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Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

India

* 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-first session from 7 to 18 November 2022. The review of India was held at the 8th meeting, on 10 November 2022. The delegation of India was headed by the Solicitor General, Tushar Mehta. At its 16th meeting, held on 16 November 2022, the Working Group adopted the report on India.

2. On 12 January 2022, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of India: Nepal, the Netherlands and the Sudan.

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 India:

(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, Canada, Germany, Liechtenstein, Panama, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America was transmitted to India 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 India stated that the country was committed to the universal periodic review process and strongly supported it. India had a robust constitutional and legislative framework and institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights. Its independent, proactive and progressive judiciary played a key role in ensuring implementation of human rights commitments, and a vibrant media and proactive civil society had been vital in drawing attention to instances of human rights violations. Realizing inclusive and sustainable development in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was a high priority.

6. The commitment of India to human rights had been at the centre of its coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic strategy. India was also building innovative governance systems by leveraging digital technologies.

7. Civil and criminal laws had built-in safeguards to uphold the rights of individuals. India had taken measures to deal with terrorism, balancing the liberty of citizens and the security of the State, overseen by an independent judiciary.

8. Law enforcement authorities and security forces were committed to acting in accordance with the principles of legal certainty, necessity and proportionality. Effective mechanisms for redressing grievances were in place.

9. The delegation outlined measures taken to promote and protect the rights of certain groups and highlighted progress made in realizing the Sustainable Development Goals.

¹ [A/HRC/WG.6/41/IND/1](#).

² [A/HRC/WG.6/41/IND/2](#).

³ [A/HRC/WG.6/41/IND/3](#).

10. It underlined the leading role of India in global action against contemporary challenges such as climate change.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

11. During the interactive dialogue, 130 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

12. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea commended India for its progress in implementing a comprehensive development strategy through accelerated economic growth and broader social safety nets.

13. Denmark commended efforts by India to improve rights of women, girls and transgender persons and to combat child labour.

14. Djibouti encouraged India to provide adequate protection for minorities, castes and vulnerable populations.

15. Egypt commended the important role played by the National Human Rights Commission.

16. El Salvador made recommendations.

17. Estonia welcomed efforts by India to tackle poverty and to ensure greater access to water and sanitation.

18. Eswatini applauded measures taken by India to combat corruption and improve the accountability of government institutions.

19. Ethiopia commended measures taken by India for the welfare and empowerment of women and children, persons with disabilities and other marginalized communities.

20. Fiji emphasized that the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment would present India with the opportunity to further strengthen its national anti-torture framework.

21. Finland welcomed the ruling of the Supreme Court that women could obtain abortions up to 24 weeks into their pregnancies.

22. The Netherlands commended India on progress in ensuring the rights of women and girls, but noted that much remained to be done to improve their situation.

23. Gabon appreciated the commitment by India to strengthening its legal framework linked to the principles of equality and non-discrimination, and to combating climate change.

24. Georgia welcomed progress achieved by India in ensuring universal access to affordable health care for all.

25. Germany remained concerned about the rights of marginalized groups, in particular religious minorities.

26. Ghana commended strategies by India to combat corruption and alleviate poverty. It applauded the establishment of the National Legal Services Authority to provide free legal aid to underprivileged, marginalized and vulnerable persons.

27. Greece appreciated the determined efforts by India towards poverty alleviation and commended India on its environmental initiatives. It congratulated India on the enactment of the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019.

28. The Holy See stated that certain policies and practices by India had a tendency to de facto be discriminatory against religious minorities.

29. Iceland commended India for decriminalizing consensual same-sex relations.

30. Indonesia welcomed progress made by India in ensuring universal access to affordable health care.

31. The Islamic Republic of Iran commended the commitment of India towards holistic, equitable and sustainable development.
32. Iraq welcomed the steps by India to promote good governance, to achieve sustainable development and to adopt a multifaceted strategy to alleviate poverty.
33. Ireland expressed concerns about the application of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010, the shrinking space for civil society, and the discriminatory Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019.
34. Panama made recommendations.
35. Italy welcomed measures taken by India to reduce child marriage, including through the Prohibition of Child Marriage (Amendment) Bill, 2021.
36. Japan welcomed measures taken by India to combat domestic violence, sexual harassment and child marriage.
37. Jordan appreciated reforms by India to combat corruption in government institutions.
38. Kazakhstan appreciated advances made by India in eradicating poverty and protecting the rights of vulnerable groups.
39. Kenya urged India to fully implement the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019.
40. Kuwait commended the strong commitment of India to achieving equitable and sustainable development.
41. Kyrgyzstan welcomed the strengthening of legislative and policy mechanisms by India to protect and promote human rights, focusing on vulnerable groups, women and children.
42. The Lao People's Democratic Republic appreciated progress by India in poverty reduction, education, health care, access to housing and safe drinking water.
43. Latvia made recommendations.
44. Lebanon highlighted the development by India of the business responsibility framework.
45. Liechtenstein made recommendations.
46. Lithuania made recommendations.
47. Luxembourg made recommendations.
48. Malawi made recommendations.
49. Malaysia encouraged India to continue efforts to eliminate malnutrition and provide adequate housing for all.
50. Maldives welcomed measures taken by India to decrease its environmental footprint.
51. Mali noted that access to basic social services should be strengthened, particularly in rural areas.
52. Mauritius commended India for its leadership during the COVID-19 pandemic, and for steps taken to alleviate poverty.
53. The Marshall Islands made recommendations.
54. Mauritania lauded efforts to improve school enrolment and promote widespread access to basic education.
55. Mexico commended the decriminalization of homosexuality by the Supreme Court.
56. Mongolia noted the commitment by India to improving the environment and addressing climate change.
57. Montenegro noted aggravating trends regarding freedom of expression, association and assembly, including restrictions on human rights NGOs.

58. Morocco noted focused interventions to mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.
59. Mozambique made recommendations.
60. Namibia commended India for the establishment of national institutions to address violence against women and girls.
61. Nepal appreciated various initiatives undertaken towards the eradication of poverty, with a strong focus on vulnerable groups, women and children.
62. France welcomed the progress by India in the fight against child labour and in respect for the rights of LGBT+ persons.
63. The Niger welcomed progress made by India to ensure universal access to health care and measures taken to end poverty in all its forms.
64. Norway noted the decriminalization of consensual same-sex relations, and important progress in poverty alleviation.
65. Oman highlighted the commitment by India to achieving comprehensive, equitable and sustainable development.
66. Pakistan stated that the human rights of the Kashmiri people and minorities in India continued to be violated with impunity.
67. Israel welcomed the steps taken by India to increase women's participation in the workforce, and commended it for the adoption of the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019.
68. Paraguay expressed concern at the situation of Indigenous Peoples and refugees and at violence against women. It encouraged India to continue to address those challenges.
69. Peru made recommendations.
70. The Philippines lauded efforts to advance the Sustainable Development Goals, to guarantee the rights of vulnerable groups and to advocate for equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines.
71. Portugal commended the enactment of the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019, and the consolidation of the labour legislation in four labour codes.
72. Qatar appreciated the efforts by India to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, especially through the National Education Policy for the year 2020.
73. The Republic of Korea welcomed the new initiatives and policies of India aimed at ensuring universal access to affordable health care and quality education.
74. The Republic of Moldova applauded the country's comprehensive governance plan and large-scale digitalization to ensure access to public services.
75. The Russian Federation expressed its support to the programme aimed at providing housing for the poor in rural areas.
76. Samoa welcomed the Supreme Court's interpretation equating the right to live in a healthy environment with the right to life.
77. The delegation stated that India appreciated the role played by human rights defenders, civil society and journalists and had always condemned instances of harassment, intimidation and violent attacks. At the same time, their activities should be in conformity with the law.
78. The delegation indicated that civil society organizations played an important role. Action had been taken against some organizations for adopting illegal practices such as mala fide rerouting of money.
79. It stated that the Union Territories of Jammu and Kashmir and of Ladakh were and would always be an integral and inalienable part of India. Despite the continued threat of cross-border terrorism, the security situation had improved significantly since August 2019.

