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Universal periodic review

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

### Germany

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



## Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its forty-fourth session from 6 to 17 November 2023. The review of Germany was held at the 7th meeting, on 9 November 2023. The delegation of Germany was headed by the Federal Government Commissioner for Human Rights Policy and Humanitarian Assistance, Luise Amtsberg. At its 16th meeting, held on 15 November 2023, the Working Group adopted the report on Germany.
2. On 11 January 2023, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Germany: Luxembourg, Qatar and Senegal.
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 Germany:
  - (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 Azerbaijan, Belgium, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Panama, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America was transmitted to Germany 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 stated that Germany condemned the October 2023 terrorist attack perpetrated by Hamas in Israel. The security of Israel and its right to exist were non-negotiable. Germany recognized the right of Israel to defend itself from such attacks. Germany sympathized with the victims and their families, acknowledged the suffering of the civilian population in the Gaza Strip, highlighted its increased humanitarian support for those in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and called for humanitarian pauses in Gaza to ensure the safe distribution of aid. Those events had had an impact on social coexistence in Germany, resulting in an increase in antisemitism and leading to concern among people from immigrant backgrounds about accusations of antisemitism and stigmatization. Germany had a non-negotiable commitment to protect Jewish life. Combating antisemitism must go together with combating racism.
6. The delegation highlighted the efforts that had been made to address challenges relating to ensuring gender equality and combating racism, antisemitism, religious hatred and anti-Gypsyism. The complex crises around the world and the illegal invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation had resulted in rising migration and displacement. Current challenges such as adequate housing were being addressed.
7. In order to address the threat of poverty resulting from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and rising inflation, efforts had been made to stabilize the labour market and relieve pressure on households, focusing on a basic child allowance, a better work and family-life balance and childcare and educational infrastructure. The draft law on the basic child allowance was going through the relevant parliamentary processes.

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<sup>1</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/44/DEU/1](#).

<sup>2</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/44/DEU/2](#).

<sup>3</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/44/DEU/3](#).

8. The Federal Government had implemented financial measures in the education sector and taken legislative action in the health sector to mitigate the consequences of the pandemic.

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

9. During the interactive dialogue, 123 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

10. Honduras noted the commitment to combat racism.

11. Iceland welcomed the delegation of Germany.

12. India welcomed efforts to implement the recommendations from the previous review.

13. Indonesia thanked Germany for its report.

14. The Islamic Republic of Iran expressed concern about the support of Germany for the occupying power and its impact on the situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and Gaza.

15. Iraq expressed concern about the restrictions on peaceful assembly.

16. Ireland expressed concern about hate speech and hate crimes.

17. Israel welcomed the steps taken to address antisemitism.

18. Italy welcomed efforts to combat violence against women, domestic violence and discrimination.

19. Japan hoped that Germany would follow through on its commitment to improve the human rights situation.

20. Kazakhstan welcomed measures to combat racism, among other things.

21. Kenya encouraged continued awareness-raising to combat racism and discrimination.

22. Kyrgyzstan welcomed the commitment to promote democracy and human rights.

23. The Lao People's Democratic Republic noted the efforts made to protect the rights of persons in vulnerable situations.

24. Lebanon noted that the German sociopolitical system was founded on democracy and tolerance.

25. Libya was saddened by the negative position taken towards the plight of the Palestinian people under Israeli occupation.

26. Liechtenstein noted the cooperation of Germany with the Council.

27. Luxembourg noted the progress made in protecting the rights of LGBTIQ+ persons.

28. Malawi noted the implementation of recommendations from the previous review.

29. Malaysia commended Germany for its protection of human rights.

30. Maldives noted efforts to strengthen child protection.

31. Malta noted efforts to enhance protection for LGBTIQ+ persons.

32. The Marshall Islands appreciated efforts to support climate change initiatives.

33. Mauritius thanked Germany for its leadership on climate change.

34. Mexico welcomed the ratification of the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No.169) of the International Labour Organization (ILO).

35. Mongolia welcomed efforts to combat sexual violence against young children.

36. Montenegro noted the long-standing policy to promote human rights.

37. Morocco noted the promotion of human rights principles in the education system.

38. Mozambique noted efforts to promote human rights.

39. Namibia stated that there remained room to improve the efforts to address racism.
40. Nepal welcomed the measures taken to reduce the gender pay gap.
41. The Kingdom of the Netherlands noted measures to strengthen the protection of the rights of LGBTQI+ persons and of women.
42. New Zealand welcomed the measures taken to combat racism and right-wing extremism.
43. The Niger noted that Germany was considering the possibility of withdrawing its reservations to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
44. Nigeria noted the commitment of Germany to its international human rights obligations.
45. North Macedonia noted the cooperation of Germany with international human rights mechanisms.
46. Norway was concerned about the rising number of hate crimes.
47. Pakistan appreciated the report of the Federal Ministry of the Interior on anti-Muslim sentiment.
48. Panama thanked Germany for the presentation of its national report.
49. Paraguay was concerned about xenophobic attacks and hate crimes against minorities.
50. Peru thanked Germany for the presentation of its national report.
51. The Philippines expressed concern about incidents of racism, right-wing extremism and other acts of intolerance.
52. Poland commended Germany for providing education to displaced Ukrainian children and for hosting many refugees.
53. Portugal noted the appointment of an Independent Commission on Anti-Gypsyism.
54. Qatar expressed concern about the support given to Israel, which contributed to the killing of Palestinian civilians.
55. The Republic of Korea noted the accommodation of Ukrainian refugees.
56. The Republic of Moldova noted efforts to combat discrimination, prevent extremism and promote democracy.
57. Romania noted the engagement of Germany with the international human rights mechanisms.
58. The Russian Federation noted the poor progress Germany had made in implementing the recommendations from the previous review and also noted discriminatory actions against Russians.
59. Samoa noted the prioritization of the women and peace and security agenda.
60. Saudi Arabia was concerned by the increase in racial discrimination and hate speech.
61. Senegal noted the voluntary contribution Germany had made to OHCHR.
62. Sierra Leone noted the increase in official development assistance.
63. Slovakia appreciated efforts to combat racism and antisemitism.
64. Slovenia noted the adoption of the Gender Equality Strategy.
65. Somalia noted the progress made in promoting human rights.
66. South Africa noted the development of the Guidelines for Shaping Feminist Foreign Policy.
67. Spain recognized the commitment of Germany to promoting human rights.
68. Sri Lanka noted the measures taken since the previous review to strengthen respect for human rights.

