



General Assembly

Distr.: General
26 March 2024

Original: English

Human Rights Council

Fifty-sixth session

18 June–12 July 2024

Agenda item 6

Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Mauritius

* 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-fifth session from 22 January to 2 February 2024. The review of Mauritius was held at the 5th meeting, on 24 January 2024. The delegation of Mauritius was headed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and International Trade, Maneesh Gobin. At its 10th meeting, held on 26 January 2024, the Working Group adopted the report on Mauritius.
2. On 10 January 2024, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Mauritius: Burundi, Brazil and United States of America.
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 Mauritius:
 - (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, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States was transmitted to Mauritius through the troika. The 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 Mauritius reiterated its commitment to the universal periodic review process and to the promotion and protection of human rights. It underlined that human rights were enshrined in the Constitution of Mauritius and that upholding the rule of law contributed to a stable democracy.
6. The delegation recalled that Mauritius was a multiracial, multicultural and multireligious society composed of people whose ancestors came from Africa, Asia and Europe. There had never been any Indigenous population in any part of Mauritius, including in the Chagos Archipelago. Mauritius said that it ensured that its citizens, irrespective of race, place of origin, political opinion, creed or sex, were able to exercise their civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights.
7. Since the previous universal periodic review cycle, Mauritius had received visits from the Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes, in 2021, the Special Rapporteur on the sale, sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, in 2022, and the Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy, in 2023.
8. The delegation underscored the independence of a strong judiciary and of its national institutions. Mauritius described investments in the modernization of the judiciary and the establishment of the Financial Crimes Division, the Land Division of the Supreme Court and a new Children's Court. A new Supreme Court Building had been operational since July

¹ A/HRC/WG.6/45/MUS/1.

² A/HRC/WG.6/45/MUS/2.

³ A/HRC/WG.6/45/MUS/3 and A/HRC/WG.6/45/MUS/3/Corr.1.

2020. Mauritius stressed that the National Human Rights Commission had been granted A status in 2002 by the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions.

9. Mauritius stated that, based on a previous recommendation emanating from the universal periodic review, it had established the National Preventive Mechanism Division under the National Human Rights Commission to undertake visits to prisons and to recommend improvements to the conditions of detention.

10. Mauritius indicated that it was committed to fighting trafficking in persons and had enacted the Combating against Trafficking in Persons (Amendment) Act of 2023 to consolidate and modernize its legal framework and was implementing the national action plan on trafficking in persons, 2022–2026.

11. Mauritius stated that freedom of expression was guaranteed under section 12 of the Constitution. The delegation described local broadcast media as national radio and television, comprising four private radio stations and five web-based television stations. The press included 12 daily, 22 weekly and 12 monthly newspapers. Citizens could lodge their concerns through the Citizen Support Portal, an online complaint management platform.

12. Mauritius highlighted various achievements of its welfare system. It indicated that Mauritius had, over the past five decades, continually reinforced measures and resources to facilitate access to education. Around 12.7 per cent of the national budget was allocated for the provision of free public education at the primary and secondary levels, technical and vocational levels and for the first undergraduate degree sought in public educational institutions. Free pre-primary education had been provided since January 2024. The delegation noted the Special Education Needs Authority was established in 2018 to address the needs of children with disabilities and that Kreol Morisien was taught in Mauritius and Kreol Rodrigues in Rodrigues. A Rodriguan Creole dictionary had been launched in 2021.

13. Mauritius indicated that free public health care was dispensed to all citizens, foreigners and migrant workers and that investments in several hospitals and clinics were under way. The delegation added that free outpatient services were also provided free of charge and that Mauritius had already achieved some of the targets set out under Sustainable Development Goal 3 in advance of 2030.

14. Mauritius highlighted the efforts made to improve living conditions of its population, with the ongoing construction of 12,000 social housing units. It added that nearly 100 per cent of the population had access to potable water and that there had been a significant increase in connections to the national sewerage network.

15. The delegation stressed that the Constitution of Mauritius and other national legislation guaranteed protection from discrimination and that the Equal Opportunities Commission was provided with adequate human and financial resources. Furthermore, to recognize the contribution of slaves to the building of Mauritius, on 1 September 2023, the Prime Minister of Mauritius had inaugurated the Intercontinental Slavery Museum.

