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Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Italy

* 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-eighth session from 20 to 31 January 2025. The review of Italy was held at the 1st meeting, on 20 January 2025. The delegation of Italy was headed by the Undersecretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Giorgio Silli. At its 10th meeting, held on 24 January 2025, the Working Group adopted the report on Italy.

2. On 8 January 2025, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Italy: Democratic Republic of the Congo, North Macedonia and Switzerland.

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 Italy:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a);¹

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

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).³

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, members of the core group of sponsors of the resolutions on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (Costa Rica, Maldives and Slovenia), Germany, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America was transmitted to Italy through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation of Italy recalled the importance of the country's Constitution of 1948, which protected all rights and fundamental freedoms envisaged by international standards, including the rights to work, health and education, and which preserved the cultural heritage and the environment.

6. Taking into account the many changes that had occurred, both internationally and domestically, since the previous cycle of the universal periodic review and in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the delegation indicated that two voluntary national reviews had been presented to the high-level political forum on sustainable development, in which Italy had reaffirmed the importance of guaranteeing fundamental rights for all, including protection against all forms of violence and discrimination, security, welfare and gender equality.

7. A commitment to effective protection and further development of human rights had been the cornerstone of the Italian chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe in the first half of 2022. Particular attention had been given to the enhancement of women's empowerment and the rights of children and youth, putting people at the centre of any project, specifically regarding the impact of artificial intelligence on human rights, democracy and the rule of law. Italy was looking forward to advancing the same agenda as a member of the Human Rights Council for the 2026–2028 term.

¹ [A/HRC/WG.6/48/ITA/1](#).

² [A/HRC/WG.6/48/ITA/2](#).

³ [A/HRC/WG.6/48/ITA/3](#).

8. Families were central to the country's budget policies, as could be seen in measures to ensure direct allowances in support of large families, primarily to facilitate the use of services, such as kindergartens, and to further promote women's employment and their work-life balance. The National Fund for Family Policies had also been established to promote measures on active ageing. Moreover, the commitment of the Government had been confirmed by relevant legislation, such as Legislative Decree No. 29/2024, which entrusted the Department for Family Policies with a primary role, including contributing to the elaboration of the National Plan for Active Ageing.

9. Italy had begun an important reform process in relation to the rights of persons with disabilities, guaranteeing the right of every individual to a participatory life from a civil, social and political point of view. A new definition of disability had been introduced through a multidimensional assessment to develop and implement the "life project", enabling tailor-made measures and services based on the preferences of persons with disabilities, while harmonizing the implementation of health and social policies and strengthening access to basic services.

10. Regarding the protection of Roma, Sinti and Camminanti, Italy had developed a new National Roma and Sinti Equality, Inclusion and Participation Strategy (2021–2030) through a broad consultation process, involving central and local public administrations and associations of the Roma, Sinti and Camminanti National Platform.

11. The national commitment to uphold the universal value and central role of education stood firm. Therefore, Italy had continued to improve the mission of education by promoting systems designed to develop everyone's potential, including through new technical and professional pathways, for adequate integration into society and the labour market.

12. With respect to the protection of LGBT+ rights, the drafting of the LGBT+ National Strategy 2022–2025 had given rise to ongoing dialogue with 66 associations, through the establishment of a permanent round table on protecting LGBT+ rights. Law No. 77 of 2020 (as amended) provided for the creation of nationwide anti-discrimination centres.

13. The National Strategy for Gender Equality (2021–2026) contained five priority areas to guide government action. Linked with the National Recovery and Resilience Plan, the Strategy aimed to strengthen gender mainstreaming. With a multi-stakeholder approach, the programming of relevant measures involved public administrations, institutions and civil society in the National Observatory for the Integration of Gender Policies.

14. The delegation recalled the well-established engagement of Italy on international protection of refugees. In addition to the country's full commitment to international and European law, national legislation allowed, even in situations not covered by international laws on protection, specific forms of protection to be granted in accordance with the country's Constitution and its international obligations.

15. The delegation recalled the strong commitment of Italy to fighting trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants, including through strategic partnerships with countries of origin and transit, which had resulted in the reduction of irregular departures by sea by 60 per cent and the prevention of deaths.

16. Similarly, Italy had invested in developing legal and safe pathways, also at the level of the European Union, to effectively protect and support those in need and, within that framework, Italian quotas for legal migration had significantly increased.

17. The Government had launched the "Mattei Plan", an initiative that went beyond development cooperation. It aimed to be a major foreign policy objective by establishing a true partnership between Italy and African countries, with mutual benefits at the economic, social, environmental and cultural levels. It was grounded in the convergence of national interests.

18. In accordance with the constitutional right, through all means of communication, to freedom of expression, the Department for Information and Publishing remained committed to promoting a safe environment for journalists to ensure that they played their role freely and independently. By making resources for information-related support permanent, the law

on the 2024 budget had established the Single Fund for Pluralism and Digital Innovation in Information and Publishing.

19. Given its interministerial (multistakeholder) composition, the Interministerial Committee for Human Rights gathered, among others, central and local authorities, also participating in the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up and related initiatives, including the Bologna seminars and the Asuncion Declaration of 9 May 2024. In that respect, the delegation wished to announce the organization, by the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation and the Interministerial Committee for Human Rights, of training sessions on topics related to the universal periodic review for local and regional governments.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

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

21. France, Gabon, Mauritius, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, the Gambia, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, Samoa, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia and Finland made statements. The complete version of those statements can be found in the webcast archived on the website of the United Nations.⁴

22. After 33 States had made statements, the delegation of Italy indicated that Act No. 12 of 2023 provided for the establishment of a bicameral commission of inquiry into femicide. In the meantime, the Department for Equal Opportunities had started the preparation of the new national strategic plan on violence against women and domestic violence, to be implemented seamlessly after the conclusion of the previous plan.

23. Act No. 53 of 2022, which was among the most recent laws on combating violence against women, aimed to ensure an adequate flow of information, in terms of frequency and content, including information on gender-based violence against women collected from those being treated in emergency rooms. The aim was to ascertain the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator so to verify the origin of the crime and prevent revictimization. That allowed, inter alia, for an effective monitoring of the phenomenon through specific recording of data with a multistakeholder approach. Similarly, Act No. 168 of 2023 aimed to provide police forces and the judiciary with new, targeted and more effective tools to prevent and counter violence and victims with adequate levels of information and assistance at every stage of the proceedings.

24. After a further 60 States had made statements, the delegation stated that, in order to tackle prison overcrowding and improve conditions of detention, the Ministry of Justice, in addition to moving forward with an intervention plan aimed at increasing the number of new places of detention, was pursuing the process of upgrading the relevant building stock. For 2025, more than €100 million had been allocated for ordinary and extraordinary maintenance,

⁴ See <https://webtv.un.org/en/asset/k15/k15w8iff0s>.

and renovation of prisons. Moreover, intervention plans, financed both with ministry funds and resources from a fund financed mainly by fines, were under way, including by using inmate labour (whose work was remunerated in accordance with the law).

25. Regarding employment, the delegation underscored the conclusion of 58 national protocols, including with the National Council of the Economy and Labour, in addition to numerous local ones. The protocols concerned the creation of employment and vocational opportunities and the promotion of cultural, study and sporting activities. The delegation mentioned the Integrando project, financed by the fines' fund, which, from mid-2023, had provided for a massive increase in experts working in penitentiary institutions to strengthen social inclusion and integration.