80. India respected and celebrated diversity. Various states in India had enacted Freedom of Religion Acts to ensure freedom of religion as guaranteed under the Constitution.
81. The death penalty was imposed in the “rarest of rare” cases. There were requisite procedural safeguards under the law.
82. Saudi Arabia made recommendations.
83. Senegal commended the efforts to reform labour legislation, to implement the Paris Agreement and to combat poverty and human trafficking.
84. Serbia encouraged India to further strengthen measures to combat violence against women and to support victims and survivors of such violence.
85. Sierra Leone commended India for the national guidelines on responsible business conduct and the consolidation of its labour codes.
86. Singapore welcomed efforts to expand universal access to affordable health care and recognized the improvement in school enrolment and retention rates.
87. Slovakia commended the adoption of the strategy for poverty alleviation and the development of the multidimensional poverty index, and noted some negative trends in freedom of expression.
88. Slovenia encouraged the inclusion of human rights education in schools. It noted an increase in criminal acts against women.
89. South Africa made recommendations.
90. South Sudan commended the efforts of India to develop a comprehensive Indian Cooling Action Plan addressing the cooling requirement across sectors.
91. Spain welcomed the will to develop national legislation to protect women’s rights, but noted that many women continued to suffer discrimination, exclusion and sexual violence.
92. Sri Lanka noted the importance afforded by India to education and to safe drinking water and sanitation in rural areas.
93. The Sudan noted the adherence to the Sustainable Development Goals and the steady progress in the areas of health services, housing, potable water supplies, clean energy and poverty eradication.
94. Sweden was concerned regarding the rights to freedom of expression, assembly and association, including on the Internet, and regarding women’s safety, the pending ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and labour rights.
95. Switzerland made recommendations.
96. The Syrian Arab Republic commended the commitment of India to achieving inclusive, equitable and sustainable development by adopting a right-to-development approach.
97. Tajikistan welcomed the strong commitment by India to addressing water-related issues. It appreciated measures taken to ensure the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities.
98. Thailand commended India for using digital technology to advance human rights in universal health coverage and poverty eradication.
99. Timor-Leste welcomed policies to ensure universal access to safe and adequate drinking water.
100. Togo welcomed the granting by India of constitutional status to the National Commission for Backward Classes.
101. Tunisia made recommendations.
102. Türkiye appreciated efforts and campaigns undertaken by India for the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals.

103. Turkmenistan regretted that the death penalty was still used in the lower courts.
104. Ukraine welcomed the adoption by India of a multipronged strategy for poverty alleviation and the development of a national multidimensional poverty index.
105. The United Arab Emirates appreciated the measures taken by India to strengthen economic and social rights and the effective implementation of the integrated plan for child development.
106. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland noted the commitment of India to eradicating child labour and urged it to continue to implement existing laws against child labour, human trafficking and forced labour.
107. The United Republic of Tanzania noted measures taken in the education and health sectors, and congratulated India on ensuring access to improved drinking water sources.
108. The United States of America recognized shared values, but noted that discrimination and violence based on gender and religion persisted and that the application of anti-terrorism legislation had led to detentions of human rights defenders.
109. Uruguay welcomed the promulgation of the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019.
110. Uzbekistan commended the efforts taken to promote and protect economic, social and cultural rights, and the adoption of the strategy for poverty alleviation.
111. Vanuatu made recommendations.
112. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela noted the progress by India in the social sphere, particularly regarding economic development and the fight against poverty.
113. Viet Nam made recommendations.
114. Yemen appreciated the strategy of India to alleviate poverty, and its commitment to combat trafficking in persons.
115. Zambia commended India for the establishment of a task force by the National Human Rights Commission to prepare its National Human Rights Action Plan.
116. Algeria commended India for the policies to address health, education, housing, poverty alleviation, food and social security.
117. Angola encouraged India to continue to take steps to protect and strengthen women's rights in all areas.
118. Argentina congratulated India on the launch in 2021 of various support programmes for the elderly.
119. Armenia made recommendations.
120. Australia made recommendations.
121. The Bahamas positively noted efforts by India to promote a fair and inclusive society, including through its extensive food safety-net programmes.
122. Bahrain commended the initiatives of India during the COVID-19 pandemic, and its efforts in addressing violence against women and girls.
123. Bangladesh congratulated India on its achievements in ensuring universal access to affordable health care, and in ensuring free education for children, improvements in nutrition, and eradication of poverty.
124. Belarus welcomed the social support system, and measures to reduce violence against women and children and to fight against human trafficking.
125. Belgium was convinced that further progress could be achieved in addressing gender-based violence and supporting human rights defenders.
126. Benin welcomed the progress made in the areas of good governance, the fight against poverty and environmental protection.

127. Bhutan noted the amendment of the criminal law on sexual harassment, the increased penalty for the rape of girls and the setting up of help centres for victims of sexual offences.
128. Botswana noted that the consideration by India of the previous recommendation by Benin to ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment remained outstanding.
129. Brazil appreciated the commitment by India to seek universal access to affordable health care.
130. Brunei Darussalam commended the commitment by India in the area of adequate housing, but remained concerned at reports of attacks on minority communities and of instances of religious-based intolerance, violence and discrimination.
131. Bulgaria commended India for progress in providing access to affordable health care for all, and ensuring free and compulsory education for all children aged from 6 to 14 years.
132. Burkina Faso commended the efforts by India to implement the recommendations accepted during the previous review, which had led to a reduction in the maternal mortality rate.
133. Burundi made recommendations.
134. Cambodia made recommendations.
135. Cameroon made recommendations.
136. Canada welcomed steps taken by India to improve economic and social rights for all, including women and girls.
137. Chile recognized the progress by India in achieving equality and non-discrimination.
138. China welcomed the progress by India in promoting and protecting human rights and economic and social development.
139. The Congo noted the significant progress in the field of economic and social rights, particularly regarding education and health.
140. Costa Rica recognized the efforts by India to guarantee the enjoyment of the right of access to drinking water and sanitation.
141. Côte d'Ivoire congratulated India on the provision of human rights training to civil servants.
142. Croatia encouraged India to take steps towards a moratorium on the use of the death penalty.
143. Cuba made recommendations.
144. Cyprus commended India for the progress in poverty reduction. It stated that the decriminalization of adult same-sex sexual relations in 2018 had been a major step for mitigating discrimination.
145. Czechia appreciated the improvement of legal provisions upholding women's rights.
146. The Gambia welcomed the fact that the Constitution of India guaranteed free and compulsory education of all children between the ages of 6 and 14 years as a fundamental right.
147. The delegation of India conveyed the country's stand against arbitrary detention, torture, rape and sexual violence by anyone. The legal framework provided adequate protection.
148. Freedom of speech and opinion was guaranteed but was subject to reasonable restrictions to protect the national and public interest.
149. India attached high importance to economic, social and cultural rights.
150. For its upcoming G20 presidency, India remained sensitive to challenges faced by developing countries.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