16. Mauritius affirmed its commitment to the advancement of women. The national gender policy, 2022–2030, had been launched in March 2022. Listed companies were required to have a minimum of 25 per cent of women on their boards, from 2024, to ensure greater representation of women on boards of directors. According to the delegation, the number of women holding senior positions in the administration of the public service currently exceeded 50 per cent. With regard to gender-based violence, the delegation noted that the Prime Minister was leading the High-Level Committee on the Elimination of Gender-Based Violence. In November 2020, a national strategy and action plan and a mobile application, Lespwar, had been launched to facilitate access to help. In addition, information and communication campaigns had been launched to encourage victims to report and deter acts of violence, and training was provided to public officers, medical staff and family protection officers.

17. Regarding the well-being of children, Mauritius highlighted the enactment of the Children's Act of 2020, the Children's Court Act of 2020 and the Child Sex Offender Register Act of 2020 and the adoption of a 10-year strategic plan for children. The age of marriage in Mauritius was set at 18 years of age under the Children's Act.

18. The delegation underscored the measures taken to facilitate access to education for persons with disabilities and their inclusion in the workplace. A Disability Empowerment Unit provided assistance to individuals with disabilities and a bill on the protection and promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities was under consideration by the National Assembly.

19. Mauritius pointed that the Workers' Rights Act of 2019 prohibited discriminatory treatment of workers by their employer. The conditions of employment of workers were governed by new regulations, in force since 2019. The Private Recruitment Agencies Act of 2023 promoted ethical recruitment practices. Foreign workers enjoyed the same rights as Mauritian workers, and the Special Migrant Workers' Unit performed regular inspections at workplaces.

20. Mauritius stated that, in its Advisory Opinion of 25 February 2019, the International Court of Justice had found that the decolonization process of Mauritius had not been lawfully completed upon its accession to independence, in view of the unlawful excision of the Chagos Archipelago from its territory by the then-colonial Power. The delegation said that the Court also affirmed that, in accordance with international law, the right to self-determination belonged to, and was meant to be exercised by, all the people of Mauritius as one territorial unit and that that was still the case today. The delegation said that the exercise of self-determination by a section of the population of Mauritius would therefore be contrary to international law. The delegation underlined that Mauritius was fully sensitive to the plight of the former inhabitants of the Chagos Archipelago, namely, Chagossians, the more so as they had been forcibly removed by the United Kingdom from the Chagos Archipelago in the wake of its unlawful excision. The delegation stated that, in addition to Chagossians enjoying the same rights and opportunities as other Mauritian citizens, the Government of Mauritius had taken and continued to take special measures in their favour. The delegation said that the Chagossian Welfare Fund had been set up for that purpose and that its budget had been increased over the years. The measures funded by the Chagossian Welfare Fund had contributed to improving the well-being of Chagossians, whether they were children, adults or older persons. Moreover, the delegation stated that Chagossians had benefited from donations of land by the Government of Mauritius for various projects. The delegation stressed that the Government of Mauritius also supported the legitimate aspiration of Chagossians, as Mauritian citizens, to return and resettle in the Chagos Archipelago in full respect of their dignity and fundamental human rights. Mauritius expressed its strong commitment to implementing a resettlement plan in the Chagos Archipelago.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

21. During the interactive dialogue, 121 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

22. Senegal encouraged Mauritius to ratify the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights of Older Persons in Africa.

23. Serbia welcomed the ratification of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and the reforms made to improve the administration of justice and the incorporation of the provisions of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment into various pieces of legislation.

24. Sierra Leone commended Mauritius for providing free pre-primary and primary education and noted various policies and plans adopted concerning gender equality and gender-based violence.

25. Singapore welcomed the measures taken to combat drug trafficking and improve health services.

26. The Kingdom of the Netherlands praised Mauritius for decriminalizing same-sex relations and expressed its concern about the protection of human rights defenders and the guarantee of freedom of expression online and offline.

27. Somalia welcomed the Children's Act and the Children's Court, as well as the efforts to enhance the public health service.

28. South Africa commended Mauritius for its financial contributions to support least developed countries and small island developing States.

