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Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Monaco

* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the languages 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-fifth session from 22 January to 2 February 2024. The review of Monaco was held at the 11th meeting, on 29 January 2024. The delegation of Monaco was headed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Isabelle Berro-Amadeï. At its 16th meeting, held on 31 January 2024, the Working Group adopted the report on Monaco.
2. On 10 January 2024, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Monaco: France, Honduras and Indonesia.
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 Monaco:
 - (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 Germany, Liechtenstein, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Monaco 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 Monaco reported on the measures taken since the country's previous universal periodic review, in 2018, to promote and protect human rights, emphasizing that Monaco was home to a cosmopolitan society where nearly 140 different nationalities lived in harmony and without any significant incidents of violence – either verbal or physical – motivated by hatred. The Constitution and the laws and regulations in force contained no discriminatory provisions based on sex, opinion, health status, origin, religion or other factors.
6. When the report of the Working Group⁴ had been adopted, on 15 November 2018, Monaco had stated that it supported 72 of the 113 recommendations made.⁵ It had taken note of 35 recommendations, either because they were incompatible with the country's specificities or because they required mechanisms that were different from those already in place to achieve similar objectives.⁶
7. In line with the recommendations it had received, Monaco had established the Committee for the Promotion and Protection of Women's Rights on 25 October 2018. All foreign children resident in Monaco or with a parent working in Monaco were admitted to schools, within the limits of available places, regardless of sex or age. Various measures had been and continued to be taken by the Government with regard to the rights of older persons and persons with disabilities. The same was true with regard to medical, social and geriatric

¹ [A/HRC/WG.6/45/MCO/1](#).

² [A/HRC/WG.6/45/MCO/2](#).

³ [A/HRC/WG.6/45/MCO/3](#).

⁴ [A/HRC/40/13](#).

⁵ [A/HRC/40/13/Add.1](#), para. 4.

⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 5.

infrastructure; those measures would be described during the current universal periodic review.

8. LGBT+ persons could now conclude a civil union contract open to people living in de facto unions, irrespective of their sex, which enabled them to have legal recognition along with social rights and a framework for their property relationship.

9. No case of trafficking in persons had yet been brought before the Monegasque courts. However, the Government and the judicial authorities were developing an interdepartmental coordination plan for the identification and referral of potential victims.

10. Monaco had been invited to ratify certain international instruments, which had first required in-depth study. It had emerged from that examination that there were constitutional and legislative inconsistencies with the provisions of domestic law; Monaco thus “took note” of the requests for ratification. The following instruments were concerned: the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. Accession by Monaco to the International Labour Organization would raise questions, particularly regarding the principle of priority in employment for nationals, who were a minority in their country. Ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment required the establishment of an independent body to monitor prisons and other places of deprivation of liberty. That tool, for the prevention of ill-treatment, seemed ill suited to the situation in Monaco: the country had only one prison, for the serving of short custodial sentences, and no situations of poor material conditions had been identified.

11. Concerning the Rome Statute and the International Criminal Court, Monaco was committed to cooperating with the Court on a case-by-case basis. Accession to the Rome Statute specifically could be envisaged only if several elements of the country’s legal framework, primarily the Constitution, were brought fully into line with it, in particular the provisions regarding the status of the Head of State.

12. Monaco had no plans to modify the penalties for insulting the Prince or members of the Prince’s family. No proceedings had been brought for insulting the Prince in the context of a political debate or against journalists or media organizations.

13. Development assistance had increased steadily since its inception in 2007, to meet the challenges of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. Monaco also responded to humanitarian emergency appeals and provided financial support for the work of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

14. As Monaco was a very small country, there was no mechanism exclusively devoted to reporting on implementation of the recommendations issued in connection with the universal periodic review or by the human rights treaty bodies. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation drew up those follow-up reports, in constant consultation with the government departments and entities concerned. The evaluation questionnaires received from international bodies were used to help update the country’s policies and put them into practice through a diversified and effective consultation process.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

15. During the interactive dialogue, 59 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

16. The United States of America commended Monaco on its continued support for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and for resettling displaced Ukrainians.

17. Uruguay welcomed the efforts made by Monaco, including the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

18. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela noted the efforts made by Monaco to protect vulnerable groups, especially to combat violence against women and to ensure gender

equality and children's access to education and health care, and its contributions to international development cooperation and the fight against poverty, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals.

19. Viet Nam noted the efforts of the Government to strengthen the legal framework, ensure gender equality, reduce inequalities and promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities and older persons. It applauded the establishment of the Committee for the Promotion and Protection of Women's Rights.

20. Algeria welcomed the various initiatives taken by Monaco to guarantee the rights of children and other vulnerable people.

21. Argentina welcomed the implementation of public policies concerning domestic and gender-based violence, and the endorsement by Monaco of the Safe Schools Declaration.

22. Armenia praised Monaco for its efforts to advance gender equality and combat violence against women, as well as its commitment to implementing laws to counter racism and racist hate speech. Armenia welcomed the ratification by Monaco of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities during the previous cycle of the universal periodic review and encouraged the Government to continue taking effective measures to ensure the successful implementation of that instrument.

23. Australia acknowledged the engagement of Monaco with Human Rights Council mechanisms, including its standing invitation to special procedure mandate holders, and the ratification, since its previous review, of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

24. Brazil welcomed the establishment of the Committee for the Promotion and Protection of Women's Rights and the ratification by Monaco in 2019 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Brazil encouraged Monaco to implement an intersectoral coordination plan for the identification of victims of trafficking in persons. It asked whether Monaco was considering ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture.

25. Bulgaria commended the efforts of Monaco to implement the recommendations made during the third cycle of the universal periodic review and its establishment of the Committee for the Promotion and Protection of Women's Rights as a mechanism to further strengthen equal representation and participation of women in all spheres of life. Bulgaria noted the adoption of Act No. 1.513 on the fight against harassment and violence in schools, including cyberbullying.

