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Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Angola

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Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirty-fourth session from 4 to 15 November 2019. The review of Angola was held at the 8th meeting, on 7 November 2019. The delegation of Angola was headed by the Minister of External Relations, Manuel Domingos Augusto. At its 14th meeting, held on 12 November 2019, the Working Group adopted the report on Angola.
2. On 15 January 2019, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Angola: Cameroon, Croatia and Qatar.
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 Angola:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/34/AGO/1);
 - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/34/AGO/2);
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/34/AGO/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America was transmitted to Angola 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 Minister of External Relations introduced the national report of Angola to the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review.
6. The delegation noted that the national report had been prepared by the country's national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up of recommendations, the Intersectoral Commission for the Preparation of National Human Rights Reports.
7. With the new political cycle inaugurated by the President, João Lourenço, in 2017, human rights had taken on a new dimension. Provincial human rights committees had been set up across the country and the National Human Rights Strategy 2019–2022, which was in the final phase of approval, had been developed with the broad participation of civil society.
8. The report provided information on progress achieved in response to the 226 recommendations received during the second cycle of the universal periodic review (2015–2019) and had been the object of broad consultations with different State and non-State partners.
9. There had been considerable improvement in terms of the Human Development Index (from 0.532 in 2015 to 0.581 in 2018). Life expectancy at birth had increased from about 44 years in 2000 to 61 years in 2018. Angola was now considered a “medium development” country, having attained one of the highest levels of development in sub-Saharan Africa.

10. There had also been considerable evolution in the legal framework for the promotion and protection of human rights, notably with the recent approval in January 2019 of the new Penal Code, which contained numerous innovative measures.

11. Angola had recently ratified important human rights conventions, notably the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, the Protocol additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the protection of victims of non-international armed conflicts, the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

12. Concerning national human rights institutions, the Office of the Ombudsman was an independent public entity and, in general terms, was in line with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) with regard to its competences, responsibilities and mandate as set out in its statute and in the Constitution. Therefore, as in other countries, the Office of the Ombudsman of Angola played the role of national human rights institution.

13. During the period under review, Angola had submitted many reports to the treaty bodies and had no overdue reports pending. Moreover, in 2016, the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, the Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression and Access to Information in Africa and the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Women in Africa had visited Angola.

14. Article 214 of the new Penal Code reinforced the principle of equality and non-discrimination, punishing with imprisonment those who discriminated on the grounds of race, colour, ethnicity, place of birth, sex, sexual orientation, illness, physical or mental disability, belief or religion, political or ideological beliefs, social status or origin, or any other grounds.

15. The fight against corruption and organized crime was a top priority for the President. A strategic plan to prevent and combat corruption had been launched in December 2018. Throughout the reporting period, awareness-raising and best-practice campaigns had been carried out and systematic action had been taken against persons alleged to have committed acts of corruption. Over 600 cases of corruption, money-laundering and embezzlement were either under investigation, before the Attorney General's Office, in respect of which 10 judgments had already been issued, and others were undergoing trial.

16. At the level of the justice system, implementation of justice and law reforms were expected to lead to the creation of 60 county courts, 14 of which were already fully operational. These courts brought justice closer to the citizens.

17. Some 200,000 foreigners were in Angola in a regular situation, 60,000 of whom were refugees, which meant that refugees enjoyed the same rights as Angolans under the law. In 2017, during a conflict in the Kasai area of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, more than 30,000 people were welcomed into Angola. Through a tripartite agreement between the Governments of Angola and the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, an organized repatriation scheme began to be implemented in October 2019.

18. Since 2013, the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights had developed a series of actions and campaigns to ensure the birth registration of all citizens, as a result of which over 8 million newborn citizens were registered during the period 2013–2018.

19. Torture and degrading treatment were prohibited by the Constitution and the new Penal Code provided for sentences of between one and six years in prison for those convicted of the crime of torture. During 2012–2016 more than 1,000 officers had been sanctioned and 262 agents had been punished during 2017–2019 through disciplinary and criminal sanctions. In order to avoid overcrowding in the pretrial phase, magistrates had applied non-custodial precautionary measures such as house arrest. The average rate of prison overcrowding was of only 3 per cent, with the highest incidence recorded in Luanda.

20. Combating trafficking in persons was a priority and the National Human Rights Strategy 2019–2022 included a section on that. Angola had joined the Southern African Development Community database. An interministerial commission to combat human trafficking had been established in 2014 and Angola was committed to the implementation of regional and international plans to combat trafficking in persons.

21. As for the freedoms of expression, association and peaceful assembly, the new government's opening up of the political space had led to licences being granted to more than 200 newspapers. Demonstrations and meetings organized by different political and civic groups routinely took place. Important progress could also be noted on the issue of the registration of associations: during the previous four years, the number of registered national and international organizations had increased from 302 to 603.

22. In January 2019, a law on freedom of religion, belief and worship had been adopted. The law incorporated new measures aimed at safeguarding the exercise of the rights to freedom of religion, belief and worship by promoting the formal recognition of religious confessions and at the same time protecting citizens from religious practices that violated their rights. In Angola, there were 83 recognized religious confessions and 1,106 unrecognized and 77 para-ecclesiastical organizations.

23. Concerning education, the number of schools had increased by approximately 7.3 per cent from 2017 to 2019 and there had been a considerable increase in the number of teachers in 2017 and 2018, with a further increase of some 10,000 teachers predicted in 2019. The proportion of children dropping out of the education system had been reduced to 37 per cent.

24. The right to health was constitutionally guaranteed. There were more than 3,000 health units throughout the country and in the previous two years new units had been opened, including with specializations in orthopaedics and physical rehabilitation. The HIV/AIDS prevalence rate was 2 per cent, the lowest in the region.

25. With regard to access to land and housing, the delegation noted that land in Angola was the property of the State and that a programme known as "My land" was under way to award land titles to rural communities. Angola had continued to promote the construction of houses throughout the country.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

26. During the interactive dialogue, 110 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

27. Timor-Leste congratulated Angola on ratifying core human rights instruments and noted the criminalization of female genital mutilation in the new Penal Code.

28. Togo thanked Angola for the presentation of its report, which highlighted progress on the protection of human rights.

29. Tunisia welcomed the national legislation and programmes adopted since the previous universal periodic review to combat corruption and promote gender equality.

30. Turkey noted the ratification of several international instruments in 2019 and praised the adoption of the new Penal Code.

31. Uganda welcomed the human rights protection initiatives, particularly the development of the National Human Rights Strategy 2019–2022.

32. Ukraine welcomed the implementation by Angola of recommendations on the protection of women's and children's rights and the eradication of early marriages.

