



# General Assembly

Distr.: General  
21 December 2021

Original: English

---

## Human Rights Council

Forty-ninth session

28 February–1 April 2022

Agenda item 6

Universal periodic review

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

### Hungary

---

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



## Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirty-ninth session from 1 to 12 November 2021. The review of Hungary was held at the 4th meeting, on 2 November 2021. The delegation of Hungary was headed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade, H.E. Mr. Péter Szijjártó. At its 13th meeting, held on 9 November 2021, the Working Group adopted the report on Hungary.
2. On 12 January 2021, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Hungary: Argentina, Armenia and India.
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 Hungary:
  - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a);<sup>1</sup>
  - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);<sup>2</sup>
  - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).<sup>3</sup>
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Angola, Belgium, Germany, Panama, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay was transmitted to Hungary 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 Foreign Affairs and Trade of Hungary underlined that Hungary considered families as determining the future of the whole nation and, for that reason, the Government had introduced the most generous family support measures, with 6.2 per cent of GDP allocated to support families and pro-family policies.
6. The Minister stressed that the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic had led to a health-care crisis, which became an economic crisis. As a result, there was a double burden put on families because parents had to go to work to keep the country running, while schools and kindergartens were closed for a long time.
7. The Minister indicated that, in the Constitution of Hungary, it is considered that a family is composed of a mother, a father and the children; that a mother is a woman; and that a father is a man. He referred to the recently passed law on the protection of children, which ensures that parents have the exclusive right to conduct the education of their children on sexual orientation. He indicated that the law was addressed to children under 18 years of age.
8. The Minister stated that migration was one of the most serious challenges Hungary was facing. Hungary considered migration to be a dangerous phenomenon that encompassed risks related to security and culture, and nowadays related to health care as well. He added that massive illegal migratory flows had a direct impact on increasing the spread of COVID-19 around the world. For this reason, Hungary remained determined to stop illegal migratory flows, instead of managing them, and had therefore introduced very serious measures at its borders. The Minister considered that Hungary was adhering to international law, requesting that, if a person has to escape from his or her home because of any reason, he or she was entitled to stay temporarily on the territory of the first safe country they encountered, but they

---

<sup>1</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/39/HUN/1](#).

<sup>2</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/39/HUN/2](#).

<sup>3</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/39/HUN/3](#).

were not entitled to pick a country in which to live. He indicated that it was a fundamental human right to have a safe and secure life in your home country. For this reason, Hungary was tackling the root causes of migration and developed substantial economic partnerships with developing countries in order to be able to create circumstances to keep residents of those countries from needing to flee. The Minister highlighted the national right of Hungary to decide who entered the country's border and who could live there. Hungary would never allow the construction of parallel societies, because it had seen many sad examples in Western European countries, including subsequent negative impacts, that had resulted in the violation of the human rights of those citizens and communities who had been living there for a long time.

9. On freedom of religion, the Minister underlined that Hungary was a Christian State and a Christian nation, but that it was also committed to upholding the freedom of religion. Hungary had always been an active advocate in favour of offering support to persecuted religious communities all over the world, in particular Christians. He mentioned the "Hungary Helps" programme, which had provided assistance to 70 million Christians all around the world, mostly in the Middle East, to be able to reconstruct their hospitals, houses, schools and churches, encouraging them to stay in their countries instead of leaving. According to the Minister, Europe was facing the impact of another massive illegal migration that he considered to be the modern-age antisemitism. Hungary declared a zero-tolerance policy on antisemitism.

10. The Minister considered that media freedom should include all media outlets and all journalists, not only the 95 per cent of the media that was liberal. He stated that criticism grew stronger since there were also conservative media outlets in Hungary. The Minister highlighted the impact of artificial intelligence and technology on freedom of the media. He underlined that artificial intelligence should not come at the expense of endangering democracy, and he stressed the considerable influence technological companies and their non-elected leaders had on everyday life and democracies. Hungary was working in close coordination with the Council of Europe to determine how to govern algorithms before those algorithms started to govern the people.

## **B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review**

11. During the interactive dialogue, 99 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

12. Sri Lanka appreciated the measures taken by Hungary to protect the rights of vulnerable groups.

13. The State of Palestine expressed concern about the continuous incidents of racist hate speech against Roma, migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and other minorities.

14. Sweden expressed concern about the situation for asylum seekers and for the media and about the judiciary's decreasing independence.

15. Switzerland made recommendations.

16. Thailand commended Hungary for its efforts in promoting and protecting the rights of persons with disabilities.

17. Togo commended the recent adoption of the Law on Civil Procedure, the Law on Criminal Procedure, the Code of Procedure of Administrative Courts and the Code of General Administrative Procedure.

18. Tunisia appreciated the country's plans and policies to advance in areas such as social welfare, education, family, health, persons with disabilities, gender equality and women's rights.

19. Turkey welcomed the participation of women in the labour market, and commended Hungary for the measures taken to protect women and children against domestic violence. It encouraged Hungary to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

20. Turkmenistan welcomed the adoption of several human rights action plans.
21. Uganda commended Hungary for the measures taken to ensure child protection and social support to families.
22. Ukraine acknowledged the country's ratification of core human rights instruments and constructive cooperation with the Human Rights Council.
23. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland expressed concern regarding measures discriminating against the LGBT+ community and encouraged further work to address Roma discrimination.
24. The United States of America urged Hungary to implement recommendations accepted during previous cycles of the universal periodic review.
25. Uruguay welcomed the adoption of the national anti-trafficking strategy.
26. Uzbekistan welcomed steps to improve the human rights legislation and situation in Hungary.
27. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela highlighted the efforts of Hungary in promoting gender equality.
28. Afghanistan expressed concern about the breach of rights of stateless persons and refugees in Hungary, in particular the right to non-refoulement.
29. Albania encouraged Hungary to consider raising the age of criminal responsibility from 12 to 14 years and to consider ratifying the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention).
30. Algeria welcomed the country's adoption of legal measures aimed at combating all forms of racial discrimination, xenophobia and hate speech against migrants and asylum seekers.
31. Angola welcomed the country's adoption of the strategy for the digital protection of children and the Barnahus model's application.
32. Argentina welcomed the delegation of Hungary and made recommendations.
33. Armenia encouraged Hungary to enhance efforts to combat hate speech and incitement to violence.
34. Australia encouraged Hungary to reform laws and policies that negatively impacted on human rights.
35. Austria expressed concern about developments in the areas of academic freedom, media pluralism, the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, and judicial independence.
36. Azerbaijan welcomed the measures taken by Hungary to protect women's rights, including in the labour market.
37. The Bahamas noted the progress made in support of families and welcomed the increase of its official development assistance.
38. Belarus welcomed the support of Hungary to the institution of the family.
39. Belgium welcomed the efforts made by Hungary in combating the segregation of Roma children.
40. Bhutan welcomed the measures taken by Hungary under the service scheme for domestic violence.
41. Brazil commended Hungary for its commitment to prioritizing the protection of families and the increase of its official development assistance.
42. Bulgaria noted the country's efforts to safeguard the rights of the child and its zero-tolerance policy on antisemitism.
43. Burkina Faso welcomed the adoption by Hungary of the national strategy for social inclusion.