26. The delegation of Monaco gave a detailed description of the asylum application procedure, which remained the same whether an application was for asylum per se or for resettlement. The Minister of State referred the matter to the French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons for the application to be examined and an opinion issued. The process was a simple one: the Office was consulted in an advisory capacity, under the terms of agreements on administrative assistance and cooperation in place between France and Monaco. Once the French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons had issued its opinion, the decision was made in a sovereign manner and the applicants were then informed thereof. The decision was also notified by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation to UNHCR and the French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons. In conclusion, the decision whether or not to grant asylum was taken solely by the Monegasque authorities. If an application was rejected, the person concerned could appeal to the Supreme Court, which had jurisdiction in the matter.

27. The delegation reiterated that Monaco had no plans to decriminalize defamation of the Sovereign Family or to modify the offence of insulting the Prince or members of the Prince's family. Those offences were contained in articles 58–60 of the Criminal Code. The general instruction on criminal policy sent by the Secretary of Justice to the Public Prosecutor regarding application of the above-mentioned articles reiterated that those provisions must be applied strictly in accordance with article 10 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (European Convention on Human Rights) and article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

28. With regard to the recording of gender designation changes in civil status documents and the situation of LGBT+ persons in general, the Monegasque courts had ordered that, when the gender designation on a person's birth certificate was amended, that change should be reflected in the country's civil status registers. Gender designation changes that had taken place in another country were thus recognized and would henceforth be recorded in the civil status registers held in the Office of the Mayor.

29. The domestic legal order did not allow same-sex couples to marry within the Principality. Nevertheless, same-sex couples who had legally entered into marriage abroad were entitled to apply to the Monegasque courts to have the marriage recognized in Monaco, in particular by having it recorded in the Monegasque civil status registers.

30. The Government was implementing a set of policies that were helping to strengthen equality between the sexes with regard to access to the labour market; there were no particular issues facing women that would justify specific action. In previous years, various measures had been taken to help employees – including women – improve their work-life balance. Teleworking, for example, had been introduced through a law passed a few years earlier. Women now accounted for half of the more than 5,000 teleworkers. Changes had also been made to legislation, notably concerning maternity leave, which had been increased from 16 to 18 weeks, with the number of days available to fathers rising from 12 to 21. As for the private sector's commitment, on 6 November 2019 representatives of all the main employers in Monaco had signed the Charter for the Equality of Women and Men at Work.

31. With regard to nationality, several successive legislative reforms had closed the gap between men and women, notably concerning the transmission of Monegasque nationality through both the direct line of descent and marriage. Pursuant to article 1 of Act No. 1.155, as amended, Monegasque women might pass on their nationality to their children and husbands under conditions that were no more restrictive than those for men.

32. The right to education was guaranteed for all under Act No. 1.334 of 12 July 2007 on education, which stipulated that education was compulsory for all children of either sex from the age of 6 to the age of 16.

33. Sovereign Ordinance No. 9.966 of 30 June 2023, amending the Ordinance implementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, had marked a turning point in efforts to combat trafficking in persons. In the area of victim assistance, the Ordinance provided for the right of victims of trafficking to be informed of their right to obtain reparation for the harm they had suffered, to sue for damages in criminal proceedings and, where appropriate, to be assisted by government services specifically dedicated to that task or by an approved victim support association. As part of follow-up to the recommendations made by the Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings of the Council of Europe, the Government and the judicial services were working to draft and adopt a circular containing an inter-service coordination plan on improving the identification of and support for victims of trafficking.

34. Burundi noted with satisfaction the establishment of the Committee for the Promotion and Protection of Women's Rights and welcomed the educational support and social assistance for vulnerable persons, such as children, persons with disabilities, older persons and persons living in precarious situations, contained in the provisions issued by the Department of Social Welfare and Social Services.

35. Cabo Verde congratulated Monaco for the results achieved in the promotion and protection of women's rights and combating gender-based violence, in the fight against racism, the care of older persons and persons with disabilities, and its cooperation with United Nations human rights mechanisms.

36. Cameroon welcomed the notable progress achieved by Monaco in the promotion and protection of human rights since the previous cycle of the universal periodic review.

37. Canada welcomed the entry into force in 2019 of the law on civil union contracts, which had improved the legal protection offered to unmarried – including same-sex – couples, and the increase in women's representation in the National Council and the Government. Canada noted the positive contribution Monaco made to international cooperation by assisting the most vulnerable populations in 11 partner countries.

