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Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Spain

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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-fifth session from 20 to 31 January 2020. The review of Spain was held at the 4th meeting, on 22 January 2020. The delegation was headed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Fernando Valenzuela Marzo. At its 9th meeting, held on 24 January 2020, the Working Group adopted the report on Spain.
2. On 14 January 2020, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Spain: Bangladesh, Czechia and Nigeria.
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) (A/HRC/WG.6/35/ESP/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.6/35/ESP/2);
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/35/ESP/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Germany, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Spain through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation of Spain referred to the universal periodic review process as an essential tool for evaluating policies and legislation on human rights, and reiterated the country's support for OHCHR. Spain had taken advantage of the third cycle to incorporate and share good practices.
6. Spain had ratified almost all of the fundamental United Nations human rights instruments, which demonstrated its strong commitment to human rights, as reflected in its Constitution, laws and policies. In its midterm report, submitted in 2018, it had summarized the progress made regarding the 189 recommendations received in 2015.
7. Civil society had actively participated in the preparation of the national report and, in order to guarantee effective participation channels, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the European Union and Cooperation had opened a public consultation process through its website. Considering the important role of the legislative branch, the national report had included contributions from the lower house of the parliament of Spain. The national human rights institution had also participated throughout the process.
8. Spain had been a pioneer in aligning the universal periodic review recommendations with the Sustainable Development Goals, on the understanding that human rights and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development were interrelated and mutually reinforcing. Spain had organized a side event on the implementation of universal periodic review recommendations and the Sustainable Development Goals, held on the margins of the forty-second session of the Human Rights Council.
9. From December 2015 to October 2016, and from April 2019 to January 2020, Spain had had caretaker Governments, which had made it difficult to process some initiatives regarding the implementation of recommendations.

10. In response to recommendations from 2015, Spain had acceded to the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness in 2018. That same year, the Ministry of Justice was given specific powers regarding follow-up to treaty body opinions on individual communications. Spain had continued working on its second national human rights plan.

11. Spain was firmly committed to the promotion of gender equality and the eradication of all forms of violence against women and children. As such, it had undertaken numerous measures to strengthen the right to equal remuneration, and to gradually equate paternity and maternity leave. In 2017, the first national pact against gender-based violence had been adopted. The current Government had reached gender parity and had created a specific ministry for equality.

12. Regarding persons with disabilities, reforms had been carried out to guarantee their right to vote, their participation in trials by jury and their rights in relation to marriage. Nonetheless, Spain remained conscious of the challenges in other areas, and was taking appropriate action, such as the plans to reform the 1978 Constitution to replace obsolete language.

13. Spain had developed a policy for the integration of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, in line with the principles of equal treatment, citizenship and inclusion, and the office for asylum and refuge had been strengthened.

14. The organic law on the protection of citizens' security regulated intervention by the authorities when assemblies had lost their peaceful character. The law did not allow for any type of public intervention based on the content of an assembly.

15. Regarding freedom of expression, in 2015 slander had been decriminalized, except where it occurred in the domestic sphere.

16. Legislative changes had taken place since the country's previous review, including changes aimed at guaranteeing free legal aid to victims of gender violence, of terrorism and of human trafficking. Regarding the rights of detainees, a legislative reform in 2015 had made the application of incommunicado detention extremely restrictive.

17. Legislative measures criminalizing pimping and providing comprehensive protection against trafficking in persons for the purpose of sexual exploitation were planned.

18. In 2018, the general directorate for historical memory was established within the Ministry of Justice. In January 2020, it was replaced by the State Secretariat for Democratic Memory within the office of the First Vice-President.

19. A draft organic law on education had been approved, including, for the first time in such legislation, children's rights as the first guiding principle.

20. In connection with economic, social and cultural rights, numerous measures had been taken for the recovery of employment, including an increase to the minimum wage in 2019. In addition, numerous regulatory reforms to address housing issues, as well as a national urban agenda, had been adopted, and a bill guaranteeing the right to housing was being drafted. Regarding the right to health, the universal public health system had been reinstated in 2018, extending coverage to all persons in Spain, including those who were not registered or authorized as residents.

21. The National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights had been approved in 2017, with the aim of applying the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

22. Progress had been made regarding the commitments made by Spain as a candidate for the Human Rights Council for the period 2018–2020, efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda, efforts to combat climate change, and efforts to promote the human right to share in the benefits of scientific advancement. Disinformation and demographic changes were emerging challenges.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

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

24. The Islamic Republic of Iran acknowledged the good cooperation of Spain with the relevant international human rights mechanisms.
25. Iraq commended Spain on its cooperation with treaty bodies and the national plans it had adopted.
26. Ireland commended progress made since the previous cycle, particularly the revision of rules governing incommunicado detention.
27. Italy commended the commitment of Spain to promote gender equality and protect the rights of persons with disabilities.
28. Japan expressed appreciation for the participation of women in the political domain of Spain, as illustrated by the new cabinet.
29. Jordan called for a strengthening of the council that was aimed at combating racial discrimination.
30. Lebanon noted progress in eliminating various forms of violence against women, and steps taken to reduce the wage gap.
31. Lesotho acknowledged the endeavours of Spain to protect and respect the rights of women, especially with respect to protection against violence.
32. Libya commended progress made by Spain in the fulfilment of its obligations to submit its periodic reports to various treaty bodies.
33. Liechtenstein welcomed efforts to implement recommendations since the previous universal periodic review.
34. Luxembourg welcomed the plans for social and economic reforms that the Government intended to implement.
35. Malaysia commended the affirmative action taken since the previous review, especially in the development of national policies.
36. Maldives appreciated the strategic interventions made to integrate women into public life.
37. Malta commended the progress made since the previous review.
38. Mauritania appreciated the steps taken to combat racial discrimination, xenophobia and human trafficking.
39. Mauritius commended the inception and implementation of the national strategy to prevent and combat poverty and social exclusion.
40. Mexico acknowledged the progress made in the promotion of gender equality.
41. Montenegro praised the legal reforms raising the legal age for marriage.
42. Morocco welcomed efforts to combat discrimination in education and to promote equality between men and women.
43. Myanmar expressed concern over school dropout rates, lack of access to education, and trafficking in persons.
44. Namibia remained concerned about the illegal exploitation of natural resources in Western Sahara.
45. Nepal commended achievements in gender parity and sharing the benefits of scientific advancement.
46. The Netherlands welcomed the alignment of recommendations issued under the universal periodic review with the Sustainable Development Goals, and steps taken to combat gender-based discrimination and violence.
47. The Niger congratulated Spain for submitting a midterm report under the universal periodic review and for its financial contribution to OHCHR.
48. Nigeria applauded the efforts made in combating racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia, and in safeguarding the rights of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers.

