 50.84 Continue taking measures to ensure that minority groups can fully exercise their democratic rights to freedom of expression and freedom of peaceful assembly (Lesotho);
- 50.85 Continue efforts to combat hate crimes and share its best practices with other countries (Kazakhstan);
- 50.86 Support efforts to combat hate speech and extremism online, in collaboration with social media platforms (Jordan);
- 50.87 Eradicate the State's use of spying programmes against members of civil society, legislators and jurists, a practice that flagrantly violates the right to privacy (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 50.88 Continue strengthening efforts to combat child and forced marriage (Maldives);
- 50.89 Amend national legislation to remove exceptions to the legal minimum marriage age of 18 and strengthen efforts to combat child and forced marriage (Portugal);
- 50.90 Redouble efforts to prevent and eradicate forced marriage (Peru);

- 50.91 Provide support to the family as the basic and natural unit of society (Egypt);
- 50.92 Adopt policies and plans aimed at supporting the family and children (Libya);
- 50.93 Adopt comprehensive and enforceable legislation to combat trafficking in persons (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 50.94 Adopt comprehensive legislation to combat trafficking in persons (Iraq);
- 50.95 Step up the process of approving the comprehensive organic act on trafficking and exploitation of human beings, with emphasis on prevention and the protection of victims, in particular women, girls, migrants and persons subjected to forced labour or sexual exploitation (Cabo Verde);
- 50.96 Adopt legislation such as the draft organic act on trafficking and exploitation of human beings to improve identification of perpetrators and victims, simplify access to justice and strengthen the protection of vulnerable groups such as women and children (Liechtenstein);
- 50.97 Advance the approval process for the draft comprehensive organic act on trafficking and exploitation of human beings, aiming to establish a comprehensive system to prevent and punish all forms of trafficking in persons and protect the rights of victims (Cuba);
- 50.98 Finalize the adoption of the preliminary draft organic act on trafficking and exploitation of human beings (Democratic Republic of the Congo);
- 50.99 Take further enhanced measures to advance the draft law on trafficking and exploitation of human beings (Uzbekistan);
- 50.100 Take measures, including enacting legislation, to prevent trafficking in persons and improve victim identification and assistance (Bangladesh);
- 50.101 Adopt and implement a national plan to combat trafficking in persons and adopt the draft organic act on trafficking and exploitation of human beings (France);
- 50.102 Continue efforts to prevent and combat trafficking in migrant women (Cyprus);
- 50.103 Strengthen further and adopt the draft organic act on trafficking and exploitation of persons with a view to better protecting women migrant victims of trafficking by improving identification and simplifying access to justice (Kingdom of the Netherlands);
- 50.104 Continue efforts to combat trafficking in persons, with a focus on prevention and protection against trafficking (Luxembourg);
- 50.105 Further strengthen efforts and mechanisms for the identification and care of children who are victims of trafficking (Mongolia);
- 50.106 Enhance measures for the prevention and prosecution of trafficking in persons cases and improve support services for victims and survivors (Philippines);
- 50.107 Strengthen efforts to combat trafficking in persons, including adopting the comprehensive law on trafficking and exploitation of persons, with an increased focus on prevention and protection (Qatar);
- 50.108 Strengthen efforts to address trafficking in persons, including by expediting the development of a new national strategy against organized crime and serious crimes (Republic of Moldova);

