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Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Romania

* 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-third session from 1 to 12 May 2023. The review of Romania was held at the 3rd meeting, on 2 May 2023. The delegation of Romania was headed by the State Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Traian Hristea. At its 10th meeting, held on 5 May 2023, the Working Group adopted the report on Romania.
2. On 11 January 2023, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Romania: Algeria, Cuba and Uzbekistan.
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 Romania:
 - (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, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America was transmitted to Romania through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation stated that Romania, as a member of the Human Rights Council, had made a fundamental commitment to promoting and protecting human rights. That commitment was demonstrated by the diversity of ministries and institutions represented within the delegation attending the review. The universal periodic review mechanism had been a success in the human rights system and had provided Romania with a unique opportunity to share the progress it had made in that field.
6. Since the previous review, Romania had continued its efforts to promote and protect human rights at the national, regional and global levels, while facing subsequent crises, such as the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and the war in Ukraine. During the pandemic, Romania had prioritized the life, health and well-being of its citizens by providing support during school closures and business suspensions, facilitating online education and work.
7. Following the outbreak of the war in Ukraine, Romania had welcomed over 4 million Ukrainian citizens, more than 2.5 million of whom were benefiting from direct support from the Government or its partners. It had also initiated a European platform for dialogue involving 23 European Union member States and the European Commission to exchange information and best practices to ensure an independent life for displaced Ukrainian citizens.
8. In order to address the worsening social inequalities and vulnerabilities resulting from those crises, Romania had adopted the National Strategy on Social Inclusion and Poverty Reduction 2022–2027, which aimed, among other objectives, to reduce the number of people

¹ [A/HRC/WG.6/43/ROU/1](#).

² [A/HRC/WG.6/43/ROU/2](#).

³ [A/HRC/WG.6/43/ROU/3](#).

at risk of poverty and social exclusion by at least 7 per cent by 2027 compared to the baseline in 2020.

9. Between 2018 and 2023, Romania had conducted a comprehensive review of its institutional architecture and human rights legislation. It had adopted or renewed numerous national strategies, including on combating corruption, promoting gender equality and protecting the rights of persons belonging to the Roma minority and of persons with disabilities. Romania had also amended the law on the People's Advocate, designating it the national institution for the promotion and protection of human rights, in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles). Furthermore, Romania was in the process of ratifying several international human rights instruments.

10. Romania had taken measures to improve the administration of justice and tackle corruption in response to recommendations from various international mechanisms and in order to comply with judgments and rulings of the European Court of Human Rights and the Court of Justice of the European Union. Romania had implemented new strategies against corruption, organized crime and asset recovery, adopted three new laws reinforcing safeguards for judicial independence, and fully operationalized the National Agency for the Management of Seized Assets. It had also been invited to become an associate member of the Working Group on Bribery in International Business Transactions of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and to accede to the Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions.

11. In 2018, Romania had adopted a national strategy on combating trafficking in persons. In recent years, it had also created robust institutional architecture to combat trafficking in persons, which had included the appointment of a National Anti-Trafficking Coordinator. It had also established a new mechanism to identify and refer victims, provided training to emergency physicians, set up a national emergency fund for victims and created 29 integrated public support centres to provide free access to social assistance and legal and psychological counselling for victims of various crimes, including trafficking in persons.

12. The delegation concluded by noting that progress in human rights was closely tied to the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals. To that end, Romania had adopted the national Sustainable Development Strategy 2030. Since 2022, a multidisciplinary statistical data aggregator had been in place to facilitate informed decision-making, using a comprehensive set of 291 sustainable development indicators.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

13. During the interactive dialogue, 85 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

14. The Republic of Korea welcomed the progress made by Romania to combat corruption by implementing its sixth National Anti-corruption Strategy and to reform the judiciary.

15. The Republic of Moldova congratulated Romania for the progress made on gender equality and human rights education and for the implementation of the national strategy on the rights of persons with disabilities.

16. The Russian Federation was concerned about violations of the rights of specific groups in Romania and about reported cases of xenophobia and nationalism.

17. Serbia welcomed the measures taken by Romania in the fields of non-discrimination and inclusion of the Roma minority, among others.

18. Slovenia congratulated Romania for its recent ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence.

19. South Africa commended Romania for its commitment to fight corruption, including through the adoption of its sixth National Anti-corruption Strategy for the period 2021–2025.

20. Spain congratulated Romania for the adoption of its national strategy on the promotion of equal opportunities and the strategy on the inclusion of the Roma minority.
21. Sri Lanka commended Romania for the inclusion of human rights education in the school curriculum and the actions taken to tackle corruption, enhance social inclusion and reduce poverty.
22. Sweden welcomed the commitment of Romania to human rights, as also demonstrated by its current membership of the Human Rights Council.
23. Switzerland made recommendations.
24. The Syrian Arab Republic noted the efforts Romania had made to implement the recommendations made during previous review cycles on economic, social and cultural rights.
25. Togo welcomed the national strategies adopted by Romania on socioeconomic inclusion and the rights of persons with disabilities.
26. Tunisia commended Romania for its progress on implementing the recommendations from the previous review cycle.
27. Türkiye appreciated the measures taken by Romania to protect women and noted the steps taken to ensure that all children had access to quality education.
28. Ukraine acknowledged the importance of the legislative measures taken by Romania to implement the recommendations emanating from the universal periodic review.
29. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland recognized the efforts made by Romania in adopting cross-government strategies and legislation on human rights.
30. The United Republic of Tanzania commended the interventions of Romania in the health sector to reduce maternal and child mortality.
31. The United States of America commended the long-standing commitment of Romania to the promotion of democracy and human rights and its support for United Nations agencies.
32. Uruguay commended Romania for the efforts to implement its new legislation on the administration of justice.
33. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela acknowledged the measures taken by Romania to combat corruption and the efforts to implement its sixth national Anti-corruption Strategy for the period 2021–2025.
34. Viet Nam commended Romania for its substantial progress in strengthening the rule of law, combating domestic violence and promoting the rights to health and education, among others.
35. Albania praised the efforts made by Romania to ensure the promotion and protection of human rights in the country.
36. Algeria thanked Romania for its report, which focused on developments since the country's previous review.
37. Angola welcomed the commitment of Romania to the United Nations human rights system and commended its efforts to strengthen the legislative and institutional framework for the promotion and the protection of human rights.
38. Argentina thanked Romania for the presentation of its national report.
39. Armenia commended Romania for its commitment and remarkable achievements in promoting the rule of law and accountability.
40. Australia welcomed the introduction by Romania of an anti-corruption strategy and commended the country for the considerable support it had given people forced to leave Ukraine.
41. Azerbaijan appreciated the legislative measures taken by Romania on the statute of prosecutors and judges, and the implementation of the sixth national Anti-corruption Strategy, approved in 2021.