33. The United Kingdom encouraged Angola to prioritize girls' education.

34. The United Republic of Tanzania appreciated the ratification of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

35. The United States noted the steps taken to improve the human rights record but expressed concern about crackdowns on human rights activists.
36. Uruguay urged further progress on sexual and reproductive rights and lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons' rights.
37. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela valued the ratification of human rights treaties and the priority given to gender equality in political participation.
38. Viet Nam welcomed the efforts to increase birth registration and school enrolment rates and prevent violence against children.
39. Yemen welcomed the adoption of national policies on human rights, education and for women and young people.
40. Zambia commended Angola for the financial contribution to OHCHR and the criminalization of female genital mutilation through the new Penal Code.
41. Afghanistan welcomed the reduction in the gender gap in primary education and the admittance of migrants and asylum seekers.
42. Algeria noted the steps taken by Angola to improve the human rights situation, including the ratification of human rights conventions.
43. Argentina noted the revisions to the new Penal Code decriminalizing same-sex relationships.
44. Armenia encouraged Angola to ratify the core human rights instruments to which it was not yet a party.
45. Australia encouraged the continuation of the positive reforms on human rights, while acknowledging the progress made.
46. Austria highlighted the plight of orphans and homeless children who lacked access to education and health services.
47. Azerbaijan commended Angola for implementing recommendations from the previous review, including the ratification of several core conventions.
48. Belarus noted the presence of the necessary institutional framework for human rights protection and improvements to national legislation.
49. Belgium welcomed the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.
50. The Plurinational State of Bolivia noted the priority given to poverty reduction and sustainable development, and the policies for the empowerment of women in rural areas.
51. Botswana noted the progress made in child protection, poverty eradication, HIV prevention and combating corruption, among others.
52. Brazil encouraged Angola to computerize judicial proceedings and to strengthen action against HIV/AIDS and the main endemic diseases.
53. Bulgaria noted the recent ratification of core human rights conventions and the efforts made to strengthen the legislative and institutional framework.
54. Burkina Faso noted the progress made and the broad participation in the process of preparing the national report.
55. Burundi stated that the initiatives taken demonstrated the commitment of Angola to improve its human rights record.
56. Canada noted the reforms undertaken, including the legislative steps to protect persons with disabilities and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons.
57. The Central African Republic noted the initiatives in human rights protection, including the enactment of a new Penal Code.

58. Chad appreciated the implementation of recommendations from the previous review, reflected, *inter alia*, in the enactment of the new Penal Code.
59. Chile welcomed the reform to the Penal Code. It urged Angola to ensure that journalists and human rights defenders were not subjected to threats or undue restrictions.
60. China commended Angola for the adoption of the National Development Plan 2018–2022 and the National Human Rights Strategy 2019–2022.
61. Congo saluted the engagement of Angola, which reflected the new political approach to the protection of human rights.
62. Costa Rica commended Angola for the reform of the justice sector and the 2017 elections.
63. Côte d’Ivoire commended Angola for the adoption of the general labour act and the new Penal Code.
64. Cuba recognized the significant progress achieved by Angola in the reduction of extreme poverty in the country.
65. Czechia noted that Angola had ratified three major human rights treaties and removed restrictions on freedom of association.
66. The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea noted that Angola had adopted measures for gender equality and child protection.
67. The Democratic Republic of the Congo appreciated the progress made by Angola in human rights protection.
68. Denmark commended Angola for decriminalizing same-sex relations and prohibiting discrimination based on sexual orientation through the new Penal Code.
69. Djibouti appreciated the adoption by Angola of the new Penal Code and the National Human Rights Strategy 2019–2022.
70. The Dominican Republic valued the adoption of the National Human Rights Strategy 2019–2022 and the National Development Plan 2018–2022.
71. Ecuador noted with appreciation that Angola had ratified the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.
72. Egypt appreciated the efforts made to promote human rights at all levels, particularly in support of women and children.
73. Ethiopia expressed admiration for the national campaign “Born free to shine” with the goal of eliminating childhood HIV/AIDS by 2030.
74. Fiji commended Angola for its commitment to increasing the participation of rural women in the formulation of policies that affected them.
75. France welcomed the ratification of international human rights treaties and the progress made on lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons’ and women’s rights.
76. Gabon commended Angola for the adoption of public policies aimed at combating poverty and in favour of vulnerable groups.
77. Georgia appreciated the adoption of the new Penal Code, which, *inter alia*, criminalized female genital mutilation.
78. Germany welcomed the ratification of three core human rights treaties but remained concerned about abuses by members of the security forces.
79. Ghana noted with appreciation the recent ratification by Angola of a number of human rights treaties.
80. Haiti recognized the efforts of Angola to protect human rights, in particular by combating corruption and attempting to diversify its economy.

81. The delegation recalled that the main human rights conventions had already been ratified. Although ratification of additional instruments was still under consideration, there was no doubt about the political will of both the Government and the Angolan people to take further action in that regard. However, with relation to accession to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, Angola would comply with the collective position adopted by the African Union, which was widely known.

82. The issue of demining had been a priority for Angola since the beginning of the peace period (2002). Demining would allow for the free movement of people and make arable land available to farm, which was needed for the development of the country's agriculture. The delegation once again called for cooperation in that regard, in particular with countries or agencies that possessed relevant technologies and expertise.

83. Concerning refugees and migration, the delegation noted that the majority of immigrants and refugees in Angola were African citizens. The Government had been working to legalize their situation, not only to recognize their rights, but also in acknowledgement of the assistance provided by other African countries to citizens of Angola during the fight for independence and the civil war.

84. The National Policy for Gender Equality and Equity included political measures for women's empowerment. Statistics regarding the participation of women in public life were encouraging. For example, some 42 per cent of employees in the public sector were women, as were over 30 per cent of members of parliament. Domestic violence remained a concern but Angola had adopted a series of measures to address the issue, including awareness-raising campaigns and the provision of counselling. Angola had also carried out campaigns against harmful practices such as early marriage and to prevent early pregnancy.

85. In response to a question regarding the so-called "Operation Rescue", it was clarified that during that operation some 1,500 places of worship considered inadequate and that posed certain risks to health and public order had been closed. However, through work conducted together with municipal and provincial administrations, another 300 that were in compliance with urban and territorial plans and with rules linked to permits as established by law had been opened.

86. Concerning policies to defend children, protection against violence was provided by the Constitution, various laws and the Penal Code, which contained provisions to address the ill-treatment of minors. Angola was updating its national strategy to prevent and combat violence against children. Additionally, a national plan of action for the elimination of child labour was in the process of being adopted. With regard to children accused of witchcraft, the number of cases had been significantly reduced due to awareness-raising conducted by National Institute for Children with the support of civil society organizations, including churches. In the previous two years, only 44 such cases had been registered, 30 of which had been solved through counselling and psychosocial support for victims.

87. Persons with disabilities represented 2.5 per cent of the population, in other words over 600,000 people. Of that total, 25 per cent were children. Several legal instruments and policies had been approved to ensure the protection of persons with disabilities and, in particular, the social inclusion of children with disabilities.

88. The Constitution and the law protected the rights to freedom of association and peaceful assembly. However, it was the role of the State, through the competent authorities, to ensure that demonstrations did not result in threats to public order. The large majority of recent demonstrations had been carried out peacefully, which was a result of the greater flexibility and openness of the government of the President. Additionally, whenever any allegation of abuse or excessive use of force was registered, the government did not hesitate to open investigations and send perpetrators to trial.