26. With respect to mother inmates, the delegation added that women inmates, who represented a small proportion of the overall inmate population, participated significantly in the educational and work activities within institutions. There were four institutions for mother inmates, in which mothers with children up to the age of 6 could be placed. Currently, there were only 10 mothers and 11 children in those institutions. In the other penal institutions, no mother was being detained with her child.

27. The Observatory for Security against Acts of Discrimination, which had been established in 2010 within the Department of Public Security of the Ministry of the Interior, aimed at improving the action of the police (in particular, the State police and the Carabinieri) in preventing and combating hate crimes. To strengthen prevention and enforcement activities and to allow a closer and more collaborative relationship, in 2021, through a circular from the Chief of Police, provincial focal points of the Observatory had been created. In relation to hate crime statistics, since 2014, the Observatory had been preparing the contribution of the Department of Public Security to the Observatory's annual collection of data on hate crimes. As at 31 December 2024, approximately 64,000 officers had been trained by the Observatory. Since 2014, training on avoiding the risks of racial profiling had been provided both in-person and through online modules, in particular to the State police and the Carabinieri.

28. The fight against labour exploitation and the *caporalato* system and the promotion of decent work remained a priority for Italy. In 2020, Italy had adopted a national three-year plan for combating labour exploitation in agriculture and the *caporalato* system. Based on the experience gained, in the framework of the European Union 2021–2027 programming cycle, prevention and countermeasures had been extended to all labour sectors. Among the most promising practices implemented in favour of foreigners who were victims or potential victims of labour exploitation, there were: the multi-agency inspection task forces, composed of labour inspectors and intercultural mediators from the International Organization for Migration; the investment in training on labour exploitation issues; the establishment and strengthening of single points of access; the establishment of an anti-*caporalato* help desk, a multichannel, multilingual and specialized service; the activation of a measure, called the Integration Budget, dedicated to non-European Union citizens who were victims of exploitation and who were intercepted through outreach interventions in Italy. The same budget supported individuals in building individualized projects on social and labour autonomy.

29. Housing was a common concern and the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport remained involved in the management of urban redevelopment programmes on public housing, which envisaged interventions (new construction, renovation and purchase) that were also aimed at energy efficiency. The programmes aimed to make approximately 100,000 housing units available, of which about 35,000 had already been completed. The law on the 2025–2027 budget provided for a national plan for public and social housing. In 2025, the fund for nonculpable tenants with rent arrears was being refinanced for a total of approximately €30 million.

30. In the light of the new plan being prepared, the delegation recalled that the fourth National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (2020–2024) had considered all the relevant international and regional instances and standards, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Sustainable Development Goals. The new plan would aim to strengthen: the role of women in peace

processes and in all decision-making processes; the gender perspective in peace operations; women's empowerment, gender equality and the protection of the rights of women and children in armed conflict and post-conflict situations; communication, advocacy and relevant training activities at all levels; and synergies with civil society organizations.

31. After a further 30 States had made statements, the delegation concluded its remarks by thanking all the delegations that had made statements for their active participation in the universal periodic review of Italy. The delegation also expressed its sincere gratitude to the secretariat of the universal periodic review and technical services for the assistance provided during the review.

32. Italy remained, together with the European Union, a strong supporter and advocate of the abolition of the death penalty. The national engagement with partners, both Governments and civil society organizations, within the campaign for a universal moratorium on capital punishment aimed, inter alia, to raise awareness of the true effects of the death penalty.

33. The national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up of Italy, the Interministerial Committee for Human Rights, would engage fully in the universal periodic review follow-up by coordinating the national position on each recommendation received.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

34. The response of Italy to the following recommendations will be included in the outcome report adopted by the Human Rights Council at its fifty-ninth session:

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

34.2 **Ratify soon the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Bangladesh);**

34.3 **Accede to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Ecuador);**

34.4 **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);**

34.5 **Consider adhering to the International Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Paraguay);**

34.6 **Take steps towards the ratification of the Global Convention on the Recognition of Qualifications concerning Higher Education (Georgia);**

34.7 **Consider ratifying the Global Convention on the Recognition of Qualifications concerning Higher Education (Republic of Moldova);**

34.8 **Ratify the Global Convention on the Recognition of Qualifications concerning Higher Education (Democratic Republic of the Congo);**

34.9 **Enhance the protection of the rights of all migrant workers, their family members and seafarers (Indonesia);**

34.10 **Improve conditions in migrant detention facilities to align with international standards and ensure accessible and fair asylum procedures, while taking steps to eliminate xenophobia and discrimination against migrants, particularly those from African countries (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

34.11 **Continue to effectively implement the Arms Trade Treaty, including adherence to article 6 (Samoa);**

34.12 **Accede to and ratify the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons and consider engaging in its Meeting of States Parties (Samoa);**

- 34.13 Continue efforts to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina);
- 34.14 Redouble efforts to ratify key international and regional human rights instruments, including the European Convention on Nationality and the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (Djibouti);
- 34.15 Work towards implementing the commitments made at the time of its election to the Human Rights Council and as part of the Human Rights 75 initiative (Senegal);
- 34.16 Continue the process of recognizing the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances (Senegal);
- 34.17 Continue to cooperate with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Organization for Migration and non-governmental organizations to comply with international law related to search and rescue operations at sea (Canada);
- 34.18 Continue efforts made to complete the procedures of developing a new national action plan to combat racism and xenophobia (Tunisia);
- 34.19 Implement its national action plan against racism in order to promote understanding and cultural diversity (Burundi);
- 34.20 Strengthen the independence of the National Office against Racial Discrimination to enable it to effectively discharge its mandate (Gambia);
- 34.21 Repeal restrictions on the activities of human rights defenders and organizations that carry out humanitarian work and migrant rescue operations (Mexico);
- 34.22 Expedite the establishment of an independent national human rights institution in line with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) and provide it with the necessary resources to carry out its work effectively (Qatar);
- 34.23 Accelerate the establishment of a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Côte d'Ivoire) (Estonia);
- 34.24 Accelerate the establishment of the national human rights institution (Sri Lanka);
- 34.25 Continue legislative and executive procedures to establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Iraq);
- 34.26 Work to establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Libya);
- 34.27 Establish an independent national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles (Gambia);
- 34.28 Expedite the establishment of an independent national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Armenia) (Mongolia) (Thailand);
- 34.29 Expedite the establishment of an independent national human rights institution (India);
- 34.30 Redouble efforts to establish an independent national human rights institution (Ecuador);
- 34.31 Expedite processes to establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Republic of Korea);
- 34.32 Conclude the process of establishing a national human rights institution in full compliance with the Paris Principles (Portugal);