42. Bangladesh noted the issuance by Romania of electronic identity cards for its citizens since August 2021 and the provision of generous universal health coverage.
43. Responding to the issues raised, the delegation of Romania stated that the Government had prioritized the fight against hate speech and hate crime, including by adopting in 2021 a national strategy and action plan on preventing and combating antisemitism, xenophobia, radicalization and hate speech. Statistical summaries of hate crimes had been available since 2017 and the Prosecutor General's Office had conducted reviews of hate crime files and disseminated the outcomes to rectify any inconsistencies. In 2020, a methodology had been approved for the investigation of hate crimes and projects had been implemented for the protection of victims of hate crime, including through the establishment in prosecution offices of hearing rooms built according to the Barnahus Quality Standards.
44. Romania had recently adopted a new national strategy to promote gender equality and combat domestic violence. It focused on improving access to health care, ensuring gender equality in the labour market and increasing women's participation in decision-making roles. Women were still underrepresented in key positions, with only 18 per cent of Members of Parliament and 9 per cent of ministers being women. To address that imbalance, a draft law had been introduced requiring entities employing over 20 individuals to have a specialist in gender policies and to collect relevant data for policy development. Other draft laws had been proposed, including one to implement a quota system mandating a minimum of 30 per cent representation of both genders in eligible political party positions. In line with the provisions of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention), Romania had been collecting statistical data on domestic violence. A cooperation protocol between national and local police structures had been established to ensure a swift response to alerts generated by electronic monitoring devices.
45. Significant progress had been made in protecting children's rights through the completion of the deinstitutionalization process, initiated in the early 2000s. Legislative measures had been taken to protect refugee children, including the establishment of a mechanism for identifying and registering unaccompanied minors at the border. The Ombudsman for Children, established in 2018, intervened in cases of rights violations, addressing abuse, disappearances, bullying and poverty.
46. The People's Advocate had formed a working group to support the implementation of the rulings of the European Court of Human Rights concerning the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and to improve policies to effectively protect those citizens.
47. In November 2022, Romania had adopted a new strategy to further the deinstitutionalization of persons with disabilities. Employment opportunities for persons with disabilities had also been prioritized and efforts were under way to modernize disability assessment criteria and improve guardianship.
48. Belarus made recommendations.
49. Belgium welcomed the efforts made by Romania since its previous universal periodic review, while noting that challenges remained, in particular regarding the rights of women, LGBTQI+ persons and Roma.
50. The Plurinational State of Bolivia welcomed the 2022–2050 National Housing Strategy and the National Strategy on Social Inclusion and Poverty Reduction, which included measures to combat discrimination against groups in situations of vulnerability.
51. Brazil commended Romania for the National Strategy for Roma Inclusion, while voicing concern about reports of persistent discrimination against the Roma population.
52. Bulgaria appreciated the measures taken by Romania to ensure the realization of the rights of persons belonging to national minorities and its achievements in the implementation of the judicial reform.
53. Canada welcomed the adoption by Romania of the 2021 amendment to the Criminal Code removing the statute of limitations for crimes involving trafficking in persons, forced labour and sexual violence.

54. Chile congratulated Romania for its progress in reforming the judiciary and in the fight against corruption. It also commended the elaboration of strategies for the assistance of refugees from the war in Ukraine.
55. China noted the progress made by Romania in the field of human rights, while voicing concern about discrimination and hate speech against immigrants and ethnic minorities, the increase in violence against women, sexual violence, trafficking in persons and the rights of persons with disabilities and of children.
56. Colombia welcomed the progress Romania had made in the area of human rights since its previous review.
57. Costa Rica welcomed the strategy for the inclusion of Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority and encouraged Romania to strengthen its implementation.
58. Croatia commended Romania for the measures taken to prevent trafficking in persons, investigate cases of child victims of sexual offences and address domestic violence.
59. Cuba acknowledged the commitment of Romania to implementing the recommendations it had received during previous cycles of the universal periodic review.
60. Cyprus congratulated Romania on its ratification of the Istanbul Convention and its adoption of the 2022–2027 national strategies on persons with disabilities and on poverty reduction.
61. Czechia welcomed the adoption by Romania of national strategies on preventing and combating sexual violence and on promoting equal opportunities for women and men.
62. The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea expressed deep concern about ongoing and widespread violations and abuses of human rights in Romania.
63. Denmark welcomed the fact that Romania had ratified the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence, while noting that there had been no anti-discrimination strategy in the country since 2014.
64. Egypt acknowledged the positive measures taken by Romania in the field of human rights, including its efforts to address the COVID-19 pandemic, the national health strategy and educational reforms.
65. Estonia appreciated the implementation by Romania of the sixth national Anti-corruption Strategy and of the national strategy for promoting equal opportunities and combating domestic violence.
66. Finland commended the steps taken by Romania to ensure accessible education for the Roma minority and encouraged it to take further measures to improve media literacy and provide equal education for all.
67. France welcomed the efforts made by the Romanian authorities to promote and protect human rights.
68. The Gambia welcomed the continued and constructive engagement of Romania with the universal periodic review mechanism.
69. Georgia welcomed the adoption by Romania of the 2020–2027 strategy for the inclusion of Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority.
70. Germany welcomed the efforts made by Romania to promote the inclusion of the Roma minority, while remaining concerned about sexual and gender-based violence.
71. Greece commended the measures adopted by Romania to promote equality and non-discrimination, as well as economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to a decent standard of living and access to health and education.
72. Honduras commended Romania for its legislative progress, its efforts to eliminate discrimination based on racial, ethnic and other grounds and for promoting education and raising awareness in that area.
73. Iceland made recommendations.

74. India welcomed the adoption by Romania in 2022 of the national strategy on social inclusion and poverty reduction and hailed reforms undertaken in various key areas.
75. Iraq appreciated the efforts made by Romania to combat corruption, promote integrity and reform the education system.
76. Ireland encouraged Romania to continue its efforts to counter trafficking in persons, including through the investigation of cases, ensuring that perpetrators were held accountable and received appropriate sentences.
77. Israel welcomed the commitment of Romania to combating antisemitism, including through the establishment of the National Museum of Jewish History and the Holocaust in Romania.
78. Italy welcomed the efforts of Romania to promote equal opportunities and equal treatment for women and men and to prevent and combat domestic violence.
79. The delegation of Romania stated that the Government had adopted a national Roma integration strategy that encompassed action plans on education, health, employment, housing and infrastructure. The strategy promoted inter-institutional cooperation, included measurable indicators and had achieved the enrolment of 88,595 self-identified Roma students. It also included measures to address discrimination, anti-Roma attitudes and hate speech. The action plan on housing implemented by the Ministry of Development prioritized the inclusion of vulnerable Roma communities in social housing and infrastructure programmes.
80. During the COVID-19 pandemic, efforts had been made to ensure access to information in minority languages and to combat intolerance, with local authorities, public radio and television broadcasting services making essential contributions. In addition, the National Institute of Statistics had translated the census questionnaire into 16 minority languages, setting an example for promoting minority languages. The Government monitored and combated hate speech and intolerance, supported organizations representing national minorities and encouraged educational projects on minority traditions, history and languages.
81. Romania had reformed its education system based on the “Educated Romania” strategic framework. Curriculum developments were supported by extracurricular projects and bullying was prohibited by law. The Ministry of Education implemented programmes to reduce school dropout rates.
82. In 2023, Romania had launched the National Health Strategy 2023–2030 to address health inequalities and enhance services. The strategy emphasized evidence-based medicine and encouraged local authorities to establish community-level services focused on health, education and social welfare, particularly for vulnerable populations such as the Roma community. Improvements had been made in family planning and reproductive health services, with dedicated funding exceeding €10 million to equip and renovate family planning centres, conduct education campaigns and provide training for medical staff.
83. Jordan appreciated the steps taken by Romania to promote human rights, including by amending legislation and enacting a law criminalizing incitement to violence, hatred and discrimination.
84. Kyrgyzstan appreciated the engagement of Romania in the universal periodic review process and the progress made since the previous review.
85. Lebanon welcomed the approval by Romania of the National Strategy for Preventing and Combating Sexual Violence and noted the efforts made to reform the education system.
86. Liechtenstein thanked Romania for the information it had provided in its national report.
87. Lithuania noted the progress made by Romania since the previous review and welcomed the action taken to further improve the protection of the rights of children and persons in vulnerable situations.
88. Luxembourg commended Romania on the efforts made to implement the recommendations made during the third review cycle.