38. Chile welcomed the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the adoption of a law on the promotion and protection of the rights of women, as well as the establishment of a committee to that end.
39. Colombia welcomed the progress of Monaco in human rights since the previous cycle of the universal periodic review.
40. Costa Rica congratulated Monaco on the establishment in 2018 of the Committee for the Promotion and Protection of Women's Rights.
41. Cuba highlighted the implementation by Monaco of the recommendations it had supported during the previous cycles of the universal periodic review.
42. Cyprus welcomed the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and commended Monaco for the law allowing all couples, including same-sex couples, to enter into civil union contracts. It acknowledged the legislative amendment that had repealed the provisions requiring widows to observe a "waiting period" before remarrying.
43. The Dominican Republic welcomed the establishment of the Committee for the Promotion and Protection of Women's Rights, created with the purpose of promoting public policies on gender equality and combating violence and discrimination against women.
44. Finland expressed appreciation for the engagement of Monaco in the universal periodic review process and the progress made since the previous review.
45. France welcomed the commitment of Monaco to human rights and noted the improvements at the domestic level on the protection of LGBT+ persons. France noted with satisfaction that Monaco had almost achieved gender balance in the members of the National Council after the 2023 general elections and a clear improvement in terms of gender equality within the Government itself.
46. Gabon noted with satisfaction that Monaco had stepped up its action to enhance gender equality, noting the establishment of the Committee for the Promotion and Protection of Women's Rights. Gabon applauded the attention paid to the rights of older persons and supported the policies developed for persons with disabilities.
47. Georgia welcomed the legislative developments aimed at strengthening the rights of vulnerable groups and the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism.
48. Germany commended Monaco for its high standard of human rights protection, in particular of women's rights and gender equality, as well as social rights, and especially for the protection of the environment.
49. India noted the efforts of Monaco to strengthen its domestic legal and institutional mechanisms for the promotion and protection of human rights, including economic, social and cultural rights. It welcomed the new law on combating trafficking in persons, applying the offence of trafficking to all forms of trafficking in persons, both national and transnational and whether or not they were linked to organized crime.
50. Indonesia acknowledged the progress achieved by Monaco since the previous universal periodic review, in particular the enactment of several laws to strengthen the human rights protection of various groups of people within its society.
51. Iraq noted with interest the steps taken by Monaco in the field of promoting human rights since the third universal periodic review, especially relating to the right to work and social assistance.
52. Ireland commended Monaco for amending provisions in December 2021 to criminalize sexual assault and for repealing provisions in May 2022 that had discriminated against women. Ireland regretted the lack of progress on decriminalizing defamation and urged Monaco to comply with the right to freedom of opinion and expression in accordance with article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

53. Italy praised Monaco for stepping up its efforts to promote gender equality and for the progress achieved in following up on the recommendations concerning implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention). It welcomed the adoption in 2021 of Act No. 1.513 on the fight against harassment and violence in schools.
54. Lebanon expressed appreciation for the progress made by Monaco in protecting women from all forms of violence. It thanked Monaco for its multilateral engagement and its generous contribution to humanitarian aid, in particular through its support to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
55. Lesotho noted the positive measures taken by the Government to strengthen access to education, in particular for girls and young women, supporting their entry at all levels of education. It particularly commended the Government for ensuring equal representation of women in decision-making positions, including through awareness-raising campaigns on gender equality.
56. Luxembourg thanked Monaco for the efforts made to implement the recommendations made during the third cycle of the universal periodic review.
57. Malaysia commended Monaco for implementing robust measures to eradicate poverty, achieve gender equality and advance women's rights. It encouraged Monaco to continue taking steps to provide victims of gender-based violence with holistic support and care.
58. Maldives acknowledged the positive aspects of the national report and expressed gratitude for the acceptance of its recommendation during the third cycle of the universal periodic review.
59. Mauritius welcomed the initiatives Monaco had taken for the promotion and protection of human rights, to promote equality and to eliminate discrimination in the education sector. It also congratulated the Government for the measures taken to promote women's health, including preventive and breast cancer screening campaigns.
60. Mexico welcomed the adoption of Act No. 1.477 decriminalizing abortion and the establishment of the Committee for the Promotion and Protection of Women's Rights.
61. The Monegasque delegation indicated that Monaco, like many other European countries, had an aging population. The situation of older persons had been a focus of the Government for many years; that had found practical expression in 2020 with the adoption of a dedicated national plan. The Government's priority for older persons was to allow them to remain in their own homes, where they felt comfortable, for as long as possible. To achieve that goal, staff of the country's Gerontological Coordination Centre would visit older persons in their homes, prepare psychological, family and social wellness assessments and then put in place plans for the provision of medical and social assistance and domestic services. Older persons were a priority for Monaco, and a great deal was done to provide them with all the comforts to which they were entitled.
62. Concerning women's political representation, the small population of Monaco meant that the proportion of women involved in public life remained limited. Nevertheless, during the three previous legislatures, there had been an increase in the percentage of women elected to the National Council, the parliament of Monaco. That percentage had risen from 21 per cent between 2013 and 2018 to 37 per cent between 2018 and 2023 and, in the current legislature, which had begun its term in February 2023, 46 per cent of the elected members, i.e. 11 out of 24, were women.
63. A number of measures had been taken in previous years to improve gender equality, with efforts focused on four areas: the legislative framework; statistical studies; awareness-raising and training; and the involvement of civil society and mobilization of Monegasque associations to promote gender equality. The delegation provided detailed information on those measures, highlighting the passage of a law to amend or repeal obsolete and unequal provisions and thus bring the relevant standards up to date; the request to the Monegasque Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies to carry out a study to measure wage differentials between men and women in Monaco, in both the public and private sectors; the organization of awareness-raising campaigns for the general public to highlight

gender equality, in particular on International Women's Day; and the fact that associations working for women's rights were eligible for government support.

64. With regard to labour law in general and the laws on foreign workers in particular, as well as social benefits, the Labour Inspectorate was fairly well staffed, and the hiring of domestic workers was facilitated through a simplified procedure. More information could be found on the Government's website. Like all Monegasque employees, salaried domestic workers were subject to Monegasque legislation. A prior check of working conditions was carried out as part of the application process for the employment of domestic workers and, like any salaried employee, they could report their working conditions to the Labour Inspectorate or obtain information on the applicable laws.

65. To date, no instance of trafficking in persons had been identified in the context of prostitution in Monaco. Prostitution was not an offence in itself. However, it was monitored by the police. In line with the regulations governing the entry and stay of foreign nationals in Monaco and the law on national security, the police were required to collect declarations of intent from persons wishing to engage in prostitution in Monaco. At that point, such persons were given a telephone number for the specialized police services in case they encountered any difficulties in the course of their work. In addition, there was a victim support association to which they could be referred if necessary. Monaco promoted strong international cooperation, facilitating the exchange of intelligence with neighbouring countries and those that were members of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL).