- 34.33 Encourage the Government to work towards establishing a national human rights institution and a national commission for the promotion and protection of human rights (Jordan);
- 34.34 Develop a clear timeline for the establishment of an independent national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles (Malaysia);
- 34.35 Accelerate efforts towards the establishment of a national human rights institution aligned with the Paris Principles (Cyprus);
- 34.36 Strengthen efforts to establish an independent national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris principles (Slovenia);
- 34.37 Prioritize the process of the establishment of a national human rights institution to ensure compliance with the Paris Principles and strengthen Italy's human rights infrastructure (Kenya);
- 34.38 Accelerate the establishment of an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (New Zealand);
- 34.39 Expedite the establishment of a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Montenegro);
- 34.40 Establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Colombia);
- 34.41 Establish an independent national human rights institution, in line with the Paris Principles (Uruguay);
- 34.42 Consider the establishment of a national human rights institution (Kazakhstan);
- 34.43 Expedite efforts to establish an independent human rights institution (Greece);
- 34.44 Continue efforts to establish an independent national human rights institution in the near future, in line with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (Bahrain);
- 34.45 Adopt the draft law for the establishment of a national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles (North Macedonia);
- 34.46 Establish an independent national human rights institution compliant with the Paris Principles (Australia);
- 34.47 Continue with its commitment to establish the national commission for the promotion and protection of human rights (Serbia);
- 34.48 Establish without delay an independent national human rights institution, in full compliance with Paris Principles (Finland);
- 34.49 Step up measures further strengthening the legislation governing the functioning of national human rights institutions (Uzbekistan);
- 34.50 Intensify efforts to establish an autonomous national institution to monitor the promotion and protection of human rights, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Chile);
- 34.51 Accelerate the establishment of a national human rights institution aligned with Paris Principles (Malawi);
- 34.52 Strengthen its national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up to recommendations on human rights, and consider the possibility of receiving cooperation for this purpose (Paraguay);
- 34.53 Continue to work on strengthening the national office for combating discrimination and providing it with adequate resources (Jordan);

- 34.54 Strengthen the national office against racial discrimination in order to continue the fight against racism and discrimination (Israel);
- 34.55 Encourage relevant authorities to further improve hate crime recording systems and focus on increased training of teachers and public officials on all forms of racism, such as antisemitism and hate speech, particularly online (Slovakia);
- 34.56 Take additional measures to eliminate discrimination and inequality in access to healthcare, employment and housing, including for vulnerable groups (Belarus);
- 34.57 Take steps to reduce discrimination in public services, housing and education for members of marginalized communities, including LGBTIQ+ persons, Roma and persons with disabilities (United States of America);
- 34.58 Continue efforts to eliminate all forms of discrimination against religious and ethnic minorities, and migrants, and ensure equal opportunities for the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights, including education, health and housing (Bangladesh);
- 34.59 Continue strengthening mechanisms to address racism and racial discrimination (Trinidad and Tobago);
- 34.60 Implement the recommendation of the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance to set up an independent equality body (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 34.61 Further strengthen the National Action Plan against Racism, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, ensuring its diligent implementation (Eritrea);
- 34.62 Continue to take action against racism, xenophobia and hate crimes (Türkiye);
- 34.63 Include Italy's Jewish community in the preparation of anti-discrimination action plans and strategies as antisemitism has been rising worldwide (Israel);
- 34.64 Include in national legislation a prohibition on racial profiling and ensure that the police and other law enforcement officials are provided with clear guidelines aimed at preventing racial profiling during police checks, identity checks and other police measures (Namibia);
- 34.65 Step up its efforts to combat racism and ethnic hate crimes, especially against migrants and refugees, and ensure that they are effectively investigated and perpetrators are brought to justice (Qatar);
- 34.66 Step up efforts to address hate speech online and violence against members of vulnerable groups, including minorities (Republic of Korea);
- 34.67 Implement fully the new national action plan for combating all forms of racism, xenophobia and related intolerance, especially against ethnic minorities and migrant communities, and to efficiently combat hate speech (Lebanon);
- 34.68 Step up its efforts to develop and adopt the new national plan against racism, xenophobia and intolerance (Cyprus);
- 34.69 Intensify measures to combat all forms of discrimination, including racial discrimination against people of African descent, by finalizing the development of the new National Action Plan against Racism, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance and allocate sufficient resources for its implementation (Djibouti);
- 34.70 Strengthen the anti-discrimination legal framework by adopting a clear definition of racial discrimination incorporating all grounds specified in

article 1 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Belgium);

34.71 Strengthen a legal and regulatory framework in the field of gender equality and the fight against gender-based discrimination (Uzbekistan);

34.72 Strengthen efforts in the preparation of Italy's national plan against racism and xenophobia (El Salvador);

34.73 Strengthen measures that allow for the consolidation of a society free of discrimination, racism and xenophobia, guaranteeing the protection of vulnerable groups (Peru);

34.74 Intensify efforts to combat hate speech and hate crimes and strengthen anti-racial discrimination legislation (Yemen);

34.75 Allocate more resources to enhance the effectiveness of the national plan to combat racism and xenophobia (Egypt);

34.76 Continue addressing socioeconomic inequalities and ensuring that human rights protections reach all individuals (Ethiopia);

34.77 Combat discrimination and social exclusion of minorities, particularly Roma and Sinti communities, by guaranteeing equal access to housing, healthcare, education and employment opportunities (Islamic Republic of Iran);

34.78 Intensify further efforts to combat racism, including racial profiling by law enforcement officials, and hate speech affecting minorities, migrants and other groups in vulnerable situations (Philippines);

34.79 Ensure the effective implementation of anti-discrimination policies, particularly addressing racial, ethnic and gender-based disparities in access to housing, education and healthcare (Gambia);

34.80 Intensify measures aimed to combat racist and xenophobic crimes (Iraq);

34.81 Strengthen measures aimed to consolidate the principles of tolerance and understanding between cultures (Oman);

34.82 Develop and implement a comprehensive action plan to combat Islamophobia and establish a monitoring system for discriminatory practices (Malaysia);

34.83 Revise immigration policies in relation to detention to ensure separate holding facilities for children, reduce excessive holding periods and eliminate arbitrary detention of migrants (Ghana);

34.84 Revise immigration detention practices to eliminate arbitrary detention and ensure the provision of separate, child-friendly facilities for migrant children (Gambia);

34.85 Ensure the right of personal liberty of asylum-seekers and migrants and limit the adoption of detention measures to the most exceptional circumstances (Vanuatu);

34.86 Amend its Criminal Code to incorporate a definition of rape explicitly based on lack of consent (Ireland);

34.87 Amend the Criminal Code to incorporate a consent-based definition of rape in line with international human rights obligations (Costa Rica);

34.88 Make further efforts to reduce overcrowding in prisons and improve the conditions of inmates, including through the effective implementation of the law aimed at addressing this issue approved in August 2024 (Japan);

34.89 Take measures to improve detention conditions in prisons so that they fully comply with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, known as the Nelson Mandela Rules (Switzerland);