89. Honduras expressed satisfaction at the provisions in the new Penal Code to criminalize acts of corruption.

90. Iceland applauded the revision of the Penal Code, particularly its inclusion of sexual orientation as a basis of discrimination.

91. India took note of the National Human Rights Strategy 2019–2022, which was in the final phase of approval.
92. Indonesia commended Angola for the ratification of several international human rights treaties since the previous cycle.
93. The Islamic Republic of Iran appreciated the protection of minors from violence and the adoption of measures to eliminate child labour.
94. Iraq commended Angola for the steps taken to promote human rights despite the consequences of natural disasters in 2017.
95. Ireland commended Angola for the recent ratification of the Convention against Torture.
96. Italy welcomed the amendments to the Penal Code to strengthen the protection of the rights of women and children.
97. Japan commended Angola for the ongoing efforts made to increase women's participation in political and economic decision-making processes, including at the ministerial level.
98. Jordan thanked Angola for its comprehensive report, in which it outlined measures adopted to implement the recommendations received.
99. Kyrgyzstan noted with satisfaction that combating corruption and organized crime was a priority for Angola.
100. The Lao People's Democratic Republic commended Angola for the National Policy for Gender Equality and Equity and the programme for sustainable development and poverty alleviation.
101. Latvia noted the measures taken by the Government to promote and protect human rights since the previous review.
102. Libya commended Angola for the ratification of several international instruments and the adoption of laws to promote human rights and reform the judiciary.
103. Liechtenstein welcomed the ratification of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.
104. Luxembourg encouraged Angola to strengthen the implementation of recent laws and action plans.
105. Madagascar noted the adoption of a new criminal code and increased efforts to combat corruption.
106. Malaysia commended Angola for the adoption of several laws and policies to promote human rights and welcomed the National Human Rights Strategy 2019–2022.
107. Mauritania commended Angola for the National Human Rights Strategy 2019–2022 and the priority given to achieving the Millennium Development Goal to reduce extreme poverty.
108. The Marshall Islands commended Angola for the reduction in the rate of extreme poverty and the implementation of policies to promote gender equality.
109. Mali welcomed the ratification of several international legal instruments to promote and protect human rights.
110. Mauritius commended Angola for the development of the National Human Rights Strategy 2019–2022 and the ratification of the core conventions on torture and racial discrimination.
111. Mexico recognized the adoption of the new Penal Code and the criminalization of discrimination based on sexual orientation and female genital mutilation.
112. Montenegro welcomed the efforts on violence against children but expressed concern about the prevalence of child labour in the mining sector.

113. Morocco commended Angola for the progress made in combating violence against women and sexual violence against minors and in the social inclusion of children with disabilities.
114. Mozambique congratulated Angola for the development of the National Human Rights Strategy 2019–2022.
115. Myanmar commended Angola for the efforts made to implement the accepted recommendations received during the second cycle of the universal periodic review.
116. Namibia encouraged Angola to continue its engagement with the international community to continue to improve human rights in the country.
117. Nepal commended Angola for the ratification of international instruments and noted the achievements in reducing extreme poverty.
118. The Netherlands expressed its conviction that progress could be made regarding the effective implementation of the legal framework on women’s rights.
119. Nicaragua thanked Angola for the presentation of its report.
120. The Niger welcomed the collaboration of Angola with United Nations human rights mechanisms.
121. Nigeria commended Angola for its commitment to sustainable development and poverty alleviation, as well as for its efforts to combat corruption.
122. Norway commended Angola for the progress achieved, noting the ratification of key human rights conventions and the upcoming National Human Rights Strategy 2019–2022.
123. Pakistan commended Angola for the substantial progress made on access to justice and birth registration.
124. Paraguay encouraged Angola to consider ratifying the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189), of the International Labour Organization and to harmonize national legislation with its new commitments.
125. Peru recognized the efforts of Angola to provide its population with education, health services and work.
126. The Philippines commended Angola for the National Human Rights Strategy 2019–2022 and recognized the advancements in protecting women’s and children’s rights.
127. Portugal noted the approval of the National Plan for the Implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on Women, Peace and Security.
128. The Republic of Korea expressed concern about continued reports of use of excessive force by law enforcement agencies against demonstrators.
129. The Russian Federation welcomed the accession by Angola to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.
130. Rwanda commended Angola for the efforts made to improve the social and economic well-being of its people.
131. Senegal noted the National Development Plan 2018–2022 promoting equal opportunities and the enhancement of women’s role in various domains.
132. Serbia noted the implementation by Angola of the National Human Rights Strategy 2019–2022 and the National Development Plan 2018–2022.
133. Seychelles noted the implementation by Angola of the Executive Plan to Combat Domestic Violence and the establishment of the National Council for Social Action.
134. Sierra Leone expressed appreciation for the leading role Angola played for the promotion of peace in the African continent.
135. Slovakia recognized the efforts made and appreciated the inclusion of the right to peaceful assembly in the Constitution.

136. Slovenia noted the introduction of provisions to criminalize corruption in the new Penal Code and the criminalization of female genital mutilation.
137. South Africa commended Angola for having achieved target 1.A of the Millennium Development Goals of halving extreme poverty, which fell from 69 to 36 per cent.
138. Spain congratulated the adoption of a new Penal Code decriminalizing consensual same-sex relations and criminalizing discrimination based on sexual orientation.
139. The State of Palestine welcomed the efforts to alleviate poverty, including through the adoption of various programmes and action plans.
140. The Sudan commended Angola for its cooperation with the Human Rights Council and implementation of previous recommendations.
141. Sweden noted the revision of the Penal Code, the launching of a human rights strategy and the ratification of important human rights conventions.
142. Switzerland welcomed the ratification of the Convention against Torture, noted the action taken to combat corruption and called on Angola to continue such action.
143. The Syrian Arab Republic commended Angola for its efforts to combat trafficking in persons, particularly through the interministerial commission to combat human trafficking.
144. Thailand commended Angola for the ratification of many human rights instruments and the development of a national human rights strategy.
145. The delegation stated that it took note of the interventions made during the interactive dialogue and expressed the conviction that Angola was on the right path to attaining the desired level of promotion and protection of human rights. Angola would give careful consideration to all the recommendations it received, in particular as there was both the political will from the Government and a general mobilization in the country to realize greater progress.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

146. The following recommendations will be examined by Angola, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the forty-third session of the Human Rights Council:

- 146.1 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture at the earliest convenience (Ghana);**
- 146.2 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Denmark) (Ukraine);**
- 146.3 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (France);**
- 146.4 Accelerate the process for the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture already signed in September 2013 (Burundi);**
- 146.5 Consider the possibility of ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Niger);**
- 146.6 Consider ratifying the Convention on Migrant Workers (Uruguay);**
- 146.7 Ratify the Convention on Migrant Workers as previously recommended during its second review (Burkina Faso);**
- 146.8 Ratify the Convention on Migrant Workers, as previously recommended (Mali);**
- 146.9 Ratify the Convention on Migrant Workers (Honduras);**