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

151.1 Ratify all international instruments that India has already signed, particularly the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Montenegro);

151.2 Ratify all the international instruments that it has signed and consider signing and ratifying those to which it is not yet a party, including the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (South Africa);

151.3 Ratify the international human rights treaties and the relevant optional protocols to which India is not a party yet (Ukraine);

151.4 Continue work towards joining the international human rights instruments and ratify them (Belarus);

151.5 Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Congo) (Denmark) (Eswatini) (Fiji) (France) (Japan) (Latvia) (Mexico) (Slovakia) (Sweden);

151.6 Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Pakistan);

151.7 Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Optional Protocol thereto (Benin) (Estonia) (Republic of Moldova) (Togo);

151.8 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Estonia) (Mexico);

151.9 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Estonia); Accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Liechtenstein);

151.10 Consider ratifying the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Morocco) (Niger) (Senegal) (Angola); Consider ratifying and acceding to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Sudan);

151.11 Intensify its efforts to ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its Optional Protocol (Ghana);

151.12 Strengthen its national efforts towards the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Kazakhstan); Redouble ongoing efforts for the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Peru); Strengthen efforts to ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Republic of Korea); Redouble the efforts to ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Ukraine); Accelerate efforts to ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Bahamas); Make progress towards the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Chile);

- 151.13 Set out plans for the ratification and implementation of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 151.14 Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and prosecute those responsible for human rights abuses (United States of America);
- 151.15 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Japan);
- 151.16 Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Niger); Consider ratifying and acceding to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Sudan);
- 151.17 Adopt the necessary measures to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina);
- 151.18 Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Senegal);
- 151.19 Ratify the two Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Benin);
- 151.20 Ratify the first and second Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Cyprus);
- 151.21 Consider the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and introduce a moratorium on the death penalty as the first step towards abolishment (Lithuania);
- 151.22 Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (France);
- 151.23 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Croatia);
- 151.24 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Namibia) (Botswana);
- 151.25 Continue the efforts to combat violence and discrimination against women, in particular by ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (France);
- 151.26 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women on individual complaints and criminalize marital rape and honour killing (Spain);
- 151.27 Proceed with the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Togo);
- 151.28 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and finalize the draft National Policy for Persons with Disabilities (Australia);
- 151.29 Ratify the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) of the International Labour Organization and the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (Paraguay);
- 151.30 Ratify the ILO Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) (Sweden);

- 151.31 **Accede to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and take all necessary measures to implement these conventions (Luxembourg);**
- 151.32 **Ratify the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol (Namibia); Accede to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees (Togo);**
- 151.33 **Consider ratifying and acceding to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol (Sudan);**
- 151.34 **Adhere to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (Côte d'Ivoire);**
- 151.35 **Consider ratifying the Convention against Discrimination in Education (Malawi);**
- 151.36 **Ratify or accede to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (Vanuatu);**
- 151.37 **Consider responding favourably to requests for visits by special procedure mandate holders in accordance with the standing invitation extended by India (Senegal);**
- 151.38 **Extend a standing invitation to all United Nations special procedures (Vanuatu);**
- 151.39 **Accept recommendations made in OHCHR's Kashmir reports and allow the Office and independent observers access to the occupied territory (Pakistan);**
- 151.40 **Accept a country visit from the Special Rapporteurs on torture, the right to privacy, and the right to freedom of assembly and association (Estonia);**
- 151.41 **Withdraw the Armed Forces Act 1958 and 1990 from the districts where it remains fully or partially in jurisdiction (Belgium);**
- 151.42 **Adopt a comprehensive law on the protection of human rights defenders (Mexico);**
- 151.43 **Strengthen accountability measures by collecting and publishing data in a timely manner to enable objective monitoring and evaluation of human rights indicators (Australia);**
- 151.44 **Enact and implement domestic legislation on the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities (Czechia);**
- 151.45 **Strengthen media freedom by ensuring that all legislation, including the Unlawful Activities Prevention Act, is compliant with India's international obligations under human rights law (Canada);**
- 151.46 **Review and make the amendments to all restrictive laws so they conform with international law and its standards (Ukraine);**
- 151.47 **Undertake a revision of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Act and assess its conformity with international law to prevent it from being used against human rights defenders (Switzerland);**
- 151.48 **Enact the Community Violence Prevention Act and amend laws against minorities (Spain);**
- 151.49 **Identify and repeal all legal provisions which might discriminate against persons affected by leprosy and pass a new bill to that effect in accordance with the India Law Commission's 2015 report (Portugal);**
- 151.50 **Repeal the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, the Jammu and Kashmir Public Safety Act, the National Security Act, the Citizenship (Amendment) Act 2019, and the National Register of Citizens (Pakistan);**

- 151.51 **Revise the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act to ensure compliance with obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and consider reducing the Act's geographic scope (Norway);**
- 151.52 **Continue efforts to strengthen the national legal and legislative frameworks in line with the principles enshrined in international treaties and conventions to which India is a party (Iraq);**
- 151.53 **Adopt legislation to combat honour killings (Iceland);**
- 151.54 **Accelerate the work of the National Human Rights Commission's Task Force for preparation of the National Plan of Action on Human Rights (Mongolia);**
- 151.55 **Expedite the conclusion of the draft National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights and further engage with business stakeholders to guarantee its meaningful implementation (Thailand);**
- 151.56 **Further strengthen the work of the task force for the preparation of India's national plan of action on human rights (Turkmenistan);**
- 151.57 **Establish a national action plan for combating hate crimes, racism and negative stereotypes against people of African descent and ensure that perpetrators of such crimes are held accountable (Ghana);**
- 151.58 **Strengthen the National Human Rights Commission to help fulfil its mandate fully in line with the Paris Principles (Germany);**
- 151.59 **Strengthen the National Human Rights Commission to make it compliant with the Paris Principles (Mali);**
- 151.60 **Take all necessary measures for strengthening the National Human Rights Institutions within the framework of the Paris Principles (Uzbekistan);**
- 151.61 **Consider establishing the National Mechanism for Implementation and Follow-up for effective implementation of universal periodic review recommendations, taking into account the national context (Malaysia);**
- 151.62 **Establish a permanent National Mechanism for the Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up of Human Rights Recommendations, considering the possibility of receiving cooperation for this purpose as part of Sustainable Development Goals 16 and 17 (Paraguay);**
- 151.63 **Step up efforts to eliminate any type of caste-based discrimination in practice (Ethiopia);**
- 151.64 **Strengthen legislative, executive and judicial measures to promote the principles of equality, non-discrimination and the protection of religious minorities (Jordan);**
- 151.65 **Prioritize the promotion of the rights of religious minorities and marginalized social groups, in law and in practice, by tackling intolerance and discrimination on any ground (Republic of Korea);**
- 151.66 **Take adequate measures to guarantee and monitor the effective implementation of the Prevention of Atrocities Act and provide legal means for increased protection of vulnerable groups such as the Dalit (Germany);**
- 151.67 **Continue efforts to integrate Scheduled Castes and Tribes into the development process (Cameroon);**
- 151.68 **Develop an action plan to eliminate all forms of discrimination against Dalits and Adivasis, and prohibit discrimination in the labour market, both public and private (Costa Rica);**
- 151.69 **Continue to raise public awareness about the prohibition of caste-based discrimination (Sierra Leone);**