44. Cambodia commended Hungary for its efforts to promote women's participation in the labour market and to reduce the pay gap.
45. Canada welcomed the commitment of Hungary to strengthening international human rights bodies.
46. Chile welcomed the ratification of regulations that allow for legal recourse in the event of prison overcrowding and the increase in prison capacity.
47. China appreciated that Hungary actively promoted sustainable economic and social development, effectively fought against the COVID-19 pandemic and promoted gender equality.
48. Colombia highlighted the adoption of the national social inclusion strategy and the national disability programme.
49. Cyprus commended Hungary for its commitment to the promotion of human rights and for its achievements regarding the protection of minority groups.
50. Czechia commended Hungary for its commitment to combating antisemitism and for progress made in responding to hate crimes.
51. Denmark commended Hungary for the adoption of a police and prosecution protocol on hate crimes.
52. The Dominican Republic encouraged Hungary to continue strengthening its normative and institutional framework for protecting human rights.
53. Ecuador regretted the country's increasing number of expulsions of refugees and asylum seekers and the denial of access to asylum.
54. Egypt appreciated the country's efforts aimed at gender equality, supporting policies on the family, children's rights and freedom of belief and religion.
55. Eswatini noted progress made and formulated recommendations.
56. Fiji commended Hungary for its efforts to address discrimination, including the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities and of minorities.
57. Finland highly appreciated the engagement of Hungary in the universal periodic review process.
58. France made recommendations.
59. Georgia positively assessed the country's progress in promoting women's participation in the labour market, and its tolerance and cultural understanding of the Roma population.
60. Germany commended Hungary for its leadership in the Human Rights Council regarding reprisals and the resolution on the independence of the judiciary.
61. Ghana welcomed measures taken to intensify equality between women and men by promoting the participation of women in the labour market and in political life.
62. Iceland made recommendations.
63. India noted the measures taken by Hungary to promote social inclusion and integration of the Roma people.
64. Indonesia welcomed, in particular, the multipronged efforts of Hungary in advancing family rights.
65. Iraq appreciated the country's commitment to promoting the rights of minorities, persons with disabilities, families and children, and freedom of religion and belief.
66. Ireland noted the repeal of the act on the transparency of organizations receiving foreign funds although remained concerned about restrictions on civil society spaces.
67. Israel commended Hungary for endorsing the working definition of antisemitism by the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance, implementing policies on Holocaust

remembrance and education, and introducing Holocaust Memorial Day into the high school curriculum.

68. Japan noted steps taken to protect and promote the rights of the Roma population, and to further safeguard media freedom.

69. Kyrgyzstan appreciated the adoption of strategies and measures to promote and protect the rights of children, women and persons with disabilities.

70. The Lao People's Democratic Republic welcomed the country's efforts to promote the rights of women and the right to education for all.

71. Lebanon noted the pro-family approach adopted by Hungary, and its efforts to maintain social cohesion.

72. Libya commended its cooperation with the universal periodic review.

73. Liechtenstein made recommendations.

74. Luxembourg made recommendations.

75. Malawi welcomed the child protection and family support policies and the training activities provided for the police.

76. Malaysia welcomed the country's commitment to promoting the rights of vulnerable groups and its efforts to eliminate violence against women.

77. Maldives welcomed the sectoral human rights action plans and the country's commitment to cooperating with treaty bodies and with the mechanisms of the Human Rights Council.

78. Malta congratulated Hungary on the measures adopted to combat domestic violence.

79. The Marshall Islands commended Hungary for its efforts to cooperate with the mechanisms of the Human Rights Council. It expressed concerns regarding impartiality and fundamental freedoms.

80. Mexico welcomed the country's social welfare policy for families, pregnant women, people with disabilities and students.

81. Mongolia commended Hungary for its efforts to strengthen the independence of the judiciary.

82. Montenegro welcomed the country's normative, institutional and policy measures. It was concerned about the frequent amendments to the Fundamental Law.

83. Namibia noted the measures taken to promote the participation of women in public life.

84. Nepal welcomed the national action plan based on Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and the new national action plan for the implementation of the national disability programme.

85. The Netherlands called upon Hungary to ratify and implement the Istanbul Convention. It expressed concerns regarding the rule of law and the laws against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons.

86. New Zealand made recommendations.

87. The Niger appreciated the reforms concerning freedoms of expression and assembly and the rights of children.

88. Nigeria applauded the country for its action plan for the implementation of the national disability programme, and the national anti-trafficking strategy and action plan.

89. Norway made recommendations.

90. Pakistan expressed concern regarding the independence of the judiciary, and regarding acts of xenophobia, torture and excessive use of force against minorities, migrants and refugees.

91. Paraguay expressed concern about the persistence of discriminatory practices against groups in vulnerable situations.
92. Peru acknowledged the country's progress in adapting its legislation to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.
93. The Philippines noted the concrete steps taken to combat trafficking and to support the rights of women and children.
94. Poland expressed appreciation for the establishment of a family tax allowance.
95. The State Secretary for Administration of the Ministry of Justice of Hungary indicated that the Fundamental Law of Hungary of 2012 was consistent with international and European legal standards. The catalogue of fundamental rights was contained in the chapter on freedoms and responsibilities. Independent constitutional organs ensured the efficient implementation of human rights and the standards of a democratic State governed by the rule of law.
96. On the independence of the judiciary, the State Secretary indicated that the Fundamental Law guaranteed the personal independence of judges. Judges are subordinated to the Law and are not to be instructed in their judicial activity. Judges are not allowed to be members of political parties or to engage in political activity. Further guarantees are included in cardinal laws. In 2019, the Parliament approved an increase in the remuneration of judges and prosecutors in line with the principle that, in order to safeguard their independence, judges should be remunerated in a manner that is commensurate with the dignity and responsibility of their profession.
97. The State Secretary stated that, since the first universal periodic review cycle of Hungary, in 2011, the country had established an interministerial human rights working group to help monitor and implement universal periodic review recommendations.
98. The State Secretary recognized the broad contribution of civil society organizations to the promotion of common values and goals and highlighted the important role they played in various fields of society. The State Secretary stated that right to freedom of assembly and association and of expression were guaranteed by the Fundamental Law of Hungary. Recent legislative amendments ensured a simplified registration process for associations and foundations, and they reduced the administrative burden. In addition, government support was available to non-governmental organizations through two dedicated channels: the National Cooperation Fund, and the one per cent personal income tax donation scheme. Regarding the Law on the Transparency of Organizations, the State Secretary indicated that the Government of Hungary had always complied with the decisions of the European Court of Justice. In April, the Government introduced in Parliament a bill to revoke the former act on the transparency of organizations supported from abroad and introduced new rules that took the decision of the court of justice into account. According to the Government, this piece of legislation provided remedies to all relevant concerns expressed in that regard, while safeguarding the purpose of transparency.
99. The Ministry of Justice recently established a family law working group, with the involvement of the human rights working group and civil society organizations, to identify intervention points that required legislative enforcement, the organization of the work of authorities, and other measures by the Government.
100. Hungary described several programmes to support mothers, vulnerable children and students, in addition to Roma and socially disadvantaged students. The social inclusion strategy implemented measures on housing, labour, health, education and Roma culture.
101. The State Secretary reiterated the commitment of the Government of Hungary to offer efficient protection against hate speech through criminal legislation. The State Secretary noted that Hungarian criminal law dealt in several sections with the issue of crimes motivated by racism or hatred towards protected groups, violence against a community, incitement against a community, the use of symbols of dictatorship, and public denial of the crimes of the national socialist and communist regimes. This criminalization protected the freedoms and human dignity of communities, including national, ethnic, racial or religious groups, and groups based on disability, gender identity or sexual orientation. The Hungarian media law

also expressly prohibited the publication of press or media content that was aimed at inciting hatred. The State Secretary described the mechanisms to initiate an investigation and take measures in case of infringement. She indicated that the National Media and Communications Authority was an autonomous regulatory agency subordinated solely to the law and the Media Council was an independent body reporting to the Parliament. She described the rules for the nomination of its members.