49. North Macedonia welcomed the development of the legal framework regarding the rights of the child.
50. Norway noted positive steps taken since the previous review, and stated that further progress was possible in some areas.
51. Pakistan noted efforts made to integrate women into public, political and economic life.
52. Panama acknowledged the reduction in the gender pay gap and the adoption of the national pact against gender-based violence.
53. Paraguay welcomed the progress made and reiterated recommendations that had not yet been implemented.
54. Peru welcomed the progress made regarding human rights.
55. Philippines made recommendations.
56. Poland commended the amendment made to the Criminal Code and the strengthening of the legislation on the elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls.
57. Portugal welcomed the accession by Spain to the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.
58. Qatar commended efforts made to coordinate action to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.
59. The Republic of Korea welcomed progress made in areas such as business and human rights and gender equality.
60. The Republic of Moldova expressed appreciation for the devotion of Spain to the protection and promotion of human rights.
61. Romania commended the commitment of Spain to human rights, including through its activity in the Human Rights Council.
62. The Russian Federation noted efforts to improve legislation concerning human rights, but also noted violations of migrants' rights.
63. Senegal commended efforts made in education and in combating poverty and social exclusion.
64. Serbia commended the measures aimed at improving children's enjoyment of their rights.
65. Slovakia appreciated the dedication shown by Spain in promoting gender equality and eliminating all forms of violence.
66. Slovenia noted that challenges remained regarding corporal punishment of children within the domestic environment.
67. Solomon Islands commended efforts and initiatives taken in meeting human rights commitments.
68. Somalia commended the adoption of laws modifying the child and adolescent protection system.
69. Sri Lanka noted measures taken to promote gender equality, including in the area of equal pay.
70. The State of Palestine welcomed efforts to prevent violence and to protect children and adolescents from any violence.
71. The Sudan commended efforts made to strengthen human rights, especially regarding the submission of periodic reports to the various treaty bodies.
72. Sweden encouraged Spain to continue combating trafficking in persons and ensure the right to seek asylum.

73. Switzerland welcomed measures taken to ensure gender equality. It was concerned about some restrictions on the rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association and noted remaining challenges from the Franco era.
74. Thailand noted efforts made to strengthen cooperation in the area of migration.
75. Timor-Leste noted the efforts made to promote and protect the rights of women.
76. Togo noted the adoption of a national action plan on business and human rights.
77. Tunisia welcomed the adoption of human rights legislation and the institutional framework for combating trafficking in persons.
78. Turkey noted efforts made to combat discrimination and racism and to improve the living conditions of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers.
79. Turkmenistan noted the efforts to adopt the second national human rights action plan and achievements in promoting the rights of children and persons with disabilities.
80. Ukraine noted improvements in various areas, including combating trafficking in persons, hate crime and discrimination.
81. The United Kingdom noted steps taken to protect the rights of women and to tackle gender-based violence.
82. The United States of America commended Spain for its continued commitment to protect human rights.
83. Uruguay encouraged Spain to adopt legislation to guarantee the rights of minorities, especially migrants.
84. Spain indicated that the second national human rights plan had been delayed because of political circumstances. However, Spain remained firmly committed. The plan was expected to include provision for a coordination body and human rights indicators. Meanwhile, coordination of international human rights commitments had been assumed by the Human Rights Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the European Union and Cooperation.
85. Spanish legislation guaranteed the rights of migrants. Any decision on the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families needed to be coordinated within the European Union. No European Union member State had ratified the Convention to date.
86. The procedures for expulsion, return and refusal of entry were carried out in full respect of the legal system of Spain, including the conventions that Spain had ratified. The act on asylum set out that applicants for international protection were to be provided with necessary social, legal and medical services, which also applied in Ceuta and Melilla. The number of asylum seekers had multiplied by more than 20 times between 2014 and 2019.
87. The prison system in Spain allowed for solitary confinement only for the most serious offences and limited its application to 14 days. Any solitary confinement exceeding that period, owing to the consecutive enforcement of several sanctions, must be approved by the prison supervision court. Any allegation of torture was immediately recorded and gave rise to an investigation by the internal police inspection units, and could also result in a judicial procedure.
88. The 1983 organic law on the right of assembly guaranteed the right to demonstrate. The minimum notification periods were very short, such that almost spontaneous demonstrations were possible. The police could intervene in a public assembly only when an assembly was no longer peaceful and was endangering the physical integrity of people or things.
89. In the final version of the organic law on the protection of citizens' security, generic terms, such as security of citizens or public order, had been replaced with factual descriptions to better set the limits of police action. Spain had few laws governing freedom of expression, which favoured a broad and free exercise of that right. In 40 years, Spain had been condemned in only eight cases regarding freedom of expression brought before the European Court of Human Rights.

90. Regarding gender-based violence, in 2018 a royal decree-law had extended coverage to the greatest possible number of women, thus improving legal assistance for victims. In recent years, the legislative framework for expanding measures for victims of gender-based violence had been strengthened.
91. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela highlighted the ratification of the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.
92. Viet Nam noted the adoption of laws to ensure equal access to health care for foreigners, and gender equality.
93. Afghanistan noted efforts made to improve the participation of women in political life and decision-making positions and to combat gender-based violence.
94. Albania encouraged Spain to implement its plan on the rights of children and adolescents for 2019–2023.
95. Egypt welcomed the establishment of the national office to combat hate crime, and efforts to reduce school dropout.
96. Angola noted efforts to combat gender-based violence and to protect the rights of persons with disabilities.
97. Argentina congratulated Spain for hosting the third International Conference on Safe Schools in May 2019.
98. Armenia noted efforts made to combat hate crime and racial discrimination, and to protect the rights of victims of historical injustices.
99. Australia acknowledged efforts made to combat discrimination based on gender, sexual orientation or gender identity.
100. Austria encouraged Spain to continue its cooperation with civil society in the follow-up to the review.
101. The Bahamas commended the adoption of the national pact on combating gender-based violence and the strategic framework for energy and the climate.
102. Bahrain commended efforts made in addressing violence against women and measures taken to ensure freedom of religion.
103. Bangladesh welcomed efforts made to promote gender equality and highlighted the increasing percentage of women in Congress.
104. Belarus noted measures to develop the second national human rights action plan and the national plan on gender equality.
105. Belgium congratulated Spain for progress made since its previous review, but noted that new challenges had arisen.
106. Bosnia and Herzegovina welcomed the active participation of Spain in the Human Rights Council and its efforts to follow up on universal periodic review recommendations.
107. Brazil commended family protection policies and encouraged the training of law enforcement officers in responding to violence against women.
108. Bulgaria welcomed the adoption in 2018 of the royal decree-law that guaranteed universal health care.
109. Burkina Faso encouraged Spain to abolish all forms of detention of migrants and asylum seekers.
110. Cabo Verde commended the creation of the Directorate General for Equal Treatment and Diversity.
111. Cambodia praised legal measures taken to combat gender-based violence, racism, xenophobia and trafficking in persons.
112. Canada welcomed action taken to strengthen the protection of human rights since the previous review of Spain.
113. Chile welcomed the adoption of the law on historical memory and other action taken to foster transitional justice processes.