29. Spain welcomed the Supreme Court's ruling decriminalizing sexual relations between same-sex adults and the advancement of the rights of women.

30. Sri Lanka commended the national action plan on trafficking in persons and the Children's Court.

31. The State of Palestine commended the efforts to promote and protect human rights.

32. The Sudan welcomed the policies adopted to combat trafficking in persons and to protect rights of women and children.

33. Timor-Leste commended the national gender policy and the measures to address the adverse impact of climate change.

34. Togo encouraged Mauritius to continue its national reforms to strengthen the implementation of human rights.

35. Trinidad and Tobago noted the strengthening of the legislation for climate change mitigation and adaptation.

36. Tunisia noted the national action plan to combat trafficking in persons and the ratification of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.

37. Türkiye welcomed the effective implementation of action plans addressing the protection of various human rights.

38. Uganda commended Mauritius for its financial contribution to support the participation of small island developing States and least developed countries in the Human Rights Council.

39. Ukraine acknowledged efforts to address trafficking in persons, gender-based violence, child protection and gender equality.

40. The United Kingdom stressed that there were ongoing negotiations with Mauritius on the exercise of sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago.

41. The United Republic of Tanzania appreciated measures by Mauritius to combat drug trafficking and trafficking in persons.

42. The United States applauded the strengthening of legal protections for victims of trafficking and persons with disabilities and for decriminalizing consensual same-sex conduct.

43. Uruguay welcomed the active collaboration of Mauritius with the United Nations special procedures.

44. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed the increase in public health expenditure and appreciated the promulgation of the Children's Act and the establishment of the Children's Court.

45. Viet Nam appreciated the efforts to provide free and equal access to education and health care.

46. Yemen commended Mauritius for the important measures taken in the legal, economic and social fields.

47. Zambia commended Mauritius for implementing measures to enhance the protection of children's rights.

48. Zimbabwe commended the progress made in achieving a near-universal primary education enrolment and in the advancement of women.

49. Algeria welcomed the provision of free health services in all public institutions and the measures taken to combat drug trafficking.

50. Angola appreciated the provision of free health services in public institutions and free primary education.

51. Argentina made recommendations.

52. Armenia applauded the ratification of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and the establishment of the Children’s Court.

53. Australia remained concerned about ongoing gender-based violence, police brutality, pretrial detention delays and barriers faced by people with disabilities.

54. Austria made recommendations.

55. Azerbaijan made a recommendation.

56. The Bahamas welcomed the efforts to modernize the judiciary and to increase the participation of women in the workforce.

57. Bahrain made recommendations.

58. Bangladesh noted the commitment of Mauritius to eliminating gender-based violence and the enactment of the Children’s Act.

59. Barbados recognized efforts towards economic growth and an inclusive society, the establishment of the National Human Rights Commission and the provision of education free of charge.

60. Belarus noted the implementation of the State programme for the period 2020–2024 and the African Union agenda.

61. Belgium noted the progress made on human rights and encouraged Mauritius to take further steps towards positive change.

62. Bhutan welcomed the Children’s Act, the Children’s Court, the High-Level Committee on the Elimination of Gender-Based Violence, the national strategy on the elimination of gender-based violence, the national action plan on trafficking in persons and the Interministerial Committee against Trafficking in Persons.

63. The Plurinational State of Bolivia made recommendations.

64. Botswana commended the strengthening of children’s rights through the enactment of the Children’s Act and the establishment of the Children’s Court and the Child Sex Offender Register.

65. Brazil commended the ratification of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and the Supreme Court decision overturning the prohibition of consensual sex between men.

66. Brunei Darussalam commended the importance placed on education, in particular the provision of free pre-primary education.

67. Bulgaria welcomed the Children’s Act, the Children’s Court and the Child Sex Offender Register Act. It also praised the legislation requiring companies to have boards with at least 25 per cent women and the provision of quality health services to all citizens.

68. Burkina Faso welcomed the measures towards offering health care free of charge, establishing the Children’s Court and other laws protecting children’s rights.

69. Burundi commended the efforts to fight gender-based violence, establish a Children’s Court and provide access to free health care.

70. Cabo Verde saluted Mauritius for efforts regarding gender-based violence, children’s rights and providing primary education free of charge.