89. Malaysia encouraged Romania to continue its efforts to protect vulnerable groups such as women, children and persons with disabilities.
90. Maldives welcomed the adoption by Romania of the National Strategy on Environmental Education and Climate Change 2023–2030 to increase public awareness of sustainable development and environmental responsibility.
91. Malta welcomed the recent adoption by Romania of three laws that would further strengthen the independence and effectiveness of the judicial system.
92. Mauritius applauded the implementation by Romania of the National Programme for the Reduction of School Dropout, aimed at improving the capacity of educational institutions to monitor early school dropouts.
93. Mexico welcomed the ratification by Romania of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence.
94. Montenegro recognized the efforts of Romania to combat trafficking in persons, reduce the number of children living in institutions and ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence.
95. Morocco welcomed the implementation by Romania of its sixth national anti-corruption strategy and of measures to combat corruption and promote integrity.
96. Namibia commended Romania for the positive measures taken to prevent and punish slavery, trafficking in persons and violence against women.
97. Nepal noted the adoption by Romania of the National Strategy for Preventing and Combating Sexual Violence 2020–2030 and the formulation of the National Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2022–2027.
98. The Kingdom of the Netherlands commended Romania for its ratification of the Istanbul Convention and encouraged it to enhance data collection and allocate adequate resources to implement the Convention.
99. Norway noted that, despite the adoption of relevant legislation, Roma, LGBTIQ individuals, women and girls still faced marginalization and discrimination in Romania.
100. Oman appreciated the adoption by Romania of its sixth national anti-corruption strategy for the period 2021–2025.
101. Pakistan acknowledged the progress made by Romania in protecting children, combating domestic violence and adopting the National Strategy on Social Inclusion and Poverty Reduction.
102. Paraguay appreciated the progress achieved by Romania on equality and non-discrimination and the prohibition of slavery and of trafficking in persons.
103. Peru welcomed the significant progress made by Romania in the area of human rights, particularly within the framework of the National Anti-corruption Strategy.
104. The Philippines welcomed the strengthening by Romania of its legislative and policy framework, while noting that significant challenges persisted regarding domestic violence, trafficking in persons and discrimination.
105. Portugal commended Romania for enacting three new laws on the statute of prosecutors and judges, the organization of the judiciary and the Superior Council of Magistracy.
106. Qatar commended Romania for its implementation of the national Anti-corruption Strategy and the National Strategy for Social Inclusion and Poverty Reduction.
107. Indonesia hailed the efforts of Romania to advance the right to education and to amend both the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure.
108. In its concluding remarks, the delegation of Romania thanked all States for their substantive participation in the review and stressed the country's commitment to human rights. Romania had in place a structure and process to coordinate the implementation of the recommendations emanating from the universal periodic review and other human rights

mechanisms, by facilitating the dissemination of recommendations to domestic institutions, utilizing midterm reviews to identify areas needing additional attention. It also acknowledged the importance of civil society involvement throughout the reporting exercise, with both constant consultation and partnership. The fourth cycle of the universal periodic review was a time for assessing implementation progress that would prompt Romania to improve national implementation and follow-up processes.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

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

109.1 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Colombia) (Honduras) (Kyrgyzstan) (Morocco) (Paraguay) (Ukraine);**

109.2 **Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Algeria) (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**

109.3 **Take further measures for the protection of migrant workers including through the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Sri Lanka);**

109.4 **Promote stronger protection of the rights of migrant workers and their families by considering ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Indonesia);**

109.5 **Make progress on the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Chile);**

109.6 **Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Gambia) (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

109.7 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina) (Colombia) (France) (Luxembourg) (Tunisia);**

109.8 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Croatia) (Cyprus) (Czechia) (Tunisia);**

109.9 **Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal);**

109.10 **Ratify the Amendments to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court on the crime of aggression (Kampala Amendments) (Liechtenstein);**

109.11 **Ratify the Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190) of the International Labour Organization (Mauritius) (Paraguay);**

109.12 **Ratify the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) of the International Labour Organization (Namibia) (Paraguay);**

109.13 **Speed up the process of becoming a party to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Azerbaijan);**

109.14 **Take the necessary steps to ensure that the national human rights institutions comply with the Paris Principles (Cyprus);**

- 109.15 **Strengthen resources and budgeting for implementing Romania's human rights strategies and laws (Finland);**
- 109.16 **Systematically collect data on marginalized groups as a basis for formulating public policies with the aim of improving the situation for these groups (Norway);**
- 109.17 **Promote, instil and integrate human rights principles in the national public service, including in the design and implementation of digital technologies in public services (Malaysia);**
- 109.18 **Further develop statistics regarding sexual violence, hate crimes and Roma children's school attendance, and strengthen the statistical work of the Romanian authorities (Finland);**
- 109.19 **Adopt measures to combat racism, antisemitism, xenophobia and any other forms of discrimination on religious or ethnic grounds (Russian Federation);**
- 109.20 **Strengthen legislative, executive and judicial measures related to combating racist hate speech to address its spread effectively and urgently (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 109.21 **Combat the spread of racist hate speech in the media and online, and take the necessary legal and judicial measures to address hate crimes and violence (Tunisia);**
- 109.22 **Maintain its efforts to achieve equality and non-discrimination by conducting professional training to law enforcement units as well as increasing the number of awareness-raising campaigns within its strategy for inclusion (Türkiye);**
- 109.23 **Continue efforts to eradicate hate speech against religious and national minorities, complying with the prohibition of any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 109.24 **Adopt effective legislative and administrative measures to crack down on racial discrimination and hate speech (China);**
- 109.25 **Intensify efforts to prevent and combat all forms of discrimination (Italy);**
- 109.26 **Strengthen efforts to enforce the law to fight public incitement to hatred (Jordan);**
- 109.27 **Take effective measures to combat hate speech and incitement to discrimination or violence on racial, ethnic or religious grounds (Namibia);**
- 109.28 **Strengthen efforts to eliminate all forms of discrimination against persons belonging to national minorities (Nepal);**
- 109.29 **Take necessary measures to combat hate crimes, including by training police and prosecutors and actively engaging with minorities and vulnerable groups (Ireland);**
- 109.30 **Ensure systematic training of all professionals dealing with victims of hate crimes, including police officers, prosecutors and judges, as well as medical professionals (Norway);**
- 109.31 **Undertake educational and awareness-raising campaigns aimed at eliminating harmful gender stereotypes (Estonia);**
- 109.32 **Implement education and awareness-raising campaigns aimed at eliminating harmful gender stereotypes (Israel);**
- 109.33 **Enhance measures to prevent discrimination against all vulnerable groups, including women, children and persons living with HIV/AIDS, persons**