- 151.70 **Organize campaigns and educational programmes to raise awareness of the importance of cultural heritage in all its diversity (Cyprus);**
- 151.71 **Place a nationwide moratorium on the application of the death penalty, with a view to its eventual abolition (Holy See);**
- 151.72 **Declare an immediate moratorium on executions and abolish the death penalty (Iceland);**
- 151.73 **Declare a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty for all crimes and in all circumstances, and commute all death sentences (Panama);**
- 151.74 **Consider establishing a de jure moratorium on capital executions with a view to fully abolishing the death penalty (Italy);**
- 151.75 **Take concrete steps with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Liechtenstein);**
- 151.76 **Introduce a moratorium on executions with a view to the abolition of the death penalty (Portugal);**
- 151.77 **Declare a moratorium on executions as a first step towards abolishing the death penalty (Republic of Moldova);**
- 151.78 **Fully and legally abolish the death penalty (Slovakia);**
- 151.79 **Consider introducing a moratorium on executions and commute existing death sentences as an intermediate step towards the abolition of the death penalty (Spain);**
- 151.80 **Take measures with a view to abolishing the death penalty for all crimes and in all circumstances, initially declaring a moratorium on executions (Argentina);**
- 151.81 **Consider taking measures to establish a moratorium on the death penalty, leading to its abolition (Chile);**
- 151.82 **Establish a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its eventual abolition, and consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Latvia);**
- 151.83 **Establish a formal moratorium on the death penalty, with a view to ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Australia);**
- 151.84 **End all human rights violations and release Kashmiri political prisoners, journalists and human rights defenders (Pakistan);**
- 151.85 **Release all detained human rights defenders (Luxembourg);**
- 151.86 **Take action to combat hate speech in line with the recommendations made by the Law Commission of India in 2017 (Iceland);**
- 151.87 **Initiate legal and other measures to combat hate speech, in line with recommendations made by the Law Commission of India Report No. 267, 2017 (Norway);**
- 151.88 **Prosecute public officials inciting hate crimes (Pakistan);**
- 151.89 **Hold accountable public officials who advocate religious hatred (South Africa);**
- 151.90 **Strengthen efforts and measures related to the fight against corruption (Mauritania);**
- 151.91 **Persistently work to ensure and protect the independence of the judiciary, and functioning human rights institutions (Estonia);**

- 151.92 Strengthen the capacity of the judiciary to reduce delays in judicial proceedings and guarantee the right to a speedy trial (Norway);
- 151.93 Strengthen efforts to ensure that the justice system adjudicates cases in a gender-sensitive manner (Timor-Leste);
- 151.94 Ensure civil society is able to operate without interference, by establishing grievance redressal and appellate processes to increase transparency and support the application of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act (Australia);
- 151.95 Guarantee that “Foreign Currency Regulation Act” certificates are issued in a non-discriminatory fashion (Holy See);
- 151.96 Amend the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act to ensure transparency in decisions on licences for NGOs operating in India (Ireland);
- 151.97 Properly apply the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act in compliance with international human rights standards (Slovakia);
- 151.98 Improve the transparency of licence adjudications related to the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA) and create easier pathways for NGOs to appeal adverse government decisions on FCRA licences (United States of America);
- 151.99 Repeal or amend the Foreign Contribution Act 2020 to ensure the right to freedom of association in line with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Belgium);
- 151.100 Ensure that laws regulating freedom of peaceful assembly and association, including the Foreign Contribution Act, are fully compliant with international standards (Republic of Korea);
- 151.101 Amend the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act to ensure it does not unduly restrict the right to freedom of association of NGOs (Germany);
- 151.102 Carefully review the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act and the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act to ensure freedom of expression, assembly and association and the protection of civil society organizations and human rights defenders (Estonia);
- 151.103 Decriminalize defamation and libel and strengthen an independent broadcast media authority (Croatia);
- 151.104 Continue the implementation of the principles of the International Partnership for Information and Democracy which it supports (France);
- 151.105 Strengthen the implementation of the Whistle-blowers Protection Act 2014, and provide universal protection to whistle-blowers (Finland);
- 151.106 Adopt an effective protection framework for human rights defenders and journalists that protects them against acts of persecution, intimidation or harassment (Uruguay);
- 151.107 Reduce the broad application of the Unlawful Activities Prevention Act and similar laws against human rights activists, journalists, and religious minorities (United States of America);
- 151.108 Ensure open access to social networks and renounce any measure aimed at slowing down or blocking connection to the Internet (Switzerland);

- 151.109 **Guarantee freedom of expression and carry out independent investigation of all cases of attacks on journalists, including arbitrary detention and intimidation (Czechia);⁴**
- 151.110 **Repeal the crimes of sedition and criminal defamation in the Indian Penal Code in order to be in line with international standards on freedom of expression (Czechia);**
- 151.111 **Guarantee freedom of expression and the right to information, eliminating restrictions to accessing information online and on social networks (Costa Rica);**
- 151.112 **Consider adopting regulations on the protection of personal data that ensure the rights of freedom of expression and privacy, in accordance with the existing international standards (Brazil);**
- 151.113 **Repeal or revise the Penal Code as well as the Unlawful Activities Act, to ensure the right to freedom of expression in conformity with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Belgium);**
- 151.114 **Consider reviewing national regulations to reinforce the freedoms of expression, peaceful assembly and association (Lithuania);**
- 151.115 **Ensure a safe and enabling environment for civil society, as well as freedom of expression and media freedom, and ensure accountability for violations (Italy);**
- 151.116 **Continue efforts to improve the legal framework on freedom of expression, including strengthening a safe space for journalists and civil society organizations (Greece);**
- 151.117 **Demonstrate its commitment to international law by complying with Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations and implementing United Nations Security Council resolutions on Jammu and Kashmir (Pakistan);**
- 151.118 **Strengthen efforts and measures related to the dissemination of the culture of religious tolerance (Mauritania);**
- 151.119 **Ensure that the states concerned repeal anti-conversion laws to comply with international human rights obligations (Ireland);**
- 151.120 **Protect freedom of religion by investigating all cases of religious violence and discrimination on religious grounds, including against Muslims, condemning these cases, and sensitizing the public on religious tolerance (Canada);**
- 151.121 **Ensure that state and local legislation is not in conflict with national legislation and constitutional provisions with regard to freedom of religion or belief, including by repealing laws that are used to prevent, discourage or prosecute conversion (Holy See);**
- 151.122 **Ensure that laws governing freedom of religion are fully enforced, taking into account the multireligious and multicultural nature of Indian society (Greece);**
- 151.123 **Take measures to prevent the abuse of so-called “anti-conversion” laws, ensuring that such laws do not infringe upon the constitutionally guaranteed freedom of religion and belief (Netherlands);**
- 151.124 **Ensure freedom of religion or belief and the rights of persons belonging to religious minorities, revise discriminatory legislation, and take**