66. Corporal punishment of children was now a specific offence under Monegasque law. The Criminal Code penalized any act of violence or assault committed against a minor. Since 2019, the Code had provided that persons responsible for violence that had not resulted in illness or incapacity to work would be subject to correctional measures when the violence was committed against a minor.

67. In general, all pupils attending school in Monaco were made aware of the need to combat discrimination, particularly anti-Semitism and homophobia. Human rights awareness was taught as a cross-curricular subject from the pre-primary level to the end of upper secondary education.

68. The Constitution laid down the procedure for appointing members of the Supreme Court, which was extremely clear. The Prince appointed the members of the Court, who were nominated – from outside their ranks – by five functionally independent bodies: the National Council, the Council of State, the Crown Council, the Court of Appeal and the Court of First Instance. The Prince had never availed himself of the possibility, afforded him under the Constitution, of requesting new nominations from those institutions and the relevant provision could now be regarded as having fallen into disuse. The power given the Prince was sufficiently regulated, not by ordinary legislation, but by the highest law of the land, the Constitution of Monaco. In accordance with the case law of the European Court of Human Rights, the appointment of judges by the executive did not constitute a violation of the European Convention on Human Rights, and that method of appointment was not open to criticism provided that the judges thus appointed were free from any pressure or influence when exercising judicial oversight.

69. The Office of the High Commissioner for the Protection of Rights and Freedoms and for Mediation had been created pursuant to a 2013 sovereign ordinance and had very recently celebrated its tenth anniversary. A well-established Monegasque institution enjoying guarantees of neutrality, impartiality and independence, the Office was seen as the focal point for the protection of the human rights of all persons in Monaco.

70. Mongolia applauded Monaco for the measures taken to combat bullying and violence in schools, as well as the inclusion of human rights education as an integral part of the school curricula in Monaco.

71. Montenegro praised the Government's commitment to human rights, notably in implementing the Istanbul Convention and the withdrawal of a reservation to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. Montenegro noted that numerous legal texts had been updated to promote gender equality and highlighted the enactment of the Act on harassment and violence at work.

72. Morocco saluted the ratification of international instruments and the withdrawal of reservations to treaties. Morocco welcomed the changes in law aimed at addressing harassment and violence in schools and the Sovereign Ordinance implementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and its Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air.

73. Nepal appreciated the measures adopted by Monaco to implement the recommendations made during the previous cycle of the universal periodic review, particularly for the protection of the rights of women. Nepal also expressed appreciation for the Government's efforts to comply with relevant International Labour Organization conventions and to effectively implement the principle of equal pay for work of equal value.

74. The Kingdom of the Netherlands commended the efforts made by Monaco to promote gender equality and address violence against women through the Committee for the Promotion and Protection of Women's Rights and changes to domestic legislation. While the adoption of legislation allowing civil unions for all couples was welcome, it was regrettable that such contracts did not confer statutory "heir" status, parental authority or guardianship, or allow for the exercise of family rights.

75. The Niger acknowledged the commitment of Monaco to enhancing the promotion and protection of human rights, especially economic, social and cultural rights for women, children and older persons. The Niger appreciated the fact that Monaco ensured equal access to education and health care for all children residing in Monaco or who had a parent working there, regardless of nationality and irrespective of gender or age.

76. Pakistan expressed appreciation for the steps taken by Monaco for the promotion and protection of human rights, including measures for equal access to education and health care for all children and for the protection of older persons and persons with disabilities.

77. Panama thanked Monaco for the presentation of its national report.

78. Paraguay expressed appreciation to Monaco for the numerous legislative developments and encouraged it to ensure their effective implementation. Paraguay welcomed the establishment of the Committee for the Promotion and Protection of Women's Rights and measures to combat violence against women.

79. The Philippines praised Monaco on its implementation of the recommendations made during the previous cycle of the universal periodic review, particularly the measures it had taken to align legislative and normative frameworks with international standards on gender equality, combating gender-based violence and fighting racism. The Philippines welcomed the international development aid initiatives of Monaco, particularly to help least developed countries to achieve the targets on eradicating poverty and hunger in the Sustainable Development Goals.

80. Portugal praised Monaco for its efforts to promote public policies on gender equality and combating violence and discrimination against women through the establishment of the Committee for the Promotion and Protection of Women's Rights.

81. The Russian Federation expressed concern about the lack of a definition of discrimination in legislation and of norms explicitly prohibiting racism and racial discrimination, as well as the gender pay gap and the disparities between the rights of foreigners and nationals, who enjoyed a number of privileges in the areas of social security, employment and access to housing.

82. Slovenia commended the decriminalization of abortion and the prohibition of corporal punishment of children.

83. Spain praised Monaco for the progress achieved in the areas of the rights of women and persons with disabilities, particularly through the creation of the Interministerial Committee for the Promotion and Protection of Women's Rights in 2018 and the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

84. Sri Lanka welcomed the progressive legislative and strategic measures taken by Monaco to promote women's and children's rights. It also welcomed the recognition by Monaco of the need to fight racism in all its forms.

85. Timor-Leste welcomed the adoption of Act No. 1.457 on harassment and violence at work and commended Monaco for its commitment to assisting developing countries to improve the livelihoods of the most vulnerable people through development assistance.

86. Togo welcomed the notable progress Monaco had achieved since its previous universal periodic review.

87. Ukraine recognized the strong commitment of Monaco to human rights, as illustrated by the Government's efforts to guarantee equal access to education, achieve gender equality and combat bullying, harassment and violence in the workplace. Ukraine commended Monaco for the steps taken to support older persons, in particular those who needed mental health care.

88. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland commended Monaco for its efforts to improve women's rights and welcomed the repeal of the Civil Code provisions that had prohibited women from remarrying within 310 days of the dissolution of a previous marriage. It noted that there was still work to be done to ensure the protection of women and on the provision of equal rights for same-sex couples.

89. The United Republic of Tanzania took positive note of the policies and programmes implemented to ensure economic development. It congratulated Monaco for creating the Committee for the Promotion and Protection of Women's Rights and for enacting policies and programmes aimed at protecting and promoting the rights of the most vulnerable persons, including persons with disabilities.

90. China noted the active cooperation of Monaco with developing countries through the provision of development assistance, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals. China also noted the existence of discrimination and inequality in Monaco.

91. The Gambia commended Monaco for its commitment to environmental conservation and sustainable development, exemplified by its efforts to protect biodiversity and promote eco-friendly practices, contributing to a greener and more sustainable future.

92. Regarding reservations to human rights instruments, the Monegasque delegation recalled that Monaco had entered various reservations upon accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women in 2005. The adoption in 2016 of a law that authorized the mother's name to be passed on to her children had enabled the reservation entered in that regard to be withdrawn. With regard to the reservation concerning abortion, a 2019 law had abolished all criminal penalties for women who terminated a pregnancy. However, Monaco did not envisage legalizing abortion in general, and there was thus no intention of withdrawing the reservation at the current stage. The other reservations had been entered because of the country's specificities and, again, could not be withdrawn at the current stage.

93. Within the framework of Sustainable Development Goal 17, Monaco had financed a number of programmes and initiatives, such as the Nansen Initiative for refugees, particularly climate refugees. Also in the area of official development assistance, the Government was supporting partner countries in their efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

94. Monaco focused its cooperation on the areas of health, food security, education and child protection, as well as access to decent work. One of those programmes was specifically devoted to education for vulnerable girls and entrepreneurship for young people and women. Monaco had placed official development assistance at the heart of its public policy; the amount of assistance had increased steadily since its inception in 2007. Today, Monaco was among the countries demonstrating the highest levels of solidarity in per capita terms.

95. In conclusion, Monaco recognized the importance of the universal periodic review in establishing a constructive dialogue. Since 2018, Monaco had enriched its legislative framework through the adoption of laws and regulations, as mentioned in its report. It would continue its action in favour of the most vulnerable persons. Monegasque Cooperation would

pursue its efforts to show solidarity in the service of sustainable development, in line with the humanitarian principle.

96. The Monegasque delegation expressed its thanks to the President, the members of the troika and all the countries taking part in the session.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

97. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below have been examined by Monaco and enjoy the support of Monaco:

97.1 Strengthen the role of Monaco's Office of the High Commissioner for the Protection of Rights and Freedoms and for Mediation, to ensure its compliance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) and seek accreditation by the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (Australia);

97.2 Adopt the necessary measures to strengthen the mandate of the Office of the High Commissioner for the Protection of Rights and Freedoms and for Mediation in the promotion and protection of human rights (Chile);

97.3 Continue strengthening its Office of the High Commissioner for the Protection of Rights and Freedoms and for Mediation, in line with international standards (Mongolia);

97.4 Strengthen the investigative powers of the High Commissioner for the Protection of Rights and Freedoms and for Mediation (Ukraine);

97.5 Promote diversity and inclusion for marginalized communities through the adoption of comprehensive anti-discrimination policies and laws (Gambia);

97.6 Continue to strengthen legislation and social programmes to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and other related forms of intolerance (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

97.7 Continue efforts to combat racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (Algeria);

97.8 Continue to promote legislative measures to prohibit all forms of racial discrimination in the Criminal Code (Spain);

97.9 Amend national legislation to address/overcome the gaps in the system of protection against any possible manifestations of discrimination (Russian Federation);

97.10 Intensify the fight against all forms of discrimination, with an emphasis on discrimination based on race and religious affiliations (Cameroon);

97.11 Conduct an information campaign for all sectors of society to raise awareness about hate speech, in particular about the existing legal provisions to combat hate speech and the procedures for reporting and filing complaints against its manifestations (Bulgaria);

97.12 Intensify efforts to ensure an effective response to tackle discrimination, hate speech and other related intolerance against minorities (Malaysia);

97.13 Take effective measures to fight against racial discrimination and hate speech and prevent impunity (China);

97.14 Carry out an awareness-raising campaign on racist lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex-phobic hate speech, the existing legal provisions and rights in this field, as well as the procedures for reporting or lodging complaints against instances of such speech (Montenegro);