- 146.10 **Accede to the Convention on Migrant Workers (Senegal);**
- 146.11 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Togo) (Ukraine);**
- 146.12 **Deploy efforts to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Iraq);**
- 146.13 **Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Uruguay);**
- 146.14 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Ukraine) (Slovakia);**
- 146.15 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Togo);**
- 146.16 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Iceland);**
- 146.17 **Ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Rwanda) (Armenia);**
- 146.18 **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Zambia) (Austria);**
- 146.19 **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court as soon as possible (Germany);**
- 146.20 **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and fully align national legislation with all the obligations under the Rome Statute (Latvia);**
- 146.21 **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, with its amendments, and fully implement it into national law (Liechtenstein);**
- 146.22 **Join the Code of Conduct regarding Security Council action against genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, as elaborated by the Accountability, Coherence and Transparency Group (Liechtenstein);**
- 146.23 **Ratify and implement the Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29), of the International Labour Organization (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 146.24 **Continue efforts to ratify international instruments and to cooperate with human rights mechanisms (Morocco);**
- 146.25 **Step up cooperation with the special procedures of the Human Rights Council by responding positively to the pending visit requests by the special procedures mandate holders (Latvia);**
- 146.26 **Consider extending a standing invitation to all special procedure mandate holders of the Human Rights Council (Latvia);**
- 146.27 **Strengthen cooperation with the mechanisms of the Human Rights Council by inviting special procedure mandate holders (Madagascar);**
- 146.28 **Extend an open invitation to the special procedure mandate holders (Montenegro);**
- 146.29 **Continue to cooperate with United Nations human rights agencies (Sudan);**

- 146.30 Continue consolidating the implementation of the National Human Rights Strategy 2019–2022, which was crucial in the fight against discrimination and social exclusion (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 146.31 Finalize the process of approval and adoption of the National Human Rights Strategy 2019–2022 and the national plan for the elimination of child labour in Angola 2018–2022 (Azerbaijan);
- 146.32 Ensure the effective implementation of the National Human Rights Strategy 2019–2022 (Botswana);
- 146.33 Take into consideration the good practices and experiences of countries in the region in the implementation of its National Development Plan 2018–2022 and in the promotion and protection of human rights (Democratic People’s Republic of Korea);
- 146.34 Finalize the process for the adoption of the National Human Rights Strategy 2019–2022 and put in place mechanisms to monitor its implementation (Gabon);
- 146.35 Accelerate the efforts to adopt the National Human Rights Strategy 2019–2022 (Georgia);
- 146.36 Continue national efforts to support the National Development Plan 2018–2022 and support the National Human Rights Strategy 2019–2022 (Libya);
- 146.37 Ensure that the provisions of all international human rights treaties to which Angola is a party are incorporated into domestic law (Germany);
- 146.38 Ensure the effective implementation of international human rights treaties at the domestic level (Indonesia);
- 146.39 Continue harmonizing national legislation in line with international human rights standards (Russian Federation);
- 146.40 Adopt an open, merit-based process when selecting national candidates for United Nations treaty body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 146.41 Accelerate the adoption of the National Human Rights Strategy 2019–2022, in line with efforts already made (Mauritania);
- 146.42 Continue to strengthen its legal and institutional frameworks for the promotion and protection of human rights (Nigeria);
- 146.43 Consider setting up a national mechanism for reporting and follow-up (Mauritius);
- 146.44 Establish a national mechanism for reporting, implementing and following up on international recommendations (Paraguay);
- 146.45 Continue to strengthen the implementation of policies and programmes on advancing the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups (Philippines);
- 146.46 Further intensify efforts in human rights education and training for duty bearers and the public (Philippines);
- 146.47 Pursue judicial and institutional reforms in order to align them with international human rights standards (Senegal);
- 146.48 Speed up the approval of the necessary legal framework to ensure that the Office of the Ombudsman is effectively aligned with the Paris Principles (Uruguay);
- 146.49 Establish a national human rights mechanism in conformity with the Paris Principles (Sierra Leone);

- 146.50 Consider extending the mandate and increase the financial resources, as well as expedite the adoption of the legal framework, required for the Office of the Ombudsman to effectively comply with the Paris Principles (South Africa);
- 146.51 Provide sufficient resources to the Office of the Ombudsman so that it can effectively carry out its mandate, particularly in investigating large numbers of complaints (Republic of Korea);
- 146.52 Establish a national human rights institution that is compliant with the Paris Principles and fully mandated and resourced to monitor the human rights situation in Angola (Zambia);
- 146.53 Finance the Office of the Ombudsman adequately (Botswana);
- 146.54 Continue to consider amending the mandate of the Office of the Ombudsman to comply with the Paris Principles (Tunisia);
- 146.55 Establish a national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles (Chile);
- 146.56 Adopt appropriate measures to bring the Office of the Ombudsman into line with the Paris Principles and provide it with the necessary resources to fulfil its mandate (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 146.57 Strengthen the work of the Office of the Ombudsman, especially in preventing human rights violations and in human rights education, including through collaboration with other States (Indonesia);
- 146.58 Expedite adoption of the legal framework required for the Office of the Ombudsman to effectively comply with the Paris Principles (Ukraine);
- 146.59 Continue its work towards the final adoption of the ombudsman statute act (Kyrgyzstan);
- 146.60 Strengthen the mandate of the human rights ombudsman, ensuring compliance with the Paris Principles (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 146.61 Take the necessary steps to create a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Niger);
- 146.62 Support measures to ensure equality and non-discrimination (Libya);
- 146.63 Adapt the legal framework in the area of equality and non-discrimination, defining these concepts (Portugal);
- 146.64 Consider enacting comprehensive legislation that provides full and effective protection against discrimination in all its forms and that contains a comprehensive list of prohibited grounds of discrimination (Ghana);
- 146.65 Implement and develop national strategies to promote equality and non-discrimination principles, notably for vulnerable groups (South Africa);
- 146.66 Develop and implement a national plan to combat and prevent discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Germany);
- 146.67 Investigate promptly, fully, independently and impartially all allegations of attacks, arbitrary arrests and detentions of individuals based on their sexual orientation or gender identity (Honduras);
- 146.68 Develop and implement a national plan to combat and prevent discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Iceland);
- 146.69 Take further steps to guarantee the rights of gay, lesbian, trans, bisexual and intersex people by thoroughly investigating all allegations of attacks against them and by developing and implementing a national action plan to combat and prevent violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Ireland);

