|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | A/HRC//60/8 |
|  | **Advance unedited version** | Distr.: General13 May 2025Original: English |

**Human Rights Council**

**Sixtieth session**

8 September–3 October 2025

Agenda item 6

**Universal periodic review**

 Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review

 Spain

 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, Mr. 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]](#footnote-2)

 (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);[[2]](#footnote-3)

 (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).[[3]](#footnote-4)

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Canada, 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, 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), Germany, Panama, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Sweden, and 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 is a key mechanism for the protection of human rights and the promotion of inter-state dialogue. The national report resulted from inter-ministerial coordination, and consultation with Parliament, civil society organizations and the ombudsperson. It was built on Spain’s mid-term UPR report.

6. Spain maintained its cooperation with treaty bodies, by submitting periodic reports, and with Special Procedures, by resuming country visits.

7. In 2021, Spain approved the 2030 Sustainable Development Strategy. In 2022, it submitted its Fifth Biennial Report to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and the report of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. In 2023, Spain approved the II National Human Rights Plan for 5 years.

8. To address gender discrimination, Spain had redefined consent in sexual crimes and had strengthened measures for the protection and assistance of victims of sexual violence. Penalties for crimes of gender violence had been toughened through a reform of the Criminal Code. The Criminal Procedure Law had also been amended to improve the protection to victims during judicial processes.

9. In 2022, the National Office for Human Rights Guarantees was created to ensure compliance by the State Security Forces with national and international standards on the elimination of torture.

10. The principle of equal representation of women in public sector positions was established. The State strategy to combat sexist violence and the III strategic plan for the Equality of Women and men were developed.

11. In 2021, the National Strategy for Equality, Inclusion and Participation of the Roma People was developed. In 2022 the Comprehensive Law for equal treatment and non-discrimination was approved, and the term *anti-Gypsyism* was included into the Penal Code. A law aimed at guaranteeing the rights of LGBTI persons was also approved in 2023. In addition, the Strategic Framework for Citizenship and Inclusion, against Racism and Xenophobia was developed. A Prosecutor's Office against hate crimes and discrimination, and the monitoring of hate speech was established.

12. Concerning the rights of children, measures were taken to improve their protection from violence and poverty, including the establishment of Victim Assistance Offices. Furthermore, in 2024, two bills were approved to protect the rights of children and adolescents of unaccompanied migrants, in age determination processes.

13. In connection with the rights of persons with disabilities, article 49 of the Constitution was amended to align with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

14. Regarding the rights of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, in 2023 a resolution was adopted to meet the basic needs of migrants arriving on Spanish shores.

15. In 2023 the National Plan for the implementation of the European strategy to combat anti-Semitism was approved. Moreover, in 2022, the crime of sedition was repealed, and strong penalties were established for disorders committed in the context of mass demonstrations with the intention of disturbing public order. In addition, the Action Plan for Democracy was launched.

16. Regarding the rights of detainees, Spain had aligned the 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 Law was amended to ensure that victims of sexual violence and trafficking receive assistance. Additionally, the draft of the Comprehensive Organic Law against Trafficking and Exploitation of Human Beings was under consideration.

18. Regarding historical memory, Spain had financially supported searching of disappeared persons. In addition, the design of the State DNA Bank of victims of the war and the dictatorship was underway, as well as a state registry and census of victims. The Law of Democratic Memory, in line with recommendations from international human rights bodies, was approved.

19. In reference to economic, social and cultural rights, the Education Law (2020) and the Vocational Training Law (2022) were reviewed. Drop out has decreased, and the Observatory of School Coexistence was reactivated as an interministerial body responsible for guaranteeing territorial cooperation.

20. In the economic sphere, in 2021 the Minimum Vital Income Law was approved to prevent poverty and social exclusion. In addition, the Right to Housing Act was adopted in 2023, as the first state law that develops the constitutional right to decent and adequate housing.

21. Regarding social security, progress had continued in the transformation process, based on the recommendations of the Standing Parliamentary Committee of the Toledo Pact and the 2021 Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan.

22. In connection with the right to health, progress had been noted on sexual and reproductive health, including abortion, and in 2024, the Draft Law on the Universality of the National Health System was before Parliament. In addition, various initiatives had been promoted such as the Mental Health Action Plan and the Action Plan for Suicide Prevention.