- 50.109 Continue strengthening mechanisms for the early identification of trafficking victims and ensuring access to specialized support and legal services (Romania);
- 50.110 Take action to strengthen the detection of trafficking cases at borders and access to justice for trafficking victims, particularly female migrants trafficked for forced labour (Sri Lanka);
- 50.111 Work to effectively combat the crime of trafficking in persons by enacting a special law and building the capacity of all stakeholders (Bahrain);
- 50.112 Adopt innovative legislative measures to complete the framework for preventing and combating trafficking in persons (Togo);
- 50.113 Develop a new national anti-trafficking action plan, legislate the proposed anti-trafficking law and introduce a national referral mechanism for potential trafficking victims (Australia);
- 50.114 Implement legislation addressing trafficking in persons, namely through the adoption of the draft organic act on trafficking and exploitation of human beings (Portugal);
- 50.115 Develop and implement a national action plan that adequately addresses all forms of trafficking in persons, including that of women and girls (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 50.116 Allocate specialized resources for victims of trafficking seeking international protection, including information on their rights and specialized psychological care (Armenia);
- 50.117 Strengthen the law on trafficking and exploitation of persons with a focus on protection and prevention, especially with regard to women, girls and children (Czechia);
- 50.118 Continue to combat the crime of trafficking in persons, with a focus on victim identification and protection, particularly for women and children, while continuing cooperation with civil society organizations (Lebanon);
- 50.119 Redouble efforts to combat and eradicate trafficking in persons for forced labour (Burundi);
- 50.120 Continue with efforts to increase detection of trafficking cases, particularly of migrant women (Malawi);
- 50.121 Intensify efforts to increase employment for youth, particularly for young women (Lesotho);
- 50.122 Continue implementing and supporting measures to address low youth employment rates by providing adequate training and support programmes (Slovakia);
- 50.123 Continue efforts to reduce unemployment, particularly among youth, and strengthen equal pay and anti-discrimination measures (Romania);
- 50.124 Continue successful national efforts aimed at maintaining equal treatment in the areas of work, education and health (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 50.125 Strengthen social security policies, primarily for individuals and groups in vulnerable situations (Cuba);
- 50.126 Establish an effective minimum income guarantee scheme in line with the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights (Cyprus);
- 50.127 Step up efforts to reform the labour market and strengthen the social security system (Nepal);
- 50.128 Take additional measures to improve social protection systems and de-bureaucratize the social assistance system (Belarus);

- 50.129 Strengthen public policies and social protection to address child poverty, including by ensuring cost-free early public education for children at risk of poverty and social exclusion, as well as by considering the introduction of universal child benefit (Slovenia);
- 50.130 Enhance measures to ensure the full realization of economic and social rights, with particular attention to youth employment, housing accessibility and reducing disparities in access to essential services (Ethiopia);
- 50.131 Provide adequate housing for all, especially the poorest and most vulnerable groups (Iraq);
- 50.132 Ensure that domestic legislation is in line with the right to housing, increase investment in public housing and enhance protection for vulnerable households (Poland);
- 50.133 Develop a strategic housing plan with sufficient funding for social housing to meet the objectives of recent Spanish legislation (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 50.134 Strengthen efforts to mitigate the housing shortage and ensure the affordability of decent and adequate housing for all citizens (Germany);
- 50.135 Increase efforts to guarantee the right to decent and adequate housing, including through the effective implementation of Act No. 12/2023 on the right to housing (Honduras);
- 50.136 Strengthen efforts to address the shortage of affordable housing, particularly for those living in poverty, through the full implementation of the law on housing (Republic of Korea);
- 50.137 Take measures to address the current housing crisis and ensure the right to an adequate standard of living, including by increasing the public housing stock (Austria);
- 50.138 Continue supporting the construction of social housing for socially disadvantaged families (Slovakia);
- 50.139 Continue to foster the development of social housing in line with recent legislation, including the sustained financing of loans and guarantees for public and private developers, and through the use of best practices (Sweden);
- 50.140 Take additional measures to support people living in poverty, including in terms of access of vulnerable groups to housing and medical care (Belarus);
- 50.141 Continue efforts to put in place adequate policies and make appropriate budgetary allocations to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 1 (End poverty in all its forms everywhere) (Mauritius);
- 50.142 Implement economic measures to address child poverty, such as the introduction of a universal child benefit (Kingdom of the Netherlands);
- 50.143 Strengthen measures to prevent and combat child poverty and exclusion (Norway);
- 50.144 Continue to support social initiatives aimed at reducing economic disparities and promoting social integration (Kuwait);
- 50.145 Ensure the full implementation of Organic Act No. 1/2023 on sexual and reproductive health and voluntary termination of pregnancy by ensuring the provision of services at the local level (Uruguay);
- 50.146 Fully and effectively implement Organic Act No. 1/2023 on sexual and reproductive health and voluntary interruption of pregnancy in all regions, including by increasing the provision of services at the local level by regional authorities (Denmark);