102. The Ministry of Interior described the efforts undertaken to eliminate prison overcrowding, mainly by investing in the expansion of existing prisons, which brought the total occupancy of prisons below 100 per cent. Health care for prisoners was also improved.

103. In combating trafficking in persons, Hungary described the new anti-trafficking strategy 2020–2023 and its related action plan, which is based on the four “P” approach: prevention, protection of victims, prosecution of traffickers and partnership. It underlined that the national criminal law was in line with the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and it highlighted the entering into force of a major legislative amendment package in July 2020. New safeguards were also introduced to protect children, following the recommendations made during the universal periodic review process and of the Committee on the Rights of the Child.

104. The State Secretary stated that the protection of families, women, children and persons with disabilities was reflected in the national legal system. The Government made an effort to protect victims, which brought proven, positive results. Hungary signed the Istanbul Convention in 2014, although it had not yet ratified it. The Ministry for Families stated that the Government condemned any form of domestic violence or violence against women. It had expanded the care system for victims by increasing the capacity and number of shelter accommodations and by establishing a crisis management and information telephone service that remained in operation despite the COVID-19 crisis. In addition, a description was provided on the action plan to reach gender equality, the Government’s commitment to ensure the participation of women in public life and the Comprehensive Victims Support System.

105. The Ministry of Human Capacities described the measures taken in public education to improve education outcomes, access to quality and inclusive education, and to prevent segregation, while improving quality minority education provided to Roma pupils.

106. The Ministry for Families explained that, in the Hungarian legal environment, adoption by married couples was preferred because that was considered to be in the best interest of the child. However, all suitable persons could adopt a child alone.

107. Portugal noted the steps taken to fight domestic violence; however, it regretted that Hungary had not ratified the Istanbul Convention.

108. The Republic of Korea appreciated the efforts of Hungary to enhance its normative and institutional framework for human rights and to strengthen social protection for the vulnerable population.

109. The Republic of Moldova commended Hungary for its efforts to implement recommendations since the previous universal periodic review cycle.

110. Romania expressed appreciation for the measures taken concerning persons with disabilities and considered that further action was needed for the protection of the rights of persons belonging to national minorities.

111. The Russian Federation welcomed the adoption of plans of action on human rights and the presentation of reports to United Nations human rights mechanisms.

112. Rwanda commended Hungary for the adoption of the national anti-trafficking strategy and its related action plan, and the national disability decade.

113. Senegal congratulated Hungary on the establishment of several sectoral development plans on human rights.

114. Slovakia noted the lack of an institutional, regulatory and strategic framework to address the full implementation of the rights of the child without any discrimination.



115. Slovenia welcomed the positive steps made by Hungary for the protection of the rights of the Slovenian national community and in support of the economic development of the Raba region.

116. South Africa welcomed the country's adoption of the police and prosecution protocol on hate crimes in 2019.

117. Spain made recommendations.

118. Timor-Leste commended Hungary for the adoption of the national anti-trafficking strategy for 2020–2023 and its related action plan for 2020–2021.

119. Italy welcomed the adoption of a protocol-based norm to provide uniform, effective and professional law enforcement responses to hate crimes.

120. Viet Nam noted the voluntary pledge of Hungary to pursue an active role in the Human Rights Council.

121. Morocco congratulated Hungary on the Constitution adopted in 2011 and on the ratification of several international conventions.

122. Sierra Leone recognized important strides with its fundamental law and urged Hungary to adopt a human rights-based approach in tackling the current migration crisis.

123. The State Secretary for Administration of the Ministry of Justice of Hungary described the measures taken by the Government to prevent, tackle and eliminate the COVID-19 outbreak and its detrimental effects. She added that the functioning of the Constitutional Court and of the judiciary continued during the state of danger. Hungary made vaccination accessible in remote areas through vaccination buses, offered third doses of the vaccine, authorized the vaccination of children over 12 years of age and donated vaccines to other countries.

124. The State Secretary indicated that, even during the pandemic, the Government fostered economic growth that contributed to better living conditions for society as a whole. The protection and well-being of families was considered a high priority in Hungary. Parents and parents-to-be needed to have long-term stability and a reliable financial situation. In this respect, employment and the easy reconciliation of work and family life were of key importance. The portion of the central budget allocated to support families is to be three times higher in 2022 than it was in 2010. Children received free or discounted meals, students in public education received textbooks free of charge and new places for day care were created. In addition, adequate support for raising children was provided through housing subsidies and subsidies for expectant parents and through the family tax system.

125. The State Secretary highlighted the long-term integration of people living in poverty, including the Roma population, and Roma women in particular, through the national social cohesion strategy 2030, renewed in 2021. As a result, the Government managed to raise a significant number of those living in extreme poverty from the social assistance care system through the so-called public work scheme.

126. The State Secretary mentioned the victim support system, which comprised victim support centres, awareness-raising campaigns and legislative amendments.

127. The State Secretary noted that new technologies provided an opportunity and a challenge. She highlighted that Hungarian courts used new technologies to continue functioning during the pandemic.

## II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

128. **The following recommendations will be examined by Hungary, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the forty-ninth session of the Human Rights Council.**

128.1 **Ratify the main international human rights treaties that are still pending in order to make progress on Sustainable Development Goals 5, 8, 10 and 16 (Paraguay);**

- 128.2 **Ratify all outstanding international human rights treaties that it has committed to (South Africa);**
- 128.3 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Ghana) (Rwanda); Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Algeria) (Indonesia); Proceed with the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Togo); Explore the possibility of ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Niger);**
- 128.4 **Assess the possibility of ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) of the International Labour Organization (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 128.5 **Consider the possibility of ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Chile);**
- 128.6 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Armenia) (Japan) (Malawi) (Sierra Leone) (Togo); Consider ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Slovakia) (Ukraine); Continue efforts to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Morocco);**
- 128.7 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, and accept the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances (France);**
- 128.8 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Maldives); Step up efforts to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Albania);**
- 128.9 **Ratify the International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries (Armenia);**
- 128.10 **Ratify the Kampala amendments to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court on the crime of aggression (Liechtenstein);**
- 128.11 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Armenia) (Portugal);**
- 128.12 **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 Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) (Italy);**
- 128.13 **Further strengthen legislation to combat gender-based violence, by ratifying the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) (Cyprus);**
- 128.14 **Adopt a national action plan for prevention and prosecution of domestic violence and for ensuring the rights of victims, and ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) (Finland);**
- 128.15 **Act against discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, and ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and**

**Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) (Germany);**

128.16 **Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) (Luxembourg) (Namibia) (Spain); Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence the so called Istanbul Convention (Belgium); Consider the possibility of ratifying the European human rights instrument: Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) (Dominican Republic);**

128.17 **Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) and criminalize all forms of domestic violence (Iceland);**

128.18 **Ratify and fully implement the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) as an effective step towards the elimination of all forms of sexual and gender-based violence (Liechtenstein);**

128.19 **Strengthen the legal framework for the protection of women against domestic and sexual violence and consider ratifying the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) (Republic of Moldova);**