69. The State of Palestine made recommendations.
70. The Sudan referred to the events in Gaza and urged Germany to ensure the equal promotion of human rights in all situations.
71. Sweden welcomed the adoption of legislation to combat online grooming.
72. Switzerland thanked Germany for its national report.
73. The Syrian Arab Republic made recommendations.
74. Thailand noted the national plan for human rights and the feminist foreign policy.
75. Timor-Leste welcomed the adoption of the comprehensive Gender Equality Strategy.
76. Togo was concerned about the protection of migrants.
77. Tunisia reiterated that the Palestinian people had the right to self-determination and called for an end to the aggression against the people in Gaza and the Occupied Palestinian Territory.
78. Türkiye noted the systemic failures of the police and the justice system in tackling Islamophobia and xenophobia.
79. Ukraine noted the generous hosting of Ukrainians fleeing the war.
80. The United Kingdom noted the ratification of the ILO Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) and the Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190).
81. The delegation of Germany stated that people were legally protected from age discrimination and that programmes addressed negative stereotypes. Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons were protected against discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation and an explicit prohibition of discrimination on the grounds of gender identity was being developed. A strategy had been developed to combat violence against women and domestic violence. The Federal Agency for the Protection of Children and Young People in the Media regulated online platforms.
82. All persons had the right to freely express their opinions, to assemble and to demonstrate. There was zero tolerance for antisemitic and anti-Israeli hatred and incitement to violence. Where such occurrences and violence were expected, assemblies were prohibited. The displaying of symbols of a discriminatory nature was also prohibited.
83. Inspections undertaken by the police on discriminatory grounds were prohibited and training courses on racism awareness for law enforcement officials had been developed.
84. Measures had been introduced to ensure the protection of human rights in supply chains. The rights of migrant workers and their families were protected by relevant laws. The International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families was incompatible with the national legal framework because it protected those with no legal residence status. Migration had to take place in a safe and orderly fashion; Germany supported the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. In 2023, a migration law had been adopted expanding access to the labour market to foreign specialists and providing impetus for regular migration. In addition, counselling services for foreign nationals on their labour rights had been strengthened. Germany had ratified the ILO Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190). Germany applied an interministerial procedure to its reporting and follow-up, in which the Federal Foreign Office acted as the coordinating entity.
85. The United Republic of Tanzania noted the measures Germany had taken to combat racism and corruption.
86. The United States commended Germany for its commitment to promoting democracy and human rights.
87. Uruguay thanked Germany for its national report.
88. Uzbekistan noted the cooperation of Germany with the treaty bodies and the special procedures.

89. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela expressed concern about hate crime and systemic racial discrimination.
90. Viet Nam noted the implementation of programmes on climate change adaptation.
91. Zambia noted the adoption of the comprehensive Gender Equality Strategy.
92. Afghanistan appreciated the introduction of humanitarian admission programmes for the citizens of Afghanistan.
93. Albania noted the adoption of the national plan to combat discrimination and antisemitism.
94. Algeria noted the women and peace and security agenda.
95. Angola noted the progress made in the implementation of recommendations from the previous review.
96. Argentina welcomed the enactment of the law to combat right-wing extremism and hate crimes, among other things.
97. Armenia noted the adoption of legislative measures to combat corruption.
98. Australia noted efforts to develop self-determination laws to protect the rights of LGBTQI+ persons.
99. Azerbaijan expressed concern about the rise in hate crime on ethnic or religious grounds.
100. Bahrain welcomed the efforts made to advance youth rights.
101. Bangladesh noted the efforts made to ensure gender equality in political and public life.
102. Belarus made recommendations.
103. Belgium noted the progress made in combating discrimination against LGBTQI+ persons.
104. Bhutan welcomed the amendment of the Federal Climate Action Law to achieve climate neutrality by 2045.
105. The Plurinational State of Bolivia welcomed the ratification of the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), among others.
106. Botswana noted the adoption of the Gender Equality Strategy.
107. Brazil expressed concern about allegations of discrimination against vulnerable children.
108. Bulgaria noted efforts to combat antisemitism and promote cultural diversity.
109. Cabo Verde noted initiatives in relation to the International Decade for People of African Descent.
110. Cameroon noted positive progress since the previous review.
111. Canada commended Germany for managing an influx of more than one million Ukrainian refugees.
112. Chile noted initiatives to promote gender equality.
113. China noted human rights challenges including racism, xenophobia and structural inequality.
114. The Congo encouraged Germany to develop a national plan to combat trafficking in persons.
115. Costa Rica welcomed the measures taken to prevent racial discrimination in police practices.
116. Côte d'Ivoire encouraged continued cooperation with the human rights mechanisms.

117. Croatia encouraged the continued eradication of racial profiling in police practices.
118. Cuba welcomed the German delegation.
119. Cyprus acknowledged the importance of human rights in the national and foreign policies of Germany.
120. Czechia noted the positive approach to protecting human rights.
121. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea expressed concern about ongoing violations of human rights.
122. Denmark stated that further efforts were needed to implement the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention).
123. Djibouti noted the progress achieved through the Cabinet Committee for the fight against racism and right-wing extremism.
124. The Dominican Republic appreciated the presentation of the national report.
125. Ecuador noted the Gender Equality Strategy.
126. Egypt regretted the unfavourable position taken by Germany in relation to the rights of the Palestinian people.
127. Estonia noted the Gender Equality Strategy.
128. Fiji noted the Gender Equality Strategy, among others.
129. Finland noted the further development of the Gender Equality Strategy.
130. France commended Germany for respecting human rights, exemplified by the promotion of gender equality through the adoption in 2020 of a dedicated interministerial strategy.
131. Gabon noted the measures taken to protect children.
132. The Gambia noted the presentation of the human rights situation in Germany.
133. Georgia expressed concern about the rising number of cases of femicide.
134. Ghana noted the adoption of the comprehensive Gender Equality Strategy.
135. Greece commended Germany on its Pathfinder Country status in combating forced labour.
136. Jordan expressed concern about the unbalanced position of Germany concerning the crimes committed against the Palestinian people and their right to end Israeli occupation.
137. The delegation of Germany stated that minors were not recruited by the armed forces under the age of 17 and that there were comprehensive regulations and practices in place addressing their particular needs. Service with weapons only commenced at the age of 18 years. The Coalition Agreement stipulated that the rights of the child should be enshrined in the Basic Law. The draft act against digital violence would strengthen victims' rights. The ban on advertising abortion had been lifted. The term "race" in the Basic Law had been chosen deliberately as a decisive rejection of the racial ideology of National Socialism. Countering racism and violence against women were key topics in training courses for judges and prosecutors. Germany had introduced a new criminal offence of enforced disappearance of persons.
138. Measures to implement inclusive education had been introduced in the education system and included in teacher training. Most Länder provided low-threshold educational opportunities in initial reception facilities for refugee children. Germany had taken up the recommendations of the Independent Commission on anti-Gypsyism. A nationwide reporting and information office had been established.
139. Students at medical schools received training on the special needs of persons with disabilities. Measures had been introduced to ensure the inclusion of persons with disabilities in the labour market. Legislative changes had been introduced to ensure that persons with

disabilities were sterilized only with their consent. A national action plan to combat trafficking in persons had been developed. A law addressing gender-specific offences had come into force in 2023. The parliament was voting on the responsibilities of the office of the independent police commissioner. Plans to reform legislation relating to the police included requiring all police officers to bear a means of identification. Germany had taken major strides towards achieving its climate goals by 2030.

## **II. Conclusions and/or recommendations**

140. **The following recommendations will be examined by Germany, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the fifty-fifth session of the Human Rights Council:**

140.1 **Open original discussion to overcome the blockage that prevents the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Morocco);**

140.2 **Ratify the International Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and withdraw its reservations to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (Paraguay);**

140.3 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Niger);**

140.4 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Togo);**

140.5 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Sri Lanka);**

140.6 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

140.7 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Afghanistan);**

140.8 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Algeria);**

140.9 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**

140.10 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Congo);**

140.11 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Côte d'Ivoire);**

140.12 **Accede to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and strengthen national policies on migrants and family reunification (Egypt);**

140.13 **Consider further necessary measures to ensure the protection of the rights of migrants and refugees, including through the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Nigeria);**