from the LGBTQI+ community, the Roma and other ethnic and racial minorities (South Africa);

109.34 Demonstrate ongoing political commitment to create an environment where minority groups, especially Roma and lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons, can be confident and open in their identity (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

109.35 Investigate and punish human rights violations and hate crimes committed against persons in vulnerable situations, paying special attention to lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Mexico);

109.36 Strengthen measures taken to combat cases of abuse of persons deprived of their liberty, excessive use of force by security forces, especially against ethnic minorities, and for further investigation, prosecution and punishment concerning such allegations (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

109.37 Establish an independent and effective complaint mechanism for acts of torture and ill-treatment by police officers, with a view to ensuring an accountable and non-impunity system of protection for Roma ethnic groups (Indonesia);

109.38 Prevent acts of torture and ill-treatment with regard to police brutality and abuse (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);

109.39 Provide more training and strengthen the capacity of the police, prosecutors and lawyers in the field of human rights (Finland);

109.40 Strengthen efforts to address overcrowding and improve health care in prisons (Iraq);

109.41 Take further measures to eradicate the abuse and ill-treatment of persons deprived of their liberty by police officers, especially with regard to Roma (Belarus);

109.42 Take measures to identify and prevent the activities of criminal groups using children in illegal business, including prostitution and pornography (Russian Federation);

109.43 Continue intensifying its efforts and measures to consolidate the rule of law and the national human rights protection mechanisms (Viet Nam);

109.44 Further enforce anti-corruption measures at all levels (Armenia);

109.45 Continue advancing in the implementation of national strategies to combat corruption in the country (Cuba);

109.46 Continue anti-corruption measures (Georgia);

109.47 Expedite the implementation of the new law on the protection of whistle-blowers in the public interest (Indonesia);

109.48 Vigorously investigate and prosecute corruption, including official corruption, and enhance current efforts to combat and prevent trafficking in persons (United States of America);

109.49 Continue measures for the thorough investigation and prosecution of corruption in different sectors, in particular in health care (Azerbaijan);

109.50 Continue its efforts to combat corruption in the health sector by strengthening measures on the violation of legal provisions on public procurement (Republic of Korea);

109.51 Take further measures to continue fighting corruption in all branches of administration, in particular with regard to human trafficking (Angola);

109.52 Follow up the remaining commitments in the European Commission's Cooperation and Verification Mechanism for Romania regarding the independence of the judiciary and the fight against corruption, ensuring that

legislation and implementation are fully in line with all commitments, and that the reforms are sustainable and irreversible (Sweden);

109.53 Fully implement the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights (Slovenia);

109.54 Continue its efforts to ensure and protect the full independence and impartiality of the judiciary and guarantee that it is able to carry out its judicial functions without any form of pressure or interference (Algeria);

109.55 Continue efforts to strengthen the independence and integrity of the judiciary (Iraq);

109.56 Strengthen efforts to prevent and eradicate trafficking in persons, including through training of law enforcement officials, judges and prosecutors (Lebanon);

109.57 Ensure and protect the full independence and impartiality of the judiciary, and prevent any form of pressure or interference with its judicial functions (Liechtenstein);

109.58 Take measures to ensure the independence of the judiciary (Russian Federation);

109.59 Ensure that the rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly are upheld, including by ensuring that the right to peacefully protest is not unlawfully restricted (Estonia);

109.60 Protect religious minorities' right to practise their faith in line with their religious values, including the right to food, dress and education (Pakistan);

109.61 Strengthen existing legislation and efforts to prevent and eradicate trafficking in persons (Gambia);

109.62 Develop mechanisms and programmes aimed at combating trafficking in human beings, in particular for the purposes of sexual exploitation and begging, and intensify efforts to protect victims, especially children and women (Tunisia);

109.63 Continue consolidated efforts in order to prevent and combat trafficking in human beings, alongside ensuring rehabilitation services for the victims of trafficking and exploitation (Republic of Moldova);

109.64 Bolster efforts to prevent the trafficking of persons, including through the training of authorities to deal with human trafficking cases in a victim-sensitive and trauma-sensitive manner (South Africa);

109.65 Intensify efforts to combat impunity for crimes of trafficking in persons and to ensure the effectiveness of the mechanisms of victim identification, investigation and prosecution (Syrian Arab Republic);

109.66 Strengthen the protection of victims of trafficking and the criminal justice response to human trafficking (Ukraine);

109.67 Strengthen multifaceted efforts to prevent and eradicate trafficking in persons (Bangladesh);

109.68 Step up the fight against trafficking in persons, including by addressing its root causes, which are corruption, poverty and social insecurity (Belarus);

109.69 Take appropriate measures to strengthen the National Referral and Identification Mechanism so that it can promptly detect and effectively protect victims of human trafficking (Bulgaria);

109.70 Increase the capacity of law enforcement agencies, with special attention to the Directorate for Investigating Organized Crime and Terrorism, to allow them to effectively and efficiently carry out their legal obligations related

to combating human trafficking, and to adopt a survivor-centred approach to assistance in order to improve protection (Canada);

109.71 **Combat human trafficking effectively and bring perpetrators to justice (China);**

109.72 **Eradicate trafficking in women and girls for the purpose of sexual exploitation (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**

109.73 **Continue national efforts aiming at combating trafficking in persons and exploitation of children (Egypt);**

109.74 **Step up efforts to combat corruption at all levels of the State, particularly corruption that hampers access to justice in cases of trafficking in persons (Honduras);**

109.75 **Continue to fight against human trafficking by proactively identifying potential victims, increasing the quality and availability of specialized services and training competent officials, ensuring full alignment with international standards (Italy);**

109.76 **Continue efforts and measures aimed at preventing and eliminating trafficking in persons, especially those related to women and children, to protect them from sexual exploitation and beggary (Jordan);**

109.77 **Intensify the endeavours to prevent and eliminate trafficking in persons (Kyrgyzstan);**