- 34.90 **Improve detention conditions to comply with international standards (Yemen);**
- 34.91 **Strengthen efforts to protect human rights defenders and humanitarian workers, ensuring that they can carry out their work freely (Peru);**
- 34.92 **Continuously ensure that its arms transfers and exports always comply with international human rights and humanitarian laws (Indonesia);**
- 34.93 **Ensure that arms transfers take into account the risk of diversion and the impact on human rights, in accordance with the Arms Trade Treaty (Mexico);**
- 34.94 **Abolish the provisions that hinder the maritime search and rescue activities of non-governmental organizations engaged in this activity, including ending the practice of assigning distant ports of disembarkation to their vessels (Costa Rica);**
- 34.95 **Establish conscientious objection to military service for professional soldiers and reservists in accordance with international human rights standards (Costa Rica);**
- 34.96 **Allocate sufficient resources to anti-corruption institutions and ensure effective implementation of anti-corruption legislation (North Macedonia);**
- 34.97 **Continue efforts to combat corruption (Dominican Republic);**
- 34.98 **Continue to enhance the efficiency of criminal trials and improve the justice system (Oman);**
- 34.99 **Intensify further efforts to reform the criminal justice system, including by improving conditions of detention (Austria);**
- 34.100 **Take effective measures immediately to radically improve the situation in the penitentiary system and report on progress in the next national report (Russian Federation);**
- 34.101 **Take the necessary measures for the effective protection of human rights defenders (Spain);**
- 34.102 **Take measures to protect human rights defenders from threats and attacks (Chile);**
- 34.103 **Ensure effective protection for journalists, human rights defenders and other activists (Dominican Republic);**
- 34.104 **End all measures that hinder the work of non-governmental organizations providing sea rescue and take measures to protect human rights defenders (Luxembourg);**
- 34.105 **Ensure the safety of journalists, including by ensuring that perpetrators of violence and threats against journalists are prosecuted and held accountable (Sweden);**
- 34.106 **Investigate effectively cases of threats and attacks against journalists (Russian Federation);**
- 34.107 **Revise the existing legislation to protect non-governmental organizations engaging in sea rescues, and journalists from intimidation, harassment, threats and reprisals when carrying out their work (Ghana);**
- 34.108 **Protect the right to freedom of expression and assembly by refraining from adopting legislation that criminalizes peaceful protest and legitimate acts of civil disobedience (Norway);**
- 34.109 **Consider putting in place an appropriate legislative framework to eliminate corporal punishment in all educational settings, as recommended by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Mauritius);**

- 34.110 Strengthen further media freedom by accelerating the reforms of the legal regimes governing defamation and the protection of professional secrecy and journalistic sources in line with international human rights standards (Kingdom of the Netherlands);
- 34.111 Follow up on the proposal of the European Union to reform the press defamation regime while avoiding any negative impacts on press freedom and ensure European standards on the protection of journalists (Germany);
- 34.112 Ensure decriminalization of journalistic defamation through legislative means (Czechia);
- 34.113 Ensure the protection of freedom of expression, including by repealing criminal penalties for defamation and blasphemy (United States of America);
- 34.114 Ensure mechanisms to provide sufficient funding for public service media, enabling it to fulfil its mission and maintain its independence (Czechia);
- 34.115 Take further measures to increase public resilience to disinformation and information manipulation, in close cooperation with civil society and other stakeholders (Lithuania);
- 34.116 Ensure that any engagement with the Taliban de facto authorities is contingent on and centred around their respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the people of Afghanistan, especially those of women, children and persons with disabilities (Afghanistan);
- 34.117 Ensure the full legal recognition of same-sex couples and their families, including marriage, adoption rights and parental recognition (Iceland);
- 34.118 Ensure equal access to civil marriage for same-sex couples in line with the principle of non-discrimination (Ireland);
- 34.119 Recognize the right to adoption for single parents and same-sex couples (Portugal);
- 34.120 Guarantee equal rights for same-sex couples, including the right to adopt (Colombia);
- 34.121 Enact legislation that recognizes both parents as a child's legal guardians in cases in which both parents are of the same gender (Canada);
- 34.122 Strengthen the implementation of national policies and measures on family to fulfil the basic needs and welfare of all families (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 34.123 Adopt a new national plan for the family, paying particular attention to the promotion of social protection (Morocco);
- 34.124 Continue policies and measures to support the family as the natural and fundamental unit of society (Qatar);
- 34.125 Continue to implement measures to promote family and childhood, in a sustained and shared commitment (Argentina);
- 34.126 Adopt comprehensive legislation to combat trafficking in persons (Cyprus);
- 34.127 Pass comprehensive legislation to combat trafficking in persons (Dominican Republic);
- 34.128 Adopt comprehensive legislation to combat trafficking in persons and to prosecute and punish traffickers and their accomplices (Slovakia);
- 34.129 Adopt comprehensive legislation to combat trafficking in persons to bolster prosecution and punish traffickers and their accomplices (Botswana);
- 34.130 Strengthen further its efforts against trafficking and consider adopting comprehensive legislation to combat trafficking in persons (Mongolia);

- 34.131 Continue to address trafficking in persons, especially women and girls, while considering enacting specific national legislation on criminalization, accountability and redress. (Bahrain);
- 34.132 Continue the implementation of the awareness, assistance and social integration programme for victims of trafficking (Morocco);
- 34.133 Strengthen efforts to ensure proper investigation, prosecution and appropriate sanctions for trafficking, including through the training of government officials, such as law enforcement and the judiciary (Kazakhstan);
- 34.134 Continue with its efforts in combating trafficking in persons and upholding the rights of its victims (Nigeria);
- 34.135 Take further measures to combat trafficking in persons and ensure trafficking cases are investigated proactively and victims of trafficking have access to legal aid (Pakistan);
- 34.136 Redouble efforts to combat trafficking in persons by ensuring the protection of victims, their access to legal assistance and the prosecution of those responsible (Peru);
- 34.137 Intensify efforts to fight trafficking in persons, through the adopted national plan and its multilevel governmental approach (Lebanon);
- 34.138 Implement the recommendations of the Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings, particularly around prevention and prosecution (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 34.139 Increase funding and staff support for the Office of the Special Envoy on Human Trafficking Issues and empower it to lead an interministerial policy review of Italy's efforts to combat trafficking in persons (United States of America);
- 34.140 Continue to combat labour exploitation (Türkiye);
- 34.141 Address the issue of trafficking in persons (Niger);
- 34.142 Continue efforts in fighting trafficking and exploitation of persons with a specific focus on rural and agricultural areas (Armenia);
- 34.143 Continue the steps to develop the national plan to combat trafficking in persons (Sudan);
- 34.144 Increase reporting, investigation, and prosecution of cases of trafficking in persons (Indonesia);
- 34.145 Continue efforts to combat labour exploitation, particularly in the agriculture sector (India);
- 34.146 Continue the measures aimed at tackling labour exploitation, including by ensuring the effective implementation of national legislation (Republic of Moldova);
- 34.147 Bolster further mechanisms to stem labour exploitation and illegal recruitment of migrant workers in the agricultural sector (Philippines);
- 34.148 Take measures to effectively address labour exploitation affecting undocumented persons working for low wages and in precarious conditions (Austria);
- 34.149 Strengthen efforts to prevent and to combat the exploitation of migrant workers, so-called *caporalato*, especially in the agricultural sector, and to ensure fair and safe working conditions (Germany);
- 34.150 Put in place measures and strengthen policies to protect the rights of migrant workers, especially those of African descent (Uganda);