140.14 **Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Senegal);**

140.15 **Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Sierra Leone);**

- 140.16 Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Somalia);
- 140.17 Consider ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Zambia);
- 140.18 Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Ghana);
- 140.19 Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Bangladesh);
- 140.20 Withdraw all its reservations to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, in line with its pledge at the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) high-level segment on statelessness in 2019 (Panama);
- 140.21 Withdraw its reservations to the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, in line with Germany's pledge at the UNHCR high-level segment on statelessness in 2019 (North Macedonia);
- 140.22 Amend nationality laws to ensure that all otherwise stateless children born in Germany automatically acquire a nationality at birth (Mozambique);
- 140.23 Adopt all necessary measures to implement a comprehensive national plan for the protection of the status of stateless persons in order to give full effect to the rights enshrined in the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, including the right of residence (Uruguay);
- 140.24 Provide training to public officials on nationality and statelessness at all administrative levels, and make publicly available comprehensive national data to improve the protection of stateless persons in the country (Romania);
- 140.25 Step up efforts to document and combat statelessness (Uzbekistan);
- 140.26 Adopt the legislative measures necessary to align its legislation with international standards (Cabo Verde);
- 140.27 Hold on to the constitutional principles of the German Republic (Lebanon);
- 140.28 Consider an amendment to the Basic Law by replacing the word "race" in article 3 (3) with "racist discrimination" in order to facilitate protection in line with international human rights law (South Africa);
- 140.29 Adopt legislation to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and other related intolerance (Saudi Arabia);
- 140.30 Implement amendments to the Criminal Code to facilitate access to information about voluntary termination of pregnancy (Iceland);
- 140.31 Take all the necessary steps to implement the findings of the 24 March 2021 ruling of the Federal Constitutional Court (Marshall Islands);
- 140.32 Revise its policy and legal framework governing police conduct to eliminate all forms of racism, including racial profiling (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 140.33 Conduct a comprehensive review of the policy and legal frameworks governing police conduct and step up training of law enforcement officials in order to curb acts of racial profiling (India);
- 140.34 Enhance training for law enforcement entities at the federal, state and local levels to counter situations of racial profiling (Malta);

- 140.35 **Take measures to prevent racial profiling in police practice (Belarus);**
- 140.36 **Strengthen efforts to combat racial discrimination and racial profiling in law enforcement activities (Italy);<sup>4</sup>**
- 140.37 **Enhance mandatory and specialized training for law enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges on the prevention of racial discrimination and racial profiling (Philippines);**
- 140.38 **End racial profiling used by police in enforcement activities without any justification based on “race”, colour, language, religion or national or ethnic origin (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 140.39 **Take the necessary measures to ensure that human rights are dealt with in a comprehensive and objective manner, away from double standards and selectivity (Saudi Arabia);**
- 140.40 **Provide human rights training to law enforcement personnel (Japan);**
- 140.41 **Establish a national action plan to implement the Istanbul Convention (Costa Rica);**
- 140.42 **Establish a national action plan to implement the Istanbul Convention and to increase the number of domestic violence shelters to meet current demand (Denmark);**
- 140.43 **Strengthen the powers of the Federal Anti-Discrimination Agency (Angola);**
- 140.44 **Establish a permanent national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up (Paraguay);**
- 140.45 **Establish a national mechanism for the implementation, reporting and follow-up of human rights obligations and recommendations (Portugal);**
- 140.46 **Cooperate actively with civil society in follow-up to the universal periodic review recommendations (Albania);**
- 140.47 **Continue to take measures aimed at achieving substantive equality between women and men in all areas where women are underrepresented or disadvantaged (India);**
- 140.48 **Continue the fight against racism, hate speech and hate crime (Luxembourg);**
- 140.49 **Systematically monitor implementation of the 89 measures to combat racism and extremism that were adopted by the Federal Government in 2021 (Malawi);**
- 140.50 **Strengthen the role of the Federal Anti-Discrimination Agency in effective protection against racism and all forms of discrimination (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**
- 140.51 **Develop comprehensive reporting mechanisms for hate crimes and increase efforts to prevent, investigate and sanction such incidents (Malawi);**
- 140.52 **Set up comprehensive reporting mechanism for hate crimes and intensify efforts to prevent, investigate and sanction such incidents (Azerbaijan);**
- 140.53 **Intensify efforts to effectively implement and enforce existing legislation against racism, including by taking the necessary measures to protect children from all forms of discrimination, intolerance, racist hate speech, racist violence and other hate crimes (Malaysia);**

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<sup>4</sup> The recommendation, as read out during the interactive dialogue, was: “Strengthen efforts to combat racial profiling in law enforcement activities”.

- 140.54 **Strengthen awareness-raising efforts to promote respect for human rights and tolerance for diversity and to eradicate stereotypical prejudices (Montenegro);**
- 140.55 **Strengthen public policies and awareness campaigns aimed at combating discrimination and racism (Morocco);**
- 140.56 **Sustain and scale up its efforts to combat racism and discrimination in all its forms (Nigeria);**
- 140.57 **Take further steps to strengthen prevention, investigation and prosecution of hate crimes, including by fully implementing action plans on right-wing extremism and racism (Norway);**
- 140.58 **Redouble efforts to address social and economic inequality, through a social protection system with a systemic, comprehensive and non-discriminatory approach (Paraguay);**
- 140.59 **Ensure the timely and transparent implementation of the measures to combat racism and extremism that were adopted by the federal Government in 2021 and continue to build on this initiative (Sierra Leone);**
- 140.60 **Take effective legal and administrative measures with a view to preventing and combating all forms of discrimination, including Islamophobia (Somalia);**
- 140.61 **Adopt measures by the Federal Government, in coordination with the Länder, against discrimination and hate speech, at all levels of its administration, including the State security forces, in response to the claims made by the National Discrimination and Racism Monitor (Spain);**
- 140.62 **Continue to tackle and address racism and racial discrimination at all levels of society through executive, legislative and judicial action and in dialogue with civil society (Sri Lanka);**
- 140.63 **Continue efforts to combat racism, racial discrimination and hate speech (Sudan);**
- 140.64 **Dismantle the structural racism in its institutions and combat the renewed waves of racism (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 140.65 **Intensify efforts to address racism, discrimination and all forms of group-based hostility by reviewing its National Action Plan Against Racism and ensuring its full implementation (Thailand);**
- 140.66 **Consider extending the mandate of the Federal Anti-Discrimination Agency to cover hate speech (Ukraine);**
- 140.67 **Continue its efforts to combat racial discrimination, hate speech, Islamophobia, xenophobia and other related intolerance (Algeria);**
- 140.68 **Continue efforts to combat discrimination and the spread of hate speech affecting persons of African descent, LGBTQ+ persons, Sinti, Roma, Muslims, Jews, refugees and migrants and punish perpetrators of hate crimes (Argentina);**
- 140.69 **Take effective steps to combat racist, xenophobic and Islamophobic acts in the country (Azerbaijan);**
- 140.70 **Redouble efforts to eradicate structural racism and discrimination in schools, including through collaboration with the media on awareness-raising campaigns (Brazil);**
- 140.71 **Step up the fight against all forms of racial discrimination (Cameroon);**
- 140.72 **Promote the social inclusion of all sections of the population (Cameroon);**