128.20 **Ratify the Global Compact for Migration and eliminate or suspend the restrictions that prevent or hinder access to the national asylum system (Spain);**

128.21 **Continue ongoing cooperation with United Nations human rights mechanisms (Egypt);**

128.22 **Strengthen programmes aimed at awareness-raising and dissemination of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, with the collaboration of various media outlets (Angola);**

128.23 **Recognize the important role of civil society organizations and human rights defenders in a democratic society and remove any obstacles to their effective functioning (New Zealand);**

128.24 **Further reinforce democracy by promoting an inclusive environment for civil society activities (Ukraine);**

128.25 **Create an enabling environment for civil society by removing all legislation which affects organizations' abilities to operate effectively, including over restrictive rules and oversight (Ireland);**

128.26 **Ease restrictions on civil society organizations that use foreign funding (Sierra Leone);**

128.27 **Broaden the scope of actions aimed at strengthening cooperation with civil society organizations, as contained in the Public Participation Act (Dominican Republic);**

128.28 **Improve both formal and informal dialogue and public consultation between the Government and civil society. Foster sharing of information and best practices between civil society and the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights (Czechia);**

128.29 **Establish an initial dialogue with NGOs before moving ahead with the drafting of the new law that would replace the "LexNGO" (Spain);**

128.30 **Abolish the government bill declaring a "state of danger" in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and preserve the rule of law (Marshall Islands);**

128.31 **Decriminalize defamation, frequently used against journalists, defenders and civil society organizations (Mexico);**

- 128.32 Pursue implementing practical steps aimed at the development of the institutional and human rights infrastructure to fulfil its human rights obligations (Turkmenistan);
- 128.33 Take effective steps in implementing the measures specified in targeted action plans on human rights (Russian Federation);
- 128.34 Finalize its national action plan against racial discrimination (South Africa);
- 128.35 Consider further improvement in the activities of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights (Uzbekistan);
- 128.36 Continue to strengthen national institutions engaged in advancing human rights, through increased resources and other support (Sri Lanka);
- 128.37 Continue to further strengthen the Office of the Commissioner for Human Rights, by providing additional financial and administrative resources (Pakistan);
- 128.38 Provide sufficient financial and other resources necessary for the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights to implement its mandate independently and effectively (Czechia);
- 128.39 Ensure financial and other resources necessary to the Office of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights to implement its mandate efficiently and independently (Montenegro);
- 128.40 Establish a permanent national mechanism for the implementation of follow-up reports on human rights recommendations, considering the possibility of receiving cooperation for that end, within the framework of Sustainable Development Goals 16 and 17 (Paraguay);
- 128.41 Take concrete measures to end racist hate speech and incitement to violence, including by strengthening relevant legislation and to investigate and prosecute incidents of racist hate speech (State of Palestine);
- 128.42 Promote and fully respect the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people and the removal of stigmatizing and discriminatory provisions against them (Switzerland);
- 128.43 Increase media independence by eliminating political bias in the National Media Council, allocating State advertising funds equitably to all outlets, and restoring the independence of the public broadcaster (United States of America);
- 128.44 Combat intolerance and discrimination against members of vulnerable groups, including refugees, asylum seekers, migrants, women and girls, Roma, Muslims, Jews and LGBTIQ+ persons. This effort should include discouraging intolerant rhetoric and repealing laws that ban public depictions of LGBTIQ+ persons in the media and that refuse to legally recognize trans individuals' gender identity (United States of America);
- 128.45 Review anti-paedophilia legislation in accordance with its international human rights obligations to ensure that it focuses on combating this serious problem, including by removing provisions contrary to the human rights of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex population (Uruguay);
- 128.46 Prevent discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons by repealing laws that prohibit certain discussions about sexual orientation and gender identity with those under the age of 18 years (Australia);
- 128.47 Take steps to protect the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, in particular allowing authorities to change the designation of the gender of individuals in official documents to reflect their gender identity (Canada);

128.48 **Implement additional measures aimed at the promotion of equal rights considering the law on lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Dominican Republic);**

128.49 **Abolish discriminatory legislative provisions vis-à-vis LGBTIQI persons (Finland);**

128.50 **Take all the necessary steps to end stigmatization of and discrimination against the LGBTI+ community, including by repealing legislation that uses child protection as a pretext for further marginalizing LGBTI+ persons (Ireland);**

128.51 **Support the adoption of the Council of the European Union conclusions on the new European Union strategy on children's rights, and ensure, at national level, that all textbooks and other teaching materials address sexual orientation and gender identity in an objective way and promote tolerance and respect for LGBTI+ people (Luxembourg);**

128.52 **Take concrete measures to prevent and prohibit discrimination against LGBTIQI people, and specifically same-sex couples and their children, in the fields of employment, education, health care and access to social benefits (Malta);**

128.53 **Improve the systems for the prevention, reporting, investigation and prosecution of hate crimes, incitement to violence and discrimination against migrants, refugees, Roma and lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people (Mexico);**

128.54 **Take effective measures to prevent and prohibit discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people, including by revoking the anti-lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex provisions of the anti-paedophilia law and re-establishing the Equal Treatment Authority (Netherlands);**

128.55 **Strengthen measures to combat hate speech and hate crime, especially when targeted towards lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, asylum seekers, migrants and Roma (Norway);**

128.56 **Repeal the legislation banning the "promotion of homosexuality" among minors, and enact legislation to protect lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons from discriminatory practices (Norway);**

128.57 **Continue its work on tackling hate speech directed towards religious and racial minorities and lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons (Israel);**

128.58 **Develop a national action plan to combat discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity and promote awareness-raising campaigns to combat stigmatization and bullying against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Portugal);**

128.59 **Further improve interfaith and intercultural understanding in society and ensure access to justice for victims of hatred or racial violence (Algeria);**

128.60 **Continue taking steps to provide uniform, effective and professional law enforcement responses to hate crimes, including through conducting training for police forces (Azerbaijan);**

128.61 **Redouble efforts to effectively combat racial discrimination and racial hate crimes (Angola);**

128.62 **Conduct a widespread public awareness campaign to address the prevalence of racist and xenophobic hate speech (Bahamas);**

128.63 **Take immediate measures to prevent racial hate crimes and racist violence and to ensure that all reported hate crimes are effectively recorded and are properly investigated and prosecuted (Burkina Faso);**