23. Spain committed to submit to the Council a mid-term report detailing the progress in the implementation of the recommendations received at its fourth UPR cycle.

24. The delegation finally expressed its concern about global challenges that directly affect the enjoyment of human rights, particularly regarding a healthy and sustainable environment, the rights of the elderly, the impact of new technologies and artificial intelligence, the demographic challenge 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, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Bolivian Republic of Venezuela, Viet Nam, Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Dominican Republic, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d’Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Ireland, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, France, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Kingdom of the Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, 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]](#footnote-5)

27. The Spanish delegation provided further details on the priorities and institutional framework of its Second National Human Rights Plan, highlighting that 80% of the actions outlined in the plan are currently under development.

28. According to the delegation, rules on incommunicado detention comply with the European Convention on Human Rights as interpreted by its Court. The 2015 reform implementing the EU Directive on access to a lawyer stablished a framework aligned with EU standards, and domestic laws criminalizing torture comply with the Convention against Torture.

29. The Delegation provided information on the implementation of the National Plan to Combat Antisemitism (2023-2030), indicating that a first follow-up report had been published in May 2024 and that at least two assessments—one mid-term 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 during demonstrations aimed to safeguard public security was formally recorded for oversight. A draft Organic Law on the Protection of Freedoms and Citizen Security 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 further referred to new video surveillance regulations and increased transparency in prison operations in response to requests from the Ombudsperson. Between 2020 and 2024, 4,300 officials were recruited, achieving a staff-to-inmate ratio of 1.7 in 2024. Penitentiary staff continued to receive human rights training, and significant investments were made in prison infrastructure.

32. The Delegation addressed the situation of migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers, indicating that Spain ranked second in the EU for asylum applications. Since 2023, the budget for migration measures had increased by over 13 percent. The Humanitarian Assistance and International Protection Reception System offered around 65.000 places, 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, while accompanied children had access to health and education regardless of legal status. The Delegation clarified that immigration detention centres were not penitentiary facilities and were used exceptionally under judicial control. It also 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 Equality between Women and Men had been implemented. In 2024, legislation was 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” distinction, and the Virtual School for Equality. Since 2023, incapacitating menstruation has been legally recognised as a ground for temporary incapacity.

34. The Delegation further stressed that between 2003 and 2024 the number of gender-based killings of women decreased by 32%. Spain renewed the State Pact against Gender-Based Violence in 2025, comprising 461 measures and a €1.5 billion budget over five years. The Pact 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 Law on Sexual Freedom, the 2025 Justice Efficiency Law, 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 24-hour sexual violence centres and a national coordination centre set to open by the end of 2025.

35. The Delegation recalled that the 2022 Law on Equal Treatment and Non-Discrimination introduced the terms “anti-gypsysm”, “aporophobia”, and “ageism” into the Criminal Code, and established a Public Prosecutor’s Office for hate crimes. In 2023, legislation was adopted to guarantee equality for trans people and the rights of LGBTI persons. A Participation Council and two national strategies were created to promote equality and social inclusion of trans people.

36. Regarding the Roma population, the 2021–2030 National Strategy focused on social inclusion, non-discrimination, and participation. Investment in employment and education increased in 2023, and 2025 was 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 sterilisation 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 deinstitutionalisation process.

38. The Delegation reiterated Spain’s commitment to combating all forms of age-based discrimination. It reported the 2023 amendment of 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 Draft Law 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 Law 4/2022 criminalised the harassment of women accessing abortion services and that a new Sexual and Reproductive Health Strategy for 2025–2030 was being developed. 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 the 2021 Organic Law 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 re-victimization. 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 in first-arrival territories, 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 proceedings.

43. The delegation then addressed the implementation of the 2020 Organic Act on Education, the new competency-based curriculum, and the 2022 Organic Act 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 socio-educational vulnerability, the delegation stated that the law required regional education authorities to ensure their enrolment. It further 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 qualification. Public spending on education had increased by 27.1% 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% to prevent students from abandoning post-compulsory education due to economic 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 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 this issue, the delegation noted the expansion of social and affordable housing, the rehabilitation of residential buildings, and the use of funds from the Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan. A new National Housing Plan was also 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 this process, particularly in times of multilateral difficulties. It emphasized that the defense of human rights is not only a legal mandate but also the foundation of a society based on equality, freedom, and dignity.