- 34.151 Enforce the principle of equal pay for equal work value and enhance measures to close the gender pay gap (Botswana);
- 34.152 Adopt additional incentives for companies to encourage the employment of persons with disabilities (Democratic Republic of the Congo);
- 34.153 Take effective measures to eradicate poverty (Russian Federation);
- 34.154 Continue to implement programmes and public policies to reduce poverty and social exclusion (Cuba);
- 34.155 Take effective measures to ensure that all people, including minorities, enjoy equal access to economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to housing and education (China);
- 34.156 Improve living and health conditions in Italian detention facilities (Canada);
- 34.157 Intensify efforts to generalize and ensure access to sexual and reproductive health services, including abortion care and contraception (France);
- 34.158 Ensure that women have access to sexual and reproductive health services, including contraceptive and abortion care (Luxembourg);
- 34.159 Ensure the sexual and reproductive health and rights of women and girls, particularly sufficient access to safe abortion services. Creating an accessible registry of facilities would address information gaps and timely access to care (Norway);
- 34.160 Take the necessary measures to guarantee effective access to sexual and reproductive health care, in accordance with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and general recommendation No. 24 (1999) of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (Switzerland);
- 34.161 Enact laws, policies and health system guidelines that mitigate conscientious objection to carrying out safe and timely abortion, to eliminate barriers for those wishing to access safe abortion and to align with international human rights law and standards (Canada);
- 34.162 Intensify measures and reduce disparities among regions in providing health services, in order to ensure access for all, including asylum-seekers and migrants (Iraq);
- 34.163 Address regional healthcare disparities, ensuring marginalized populations and vulnerable groups, especially children and single-parent families, have equitable access to quality healthcare services (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 34.164 Take actions to reduce the regional disparities in accessing health care and to redress the inequitable distribution of health services (Sri Lanka);
- 34.165 Strengthen measures to ensure equitable access to healthcare, with particular attention paid to persons in vulnerable situations (Viet Nam);
- 34.166 Continue its efforts to ensure basic health coverage for all, without discrimination (Mauritius);
- 34.167 Promote further access to basic health services, including sexual and reproductive health, especially for ethnic minority, migrant and rural residents (Thailand);
- 34.168 Promote and protect sexual and reproductive health rights and guarantee access to sexual and reproductive health services (Iceland);
- 34.169 Continue working to expand healthcare services, enhance home-care programmes, and use telemedicine technology (Kuwait);

- 34.170 **Work on universal access to the right to health, especially for children and people in vulnerable situations (Argentina);**
- 34.171 **Guarantee access to safe abortion and post-abortion care (Iceland);**
- 34.172 **Ensure full implementation of the National Health Equity programme 2021–2027 (Serbia);**
- 34.173 **Enhance its efforts to ensure access to quality education for all children without discrimination (Qatar);**
- 34.174 **Enhance its efforts to ensure access to education for all children without discrimination, in particular children belonging to ethnic minorities (Serbia);**
- 34.175 **Redouble efforts to ensure that children have access to education without discrimination, in particular children belonging to ethnic minorities, children of African descent and migrant children (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 34.176 **Boost efforts to ensure access to education for all children, without discrimination, and take suitable action to address the school dropout rate (Romania);**
- 34.177 **Take further efforts to ensure access to education for all children, in particular children belonging to ethnic minorities and migrants (Uzbekistan);**
- 34.178 **Strengthen its efforts to ensure access to education for all children without discrimination, in particular children belonging to ethnic minorities (Maldives);**
- 34.179 **Increase efforts to ensure access to inclusive education for all children (Ukraine);**
- 34.180 **Continue efforts to ensure access to education and to combat school dropout, particularly among ethnic minority and migrant communities (Thailand);**
- 34.181 **Enshrine the right to education for all persons in the Constitution and guarantee access to education for all children without discrimination (Portugal);**
- 34.182 **Consider including the right to education for all in its Constitution (Côte d'Ivoire);**
- 34.183 **Consider enshrining the right to education for all in the Constitution (Cabo Verde);**
- 34.184 **Consider the possibility of fully enshrining the right to education for all in its Constitution, and adopt a national framework law for feeding programmes (Dominican Republic);**
- 34.185 **Ensure that comprehensive sexuality education is provided as a mandatory part of the regular school's curriculum in all regions (Denmark);**
- 34.186 **Continue promoting equal access to early childhood education through initiatives such as the integrated education system and the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (Kuwait);**
- 34.187 **Strengthen the national pilot project on technological-professional educational paths by increasing funding, monitoring outcomes and providing support for students at risk of dropping out (Malaysia);**
- 34.188 **Continue strengthening measures to ensure quality and inclusive education to everyone, including women and girls with disabilities (Lithuania);**
- 34.189 **Continue working to strengthen universal education in childhood as it is already implemented (Argentina);**

- 34.190 Ensure the provision of comprehensive sexuality education in and out of schools (Iceland);
- 34.191 Redouble efforts to combat climate change, strengthen adaptation and mitigation measures and enhance the resilience of the vulnerable communities (Nepal);
- 34.192 Strengthen climate adaptation measures, including enhancing the climate resilience of rural areas, and communities most affected by climate change (Samoa);
- 34.193 Accelerate the implementation of strategies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, including transitioning to renewable energy and fostering green technologies (Viet Nam);
- 34.194 Include the participation of the youth in climate change dialogues to effectively implement the National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (Brunei Darussalam);
- 34.195 Repeal the legal provisions restricting the activities of organizations carrying out humanitarian actions and migrant rescue operations (Switzerland);
- 34.196 Continue its engagement in international development cooperation through the contributions of official development assistance, especially to the least developed countries (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 34.197 Increase the official development assistance to meet the United Nations target of 0.7 per cent of gross domestic product (Bangladesh);
- 34.198 Strengthen policies that support development globally, including provision of financial and technical assistance to developing countries, particularly those facing structural challenges (Uganda);
- 34.199 Refrain from resorting to unilateral coercive measures that have a widespread negative impact on the enjoyment of human rights (Belarus);
- 34.200 Continue with multilateral engagement in addressing global challenges (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 34.201 Further strengthen targeted measures to ensure that women and girls with disabilities have access to inclusive education (Georgia);
- 34.202 Take further steps to eliminate the gender wage gap and its adverse impact on women's pension benefits (Bulgaria);
- 34.203 Further strengthen measures to close the gender pay gap (Trinidad and Tobago);
- 34.204 Continue with efforts to increase female representation both in public and private sectors (Malawi);
- 34.205 Continue efforts to increase women's representation in decision-making systems (Nepal);
- 34.206 Continue efforts to empower women to assume leadership positions in various sectors (Oman);
- 34.207 Continue to make progress in the implementation of the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security, and strengthen measures for adaptation to climate change (El Salvador);
- 34.208 Increase women's awareness of their rights under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and of the remedies available to them in the event of violation of these rights (Burkina Faso);
- 34.209 Continue to promote gender equality, women's empowerment and the protection of all rights of women and girls, including migrant women (Cuba);