- 128.64 **Redouble efforts to put an end to racist hate rhetoric and incitement to violence (Ecuador);**
- 128.65 **Improve the reporting, investigation, prosecution and punishment of hate crimes and criminal hate speech (Eswatini);**
- 128.66 **Strengthen actions to eradicate hate speech of all kinds, especially against Roma and other minority groups (Peru);**
- 128.67 **Take the necessary measures to strengthen the efforts to combat discrimination based on origin, gender, sexual orientation and gender identity (France);**
- 128.68 **Take further steps to counter the rise in hate speech against religious minorities, especially against Muslims (Indonesia);**
- 128.69 **Take all measures to prevent hate speech and all forms of discrimination, especially based on race, colour, religion and nationality (Libya);**
- 128.70 **Adequately tackle hate speech and incitement of hatred, especially against minorities, including religious minorities (Malaysia);**
- 128.71 **Continue measures to ensure the full and effective implementation of existing legal provisions prohibiting racial discrimination (Nepal);**
- 128.72 **Ensure that civil society organizations can operate freely, without discrimination or undue restriction (Norway);**
- 128.73 **Take steps to counter racist discourse, hate speech and incitement to violence, and ensure effective investigation and prosecution of those responsible (Pakistan);**
- 128.74 **Undertake steps in order to effectively prevent and combat racist hate speech and racial discrimination (Republic of Moldova);**
- 128.75 **Promote the use of minority languages in the public sphere and encourage their use in relations with administrative authorities (Romania);**
- 128.76 **Activate efforts to prevent and eliminate all manifestations of intolerance on national basis, also decisively condemn any hate speech, including against Roma (Russian Federation);**
- 128.77 **Strengthen efforts to promote non-discriminatory access of members of the Roma community to existing social services (Senegal);**
- 128.78 **Fully implement visible bilingualism in the Raba region (Slovenia);**
- 128.79 **Guarantee compliance with the rules against discrimination and violence against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people (Spain);**
- 128.80 **Continue promoting tolerance and understanding on cultural diversity and eliminate prejudice and discrimination based on religion or belief in order to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 16 (Timor-Leste);**
- 128.81 **Adopt legislation to prevent and punish incitement to racial hatred, hate crimes and racial violence (Togo);**
- 128.82 **Strengthen the full and effective application of legislative provisions prohibiting racial discrimination (Morocco);**
- 128.83 **Repeal discriminatory legislation, including the 2020 amendments restricting adoptions for same-sex couples (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 128.84 **Revoke discriminatory provisions in the anti-paedophilia law, and actively promote tolerance and respect for persons with diverse sexual orientations and gender identities (Liechtenstein);**

128.85 **Make progress in the development of anti-discrimination legislation so that it specifically includes discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Argentina);**

128.86 **Take concrete measures to combat all forms of discrimination, including when based on religion or belief, ethnicity and sexual orientation, in compliance with international and European obligations. Consider revising legislative provisions that could result in discrimination (Italy);**

128.87 **Repeal the articles of the "Anti-Paedophilia Law" that prohibit the representation of gender identity other than the sex of birth, the change of sex and homosexuality (Spain);**

128.88 **Take effective measures to ensure full and effective implementation of existing legal provisions prohibiting racial discrimination, thus facilitating access to justice, and provide appropriate remedies for all victims of racial discrimination (Eswatini);**

128.89 **Take effective measures to ensure the full and effective implementation of existing legal provisions prohibiting racial discrimination, and facilitate effective access to justice (Turkmenistan);**

128.90 **Adopt a comprehensive strategy and plan of action, including repealing any restrictive or discriminatory legislation, to ensure and uphold the equality and dignity of all human beings irrespective of their sexual orientation or gender identity (New Zealand);**

128.91 **Revert the current ban on legal gender recognition and develop a procedure for recognition based on personal autonomy and self-identification (Iceland);**

128.92 **Take effective steps to eliminate abusive language and incitement to hate, discrimination, hostility or violence against persons and communities based on their race, ethnicity, sexual orientation or gender identity, in particular in the public sphere (Liechtenstein);**

128.93 **Strengthen legislation and policies protecting against any forms of discrimination, especially discrimination against ethnic and sexual minorities as well as women (Marshall Islands);**

128.94 **Reform legislation that denies the right to legal recognition of gender change and criminalize all forms of domestic violence (Mexico);**

128.95 **Re-establish the Equal Treatment Authority, and adopt a comprehensive strategy and action plan to tackle discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Iceland);**

128.96 **Take measures to combat discrimination and the spreading of hate speech against migrants and refugees, especially Roma (Argentina);**

128.97 **Strengthen measures to prevent racial hate crimes, the incitement of violence, and related discriminatory behaviour against refugees, migrants, Roma and other ethnic and sexual minorities, including by State officials, and ensure the effective registration, investigation and prosecution of all reported hate crimes (South Africa);**

128.98 **Improve the protection of the human rights of all individuals, including immigrants, refugees and other displaced persons, by strengthening democratic institutions, in particular the Office of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights, in order to ensure equality of treatment and to combat all forms of discrimination (Canada);**

128.99 **Take measures to prevent and eliminate racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia and to bring the perpetrators to justice (Ghana);**

- 128.100 **Intensify its efforts to combat all forms of discrimination, xenophobia and intolerance, including by taking action against hate speech and hate crimes against minority and vulnerable groups (Czechia);**
- 128.101 **Continue its efforts to combat manifestations of hatred against vulnerable groups and to punish perpetrators (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 128.102 **Enact legislation to conflict-affected areas and provide guidance and advice for business enterprises on ensuring respect for human rights, and prevent and address the heightened risk of corporate involvement in gross human right violations in conflict-affected areas, including situations of foreign occupation (State of Palestine);**
- 128.103 **Develop a national action plan in line with the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (Japan);**
- 128.104 **Ensure that, in the context of the new legislation adopted in 2020, the so-called “ethno-business” phenomenon will be tackled in an efficient way and that the self-governments are true representatives of the interests of persons belonging to national minorities on whose behalf they act (Romania);**
- 128.105 **Make progress in the comprehensive reform of detention centres, through a human rights-based approach, and in compliance with the recommendations of the Committee against Torture (Colombia);**
- 128.106 **Ensure that excessive use of force, including ill-treatment and torture by law enforcement officials at the time of arrest and during interrogations, is investigated and prosecuted, and perpetrators convicted and held accountable (Fiji);**
- 128.107 **Take measures to protect the full independence and impartiality of the judiciary (Pakistan);**
- 128.108 **Implement measures to guarantee the independence of the judiciary (Italy);**
- 128.109 **Safeguard and guarantee full and effective independence of the judiciary, including when it comes to the appointment of judges to the Supreme Court (Sweden);**
- 128.110 **Reverse the politicization of the judicial system by strengthening the National Judicial Council’s powers, instituting the random allocation of cases, and protecting judges from political pressure, criticism or retribution (United States of America);**
- 128.111 **Strengthen judicial independence, including by implementing the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary and strengthening the role of the National Judiciary Council (Australia);**
- 128.112 **Take action to protect judicial independence by bringing the selection and appointment procedures of court presidents into line with international standards (Austria);**
- 128.113 **Ensure judicial independence, including by reinforcing the National Judicial Council in line with recommendations of the Venice Commission and the Council of Europe, and fully comply with the decisions of the European Court of Human Rights and the European Court of Justice (Netherlands);**
- 128.114 **Take measures to ensure the independence of the judiciary, including by implementing the Venice Commission’s recommendations to strengthen the national judicial council and the national judicial office and its president (Germany);**
- 128.115 **Consider taking measures to strengthen the full independence, impartiality and effectiveness of the judiciary (Peru);**