71. Cameroon praised the progress made by Mauritius in promoting and protecting human rights since the third review cycle.

72. Canada commended the steps taken to prevent gender-based violence and protect the rights of LGBTQ+ persons.

73. Chad welcomed the new development model towards a sustainable and high-growth economy and inclusive society.

74. Chile appreciated the modernization of the judiciary.

75. China welcomed the advancements of Mauritius related to the right to education, health care and poverty reduction.

76. Colombia welcomed the human rights progress made by Mauritius since the previous review cycle.

77. The Comoros highlighted the human rights priorities of Mauritius, including the protection of women and children.

78. The Congo welcomed the establishment of the Intercontinental Slavery Museum.

79. Costa Rica welcomed the universalization of the right to education and improvements in ensuring the rights of persons with disabilities.

80. Côte d'Ivoire commended the almost full implementation of the national human rights action plan.

81. Cuba made recommendations.

82. Cyprus commended Mauritius for its progress made with regard to gender equality, children's rights and the fight against trafficking in persons.

83. The delegation of Mauritius reiterated that the rights of persons with disabilities were protected by the Equal Opportunity Act and the Workers' Rights Act. The bill on the protection and promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities was before the National Assembly. It also highlighted the work of the Disability Empowerment Unit.

84. Mauritius underlined that a universal basic retirement pension was provided to those 60 years of age and older. Under the Protection of Elderly Persons Act, the ill-treatment of elderly persons was a criminal offence. Furthermore, the Welfare and Elderly Persons' Protection Unit provided support services to older persons.

85. The delegation recalled that freedom of expression was guaranteed by the Constitution and the right to privacy by several pieces of national legislation.

86. Mauritius underlined its commitment to the prevention of the inhuman and degrading treatment of detainees. It stated that the Prison Service adhered to the provisions of the Constitution of Mauritius, the Reform Institutions Act, the Prison Regulations, the Prison Standing Orders and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) to ensure the humane treatment of prisoners.

87. The delegation stressed that discrimination on the ground of sexual orientation became unconstitutional following the judgment of the Supreme Court, in which it had held that section 250 (1) of the Criminal Code was in breach of section 16 of the Constitution, insofar as it applied to consensual acts between consenting males in private, and interpreted the word "sex" in section 16 of the Constitution as also including "sexual orientation".

88. Regarding pretrial detention, the delegation indicated that the various institutions concerned with the investigation and prosecution of offences collaborated to ensure that criminal investigations were completed in a timely manner and that cases were lodged as soon as possible. The magistrates had a duty to ensure that bail applications were heard within the shortest time frame. In addition, the death penalty had been abolished in 1995, and all relevant sentences had been commuted to life imprisonment.

89. The delegation emphasized the high degree of vulnerability of Mauritius to the adverse impacts of climate change. To address it, the Climate Change Act of 2020 had provided for the creation of a high-level Interministerial Council on Climate Change, a dedicated Department of Climate Change and a Technical Climate Change Committee as well as the National Environment and Climate Change Fund to support adaptation actions.

90. The delegation recalled the rulings of international courts, which had made clear that the Chagos Archipelago formed part of the territory of Mauritius.