109.78 **Enhance efforts to effectively combat trafficking in women and children for the purposes of sexual exploitation and begging, including by addressing its root causes, training public officials and stepping up the criminal justice response (Liechtenstein);**

109.79 **Continue efforts to prevent and eradicate trafficking in persons, including for child labour and the sexual exploitation of children (Nepal);**

109.80 **Continue to strengthen national action to combat trafficking in persons and continue to implement preventive activities to protect potential victims of human trafficking (Oman);**

109.81 **Redouble efforts to combat trafficking in persons, addressing its structural causes (Paraguay);**

109.82 **Step up efforts to prevent and reduce trafficking in persons, including by training law enforcement officers, judges and prosecutors, as well as providing victims with appropriate medical, social and legal assistance (Switzerland);**

109.83 **Strengthen efforts to prevent and eradicate trafficking in persons, including through training law enforcement officials, judges and prosecutors (Albania);**

109.84 **Strengthen efforts to prevent and eradicate trafficking in persons, including through training law enforcement officials, judges and prosecutors and providing victims with adequate medical, social and legal assistance and allocating sufficient funds for support services for victims (Algeria);**

109.85 **Continue to take steps to prevent trafficking in persons, including through training law enforcement officials, judges and prosecutors (India);**

109.86 **Strengthen institutional and legislative measures to prevent and eradicate trafficking in persons, including through training law enforcement officials, judges and prosecutors (Pakistan);**

109.87 **Intensify efforts to combat trafficking in persons, including by providing training to law enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges in enforcing the anti-trafficking law (Philippines);**

- 109.88 **Intensify measures to prevent and end trafficking in persons, particularly of women and girls, through training judges and prosecutors in this area and with a gender perspective (Peru);**
- 109.89 **Take further measures to prevent human trafficking, especially in children, and enhance assistance to victims (Republic of Korea);**
- 109.90 **Intensify efforts to counter human trafficking, in particular child trafficking, and provide protection to victims (Sri Lanka);**
- 109.91 **Take more effective measures to eradicate trafficking in persons, especially child trafficking, and intensify efforts to provide assistance to victims (Qatar);**
- 109.92 **Intensify efforts to prevent and combat human trafficking, including by strengthening the legal system by providing specialized training, enhancing identification of child victims recruited online and increasing the capacity of State-run shelters (Norway);**
- 109.93 **Adopt specific measures to improve the inclusion of women in the labour market, reduce the wage gap and ensure a better work-life balance, particularly in rural communities (Paraguay);**
- 109.94 **Continue to strengthen national measures aimed at reducing the barriers that prevent women from accessing decent jobs and the discrimination they face in the workplace (Egypt);**
- 109.95 **Adopt and implement further policies and measures to prevent gender discrimination in the workplace and to protect women from violence and harassment in the workplace (Estonia);**
- 109.96 **Adopt and implement further policies and strategies to combat violence and harassment in the workplace (Viet Nam);**
- 109.97 **Adopt and implement further policies and strategies to protect women from harassment in the workplace (Albania);**
- 109.98 **Put in place definite anti-poverty policies and measures, to reduce inequality between rural and urban areas and to increase access to social housing, clean water and sanitation (Mauritius);**
- 109.99 **Promote specific measures to reduce the gap between urban and rural areas, especially regarding the human rights to housing, food, water and sanitation, health, work and education (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**
- 109.100 **Protect effectively the rights to housing, education, health, employment and other rights of vulnerable groups (China);**
- 109.101 **Continue to advance measures to eliminate discrimination in access to education and health care, especially in rural areas and among marginalized communities (Serbia);**
- 109.102 **Improve equality of opportunity, particularly in rural areas and for marginalized groups, address income disparities and extreme poverty, improve access to inclusive education, and reduce socioeconomic exclusion (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 109.103 **Take targeted measures to close the urban-rural divide with respect to access to housing, clean water and quality of education (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**
- 109.104 **Step up measures to improve the quality of social services, housing and other national and rural infrastructures, with particular emphasis on access to health and education for Roma people (Honduras);**
- 109.105 **Address the ethnic-based gap in access to health insurance by enacting a set of non-discrimination regulations and policies on health care (Indonesia);**

109.106 **Ensure full access to sexual and reproductive health services, including age-appropriate educational programmes in schools on sexual and reproductive health (South Africa);**

109.107 **Introduce a strategy for sexual and reproductive health in the next national health strategy, favouring greater dissemination of education in these areas, with the aim of reducing cases of early pregnancy in girls and adolescents (Uruguay);**

109.108 **Operationalize and fund the national plans in the field of HIV/AIDS and sexual and reproductive health and rights, including enhanced access to testing and prevention for key populations, and implement education programmes in schools (Australia);**

109.109 **Ensure full and affordable access to reproductive health services for all women and girls, with a view to preventing the high number of early pregnancies and unsafe abortions (Bangladesh);**

109.110 **Adopt and adequately fund a national strategy for sexual and reproductive health, including access to contraception and safe abortion (Belgium);**

109.111 **Adopt a national strategy on sexual and reproductive health with an operational plan focused on the prevention of adolescent pregnancy and school sexuality education and guarantee adolescents access to family planning services (Costa Rica);**

109.112 **Employ structural measures to ensure equal access to State-supported sexual and reproductive health care, especially for women and girls from rural and/or marginalized communities (Czechia);**

109.113 **Strengthen the protection of reproductive and sexual health rights by protecting the right to safe termination of pregnancy and by developing family planning services (France);**

109.114 **Ensure full and non-discriminatory access to quality health-care services for all women and girls (Iceland);**

109.115 **Make further efforts to address the high rate of teenage pregnancy and the practice of early marriage, including by increasing access to sexual and reproductive health services and age-appropriate education (Montenegro);**

109.116 **Provide dedicated budgets and operationalization strategies to support the national plans in the fields of HIV/AIDS and reproductive health, including enhanced access to prevention and increased access to education for health in schools (Canada);**

109.117 **Redouble efforts to ensure full and equal access to health services for women living with HIV/AIDS (Angola);**

109.118 **Increase access to free contraceptives for adolescents and women and implement legal measures to ensure that conscientious objection is not used to deny access to legally recognized sexual and reproductive rights in the country (Costa Rica);**

109.119 **Take the necessary steps to guarantee the sexual health and rights of women and girls, including those who are economically disadvantaged and refugees, for example by including on-request abortions in the list of procedures from the national health insurance (Germany);**

109.120 **Enforce women's legal right to abortion across the country (Iceland);**

109.121 **Ensure full access to quality health services for all women and girls (Luxembourg);**

109.122 **Establish a protocol for managers of all public health institutions to ensure unrestricted access to on-request abortion through the public health**

system in all counties and include on-request abortion in the list of procedures to be covered by the budget of the National Health Insurance Fund (Kingdom of the Netherlands);

109.123 Ensure adequate access to quality health services and education without any denial of rights, especially for members of national minorities, as well as people living in rural areas (Belarus);