114. China noted efforts taken to combat poverty and social exclusion, increase employment and promote gender equality.
115. Colombia highlighted the creation of a truth commission and the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights.
116. Comoros welcomed the standing invitation extended by Spain to all special procedure mandate holders.
117. Congo commended the cooperation of Spain with international human rights institutions.
118. Costa Rica welcomed the adoption of the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights.
119. Côte d'Ivoire welcomed the introduction of the public security law and the introduction of the principles of proportionality and non-discrimination to identity checks.
120. Croatia commended the commitment of Spain to non-discrimination on the basis of gender.
121. Cuba noted the update of the regulatory framework of Spain and the development of human rights instruments and practices.
122. Cyprus commended Spain for restoring universal public health care and congratulated it for hosting the twenty-fifth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.
123. Czechia supported the efforts made by Spain in the area of prevention of violence against women.
124. Denmark commended Spain for its National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights.
125. Djibouti welcomed the ratification of regional and international instruments, and the efforts made to empower women.
126. The Dominican Republic acknowledged legislative amendments to combat racial discrimination and xenophobia.
127. Ecuador acknowledged the adoption of plans and legislation regarding women's rights, persons with disabilities and the 2030 Agenda.
128. Algeria welcomed the adoption of the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights, and legislative measures protecting women from violence.
129. Fiji welcomed action taken to combat climate change, including the adoption of the national climate change adaptation plan.
130. France welcomed progress made on gender equality, children's rights and migration.
131. Gabon welcomed cooperation by Spain with OHCHR and the Human Rights Council mechanisms.
132. Georgia appreciated legislative measures aimed at protecting and empowering women.
133. Germany remained concerned about the asylum system in Spain and the country's potentially broad interpretation of "public security and order".
134. Ghana commended the establishment of the national human rights bureau of the national police.
135. Greece commended efforts made in combating all forms of intolerance.
136. Haiti recognized efforts made to improve the human rights situation in the territory of Spain and abroad.
137. Honduras welcomed the entry into force in Spain of the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.
138. Iceland welcomed the engagement of Spain with human rights and the steps outlined in the national report submitted under the universal periodic review.

139. India welcomed the progress made under the National Strategy for the Social Inclusion of the Gypsy Population.

140. Indonesia commended the strides made by Spain in ensuring a high percentage of representation of women in politics.

141. Regarding sexual violence against women, the delegation of Spain indicated that work on a preliminary draft law to amend the Criminal Code was currently under way, aimed at reinforcing the protection of liberty and sexual integrity.

142. Regarding training for legal professionals, a royal decree-law adopted in 2018 provided for specialized training on gender-based violence to be included in education for judges and prosecutors.

143. The Government was working on a new strategic plan for equal opportunities. Moreover, a royal decree-law adopted in 2019 reinforced the right to equal pay and was a noteworthy step towards full equality in the treatment of and opportunities for men and women in work and employment.

144. Since 2015, legislation had been adopted to raise the age of sexual consent to 16 years, strengthen the punishment for child pornography and reinforce protection from abuse on the Internet. Spain was currently working on a draft bill for the comprehensive protection of children from violence. Moreover, a Deputy Ombudsman coordinated cases concerning the rights of the child within the Office of the Ombudsman.

145. Various measures had been taken to improve the situation of unaccompanied minors. Among other reforms, Spain was working on amending the age-assessment procedure.

146. The delegation highlighted the creation in 2018 of the post of high commissioner on combating child poverty, as well as the allowance for dependent children, which had been increased by 17 per cent in 2019. There were plans for developing a national strategy for the prevention and combating of poverty and social exclusion for 2019–2023.

147. Regarding efforts to combat racial discrimination, xenophobia and other forms of intolerance, the draft law on equal treatment and non-discrimination would be resubmitted to the new legislature. The delegation referred to the measures adopted to improve the situation of Roma and to address the demands of people of African descent, and emphasized that there was no racial profiling in Spain.

148. Regarding housing, a royal decree adopted in March 2019 had improved coordination with social services to protect persons in vulnerable situations in the context of the enforcement of eviction orders. In 2015 a social housing fund had been created to provide rented dwellings to those evicted due to non-payment of a mortgage. The State Housing Plan for 2018–2021 included a rent-support programme.

149. Spain concluded by reiterating its commitment to the universal periodic review, and, more generally, to United Nations human rights bodies, whose independence and credibility must be guaranteed.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

150. **The response of Spain to the following recommendations will be included in the outcome report adopted by the Human Rights Council at its forty-fourth session:**

150.1 **Take complete action to implement the recommendations accepted by Spain during the second universal periodic review (Somalia);**

150.2 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Bangladesh) (Comoros) (Honduras) (Lesotho) (Senegal) (Sri Lanka); Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, as previously recommended (Turkey); Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, and advance with them in Sustainable Development Goals 8, 10 and 16 (Paraguay);**

150.3 Consider the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Indonesia) (Philippines); Consider acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Egypt); Explore the possibility of ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Niger); Envisage ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Djibouti); Work to enable the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Cabo Verde);

150.4 Establish a permanent national mechanism for the implementation of reports and follow-up to recommendations of the human rights mechanisms, within the framework of Sustainable Development Goals 16 and 17 (Paraguay);

150.5 Set up a monitoring system to ensure follow-up and respect for the recommendations made by the treaty bodies and the mechanisms of the Human Rights Council (Haiti);

150.6 Further strengthen effective collaboration with the human rights treaty bodies, periodically reporting the implementation of relevant documents (Turkmenistan);

150.7 Adopt an open, merit-based process when selecting national candidates for United Nations treaty body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

150.8 Pay particular attention to the recommendations made to Spain by the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent (Congo);

150.9 Initiate a constructive dialogue between the new Government and the Catalan people and its institutions (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

150.10 Ensure that a human rights approach is reflected in the Government's 2020 submission of the reviewed nationally determined contributions (Fiji);

150.11 Expedite the finalization of consultations to prepare the second national human rights plan (Georgia);

150.12 Complete the development of its second national human rights plan (Greece);

150.13 Promptly adopt the second national human rights plan, which will undoubtedly strengthen the institutional and normative machinery for the protection and promotion of human rights (Mauritania);

150.14 Conclude work on its second national human rights plan, building on the Council of Ministers' adoption of the preliminary report on the development of the plan in December 2018 (Ireland);

150.15 Continue efforts in the preparation of the second national plan for human rights (Qatar);

150.16 Adopt the second national human rights plan (Republic of Moldova);

150.17 Consider accelerating the conclusion of the second national human rights plan (Cambodia);

150.18 Continue implementing measures enshrined in the action plan for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 Agenda (Dominican Republic);

150.19 Reopen the office of the ombudsman for children in Madrid and strengthen the capacity of the national Office of the Ombudsman to address complaints made by children, echoing the call made by the Committee on the Rights of the Child to increase the level of investment in children (Ireland);