- 50.147 **Guarantee universal sexual and reproductive health services for all persons throughout the country (Iceland);**
- 50.148 **Strengthen the effective implementation of the national strategy on sexual health for 2025–2030 (Lao People’s Democratic Republic);**
- 50.149 **Consider strengthening comprehensive sexual and reproductive health education in schools (Estonia);**
- 50.150 **Fully decriminalize abortion by removing all abortion-related crimes from the Criminal Code, except article 144, concerning forced abortion (Belgium);**
- 50.151 **Guarantee universal comprehensive sexuality education throughout the country (Iceland);**
- 50.152 **Continue efforts towards the adoption of the bill on the universality of the National Health System (Uzbekistan);**
- 50.153 **Continue efforts to ensure universal health coverage (Mauritius);**
- 50.154 **Strengthen measures to enhance access to healthcare services for all (Nepal);**
- 50.155 **Ensure healthcare coverage for all, removing the limited accessibility and shortcomings affecting vulnerable groups of people (North Macedonia);**
- 50.156 **Strengthen measures towards universal access to quality healthcare, including mental healthcare services, through implementation of the Mental Health Action Plan (Bhutan);**
- 50.157 **Ensure access to quality mental health services for children and adolescents at the primary healthcare level (Panama);**
- 50.158 **Intensify efforts to implement addiction prevention campaigns and consider measures to restrict the sale of addictive substances to young people (Indonesia);**
- 50.159 **Ensure full enjoyment of the rights to health, education and social services for all persons, without discrimination, including migrants and refugees (Egypt);**
- 50.160 **Continue efforts to expand access to education and enrolment, focusing on children from rural areas and other disadvantaged groups (Bhutan);**
- 50.161 **Adopt education policies focused on the groups most affected by school failure and dropout (Cyprus);**
- 50.162 **Continue to strengthen national efforts to ensure equitable access to education, in particular for economically and socially disadvantaged children (Malta);**
- 50.163 **Redouble efforts to establish additional educational infrastructure in rural areas (State of Palestine);**
- 50.164 **Step up measures for ensuring equal rights to education, especially targeting minorities and people in situations of vulnerability (Armenia);**
- 50.165 **Ensure the right to education, removing the obstacles faced by persons with disabilities, migrants and asylum-seekers (North Macedonia);**
- 50.166 **Continue implementation to address the challenges of ensuring inclusive, free and quality education for all children, with a particular focus on marginalized and vulnerable groups (Sierra Leone);**
- 50.167 **Continue efforts towards fulfilling the engagement of the right to education by all children, without discrimination (Lao People’s Democratic Republic);**

- 50.168 Continue reviewing the education system to address early school leaving, grade repetition and school segregation (Timor-Leste);
- 50.169 Consider sharing best practices on how to ensure adequate budgetary allocations to support free and inclusive education (Sierra Leone);
- 50.170 Safeguard cultural rights by encouraging education in and the practice of regional languages (Samoa);
- 50.171 Advance further the implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies (Viet Nam);
- 50.172 Develop climate change adaptation and mitigation policies with an intersectional perspective, including objectives, actions and indicators related to human mobility (Mexico);
- 50.173 Ensure effective implementation of the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan 2021–2030 and continue efforts to share good practices (Mongolia);
- 50.174 Adopt a comprehensive climate change law with a human rights-based approach and ensure that social protection policies include specific measures to protect people living in poverty from the effects of climate change (Costa Rica);
- 50.175 Increase climate financing commitments for developing countries to advance mitigation and adaptation measures (Malaysia);
- 50.176 Strengthen climate and disaster risk reduction measures, including by improving early warning systems and integrating a gender-responsive approach (Samoa);
- 50.177 Complete the development of and implement the national plan for reducing the carbon footprint and continue efforts to address the climate crisis (Guyana);
- 50.178 Take urgent action to strengthen the human rights-based and gender-responsive approach in its nationally determined contribution targets and recommit to the 1.5°C goal (Marshall Islands);
- 50.179 Promote the participation of children and youth in environmental policymaking (Estonia);
- 50.180 Continue collaborating with States on the effective implementation of the General Assembly resolution on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (Guyana);
- 50.181 Place greater attention on economic, social and cultural rights and the right to development. Continue to promote sustainable development and reduce poverty and inequality (China);
- 50.182 Take effective measures to ensure that both governmental and private sector actors refrain from supporting or contributing to the imposition of unilateral coercive measures that negatively impact the human rights of affected populations (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 50.183 Participate actively in the negotiation of a legally binding international instrument on business and human rights within the framework of the open-ended intergovernmental working group on transnational corporations and other business enterprises with respect to human rights, established by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 26/9 (Ecuador);
- 50.184 Expand efforts to promote South-South and triangular cooperation, especially in relation to programmes for the prevention of gender-based violence and comprehensive care for victims, so that experiences, lessons learned and success stories can be learned, shared and adapted with other countries (Dominican Republic);