- 97.15 **Establish adequate comprehensive legislation prohibiting all forms of discrimination, especially against women, including direct and indirect discrimination in the public and private spheres, as well as intersectional forms of discrimination against women (Chile);**
- 97.16 **Adopt a regulatory framework prohibiting all forms of discrimination, including on the basis of gender, and review and reform any provisions that may be discriminatory on this basis (Mexico);**
- 97.17 **Introduce legislation to expressly prohibit all forms of discrimination, including discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Australia);**
- 97.18 **Continue to uphold and strengthen its commitment to religious freedom, ensuring that all religious communities can practise their faith freely and without discrimination (Gambia);**
- 97.19 **Continue efforts to guarantee freedom of religion for all (Lesotho);**
- 97.20 **Expand the scope of application of freedom of expression to include scientific researchers (Togo);**
- 97.21 **Abolish the default recognition of men as heads of household, either by abolishing the notion of “head of household” or by ensuring that both partners are recognized as heads of household (Luxembourg);**
- 97.22 **Continue efforts to prevent, combat and punish all forms of trafficking in persons, with a focus on the protection of victims, in particular women and children who are victims of sexual exploitation (Uruguay);**
- 97.23 **Strengthen the preventive approach in the comprehensive fight against trafficking in persons in the national territory (Cuba);**
- 97.24 **Continue efforts to prevent and combat all forms of trafficking and provide training for professionals who come in contact with victims of human trafficking as well as minors who are victims of trafficking (Maldives);**
- 97.25 **Combat trafficking in persons through law enforcement (Sri Lanka);**
- 97.26 **Continue its efforts to protect victims of human trafficking, particularly in situations where sexual exploitation is proven (Lebanon);**
- 97.27 **Continue its efforts to combat trafficking in persons, especially through the establishment of a relevant national action plan (Gabon);**
- 97.28 **Develop national plans and measures to prevent and combat trafficking in persons (Iraq);**
- 97.29 **Implement the inter-service coordination plan on identification of and support for victims of human trafficking (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 97.30 **Design and implement an action plan to combat trafficking in persons with a focus on the protection of victims, including public awareness measures and training for labour inspectors, investigators, prosecutors and judges (Paraguay);**
- 97.31 **Train relevant professionals in the identification and care of victims of trafficking (Costa Rica);**
- 97.32 **Ensure that, due to the transient nature of the Monegasque population, the activities of sex workers are not connected with human trafficking (Cabo Verde);**
- 97.33 **Strengthen measures to prevent and combat trafficking in persons and for the protection of the rights of migrant workers (Pakistan);**
- 97.34 **Strengthen the inspection of the working conditions of non-citizens, in particular the situation of migrant domestic workers, and inform foreign**

workers of their rights and the remedies available in cases of discrimination in employment (Togo);

97.35 Ensure that migrant workers enjoy the same labour conditions as other workers and protection from all forms of exploitation and abuse (Sri Lanka);

97.36 Improve labour rights, especially for migrant workers, ensuring fair wages and safe working conditions (Gambia);

97.37 Take all necessary measures for the de jure and de facto protection of domestic workers (Cabo Verde);

97.38 Take measures, including legislative measures, to ensure equal pay for women and men (Russian Federation);

97.39 Adopt mechanisms to promote gender equality, in particular equal pay and for the participation and representation of women in the workplace (Burundi);

97.40 Continue efforts to promote gender equality and advance equal pay in both the public and private sectors (Canada);

97.41 Continue taking active measures aimed at improving gender equality in employment (Malaysia);

97.42 Attach more importance to economic, social and cultural rights and increase the protection of the rights to housing and health, and focus on eliminating inequality (China);

97.43 Enhance access to quality health-care and mental health services, particularly in rural areas, to ensure the well-being of all citizens (Gambia);

97.44 Continue with human rights awareness-raising programmes for health-care workers to detect and respond to violence (United Republic of Tanzania);

97.45 Consider enshrining the right to education in domestic law (Timor-Leste);

97.46 Consider including the right to education for all in domestic law (Ukraine);

97.47 Continue efforts aimed at strengthening access to education, in particular that of girls and young women, by supporting them in accessing all levels of education (Algeria);

97.48 Further strengthen access to education, particularly for girls and women, enabling their entry at all levels of education (Nepal);

97.49 Consider introducing at least one year of free pre-primary education (Bulgaria);

97.50 Enshrine the right to education for all in its legislative framework and guarantee at least one year of free and compulsory preschool education, in line with the Education 2030 – Incheon Declaration (Panama);

97.51 Take the necessary measures to ensure at least one year of free and compulsory preschool education, as recommended by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (Mauritius);

97.52 Enshrine the right to education for all in its domestic law, in line with UNESCO recommendations (Cyprus);

97.53 Enshrine the right to education for all in the law and extend compulsory education for all to the age of 18 years (Portugal);

97.54 Continue to combat the phenomenon of harassment in schools, especially for racist reasons (Lebanon);

- 97.55 Play an active role in the efforts of the international community to promote and protect human rights in the context of climate change (Viet Nam);
- 97.56 Consider expanding the scope of its international cooperation agenda particularly to include Sustainable Development Goal 13 by, for instance, amplifying its voice in relevant fora in support of calls for urgent and scaled up climate action on the basis of justice and equity in line with United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change obligations (Philippines);
- 97.57 Enhance international cooperation on issues and challenges related to human development, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (Pakistan);
- 97.58 Step up its official development assistance programme to support the promotion of human rights in developing countries, especially economic, social and cultural rights (Malaysia);
- 97.59 Provide more assistance to developing countries (China);
- 97.60 Continue steps to foster gender equality towards more meaningful participation for women in the political and economic spheres (Indonesia);
- 97.61 Continue awareness-raising campaigns on gender equality (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 97.62 Continue efforts towards ensuring the equal representation of women in decision-making positions (Nepal);
- 97.63 Adopt measures in relation to the establishment of a mechanism that promotes gender equality, particularly with regard to equal remuneration, participation and representation of women in the professional sphere (Dominican Republic);
- 97.64 Continue efforts to empower women in all fields, especially in the education and labour sectors (Lesotho);
- 97.65 Continue efforts to improve women's health and strengthen policies to encourage their access to the labour market (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 97.66 Continue efforts towards planned strategies to encourage women and girls to choose non-traditional fields of training (Dominican Republic);
- 97.67 Take the necessary measures so that national legislation guarantees that women and men enjoy equal rights in obtaining, maintaining and transmitting nationality (Argentina);
- 97.68 Continue promoting gender equality and combating violence and discrimination against women (Georgia);
- 97.69 Strengthen further the efforts to prevent and combat all forms of discrimination and violence against women (Indonesia);
- 97.70 Continue stepping up its efforts to promote gender equality and combat violence against women (Nepal);
- 97.71 Strengthen measures to combat domestic violence (Lesotho);
- 97.72 Continue to strengthen its efforts to combat gender-based violence against women (India);
- 97.73 Conduct an official review of legislative barriers to justice for victims of sexual crimes and domestic violence, including adopting a broader definition of domestic violence in line with the Istanbul Convention (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 97.74 Take the necessary legislative measures to include a broader definition of domestic violence, in accordance with the definition contained in the Istanbul Convention (Spain);