- 146.70 Continue to take concrete measures to eliminate discrimination against and stigmatization of persons affected by leprosy and their families (Japan);
- 146.71 Put in place institutional mechanisms that can effectively protect lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons against all forms of violence, harassment and discrimination (Norway);
- 146.72 Develop a national action plan for the implementation of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (Switzerland);
- 146.73 Develop a national action plan for the implementation of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and continue to consider joining the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (Norway);
- 146.74 Take concrete measures to ensure that mining companies respect their human rights obligations as provided for in the mining code and in regional and international human rights norms (Zambia);
- 146.75 Take concrete measures to ensure that mining companies fulfil their human rights obligations, in accordance with the mining code and other regional and international human rights standards (Chad);
- 146.76 Develop specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound policies and programmes to ensure that revenues from mining activities contribute to the sustainable, social and economic development of communities in mining operation zones (Haiti);
- 146.77 Consider promulgating laws that oblige mining companies to contribute towards the sustainable socioeconomic development of the areas in which they operate (Sierra Leone);
- 146.78 Join the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative to ensure transparency and the good governance of natural resources (Germany);
- 146.79 Strengthen efforts to mitigate land conflicts between rural communities and businesses (Haiti);
- 146.80 Ensure that women, children and persons with disabilities are meaningfully engaged in the development of legislation, policies and programmes on climate change and disaster risk reduction (Fiji);
- 146.81 Establish mine clearance programmes and carry out outreach in that area (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 146.82 Implement a national action plan for the removal of antipersonnel mines, as well as a victim assistance programme that guarantees the rights of victims on equal terms and covers the needs related to disability, health and social assistance and education (Argentina);
- 146.83 Continue the mine clearance programmes and programmes of mine awareness in rural areas in cooperation with appropriate international agencies (Uganda);
- 146.84 Intensify efforts to protect children from mines and to work on rehabilitation programmes for victims (Jordan);
- 146.85 Continue to invest efforts to protect children from landmine remains, including efforts to raise awareness and physically rehabilitate child victims (Serbia);
- 146.86 Strengthen norms that regulate the use, possession and acquisition of small arms, in particular with a view to reducing the number of weapons illegally possessed (Peru);
- 146.87 Take further action to end the extrajudicial killing of criminal suspects under investigation and to allow humanitarian access to prisoners (Australia);

- 146.88 Establish credible investigations and ensure judicial accountability for allegations of unlawful or arbitrary killings by government security forces (United States of America);
- 146.89 Investigate all allegations of torture, bring perpetrators to justice and provide victims with adequate assistance (Slovakia);
- 146.90 Establish a national mechanism for the prevention of torture to undertake regular unannounced visits to all detention facilities (Slovakia);
- 146.91 Bring the definition of torture in the Criminal Code into line with article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Spain);
- 146.92 Take necessary measures to fully implement the Convention against Torture (Italy);
- 146.93 Carry out prompt, impartial and independent investigations into all allegations of torture or ill-treatment and human rights violations committed by members of the security forces to end impunity (Switzerland);
- 146.94 Investigate all allegations of extrajudicial killings, arbitrary arrests and torture by the police and security forces, bring perpetrators to justice and compensate victims (Czechia);
- 146.95 Continue efforts to ensure that allegations of human rights violations by security forces are investigated and prosecuted independently and impartially (France);
- 146.96 Establish an independent police complaints mechanism for independent civilian oversight (Sierra Leone);
- 146.97 Provide law enforcement agents with adequate training on policing of assemblies in accordance with international human rights standards (Slovakia);
- 146.98 Ensure that laws, regulations and codes of conduct governing the functioning of the police are reviewed so that they are aligned with international standards (Luxembourg);
- 146.99 Ensure that national frameworks guiding the use of force by law enforcement agencies such as the National Police disciplinary regulations are in line with international standards (Republic of Korea);
- 146.100 Take further measures to improve prison conditions through effective implementation of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) and the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules) (Thailand);
- 146.101 Take appropriate measures to strengthen the rule of law and access to justice, inter alia by allocating sufficient funds to the judicial system to further develop the capacity of the courts (Austria);
- 146.102 Consider adopting additional measures to improve access to justice, in particular for the poorest sectors of the population, and with a view to establishing a permanent public defenders service (Brazil);
- 146.103 Step up efforts to assist vulnerable groups such as women and children to access justice by enacting a law on legal aid (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 146.104 Guarantee equal access to justice for all, by taking concrete measures to strengthen institutional mechanisms (Norway);
- 146.105 Continue efforts to reform the judicial system (Egypt);
- 146.106 Continue and strengthen the implementation of the justice sector reform to ensure the proper functioning of municipal and provincial courts and tribunals (Costa Rica);

- 146.107 Take further steps to improve the administration of justice, to safeguard the independence of the judiciary and to increase the number of trained judges, prosecutors and lawyers (Czechia);
- 146.108 Promote the independence of the judiciary and increase the number of judges, lawyers and prosecutors (Iraq);
- 146.109 Provide the courts with the necessary staff to ensure the swiftness and regularity of proceedings and their successful completion (Luxembourg);
- 146.110 Take action to improve the judicial system by appointing and recruiting enough judges and prosecutors (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 146.111 Strengthen the justice sector by improving the capacity of the courts through training judges, prosecutors and court officials and by improving the justice infrastructure through ensuring sufficient courthouses and justice facilities throughout the country (Netherlands);
- 146.112 Take steps to ensure that the juvenile justice system applies to children of up to 18 years of age and is provided with adequate human, technical and financial resources (Ghana);
- 146.113 Continue and intensify efforts to combat corruption, including through communication and by raising awareness of its economic and social costs, and its impact on human rights (Ecuador);
- 146.114 Strengthen its efforts to combat corruption and reinforce good governance practices (Georgia);
- 146.115 Continue strengthening its efforts to combat corruption and illicit financial flows and strengthen the capacity of all law enforcement agencies to combat corruption (Kyrgyzstan);
- 146.116 Ease registration requirements for religious groups and reopen places of worship closed during Operation Rescue (United States of America);
- 146.117 Undertake consultations with Christian leaders to relax restrictions on church registration (Haiti);
- 146.118 Promote respect for religious minorities by reforming law No. 2/04 on freedom of religion to conform with the provisions of the Angolan Constitution, as well as international human rights obligations (Canada);
- 146.119 Step up its efforts to promote freedom of the press, including by engaging with relevant stakeholders, particularly civil society and the press, when enacting or revising relevant media laws (Thailand);
- 146.120 Continue legislative reforms to increase media freedom and strengthen protection of the rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly, and end the arbitrary arrest of journalists and peaceful protesters (Australia);
- 146.121 Take concrete steps to make independent media accessible nationwide, including by reducing the cost of broadcasting licences (Norway);
- 146.122 Protect freedom of expression by ensuring that all provisions of the press law are brought into conformity with article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Belgium);
- 146.123 Fulfil the right to freedom of expression, as accepted in the last review cycle, including by taking effective measures to ensure that journalists are protected against all forms of violence, harassment and arbitrary deprivation of liberty (Sweden);
- 146.124 Continue efforts to protect the rights to freedom of expression, freedom of association and peaceful assembly (Indonesia);