- 150.20 Reopen the office of the ombudsman for children and take action against all forms of child abuse (Republic of Moldova);
- 150.21 Reconsider the possibility of constituting a dedicated office of the ombudsman for children (Poland);
- 150.22 Strengthen the capacity of the Office of the Ombudsman in order to adequately respond to children's complaints (Slovenia);
- 150.23 Bring the Catalonian legislation on places of worship into conformity with international human rights law (Pakistan);
- 150.24 Pursue efforts to combat all forms of discrimination against vulnerable groups, such as people with disabilities, migrants, refugees and people of African descent, particularly with regard to access to employment, housing and health care (Gabon);
- 150.25 Approve a comprehensive law for equal treatment and non-discrimination (Honduras);
- 150.26 Take further measures in tackling racism and intolerance, in particular xenophobia and Islamophobia, including through collaborative efforts with other States (Indonesia);
- 150.27 Strengthen measures to address all forms of discrimination against minorities, including by furnishing the Council for the Elimination of Racial or Ethnic Discrimination with adequate resources to enable it to execute its mandate effectively and independently (Malaysia);
- 150.28 Ensure the allocation of adequate financial resources for programmes on combating racial discrimination (Philippines);
- 150.29 Operationalize the work of the Council on the Elimination of Racial or Ethnic Discrimination (Jordan);
- 150.30 Combat ongoing de facto discrimination against certain groups (Jordan);
- 150.31 Take further steps to promote tolerance and non-discrimination (Armenia);
- 150.32 Continue to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and other forms of intolerance (Bosnia and Herzegovina);
- 150.33 Guarantee in law and in practice the non-discrimination of people of immigrant background in all sectors (Burkina Faso);
- 150.34 Continue measures to combat acts of racial discrimination to better guarantee the rights of minority groups (China);
- 150.35 Continue to make multisectoral efforts to ensure non-discrimination by providing assistance and protection to victims (Colombia);
- 150.36 Provide the Council for the Elimination of Racial or Ethnic Discrimination with the necessary financial resources so that it can discharge its mandate effectively and independently (Costa Rica);
- 150.37 Continue efforts to combat discrimination (Cyprus);
- 150.38 Take effective measures to combat all forms of discrimination, and specifically racial discrimination against people of African descent (Djibouti);
- 150.39 Adopt precise and specific laws against all forms of discrimination, in particular ethnic and racial discrimination (Comoros);
- 150.40 Redouble efforts in the elimination of all forms of discrimination and combating hate speech, xenophobia and racial discrimination (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 150.41 Continue efforts to combat hate crime and put measures in place to ensure an end to ethnic and racial profiling and all forms of racial discrimination (Ghana);

- 150.42 **Adopt a comprehensive law against hate crime, which provides for assistance, protection and restitution to the victims (Pakistan);**
- 150.43 **Develop legislation and policies to punish and prevent hate crimes and discrimination as well as promote the respect of diversity in society (Thailand);**
- 150.44 **Continue the efforts made to combat hate speech and racism against foreigners (Tunisia);**
- 150.45 **Prevent, investigate and prosecute hate crimes, including those motivated by the victim's religion or belief, and devote additional resources to understanding the problem of harassment and violence motivated by xenophobia or the victim's religion or belief (United States of America);**
- 150.46 **Adopt anti-hate legislation (Jordan);**
- 150.47 **Adopt more measures to combat hate speech, xenophobia and racial discrimination (Egypt);**
- 150.48 **Adopt a general law on non-discrimination, including combating racism (Côte d'Ivoire);**
- 150.49 **Incorporate into legislation measures to ban racial profiling in security policies, including the elimination of identity checks based on ethnic and racial profiling (Mexico);**
- 150.50 **Take effective measures to put an end to identity checks based on ethnic and racial profiling (Slovakia);**
- 150.51 **Specifically prohibit the use of identity checks based on ethnic and racial profiles, and consider adopting a law on non-discrimination (Ecuador);**
- 150.52 **Continue legislative initiatives on amending the requirements for registering a change of sex and on combating discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation, gender identity or expression and sexual characteristics (Iceland);**
- 150.53 **Launch awareness-raising and media campaigns aimed at effectively fighting negative stereotypes about the gypsy population, persons of African descent, persons with disabilities, migrants, refugees and asylum seekers (Panama);**
- 150.54 **Continue measures to prevent, reduce and combat pollution as part of the national action plan for adaptation to climate change (Morocco);**
- 150.55 **Ensure that the development and implementation of its climate change adaptation and mitigation policies are gender responsive and disability-inclusive, consistent with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 (Fiji);**
- 150.56 **Enact appropriate national legislation to ensure that Spanish individuals and corporations do not unlawfully participate in the taking of Western Sahara's resources (Namibia);**
- 150.57 **Refrain from engaging in any economic activities relating to the territory of Western Sahara that does not have the free, prior and informed consent of the people of Western Sahara (Namibia);**
- 150.58 **Ensure that its policies, legislation, regulations and enforcement measures effectively serve to prevent and address the heightened risk of business involvement in abuses in conflict situations, which include situations of foreign occupation (State of Palestine);**
- 150.59 **Ensure the full implementation of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights in the context of the exploitation of Western Sahara's natural resources (Timor-Leste);**

- 150.60 Refrain from engaging in any economic activities in or relating to the territory of Western Sahara that do not have the free, prior and informed consent of the people of the territory (Timor-Leste);
- 150.61 Abolish the incommunicado detention regime and prohibit solitary confinement of more than 15 days (Luxembourg);
- 150.62 Introduce further safeguards, in line with international human rights law, to the incommunicado detention regime and ensure that this regime will not be applied to adolescents (Austria);
- 150.63 Harmonize the national legislation that covers torture and incommunicado detention with international standards (Czechia);
- 150.64 Bring the definition of torture and enforced disappearance fully into line with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, ensure effective remedies for torture and ill-treatment and strengthen its framework to prosecute such crimes (Liechtenstein);
- 150.65 Consider reviewing the definition of torture and enforced disappearance to bring it into line with international instruments (Malta);
- 150.66 Ensure that all allegations of torture or other ill-treatment by the security forces are subject to a prompt, thorough and impartial investigation; that those suspected of involvement are prosecuted before civilian courts; and that victims receive adequate reparation (Netherlands);
- 150.67 Modify the content of article 174 of the Criminal Code in order to eliminate the distinction between serious and non-serious torture and harmonize it with international standards (Panama);
- 150.68 Provide the national preventive mechanism with sufficient financial resources, necessary for the full implementation of its mandate (Ukraine);
- 150.69 Adopt adequate legislative or judicial measures to criminalize enforced disappearance, in accordance with the provisions of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, and promote changes in the national system that allow the exhaustive and impartial investigation of enforced disappearance (Argentina);
- 150.70 Criminalize torture in its national legislation, in full compliance with article 1 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Chile);
- 150.71 Continue taking measures to solve the problem of overcrowding of Spanish prisons (Russian Federation);
- 150.72 Increase the number of specialized judges for children and ensure that the country has specialized juvenile courts and child-friendly procedures (Luxembourg);
- 150.73 Enhance the training of judges specialized in juvenile justice and their procedures, so that they take into account the needs of children and adolescents (Chile);
- 150.74 Establish juvenile courts distinct from those of adults (Comoros);
- 150.75 Guarantee the right to truth, justice and reparation for victims, ensuring the implementation of the historical memory law (France);
- 150.76 Ensure the right to the truth, to justice and to reparation as well as the guarantee of non-repetition for all the victims of the civil war and of the dictatorship and investigate the crimes committed in accordance with international law (Switzerland);
- 150.77 Continue its efforts in the protection of the rights of the victims of historical injustices and the prevention of such crimes in the future both at the national and international levels (Armenia);