- 97.75 Take steps to adopt a broader definition of domestic violence in line with ratified international instruments (Dominican Republic);
- 97.76 Expressly prohibit corporal punishment of children within the family (Cabo Verde);
- 97.77 Continue efforts to promote and protect the rights of women and children (Viet Nam);
- 97.78 Accelerate its efforts to clearly prohibit all corporal punishment of children in all settings (Cyprus);
- 97.79 Prohibit all corporal punishment of children in every setting of their lives and repeal any legal defence allowing its use as a matter of priority (Ireland);
- 97.80 Explicitly prohibit corporal punishment of children in all settings (Montenegro);
- 97.81 Establish specialized units, services and persons in charge of criminally prosecuting sexual crimes against children, facilitated by information and communication technologies (Panama);
- 97.82 Review the provisions of the Civil Code in order to avoid situations that encourage child marriage, making the authorization of marriage of persons under 18 years of age subject to judicial authorization (Paraguay);
- 97.83 Continue efforts to meet the specific needs of older persons, either through safe home care or the construction of geriatric care facilities, enabling them to live in dignity (Burundi);
- 97.84 Continue implementing measures that support the most vulnerable persons, including persons with disabilities and older persons (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 97.85 Further support the most vulnerable, including persons with disabilities and older persons (Morocco);
- 97.86 Continue measures aimed at protecting the rights of vulnerable groups, namely persons with disabilities, children and women (Georgia);
- 97.87 Incorporate the rights of persons with disabilities in the implementation and monitoring at the national level of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and consult with persons with disabilities on normative measures that could affect the exercise of their rights (Panama);
- 97.88 Increase efforts to prevent, eliminate and punish all forms of discrimination or violence against or abuse of persons based on their sexual orientation or gender identity (Uruguay);
- 97.89 Continue developing legal norms to legally protect the rights of the LGBTIQI+ community (Cuba);
- 97.90 Collect statistical data on undeclared migrant work in order to determine and implement appropriate protection measures, including raising awareness of migrant workers' rights and monitoring of working conditions and legal assistance (Paraguay);
- 97.91 Strengthen the protection of refugees and migrants, especially women and children (Cameroon);
- 97.92 Provide a way for asylum-seekers and refugees to obtain official status once their temporary protection status has expired (United States of America).
98. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below have been examined by Monaco and have been noted by Monaco:
- 98.1 Initiate the process of ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Iraq);

- 98.2 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance in order to contribute to the universalization of this text of crucial interest for humanity (France);**
- 98.3 **Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Italy);**
- 98.4 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina) (Finland) (Luxembourg);**
- 98.5 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Colombia) (Paraguay);**
- 98.6 **Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Niger);**
- 98.7 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Morocco);**
- 98.8 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Mexico);**
- 98.9 **Accede to the first Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Australia);**
- 98.10 **Step up the efforts towards ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Armenia);**
- 98.11 **Consider launching the process of ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Ukraine);**
- 98.12 **Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Niger);**
- 98.13 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Cyprus) (Germany) (Lebanon) (Luxembourg) (Maldives) (Montenegro) (Portugal) (Spain);**
- 98.14 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and establish a national mechanism for the prevention of torture (Togo);**
- 98.15 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment in order to encourage the movement towards its further acceptance (France);**
- 98.16 **Make progress towards ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and consider withdrawing its reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Chile);**
- 98.17 **Review all remaining reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women with a view to their withdrawal (Kingdom of the Netherlands);**
- 98.18 **Consider ratifying the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Italy);**
- 98.19 **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Finland);**

- 98.20 **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court in order to contribute to progress on the universalization of this text within the international community (France);**
- 98.21 **Consider ratifying the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (Timor-Leste);**
- 98.22 **Ratify the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (Costa Rica);**
- 98.23 **Become a member of the International Labour Organization (Uruguay);**
- 98.24 **Protect better workers' rights and initiate the necessary legislative changes to join the International Labour Organization (Germany);**
- 98.25 **Take measures to incorporate into its criminal law a definition of torture in accordance with article 1 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Dominican Republic);**
- 98.26 **Improve conditions inside prisons, such as access to daylight and increasing space for activities, including those outdoors (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 98.27 **Establish legal regulations to ensure the transparency and independence of the appointments of members of the Supreme Court of Justice (Costa Rica);**
- 98.28 **Ensure full protection of freedom of religion or belief, including by easing the rules on building places of worship (Indonesia);**
- 98.29 **Decriminalize defamation in accordance with international standards and make it part of the Civil Code (Ireland);**
- 98.30 **Decriminalize defamation, in accordance with international standards (Luxembourg);**
- 98.31 **Review any provisions that may restrict freedom of expression and decriminalize defamation in accordance with international norms, including repealing articles 58, 59 and 60 of the Penal Code (Mexico);**
- 98.32 **Reform laws that place undue restrictions on freedom of expression and decriminalize speech critical of the ruling family and citizens holding public office (United States of America);**
- 98.33 **Review the differences between the status afforded by marriage and by the civil union contract with a view to identifying and removing any unjustified differences affecting inheritance rights, family rights, parental authority or guardianship (Slovenia);**
- 98.34 **Ensure that domestic labour legislation complies with international standards in this area, particularly with regard to the prohibition of discrimination against foreigners and non-residents (Cabo Verde);**
- 98.35 **Amend article 6 of Act No. 729 of 1963 to prevent the arbitrary dismissal of foreign female workers following maternity leave (Luxembourg);**
- 98.36 **Amend article 6 of Act No. 729 of 1963 to prevent any arbitrary dismissal of foreign workers following maternity leave (Togo);**
- 98.37 **Intensify action to guarantee an adequate standard of living, increase the availability of housing, reduce the cost of rents and allow foreigners to benefit from these provisions (Cuba);**
- 98.38 **Continue discussions with civil society and stakeholders on health, including the rights of women and girls to sexual and reproductive health, and decriminalize abortion services for doctors who perform voluntary termination of pregnancy (Canada);**