- 50.185 Continue efforts in international cooperation, particularly with developing countries (Cuba);
- 50.186 Expand initiatives in the context of academic and technical exchanges in the Ibero-American region (Dominican Republic);
- 50.187 Continue efforts to fulfil responsibilities as a third State against internationally wrongful acts, in particular the prevention of genocide (State of Palestine);
- 50.188 Continue efforts to promote gender equality and non-discrimination in all spheres (Nepal);
- 50.189 Reinforce the intersectional approach to the implementation of its regulations, plans and programmes for gender equality (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 50.190 Continue efforts to promote gender equality in leadership and decision-making roles across all sectors (Viet Nam);
- 50.191 Promote equal representation of women in both the public and the private sectors (Mozambique);
- 50.192 Protect the rights of rural women and ensure the effective implementation of measures taken in favour of women working in the agricultural sector (Tunisia);
- 50.193 Ensure that the national strategic plan of the Common Agricultural Policy promotes equality for rural women, for example through access to property and social security (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 50.194 Continue efforts to ensure women's equality in the workplace, particularly by completing the rural women's equality project included in the national strategic plan of the Common Agricultural Policy 2023–2027 (Iraq);
- 50.195 Conclude the draft equality strategy for rural women within the framework of the national strategic plan of the Common Agricultural Policy 2023–2027 (Malawi);
- 50.196 Develop and implement policies that encourage women to study and graduate in science, mathematics, technology and engineering (Bulgaria);
- 50.197 Enhance policies that promote the increased participation of women in vocational training, science, technology, engineering and mathematics (Maldives);
- 50.198 Design training activities for schools and the general population on artificial intelligence and new technologies, ensuring equal access for women and girls (Panama);
- 50.199 Strengthen efforts aimed at the digital literacy of women and girls, ensuring equal access to courses on artificial intelligence and new technologies (Peru);
- 50.200 Continue strengthening inter-institutional coordination on gender equality and women's rights, including within the autonomous communities, to ensure coherence in the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Ecuador);
- 50.201 Pursue steps towards strengthening coordination among the relevant ministries working on gender equality and women's rights within the autonomous communities (Georgia);
- 50.202 Institutionalize gender equality as a criterion for public sector appointments and promotions (South Africa);
- 50.203 Continue to promote actions to increase women's participation in the field of education (Serbia);

- 50.204 Take action to improve gender equality in employment and combat workplace discrimination through the effective implementation of laws (Sri Lanka);
- 50.205 Strengthen efforts to address the low level of education among Roma women and girls and the obstacles faced by refugee and migrant women in accessing education (Romania);
- 50.206 Continue policies aimed at promoting gender equality, especially in employment, and combating all forms of violence against women (Lebanon);
- 50.207 Step up efforts to prevent and combat all forms of violence and discrimination against women, and support their participation in all fields (Tunisia);
- 50.208 Continue to combat violence and discrimination against women and girls and effectively promote their rights (China);
- 50.209 Allocate sufficient resources for the implementation of Organic Act No. 10/1022 to prevent sexual violence and ensure victims' rights (Portugal);
- 50.210 Take further steps to combat sexual violence offences (Oman);
- 50.211 Ensure the effective implementation of recent legal reforms aimed at combating gender-based violence (Ukraine);
- 50.212 Continue assessing and enhancing the legal framework to address gender-based violence, with a view to ensuring effective protection and support for victims (Greece);
- 50.213 Continue to combat violence against women, with a particular emphasis on prevention (Gabon);
- 50.214 Continue the implementation of measures to prevent all forms of gender-based violence against women and girls, including domestic violence, by strengthening victim protection policies and ensuring access to justice (Italy);
- 50.215 Consider further measures that will bring about due diligence in tackling domestic violence cases, including comprehensive prevention strategies and cross-sectoral cooperation (Türkiye);
- 50.216 Consolidate further policies to prevent violence against women, in particular by strengthening the identification of vulnerable situations and the prevention of recidivism (Burkina Faso);
- 50.217 Consolidate policies to prevent violence against women (Paraguay);
- 50.218 Continue to implement measures to prevent all forms of gender-based violence, especially the high number of deaths of women, including at the hands of partners and former partners (Australia);
- 50.219 Strengthen efforts to combat gender-based violence, including by ensuring prompt and effective protection measures, improving prosecution and judicial response through training and specialization, allocating adequate resources and addressing offline and online forms of abuse (Belgium);
- 50.220 Continue to strengthen the elimination of all forms of violence against women (Equatorial Guinea);
- 50.221 Continue taking effective measures to combat violence against women and girls (Republic of Moldova);
- 50.222 Continue to strengthen efforts to reduce the deaths of women and children as a result of gender-based violence committed by partners or former partners (Sweden);
- 50.223 Continue to strengthen coordination among institutions addressing gender-based violence (Mozambique);