- 140.73 **Improve data collection of best practices for hate crimes, in order to better document and prosecute the increasing number of acts of violence against members of visible minorities (Canada);**
- 140.74 **Intensify the fight against discrimination and hate speech against Africans and minorities and take effective measures to remove structural inequalities which affect minorities (China);**
- 140.75 **Continue to promote government policies and legal standards to protect and promote gender equality (Cuba);**
- 140.76 **Continue efforts for equality between men and women, particularly in terms of women's participation in the labour market, access to managerial positions and efforts to combat all forms of trafficking, of which women are the primary victims (France);**
- 140.77 **Continue to promote gender equality, particularly in areas where women are underrepresented or disadvantaged (Gabon);**
- 140.78 **Enhance efforts to combat Islamophobia and support its independent panel of experts on Islamophobia (Jordan);**
- 140.79 **Take all necessary steps to ensure the effective investigation of allegations of excessive use of force by law enforcement officials and to cause prosecution and punishment of those responsible (Liechtenstein);**
- 140.80 **Investigate promptly cases of violence against peaceful protesters by law enforcement officers (Russian Federation);**
- 140.81 **Strengthen the system of registration of judicial complaints against the excessive use of force by law enforcement officers, guaranteeing effective access for victims to complaint mechanisms, and toughen the penalties for offenders according to the seriousness of the crime committed (Uruguay);**
- 140.82 **Ensure use of force by law enforcement agencies is necessary and proportional, and update requirements for police to wear identification badges (Australia);**
- 140.83 **Take measures to eradicate the disproportionate use of force by police officers (Belarus);**
- 140.84 **Align criminal legislation to classify torture as a specific crime which is adjusted to what is set forth in the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Chile);**
- 140.85 **Provide sufficient resources to the National Agency for the Prevention of Torture so that it can effectively carry out its functions (Dominican Republic);**
- 140.86 **Strengthen policies to ensure that the protection of the inalienable rights of people in a situation of illegal foreign occupation, including Palestinians in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, is in accordance with international human rights law and international humanitarian law (Indonesia);**
- 140.87 **Stop all forms of support, encouragement or assistance to the Israeli apartheid colonial settler regime, which enable it to commit its crimes, including genocide, and prolong its occupation at the expense of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, in implementation of its obligations under the Geneva Conventions of 1949, in particular the Fourth, and international human rights law (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 140.88 **Take all political, legal, financial and economic measures to fulfil its obligation to ensure respect for humanitarian law in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and Gaza under common article 1 of the four Geneva Conventions (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 140.89 **Harmonize arms export control legislation with article 7 of the Arms Trade Treaty and promote due diligence mechanisms to prevent arms from**

being used in the commission of abuses or violations of human rights or international humanitarian law (Mexico);

140.90 Call for an immediate ceasefire and the unconditional and unimpeded access of humanitarian aid into the Gaza Strip (Namibia);

140.91 Align Germany's position on the right to self-defence with the International Court of Justice's Advisory Opinion of 2004 (Pakistan);

140.92 Abide in good faith with international law, in particular to ensure respect for international humanitarian law and uphold third States' responsibility for internationally wrongful acts (State of Palestine);

140.93 Enhance dialogue with the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons framework in addressing the humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons, and consider joining the Treaty (Thailand);

140.94 Halt the provision of any military material or equipment to Israel that may be used in the commission of war crimes and crimes against humanity (Türkiye);

140.95 Call for an immediate ceasefire as well as unconditional and unimpeded access for fuel and humanitarian aid into Gaza (Türkiye);

140.96 Call for putting an immediate end to grave violations of international law committed in Gaza (Türkiye);

140.97 Contribute to ensuring respect for international humanitarian law, especially in areas of international conflict such as the Occupied Palestinian Territory, to preserve the right to life and the enjoyment of all fundamental rights (Algeria);

140.98 Harmonize the legislation on the control of arms exports with article 7 (4) of the Arms Trade Treaty (Côte d'Ivoire);

140.99 Improve on the implementation and legislative adherence to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the Arms Trade Treaty, in particular article 7 of the Arms Trade Treaty (Samoa);

140.100 Put an end to irresponsible trade of conventional arms to Israel, the colonial occupying power, that undermines international peace and security, facilitates the commission of war crimes and crimes against humanity and threatens international peace and security (State of Palestine);

140.101 Demonstrate more cooperation in prosecuting the illegal activities of the PKK, DHKP-C and FETÖ terrorist organizations and meet the pending extradition requests (Türkiye);

140.102 Ensure the effectiveness of efforts to address structural and institutional racism in State authorities (Indonesia);

140.103 Continue efforts to reinforce the fight against corruption with the instruments of criminal law, particularly with regard to the steps taken in 2021 to upgrade the offences of taking and giving of bribes to elected officials (Armenia);

140.104 Improve hate crime reporting mechanisms and intensify efforts to prevent, investigate and punish them through training for police, prosecutors and judges (Paraguay);

140.105 Establish effective and independent investigative mechanisms for human rights violations committed by State and federal law enforcement (Switzerland);

140.106 Promptly investigate in a transparent manner all cases of alleged police misconduct and appropriately sanction discriminatory behaviour (Azerbaijan);

- 140.107 Investigate and prosecute those responsible for attacks against journalists and collect disaggregated data on such acts to design policies that address them most effectively (United States of America);
- 140.108 Ensure that all hate crimes are thoroughly investigated and punished and that effective remedies are provided to victims (Belarus);
- 140.109 Make the necessary efforts to investigate and prosecute persons accused of committing serious human rights violations abroad, when they are under its jurisdiction (Chile);
- 140.110 Put an end to penalizing Muslim women in the public sector for wearing headscarves through amending the Federal Civil Service Act (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 140.111 Abolish the ban on the wearing of headscarves by female teachers, students and civil servants and stop penalizing Muslim women in the public sector for wearing headscarves, including by amending the Federal Civil Service Act (Qatar);
- 140.112 Work to ensure that Muslim women in the public sector are not punished for wearing the hijab, including by amending the Federal Civil Service Act (Iraq);
- 140.113 Prosecute the perpetrators of hate speech and hate crimes, including Islamophobia, without discrimination (Indonesia);
- 140.114 Take all necessary measures to combat the increasing Islamophobic attacks across the county and prosecute all hostilities committed against Muslim individuals and the Muslim community (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 140.115 Take the necessary measures to reduce violence against demonstrators and guarantee the right to peaceful assembly without discrimination (Iraq);
- 140.116 Strengthen efforts to combat hate speech and hate crimes, including public awareness-raising campaigns and training for law enforcement officials (Ireland);
- 140.117 Take further measures to investigate all acts of antisemitism and punish the perpetrators (Israel);
- 140.118 Take action to combat hate speech, including verbal attacks, online hate speech and hate speech, against vulnerable groups (Kyrgyzstan);
- 140.119 Continue upholding and protecting the right to freedom of expression and assembly of their citizens (Lebanon);
- 140.120 Develop and implement concrete measures to address hate crimes (Namibia);
- 140.121 Respect the right to freedom of opinion, expression and peaceful assembly and refrain from taking any punitive measures against persons, particularly those belonging to religious or ethnic minorities, immigrants or refugees, for exercising their right to freedom of opinion and expression (Qatar);
- 140.122 Intensify efforts to combat hate speech and take sufficient legal safeguards to prevent it (Saudi Arabia);
- 140.123 Revoke the ban on pro-Palestinian protests, as “demonstrating is a basic right” and revoke the school education authorities’ permission, given on 13 October, to ban students from wearing the Palestinian keffiyeh black and white scarf and displaying “free Palestine” stickers, which raises concerns about the right to free expression and possible discrimination (State of Palestine);
- 140.124 Take serious steps against Islamophobic and xenophobic attacks and practices, including a comprehensive review of its police force and justice system, as well as additional protection for mosques (Türkiye);