109.124 Redouble efforts to combat inequalities in the provision of and access to medical care, especially those that affect people in rural or marginalized communities (Colombia);

109.125 Strengthen national mechanisms to address inequalities in the health-care system, particularly for marginalized, rural and disadvantaged persons (Malta);

109.126 Take urgent and effective measures to further reduce mother and child mortality and morbidity (Philippines);

109.127 Promote the right to health by improving access to health services for all, reducing infant and maternal mortality and addressing teenage pregnancies (Malaysia);

109.128 Intensify efforts to reduce underage pregnancy, violence against women, child sexual exploitation and abuse, and modern slavery and human trafficking, including by addressing the social attitudes that drive these problems (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

109.129 Continue to take measures to reduce the school dropout rate (United Republic of Tanzania);

109.130 Increase the quality of early education services (United Republic of Tanzania);

109.131 Continue taking measures towards inclusive education (Greece);

109.132 Implement the existing legislative framework to combat school segregation on the basis of ethnic origin, including by ensuring regular monitoring and operationalizing the National Commission for Desegregation and Educational Inclusion (Switzerland);

109.133 Strengthen the promotion of human rights education, including outside of the formal education system (Azerbaijan);

109.134 Take steps to introduce evidence-based comprehensive sexuality education in the curriculum for secondary education, as well as to ensure sufficient teacher training on comprehensive sexuality education (Denmark);

109.135 Ensure comprehensive sexuality education (Iceland);

109.136 Implement mandatory access to health education in schools, including comprehensive sexuality education and HIV/AIDS prevention (Kingdom of the Netherlands);

109.137 Adopt a comprehensive national strategy on sexual and reproductive health, which includes, among other issues, comprehensive sexuality education, access to safe abortion and access to contraception (Mexico);

109.138 Improve awareness of human rights within the daily work of public institutions by providing systematic training and enhancing cooperation with vulnerable groups (Germany);

109.139 Continue efforts to promote human rights education, in particular through educational activities carried out outside the formal education system (Morocco);

- 109.140 Continue efforts to guarantee safety in schools and accelerate the implementation of the National Joint Action Plan for the 2022–2023 academic year to increase student safety (Cuba);
- 109.141 Take targeted measures to increase girls' education (Angola);
- 109.142 Promote the adoption of the law that specifically prohibits school segregation on the basis of ethnicity (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 109.143 Ensure compulsory education in a homogeneous manner with a gender perspective throughout the country and combat inequalities between rural and urban populations in access to education (Spain);
- 109.144 Address school dropout, implementing targeted measures to improve the quality and performance of schools in rural areas and ensuring an equal distribution of education outcomes across the country (Algeria);
- 109.145 Keep striving to achieve inclusive education, with a particular focus on bridging the divide for students residing in rural regions and those from minority backgrounds (Kyrgyzstan);
- 109.146 Ensure quality education in rural areas and intensify efforts to decrease the school dropout rate (Liechtenstein);
- 109.147 Intensify efforts to reduce school dropout rates, particularly in rural areas and among ethnic minorities (Paraguay);
- 109.148 Carry on taking measures aimed at ensuring inclusive education, especially for national minorities, children living in rural areas and children with disabilities (Republic of Moldova);
- 109.149 Continue efforts towards inclusive education, especially for students living in rural areas, students from minorities and students with disabilities (South Africa);
- 109.150 Take steps towards inclusive education, paying special attention to minorities and children with disabilities (Bangladesh);
- 109.151 Ensure that all children receive accessible, inclusive and high-quality education without discrimination (Qatar);
- 109.152 Take measures to prevent school segregation of Roma children (Mexico);
- 109.153 Accelerate the reform of its education system to provide equitable, inclusive and quality education, including for children in vulnerable situations (Malaysia);
- 109.154 Consider strengthening access to education and health services, especially for Roma children and persons in vulnerable situations (Lithuania);
- 109.155 Continue to strive for the full integration of Roma children in the school system and allocate the necessary means to this end (Belgium);
- 109.156 Abandon the practice of economic sanctions and other unilateral coercive measures that slow down global growth and have a negative impact on the enjoyment of human rights both in the sanctioned countries and in the States initiating or supporting them (Belarus);
- 109.157 Ensure a more equal gender representation in elections at all levels, for example by developing strategies for the inclusion of women in decision-making bodies and encouraging political parties to set targets for gender representation (Sweden);
- 109.158 Ensure the implementation of the 2022–2027 national strategy on promoting equal opportunities and treatment between women and men and the prevention of domestic violence (Lebanon);

- 109.159 **Adopt as soon as possible the national strategy for promoting equality of opportunity and equal treatment between women and men and for preventing and combating domestic violence 2021–2027 (Germany);**
- 109.160 **Take measures to significantly increase women’s participation in public life, including in decision-making positions (Togo);**
- 109.161 **Increase the representation of women at all levels of government, particularly in managerial positions (Albania);**
- 109.162 **Continue implementing measures to eliminate discrimination against women and promote women’s empowerment (Maldives);**
- 109.163 **Combat all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls by adopting the necessary legislative and institutional frameworks for the protection and redress of victims (Tunisia);**
- 109.164 **Redouble efforts to enforce legislation aiming to prevent and combat domestic and gender-based violence, promote general awareness of persistent gender stereotypes, and guarantee that victims have adequate access to protective measures and sheltering services (Brazil);**
- 109.165 **Ensure the effective implementation of the law and strategy on preventing and combating domestic violence by providing adequate assistance to victims, including psychosocial services and temporary shelters, and capacitating law enforcement in handling domestic violence cases in order to prevent retraumatization of victims (Philippines);**
- 109.166 **Adopt and implement further policies and measures to eliminate violence against women and domestic violence, in line with the Council of Europe’s Istanbul Convention (Portugal);**
- 109.167 **Strengthen measures to end violence against women, including femicides, and ensure better prevention by enacting laws and regulations according to international standards and practices (Indonesia);**
- 109.168 **Modify the Criminal Code to define the crime of rape by lack of consent, in addition to providing adequate medical, social and legal assistance to victims and survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (Spain);**
- 109.169 **Amend the Criminal Code to define the crime of rape by lack of consent (Iceland);**
- 109.170 **Strengthen efforts to prevent and respond to gender-based violence, hate crimes, and unlawful discrimination (United States of America);**
- 109.171 **Adopt the necessary measures to implement an effective national system for the registration and control of situations of sexual violence or any other type of gender-based violence both inside and outside the family environment (Uruguay);**
- 109.172 **Further promote efforts that counter gender-based violence, including domestic violence (Armenia);**
- 109.173 **Ensure sufficient resources to implement the national strategy on promoting equal opportunities and treatment between women and men, and take the necessary measures to eliminate sexual and gender-based violence, harassment and discrimination against women and girls and to eradicate stereotypes based on gender roles and responsibilities (Costa Rica);**
- 109.174 **Collect disaggregated data on all forms of violence, including in cases of femicide, to prevent and combat sexual and gender-based violence (Cyprus);**
- 109.175 **Uphold efforts to conduct awareness-raising campaigns on preventing and combating violence against women (Greece);**