50.224 Strengthen the legal and operational framework to combat all forms of gender-based violence and trafficking in women and girls by ensuring adequate resources, mandatory training for public and judicial personnel, the eradication of gender stereotypes, and effective protection, especially in contexts of vulnerability and at borders (Costa Rica);

50.225 Address new forms of cyberviolence against women and girls by passing specific legislation and strengthen the self-regulation and reform the normative framework of Internet platforms to eradicate stereotypes and sexist bias in artificial intelligence (Colombia);

50.226 Strengthen laws protecting victims of gender-based violence (Albania);

50.227 Strengthen public policies against gender-based violence, as well as social protection measures targeting people living in poverty, including those affected by the adverse impacts of climate change (Cabo Verde);

50.228 Strengthen actions to eradicate gender-based violence, including mandatory training for judicial officials and security forces, and continue public awareness campaigns on all forms of violence against women (Chile);

50.229 Accelerate the implementation of the legislative framework on combating gender-based violence (Estonia);

50.230 Continue to strengthen the Criminal Code to toughen the punishment for crimes of gender violence and thus ensure greater protection for victims (Equatorial Guinea);

50.231 Urgently implement concrete and effective actions to end gender-based violence against women, particularly by addressing the alarming prevalence of femicide (Islamic Republic of Iran);

50.232 Address gaps in Organic Act No. 1/2004 on Integrated Protection Measures against Gender Violence (Iceland);

50.233 Continue efforts to ensure the effective implementation of laws and policies to eliminate violence against women and girls, including through the allocation of adequate resources, and enhance responses to emerging forms of cyberviolence targeting women and children (Republic of Korea);

50.234 Consider recognizing femicide as a distinct crime in national legislation (Cyprus);

50.235 Continue to take measures to prevent and address forced marriage and female genital mutilation (Timor-Leste);

50.236 Take the necessary measures to prevent and combat forced marriage and female genital mutilation (Gabon);

50.237 Work towards effective judicial prosecution of gender-based violence (India);

50.238 Strengthen efforts to prevent gender-based violence and ensure that victims have access to immediate protection (Norway);

50.239 Continue to intensify efforts to eliminate gender-based violence and discrimination by rigorously enforcing relevant laws and enhancing expert capacity (Japan);

50.240 Establish effective accountability mechanisms to monitor and evaluate progress on children's rights through the State Action Plan for the Implementation of the European Child Guarantee (Canada);

50.241 Expedite efforts and investments in social protection for children and families, including through the establishment of a universal child allowance (Luxembourg);

- 50.242 Continue adopting measures aimed at ensuring the protection of children, particularly those aimed at reducing child poverty, with an emphasis on rural areas and the immigrant and refugee population (Honduras);
- 50.243 Pursue efforts to ensure that migrant children have access to education and health (Morocco);
- 50.244 Establish additional educational infrastructure in order to increase the level of education among the Roma population (Serbia);
- 50.245 Promote further children's rights, including through measures to improve access to inclusive education, and support children in vulnerable situations (Ukraine);
- 50.246 Consider the implementation of new actions to reduce the early school dropout rate, paying special attention to children at risk of poverty (Peru);
- 50.247 Take concrete steps to improve access to education for children from minority groups in the country (Togo);
- 50.248 Develop a national strategy for the protection of children and adolescents in digital environments, building on the recommendations of the expert report of the Ministry of Youth and Childhood (Belgium);
- 50.249 Continue efforts in strengthening the protection of children and adolescents against violence and exploitation in the digital environment (Bulgaria);
- 50.250 Strengthen efforts to ensure that all children have access to quality education without discrimination (Qatar);
- 50.251 Adopt measures to improve the conditions of reception and comprehensive care for unaccompanied migrant children, including non-invasive age assessments and access to specialized legal assistance, and training for the staff assigned to take care of them (Paraguay);
- 50.252 Take further measures to ensure an effective mechanism for the relocation of unaccompanied children and their care, in order to avoid precarious conditions at points of arrival, in particular on the Canary Islands (Austria);
- 50.253 Strengthen the legal and procedural framework for an effective and child-sensitive relocation mechanism for unaccompanied children (Gambia);
- 50.254 Ensure the early identification of unaccompanied migrant children and train personnel at ports of arrival to protect and guarantee the rights of minors (Chile);
- 50.255 Accelerate the adoption of legislation that will place the best interests of the child as a primary consideration throughout the age-determination process, in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Botswana);
- 50.256 Prioritize the training of border officials on the identification of children and their specific needs, in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Botswana);
- 50.257 Develop public policies for children and adolescents to ensure their protection from all forms of violence and facilitate access to reporting mechanisms and psychological support (Jordan);
- 50.258 Strengthen efforts to safeguard children's rights, focusing on those in vulnerable situations (Japan);
- 50.259 Finalize the adoption of the preliminary draft organic act on the protection of minors in digital environments (Democratic Republic of the Congo);