⁴ The recommendation, as read out during the interactive dialogue, was: “Guarantee freedom of expression and carry out independent investigation of all cases of attacks on journalists, including arbitrary detention and intimidation, especially in Jammu and Kashmir.”

concrete measures to combat all forms of discrimination and violence against them (Italy);

151.125 Reverse illegal steps taken since 5 August 2019 in occupied Jammu and Kashmir and cease demographic engineering (Pakistan);

151.126 Take measures to foster a safe, respectful and enabling environment for civil society and human rights defenders, especially women and Indigenous human rights defenders, free from persecution, intimidation and harassment (Latvia);

151.127 Consider strengthening legal and policy measures to ensure the right to privacy (Malaysia);

151.128 Establish a uniform age for marriage of 18 for all persons throughout the country (Costa Rica);

151.129 Intensify efforts to combat human trafficking, in particular forced labour and servitude, by accelerating the process of implementing the Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Care and Rehabilitation) Bill project 2022 (Djibouti);

151.130 Take further action to combat trafficking in persons, including finalizing and implementing the Trafficking in Persons Bill (Türkiye);

151.131 Continue its efforts to work on the issuance of a law to prevent trafficking in persons, in order to ensure prevention, care and rehabilitation for those affected (Yemen);

151.132 Continue efforts to combat trafficking in persons and to support and protect victims (Bahrain);

151.133 Strengthen measures to combat human trafficking and slavery (Benin);

151.134 Take further steps to combat human trafficking (China);

151.135 Fight effectively against the practice of debt servitude through rigorous application of the 1976 law prohibiting it (Congo);

151.136 Improve and strengthen the legal and institutional framework to protect children from forced labour (Mozambique);

151.137 Strengthen its laws and implementation structures at all levels to eradicate all forms of child labour, child trafficking and domestic violence against children (Gambia);

151.138 Ensure that legislation for the health-care workforce ensures that health-care workers are paid fair wages (Eswatini);

151.139 Recognize domestic workers in India's four Labour Codes and recognize their right to collective social security benefits (Czechia);

151.140 Continue to pursue the implementation of programmes and measures on access to housing for the homeless, as well as those aimed at a slum-free India, as part of the achievement of the "Housing for All" objectives by 2024 (Djibouti);

151.141 Strengthen its policies for poverty alleviation (El Salvador);

151.142 Enhance poverty alleviation efforts, especially through effective rural development programmes (Indonesia);

151.143 Continue efforts and measures aimed at alleviating poverty through the national programme prepared for this purpose (Jordan);

151.144 Continue the endeavours to alleviate poverty and to improve livelihoods (Kuwait);

151.145 Continue to strengthen efforts for rural development with a view to alleviating rural poverty (Kyrgyzstan);

- 151.146 **Strengthen the implementation of national development strategies to achieve sustainable development and poverty eradication (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**
- 151.147 **Continue efforts to strengthen the national programme against poverty (Mozambique);**
- 151.148 **Continue national efforts to realize social and economic development and eradicate poverty, and achieve comprehensive sustainable development for all (Algeria);**
- 151.149 **Mainstream the fight against leprosy through poverty reduction programmes (Angola);**
- 151.150 **Consider further efforts for rural infrastructure development with a view to eliminating poverty (Bahrain);**
- 151.151 **Continue its efforts in addressing rural poverty (Bhutan);**
- 151.152 **Continue to promote sustainable economic and social development so as to provide a solid foundation for people to enjoy all human rights (China);**
- 151.153 **Continue to strengthen the legal framework and public policies to mitigate poverty with a view to eradicating it, and in this connection continue to prioritize attention to the most vulnerable groups (Cuba);**
- 151.154 **Continue to adopt measures to eliminate all forms of malnutrition by increasing food security, throughout its territory (El Salvador);**
- 151.155 **Strengthen efforts in ensuring food security, especially for the most vulnerable groups (Indonesia);**
- 151.156 **Continue strengthening food safety net programmes to promote food security and eradicate malnutrition (Nepal);**
- 151.157 **Continue steps to eliminate all forms of malnutrition by increasing food security (Oman);**
- 151.158 **Continue efforts to promote social and economic development, with special emphasis on the rights-based approach to food security for the most vulnerable groups (Saudi Arabia);**
- 151.159 **Improve access to water, especially in rural areas (Mali);**
- 151.160 **Address caste-based discrimination against minorities by providing them with equal access to water and sanitation services and resources through implementation of context-specific poverty alleviation programmes (Marshall Islands);**
- 151.161 **Remain committed to increasing access to safe and clean drinking water in rural areas (Morocco);**
- 151.162 **Consider establishing a legislative framework that recognizes the human rights to water and sanitation and that such legal recognition is harmonized (Timor-Leste);**
- 151.163 **Continue to implement policies to increase access to safe and clean drinking water in rural areas (United Republic of Tanzania);**
- 151.164 **Improve access to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation (Bangladesh);**
- 151.165 **Ensure access to water and sanitation services, on an equal footing regardless of the place or residence status (Burkina Faso);**
- 151.166 **Continue the efforts and measures to increase safe and sustainable drinking water in rural areas and to improve sanitation coverage, especially for Indigenous communities and the most vulnerable groups (Cambodia);**

- 151.167 Continue efforts to ensure that all citizens have the right to adequate housing and basic amenities (Oman);
- 151.168 Continue implementing various schemes and measures to ensure inclusive access to adequate housing and basic amenities (Brunei Darussalam);
- 151.169 Continue to implement the “Housing for All” policy to realize Sustainable Development Goal 11 (Philippines);
- 151.170 Continue its work in eradicating poverty, strengthening health infrastructure and ensuring children’s access to free and quality education (Russian Federation);
- 151.171 Adopt concrete measures implementing the right to live in a healthy environment, in particular the right to water and sanitation (Samoa);
- 151.172 Strengthen the efforts for implementation of the Integrated Child Development Scheme and the Midday Meal Scheme in schools (Ethiopia);
- 151.173 Continue to strengthen efforts related to ensuring access to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation, especially for women and girls (Egypt);
- 151.174 Scale up efforts to address food insecurity among women and poor and vulnerable children, including by tackling root causes such as social norms which contribute thereto (Bahamas);
- 151.175 Take further adequate steps to implement the rural development programmes aimed to support vulnerable groups, in particular women and children (Tajikistan);
- 151.176 Take additional steps to implement social and economic rural development programmes, to benefit the rural poor, especially women and children and the marginalized (Kenya);
- 151.177 Take adequate steps to implement and evaluate rural development programmes in order to ensure that these benefit the rural poor, in particular women and children (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 151.178 Implement a welfare benefit system for all persons living in situations of extreme poverty, with the goal of reducing inequalities, and ensure the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights, including for persons with disabilities, and ethnic and religious minorities (Portugal);
- 151.179 Continue its efforts for ensuring universal access to affordable health care for all and with special emphasis on groups in situations of vulnerability (Democratic People’s Republic of Korea); Continue efforts aimed at ensuring universal access to affordable health care for all (Morocco);
- 151.180 Continue and strengthen its strategy to ensure universal access to affordable health care for all, through a focus on universalization, affordability and enhancing modern medical infrastructure (El Salvador);
- 151.181 Strengthen the efforts to build a comprehensive and sustainable health system (Iraq);
- 151.182 Consider increasing public spending on the health sector, with a focus on primary health care (Jordan);
- 151.183 Continue to implement the strategy related to the provision of health care (Kuwait);
- 151.184 Continue its efforts to ensure universal health coverage for the population as a component of social security for all (Kyrgyzstan);
- 151.185 Develop policies in line with the Sustainable Development Goals for the realization of the right to health (Sri Lanka);