- 150.78 Continue taking all relevant legislative and organizational measures on the historical memory law, due to the high human value it carries (Lebanon);
- 150.79 Step up efforts to ensure better implementation of legislative measures to combat impunity and provide victims of violence against women and girls with immediate access to means of redress and protection (Poland);
- 150.80 Take steps to ensure the respect of the rights of freedom of expression as well as association (Ghana);
- 150.81 Ensure that the basic law on the protection of public services does not infringe on the freedom of expression and assembly (Iceland);
- 150.82 Ensure the full enjoyment of the right to freedom of expression and the right to peaceful assembly (Egypt);
- 150.83 Take all necessary measures to guarantee the right of peaceful assembly in line with its obligations under article 21 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Belgium);
- 150.84 Guarantee freedom of expression and opinion by revising the Criminal Code to ensure that its crimes are in line with internationally recognized definitions (Belgium);
- 150.85 Review the laws pertaining to the criminal offences of insulting the Crown and offending religious feelings, and review organic law 9/1983 and the organic law on citizen security with the objective of protecting the rights of freedom of expression and peaceful assembly (Canada);
- 150.86 Progress in the full recognition of the right to peaceful assembly, in accordance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Colombia);
- 150.87 Ensure full respect for the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association, to participation in public affairs and to freedom of expression, ensuring that all measures aimed at controlling protests and peaceful assemblies are in line with its international obligations (Costa Rica);
- 150.88 Ensure respect of the right of freedom of expression, in line with international and European standards (Cyprus);
- 150.89 Adopt measures to guarantee the exercise of freedom of expression, and peaceful association and assembly (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 150.90 Ensure that the implementation of articles 36.6 and 37.4 of the public security act, as well as the implementation of Royal Decree-Law 14/2019 do not counteract the right to civil protest (Germany);
- 150.91 Guarantee freedom of peaceful assembly and association, and ensure that in the context of public protests or demonstrations, government actions are carried out with full respect for the international obligations of the State (Mexico);
- 150.92 Take further measures to ensure that the rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly are fully respected, and effectively investigate all allegations of excessive use of force committed by the security forces (Italy);
- 150.93 Reform the organic law of 30 March 2015 on the protection of citizen security and the organic law of 15 July 1983 on the right of assembly, and establish a code of conduct for law enforcement (Switzerland);
- 150.94 Ensure full enjoyment of the rights to freedom of assembly and association and freedom of expression and that all measures are in conformity with international standards (Czechia);
- 150.95 Ensure independent and effective investigations into cases of disproportionate actions of police officers against participants of public demonstrations (Russian Federation);

- 150.96 **Hold accountable those responsible for crimes against journalists or that otherwise undermine the enjoyment of freedom of expression, regardless of whether they are non-State or State actors (United States of America);**
- 150.97 **Decriminalize defamation and include it in the Civil Code, in accordance with international standards of necessity and proportionality with regard to restrictions on freedom of expression (Luxembourg);**
- 150.98 **Decriminalize defamation and place it within the Civil Code, in accordance with international standards of necessity and proportionality concerning restrictions on freedom of expression (Maldives);**
- 150.99 **Continue participating in international electoral monitoring work (Lebanon);**
- 150.100 **Ensure freedom of religion or belief in Spain, both in law and in practice, to members of religious minorities, with a view to realizing the right to social security for all, including protestant ministers who do not have access to the pension system (Haiti);**
- 150.101 **Ensure freedom of religion or belief in Spain, both in law and in practice, for adherents of all religions, and root out all cases of religious discrimination in laws against members of religious minorities (Solomon Islands);**
- 150.102 **Continue the positive steps ensuring freedom of religion and the protection of ethnic minorities (Bahrain);**
- 150.103 **Ensure freedom of religion or belief, rooting out all causes of religious discrimination against members of religious minorities, both in law and in practice (Bangladesh);**
- 150.104 **Take all necessary measures, including legislative, to ensure the protection of women human rights defenders from violence and stigmatization (Australia);**
- 150.105 **Increase efforts to reduce the phenomenon of trafficking in persons (Iraq);**
- 150.106 **Adopt legislative measures for the criminalization of procuring in general, as well as the use, of sexual services, with the knowledge that the person providing them may be a victim of trafficking (North Macedonia);**
- 150.107 **Heighten awareness and step up training for duty bearers to allow better identification of instances of trafficking in persons (Philippines);**
- 150.108 **Further take all necessary measures in order to prevent and combat trafficking in human beings, especially women and girls (Republic of Moldova);**
- 150.109 **Continue the efforts to develop a strategic plan coordinated by the centre for intelligence on terrorism and organized crime to combat trafficking in persons (Romania);**
- 150.110 **Develop and implement strategies to combat all forms of trafficking and servitude and strengthen the protection of women victims of trafficking (Togo);**
- 150.111 **Develop and implement a national action plan adequately addressing all forms of human trafficking, as outlined in the 2018 report of the Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 150.112 **Implement a new plan to address trafficking for sexual exploitation, which includes continuing work to ensure the prosecution of traffickers, as well as training authorities to identify and support victims (Australia);**
- 150.113 **Continue strengthening efforts to combat trafficking in persons, child poverty and early school dropout (Lebanon);**

- 150.114 Consider adopting an action plan to combat human trafficking for the purposes of labour and sexual exploitation, especially of women and girls (Brazil);
- 150.115 Strengthen efforts aimed at fighting trafficking in human beings and contributing to European and international cooperation with regard to the fight against trafficking for labour exploitation (Bulgaria);
- 150.116 Continue improving the combating of trafficking in persons and adopt a comprehensive legislation covering all forms of trafficking and servitude, prosecuting and punishing those responsible and providing comprehensive redress for victims (Liechtenstein);
- 150.117 Adopt a comprehensive law that contemplates all forms of trafficking and servitude and adopt and implement the strategic plan for trafficking in human beings, according to Sustainable Development Goals 5, 8 and 16 (Paraguay);
- 150.118 Take measures to prevent and combat human trafficking and sexual exploitation, including by reducing demand and ensuring legislation that enables a systematic prosecution of these offences (Sweden);
- 150.119 Introduce comprehensive legislation to curb all forms of trafficking, with a focus on redress for victims (Malaysia);
- 150.120 Continue measures to combat trafficking in persons while safeguarding victims' right to justice (Nepal);
- 150.121 Continue efforts in combating trafficking in persons while ensuring the protection of the rights of its victims (Nigeria);
- 150.122 Continue efforts to fight trafficking in persons, from investigation, prosecution and punishment for acts of trafficking, to redress for victims (Albania);
- 150.123 Adopt a national action plan aimed at combating trafficking in human beings for the purpose of labour exploitation and improving the identification of, and assistance for, victims of trafficking (Bangladesh);
- 150.124 Provide support and protection to the family considering that it is the fundamental and natural unit of society (Egypt);
- 150.125 Guarantee the right to union representation, and take the necessary measures to prevent criminal prosecution of workers involved in strikes (Mexico);
- 150.126 Strengthen policies that combat unemployment and promote decent employment, especially among young people and the Roma population (Peru);
- 150.127 Implement the recommendations of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to step up efforts to reduce unemployment, to ensure the pension system's sustainability and to provide coverage for the entire population, including the most disadvantaged groups, by the social security system (Belarus);
- 150.128 Adopt measures with the goal of combating horizontal and vertical segregation in employment (Croatia);
- 150.129 Continue implementing and fostering measures to address the low rate of employment among young people, through the provision of adequate training and support programmes (Mauritius);
- 150.130 Implement justice and social equality policies (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 150.131 Guarantee access to health and education in less populated areas (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 150.132 Make progress in adjusting the social system to the needs of elderly persons (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