- 98.39 Decriminalize abortion fully, including for medical personnel (Germany);
- 98.40 Lend support to Human Rights Council initiatives for the realization of social, economic and cultural rights, including the right to development (Pakistan);
- 98.41 Adopt legislative and institutional reforms to ensure equal rights for LGBTQIA+ persons, in particular rights to family life (Brazil);
- 98.42 Ensure the social inclusion and participation of LGBTQI+ persons in all spheres of life, including by recognizing civil marriage for same-sex couples (Canada);
- 98.43 Introduce same-sex marriage and guarantee equal rights for same-sex couples (Germany);
- 98.44 Work towards the legal recognition of same-sex marriages legally contracted abroad, as well as of their legal rights (Chile);
- 98.45 Recognize same-sex marriages legally contracted abroad and ensure equal status for all married couples (Ireland);
- 98.46 Ensure further equality of LGBTQI+ persons by allowing same-sex couples the right to marry according to international standards, thereby ensuring that same-sex couples enjoy the same rights as couples of the opposite sex, including the same inheritance rights and family rights (Kingdom of the Netherlands);
- 98.47 Review legislation concerning same-sex couples to ensure continuity with the rights and recognitions afforded to opposite-sex couples (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 98.48 Permit transgender individuals to change their gender on identity documents and other public records (United States of America);
- 98.49 Promote national policies and legal standards that guarantee the participation of foreign residents in the public life of the country (Cuba);
- 98.50 Amend the legislation, aiming at ensuring that foreigners enjoy the same rights as its citizens (Russian Federation);
- 98.51 Take appropriate measures to prevent the practice of “national priority” from giving rise to legal categories of persons with different rights, placing foreigners, non-citizens, refugees and asylum-seekers at a disadvantage in the exercise of rights (Paraguay);
- 98.52 Establish a regulatory framework for processing asylum claims, including explicit protection measures and transparent criteria (Brazil);
- 98.53 Incorporate into the domestic legal framework a procedure for the handling of applications for asylum, specifying the criteria that the State must apply to accept or reject an application (Costa Rica);
- 98.54 Adopt a procedure for processing applications for asylum or recognizing refugee status that specifies the criteria on the basis of which the State accepts or rejects an application (Mexico);
- 98.55 Establish a procedure to process asylum applications, with clear criteria to accept or reject an application in accordance with the applicable international instruments (Paraguay).
99. 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 was headed by Ms. Isabelle Berro-Amadeï, Conseiller de Gouvernement-Ministre des Relations Extérieures et de la Coopération, and composed of the following members:

- Mme Sylvie PETIT-LECLAIR, Secrétaire d'Etat à la Justice, Directeur des Services Judiciaires ;
- S.E. Mme Carole LANTERI, Ambassadeur, Représentant Permanent de la Principauté de Monaco auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Genève ;
- Mme Isabelle ROSABRUNETTO, Directeur Général, Département des Relations Extérieures et de la Coopération ;
- Mme Ludmilla RACONNAT LE GOFF, Directeur Général, Département des Affaires Sociales et de la Santé ;
- Mme Céline COTTALORDA, Déléguée interministérielle, Comité pour la promotion et la protection des droits des femmes ;
- Mme Pascale PALLANCA, Directeur du Travail, Département des Affaires Sociales et de la Santé ;
- M. Alexandre BORDERO, Directeur de l'Action Sanitaire, Département des Affaires Sociales et de la Santé ;
- M. Régis BASTIDE, Directeur Adjoint, Direction de la Sûreté Publique ;
- M. Jean-Laurent RAVERA, Adjoint au Directeur, Direction des Affaires Juridiques ;
- M. Nicolas RODIER, Conseiller Technique, Direction de l'Education Nationale, de la Jeunesse et des Sports ;
- M. Frédéric PARDO, Chef du Service des Affaires Législatives, Direction des Affaires Juridiques ;
- Mme Marie THOUVENIN-RAPAIRE, Chef du Service de l'Action et de l'Aide Sociales, Département des Affaires Sociales et de la Santé ;
- M. Gilles REALINI, Conseiller, Représentant Permanent Adjoint, Mission Permanente de la Principauté de Monaco auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Genève ;
- Mme Corinne MAGAIL, Chargé de Mission, Département des Relations Extérieures et de la Coopération ;
- M. Maxime MAILLET, Magistrat référendaire, Direction des Services Judiciaires ;
- M. Rémy LE JUSTE, Commissaire de Police, Chef de la Division de Police Administrative, Direction de la Sûreté Publique ;
- M. Antoine ANTONINI, Chef de Section, Département des Affaires Sociales et de la Santé ;
- M. Théo CAMPANA, Chef de Section Suppléant, Comité pour la promotion et la protection des droits des femmes ;
- Mme Mathilde PASTA, 3ème Secrétaire, Mission Permanente de la Principauté de Monaco auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Genève ;
- M. Michaël LANDAU, Documentaliste, Direction de l'Education Nationale, de la Jeunesse et des Sports ;
- Mlle Margaux GIRARDIN, Elève-fonctionnaire, Département des Relations Extérieures et de la Coopération, Conseil National (Parlement) ;

- M. Fabrice NOTARI, Conseiller National, Président de la Commission des Relations Extérieures ;
 - Mme Louise BATTYANY, Stagiaire, Mission permanente de la Principauté de Monaco.
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