47. Spain expressed appreciation for all recommendations received and recognized them of valuable 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 needs to be granted 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. Finally, 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 (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

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 Femicide Observatory, by systematically collecting detailed data on the ownership of firearms and their implication 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 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 its efforts through the full and effective implementation of its Strategic Framework, 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 full-scale implementation of the National Plan for the Implementation of the European Strategy to Fight Anti-Semitism and to make commitments more visible (Germany);**

50.21 **Continue 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 intensifying 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 (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

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 ethnics profiling by law enforcement (Romania);**

50.30 **Consider adopting effective measures to combat the practice of racial profiling (Namibia);**

50.31 **Combat discrimination and hate speech, both in the political and public spheres, including 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, 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 antidiscrimination legislation to combat all forms of racism, including hate speech, on the internet and other media, as well as in employment, education and health care 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 (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));**

50.42 **Continue its 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 legislations, public awareness, institutional accountability and access to justice for hate crimes 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 of the 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 persons of African descent (Ethiopia);**

50.48 **Redouble efforts to address structural discrimination affecting vulnerable groups in society, including the 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 its 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 (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

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 Penal 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 in 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 the offence of torture is not subject to any statute of limitations (Ireland);**

50.60 **Consider harmonizing the content of the 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 of all complaints of excessive use of force by law enforcement (North Macedonia);**

50.65 **Refrain from applying UCMs 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 judge appointments 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 the Law 20/2022 on Democratic Memory (Chile);**

50.73 **Make efforts to disseminate among the population the principles enshrined in the law No. 20 of 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 is 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 protection of women, children, and other vulnerable groups from online violence and experience as well as 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 the victims (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

50.79 **Amend the Organic Law of 30 March 2015 on the Protection of 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 Civil Security Law (the Mordaza Law) to restrict freedom of expression and pursuit activists (Algeria);**

50.81 **Revise Organic Law 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 the freedom of expression and freedom of peaceful assembly (Lesotho);**

50.85 **Continue efforts to combat hate crimes and share its best practices with other Member 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 (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

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 marriages (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 human trafficking (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

50.94 **Adopt comprehensive legislation to combat human trafficking (Iraq);**

50.95 **Step up the process of approving the comprehensive organic law against trafficking and exploitation of persons, with emphasis on prevention and the protection of victims, in particular women, girls, migrants, and people subjected to forced labor or sexual exploitation (Cabo Verde);**

50.96 **Adopt legislation such as the draft organic law 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 Law to combat 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 law against human trafficking and exploitation (Democratic Republic of the Congo);**

50.99 **Take further enhanced measures to advance the draft law on combating trafficking in persons and their exploitation (Uzbekistan);**

50.100 **Take measures, including enacting legislation, to prevent human trafficking 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 law against human trafficking and exploitation (France);**

50.102 **Continue efforts to prevent and combat trafficking of migrant women (Cyprus);**

50.103 **Strengthen further and adopt the draft organic law on trafficking and exploitation of persons with a view to better protect women migrant victims of trafficking by improving identification and simplifying access to justice (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));**

50.104 **Continue efforts to combat trafficking in persons, with a focus on prevention and protection against trafficking (Luxembourg);**

50.105 **Further strengthen its efforts and mechanisms for the identification and care of child victims of trafficking (Mongolia);**

50.106 **Enhance measures for the prevention and prosecution of human trafficking cases and improve support services for victims and survivors (Philippines);**

50.107 **Strengthen efforts to combat trafficking in persons, including adopting a comprehensive law on trafficking and exploitation of persons, with an increased focus on prevention and protection (Qatar);**

50.108 **Strengthen efforts in addressing human trafficking, 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 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 the borders, access to justice for trafficking victims, particularly female migrants trafficked for forced labour (Sri Lanka);**

50.111 **Work to effectively combat the crime of human trafficking 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 human trafficking (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 human trafficking, namely through the adoption of the draft organic law on trafficking and exploitation of human beings (Portugal);**