- 150.133 Continue efforts to ensure that all persons are covered by the social security system (Cabo Verde);
- 150.134 Further promote economic, social and sustainable development so as to better protect the rights of vulnerable groups (China);
- 150.135 Adopt the necessary measures to expand pension coverage, with a special focus on the most disadvantaged persons and groups (Colombia);
- 150.136 Promote the widespread construction of social housing for vulnerable families (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 150.137 Adopt a legislative framework relating to the right to housing aimed in particular at ensuring that evicted persons have access to compensation or other decent housing, that they are informed of the eviction decision and that they have access to effective judicial remedy (Algeria);
- 150.138 Consider adopting a new and comprehensive legal framework to guarantee equal access to health care for all people living in Spain, without discrimination (Malta);
- 150.139 Redouble efforts in ensuring access to quality health care, social security and education by the vulnerable sectors, including minorities (Philippines);
- 150.140 Continue to effectively implement Royal Decree-Law No. 7/2018 towards universal public health care (Viet Nam);
- 150.141 Establish a mechanism to ensure that women's access to sexual and reproductive health services is not impeded by refusals to provide abortion services on the grounds of conscience (Iceland);
- 150.142 Ensure effectively the accessibility of sexual and reproductive health services for all women, in particular adolescents (Angola);
- 150.143 Promote the universalization of public education for children (Honduras);
- 150.144 Strengthen measures to address the high number of high-school dropouts, particularly among children of vulnerable backgrounds (Myanmar);
- 150.145 Consider measures to reduce the high dropout and repetition rates in secondary education by addressing socioeconomic factors that may influence decisions to leave education prematurely (Sri Lanka);
- 150.146 Adopt a strategy to reduce high dropout rates and segregation in secondary schools, particularly targeting disadvantaged groups, including migrant populations and people of African descent (Bahamas);
- 150.147 Include comprehensive sexual education in the school curriculum (Denmark);
- 150.148 Continue practical steps in promoting and protecting the rights of women, including women with migrant backgrounds (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 150.149 Continue its efforts in setting legislative measures against all forms of gender-based violence (Liechtenstein);
- 150.150 Pursue efforts to combat violence against women by providing adequate training to judicial bodies responsible for processing and investigating cases in this area and by ensuring full assistance to victims of violence as well as their families (France);
- 150.151 Continue efforts to prevent gender-based violence and to implement projects for the empowerment of women (Georgia);
- 150.152 Consider establishing specialized centres so that all survivors of sexual violence can be comprehensively assisted by a specialized team (Iceland);
- 150.153 Further strengthen the implementation of positive legislation enacted with regard to combating violence against women (India);

- 150.154 Increase efforts aimed at reducing violence against women, more particularly after the adoption of the national pact to combat gender-based violence (Morocco);
- 150.155 Strengthen measures to address the prevalence of violence against women, including sexual violence (Philippines);
- 150.156 Continue the efforts to eliminate violence and discrimination against women and girls and to ensure their greater participation and representation in all sectors of society (Republic of Korea);
- 150.157 Continue the initiatives aimed at combating violence against women (Romania);
- 150.158 Take further actions to promote and protect the human rights of women, including the prevention of violence against women (Japan);
- 150.159 Intensify the efforts to address gender-based violence, including by effective implementation of relevant policies by authorities concerned and by considering the inclusion of other forms of gender-based violence in the organic law (Thailand);
- 150.160 Reinforce measures to combat violence against women, ensuring that victims have access to immediate means of redress and protection and that perpetrators are held accountable (Angola);
- 150.161 Continue to promote gender equality and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls (Bosnia and Herzegovina);
- 150.162 Continue strengthening gender equality and eliminate various forms of violence against woman (Libya);
- 150.163 Provide effective training to judicial bodies in charge of investigating cases of gender-based violence, in line with the basic law on comprehensive protection measures against gender-based violence (Croatia);
- 150.164 Continue developing effective actions to combat all forms of violence against women (Cuba);
- 150.165 Adopt further measures to provide effective training to law enforcement officers and judicial bodies that investigate gender-based violence (Czechia);
- 150.166 Establish specialized centres to assist all survivors of sexual violence (Czechia);
- 150.167 Ensure that victims of gender-based violence have access to immediate means of redress and protection (Denmark);
- 150.168 Provide effective training to the judicial bodies in charge of investigating cases of gender-based violence, in line with existing laws, and evaluate their operation to identify and encourage best practices and ensure accountability in cases of lack of due diligence (Malta);
- 150.169 Establish specialized centres and crisis centres on a national scale so that survivors of sexual violence, as well as their families, have access to adequate information and comprehensive treatment and response services, in line with international human right standards (Netherlands);
- 150.170 Continue taking concrete measures to prevent gender-based violence against women and girls, including domestic violence, and ensure that women and girls who are victims of violence have access to means of redress and protection (Italy);
- 150.171 Enhance specialized training for staff involved in ensuring comprehensive protection of women as victims of violence (Slovenia);
- 150.172 Continue the efforts made to combat domestic violence (Tunisia);

- 150.173 Consider further measures that will bring about due diligence in tackling domestic violence cases, including measures such as the provision of training for judges and law enforcement authorities (Turkey);
- 150.174 Continue to reduce the number of victims of gender-based violence, give them access to justice, and progressively overcome the wage gap between men and women (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 150.175 Continue to strengthen efforts to curb the high number of deaths of women as a result of violence committed by partners or former partners (Australia);
- 150.176 Ensure that victims of gender-based violence have access to immediate means of redress and protection (Austria);
- 150.177 Continue the implementation of measures to combat domestic violence and provide adequate assistance to the victims of such violence as stipulated in the national covenant on combating gender-based violence (Bulgaria);
- 150.178 Consider taking further action to eliminate the gender pay gap and increase the political representation of women (Greece);
- 150.179 Pursue policies aimed at the improvement of gender equality in the labour market and strengthen application of labour laws in corporations and public administration to ensure real and effective equality (Mauritius);
- 150.180 Step up measures to eliminate the gender wage gap between women and men (Myanmar);
- 150.181 Review legislation and policies related to the promotion of women's employment (Jordan);
- 150.182 Continue to increase the percentage of women in government (Bosnia and Herzegovina);
- 150.183 Establish the legislation deemed necessary to continue ensuring equality for women in economic and business life (Colombia);
- 150.184 Continue consolidating national mechanisms to enable greater participation and equality for women (Dominican Republic);
- 150.185 Ensure real and effective equality in women's economic and corporate life, including by enacting legislation on gender equality that ensures transparency in corporations and public administration (Norway);
- 150.186 Renew a strategic plan on equal opportunities as an important gender equality tool (Montenegro);
- 150.187 Consider the creation of a commission, which includes all stakeholders, that continues promoting gender equality (Peru);
- 150.188 Adopt measures to ensure thorough and efficient implementation of international and regional obligations on gender equality in national legislation (Sweden);
- 150.189 Further strengthen its efforts in combating discrimination and promoting gender equality (Viet Nam);
- 150.190 Systematically consult with civil society, including women's organizations, on gender-related issues during the law-making process (Austria);
- 150.191 Take further steps aimed at the empowerment of women (Bahrain);
- 150.192 Develop strategies to achieve gender equality in all areas of economic, political and social life, including employment and wage equality (Cuba);
- 150.193 Further promote gender equality (Cyprus);
- 150.194 Increase the allocation of resources to ensure adequate support and assistance for families with children in disadvantaged situations (Philippines);