- 140.125 **Revoke the ban on pro-Palestinian demonstrations (Türkiye);**
- 140.126 **Ensure that freedom of opinion and expression are fulfilled by avoiding discriminatory treatment by police officers against activists, in particular for the peaceful pro-Palestinian protesters (Indonesia);**
- 140.127 **Guarantee the right to expression and peaceful demonstration in the country, especially demonstrations related to the rejection of occupation and the right of colonized peoples to self-determination (Algeria);**
- 140.128 **Strengthen its efforts to combat all forms of hate speech both offline and online, and continue its awareness-raising efforts that promote tolerance and the respect of human rights (Cyprus);**
- 140.129 **Address hate speech by increasing public resources for awareness-raising aimed at promoting respect for human rights, tolerance for diversity and eradicating stereotypical prejudices (Finland);**
- 140.130 **Continue efforts to combat hate speech, which we see with concern spread of across the world (France);**
- 140.131 **Strengthen awareness-raising campaigns related to the promotion of tolerance for diversity (Georgia);**
- 140.132 **Refrain from using Pegasus spyware and other similar programs without due safeguards of human rights, accountability and transparency (Costa Rica);**
- 140.133 **Establish norms based on international human rights standards on the use of biometric data for facial recognition systems and cyberpatrols (Costa Rica);**
- 140.134 **Respect the rights of parents to raise and educate their children, in accordance with international law (Nigeria);**
- 140.135 **Organize awareness-raising campaigns aimed at religious communities that organize child marriages and put an end to these acts (Togo);**
- 140.136 **Adopt policies to promote and protect the family and its values, as it is the main component of society, and to enhance the role of parents and their rights in raising their children (Tunisia);**
- 140.137 **Continue efforts towards the enactment of a new gender identity law based on self-determination and self-identification that also allows people to guarantee their right to privacy and family life (Argentina);**
- 140.138 **Recognize under family law unmarried couples in established relationships, both opposite-sex and same-sex (Canada);**
- 140.139 **Promote policies to support the family as the natural and fundamental unit of society (Egypt);**
- 140.140 **Provide adequate shelter for victims of trafficking, including child victims, to ensure support and protection of as well as appropriate services for victims (Liechtenstein);**
- 140.141 **Establish an independent monitoring mechanism aimed at monitoring the anti-trafficking policy (Poland);**
- 140.142 **Ensure the effective implementation of the Protocol to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 140.143 **Ensure the provision of equitable treatment and assistance to victims of trafficking in persons (Bahrain);**
- 140.144 **Concentrate on a concrete policy and strategy to protect all women and girls from sexual assault, sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and to**

- prohibit all forms of slavery, including trafficking in persons (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**
- 140.145 **Strengthen efforts to decrease the gender pay gap and enforce the Pay Transparency Act (Montenegro);**
- 140.146 **Ensure equal pay between the two sexes (Egypt);**
- 140.147 **Take measures to further tackle the gender pay gap (Ukraine);**
- 140.148 **Implement programmes and measures in order to decrease the gender pay gap and increase the number of women in elected and appointed positions (Romania);**
- 140.149 **Take concrete steps to provide equal opportunities in the labour market, including addressing the gender participation gap by improving the availability of childcare, as one example (Norway);**
- 140.150 **Strengthen legislation in order to eliminate all forms of gender discrimination in employment, including to eliminate the gender pay gap (Republic of Moldova);**
- 140.151 **Develop legislation to ensure that the ratification of the Convention concerning the elimination of violence and harassment in the world of work is implemented effectively (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 140.152 **Continue efforts in order to ensure that all workers and their families, including children, enjoy an adequate standard of living (Croatia);**
- 140.153 **Promote gender equality by taking further measures to provide equal opportunities in the labour market by improving the availability, affordability and quality of childcare (Finland);**
- 140.154 **Address the challenges that women face in the labour market (United Republic of Tanzania);**
- 140.155 **Invest more in social security and act effectively to eradicate poverty and inequality (China);**
- 140.156 **Address poverty in the context of the green transition of economies and ensure that this adaptation is sustainable and does not lead to divisions in society and discrimination (Czechia);**
- 140.157 **Adopt a national strategy for the integration of persons in a situation of homelessness (Portugal);**
- 140.158 **Continue efforts to improve the socioeconomic situation of poor social groups (Tunisia);**
- 140.159 **Foster measures to guarantee the economic, social and cultural rights of the population, including in rural areas (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**
- 140.160 **Continue efforts to promote comprehensive sexual and reproductive health and rights, including by removing all barriers to safe and legal abortion services and post-abortion care (Canada);**
- 140.161 **Speed up implementation of the eleventh revision of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD-11) (Iceland);**
- 140.162 **Increase investment in and improve access to mental health services for children (Slovenia);**
- 140.163 **Address disparities in access to quality education (Japan);**
- 140.164 **Provide human rights education in schools (Japan);**
- 140.165 **Continue efforts to strengthen the right to inclusive education by focusing on integrating marginalized and disadvantaged children (Maldives);**

- 140.166 Consider making pre-primary education compulsory throughout Germany, as recommended by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (Mauritius);
- 140.167 Provide adequate and unhindered access to education and health-care services to children in disadvantageous situations and children without regular residence status, as well as asylum-seeking and migrant children (Poland);
- 140.168 Provide additional resources in the development of an inclusive school system, especially for children needing special education support (Samoa);
- 140.169 Continue efforts to promote the reconciliation of work and family life of persons by ensuring childcare and family friendly working environments for parents to achieve a good work-life balance (Sri Lanka);
- 140.170 Strengthen efforts to promote the development of a culture of human rights and peace in the education system (Zambia);
- 140.171 Address the structural inequalities that disproportionately affect migrant students and impede them from advancing further in their education (Angola);
- 140.172 Ensure the right to education for children in disadvantaged situations and refugee children, specifically during their stay in first reception facilities (Belgium);
- 140.173 Continue the commendable efforts to provide education on human rights in schools which involves encouraging and assisting pupils to be aware of their own rights and to stand up for the rights of others (Botswana);
- 140.174 Take appropriate measures to ensure quality school education for all children (Congo);
- 140.175 Introduce human rights and racial diversity in educational legislation at the federal level and in the mandatory contents of its curricula, including on the history of minorities in Germany (Costa Rica);
- 140.176 Enhance the digital literacy and skills of children, parents and teachers, including by incorporating digital literacy into school curricula (Denmark);
- 140.177 Continue efforts to dismantle discriminatory gender stereotypes and structural barriers which are deterring girls from choosing so-called non-traditional fields of studies (Estonia);
- 140.178 Organize campaigns and educational programmes to raise awareness of the importance of cultural heritage in all its diversity (Cyprus);
- 140.179 Continue and intensify efforts to strengthen legal frameworks on tackling climate change (Maldives);
- 140.180 Take urgent action to strengthen its nationally determined contributions targets, and its Federal Climate Protection Act to ensure its emissions remain within the 1.5°C goal (Marshall Islands);
- 140.181 Enhance climate action by adopting and implementing emissions targets in line with United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change obligations and increasing financing for mitigation, adaptation and loss and damage for developing countries, in accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities (Philippines);
- 140.182 Enact the necessary measures to reduce carbon emissions that would enable Germany to meet the global target of capping the atmospheric temperature rise at 1.5°C or below (Samoa);
- 140.183 Strengthen efforts to combat climate change (Senegal);