91. Czechia commended the national strategy and its action plan on the elimination of gender-based violence and appreciated the provision of pre-primary education free of charge.
92. The Democratic Republic of the Congo commended the Children's Act, the Children's Court and the Child Sex Offender Register Act.
93. Djibouti appreciated the efforts of Mauritius on equality, non-discrimination and climate change.
94. The Dominican Republic made recommendations.
95. Ecuador commended the implementation of the health sector strategic plan, 2020–2024.
96. Egypt commended the efforts to achieve equality, combat discrimination and promote the right to work, to a decent standard of living and to access to health and education.
97. Estonia welcomed the national gender policy and the action plan on the elimination of gender-based violence. It expressed concern about restrictions on freedom of opinion and expression and peaceful assembly.
98. Eswatini appreciated the new online platform launched by Mauritius for addressing citizens' complaints to the Government.
99. Ethiopia commended the plans and strategies of Mauritius to promote the socioeconomic rights of vulnerable groups.
100. Fiji commended the steps taken by Mauritius towards addressing the adverse impacts of climate change.
101. Finland noted the Supreme Court declaration that considered unconstitutional the legislation criminalizing same-sex relations.
102. France noted the advancements on LGBT+ rights, the protection of women and children and access to justice.
103. Gabon commended the efforts to empower women, improve living standards and enhance equitable access to education.
104. The Gambia commended the economic management and development model of Mauritius.
105. Georgia commended the ratification of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and the legislative reforms to strengthen the protection of the rights of the child.
106. Germany expressed concern about infringements on freedom of expression and on the rights to information and privacy.
107. Ghana welcomed the implementation of the national human rights action plan and the judiciary reforms to ensure an improved and faster administration of justice.
108. Iceland made recommendations.
109. India noted with appreciation the various legislative and institutional steps taken to promote human rights.
110. Indonesia commended the improvements to the judiciary and the electoral system and the enactment of the Children's Act and the establishment of the Children's Court.
111. Iraq welcomed the ratification by Mauritius of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and the measures taken to improve education and to combat trafficking in persons, drug trafficking and money-laundering.
112. Ireland expressed concern about the persisting gender-based and domestic violence and trafficking in persons.
113. Italy commended the ratification of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, the advancements in women's and children's rights and the decriminalization of same-sex relations.

114. Jordan commended the promulgation of the Children's Act.

115. Kazakhstan noted with appreciation the efforts to eliminate gender-based violence, the Children's Act, the Children's Court and the provision of health care and pre-primary education free of charge.

116. Kenya commended the robust ombudsman services, the incorporation of human rights into school curricula and the provision of education free of charge.

117. Kuwait commended the rule of law and the independence of the judiciary.

118. Kyrgyzstan made recommendations.

119. Latvia made recommendations.

120. Lesotho welcomed the efforts made to guarantee the right to health for all and the provision of medical care free of charge.

121. Libya commended the adoption of the strategic plan for the health sector, 2020–2024.

122. Lithuania welcomed the provision of quality and inclusive education and measures for improving the rights of the child.

123. Luxembourg made recommendations.

124. Madagascar welcomed the commutation of all death sentences into life imprisonment, the enactment of the Children's Act, the inauguration of the Children's Court and the improvements made in the representation of women in elections.

125. Malawi made recommendations.

126. Malaysia commended the social welfare system.

127. Mali welcomed the Children's Act and the Children's Court and the preschool education provided free of charge.

128. The Marshall Islands lauded the activities on disaster risk reduction conducted through the environment and climate change fund.

129. Mauritania commended the strengthening of the welfare state and implementing plans to raise living standards.

130. Mexico welcomed the national gender policy, the national strategy on gender-based violence and the decriminalization of same-sex relations.

131. Mongolia welcomed the establishment of the Children's Court and encouraged Mauritius to monitor the implementation of its national gender policy.

132. Montenegro welcomed the political and socioeconomic empowerment of women and the protection of children's rights.

133. Morocco commended the development model aimed at growth, a sustainable economy and an inclusive society, as well as the efforts undertaken to eliminate gender-based violence.

134. Mozambique made recommendations.

135. Nepal welcomed the Children's Act and the national action plan on trafficking in persons.

136. Slovenia welcomed the ratification of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and encouraged Mauritius to ensure the rights of women in employment.

137. The Niger welcomed cooperation of Mauritius and its financial contribution to the human rights mechanisms.

138. Nigeria commended the initiatives to provide education and medical care free of charge.

139. Pakistan commended achievements made on the right to education.

140. Panama made recommendations.
141. Paraguay welcomed progress made on the national human rights action plan, 2012–2020.
142. Peru commended the establishment of the Children’s Court.
143. The Philippines commended the measures undertaken by Mauritius to further improve the efficiency of its judicial system.
144. Poland commended the improvements in the administration of child justice, education and fighting child abuse.
145. Portugal commended the creation of a national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up.
146. Romania appreciated the progress made in combating gender-based violence. It expressed concern about the low level of representation of women in decision-making positions and politics and the gender pay gap.
147. The Russian Federation welcomed the ratification of several human rights instruments and strategies.
148. Rwanda appreciated the entry into force of the Children’s Court and the adoption of a corporate governance scorecard.
149. Samoa welcomed the enactment of child protection legislation and the provision of free health services and universal education.
150. Saudi Arabia welcomed the national legislation and policies promoting human rights, and the provision of free health services.
151. In its closing remarks, the delegation of Mauritius expressed its gratitude for the review, as it provided an opportunity to evaluate the reaction of the international community to the efforts made by Mauritius for the promotion and protection of human rights. It reiterated the commitment of Mauritius to abide by the human rights norms enshrined in its Constitution and the legislative architecture of its judicial system.
152. Mauritius looked forward to the continued support of the United Nations and development partners in the implementation of the supported recommendations.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