- 146.125 Amend or repeal all laws that unduly restrict the rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly, and take additional measures to ensure journalists and human rights defenders are able to carry out their activities without fear or undue hindrance, obstruction or legal and administrative harassment (Ireland);
- 146.126 Uphold individuals' rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and association and to freedom of opinion and expression by continuing to address excessive use of force by law enforcement officers and by carrying out prompt, thorough, impartial and independent investigations into cases of arbitrary arrest and detention (Canada);
- 146.127 Put an end to all acts of intimidation of journalists and release all persons detained solely for exercising or defending their rights (France);
- 146.128 Guarantee the protection and respect of civic space by ensuring the timely and effective legal registration of non-governmental organizations (Austria);
- 146.129 Abolish or amend all laws and policies which limit the activities carried out by civil society and human rights defenders and adopt a national law for the promotion and protection of human rights defenders (Iceland);
- 146.130 Ensure that human rights defenders can work in a safe and supportive environment free from attacks, reprisals and unreasonable restrictions and fully guarantee the exercise of their rights in accordance with the Declaration on the Rights and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and other relevant international and regional human rights law (Liechtenstein);
- 146.131 Ensure the protection of human rights defenders against acts of intimidation and harassment (Luxembourg);
- 146.132 Refrain from all measures infringing upon the rights to peaceful assembly and expression of its citizens guaranteed by the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Slovakia);
- 146.133 Continue efforts to combat human trafficking (Tunisia);
- 146.134 Continue its efforts to combat trafficking in persons (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 146.135 Intensify efforts to combat human trafficking and ensure the protection of victims (Jordan);
- 146.136 Finalize the adoption of the appropriate mechanism to combat trafficking in persons (Congo);
- 146.137 Accelerate the adoption of the national action plan to combat trafficking in persons and make sufficient resources available for its implementation (Central African Republic);
- 146.138 Expedite the adoption of the national plan of action aimed at combating trafficking in persons (Georgia);
- 146.139 Speed up the adoption of the national action plan to combat trafficking in persons and provide sufficient resources for its implementation (Senegal);
- 146.140 Adopt a national action plan to combat human trafficking (Iraq);
- 146.141 Adopt a national plan of action to combat trafficking in persons (Paraguay);
- 146.142 Continue efforts to combat trafficking in persons and to protect and promote the rights of victims with special measures for women and children (Nepal);

- 146.143 **Implement standardized nationwide procedures for identifying victims of trafficking in persons and populate trafficking in persons regional databases (United States of America);**
- 146.144 **Continue efforts to reduce the informal labour sector, particularly for women, to ensure greater labour protection for all (Dominican Republic);**
- 146.145 **Continue to strengthen efforts in poverty alleviation and to promote people's living standards in order to provide a solid foundation for its people to enjoy all human rights (China);**
- 146.146 **Make every effort to eradicate extreme poverty (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 146.147 **Continue to set targets for reducing extreme poverty and for the enjoyment of fundamental rights (Nicaragua);**
- 146.148 **Continue its poverty alleviation efforts and ensure sustainable development with a view to improving the general welfare of its citizens (Nigeria);**
- 146.149 **Continue to take measures to reduce poverty and to promote human development and the well-being of its citizens through economic and social inclusion at the local level (Pakistan);**
- 146.150 **Strengthen measures to address poverty and implement targeted policies to improve the livelihoods of its people (Malaysia);**
- 146.151 **Consider making a call for financial assistance to eradicate poverty at the local level by integrating vulnerable people into the economy (United Republic of Tanzania);**
- 146.152 **Enhance its efforts in the implementation of the programme for rural development and the fight against poverty to ensure sustainable development and poverty alleviation in the country (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**
- 146.153 **Effectively implement the integrated municipal programme for rural development and the fight against poverty 2018–2022 for the well-being of the people of Angola (Viet Nam);**
- 146.154 **Increase its efforts to develop specific strategies to address social inequalities and to take more measures to combat poverty among marginalized and disadvantaged groups and individuals (State of Palestine);**
- 146.155 **Take positive and targeted measures, as part of the fight against poverty, for the benefit of marginalized or disadvantaged people and groups (Central African Republic);**
- 146.156 **Intensify efforts and take targeted measures to combat poverty among marginalized and disadvantaged groups and individuals (Belarus);**
- 146.157 **Continue its efforts aimed at protecting the rights of women, children and people with disabilities, and at providing them with social care (Yemen);**
- 146.158 **Make greater efforts to combat poverty, with a gender approach, in particular taking into account the high rate of poverty among women in rural areas (Uruguay);**
- 146.159 **Continue to promote the right to adequate housing for all its citizens (Nicaragua);**
- 146.160 **Enact legislation to guarantee property rights, determine the circumstances and safeguards under which evictions can take place and ensuring that evictions are used only as a last resort and that evictees are provided with alternative housing and/or alternative compensation (Canada);**

- 146.161 Take further action to prevent the forced eviction of migrants and ensure that, where necessary, evictions take place in accordance with the law (Australia);
- 146.162 Implement additional measures to ensure greater access to water and sanitation in all provinces (Dominican Republic);
- 146.163 Continue to take concrete measures on access to drinking water and develop adequate programmes and policies for building infrastructure for the supply of water for irrigation and livestock management (India);
- 146.164 Increase its efforts to ensure equity in access to water and sanitation, thereby reducing the gap between rural and urban areas in the enjoyment of these rights (Spain);
- 146.165 Continue to promote the health-care sector and ensure access to health-care services for all citizens without discrimination (Djibouti);
- 146.166 Strengthen its efforts to ensure universal coverage for basic health-care services (Japan);
- 146.167 Continue efforts to guarantee that the right to health is universal and free (Nicaragua);
- 146.168 Accelerate efforts to guarantee universal access to basic health-care services (Morocco);
- 146.169 Develop a costed plan to ensure universal access to basic health-care services supported by qualified medical personnel, including in rural areas (Seychelles);
- 146.170 Pursue efforts to ensure universal access to basic health-care services, particularly by allocating more resources to the health-care sector while also improving infrastructure and expanding the availability of health-care facilities with qualified medical staff in rural areas (Algeria);
- 146.171 Continue the policies of free health-care coverage and the supply of essential, accessible and safe medicines, in line with the objective of Sustainable Development Goal 3 (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 146.172 Improve infrastructure and health-care facilities, especially in rural areas (Malaysia);
- 146.173 Take concrete measures, including the allocation of sufficient funds, to ensure access to adequate health care for all, including women and those in vulnerable situations such as poor persons, children and migrants (Sweden);
- 146.174 Continue the implementation of existing programmes aimed at reducing child mortality and morbidity rates, including by improving the skills of midwives and adopting quality standards for maternal and newborn care (Belarus);
- 146.175 Implement concrete actions to reduce the high percentage of infant and maternal mortality and teenage pregnancy (Costa Rica);
- 146.176 Increase efforts to ensure universal access to basic health-care services, including by allocating sufficient resources to the health-care sector (Malaysia);
- 146.177 Bring its legislation, including article 158 of the Penal Code, in line with article 14 (2) (c) of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (the Maputo Protocol) on access to abortion (Denmark);
- 146.178 Amend the Penal Code to decriminalize abortion in all cases, enhance access for women to inclusive health-care services by trained personnel and ensure that all women and girls have access to affordable and modern forms of contraception (Iceland);