- 34.210 Reinforce the implementation of the normative framework aimed at preventing, combating and punishing all forms of violence against women (Croatia);
- 34.211 Reinforce the implementation of the normative framework aimed at preventing, combating and punishing all forms of violence against women (Cyprus);
- 34.212 Enhance the implementation of the normative framework aimed at preventing, combating and punishing all forms of violence against women (Ukraine);
- 34.213 Continue combating violence against women and domestic violence, including through early detection and by promoting the financial autonomy of women (Lebanon);
- 34.214 Take effective measures to combat domestic violence and violence against women, which is steadily increasing (Russian Federation);
- 34.215 Continue implementing measures to combat violence against women and to enhance support for victims of violence (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 34.216 Take effective measures continuously to combat violence against women and domestic violence, in order to prevent tragic incidents (Japan);
- 34.217 Follow up on recommendations in the Group of Experts on Action against Violence against Women and Domestic Violence, to ensure continued progress to stop violence against women and girls (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 34.218 Ensure full implementation of legislation aimed at combating all forms of violence against women (Sweden);
- 34.219 Strengthen laws and improve government action plans and policies to address violence against women (Australia);
- 34.220 Amend the Criminal Code to criminalize femicide and incorporate a definition of rape based on the notion of consent beyond the jurisprudential interpretation reported by the delegation (Spain);
- 34.221 Amend the Criminal Code to criminalize femicide and incorporate a definition of rape as lack of freely given consent (Iceland);
- 34.222 Strengthen the efforts aimed at eliminating discrimination and gender-based violence, including the effective implementation of the National Strategic Plan on Male Violence against Women (Honduras);
- 34.223 Continue efforts to strengthen mechanisms for preventing and combating violence against women in accordance with the National Strategic Plan on Male Violence against Women (Djibouti);
- 34.224 Strengthen the implementation of the regulatory framework aimed at preventing, combating and punishing all forms of violence against women and the new National Strategic Plan on Male Violence against Women, as well as ensure the adequate allocation of resources for its implementation (Paraguay);
- 34.225 Undertake further efforts to fight against gender-based violence, including by finalizing the drafting and adoption of the new National Strategic Plan on Male Violence against Women (Republic of Moldova);
- 34.226 Adopt the new National Strategic Plan on Male Violence against Women (Gabon);
- 34.227 Consider revising the Criminal Code to expressly criminalize femicide (Gabon);
- 34.228 Intensify efforts to eradicate violence against women (Albania);

- 34.229 Continue efforts made to eliminate discrimination and prevent all forms of violence against women (Tunisia);
- 34.230 Enhance enforcement of anti-discrimination laws and further tackle gender-based violence and strengthen support systems for victims of domestic abuse (Finland);
- 34.231 Increase resources and law enforcement support towards addressing gender-based violence and femicide (Samoa);
- 34.232 Ensure sufficient resources for specialized programmes and law enforcement efforts are allocated to combat high rates of gender-based violence, this includes victim support services (New Zealand);
- 34.233 Combat gender-based violence by implementing preventive measures, including comprehensive sex education in schools and establishing more crisis centres (Norway);
- 34.234 Develop and implement concrete measures for gender parity and prevent, protect and combat violence against women in line with the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (the Istanbul Convention) (Switzerland);
- 34.235 Amend the definition of rape for it to be based on lack of consent in line with the obligations under the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Belgium);
- 34.236 Intensify further efforts aimed at eliminating violence against women, inter alia, by improving support services for victims of gender-based violence and enhancing measures against the discrimination of women (Austria);
- 34.237 Provide the necessary medical protection for physical and psychological damage to people who are victims of violence in all its forms and manifestations (Cuba);
- 34.238 Take concrete measures to prevent and combat all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls (Algeria);
- 34.239 Implement additional measures to combat gender-based violence and increase female representation in leadership positions (Mozambique);
- 34.240 Strengthen the capacities of judicial information offices in handling cases of domestic violence (Morocco);
- 34.241 Improve support services for victims of gender-based violence (Czechia);
- 34.242 Strengthen the protection of women's and girls' rights, and effectively combat the trafficking of women and girls (China);
- 34.243 Take further measures to minimize the violence against women for example by introducing a consent-based definition of rape (Czechia);
- 34.244 Approve a new national strategic plan against gender-based violence that includes special procedures sensitive to gender and vulnerable populations, such as refugees and asylum-seekers (Colombia);
- 34.245 Enhance efforts to ensure access to education for all children without discrimination, in particular children belonging to ethnic minorities (Slovakia);
- 34.246 Enhance efforts to ensure access to education for all children without discrimination (Bulgaria);
- 34.247 Address the educational inequalities faced by immigrant students in Italy compared to the non-immigrant students (Sri Lanka);
- 34.248 Continue to take appropriate measures to reduce school dropout rates (Bulgaria);

- 34.249 Continue to ensure that all children and young people who may be in need of protection are not left behind, including by ensuring an agreed and transparent standard operating procedure across all agencies involved in child protection (Kazakhstan);
- 34.250 Ensure the best interests of the child in all decisions, including those relating to determining the most appropriate form of care in temporary care centres for boys and girls (Uruguay);
- 34.251 Intensify the fight against the new scourge of child trafficking through commercial surrogacy, which is an affront to human dignity (Argentina);
- 34.252 Develop measures to protect the rights of children of same-sex parents (France);
- 34.253 Strengthen efforts to protect the rights of the most vulnerable groups, especially women, children, persons with disabilities and the elderly (Egypt);
- 34.254 Ensure that social protection programmes meet the requirements of the diverse range of persons with disabilities on an equal basis with others, as required by the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Greece);
- 34.255 Continue to ensure that social protection programmes are designed to meet the diverse needs of persons with disabilities, ensuring equal access and support (Maldives);
- 34.256 Take the necessary measures to ensure inclusion and equitable access to basic services throughout the national territory for people with disabilities (Spain);
- 34.257 Ensure that educational facilities, including elementary, high school and university buildings, are accessible for children and young persons with disabilities (Croatia);
- 34.258 Improve accessibility and inclusion for people with disabilities, by ensuring compliance with national accessibility standards, including in government buildings and in public spaces (New Zealand);
- 34.259 Improve accessibility, social inclusion and employment opportunities for people with disabilities (Mozambique);
- 34.260 Enhance protections for the rights of persons with disabilities, including measures to improve accessibility, promote inclusive education and employment opportunities (Algeria);
- 34.261 Consider taking further measures to improve the employment rate of persons with disabilities (Malta);
- 34.262 Redouble efforts to enhance the social rights of persons with disabilities (Azerbaijan);
- 34.263 Improve the conditions of persons with disabilities (Niger);
- 34.264 Continue efforts to combat discrimination in the country, in particular towards Indigenous People (Algeria);
- 34.265 Accelerate the development and implementation of the new National Action Plan against Racism, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (Honduras);
- 34.266 Redouble efforts to finalize the adoption of the new national plan against racism (Congo);
- 34.267 Step up efforts to develop and adopt the new National Action Plan against Racism, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, ensuring the allocation of adequate resources for the implementation of the Plan and establishing a relevant monitoring mechanism (Greece);
- 34.268 Work on finalizing the national plan to combat racism, xenophobia and related intolerance (Bahrain);