- 140.184 **Strengthen its legal framework on climate change, including by taking all steps necessary to implement the ruling of the Federal Constitutional Court on the Federal Climate Change Act (Timor-Leste);**
- 140.185 **Continue to strengthen national programmes and international cooperation to tackle climate change and its impact on vulnerable groups (Viet Nam);**
- 140.186 **Enhance mechanisms to ensure the sustainable use of natural resources and adopt a precautionary approach to protecting persons from the negative impacts of climate change and natural disasters (Zambia);**
- 140.187 **Adopt the necessary measures to reduce carbon emissions to fulfil the Paris Agreement's 1.5°C goal and strengthen international cooperation in addressing climate change and its negative impacts for the promotion and protection of human rights (Bangladesh);**
- 140.188 **Intensify efforts towards achieving climate neutrality by 2045 (Bhutan);**
- 140.189 **Intensify efforts to develop and strengthen the necessary legislative frameworks that address cross-sectoral environmental challenges, including climate change and disaster risk reduction frameworks, with the full, effective and meaningful participation of persons in marginalized groups and in vulnerable situations (Fiji);**
- 140.190 **Continue efforts to decarbonize the economy, to protect and promote the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, and to strengthen the duty of vigilance by businesses in application of the 2021 law (France);**
- 140.191 **Continue to extend development assistance, including for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (Nepal);**
- 140.192 **Stop imposing and implementing unilateral coercive measures, as they undermine human rights and humanitarian activities (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 140.193 **Refrain from taking unilateral coercive measures that have a negative impact on the enjoyment of human rights (Belarus);**
- 140.194 **Adopt measures to strengthen respect for human rights by companies subject to its jurisdiction, including assessments of the effects of their activities on the environment and people's health (Honduras);**
- 140.195 **Tighten the supervision of companies that export weapons to ensure that they will not negatively impact human rights under occupation, particularly to amend its legislation on the export and trade of weapons to be in line with the European Union, which requires abiding by human rights and international humanitarian law in the country of destination (Libya);**
- 140.196 **Develop legislation so that companies under German jurisdiction that operate abroad carry out assessments regarding the impacts of their activities on human rights, including health and the right to a clean, safe and healthy environment (Peru);**
- 140.197 **Ensure effective remedies for human rights violations committed by transnational corporations registered in Germany, especially those related to children's and women's rights (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 140.198 **Adopt measures to ensure German corporations respect human rights standards when operating abroad, including by establishing an independent mechanism to investigate abuses (Brazil);**
- 140.199 **Strengthen policies to support the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and tighten oversight over German companies in connection with any negative impact of their activities on the enjoyment of human rights in situations of occupation (Egypt);**

- 140.200 Enhance policies to support the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and reinforce supervision of German companies in connection with any negative impact on human rights and their enjoyment in situations of war (Jordan);
- 140.201 Maintain the high human rights standards and prevent them from being undermined by the current challenges such as the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Russian war of aggression against Ukraine and the crisis in the Middle East (Slovakia);
- 140.202 Continue to extend international development cooperation and assistance to broaden the implementation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 140.203 Strengthen the special policies to promote the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people (Libya);
- 140.204 Lend support to the diplomatic initiatives to effect a ceasefire in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and the protection of all rights of the Palestinians (Pakistan);
- 140.205 Decriminalize and legalize abortion and ensure access to safe abortion (Iceland);
- 140.206 Continue its efforts to adopt temporary special measures aimed at achieving substantive equality between men and women (Kenya);
- 140.207 Strengthen national efforts to ensure the full implementation of the Gender Equality Strategy (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 140.208 Redouble its efforts to improve the representation of women in decision-making positions and to close the gender pay gap (Luxembourg);
- 140.209 Continue to ensure the effective implementation of the Gender Equality Strategy (Mongolia);
- 140.210 Strengthen measures to enhance the meaningful participation of women in political and public life (Nepal);
- 140.211 Decriminalize abortion and provide universal access to safe abortion, post-abortion care and evidence-based, non-biased abortion-related information (Kingdom of the Netherlands);
- 140.212 Amend the Criminal Code to explicitly criminalize obstetric violence (Panama);
- 140.213 Strengthen the capacities of judges, prosecutors, lawyers and law enforcement officials in the field of violence against women and girls (Peru);
- 140.214 Consider strengthening the regulations on arms export control to ensure exhaustive and transparent assessments of their impacts on human rights, especially those of women and girls (Peru);
- 140.215 Promote the economic empowerment of rural women and ensure that they have access to landownership and financial credit (Somalia);
- 140.216 Strengthen efforts to increase the number of women in decision-making bodies (South Africa);
- 140.217 Explicitly integrate mandatory gender-responsive budgeting into the federal budget (South Africa);
- 140.218 Strengthen the link between gender equality and foreign and domestic climate change legislation and policies to meet the specific needs of women and girls, who are disproportionately affected by climate change (Timor-Leste);
- 140.219 Set voluntary targets to help increase the proportion of women in management positions in the German economy (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

- 140.220 Continue efforts to reach gender equality across all sectors of society (Uzbekistan);
- 140.221 Adopt a common comprehensive strategy for greater gender equality (Zambia);
- 140.222 Ensure that any engagement with the Taliban de facto authority in Afghanistan is conditional on respecting and upholding the human rights of the people of Afghanistan, particularly the rights of women and girls and other vulnerable groups (Afghanistan);
- 140.223 Allocate adequate gender-responsive budgeting to all areas of the federal budget (Angola);
- 140.224 Work towards increasing the percentage of women participating in politics and in other spheres where they are insufficiently represented, placing emphasis on women facing intersectional forms of discrimination (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 140.225 Reinforce the protection of the rights of women and children by fighting trafficking in persons, gender-based violence and sexual exploitation (China);
- 140.226 Continue national efforts in the implementation of the women in politics programme to increase the percentage of women in the political and public life of the country (Cuba);
- 140.227 Intensify efforts to prosecute alleged perpetrators of violence against women and girls (Iceland);
- 140.228 Intensify efforts to prosecute perpetrators of violence against women and girls (Malaysia);
- 140.229 Criminalize femicide, collect disaggregated data on gender violence and increase funding for shelters and specialized support services (Mexico);
- 140.230 Strengthen efforts to combat all forms of gender-based violence against women and take steps to develop a comprehensive prevention strategy to address domestic violence (Namibia);
- 140.231 Expand its range of services safeguarding women against gender-based violence (Kingdom of the Netherlands);
- 140.232 Adopt a comprehensive strategy for the implementation of the Istanbul Convention that addresses shortcomings in the provision of support and protection for survivors of violence and abuse (Norway);
- 140.233 Increase the availability of shelters for women who are victims of domestic violence or trafficking (Slovenia);
- 140.234 Continue and intensify efforts to combat and prevent all forms of gender-based violence and violence relating to the rights of women and girls, in line with the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (Spain);
- 140.235 Develop a global strategy to combat all forms of violence against women (Switzerland);
- 140.236 Continue to address all forms of violence against women, including by developing a comprehensive strategy and adopting a human rights-based and gender-responsive approach to its implementation (Thailand);
- 140.237 Strengthen mechanisms to combat violence against women, especially migrant women (Tunisia);
- 140.238 Develop an effective national strategy to address the increase in all forms of violence against women (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