- 146.179 Increase efforts to ensure equal access to education and health care for all, especially for social groups in situations of vulnerability, including women and girls, persons with disabilities and persons belonging to certain linguistic minorities (Ecuador);
- 146.180 Intensify its efforts to improve equal access to education for all, especially to vulnerable groups such as women, minorities, children with special needs and those in rural areas (Afghanistan);
- 146.181 Continue to prioritize and implement targets related to education, including on human rights and health-care services, notably for women (South Africa);
- 146.182 Intensify its efforts to ensure universal access to free compulsory education and develop more strategies to address the high dropout rates (State of Palestine);
- 146.183 Continue strengthening universal and free access to basic education, to increase enrolment in schools (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 146.184 Strengthen its efforts to ensure universal access to free compulsory education, paying special attention to girls and students in rural areas (Japan);
- 146.185 Increase spending on education to achieve the goal of the Education 2030 Framework for Action (Algeria);
- 146.186 Continue to enhance investment in education in order to improve education particularly in rural areas (China);
- 146.187 Intensify efforts to ensure universal access to free and quality education for children (Belgium);
- 146.188 Step up efforts to ensure universal access to free compulsory education, particularly in indigenous regions (Peru);
- 146.189 Further strengthen its efforts to provide full access to education for all and to reduce illiteracy in cooperation with relevant United Nations agencies and other partners (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 146.190 Continue implementing measures and programmes to reduce urban and rural illiteracy levels (Dominican Republic);
- 146.191 Continue efforts to improve literacy, particularly among women (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 146.192 Take necessary measures to implement a coordinated programme to combat the rate of girls dropping out of school and improve the system of access to education for girls and young women (India);
- 146.193 Continue the programme "together against pregnancy and early marriage in Angola" and increase support to ensure that girls remain in school even if they are pregnant (Mexico);
- 146.194 Provide access to education for all children throughout the country (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 146.195 Take measures to improve the basic education system, as well as the health-care system in rural areas (Madagascar);
- 146.196 Continue efforts to improve access to education for minority groups and indigenous people, as well as for children in rural and remote areas (Mauritius);
- 146.197 Step up efforts on schooling for minors (Portugal);
- 146.198 Promote gender equality (Jordan);
- 146.199 Continue efforts to promote women's rights (Egypt);

- 146.200 Further expand the initiatives aimed at achieving better protection of the rights of women (Armenia);
- 146.201 Continue efforts to combat discrimination against women (Tunisia);
- 146.202 Take further steps aimed at empowering women in the rural areas of the country (Azerbaijan);
- 146.203 Continue the measures to promote the economic activities of women in rural areas (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 146.204 Continue its efforts to promote gender equality and to ensure a significant representation of women in public office (Pakistan);
- 146.205 Take further steps to advance women's participation in political and public life and continue promoting the economic empowerment of women, in particular in rural areas (Bulgaria);
- 146.206 Promote the active participation of women in public and political life, establishing gender quotas to ensure a greater representation of women in the lists of political parties, in provincial governments and in the three branches of government (Costa Rica);
- 146.207 Ensure full enjoyment of social and economic rights for women and take effective measures against domestic and gender-based violence (Czechia);
- 146.208 Continue to prioritize the empowerment of women and break down barriers to equality with a view to ensuring that all women are treated as equal citizens (Fiji);
- 146.209 Strengthen the implementation of national policies and programmes to improve the situation of women and girls and to ensure quality education for children, especially in rural areas (Marshall Islands);
- 146.210 Put in place an awareness-raising programme for all stakeholders on women's rights (Namibia);
- 146.211 Continue advancing towards the empowerment of women, within the framework of the effective implementation of the National Policy for Gender Equality and Equity, particularly through the promotion of equal opportunities in all spheres of political, economic, social and cultural life (Cuba);
- 146.212 Continue its efforts to implement the National Policy for Gender Equality and Equity to further promote equal opportunities for women and men in all areas (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 146.213 Continue implementing policies to promote gender equality, in line with the National Policy for Gender Equality and Equity (Djibouti);
- 146.214 Continue implementing the National Policy for Gender Equality and Equity to combat harmful practices and stereotypes against women and girls that are derived from cultural practices (Myanmar);
- 146.215 Design and fully implement a national gender strategy and national gender policies, including an awareness-raising programme for all stakeholders on women's rights, to reinforce gender mainstreaming and to enhance corporate responsibility for violations in the extractive industries (Netherlands);
- 146.216 Continue its excellent public policies in favour of gender equality and against domestic violence (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 146.217 Continue to fully implement the legislation on female genital mutilation (Italy);
- 146.218 Make efforts to protect and promote women's rights and enhance the support given to women victims of gender-based violence (Italy);
- 146.219 Provide a comprehensive policy framework to prevent, combat and punish all forms of gender-based violence against women and girls (Spain);

- 146.220 Ensure that the necessary legal and institutional mechanisms are in place to prevent and punish all forms of violence against women and girls (Sweden);
- 146.221 Take the necessary measures to strengthen women's rights and combat all forms of gender-based violence (Switzerland);
- 146.222 Legally prohibit all harmful practices, including child and forced marriage, dowry, polygamy and levirate marriage, that are especially present in the rural areas of the country (Slovenia);
- 146.223 Deepen the measures initiated to combat traditional stereotypes and gender inequality, particularly in relation to female genital mutilation and marriages (Argentina);
- 146.224 Strengthen measures to combat violence against women and children, including domestic violence (Austria);
- 146.225 Adopt concrete policies and measures to combat domestic violence, including information and training campaigns for police and medical personnel and psychosocial support programmes for victims (Chile);
- 146.226 Consider adopting a comprehensive law to prevent, combat and punish all forms of violence against women and girls (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 146.227 Adopt a comprehensive legislative framework in compliance with international standards to prevent and combat all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls (France);
- 146.228 Adopt measures to combat domestic violence (Honduras);
- 146.229 Strengthen efforts to further enhance support services for victims of violence, especially against women and minors (Myanmar);
- 146.230 Promote women's access to justice, in particular access to remedies in cases of domestic violence (Morocco);
- 146.231 Ensure effective countrywide implementation of the law on domestic violence and continue to strengthen women's rights countrywide (Norway);
- 146.232 Put in place a strong legislative mechanism to protect women victims of domestic violence and early marriage (Madagascar);
- 146.233 Continue to strengthen legislative and institutional mechanisms to combat violence against women (Pakistan);
- 146.234 Strengthen measures to prohibit all forms of violence against women and girls in both the public and the private spheres, including through the adoption of comprehensive legislation to prevent, combat and punish all forms of violence against women and girls (Rwanda);
- 146.235 Increase the number of shelters and allocate units in police stations and medical centres to support victims of gender-based violence (Seychelles);
- 146.236 Continue efforts to protect the rights of the child (Sudan);
- 146.237 Intensify efforts to effectively ensure the rights recognized to children (Congo);
- 146.238 Ensure effective protection of the rights of the child by developing a State strategy and national legislation (Ukraine);
- 146.239 Continue to strengthen measures to promote and protect children's rights (Viet Nam);
- 146.240 Take appropriate measures to combat early marriage (Luxembourg);
- 146.241 Prohibit by law child and forced marriage and revise the Family Code so as to establish the minimum age for marriage at 18 years (Spain);