- 150.195 Increase the annual budget to invest in the child and adolescent protection system (Somalia);
- 150.196 Review the criminal legislation related to minors to bring it into line with international standards (Jordan);
- 150.197 Take the steps necessary to bring criminal legislation applicable to minors into line with international standards (Albania);
- 150.198 Ensure that children have accessible and effective complaint mechanisms and entities to turn to for information and legal support when their rights are violated (Belgium);
- 150.199 Continue to protect the rights of children and continue to work on a draft bill for the protection of children from violence (Bosnia and Herzegovina);
- 150.200 Expedite the adoption of the legislation guaranteeing comprehensive protection of children against violence and ensure its application at all levels (Maldives);
- 150.201 Ensure child-friendly channels for the reporting of sexual exploitation and abuse (Portugal);
- 150.202 Adopt a legislation guaranteeing the comprehensive protection of children against violence and ensure its application at all levels (State of Palestine);
- 150.203 Promptly adopt the general law for the protection and elimination of violence against children, as recommended by the Committee on the Rights of the Child in its concluding observations of 2018 (Uruguay);
- 150.204 Implement all possible measures to expedite judicial proceedings where the victims are children and adolescents, especially in cases of sexual abuse, preserving their identity and avoiding encounters with the accused (Uruguay);
- 150.205 Continue to reform the special laws for comprehensive protection in cases of violence against children (Libya);
- 150.206 Expedite the adoption of legislation guaranteeing comprehensive protection of children against violence (Ukraine);
- 150.207 Further ensure access to education for all children, including migrant children (Indonesia);
- 150.208 Continue its efforts to ensure the protection of children from exploitation as a result of illegal migration and trafficking (Myanmar);
- 150.209 Enhance support services for migrants, in view of particular needs for the protection and promotion of the rights of migrant children (Nepal);
- 150.210 Develop a protocol on methods for determining the age of unaccompanied migrant and refugee children, in accordance with international law, and ensure that the procedure is used only in cases where there are serious doubts about the age declared (Panama);
- 150.211 Protect unaccompanied migrant children and refrain from age determination tests contrary to human rights standards, taking into account Sustainable Development Goals 10 and 16.2 (Paraguay);
- 150.212 Continue efforts to guarantee the right of all children to an inclusive education, including for children belonging to minorities or migrant children (Senegal);
- 150.213 Enhance efforts to increase migrant children's access to education and timely legal protection (Cambodia);
- 150.214 Take further legal measures to protect children, particularly Gypsy and migrant children, against poverty and sexual exploitation (Islamic Republic of Iran);

- 150.215 End the use of the procedure of unauthorized forced repatriation of migrants (Russian Federation);
- 150.216 Affirm the right of parents to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children, in accordance with article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Solomon Islands);
- 150.217 Recognize that the State has no legitimate authority under international law to mandatorily prescribe conventional education for all children, and that individuals have the right to seek alternative forms of education (Solomon Islands);
- 150.218 Raise the minimum age of marriage to 18 years for both men and women (Burkina Faso);
- 150.219 Continue strengthening the fight against discrimination against Roma, focusing particularly on child poverty and school dropout (France);
- 150.220 Review, with a view to adopting, several of the recommendations made by the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent in its report (A/HRC/39/69/Add.2), which followed the mission to Spain in 2018, in consultation with civil society groups representing these communities (Haiti);
- 150.221 Further improve the Roma community's access to housing, health and employment (India);
- 150.222 Review its laws to eliminate all cases of racial discrimination against minorities (Pakistan);
- 150.223 Make further efforts to guarantee equality and non-discrimination for persons belonging to vulnerable groups – including migrants, ethnic minorities and persons with disabilities – and to ensure their full enjoyment of economic and social rights in areas such as education, employment, housing and health care (Republic of Korea);
- 150.224 Move towards the effective equality of the gypsy people (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 150.225 Continue efforts related to discrimination against Roma and Gypsy populations, in particular with regard to employment, housing, health and education (Albania);
- 150.226 Develop and implement special measures to ensure equal opportunities for the participation of people of African descent in the public sector and governmental bodies (Costa Rica);
- 150.227 Strengthen measures for the integration of Roma, in particular for their access to education, health care and employment, as well as to ensure their participation in political and social life (Cuba);
- 150.228 Continue to strengthen measures to combat discrimination against linguistic minorities, especially the Roma population and people of African descent (Lesotho);
- 150.229 Increase efforts to integrate persons with disabilities into society, and remove all obstacles that limit this (Sudan);
- 150.230 Continue efforts made to advance the rights of persons with disabilities (Tunisia);
- 150.231 Continue its efforts in promoting the rights of the child, of persons with disabilities as well as of women and foster the activities of the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation in these directions (Turkmenistan);
- 150.232 Intensify ongoing efforts to improve the living conditions of persons with disabilities (Cyprus);
- 150.233 Strengthen efforts to identify, prevent and provide protection from multiple forms of discrimination against women and girls with disabilities, in

particular women and girls with intellectual or psychosocial disabilities, and allocate adequate resources to support those efforts (Fiji);

150.234 Prohibit enforced placement in institutions and enforced treatment for persons with disabilities (Jordan);

150.235 Continue its efforts to ensure that educational centres have the necessary resources for students with disabilities to be able to attend such centres under the best conditions possible (Greece);

150.236 Continue promoting the rights of persons with disabilities by ensuring inclusive education and accessibility of health-care services and facilities (Malaysia);

150.237 Ensure the accessibility and availability of health-care services for all persons with disabilities (Montenegro);

150.238 Strengthen inclusive education for people with disabilities (Peru);

150.239 Ensure that children with disabilities effectively exercise their rights to education, autonomy and participation (Qatar);

150.240 Further analyse and consider changes to the legislation and policies that would promote the employment of persons with disabilities by applying statutory quota (Serbia);

150.241 Adapt the general law on the rights of persons with disabilities and their social inclusion, and the law on personal autonomy, to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Chile);

150.242 Implement measures guaranteeing the accessibility and availability of health services to people with disabilities and irregular migrants (Algeria);

150.243 Ensure that no court or prosecutor applies the concept of parental alienation syndrome, as prohibited by the General Council of the Judiciary of Spain (Uruguay);

150.244 Adopt further measures in safeguarding the rights of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers (Nigeria);

150.245 Take concrete steps to protect and promote the rights of migrants, asylum seekers and victims of trafficking in persons (Pakistan);

150.246 Continue taking coordinated action with the European Union for the protection of the human rights of migrants, while noting the concerns expressed by human rights treaty bodies and other United Nations entities (Japan);

150.247 Adopt legislative and regulatory measures to effectively combat discrimination against certain groups, in particular migrants, refugees and asylum seekers (Togo);

150.248 Continue strengthening measures aimed at guaranteeing the full enjoyment of migrant rights, as well as the investigation and punishment of hate speech, and other acts of discrimination against migrants, in particular those perpetrated by officials of police, judicial and penitentiary institutions and immigration services (Argentina);