- 151.186 Increase public spending in the health sector to 2.5 per cent of gross domestic product while enacting a national law to guarantee access to primary health care as a universal public good (Switzerland);
- 151.187 Continue to invest in the public health workforce to prevent, prepare for and respond to all types of health emergencies, including gender-based violence (Timor-Leste);
- 151.188 Continue implementing measures on strengthening the health-care infrastructure, housing facilities, and the support system for people dependent on agriculture (Turkmenistan);
- 151.189 Further expand investment in the public health workforce education and training (Armenia);
- 151.190 Continue efforts to expand universal health coverage and ensure social security for all Indians (Bahrain);
- 151.191 Consider increasing public spending to ensure universal access to high-quality health-care services (Egypt);
- 151.192 Continue providing support to strengthen its national health-care system, including with a focus on primary health care (Singapore);
- 151.193 Allocate sufficient resources to meet the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals aimed at reducing maternal and child mortality (Gabon);
- 151.194 Continue steps allowing acceleration of the progress in several aspects of health care, including the further reduction of childhood malnutrition and the maternal mortality rate (Georgia);
- 151.195 Continue improving access to health care, especially access to maternal health care so as to reduce maternal and child mortality (Indonesia);
- 151.196 Strengthen measures to improve maternal health, and increase access to obstetric services to reduce maternal and child mortality (Philippines);
- 151.197 Allocate sufficient resources to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, aiming to reduce maternal mortality, and to reduce preventable mortality among newborns and children under 5 years of age (Saudi Arabia);
- 151.198 Continue prioritizing active work towards reduction of the neonatal and maternal mortality rates (Armenia);
- 151.199 Guarantee the right to sexual and reproductive health, information, education and services for all (Iceland);
- 151.200 Strengthen the capacities of the health sector to respond to gender-based violence at all levels, including medical and legal assistance to survivors of sexual violence (Peru);
- 151.201 Pursue efforts to combat violence against women and children at the national and local levels, through sustained improvement of services in public health centres, hospitals, and Regional and Technical Units on the Protection of Women and Children (Algeria);
- 151.202 Introduce comprehensive sex education in the Indian school curriculum to increase the students' awareness, train teachers, and prepare information materials for families (Czechia);
- 151.203 Expand the application of the Children's Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009 to ensure universal access to primary and secondary education for period of 12 years (Egypt);
- 151.204 Continue its efforts for the implementation of its global policies aimed at providing all children with free and compulsory quality education (Gabon);
- 151.205 Continue the expansion of access to education, especially at the primary and secondary levels (Georgia);

- 151.206 **Expand the scope of the right of the child to free and compulsory education in school curricula, and identify and address cases of school dropout (Kenya);**
- 151.207 **Continue efforts to ensure equal access to quality education for all children (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**
- 151.208 **Continue efforts towards increasing access to education for marginalized communities (Lithuania);**
- 151.209 **Consider aligning its legislation with the Education 2030 Framework for Action, which required States to ensure at least 12 years of free primary and secondary education, of which at least 9 were compulsory, and 1 year of free and compulsory pre-primary education (Malawi);**
- 151.210 **Address the digital gender and equity divide in education, ensuring that the right to education of all children is met through traditional and hybrid forms of education (Malawi);**
- 151.211 **Continue to emphasize education as a priority and allow all children to have access to quality and affordable education (Singapore);**
- 151.212 **Continue and strengthen efforts to ensure access to education for all children (Sri Lanka);**
- 151.213 **Intensify its efforts to ensure free, compulsory and quality education to all children, in particular children in vulnerable situations (Thailand);**
- 151.214 **Continue national efforts in the field of education through the implementation of national strategies and programmes aimed at improving school enrolment rates, promoting equal opportunities, and adult education (Tunisia);**
- 151.215 **Consider taking steps towards improving access to maternal health care, and continue its efforts in implementing its comprehensive policies to ensure quality education for all children (United Republic of Tanzania);**
- 151.216 **Intensify its efforts in implementing its comprehensive policies to ensure quality education for all children (Bangladesh);**
- 151.217 **Continue to put in place effective measures to facilitate access to free education and affordable health care for all (Burundi);**
- 151.218 **Address structural disadvantages faced by marginalized communities in accessing education, including the Christian community (Croatia);**
- 151.219 **Support initiatives, plans and programmes aimed at providing free education until the age of 14 (United Arab Emirates);**
- 151.220 **Continue to provide basic education and to provide the appropriate conditions to achieve it (Kuwait);**
- 151.221 **Consider further measures to ensure free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education for all children (Kyrgyzstan);**
- 151.222 **Ensure that all children have access to quality education without discrimination (Qatar);**
- 151.223 **Adopt disaster risk reduction measures that will adequately protect people from the unavoidable impacts of the climate crisis (Samoa);**
- 151.224 **Continue its efforts to improve the environment and address climate change issues (South Sudan);**
- 151.225 **Continue its efforts to implement the Sustainable Development Goals and combat climate change (Tunisia);**
- 151.226 **Continue efforts to improve the environment and address climate change in full respect of human rights (United Arab Emirates);**

- 151.227 Continue its efforts to address negative impacts of climate change and develop relevant strategies for mitigating the impact of climate change on the effective enjoyment of human rights (Viet Nam);
- 151.228 Further strengthen the efforts to support inclusive economic growth through sustainable utilization of available natural resources (Tajikistan);
- 151.229 Pursue its efforts to improve the environment (Burundi);
- 151.230 Continue government efforts in the protection of mangroves, forests, marine biodiversity and coastal systems (Samoa);
- 151.231 Continue efforts to streamline its indices with the Paris Agreement goal (Marshall Islands);
- 151.232 Continue sustained efforts to scale up climate action through the adoption of clean and efficient energy systems, among other measures (Philippines);
- 151.233 Continue efforts to effectively enforce environmental policies (Cyprus);
- 151.234 Make the human rights impact assessment and cumulative environmental impact assessment mandatory for all megaprojects in India (Luxembourg);
- 151.235 Review and repeal the draft 2020 Environmental Impact Assessment notification and reverse the dilution of environmental, land and mining laws to ensure a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (Vanuatu);
- 151.236 Incorporate the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment at the constitutional level (Costa Rica);
- 151.237 Reinforce efforts to implement transformational development initiatives undertaken to leave no one behind (Ethiopia);
- 151.238 Continue efforts to ensure responsible behaviour on the part of business enterprises (Russian Federation);
- 151.239 Continue its efforts to ensure safety and security of women, eliminate all forms of discrimination against women, and ensure their empowerment (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 151.240 Continue its efforts to enhance the protection of human rights, especially by eliminating discrimination against women and discrimination based on caste and religion (Holy See);
- 151.241 Continue the necessary measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and ensure their comprehensive empowerment (Mauritania);
- 151.242 Take further measures to promote women's participation in the workforce, including through equal pay, skills development, job retention during pregnancy and maternity, and return-to-work opportunities after maternity (Bulgaria);
- 151.243 Grant the highest priority to the safety of women through the commitment to eradicating all forms of discrimination against women and ensuring their empowerment (Cameroon);
- 151.244 Continue to promote gender equality and to protect the rights of women and children (China);
- 151.245 Enhance legal provisions combating discrimination against women and girls (Cyprus);
- 151.246 Further address the gender and equity divide in digital education (Armenia);