- 50.260 Continue considering the draft organic act on the protection of minors in digital environments (Oman);
- 50.261 Develop and continue implementing programmes and training specifically focused on artificial intelligence to increase knowledge and understanding of its effects, including risks for minors (Denmark);
- 50.262 Strengthen the care for and protection of migrant children, especially those who are unaccompanied or separated, through child-sensitive procedures and uphold the principle on the best interests of the child (Thailand);
- 50.263 Ensure that unaccompanied migrant children are not age-assessed by utilizing invasive and humiliating genital examinations and take the best interests of children as a primary consideration throughout the entire asylum-seeking process (Liechtenstein);
- 50.264 Strengthen the practical implementation of measures taken to expand home-based care for various population groups, including older persons (Uzbekistan);
- 50.265 Continue to build on the success achieved regarding the community care model, which includes enhancing home care for several groups, including older persons (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 50.266 Continue policies and programmes for the care and protection of older persons (Sudan);
- 50.267 Respond actively to the challenges of an ageing population and climate change, and ensure the rights of persons with disabilities, older persons, children and minorities (China);
- 50.268 Continue advancing inclusive policies to address barriers faced by persons with disabilities, especially in employment, education and housing (Greece);
- 50.269 Continue strengthening the full inclusion of persons with disabilities in all aspects of public and social life, including education, employment and housing (Italy);
- 50.270 Continue efforts to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities, especially with regard to their right to work, housing and education (Libya);
- 50.271 Strengthen further measures to improve access to information, education, healthcare, housing and employment for persons with disabilities (Lithuania);
- 50.272 Continue to improve accessibility to public services and housing, as well as inclusive education for persons with disabilities (Samoa);
- 50.273 Improve existing services and resources for the social and labour inclusion of persons with disabilities (Azerbaijan);
- 50.274 Strengthen rehabilitation programmes, including those for persons with disabilities (Burkina Faso);
- 50.275 Enforce policies to guarantee the inclusion of students with disabilities in education (Ghana);
- 50.276 Take further steps to mainstream education facilities for students with disabilities in order to avoid their segregation (India);
- 50.277 Review the education system to eliminate any educational segregation of students with disabilities (Poland);
- 50.278 Take urgent measures to ensure that persons with disabilities enjoy equality when it comes to mobility, accessibility, employment, an adequate standard of living and community inclusion (Poland);

- 50.279 Adopt a strategic plan to combat all forms of racism, xenophobia and related intolerance (Burundi);
- 50.280 Adopt a strategic plan to combat all forms of racism, xenophobia and intolerance (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 50.281 Adopt a strategic action plan to combat all forms of racism, xenophobia and intolerance and to address hate speech, including on the Internet and in other media (Qatar);
- 50.282 Consolidate the adoption and effective implementation of a strategic plan to combat all forms of racism, xenophobia and intolerance (Cabo Verde);
- 50.283 Adopt a comprehensive law against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, including against hate speech through the media (Cameroon);
- 50.284 Strengthen efforts to combat all manifestations of racism, intolerance, xenophobia and discrimination against minorities and combat hate speech on the Internet and in the media (Tunisia);
- 50.285 Strengthen efforts to combat all forms of racial and ethnic discrimination, xenophobia and hate crimes, especially against members of minorities (Indonesia);
- 50.286 Undertake legislative measures to completely tackle all forms of discrimination, Islamophobia, hate speech and other related intolerance incidences against ethnic and religious minorities (Malaysia);
- 50.287 Guarantee a strict prohibition of identity checks based on racial profiling (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 50.288 Continue efforts to ensure a strict ban on identity checks based on racial profiling and limit body searches to what is strictly necessary (Burkina Faso);
- 50.289 Continue to ensure the effective prosecution of hate crimes and curtailment of racial profiling by law enforcement through, among others, mandatory human rights education and training (Philippines);
- 50.290 Continue to provide training for law enforcement officials and the judicial system on the nature and impact of hate crimes on different population groups (Malta);
- 50.291 Continue with efforts to ensure that the rights of religious minorities are practised without discrimination (Malawi);
- 50.292 Continue efforts to promote language diversity and protect the human rights of linguistic minorities, including by ensuring the prohibition of discrimination on the ground of language in legislation (Marshall Islands);
- 50.293 Take further measures to protect and promote the rights of vulnerable groups in the country (Kazakhstan);
- 50.294 Ensure the continuous training of health personnel to address the specific needs of persons of diverse sexual orientation, gender identity and gender expression, and sex characteristics (Iceland);
- 50.295 Implement inclusive employment policies, including for persons of diverse sexual orientation, gender identity and gender expression, and sex characteristics, with special emphasis on transgender persons (Iceland);
- 50.296 Step up efforts to combat discrimination, especially against migrants (Iraq);
- 50.297 Adopt policies to ensure that migrant workers are provided with conditions, including access to adequate health services, that fully comply with international standards (Brazil);