50.115 **Develop and implement a National Action Plan that adequately addresses all forms of human trafficking, 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 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 human trafficking for forced labor (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 (Cyprus);**

50.127 **Step up efforts to reform labour market and strengthen 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 investments 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 its citizens (Germany);**

50.135 **Increase efforts to guarantee the right to decent and adequate housing, including through the effective implementation of Law 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 Housing Act (Republic of Korea);**

50.137 **Take measures against 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 its efforts to put in place adequate policies and make appropriate budgetary allocations to achieve SDG 1 (Ending all forms of poverty) (Mauritius);**

50.142 **Implement economic measures to address child poverty such as the introduction of a universal child benefit (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));**

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 Law 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 Law No. 1/2023 on sexual and reproductive health and voluntary interruption of pregnancy in all regions, including by increasing provisions 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 **Decriminalize fully abortion by removing all abortion-related crimes from the Penal 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 draft law on universal coverage under the national health system (Uzbekistan);**

50.153 **Continue its 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 health care including mental health services through implementation of the National Mental Health Strategy (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 enrollment 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 to economically and socially disadvantaged children (Malta);**

50.163 **Redouble its 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 situation of vulnerability (Armenia);**

50.165 **Ensure the right to education removing the obstacle faced by the 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 effort toward to 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 its 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 reduction in carbon footprint and continue in efforts to address the climate crisis (Guyana);**

50.178 **Take urgent action to strengthen the human rights-based and gender-responsive approach in its NDC targets and recommit to the 1.5ºC goal (Marshall Islands);**

50.179 **Promote children’s and youth participation in environmental policy making (Estonia);**

50.180 **Continue collaboration with states on the effective implementation of the United Nations General Assembly resolution on the universal right to access to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (Guyana);**

50.181 **Attach greater attention to economic, social and cultural rights and RTD. Continue to promote sustainable development and reduce poverty and inequality (China);**

50.182 **Take effective measures to ensure that both governmental and private sector actions refrain from supporting or contributing to the imposition of unilateral coercive measures that negatively impact the human rights of affected populations (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

50.183 **Participate actively in the negotiation of a legally binding international instrument on business and human rights within the framework of the Working Group established by Human Rights Council 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 its efforts to fulfill its responsibilities as a third State against internationally wrongful acts, in particular the prevention of genocide (State of Palestine);**

50.188 **Continue its efforts to promote gender equality and non-discrimination in all spheres (Nepal);**

50.189 **Reinforce the intersectional approach in the implementation of its regulations, plans, and programmes for gender equality (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));**

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 private sectors (Mozambique);**

50.192 **protect the rights of rural women, and ensure the effective implementation of measures taken in favor of women working in the agricultural sector (Tunisia);**

50.193 **Ensure that its Common Agricultural Policy Strategic Plan promotes equality for rural women, for example through access to property and social security (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));**

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 strategy for 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 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 between the relevant Ministries working on gender equality and women's rights within the autonomous communities (Georgia);**

50.202 **Institutionalise 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 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 1022 to prevent sexual violence and ensure victims’ rights (Portugal);**

50.210 **Take further steps to combat sexual violence crimes (Oman);**

50.211 **Ensure effective implementation of recent legal reforms aimed at combating gender-based violence (Ukraine);**

50.212 **Continue assessing and enhancing its 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 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 its 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 the effective protection, especially in contexts of vulnerability and 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 implementation of legislative framework on combating gender-based violence (Estonia);**

50.230 **Continue to strengthen the penal code to toughen the punishment against crimes of gender violence and thus ensure greater protection for victims (Equatorial Guinea);**

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

50.232 **Address gaps in Organic Act 1 on Integrated Protection Measures against Gender Violence (Iceland);**

50.233 **Continue its 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 marriages 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 National 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 emphasis on rural areas and the immigrant and refugee population (Honduras);**

50.243 **Pursue efforts to ensure that migrant children have access to their rights to education and health (Morocco);**

50.244 **Establish additional educational infrastructure in order to increase the level of education among 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 drop-out rate, paying special attention to children at risk of poverty (Peru);**