- 151.247 **Implement existing measures and ensure that adequate resources are set aside to strengthen girls' education and women's labour market participation in order to better their economic resilience towards climate change repercussions (Denmark);**
- 151.248 **Improve the protection of women's and girls' rights by improving access to health care, education, housing, sanitation and the labour market, notably by increasing the budgetary allocation (Germany);**
- 151.249 **Continue to strengthen measures to increase livelihood opportunities, especially for women in rural areas (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 151.250 **Continue to strengthen measures to increase livelihood opportunities, especially for women's empowerment, and to address rural poverty (Lebanon) (Syrian Arab Republic); Enhance efforts to increase livelihood opportunities, especially for women's empowerment and to address rural poverty (Kazakhstan); Continue to strengthen measures for increasing livelihood opportunities and addressing rural poverty, especially for women's empowerment (Viet Nam);**
- 151.251 **Devote attention to intersectional effects of poverty on women's health care in affected communities (Sierra Leone);**
- 151.252 **Ensure the right to food to vulnerable sections of the population and continue implementing measures aimed at poverty alleviation, including for women (Türkiye);**
- 151.253 **Continue to strengthen its successful social programmes to increase livelihood opportunities, especially for women's empowerment and to address rural poverty (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 151.254 **Accelerate progress towards implementation of the commitment made at the Nairobi Summit of the International Conference on Population and Development to prevent gender-biased sex selection by creating structures and policies that enable mindset change, and investing in the empowerment of women and in equal participation in public life and multisectoral interventions (Panama);**
- 151.255 **Strengthen efforts to implement labour laws, especially concerning informal workers and women workers (Brazil);**
- 151.256 **Take concrete measures to promote and protect the human rights of women and girls, including by combating all forms of discrimination and violence against them, and addressing their root causes (Italy);**
- 151.257 **Guarantee the investigation, punishment and effective reparation of cases of violence and sexual abuse against women and girls, especially those from castes and disadvantaged tribes (Mexico);**
- 151.258 **Accelerate the judgment of cases of violence against women and concretize the response of the health sector to gender-based violence at all levels (Côte d'Ivoire);**
- 151.259 **Take all necessary measures, both in law and in practice, to empower women and girls and to combat violence against them, including domestic violence (Latvia);**
- 151.260 **Legally adopt the World Health Organization definition of female genital mutilation, criminalize it by law, and establish a national action plan to eradicate the practice (Costa Rica);**
- 151.261 **Study measures to reduce discrimination against women including training of law enforcement officers in protecting victims of gender-based violence (Chile);**
- 151.262 **Provide holistic and gender-sensitive support to victims and survivors of sexual violence from marginalized communities (Zambia);**

- 151.263 **Improve the enforcement of laws relating to sexual violence, investigate all acts of sexual violence, provide training to law enforcement officials on effective interventions, and expand the definition of rape and sexual assault to include marital rape (Canada);**
- 151.264 **Remove the exception related to marital rape from the definition of rape in section 375 of the Indian Penal Code (Belgium);**
- 151.265 **Improve the enforcement of the legal provisions prohibiting harmful and discriminatory practices against women and girls in accordance with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Denmark);**
- 151.266 **Continue efforts to promote women's rights and to eliminate violence against women and girls through effective legislation and law enforcement measures (Cambodia);**
- 151.267 **Strengthen measures to combat violence against women and support victims and survivors of such violence (Sri Lanka); Take further measures to combat violence against women, as well as support victims and survivors of such violence (Israel);**
- 151.268 **Adopt measures to ensure that the cases of violence against women and girls are properly addressed with adequate preventive and capacity-building programmes (Slovenia);**
- 151.269 **Undertake the necessary reforms in order to include in its legislation the explicit prohibition of all forms of violence, including gender-based violence, in educational settings (Peru);**
- 151.270 **Strengthen normative mechanisms and policies to combat violence against women (Paraguay);**
- 151.271 **Increase efforts to enforce national legislation to prevent and combat gender-based violence against all women and girls (Norway);**
- 151.272 **Continue efforts to combat violence against women (Niger);**
- 151.273 **Strengthen its efforts to combat discrimination and violence against women, girls and minority communities (Nepal);**
- 151.274 **Ensure that adequate resources are available to expedite adjudication of cases of violence against women (Marshall Islands);**
- 151.275 **Improve the framework for the protection of women from violence, particularly domestic violence (Luxembourg);**
- 151.276 **Aim to provide the necessary resources to expedite the adjudication of cases of violence against women (Lithuania);**
- 151.277 **Allocate adequate resources to expedite the adjudication of cases of violence against women (Liechtenstein);**
- 151.278 **Develop and implement a national action plan to prevent and combat gender-based violence (Iceland);**
- 151.279 **Strengthen enforcement mechanisms for the prevention of gender-based violence, by allocating additional budget for its elimination in the long term through early childhood education and awareness-raising, and by establishing and resourcing institutions to support victims (Netherlands);**
- 151.280 **Take measures to stop violence against women with disabilities by implementing provisions of amended criminal laws pertaining to sexual violence (Finland);**
- 151.281 **Accelerate and strengthen measures to prevent and to protect children from sexual exploitation, corporal punishment, child marriage and child labour, as well as to provide support to child victims of sexual offences (El Salvador);**

- 151.282 Continue strengthening existing child protection mechanism and dissuade child labour (Eswatini);
- 151.283 Effectively implement the prohibition of child labour (Slovakia);
- 151.284 Continue to strengthen national policies to combat child labour and eliminate violence against children (Tunisia);
- 151.285 Increase the financial and human resources allocated for the implementation of protection mechanisms for girls, boys and adolescents, with a view to eradicating child labour and child marriage as well as sexual exploitation (Uruguay);
- 151.286 Prohibit all forms of child labour up to the age of 18 (Zambia);
- 151.287 Take all necessary measures to prevent and fight child labour and to investigate and prosecute cases of violence against women and girls while ensuring adequate medical and legal care to victims (Republic of Moldova);
- 151.288 Pursue efforts to protect children from sexual exploitation, corporal punishment, marriage and child labour, and support child victims of sexual offences (Cameroon);
- 151.289 Invest in prevention programmes to address the root causes and multiple vulnerabilities that put boys and girls at risk of child sexual exploitation and abuse, both online and offline (Panama);
- 151.290 Take further steps to combat sexual offences against women and children (Bhutan) (Kazakhstan);
- 151.291 Take further steps to implement the existing laws and policies to combat sexual offences against women and children (Lebanon);
- 151.292 Ensure progress in the implementation of the Protection of Children Against Sexual Offences Bill and enhance protective mechanisms for child victims (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 151.293 Consider taking additional steps to implement existing laws and policies to combat sexual crimes against women and children (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 151.294 Ensure compliance with national legislation prohibiting corporal punishment in schools through prevention, response, redress and accountability (Liechtenstein);
- 151.295 Ensure that explicit legal prohibition of corporal punishment is observed in all schools (Montenegro);
- 151.296 Prohibit corporal punishment in schools (Zambia);
- 151.297 Adopt and implement a multisectoral plan aimed at ending violence against children (Luxembourg);
- 151.298 Continue with the campaign to prevent child marriages (Mozambique);
- 151.299 Continue its efforts to prevent child marriage, child labour and other forms of child exploitation (Nepal);
- 151.300 Strengthen efforts to combat and eliminate child, early and forced marriages (Sierra Leone);
- 151.301 Continue strengthening the legislation on prohibition of child marriage to eradicate child and forced marriage (Viet Nam);
- 151.302 Continue efforts to effectively implement the integrated plan for child development (Oman);
- 151.303 Continue its efforts to ensure that all children have access to good-quality education at all levels (Serbia);