- 50.298 Strengthen the protection of migrants' human rights by ensuring their access to adequate healthcare in line with international standards (Cameroon);
- 50.299 Ensure conditions for migrant workers that meet international standards, including access to adequate education and healthcare (Congo);
- 50.300 Enhance support services for migrant children by integrating their specific needs into the national framework to protect and promote their rights (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 50.301 Follow up closely the Master Plan for Spanish Cooperation so as to ensure that all migration policies and practices prioritize the protection of all migrants' rights (Eritrea);
- 50.302 Redouble efforts to promote and protect the rights of migrants and their families (Burkina Faso);
- 50.303 Prohibit the expulsion, refoulement, surrender or extradition of migrants where there are substantial grounds for believing that they would be at risk of enforced disappearance, torture or ill-treatment (Colombia);
- 50.304 Ensure the safeguarding of human rights standards during the process of relocating unaccompanied underage migrants to the regions (Germany);
- 50.305 Continue efforts to address the issue of migration, ensuring that migrants' human rights continue to be respected (Guyana);
- 50.306 Take necessary measures to protect the rights of migrants (Libya);
- 50.307 Take concrete steps to protect the rights of migrants and victims of trafficking (Pakistan);
- 50.308 Ensure sufficient protection and registration of irregular migrants (Norway);
- 50.309 Guarantee adequate conditions of stay in centres for the support and integration of migrants (Russian Federation);
- 50.310 Deploy sufficient resources to protect the rights of migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers, particularly unaccompanied children, in a manner consistent with international law (Canada);
- 50.311 Continue to guarantee the rights of migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers, sustaining efforts towards the elimination of structural barriers to their access to basic social services (Philippines);
- 50.312 Ensure full respect for international obligations regarding the protection of the rights of migrants and asylum-seekers, in particular with regard to the situation of unaccompanied minors (Switzerland);
- 50.313 Continue to integrate human rights principles and standards into migration and asylum policies and measures (Sudan);
- 50.314 Permanently eliminate the stigmatization of immigrants and people living in poverty by high-ranking political authorities (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 50.315 Take the necessary measures to ensure prompt, easy and safe access to the asylum procedure for all people seeking international protection, and incorporate a gender-sensitive approach (Uruguay);
- 50.316 Continue efforts to ensure access to international protection for migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers (Albania);
- 50.317 Enhance the protection of and assistance provided to refugees and asylum-seekers, with particular attention to women and children, ensuring their access to essential services (Indonesia);

50.318 Take immediate and tangible steps to eradicate all forms of discrimination, abuse and ill-treatment directed at immigrants and asylum-seekers (Islamic Republic of Iran);

50.319 Ensure respect for human rights and the dignified treatment of migrants and asylum-seekers, in particular unaccompanied minors, guaranteeing humane reception conditions and equal access to basic services, health and education (Mexico);

50.320 Improve the conditions of asylum-seekers (Iraq);

50.321 Ensure that asylum and migration policies fully respect international law, including the right to seek asylum (Sweden);

50.322 Strengthen procedural safeguards for asylum-seekers (Mozambique);

50.323 Fully honour the commitment as a State Party to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the Protocol thereto by increasing the annual quota for the resettlement programme, without any discrimination based on race, religion or country of origin of the refugees (Malaysia);

50.324 Take all necessary measures to ensure that minors receive adequate protection in migrant reception areas and throughout processing (Australia).