- 109.176 Continue measures, including appropriate budgetary allocations, to combat all forms of violence, especially domestic and gender-based violence (Lithuania);
- 109.177 Provide security guarantees for persons making complaints of domestic and gender-based violence, thereby avoiding the withdrawal of complaints and combating impunity (Paraguay);
- 109.178 Collect disaggregated data at regular intervals on cases of all forms of sexual violence covered by the scope of the Istanbul Convention, regarding gender, age, relation between the victim and the perpetrator and the place of the crime (Slovenia);
- 109.179 Collect and publish disaggregated data at regular intervals on cases of all forms of violence and discrimination covered by the scope of the Istanbul Convention (Germany);
- 109.180 Accelerate the implementation of the Istanbul Convention, including by making available sufficient resources, monitoring protection orders, ensuring the full functionality of services for victims in the form of qualified personnel sensitized to gender issues, and fighting against all forms of intersectional discrimination affecting, in particular, Roma women (Switzerland);
- 109.181 Ensure the effective implementation of the law on preventing and combating domestic violence and establish integrated emergency centres for victims and survivors of sexual violence (Argentina);
- 109.182 Ensure effective implementation of the law on preventing and combating domestic violence, including sexual violence and harassment, in particular for women in vulnerable situations (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 109.183 Fight more effectively discrimination and violence against women and girls, and improve the system for combating domestic violence (Belarus);
- 109.184 Continue to promote legislative and public policy measures to combat all forms of violence against women, including gender stereotypes and intersecting forms of discrimination against women and girls (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 109.185 Continue to improve the integrated national programme for the protection of victims of domestic violence (Cuba);
- 109.186 Provide continuous and stable funding for the programmes and shelters for victims of domestic violence as well as continuous training of social workers (Czechia);
- 109.187 Carry on efforts aimed at combating violence against women and girls (Georgia);
- 109.188 Pursue efforts to combat violence against women and domestic violence, by implementing all of the provisions of the Istanbul Convention (France);
- 109.189 Take further steps to prevent and combat domestic violence (Israel);
- 109.190 Consider strengthening national support mechanisms for women and girls who are victims of sexual and domestic violence, including access to justice (Malta);
- 109.191 Redouble efforts to combat violence against women and children (Pakistan);
- 109.192 Continue efforts to implement the strategy on children's rights for the period 2023–2027, further increase the level of children's involvement in decision-making that affects them and ensure children's participation in quality inclusive education (Bulgaria);

- 109.193 Strengthen measures aimed at eliminating the economic exploitation of children and sanctioning those responsible for such exploitation (Serbia);
- 109.194 Continue efforts to address the high rates of school dropout among Roma children (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 109.195 Increase efforts to strengthen national campaigns aimed at reducing statelessness, especially aimed at promoting birth registration by undocumented parents and among groups at risk of statelessness (Uruguay);
- 109.196 Strengthen measures to prevent child labour and violence against children in all forms (Belarus);
- 109.197 Consider further strengthening efforts aimed at identifying child victims and provide them with the necessary assistance (Croatia);
- 109.198 Strengthen measures aimed at eliminating the economic exploitation of children, such as child labour, begging and sexual exploitation, and sanction those responsible for such exploitation (Gambia);
- 109.199 Strengthen measures to stop the economic exploitation of children, such as child labour, child begging, and sexual exploitation of children, and sanction those responsible (Luxembourg);
- 109.200 Pursue the national drug control strategy for the period 2022–2026 to reduce the demand for drugs and ensure the healthy and safe growth of children and youth, as they are the population group most affected by this phenomenon (Oman);
- 109.201 Further enhance mechanisms to protect vulnerable children from sexual exploitation and other abuse online and offline, especially children with parents working abroad and those belonging to the Roma community (Philippines);
- 109.202 Continue its efforts to eliminate the disadvantages encountered by persons with disabilities, especially in the areas of education, employment and access to services (Türkiye);
- 109.203 Strengthen efforts to protect persons with disabilities from discrimination of any kind, particularly with regard to access to education, employment, public transportation and public buildings (Montenegro);
- 109.204 Take steps to ensure persons with disabilities can access education, health services, public spaces, and transportation on an equal basis with others (United States of America);
- 109.205 Continue efforts aimed at enhancing the protection of persons with disabilities (Armenia);
- 109.206 Intensify its efforts to protect persons with disabilities from discrimination of any kind (India);
- 109.207 Intensify efforts to protect persons with disabilities from discrimination of any kind (Israel);
- 109.208 Investigate allegations of ill-treatment and abuse of persons with disabilities, and failure to provide them with health care and appropriate living conditions (Jordan);
- 109.209 Further strengthen efforts towards the development and implementation of policies that affect the realization of the rights of persons with disabilities (Maldives);
- 109.210 Strengthen efforts to efficiently and effectively address cases of complaints of ill-treatment and deaths not due to natural causes of persons with disabilities in psychiatric and related institutions (Peru);

- 109.211 Promote tolerance and an environment of inclusiveness for persons belonging to minorities, including with respect to their linguistic and cultural rights (Albania);
- 109.212 Tackle the discrimination and inequality faced by foreigners and minorities, especially the Roma minority, and adopt a national strategy on equality, inclusion and diversity (Tunisia);
- 109.213 Continue to promote the integration of the Roma community, also by implementing the national strategy launched for the period 2022–2027 (Italy);
- 109.214 Effectively implement the 2022–2027 national strategy for the inclusion of the Roma minority by allocating adequate resources to facilitate their access to public services, particularly education and health (Philippines);
- 109.215 Fully implement the Roma inclusion plan to combat prejudice and violence against Roma people, including the allocation of the necessary funding (Australia);
- 109.216 Guarantee equal treatment for and access of Roma to education, health care and a dignified life (Spain);
- 109.217 Take additional measures towards the inclusion of the Roma minority in the fields of education, health, employment and housing (India);
- 109.218 Adopt concrete measures to make progress on the integration of the Roma people into society, particularly in the fields of education, health, employment and housing (Chile);
- 109.219 Take concrete and urgent action against hate speech targeting religious and national minorities in the country (Togo);
- 109.220 Ensure that a gender-based approach is adopted when developing and implementing national strategies regarding the Roma minority (Canada);
- 109.221 Enforce the prohibition of any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence and implement a plan to eradicate discrimination and hate speech, including against the Roma (Costa Rica);
- 109.222 Cease racially motivated attacks against and abuse and segregation of minorities, including Roma (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 109.223 Promote an environment inclusive of persons belonging to minorities, including with respect to their linguistic and cultural rights (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 109.224 Continue taking measures towards the inclusion of citizens belonging to the Roma minority (Greece);
- 109.225 Step up efforts to investigate allegations of abuse and ill-treatment of persons deprived of their liberty as well as of police brutality, especially against Roma (Liechtenstein);
- 109.226 Combat and eradicate hate speech against religious and national minorities (Paraguay);
- 109.227 Strengthen ongoing efforts to eradicate persistent racial discrimination against Roma, which affects them particularly in the areas of health care, including sexual and reproductive health, education, employment and access to housing (Peru);
- 109.228 Ensure that violence against Roma women is an area of intervention of the national strategy for the inclusion of Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority, and that it includes specific measures of prevention and combating all forms of violence, including domestic violence and trafficking (Kingdom of the Netherlands);