- 151.304 **Redouble government efforts to develop a multisectoral costed action plan to end violence against children (South Sudan);**
- 151.305 **Ensure the establishment of the necessary infrastructure for the well-being and development of orphans (Gabon);**
- 151.306 **Continue making progress in the effective implementation of a general plan on the rights of the elderly so as to ensure their well-being and human rights (Cuba);**
- 151.307 **Improve the access of persons with disabilities to education, vocational training and health-care facilities (Israel);**
- 151.308 **Continue efforts to improve the access of persons with disabilities to education, vocational training and health-care facilities (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 151.309 **Ensure universal health-care coverage and access for all persons with disabilities in rural and urban areas (Botswana);**
- 151.310 **Ensure that the justice system is responsive to women with disabilities and guarantees their rights to privacy and safety (Gambia);**
- 151.311 **Continue to strengthen the protection of persons with disabilities (Cameroon);**
- 151.312 **Ensure that all persons with disabilities can access community services in an inclusive and non-discriminatory fashion, particularly in rural areas (Burkina Faso);**
- 151.313 **Complete the review process to bring the legislation, policies and schemes for the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities in line with the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Bulgaria);**
- 151.314 **Prioritize efforts to ensure that persons with disabilities are afforded the same right to education as all (Brunei Darussalam);**
- 151.315 **Bring domestic legislation in line with the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Bahamas);**
- 151.316 **Align national legislation with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and undertake a constitutional reform to prohibit discrimination on the ground of disability (Spain);**
- 151.317 **Continue reinforcing its policies to guarantee the enjoyment of the rights of persons with disabilities within the framework of the Accessible India Campaign (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 151.318 **Continue further practical measures to protect and promote the rights of children and persons with disabilities (Uzbekistan);**
- 151.319 **Ensure that all forms of ill-treatment of persons with disabilities constitute criminal offences, in line with the definition of torture in international law, that cases of torture and ill-treatment are investigated, prosecuted and the perpetrators sanctioned, and that redress is provided for persons with disabilities who have been subjected to ill-treatment (South Africa);**
- 151.320 **Adopt a national strategy to raise awareness of the rights of persons with disabilities and combat discrimination against them (Qatar);**
- 151.321 **Continue to review and amend its national legislation to eliminate discrimination against persons with disabilities and redouble its efforts to protect and promote their human rights, including their access to justice (Japan);**
- 151.322 **Decentralize and simplify the Unique Disability Identity card system and its certification process (Finland);**

- 151.323 **Adopt a comprehensive national law to prosecute sectarian violence by individuals or groups, including propagating violence or threats of violence against religious minorities (Holy See);**
- 151.324 **Enact a new law and take the necessary measures to prevent collective and targeted religious violence, in accordance with human rights (Switzerland);**
- 151.325 **Further strengthen laws that protect religious minorities (Eswatini);**
- 151.326 **Protect and ensure the rights of persons belonging to ethnic and religious minorities (Latvia);**
- 151.327 **Reinforce efforts to protect the rights of all minorities as enshrined in the Indian Constitution (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 151.328 **Take concrete measures to protect the rights of religious minorities against all forms of violence and discrimination (Angola);**
- 151.329 **Condemn and address hate speech against Muslims and other minorities (Türkiye);**
- 151.330 **Take effective measures to prevent, prosecute and remedy discrimination and violence against Muslims and other religious minorities (Türkiye);**
- 151.331 **Take concrete steps to raise awareness on and eliminate extremist ideology that promotes and condones violence and discrimination against religious minorities in India (Malaysia);**
- 151.332 **Prevent any form of harassment by law enforcement of LGBTIQ+ people at risk (Luxembourg);**
- 151.333 **Address violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Canada);**
- 151.334 **Review and modify the Law for the Protection of the Rights of Transgender Persons, of 2019, in order to allow the issuance of official identity certificates for these persons, including the adoption of effective prevention measures against institutional and police violence against trans persons (Argentina);**
- 151.335 **Continue with the ongoing efforts for the implementation of the law for the protection of the rights of transgender persons (Uruguay);**
- 151.336 **Continue to strengthen measures aimed at protecting transgender persons, including through the full implementation of the Transgender Persons Act (Israel);**
- 151.337 **Amend the Transgender Persons Act of 2019 and legally recognize the gender identity of trans persons (Iceland);**
- 151.338 **Legalize same-sex marriage between consenting adults (Iceland);**
- 151.339 **Review the design and implementation of the National Registry of Citizens to avoid statelessness, deprivation or denial of nationality, arbitrary detentions or expulsions (Mexico).**
152. **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 India was headed by H.E. Mr. Tushar Mehta, Solicitor General, and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Mr. Sanjay Verma, Vice-Minister, Ministry of External Affairs;
- H.E. Mr. Indra Mani Pandey, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of India to the UN and other International Organisations;
- Mr. K.M. Nataraj, Additional Solicitor General of India;
- Mr. Srinivas Gotru, Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs;
- H.E. Ms. Priyanka Chauhan, Ambassador, Deputy Permanent Representative of India to the UN and other International Organisations;
- Dr. Sunil Kumar Barnwal, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs;
- Ms. Indra Mallo, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development, also representing Ministry of Minority Affairs;
- Mr. Rajesh Kumar Yadav, Joint Secretary, Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment;
- Mrs. Yogita Swaroop, Senior Economic Adviser, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment;
- Mr. Dhrijesh Kumar Tiwari, Statistical Adviser, Ministry of Women and Child Development;
- Mr. Krishna Deva Rao, Vice Chancellor, National Law University, Delhi;
- Mr. Shashi Pal, Director, Niti Aayog;
- Mr. Pawankumar Badhe, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of India to UN and other International Organisations;
- Mr. Senthil Kumar, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of India to UN and other International Organisations;
- Ms. Nivedita Prasad, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development;
- Ms. Seema Pujani, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of India to UN and other International Organisations;
- Dr. P.R. Thulasidhass, Legal Officer, Ministry of External Affairs;
- Ms. Jagpreet Kaur, Under Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs;
- Mr. Amit Kumar, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of India to UN and other International Organisations;
- Mr. Manish Malhotra, PPS to Solicitor General, Department of Legal Affairs;
- Mrs. Reema Babbar, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of India to UN and other International Organisations;
- Mrs. Rosy, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of India to UN and other International Organisations;
- Mr. Sheelmani, Attaché, Permanent Mission of India to UN and other International Organisations;
- Mr. Aman Arora, Assistant Section Officer, Permanent Mission of India to UN and other International Organisations.