- 128.116 Take effective steps to guarantee and protect full independence and impartiality of the judiciary as well as the separation of powers (Liechtenstein);
- 128.117 Fully respect the separation of powers to ensure work will be exercised in an impartial and independent manner (Marshall Islands);
- 128.118 Strengthen its efforts to protect and facilitate the rights to freedom of association, peaceful assembly and expression (Timor-Leste);
- 128.119 Take concrete initiatives – also at a legislative level – to ensure actual press freedom and freedom of expression (Italy);
- 128.120 Take effective measures to ensure the promotion of media pluralism and freedom of expression (France);
- 128.121 Increase efforts to ensure the freedom and independence of the media and the full right to freedom of expression (Chile);
- 128.122 Ensure a level playing field for media by enabling editorial pluralism through independent media outlets, including the public broadcaster, and an independent media regulator (Sweden);
- 128.123 Establish more transparent appointment procedures for the Media Authority to enhance its independence (Denmark);
- 128.124 Introduce legal safeguards to make the Media Council more pluralistic and free from political interference (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 128.125 Strengthen freedom of expression and association by enacting regulations that enable licensing of media outlets and ensuring civil society organizations can operate freely without interference (Australia);
- 128.126 Restore media pluralism and independence and ensure freedom of expression by refraining from obstruction and intimidation of independent media outlets and journalists (Austria);
- 128.127 Ensure independent media and media-regulating bodies, and reinforce media plurality and an enabling environment for their operation, free from undue influence, interference or intimidation (Belgium);
- 128.128 Take concrete steps to guarantee the freedom of the media and their independent work, and promote a pluralist, transparent and participatory media environment, both offline and online, including steps to ensure the independence of the media regulator (Czechia);
- 128.129 Protect civil and political rights, and repeal laws that place undue restrictions on civic space and the media (Luxembourg);
- 128.130 Take steps to protect freedom of expression through media pluralism, including by promoting the political independence of the media regulatory authority (Norway);
- 128.131 Ensure holding consultation processes when drafting new laws, in order to allow for a timely public debate and inclusive interaction with non-State actors and free media, in accordance with target 16.7 of the Sustainable Development Goals (Switzerland);
- 128.132 Ensure the protection and promotion of the rights to freedom of association, peaceful assembly and expression, and ensure that the exercise of these rights does not bring prejudice (Switzerland);
- 128.133 Redouble efforts to ensure full respect for the rights to freedom of association, peaceful assembly and expression, including the protection of civil society and academia (Uruguay);
- 128.134 Ensure protection of the scientific freedom and autonomy of universities and research institutes, including autonomy in determining

curricula, teaching, research and management in line with its international obligations regarding academic freedom (Belgium);

128.135 Take effective steps to protect freedom of expression, including of civil society actors and scholars, protect academic freedom, and ensure the autonomy of universities (Liechtenstein);

128.136 Take measures to effectively protect university autonomy in line with international human rights standards relating to academic freedom (Germany);

128.137 Continue its ongoing efforts to successfully implement the national social inclusion strategy (Turkmenistan);

128.138 Continue measures against trafficking in persons under the national anti-trafficking strategy and action plan (Sri Lanka);

128.139 Create a specialized framework for identifying and assisting child victims of human trafficking (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

128.140 Continue its support in strengthening its mechanisms in protecting all persons, including children, from human trafficking (Kyrgyzstan);

128.141 Pursue the efforts made in protecting minorities and combating human trafficking (Lebanon);

128.142 Continue efforts to implement the national strategy to combat human trafficking for the period 2020–2023 (Libya);

128.143 Ensure an inclusive and multi-stakeholder approach to implementing measures to prevent and address anti-trafficking in persons (Philippines);

128.144 Continue efforts to support gender equality in the labour market and to reduce the wage gap between men and women (Tunisia);

128.145 Continue to promote sustainable economic and social development and to further promote employment (China);

128.146 Take concrete measures to end poverty (Sierra Leone);

128.147 Adopt more policies and allocate more resources specifically directed towards equal education for all children (Viet Nam);

128.148 Take further measures to ensure that all citizens, including migrants, refugees, asylum seekers, elderly, children and marginalized women, benefit from adequate health, education and other basic needs services (Timor-Leste);

128.149 Ensure that children belonging to national minorities have access to education in their mother tongue (Slovakia);

128.150 Ensure an effective and qualitative education in minority languages at all levels of education, including by providing teachers able to teach subjects in minority languages (Romania);

128.151 Take concrete measures to ensure that migrants, refugees and asylum seekers can enjoy the rights to education, to health and to legal aid without discrimination (Portugal);

128.152 Continue to mainstream human rights education in school curricula (Philippines);

128.153 Pursue its efforts in promoting the right to education to ensure access to quality and inclusive education for all, including vulnerable and marginalized groups (Lao People's Democratic Republic);

128.154 Ensure that education is provided to all children on a non-discriminatory basis (Eswatini);

- 128.155 **Streamline gender equality policies by providing education to youth in sexual and reproductive health rights and improving access to relevant services (Cyprus);**
- 128.156 **Intensify further efforts toward implementation of the national disability programme, increase the number of children with disabilities attending the public education system, and raise the employment rate of persons with disabilities (Cambodia);**
- 128.157 **Take further steps to strengthen access to quality early childhood education and improve educational outcomes (Bulgaria);**
- 128.158 **Address challenges in the realization of the right to education, including in the context of the high number of students leaving school early (Ukraine);**
- 128.159 **Continue efforts to improve the quality of education and increase access to quality, inclusive and general education (Tunisia);**
- 128.160 **Take further measures to improve access to education of Roma children (Japan);**
- 128.161 **Take further steps to eliminate discrimination against the Roma population, especially in the fields of education, health and employment (Ghana);**
- 128.162 **Continue measures aimed at improving education outcomes and access to quality, inclusive and mainstream education for Roma children (Georgia);**
- 128.163 **Guarantee equal access to education for Roma children and end their segregation in schools (Finland);**
- 128.164 **Strengthen efforts to provide access to non-discriminatory and inclusive education for Roma children and take steps to improve their educational opportunities (Czechia);**
- 128.165 **Take measures to increase school attendance of Roma children and eradicate their discrimination in schools (Cyprus);**
- 128.166 **Take further steps to improve education, housing and social protection of Roma, in particular children, including by addressing cases of school segregation (Canada);**
- 128.167 **Prioritize initiatives to eliminate discrimination against and segregation of Roma children in schools, and take prompt measures to reduce the educational attainment gap between Roma and non-Roma children, particularly in primary education (Bahamas);**
- 128.168 **Step up efforts to address discrimination and social exclusion faced by Roma with particular emphasis on integrated schooling (Austria);**
- 128.169 **Continue to foster the necessary measures to ensure access to education for Roma children and the elimination of segregation (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 128.170 **Continue its efforts to fully eliminate the disadvantages of the Roma population, especially in the areas of education, health, employment, housing and access to services (Turkey);**
- 128.171 **Further ensure that the Roma can access social services, including health care, education and employment, without discrimination (Thailand);**
- 128.172 **Continue to promote gender equality (Egypt);**
- 128.173 **Adopt measures to effectively comply with the provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Argentina);**