51. 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 Spain was headed by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Global Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation, Mr. Diego Martínez Belío, and composed of the following members:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation

- Ms. D^a. Lucía García Rico, Director-General of the United Nations, International Organizations and Human Rights;
- Mr. Fernando Fernández-Aguayo Muñoz, Director of the Human Rights Office;
- Mr. Eduardo Merino de Mena, Deputy Assistant Director, Human Rights Office;
- Mr. Marcos Carrascal Meneses, Advisory Member of the Cabinet of the Secretary of State for Foreign and Global Affairs;
- Ms. D^a. Sol Montero Rodríguez, Technical Assistance of the Human Rights Office.

Ministry of the Presidency, Justice and Relations with the Courts

- Ms. D^a. Ana Andrés Ballesteros, Deputy Director-General for Justice Affairs in the EU and OOII;
- Mr. Alfonso Ramos de Molins, State Attorney of the Sub-Directorate General for Constitutional Affairs and Human Rights;
- Ms. D^a. Violeta Martín Pedregal, Cabinet Advisor of the Secretary of State for Relations with the Courts and Constitutional Affairs.

Ministry of the Interior

- Mr. Máximo Martínez Bernal, Deputy Director-General for Prison Analysis and Inspection;
- Mr. Fernando Herrán Luna, Advisory Member of the Support Unit of the Directorate-General for International Protection;
- Mr. Ángel García Navarro, Head of Area of the Sub-Directorate General for International Relations, Immigration and Aliens.

Ministry of Education, Vocational Training and Sports

- Mr. Lucio Calleja Bachiller, Deputy Director General for Territorial Cooperation and Educational Innovation of the Directorate General for Evaluation and Territorial Cooperation;
- Ms. D^a. Yolanda González Sánchez, Deputy Director General of Dual Promotion and Business Relations of the General Secretariat of Vocational Training;
- Ms. D^a. Begoña Arranz Sebastián, Technical Advisor of the Support Unit of the Directorate-General for Evaluation and Territorial Cooperation.

Ministry of Housing

- Mr. Francisco Javier Martín Ramiro, Director General of Housing and Land;
- Mr Miguel Baiget Llompart, Deputy Director-General for Land, Information and Evaluation.

Ministry of Health

- Mr. Adrián Díaz Velasco, Assistant Director-General for International Relations and Publications;
- Ms. D^a. Elisa Fernández Núñez, Technical Advisor of the Subdirector General of International Relations and Publications.

Ministry of Social Rights, Consumer Affairs and Agenda 2030

- Ms. D^a. Patricia Bezunartea Barrio, General Director of Family Diversity and Social Services;
- Mr. Eloy Serrano Arce, Deputy Deputy Director of International Relations;
- Ms. D^a. Paula Löbëla Bolekia García, Head of International Relations;
- Ms. D^a. Verónica Balsamede Valencia, Head of the International Area of the Sub-Directorate General for Coordination and Planning.

Ministry of Equality

- Ms. D^a. Zulema Altamirano Argudo, Deputy Director General of Inter-institutional Coordination on Violence against Women;
- Ms. D^a. Belén Mesa Zambrano, Advisory Member in the Cabinet of the Secretary of State for Equality and for the Eradication of Violence Against Women;
- Mr. Daniel Masegoso Plaza, Technical Adviser at the Sub-Directorate General for Equal Treatment and Non-Discrimination and Against Racism.

Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migration

- Ms. D^a. Cecilia de la Concha Renero, Deputy Director General of Legal Planning of the Social Security;
- Ms. D^a. Ana Hernández Rodríguez, Advisor to the Cabinet of the Secretary of State for Migration;
- Ms. D^a. M^a Carmen Girón Tomás, Technical Advisor of the Spanish Observatory on Racism and Xenophobia (OBERAXE).

Ministry of Youth and Children

- Ms. D^a. Sandra Gómez de Garmendía Cuetos, Director General of the Directorate General for the Rights of Children and Adolescents;
- Mr. Jon Sebastián Rodríguez Forrest, Chief of Staff of the Secretary of State for Youth and Children.

Permanent Representation of Spain to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations based in Geneva

- Mr. Marcos Gómez Martínez, Ambassador Permanent Representative;
 - Ms. D^a. Clara Cabrera Brasero, Ambassador Deputy Permanent Representative;
 - Ms. D^a. Miryam Naveiras Torres-Quiroga, Counselor;
 - Ms. D^a. Lucía Chicote Escrich, Counselor;
 - Ms. D^a. Alba Benito Miranda, Counselor.
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