- 109.229 Ensure that the national strategies for Roma, for gender equality and combating domestic violence, and for the prevention of HIV/AIDS are implemented effectively through the allocation of sufficient financial resources, efficient coordination between authorities, and in close dialogue with civil society organizations (Norway);
- 109.230 Adopt affirmative action measures for the recognition of the gender identity of all persons, in accordance with their personal autonomy and human dignity (Argentina);
- 109.231 Amend ordinance No. 137/2000 on preventing and sanctioning all forms of discrimination to include gender identity as one of the grounds of discrimination (Belgium);
- 109.232 Eradicate any form of discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity or sexual characteristics, especially in the education area (Chile);
- 109.233 Eliminate discrimination, combat stereotypical representations of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and recognize same-sex civil partnerships (Luxembourg);
- 109.234 Modify the Civil Code so that civil unions between persons of the same sex are recognized and a legal framework is established that offers the possibility of their relationship being recognized and protected by law (Spain);
- 109.235 Introduce civil legal partnerships between same-sex couples and recognize the family rights of same-sex couples in line with decisions issued by the European Court of Justice and the Constitutional Court (Sweden);
- 109.236 Legalize same-sex marriage (Iceland);
- 109.237 Take the necessary measures to legislate for same-sex marriage and civil unions (Ireland);
- 109.238 Work to protect members of marginalized communities, including Roma and LGBTQI+ persons, from violence and threats of violence (United States of America);
- 109.239 Provide systematic training for law enforcement to identify, investigate and prosecute hate crimes, and enhance cooperation between police and people in marginalized situations, especially Roma and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex communities (Australia);
- 109.240 Strengthen legal and policy measures to protect LGBTQIA+ persons from all forms of violence and discrimination, including by ensuring the right of transgender persons to the legal recognition of their identities (Brazil);
- 109.241 Strengthen legislative and administrative measures to prevent and punish all forms of discrimination, including on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity (Colombia);
- 109.242 Create and employ a common methodology for law enforcement officials in order to effectively investigate and prosecute hate crimes, especially against LGBTI+ persons and Roma (Czechia);
- 109.243 Adopt a new national strategy on equality, inclusion and diversity, taking into account all genders, religions, ethnicities, and sexual orientation and gender identity (Denmark);
- 109.244 Pursue the policy of combating all forms of discrimination and violence, making it possible in particular to better protect LGBT+ and Roma persons (France);
- 109.245 Depathologize gender identity and ensure that essential trans-specific health-care services are part of national health insurance schemes (Iceland);
- 109.246 Amend legislation to provide for the prohibition of discrimination on the grounds of gender identity (Ireland);

109.247 Consider introducing legislation to officially recognise same-sex relationships and to enhance legal protections to LGBTIQ+ persons (Malta);

109.248 Introduce a transparent administrative self-identification process for legal gender recognition free from intrusive requirements (Iceland);

109.249 Take measures to eradicate the practice of discrimination against migrants and asylum-seekers as soon as possible, and ensure their access to legal assistance in accordance with the country's international obligations (Belarus);

109.250 Establish a clear and predictable statelessness determination procedure that guarantees basic procedural rights and safeguards (Ukraine);

109.251 Improve asylum procedures and mechanisms for identifying stateless persons and granting them temporary protection status (Kyrgyzstan).

110. 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 Romania was headed by H.E. Mr. Traian Hristea, State Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Mr. Răzvan RUSU, Permanent Representative of Romania to the United Nations Office in Geneva;
- Ms. Anca Dana DRAGU, Senator, President of the Commission for Human Rights, Equal Opportunities, Religious Denominations and Minorities, Senate of Romania;
- Mr. Iulian PARASCHIV, President, National Agency for Roma;
- Mr. Zsolt MOLNAR, Deputy to the Romanian Ombudsman;
- Ms. Enikő Katalin LACZIKO, State Secretary, Head of Department for Interethnic Relations;
- Mr. Cristian JURA, member of the Governing College, National Council for Combating Discrimination;
- Mr. Daniel-George SURDU, State Secretary, Ministry for Development, Public Works and Administration;
- Mr. Mihai TOMESCU, President, National Authority for the Protection of Rights of Persons with Disabilities;
- Ms. Luminița MATEI, Director General, Ministry of Education;

Ms. Elisabeta-Maria DAVID, Director General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

- Mr. Traian FILIP, Minister Plenipotentiary, Deputy Permanent Representative of Romania to the United Nations Office in Geneva;
- Mr. Costin ILIUȚĂ, Director General, Ministry of Health;
- Ms. Annamaria PÉTER, Chief of staff, Department for Interethnic Relations;
- Ms. Maria STEPANESCU, Director, National Agency against Trafficking in Persons;
- Ms. Roxana CHIUARIU, Director, Superior Council of Magistracy;
- Ms. Adriana PETRARU, head of unit, Department for Interethnic Relations;
- Mr. Iulian STOIAN, head of unit, National Agency for Roma;
- Mr. Vlad NICOLAE, head of unit, Ministry of Internal Affairs;
- Ms. Mădălina MĂRGINEANU, head of unit, Romanian Police;
- Ms. Catrinel BRUMAR, minister-counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Ms. Steluța Monica GHEORGHE, parliamentary advisor, Senate of Romania;
- Ms. Corina MARINESCU, counsellor, National Authority for the Protection of the Rights of the Child and Adoption;
- Ms. Ana CORELLO-STAIKU, counsellor for the President, National Authority for the Protection of Rights of Persons with Disabilities;
- Ms. Alexandra NEMEȘ, counsellor, Ministry of Labour and Social Solidarity;
- Ms. Viorica PREDA, inspector, Ministry of Education;
- Ms. Reyhan MUSTAFA, prosecutor, Prosecutor's Office attached to the High Court of Cassation and Justice;
- Mr. Dan MOLDOVAN, counsellor for European affairs, National Agency for Equal Opportunities between Women and Men;

- Mr. Radu POP, advisor, National Anti-drug Agency;
 - Mr. Andrei Alexandru PASCU, legal adviser, Ministry of Internal Affairs;
 - Mr. Lorin-Ovidiu HAGIMĂ, legal adviser, Ministry of Justice;
 - Ms. Iris CONSTANTIN, counsellor, Department for Sustainable Development;
 - Ms. Maria MIHĂILESCU, minister-counsellor, Permanent Mission of Romania to the United Nations Office in Geneva.
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