- 34.269 Intensify efforts to combat all forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (Azerbaijan);
- 34.270 Pursue measures aimed at effectively combating racism, xenophobia and discrimination against migrants and persons belonging to minorities and prohibiting the use of racial profiling by law enforcement officers (Romania);
- 34.271 Take effective measures to strengthen social inclusion, combat racism and address discrimination, violence and hate crimes against minorities (China);
- 34.272 Increase human, technical and financial resources allocated to the National Office against Racial Discrimination to enable it to fully execute its mandate, including carrying out outreach and public sensitization activities (Ghana);
- 34.273 Ensure budgetary autonomy to the National Office against Racial Discrimination, promote inclusion of people of African descent through public campaigns, and prevent racial profiling with clear guidelines for law enforcement (Brazil);
- 34.274 Take more effective measures to eliminate racial hatred and racial profiling (Indonesia);
- 34.275 Take more effective measures to counter racist discourse, discrimination and racially motivated hate crimes, including against ethnic minorities and migrants (Belarus);
- 34.276 Enact and enforce legislation to counter racial discrimination, hate speech and incitement to hatred and violence against religious minorities (Pakistan);
- 34.277 Develop, in follow-up to the recommendations of the previous cycle, awareness-raising campaigns on the rights of people of African descent to address the proliferation of incidents of racist hatred (Paraguay);
- 34.278 Provide increased financial and administrative support for programmes aimed at preserving, promoting and developing the culture and language of minorities in Italy (Croatia);
- 34.279 Develop and adopt at the national level a legislative framework that is specific for the protection of the rights of minorities in the country (Togo);
- 34.280 Strengthen the protection of minority rights by ensuring the full integration of these communities in decision-making processes that concern them (Cameroon);
- 34.281 Continue to improve legislative and operational mechanisms to combat racism, xenophobia and intolerance (Cameroon);
- 34.282 Take action to address the challenges faced by Sinti and Roma minorities, such as discrimination within schools, social exclusion and access to housing (Sri Lanka);
- 34.283 Continue efforts to combat discrimination against Roma, Sinti and Camminanti communities (India);
- 34.284 Adopt appropriate measures to ensure full implementation of the articles of the law on facilitation of the election of candidates belonging to the Slovenian minority to Italian representative bodies at national and regional levels (Slovenia);
- 34.285 Continue to promote access to education, work and housing for minority populations as part of the national strategy for Roma, Sinti and Camminanti (Cuba);
- 34.286 Develop an action plan to address the basic needs of the country's minorities, many of whom live in precarious conditions and without access to basic social services (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

- 34.287 **Incorporate targeted measures to address the challenges faced by people of African Descent as part of its broader objectives (Eritrea);**
- 34.288 **Ban conversion therapy (Iceland);**
- 34.289 **Consider prohibiting non-consensual and medically unnecessary surgeries on intersex children (Malta);**
- 34.290 **Develop and implement the national public campaign against hate speech and intolerance against lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons (Montenegro);**
- 34.291 **Adopt national legislation that explicitly prohibits discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, including equal marriage, as well as adopt comprehensive policies and laws to combat hate speech and hate crimes (Spain);**
- 34.292 **Extend existing legislation on hate speech and hate crimes to include protections for LGBTQIA+ persons (Australia);**
- 34.293 **Amend the Criminal Code to include sexual orientation and gender identity as a ground for protection against hate speech and crime (Belgium);**
- 34.294 **Strengthen measures to guarantee equality and non-discrimination of the LGBTI+ community, including the adoption of an anti-discrimination law that expressly incorporates this group (Chile);**
- 34.295 **Take resolute measures to combat all forms of discrimination and hate speech against LGBT+ persons in the workplace, in society generally and online (Denmark);**
- 34.296 **Continue working on equal rights for LGBTQI+ persons (Estonia);**
- 34.297 **Enhance further equal rights of LGBTIQ+ persons by taking measures to allow children to be adopted by same-sex couples and to ensure the same legal protection is granted to children regardless of the composition of the family they live in (Kingdom of the Netherlands);**
- 34.298 **Improve legal protection of LGBTIQ+ persons and promote legislation that recognizes both same-sex parents, as well as access to adoption for same-sex couples (Finland);**
- 34.299 **Strengthen measures to protect migrants, particularly representatives of vulnerable groups (Azerbaijan);**
- 34.300 **Continue protection and integration policies and measures for vulnerable groups of migrants and refugees (Sudan);**
- 34.301 **Continue strengthening efforts to protect and integrate migrants and asylum-seekers in accordance with international standards (Ethiopia);**
- 34.302 **Continue efforts to refine laws and policy to ensure appropriate protection of migrants, particularly migrant children, and ensure that the detention conditions of prisoners align with the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules) and the Nelson Mandela Rules (Thailand);**
- 34.303 **Maintain its efforts to facilitate the integration of migrants into society (Türkiye);**
- 34.304 **Implement measures to address the unlawful detention of migrants in facilities referred to as hotspot centres (Sierra Leone);**
- 34.305 **Strengthen its policies to enhance the protection of migrant workers and combat racism (Kenya);**
- 34.306 **Continue its efforts to further protect the rights of migrant workers and their families (Burkina Faso);**

- 34.307 Strengthen the protection of economic, social and cultural rights, particularly for vulnerable populations, migrants and refugees (Cameroon);
- 34.308 Strengthen efforts to protect the economic, social and cultural rights of migrants and refugees, especially the rights of children (Pakistan);
- 34.309 Increase the adoption of measures within the framework of the national migration strategy with emphasis on the attention and protection of migrants in vulnerable situations (Honduras);
- 34.310 Strengthen its rescue and reception capacities within its territory and waters to address irregular migration in line with human rights law and standards and refrain from criminalizing human rights defenders involved in migration-related activities (Brazil);
- 34.311 Consider strengthening collaboration with the International Organization for Migration to address migration more effectively (Sierra Leone);
- 34.312 Adopt and support the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (Vanuatu);
- 34.313 Take adequate measures to combat hate speech against foreigners and migrants (Libya);
- 34.314 Take concrete steps to combat racism, racial discrimination and other forms of intolerance, particularly against ethnic minorities and migrant communities (Sierra Leone);
- 34.315 Continue its efforts to combat racism against migrant communities (Albania);
- 34.316 Combat discrimination and hate speech based on sexual orientation and against migrant, religious and racial communities (Mexico);
- 34.317 Ensure that all migrants have access to justice and remedies in cases of labour exploitation without fear of arrest or deportation (Luxembourg);
- 34.318 Immediately and unconditionally adopt the necessary measures to eradicate the deplorable living conditions in migrant reception centres, especially for those temporary centres for children and adolescents, guaranteeing all their rights and addressing their needs (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 34.319 Consider implementing new actions to reduce school dropout rates, with special attention to migrant children (Peru);
- 34.320 Take appropriate measures to reduce the school dropout rate among migrant children (Cabo Verde);
- 34.321 Ensure that the detention of migrants in the Mediterranean is used only as the last resort, ensuring decent conditions and respect for international human rights standards (Colombia);
- 34.322 Guarantee that human rights defenders and humanitarian workers working for the benefit of migrants can carry out their activities without hindrance (Congo);
- 34.323 Repeal provisions restricting the activities of organizations and individuals carrying out humanitarian work and migrant rescue operations, ensuring that human rights defenders and humanitarian workers can freely conduct their activities (Ecuador);
- 34.324 Improve the conditions for the reception, treatment and integration of migrants and refugees (Mozambique);
- 34.325 Continue strengthening its capacity for refugee reception and resettlement, including improving overcrowded facilities and increasing personnel for refugee status determination (Republic of Korea);