150.249 Ensure that sufficient resources are deployed to support incoming migrants and asylum seekers in a manner consistent with international law and respecting the principle of non-refoulement (Canada);

150.250 Increase efforts to combat discrimination, particularly against immigrants (Iraq);

150.251 Consider eliminating all forms of detention for migrants and asylum seekers and build open and well-resourced temporary lodging, for humanitarian reception of asylum seekers during the processing time of their applications (Afghanistan);

150.252 Adopt all necessary measures to ensure that no one is excluded from health-care services, especially as regards access to health by irregular

migrants without discrimination, in accordance with articles 2 and 12 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Honduras);

150.253 Take steps to ensure that minorities, including migrants, have access to health-care services (Malaysia);

150.254 Take steps to provide irregular migrants with access to all necessary health-care services (Sri Lanka);

150.255 Ensure access to basic services for migrants and refugees and commit sufficient resources for authorities to fairly and effectively evaluate the claims of asylum seekers (United States of America);

150.256 Take the necessary steps to ensure that all migrants have access to all necessary health-care and education services, without discrimination (Afghanistan);

150.257 Provide temporary humanitarian accommodation to irregular migrants while their cases are being processed, as an alternative to detention (Honduras);

150.258 Adopt further effective measures to protect the economic, social and cultural rights of migrants and asylum seekers and ensure access to adequate standards of living (Portugal);

150.259 Ensure that immigration procedures and procedural safeguards concerning irregular immigration, refugees and asylum seekers, particularly in the autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla, are consistent with its international human rights obligations (Canada);

150.260 Reform the asylum act in order to establish accelerated and effective procedures, recruit new administrative personnel, establish sector-specific training of staff and renew technical systems (Germany);

150.261 Improve the conditions of asylum seekers (Iraq);

150.262 Take all necessary measures to ensure that migrants and asylum seekers enjoy the right to education and to receive necessary health care (Sudan);

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

150.264 Ensure asylum claims are processed as quickly as possible, and that administrations work together to ensure that asylum seekers and refugees have sufficient access to social protection and services (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

150.265 Take further measures to improve conditions of stay for asylum seekers, in particular children, in reception centres in Ceuta and Melilla and review the duration of proceedings as well as deportation practices (Austria);

150.266 Consider the development of a protocol on age determination in the case of minor asylum seekers, migrants and refugees (Peru);

150.267 Prevent the use of deprivation of liberty with regard to undocumented migrants and asylum seekers (Philippines);

150.268 Take concrete steps to improve access to health and education services by people living in sparsely populated areas (Bahamas);

150.269 Continue with the ongoing efforts to ensure the improvement of the current arrangements in detention and deportation of irregular migrants in accordance with international best practices (Ghana);

150.270 Ensure full respect of its international obligations with regard to the protection of the rights of migrants and asylum seekers, in particular the principle of non-refoulement (Switzerland);

150.271 Ensure the effective implementation of asylum legislation, and that the migration policies respect the principle of non-refoulement (Afghanistan);

150.272 Consider amending legislation to guarantee access for asylum seekers to fair and individualized assessment procedures, and to protection against refoulement, without discrimination (Brazil);

150.273 Put an end to all forms of collective expulsion and refoulement of asylum seekers and migrants (Côte d'Ivoire);

150.274 Strengthen the asylum system to ensure full compliance with the principle of non-refoulement (Cyprus);

150.275 Ensure that all those seeking international protection have access to just and individualized assessment procedures; to protection from return, without discrimination; to an independent mechanism to suspend negative decisions; and in particular, that the practice of summary return of migrants in Ceuta and Melilla be prohibited (Ecuador).

151. 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 State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, H.E. Mr. Fernando Valenzuela Marzo and composed of the following members:

From the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation:

- Mr. Marcos Gómez Martínez, General Director for United Nations and Human Rights;
- Ms. Adela Díaz Bernárdez, Human Rights Director;
- Mr. Carlos Entrena Moratiel, Advisor;
- Ms. Clara Cabrera Brasero, Human Rights Assistant Director;
- Ms. Mireya García de Murcia, Human Rights Technical Assistant.

Ministry of Justice:

- Mr. Alfonso Ramos de Molins Sainz de Baranda, State Defender, Constitutional and Human Rights General Secretary;
- Mr. Mario Hernández Ramos, Constitutional Law Professor Minister's Cabinet Advisor;
- Ms. Mrs. Virginia García Aller, Attorney and State Secretary's Advisor;
- Ms. Irene Fuentetaja Cobas, Deputy Director for Justice Affairs.

Ministry of Interior:

- Mr. Ángel García Navarro, Head of the General Sub-Directorate of International Relations, Immigration and Foreigners;
- Mrs. María Boloqui, Office of Asylum and Refuge.

Ministry of Transport, Mobility and Urban Agenda:

- Ms. Helena Beunza Ibáñez, Secretary General of Housing;
- Ms. Angela de la Cruz Mera, Deputy Director General of Urban Policies.

Ministry of Education and Vocational Training:

- Mrs. Purificación Llaquet Baldellou, Vocal Advisor to the Technical Cabinet of the State Secretariat of Education;
- Mrs. Nuria Manzano Soto, Director of the National Center for Educational Innovation and Research.

Ministry of Labor and Social Economy:

- Mr. Francisco Javier Marco Cuevas, Technical Advisor in the General Sub-Directorate for International Labor Relations, in charge of UN affairs;
- Mrs. Consolación Rodríguez Alba, Deputy Director General of Normative Planning at the Ministry of Employment, Inspector of Labor and Social Security.

Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migration:

- Mr. Nicolás Marugán Zalba, Deputy Director General of Humanitarian Assistance Programs and Migration Centers, at the Secretary of State for Migration.

Ministry of Economic Affairs and Digital Transformation:

- Mr. Andrés Valverde Álvarez, S.G. of legislation of credit institutions and payment services, General Secretariat of the Treasury and International Financing;

Ministry of Equality:

- Mr. David Lafuente, Adviser Secretary of State for Equality.

Ministry of Health:

- Ms. Esther Medina Bermejo, Head of Service, Support Unit of the General Directorate of Public Health, Quality and Innovation.

Ministry of Social Rights and 2030 Agenda:

- Ms. Dolores Ruiz Bautista, Deputy Director General of Social Programs, General Directorate of Services for Families and Children;
- Ms. Monserrat Coletto Raposo, Deputy Director General for Coordination and Planning, General Directorate for Disability Policies.

Office of the High Commissioner for the fight against child poverty:

- Mr. D. Albert Arcarons Feixas, Technical Advisor.

General Council of the Judiciary:

- Mr. Juan Manuel Fernández Martínez, Member;
- Mr. D. Pedro Félix Álvarez de Benito, Director of the International Relations Service.

Permanent Mission of Spain before the United Nations Office with headquarters in Geneva:

- Mr. Cristóbal González-Aller Jurado, Ambassador Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations based in Geneva;
- Mr. Carlos Dominguez Díaz, Deputy Permanent Representative Ambassador;
- Mr. Emilio Pin Godos, Embassy Counselor;
- Mr. Pablo Nuño García, First Secretary;
- Ms. Estíbaliz López de Goicoechea, First Secretary.