50.247 **Take concrete steps to improve access to education for minority children 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 assessment, access to specialized legal assistance, and training for staff assigned to take care for 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 training 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 its efforts to safeguard children’s rights, focusing on those in vulnerable situations (Japan);**

50.259 **Finalize the adoption of the preliminary draft organic law on the protection of minors in the digital sphere (Democratic Republic of the Congo);**

50.260 **Continue considering the draft of an organic act aimed at protecting minors in digital environments (Oman);**

50.261 **Develop and continue implementing programmes and training specifically focused on AI to increase knowledge and understanding of its effects, including risks for minors (Denmark);**

50.262 **Strengthen care and protection for migrant children, especially those who are unaccompanied or all 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 to 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 the elderly (Uzbekistan);**

50.265 **Continue to build on the success achieved regarding the community care model, which includes enhancing home care for several groups, including the elderly (Syrian Arab Republic);**

50.266 **Continue policies and programs for the care and protection of the elderly (Sudan);**

50.267 **Respond actively to challenges of aging population and climate change, and ensure the rights of persons with disabilities, elderly, 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 the 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, health care, 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 socio-labor 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 the equality when it comes to mobility, accessibility, employment, 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 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 its efforts to ensure a strict ban on identity checks based on racial profiling and to 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 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 practiced without discrimination (Malawi);**

50.292 **Continue its 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 rights of vulnerable groups in the country (Kazakhstan);**

50.294 **Ensure continuous training of health personnel to address 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 trans 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 health care in line with international standards (Cameroon);**

50.299 **Ensure conditions for migrant workers that meet international standards, including access to adequate education and health care (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 on its 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 in promoting and protecting 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 their 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 centers 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 its 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 **Eliminate permanently the stigmatization of immigrants and people living in poverty by high-ranking political authorities (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

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 and assistance for 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 (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

50.319 **Ensure respect for human rights and 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 honor the commitment as a State Party to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol by increasing the annual quota for the resettlement programme, without any discrimination based on race, religion and country of origin of the refugees (Malaysia);**

50.324 **Take all necessary measures to ensure 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. Dª. 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. Dª. Sol Montero Rodríguez, Technical Assistance of the Human Rights Office

**Ministry of the Presidency, Justice and Relations with the Courts**

• Ms. Dª. 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. Dª. 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. Dª. Yolanda González Sánchez, Deputy Director General of Dual Promotion and Business Relations of the General Secretariat of Vocational Training

• Ms. Dª. 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. Dª. Elisa Fernández Núñez, Technical Advisor of the Subdirectorate General of International Relations and Publications

**Ministry of Social Rights, Consumer Affairs and Agenda 2030**

• Ms. Dª. Patricia Bezunartea Barrio, General Director of Family Diversity and Social Services;

• Mr. Eloy Serrano Arce, Deputy Deputy Director of International Relations;

• Ms. Dª. Paula Löbëla Bolekia García, Head of International Relations;

• Ms. Dª. Verónica Balsameda Valencia, Head of the International Area of the Sub-Directorate General for Coordination and Planning.

**Ministry of Equality**

• Ms. Dª. Zulema Altamirano Argudo, Deputy Director General of Inter-institutional Coordination on Violence against Women;

• Ms. Dª. 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. Dª. Cecilia de la Concha Renero, Deputy Director General of Legal Planning of the Social Security;

• Ms. Dª. Ana Hernández Rodríguez, Advisor to the Cabinet of the Secretary of State for Migration;

• Ms. Dª. Mª Carmen Girón Tomás, Technical Advisor of the Spanish Observatory on Racism and Xenophobia (OBERAXE).

**Ministry of Youth and Children**

• Ms. Dª. Sandra Gómez de Garmendia 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. Dª. Clara Cabrera Brasero, Ambassador Deputy Permanent Representative;

• Ms. Dª. Miryam Naveiras Torres-Quiroga, Counselor;

• Ms. Dª. Lucía Chicote Escrich, Counselor;

• Ms. Dª. Alba Benito Miranda, Counselor.

1. A/HRC/WG.6/49/ESP/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. A/HRC/WG.6/49/ESP/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. A/HRC/WG.6/49/ESP/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. See https://media.un.org/en/asset/k12/k12bmpg2i0. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)