- 140.239 **Ensure full implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention), including through adequate protection and support structures for women and children affected by violence (Australia);**
- 140.240 **Progressively work to strengthen legislation to protect victims of violence against women and girls and to institutionalize counselling for victims of violence, including counselling centres and shelters (Czechia);**
- 140.241 **Strengthen its efforts to combat all forms of gender-based violence against women and take steps to develop a comprehensive prevention strategy to address domestic violence (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**
- 140.242 **Redouble efforts to prosecute alleged perpetrators of violence against women and girls (Dominican Republic);**
- 140.243 **Develop a comprehensive prevention strategy to address domestic violence (Estonia);**
- 140.244 **Further intensify efforts to combat and prevent gender-based violence, particularly domestic violence against women and children, prosecute acts of gender-based violence and expand public awareness-raising campaigns (Fiji);**
- 140.245 **Combat all forms of violence against and enhance protection of all women and girls, including by increasing the number of shelters and financial resources to support victims and survivors (Finland);**
- 140.246 **Codify a clear definition of domestic abuse in line with international standards and expand the statutory definition of sexual harassment to provide a comprehensive protection framework (Gambia);**
- 140.247 **Take further steps to address domestic violence (Georgia);**
- 140.248 **Continue its efforts to combat all forms of gender-based violence against women and address domestic violence (Greece);**
- 140.249 **Guarantee within one year that parents can register on their children's birth certificates their legal names and their preferred status (Iceland);**
- 140.250 **Effectively address the disproportionate effect of de facto discrimination against children in disadvantaged situations (India);**
- 140.251 **Remove all barriers to birth registration and ensure that the status of parents does not prevent immediate registration (Ireland);**
- 140.252 **Ensure that all children born in the country, irrespective of their parents' legal status or country of origin, are registered and issued with birth certificates (Kenya);**
- 140.253 **Ensure birth registration of newborns regardless of their migration status (Kyrgyzstan);**
- 140.254 **Strengthen efforts to incorporate children's rights explicitly into its Basic Law (Liechtenstein);**
- 140.255 **Remove all practical barriers to birth registration (Mozambique);**
- 140.256 **Strengthen efforts to incorporate children's rights explicitly into the Basic Law (Malawi);**
- 140.257 **Adopt mechanisms to protect the principle of the best interests of the child in judicial or administrative processes related to requests for international protection and family reunification (Mexico);**
- 140.258 **Ensure the meaningful participation of women and children in the design and implementation of policies and programmes aimed at achieving the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, especially with regard to substantive gender equality and childhood (Panama);**

- 140.259 Prevent migrant children from being separated from their parents and continue to ensure that unaccompanied children are identified, offered adequate accommodation and have a guardian with legal expertise in asylum (Poland);
- 140.260 Concerning violence against children, step up efforts to provide more comprehensive support to child victims and witnesses of violence (Republic of Korea);
- 140.261 Continue implementing policies designed to protect youth rights and ensure access to welfare for children and youth, without exception (Republic of Moldova);
- 140.262 Cease recruiting minors into the armed forces, in line with the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Sweden);
- 140.263 Prevent the crimes of sale and sexual exploitation of children, especially online and in the tourism and travel sector, and ensure that perpetrators are held accountable (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 140.264 Develop and adopt a global policy which takes into account the rights of the child in a digital environment which is constantly evolving (Albania);
- 140.265 Continue efforts to incorporate children's rights in the Basic Law (Bhutan);
- 140.266 Continue efforts to develop regulations and implement policies that will protect the rights, privacy and safety of children in the digital environment (Bulgaria);
- 140.267 Explicitly incorporate children's rights into the Basic Law, including the establishment of a child rights-based approach for all aspect of budgeting (Cyprus);
- 140.268 Focus on addressing the root causes of discrimination against children in poverty or at risk of poverty, including in terms of access to education and health (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 140.269 Adopt and apply laws guaranteeing appropriate protection mechanisms for the reception and support of unaccompanied minors and set up appropriate reception centres for them (Djibouti);
- 140.270 Continue efforts to achieve the inclusion of children's rights in the Basic Law (Gabon);
- 140.271 Continue efforts for the best interests of the child and mainstream them in all policies, including those related to trafficking and child labour (Greece);
- 140.272 Take additional measures to address negative stereotypes which lead to discrimination against older persons (Israel);
- 140.273 Ensure a sufficient number of qualified caregivers for older persons (Montenegro);
- 140.274 Adopt measures to prevent discrimination against persons with disabilities and older persons regarding health care (Spain);
- 140.275 Find the means to provide a sufficient number of qualified caregivers to care for older persons and take immediate measures to improve the situation of this vulnerable group (Dominican Republic);
- 140.276 Adopt a strategy for achieving a more inclusive education system, particularly for the over half of students with special needs who continue to be taught in special schools (New Zealand);
- 140.277 Take steps to improve the accessibility of public facilities and services for persons with disabilities, in line with article 9 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Norway);

- 140.278 **Adopt a global strategy to guarantee inclusive education for people with disabilities (Spain);**
- 140.279 **Step up efforts to combat discrimination against children with disabilities (United Republic of Tanzania);**
- 140.280 **Increase the integration of persons with disabilities into society, including placing children in mainstream schools and recreational activities where they can learn the same curriculum as their nondisabled peers, and provide better access to employment, mobility and essential services for all ages (United States of America);**
- 140.281 **Eliminate exceptions to the law that establishes the circumstances under which forced sterilization of adults with disabilities is contemplated (Argentina);**
- 140.282 **Harmonize disability definitions in laws and policies and replace reliance on a medical model of disability with a human rights model, consistent with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Australia);**
- 140.283 **Bolster efforts to ensure that persons living with disabilities are not disadvantaged in the education system and in the labour market (Botswana);**
- 140.284 **Take further measures to provide appropriate assistance and consolidate welfare services to all persons with disabilities (Bulgaria);**
- 140.285 **Implement national strategies that guarantee the necessary measures and access to essential legal resources to protect the rights of people with special needs, people with disabilities and the elderly (Cuba);**
- 140.286 **Guarantee the effective application of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, including actions to promote the employment and entrepreneurship of persons with disabilities (Ecuador);**
- 140.287 **Enhance services for persons with disabilities, focusing on improved access to medical and educational services to ensure their full inclusion and participation in society (Gambia);**
- 140.288 **Increase the actions and respond to the national legal framework to guarantee the rights of Indigenous Peoples, the Afrodescendent population, LGBTIQ+ communities and other groups that suffer systemic discrimination in the country (Cuba);**
- 140.289 **Continue its good efforts to combat racism and racial discrimination, xenophobia and other related intolerance both on and offline and share its best practices with other Member States (Kazakhstan);**
- 140.290 **Enhance efforts to protect ethnic and religious minorities, including the Muslim community (Kazakhstan);**
- 140.291 **Continue efforts for the elimination of all forms of discrimination against minorities and migrant workers (Nepal);**
- 140.292 **Enact legal deterrents to counter incidents of hate, incitement to violence and Islamophobia (Pakistan);**
- 140.293 **Accelerate the review of the General Equal Treatment Act to address contemporary forms of racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (Paraguay);**
- 140.294 **Step up efforts to address long-standing systemic racism (Philippines);**
- 140.295 **Strengthen awareness-raising campaigns geared to foster respect, tolerance and understanding among different ethnic and racial groups (Republic of Korea);**