- 128.174 Continue to step up actions to increase the employment rate and conditions for women, with a focus on Roma women (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 128.175 Fully implement the national strategy for the promotion of gender equality and give full effect to the constitutional guarantee of equality between women and men (Bahamas);
- 128.176 Share its national experience in supporting and strengthening the institution of the family as the natural and fundamental unit of society (Belarus);
- 128.177 Fully implement the empowering women in the family and society action plan 2021–2030 with a view towards decreasing the pay gap between women and men (Bulgaria);
- 128.178 Criminalize all forms of domestic violence, including when such an act is committed for the first time (Burkina Faso);
- 128.179 Adopt a comprehensive strategy and action plan to counter violence, discrimination and stigmatization based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Denmark);
- 128.180 Provide assistance services to victims of domestic violence (Ecuador);
- 128.181 Redouble efforts towards combating the stereotypical division of gender roles in family and society (India);
- 128.182 Continue to implement the policies and legal framework to eliminate discrimination of women in the labour market and reduce the gender pay gap (Uganda);
- 128.183 Enforce the principle of equal pay for work of equal value to eliminate the gender pay gap (Iceland);
- 128.184 Continue efforts to bridge the wage gap between women and men in the labour market (Iraq);
- 128.185 Take further steps to promote women’s rights and gender equality in the workplace and take effective measures to tackle the gender pay gap (Malta);
- 128.186 Advance its efforts to reduce the pay gap between men and women (Mongolia);
- 128.187 Step up efforts to prevent discrimination against women and improve their life conditions (Viet Nam);
- 128.188 Take specific measures to combat stereotypes regarding the role of women in society and increase the representation of women in upper management positions in the public administration (Angola);
- 128.189 Take measures to increase women’s participation in political and public life and to eradicate all forms of violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression (Chile);
- 128.190 Continue to take measures to increase the number of women involved in the public sector (Israel);
- 128.191 Take special measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women, by creating an enabling environment for women to participate in politics and public affairs (Maldives);
- 128.192 Consider measures on increasing the representation of women in the country’s political life (Albania);
- 128.193 Promote women’s participation in public and political life (Mongolia);
- 128.194 Continue measures to promote gender equality and ensure the representation of ethnic minorities in political and public life (Nepal);

- 128.195 Continue combating stereotypes and discrimination against women and foster greater representation of women in the country's political life (Peru);
- 128.196 Increase women's representation in political life and in senior positions in the public administration, as well as to prevent and combat women's stereotyping and discrimination, including sexist rhetoric (Republic of Moldova);
- 128.197 Continue to promote the rights of women, gender equality and their participation in both public and political sectors, including through the implementation of the empowering women in the family and society action plan 2021–2030 (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 128.198 Increase the representation of women in political decision-making and in senior positions in the public administration (Rwanda);
- 128.199 Promulgate laws aimed at increasing women's participation in governance (Sierra Leone);
- 128.200 Continue efforts to complete the national action plan on women, peace and security (Tunisia);
- 128.201 Consider further efforts toward early preparation of the national action plan based on Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security (Cambodia);
- 128.202 Intensify preparation of the national action plan based on Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security (Georgia);
- 128.203 Expedite the launch of the national action plan on Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security, and put the plan into effective implementation (Iraq);
- 128.204 Finalize the adoption of the national action plan based on Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security (Lebanon);
- 128.205 Finalize the national action plan on implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security (Ukraine);
- 128.206 Continue its efforts in strengthening the legal framework for the protection of women against domestic violence, and continue its efforts in addressing the wage gap between women and men (Bhutan);
- 128.207 Take the necessary steps to combat discrimination and violence against women and children, and on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity (Fiji);
- 128.208 Take additional measures to effectively combat violence against women, and promote their participation in political life and their integration into professional life (France);
- 128.209 Strengthen efforts to curb cases of domestic violence, particularly against women (Indonesia);
- 128.210 Strengthen the legal frameworks to better protect women from domestic and sexual violence (Malaysia);
- 128.211 Take measures to ensure that cases of domestic and sexual violence against women are reported, recorded and thoroughly investigated, and that perpetrators are prosecuted and duly punished (Montenegro);
- 128.212 Further intensify public awareness campaigns against domestic violence and ensure provision of adequate support for victims (Philippines);
- 128.213 Make further efforts to strengthen the legal framework for the protection of women against domestic and sexual violence (Republic of Korea);

- 128.214 **Take measures against domestic violence and ensure the protection of the rights of vulnerable groups, including women, children, persons with disabilities and the elderly (Russian Federation);**
- 128.215 **Ensure that all cases of domestic violence are reported, recorded and fully investigated (Israel);**
- 128.216 **Further strengthen mechanisms at the national level to prevent, and protect all victims of, domestic violence (Kyrgyzstan);**
- 128.217 **Continue to promote awareness of and wider access to the current protection mechanisms, and to strengthen the legal framework to prosecute and punish the perpetrators of domestic and sexual violence (Turkey);**
- 128.218 **Define and criminalize all expressions of gender violence and ensure the effective protection of victims (Spain);**
- 128.219 **Explore additional initiatives toward elimination of violence against women (Cambodia);**
- 128.220 **Continue taking measures to further eliminate sexual harassment (Cyprus);**
- 128.221 **Revoke the new legislation purporting to protect children, which stigmatizes and discriminates against persons based on their sexual orientation and gender identity and establishes inadmissible links between homosexuality and paedophilia (Austria);**
- 128.222 **Engage in a multi-stakeholder consultation to develop a comprehensive and robust national strategy to prevent and address all forms of violence against children (Malaysia);**
- 128.223 **Consider establishing a single body responsible for children's rights with a clear mandate and sufficient authority (Poland);**
- 128.224 **Develop a national action plan to prevent and address all forms of violence against children (Namibia);**
- 128.225 **Raise the age for marriage to 18 years for men and women without exception (Malawi);**
- 128.226 **Guarantee the right of children to comprehensive sexuality education, including on the full diversity of sexual orientations, gender identities and sex characteristics (Iceland);**
- 128.227 **Strengthen policies to support the family as the natural and fundamental unit of society (Egypt);**
- 128.228 **Continue to strengthen the protection of the family and further protect the rights of women and children (China);**
- 128.229 **Strengthen measures to eliminate discrimination against Roma children (Senegal);**
- 128.230 **Intensify its efforts to include children with disabilities in the public education system and ensure that they receive education in an inclusive methodological framework (Thailand);**
- 128.231 **Strengthen efforts to recognize the right of all persons with disabilities to live independently and be included in the community as an individual (Poland);**
- 128.232 **Effectively implement the national disability programme (Mongolia);**
- 128.233 **Ensure the meaningful participation of women, children, persons with disabilities and local communities in the development and implementation of climate change and disaster risk reduction frameworks (Fiji);**

128.234 Continue efforts in promoting and protecting human rights of vulnerable groups, including women, children and persons with disabilities (Azerbaijan);

128.235 Take further active steps to ensure the rights of women, children and youth, with a particular focus on the inclusion of persons with disabilities (Uzbekistan);

128.236 Enhance protection for vulnerable groups through the implementation of the social inclusion strategy and the national disability programme (Sri Lanka);

128.237 Strengthen policies to end poverty, especially for minorities (Malaysia);

128.238 Continue efforts to better integrate the Roma community into society (Ukraine);

128.239 Continue to combat discrimination against the Roma community, particularly women and children, and promote their full social integration into the community (Brazil);

128.240 Commit to resolving the issue of unclaimed Jewish property in Hungary with the World Jewish Restitution Organization among other stakeholders (Australia);

128.241 Ensure proper financing of media in minority languages and extend the duration of television programmes in order to properly promote the minority languages (Romania);

128.242 Increase the scope and frequency of radio and television programmes in the Slovenian language (Slovenia);

128.243 Promote the use of the Slovenian language in public life (Slovenia);

128.244 Ensure that all relevant international conventions and protocols relating to refugees and migrants are respected, and that refugees and migrants are afforded access to basic services and are housed in suitable conditions (New Zealand);

128.245 Review national legislation on migration and refugees to ensure that it is consistent with the norms and standards of international law and avoids approaches focused solely on border security (Mexico);

128.246 Endorse and implement the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (Indonesia);

128.247 Implement measures to effectively coordinate the work of institutions in the face of growing migration flows (Russian Federation);