- 146.242 Increase the minimum age for marriage to 18 years for both boys and girls without exceptions and criminalize all forms of forced and child marriage (Belgium);
- 146.243 Take the necessary measures to eradicate traditional practices that promote child and early marriage and establish the minimum age for marriage at 18 years (Costa Rica);
- 146.244 Amend article 24 of the Family Code to abolish any exceptions to 18 years as the minimum age of marriage (Denmark);
- 146.245 Revise the Family Code to ensure that the minimum age of marriage is 18 years for both girls and boys (Burkina Faso);
- 146.246 Completely eliminate child, early and forced marriage by amending the Family Code of 1988 (Namibia);
- 146.247 Continue to deepen policies and mechanisms for the comprehensive protection of the rights of children and adolescents, particularly actions to prevent and confront all manifestations of violence (Cuba);
- 146.248 Enact legislation to prohibit corporal punishment for children in all settings, including the home, and repeal all legal defences for its use (Zambia);
- 146.249 Adopt legislation to explicitly prohibit the corporal punishment of children in all settings (Brazil);
- 146.250 Continue efforts to prevent and combat all violence against children, in particular by opening new shelters and fighting traffickers and child labour (France);
- 146.251 Intensify efforts aimed at reducing child labour (Mozambique);
- 146.252 Accelerate the process of adopting necessary measures to prevent forced labour and child labour (Nepal);
- 146.253 Accelerate the development of the national plan of action for the elimination of child labour in Angola for 2018–2022 (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 146.254 Intensify efforts to put in place the plan of action for the elimination of child labour, ensuring the inclusion of monitoring and accountability mechanisms (Chile);
- 146.255 Finalize the adoption of the 2018–2022 national action plan for the eradication of child labour, which aims at creating prevention strategies, identifying areas where child labour exists and identifying forms of labour that constitute child labour (Democratic Republic of the Congo);
- 146.256 Intensify its action to combat violence against women and children, including those accused of witchcraft, by allocating adequate resources to victim support structures and guaranteeing victims access to justice and the right to reparation (Gabon);
- 146.257 Take further measures to prevent all forms of violence and abuse against children, including by fighting against child, early and forced marriages, ending child labour and protecting children accused of witchcraft (Italy);
- 146.258 Continue its ongoing measures to combat accusations of witchcraft against children and protect minors from persons who accuse them (Myanmar);
- 146.259 Explicitly criminalize the recruitment and use of children under the age of 18 into armed conflict and by non-State armed groups (Montenegro);
- 146.260 Adopt legislation and measures to recognize the status of indigenous peoples (Ukraine);
- 146.261 Strengthen legislative and administrative measures to guarantee the rights of minorities and indigenous peoples, and seek the consent of indigenous

peoples before carrying out development projects or granting licences to companies to carry out economic activities in indigenous territories (Mexico);

146.262 Strengthen initiatives to recognize the ownership and use of land by minority communities and indigenous peoples, including the San people and the south-western pastoral communities (Peru);

146.263 Ensure that children with disabilities have access to health care, social assistance and inclusive education, and intensify measures to address prejudice against such children (Bulgaria);

146.264 Continue on its path towards sustaining tailored assistance to minors with disabilities, as reflected in the intervention strategy for the social inclusion of children with disabilities (Ethiopia);

146.265 Ensure that asylum seekers and refugees are detained only as a last resort and that those detained in reception centres are provided with legal safeguards (Afghanistan);

146.266 Ensure the implementation of the law on the right to asylum and refugee status, put in place fair and effective asylum procedures and swiftly issue and renew identification documents for asylum seekers and refugees (Afghanistan);

146.267 Accelerate the implementation of the law on asylum and refugee status adopted in 2015, especially by putting in place fair and efficient asylum procedures in order to facilitate access by asylum seekers and refugees to basic social services (Togo);

146.268 Consider establishing a national strategy for migration that promotes the regularization of migrants and guarantees the rights of people in a situation of mobility (Ecuador);

146.269 Avoid the mass expulsion of migrants and the use of force and ensure that repatriation is carried out with full respect for the human rights of the affected migrants (Mexico);

146.270 Eliminate any practical obstacle to the birth registration of all children born to foreign parents (Congo).

147. 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 Angola was headed by the Minister of External Relations, Manuel Domingos Augusto, and composed of the following members:

- Dr.^a Ana Celeste Cardoso Januário, Secretary of State for Human Rights and Citizenship, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights;
- Dr.^a Cecilia Rosario, Ambassador to Switzerland;
- Dr.^a Margarida Izata, Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the UN, Angola Permanent Mission;
- Dr.^a Luísa Esperança Buta António, National Director of Human Rights;
- Dr. Francisco de Castro Maria, National Director of Religion Institute;
- Dr. Paulo Tchiemba Kalesi, National Director of Children Institute;
- Dr. Carlos Diamantino da Conceição, Deputy General Director of Correctional Service;
- Dr. Daniel João Jorge, National Director in the Ministry of Culture;
- Dr. Gonçalves Sebastião Moco, Deputy Director for National Police;
- Dr.^a Emília Almeida, Deputy Director, Ministry of External Relations;
- Dr. Estevao Vicente, Found Administrator, Ministry of Environment;
- Dr.^a Elsa Cachipia, Head of Department, Ministry of Social Action, Family and Women's Promotion;
- Dr. Cabral Laureano, Head of Department, Ministry of External Relations;
- Dr. Júlio Fernandes de Carvalho, Head of Department, Ministry of Health;
- Dr.^a Sónia Maria da Cunha de Sá, Officer, Civil House of the President of the Republic;
- Dr.^a Leia de Carvalho, Officer, Civil House of the President of the Republic;
- Dr.^a Antónica António Kialanda, Officer, Ministry of the Interior – National Police;
- Dr.^a Lemisa Indira Paim Vulola, Officer, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights;
- Dr.^a Núria de Sousa, Officer, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights;
- Dr.^a Suzana Pérez Sanchez, Officer Ministry of Justice and Human Rights;
- Teresa Augusto, Officer, Ministry of External Relations;
- Jose Vula, Officer, Ministry of External Relations;
- Dr. Antonio Jaime, Diplomat, Angola Permanent Mission to the UN;
- Dr.^a Marília Manuel, Diplomat, Angola Permanent Mission to the UN;
- Dr. Manuel Eduardo, Diplomat, Angola Permanent Mission to the UN;
- Dr. António Nzita, Diplomat, Angola Permanent Mission to the UN;
- Dr. Andre Domingos, Diplomat, Angola Permanent Mission to the UN;
- Dr. Alberto Guimaraes, Angola Permanent Mission to the UN;
- Dr.^a Josefina Andre da Conceicao Samuel, Angola Bar Association and Legal Career Women's Association.