- 140.296 Take measures to address the worsening practice of racial and ethnic profiling and the high incidence of antisemitism, and report back in the next report (Russian Federation);
- 140.297 Develop comprehensive reporting mechanisms for hate crimes and increase efforts to prevent, investigate and sanction such incidents (Sierra Leone);
- 140.298 Continue to fight all forms of racism, including racial profiling and antisemitism, which is also on the rise in Germany for several relatively new reasons (Slovakia);
- 140.299 Systematically monitor the implementation of measures adopted to combat racism and right-wing extremism and tackle any resistance to addressing structural and institutional racism in State authorities (South Africa);
- 140.300 Continue to work to combat racism, racial discrimination and right-wing extremism, hate speech against foreigners and all manifestations of Islamophobia (Tunisia);
- 140.301 Intensify the efforts to combat and stop the rise of racism, racial discrimination and hate crimes and punish those responsible (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 140.302 Further promote effective measures in preventing and combating racism and hate speech (Viet Nam);
- 140.303 Promote tolerance and intercultural dialogue (Azerbaijan);
- 140.304 Intensify efforts to promote peaceful coexistence by strengthening awareness campaigns to combat hate speech, Islamophobia and other hate crimes (Bahrain);
- 140.305 Take effective measures to stop ethnic profiling and combat hate speech and xenophobia online and offline, and promote tolerance throughout society (Bangladesh);
- 140.306 Take additional measures to combat discrimination on the grounds of race and nationality (Belarus);
- 140.307 Continue the implementation and monitoring of the 89 federal measures to combat racism and right-wing extremism in order to foster tolerance and intercultural dialogue (Belgium);
- 140.308 Monitor the implementation of the 89 measures adopted by the federal Government in 2021 to combat extremism and racism, including institutional racism in the police (Costa Rica);
- 140.309 Continue taking measures to combat racism against migrants and the Roma population, including through training programmes for law enforcement (Croatia);
- 140.310 Strengthen awareness-raising efforts aimed at promoting respect for diversity and eradicating stereotypes, including against religious minorities and foreign workers (Croatia);
- 140.311 Continue efforts to combat the phenomenon of racism in society, including antisemitic attitudes (Czechia);
- 140.312 End all forms of discrimination against ethnic and religious minorities who are still subject to racial discrimination and hate crimes (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 140.313 Intensify measures to combat racial discrimination by effectively punishing hate speech and all manifestations of racism and racial hatred in public spaces (Djibouti);

- 140.314 **Take effective and rapid steps to combat hate speech, anti-Muslim hatred and aggressive racist actions (Egypt);**
- 140.315 **Address and prevent racism, hate crimes, xenophobic attacks and other forms of extremism targeting ethnic and religious minorities to foster a society of tolerance and inclusivity (Gambia);**
- 140.316 **Continue its efforts to address racism and ideologies of inequality comprehensively at all levels of society (Ghana);**
- 140.317 **Strengthen further efforts to combat structural racism, racist discrimination and ideologies of inequality at all levels of society (Greece);**
- 140.318 **Amend the draft self-determination law for LGBTIQ+ persons to enable minors aged 14 to 17 to select their gender marker without parental consent or a court decision (Iceland);**
- 140.319 **Adopt without delay the bill on sex registration based on self-determination (Luxembourg);**
- 140.320 **Consider establishing a fast, accessible and transparent procedure for legal gender recognition based on a person's self-declaration (Malta);**
- 140.321 **Amend the Basic Law to specifically prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (New Zealand);**
- 140.322 **Set up a national compensation fund for transsexual persons who were coerced into sterilization or unwanted gender reassignment treatment in the years 1981 to 2011 (Sweden);**
- 140.323 **Investigate and prosecute those responsible for violence against members of marginalized groups, including violence based on race, ethnicity, ancestry, religion or belief, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, and sex characteristics (United States of America);**
- 140.324 **Continue with efforts to guarantee the gender self-determination of people belonging to the LGBTI community, allocating the necessary human and financial resources to effectively comply with the policies and legislation on the matter (Uruguay);**
- 140.325 **Take measures to prevent police officers from engaging in racial profiling, including through training and a thorough review of their regulatory framework (Argentina);**
- 140.326 **Continue its efforts to reduce the stigmatization, discrimination and hate crimes committed against LGBTIQ+ and to allocate sustainable means to this end (Belgium);**
- 140.327 **Continue to adopt measures to combat hate speech and hate crimes, including crimes based on sexual orientation, gender identity and/or sex characteristics (Chile);**
- 140.328 **Take the necessary measures to combat racism and discrimination against migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers (Iraq);**
- 140.329 **Consider expanding health services provided to asylum-seeking, migrant and non-resident children to ensure they have access to comprehensive health care (Kyrgyzstan);**
- 140.330 **Take measures to combat racism against migrants and continue to review and update the legal framework for the treatment of migrants by law enforcement (Libya);**
- 140.331 **Continue efforts to combat hate speech on the Internet against migrants, Muslims and people of African descent (Libya);**

140.332 **Combat racism against migrants through training programmes for the police and collaboration with the media on awareness-raising campaigns (Malaysia);**

140.333 **Continue implementing measures with a view to combating racism against migrants and Roma populations, including through further developing the National Action Plan Against Racism and awareness-raising campaigns (Romania);**

140.334 **Continue efforts to protect refugees, migrants and minorities (Sudan);**

140.335 **Take all necessary measures to ensure that migrants, whatever their country of origin, have full access to basic social services and the labour market (Togo);**

140.336 **Take measures to combat the growing xenophobia against migrants and the refugee community (Afghanistan);**

140.337 **Continue efforts in favour of integrating foreigners (Albania);**

140.338 **Ensure that all crimes against minorities, migrants and refugees are investigated and perpetrators are held accountable (Bahrain);**

140.339 **Continue taking measures to protect migrant, asylum-seeking and unaccompanied children and facilitate family reunification (Ecuador);**

140.340 **Provide sufficient human and financial resources to ensure that the care of asylum-seeking children is adapted to their specific needs, including the adaptation of reception centres and the service of tutors with legal experience in asylum and children's human rights (Honduras);**

140.341 **Eliminate discriminatory practices among refugees and asylum-seekers based on race, religion, national origin or other related grounds (Indonesia);**

140.342 **Consider extending measures for promoting the integration of Ukrainian refugees to those from all other countries (New Zealand);**

140.343 **Ensure greater transparency and monitoring of conditions for asylum-seekers and other categories of migrants (Russian Federation);**

140.344 **Adopt necessary measures to prevent abuse of the right to asylum by those accused of serious crimes (Türkiye);**

140.345 **Strengthen the protection of refugees and migrants (Cameroon);**

140.346 **Establish national statelessness procedures that ensure universal birth registration, regardless of the residence or documentation status of the parents (North Macedonia).**

141. **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 Germany was headed by Ms. Luise AMTSBERG, MP, Federal Government Commissioner for Human Rights Policy and Humanitarian Assistance, Federal Foreign Office and composed of the following members:

- Dr. Katharina STASCH, Ambassador, Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations and the other International Organizations in Geneva;
- Ms. Sinah GOERISCH, Office of the Federal Government Commissioner for Human Rights Policy and Humanitarian Assistance, Federal Foreign Office;
- Ms. Charlotte HAHN, Office of Luise Amtsberg at the German Bundestag;
- Ms. Ragad AL-REKABI, Office of Luise Amtsberg at the German Bundestag;
- Dr. Thomas SEIDEL, Federal Foreign Office;
- Ms. Stefanie FAHLBUSCH, Federal Ministry of the Interior and Community;
- Ms. Jule ANDERSEN Federal Ministry of Justice;
- Dr. Sandro BLANKE, Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs;
- Mr. Mark KAMPERHOFF, Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth;
- Ms. Alina KUHL, Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth;
- Dr. Jeannine DROHLA, Federal Ministry of Defence;
- Ms. Rebecca STOCK, Secretariat of the Standing Conference of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs of the Lander in the Federal Republic of Germany;
- Dr. Mehmet Gürcan DAIMAGULER, Federal Government Commissioner against Antigypsyism and for the Lives of Sinti and Roma in Germany, Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth;
- Mr. Leonard B. KAMINSKI, Office of the Federal Government Commissioner for Jewish Life in Germany and the Fight against Antisemitism, Federal Ministry of the Interior and Community;
- Mr. Niklas KRAMER, Federal Ministry of Health;
- Mr. Felix KROLL, Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations and the other International Organizations in Geneva; and
- Mr. Carolin ECHT, Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations and the other International Organizations in Geneva.