128.248 Redouble efforts to combat all forms of discrimination against groups in vulnerable situations, such as Roma, refugees and migrants, within the framework of Sustainable Development Goal 10 (Paraguay);

128.249 Strengthen efforts to protect the rights of migrants and members of their families (Nigeria);

128.250 Ensure that the rights of refugees and migrants are not being violated by pushback, and the principle of non-refoulement is respected at all times (Germany);

128.251 Strengthen laws to eradicate stereotyping and discrimination against migrants, refugees, Jews and Roma (Eswatini);

128.252 Ensure that civil society organizations operate in an enabling environment and have access to transit centres for migrants (Ecuador);

128.253 Ensure that access to asylum is open, accessible and fair, and that migration governance has a human rights approach and fully respects the principle of non-refoulement (Ecuador);

128.254 Take additional measures to address the humanitarian challenges of migrants and asylum seekers, including with regard to their integration in society (Brazil);

128.255 Intensify efforts to eliminate stereotypes and discrimination against migrants, refugees and national minorities (Belarus);

128.256 Continue to take specific measures to prevent and eliminate racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and intolerance against migrants, refugees and asylum seekers (Algeria);

128.257 Strengthen and implement relevant legislation to eliminate discrimination against migrant workers, refugees and asylum seekers (Uganda);

128.258 Continue to take necessary measures to fully respect the principle of non-refoulement to ensure the human rights of refugees and asylum seekers (Republic of Korea);

128.259 Sustain and scale up its efforts in eliminating racial discrimination and combating hate speech and other hate crimes (Nigeria);

128.260 Take concrete measures to ensure effective exercise of the right of asylum and adopt a strategy to combat violence linked to racial discrimination, hate crimes and hate speech (France);

128.261 Fulfil and protect the rights of asylum seekers, including by complying with decisions of the European Court of Human Rights and the Court of Justice of the European Union (Finland);

128.262 Ensure the right to seek asylum and comply with related judgments and decisions of the European Court of Human Rights and the Court of Justice of the European Union (Sweden);

128.263 Review its procedures for the treatment of asylum applications, ending the automatic confinement of all applicants (Argentina);

128.264 Adopt measures to ensure that an individual assessment is carried out for each case of asylum, deportation or expulsion, with full respect for the principle of non-refoulement (Afghanistan);

128.265 Adopt measures to ensure that asylum seekers and refugees do not suffer discrimination and xenophobia (Uruguay);

128.266 Adopt measures to ensure the rights of every child to acquire nationality, with particular attention to those children who would otherwise be stateless (Afghanistan);

128.267 Increase efforts to raise public awareness on tolerance and vigorously prosecute all hate crimes to prevent discrimination and protect the human rights of all people (Malawi).

129. 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 Hungary was headed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade, H.E. Mr. Péter SZIJJÁRTÓ and composed of the following members:

- Dr. Anikó RAISZ, State Secretary for Administration, Ministry of Justice;
- H.E. Ms. Margit SZŰCS, Ambassador and Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Hungary;
- Dr. Péter András SZTÁRAY, State Secretary for Security Policy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade;
- Dr. Zoltán TURBÉK, Head of Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade;
- Dr. Barbara KÓHALMI, Adviser, Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Trade;
- Dr. István KOVÁCS, Deputy State Secretary, Ministry of Human Capacities;
- Dr. Ildikó BODGÁL, Head of Unit, Ministry of Human Capacities;
- Ms. Ágnes VÁRADI, Head of Department, Ministry of Justice;
- Ms. Sára KARDOS, Adviser, Ministry of Justice;
- H.E. Dr. András SZÖRÉNYI, Ambassador, Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Hungary;
- Mr. Miklós GAÁL, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of Hungary;
- Dr. Angelika Júlia SZŰCS, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission of Hungary;
- Ms. Júlia KONCZ-KISS, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission of Hungary;
- Mr. Balázs DOBROSI, Deputy Head of Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade;
- Dr. Melinda VITTAY, Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade;
- Dr. Tibor FEDOR, Head of Department, Office of the Prime Minister;
- Ms. Borbála SZÜLE, Head of Department, Office of the Prime Minister;
- Ms. Noémi DOMONKOS, Adviser, Office of the Prime Minister;
- Mr. Balázs NAGYMÉLYKÚTI, Adviser, Office of the Prime Minister;
- Ms. Violetta HORVÁTH, Adviser, Office of the Prime Minister;
- Dr. Blanka UJVÁRI, Adviser, Ministry of Justice;
- Dr. Csenge Diána TÓTH, Adviser, Ministry of Justice;
- Dr. Zsuzsanna VÉGVÁRI, Head of Unit, Ministry of Justice;
- Dr. Dorottya Anna SZILHALMI, Adviser, Ministry of Justice;
- Dr. Tamás KANTA, Head of Unit, Ministry of Justice;
- Dr. Gábor TÓTHI, Head of Department, Ministry of Interior;
- Mr. Iván SÖRÖS, Head of Department, Ministry of Interior;
- Mr. Márton BERKES, Senior Adviser, Ministry of Interior;
- Dr. András MÁGÓ, Director, Ministry of Interior;
- Ms. Csilla NAGYGYŐR, Senior Adviser, Ministry of Interior;
- Dr. Gergely BAJNÓCZI, Head of Unit, Ministry of Interior;
- Mr. Miklós SVECZ, Adviser, Ministry of Interior;

- Dr. Szilvia ZÁGORI, Head of Unit, Ministry of Human Capacities;
  - Ms. Anikó ORBÁN, Head of Unit, Ministry of Human Capacities;
  - Dr. László KISS, Adviser, Ministry of Human Capacities;
  - Mr. Gábor RÓZSA, Head of Unit, Ministry of Human Capacities;
  - Mr. András GYÖRE, Adviser, Ministry of Human Capacities;
  - Ms. Viktória SZABÓ-PRINCZ, Adviser, Ministry of Human Capacities;
  - Dr. Veronika ANDRÁCZI-TÓTH, Adviser, Ministry of Human Capacities;
  - Ms. Ágnes CSICSELY, Adviser, Ministry of Human Capacities;
  - Ms. Andrea FARAGÓNÉ JUHÁSZ, Adviser, Ministry of Human Capacities;
  - Dr. Krisztina BÍRÓ, Head of Unit, Ministry of Human Capacities;
  - Ms. Kitti ALMER, Adviser; Ministry of Human Capacities;
  - Dr. Dorottya HUSZÁR, Head of Department, Ministry of Human Capacities;
  - Dr. Csilla LANTAI, Head of Department, Cabinet of Minister for Families;
  - Dr. Andrea SOÓS, Adviser, Cabinet of Minister for Families;
  - Ms. Zita TÁNCSELY, Head of Unit, Cabinet of Minister for Families;
  - Dr. Réka SUBA, Adviser, Cabinet of Minister for Families;
  - Mr. Géza SAMODAI, Adviser, Cabinet of Minister for Families;
  - Ms. Dóra TONTÉ, Adviser, Cabinet of Minister for Families;
  - Dr. Rita ANTÓNI, Adviser, Ministry of Innovation and Technology;
  - Ms. Gabriella TÖLGYES, Adviser, Ministry of Innovation and Technology;
  - Ms. Katalin ZOLTÁN, Adviser, Ministry of Innovation and Technology;
  - Dr. Gábor MÉSZÁROS, Adviser, Ministry of Innovation and Technology.
-