- 34.326 Continue to strengthen the necessary measures to ensure the protection of the rights of migrants and asylum-seekers in accordance with international obligations (Egypt);
- 34.327 Ensure that asylum-seekers and refugees, particularly unaccompanied minors and other persons in vulnerable situations, are afforded all necessary protections and social support (New Zealand);
- 34.328 Take specific and urgent measures to better address the concerns of asylum-seekers, particularly the most vulnerable groups (Togo);
- 34.329 Continue to promote assistance plans and programmes for the protection of the human rights of migrant persons, including asylum-seekers and people in vulnerable situations (El Salvador);
- 34.330 Ensure that the principle of non-refoulement is upheld for all women and girls in need of international protection and that no asylum-seeker or migrant is expelled from the country without an individual risk assessment (Afghanistan);
- 34.331 Explore innovative approaches to refugee protection, adopting models that promote integration of refugees within host communities that focus on sustainable development for both refugees and host communities (Kenya);
- 34.332 Ensure that all refugees have access to effective anti-discrimination measures and safeguards, in particular in the areas of job inclusion and housing (Namibia);
- 34.333 Take effective measures to eradicate all forms of discrimination against all asylum-seekers and refugees on the grounds of race and their countries of origin (Uganda);
- 34.334 Ensure unrestricted access to refugee status determination procedures for all applicants (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 34.335 Continue efforts to strengthen access to the refugee system and address the reception needs of applicants (Uruguay);
- 34.336 Accelerate the processing of asylum applications and ensure adequate reception conditions in compliance with international human rights standards (Yemen);
- 34.337 Strengthen legal migration pathways and continue to ensure that the rights and safety of refugees and asylum-seekers, particularly women and children, are upheld at all times in line with international obligations (Philippines);
- 34.338 Adopt the measures necessary to prevent and reduce statelessness and ensure adequate protection of the rights of stateless persons (North Macedonia);
- 34.339 Harmonize national legislation with the provisions of the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Colombia);
- 34.340 Strengthen efforts to address the ongoing de facto statelessness, especially among Roma in formal settlements without regular documentation (Romania).
35. 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 Italy was headed by H.E. Hon. Mr. Giorgio SILLI, Undersecretary of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation and composed of the following members:

Senate of the Republic

- H.E. Senator Stefania Pucciarelli, President of the Extraordinary Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights;
- Ms. Federica De Angelis, Assistant;

Chamber of Deputies

- H.E. Hon. Emanuele Loperfido, Vice President of the Human Rights Committee;
- Ms. Marina Giovannini, Assistant;

Inter-ministerial Committee for Human Rights (CIDU)

- Min. Plen. Giovanni Battista Iannuzzi, President of CIDU;
- Ms. Elena Centemero, Secretary-General of CIDU;
- Mr. Pier Luigi Gentile, Counsellor;
- Ms. Cristiana Carletti, Professor, Human Rights Expert;
- Ms. Maja Bova, Lawyer, Human Rights Expert;

Presidency of the Council of Ministers

Department for Equal Opportunities

- Mr. Stefano Pizzicannella, Director of the Equal Opportunity Policies' Office;
- Ms. Cordialina Coppola, Officer – Office for International and General Affairs;
- Mr. Marino Di Nardo, senior Expert;

National Office against Racial Discrimination (UNAR)

- Mr. Mattia Peradotto, Director;
- Ms. Agnese Nadia Canevari, Officer;

Department for Policies for persons with disabilities

- Ms. Chiara Palermo, Head of the Legislative Office;
- Ms. Maja Barbara Miernik, Responsible for International Relations at the Technical Secretariat for Disability-related Policies;
- Ms. Vanessa Terzo, Officer for International Relations at the Technical Secretariat for Disability-related Policies;

Department of Youth Policies and Universal Civil Service

- Mr. Michele Sciscioli, Head of the Youth Policies and Universal Civil Service Department;
- Ms. Rosaria Giannella, Director-General of the Department for Youth Policies;

Department for European Affairs

- Ms. Fiorenza Barazzoni, Counselor, Coordinator of the Office for European Policy Coordination;
- Mr. Aurelio La Torre, Director, European Policy Coordination Office – Coreper II Service;

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation

- Mr. Edoardo Pucci, First Counsellor and Head of Cabinet of the Undersecretary of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation;

Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations and other International Organizations in Geneva

- H.E. Mr. Vincenzo Grassi, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Italy;
- Mr. Stefano Pisotti, Deputy Permanent Representative;
- Mr. Daniele Borrelli, First Counsellor;
- Mr. Paolo Bonissone, First Counsellor;
- Mr. Gianluigi Mastandrea Bonaviri, First Secretary;
- Ms. Annalisa Ciampi, Human Rights Expert;

Ministry of Culture

- Ms. Elena Sinibaldi, senior Officer;

Ministry of Education and Merit

- Ms. Clara Rech, School Principal, serving in the Directorate-General for Students, Inclusion, Guidance and Countering Early School Leaving;

Ministry of the Interior**Department for Civil Liberties and Immigration**

- Mr. Roberto Leone, Vice-Prefect, Head of “Second Reception and Unaccompanied Foreign Minors” Office and of the “Reception Systems Control” Office;

Department of Public Security

- Ms. Francesca Romana Capaldo, First Executive of State Police, serving at the Central Directorate of Criminal Police;
- Mr. Arturo Varriale, First Executive of State Police, Central Police Directorate for Prevention;
- Ms. Marina Contino, First Executive of State Police, Central Anti-Crime Directorate of State Police;
- Ms. Barbara Strappato, First Executive of State Police, Central Directorate for Scientific Police and Cybersecurity;
- Ms. Ester Esposito, State Police Chief Commissioner, Central Anti-Crime Directorate of State Police;
- Ms. Benedetta De Filippi, State Police Chief Commissioner, Central Directorate for Immigration and Border Police;

Ministry of Justice

- Ms. Isabella Confortini, Magistrate, Minister of Justice’s Cabinet;
- Mr. Nicola Selvaggi, Deputy Head of the Legislative Office;

- Ms. Cristiana Rotunno, Deputy Head of the Department for Juvenile and Community Justice;
- Ms. Giacomina Perna, Officer at the Department of Prison Administration;

Ministry of the Environment and Energy Security

- Ms. Paola Maria Zerman, Legal Advisor to the Minister;

Ministry of Infrastructures and Transport

- Mr. Vincenzo Ortega, senior Officer at the Directorate-General for Housing and Urban Requalification;

Ministry of Labour and Social Policies

- Ms. Stefania Boscato, Officer at the Directorate-General for Poverty Alleviation and Social Planning;
- Ms. Clara Piras, Officer at the Directorate-General of Immigration and Integration Policies;

Ministry of Health

- Mr. Emanuele Caredda, Medical Officer;
- Mr. Giuseppe Salamina, Medical Health Officer;
- Ms. Anna Di Nicola, Medical Officer;

Conference of Regions and Autonomous Provinces

- Mr. Luigi Zanin, Director of Cooperation and Human Rights, Veneto Region;

National Council for Economics and Labour (CNEL)

- Mr. Bruno Molea, Counselor;

Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS)

- Ms. Marta Collu, Gender Focal Point and Humanitarian Coordinator;
- Ms. Francesca Trisciuzzi, Disability Focal Point;

Interpreters

- Ms. Emanuela Sebastiani;
 - Mr. Duccio Tanzella.
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