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

- 153.1 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal) (Uruguay);**
- 153.2 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Rwanda);**
- 153.3 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Czechia) (Estonia) (France);**
- 153.4 Consider acceding to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Rwanda);**
- 153.5 Advance towards the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Chile);**

153.6 **Abolish the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Iceland);**

153.7 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and formally abolish the death penalty for all cases and under all circumstances, with a view to eliminating it both in practice and in law (Portugal);**

153.8 **Amend article 4 (1) of the Constitution to prevent any reintroduction of the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Belgium);**

153.9 **Sign and ratify core United Nations human rights treaties to which Mauritius is not yet a party, in particular the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Austria);**

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

153.11 **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 (Sierra Leone);**

153.12 **Consider signing and ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Finland);**

153.13 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (France);**

153.14 **Ratify human rights instruments that have not yet been ratified, especially the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina);**

153.15 **Consider ratifying the international human rights treaties that it has not yet ratified (State of Palestine);**

153.16 **Consider ratifying the international human rights treaties, including optional protocols, that it has not yet ratified (Ukraine);**

153.17 **Take the necessary measures to ratify international human rights treaties, including optional protocols on the elimination of racial discrimination (Mozambique);**

153.18 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Rwanda);**

153.19 **Accelerate the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which Mauritius signed in 2007 (Austria);**

153.20 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and enact a disability rights act (Australia);**

153.21 **Consider acceding to the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Senegal);**

153.22 **Consider signing and ratifying the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Africa (Malawi);**

153.23 **Finalize the ratification of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on Older Persons in Africa, signed in 2021 (Democratic Republic of the Congo);**

153.24 **Ratify human rights treaties to which Mauritius is not yet a party and issue a standing invitation to Special Procedure mandate holders (Paraguay);**

153.25 **Extend a standing invitation to all thematic special procedure mandate holders of the Human Rights Council (Bahamas);**

153.26 **Extend a standing invitation to all special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Czechia);**

153.27 **Consider extending a standing invitation to all special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Latvia);**

153.28 **Extend a standing invitation to United Nations special procedure mandate holders (Mongolia);**

153.29 **Extend an open and standing invitation to all special procedure mandate holders (Finland);**

153.30 **Extend a standing invitation to the special procedure mandate holders of the Human Rights Council (Poland);**

153.31 **Extend cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and special procedure mandate holders (Ukraine);**

153.32 **Continue engaging with international and regional partners, including the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, to address capacity and resource constraints relating to treaty body reporting (Trinidad and Tobago);**

153.33 **Finalize reports on the fulfilment of obligations under the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Russian Federation);**

153.34 **Continue to support greater engagement between least developed countries and small island developing States and the Human Rights Council (Pakistan);**

153.35 **Take measures to fully incorporate the provisions of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment into domestic legislation (Ukraine);**

153.36 **Incorporate the provisions of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment into national legislation and amend existing laws to adopt an absolute prohibition of torture (Costa Rica);**

153.37 **Amend legislation to completely ban torture (Chile);**

153.38 **Continue efforts to unify the provisions of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment in national legislation, with a view to an absolute prohibition of this crime (Uruguay);**

153.39 **Continue aligning national legislation with the international human rights instruments and ensure their effective implementation (Nepal);**

153.40 **Consider an amendment to the Constitution to explicitly include economic, social and cultural rights (Bahrain);**

153.41 **Continue efforts to strengthen its national human rights framework, including by implementing existing legislation and, where it deems necessary,**

seeking technical assistance from the United Nations and other development partners (Cyprus);

153.42 Continue its efforts to ensure the active participation of all members of society at all levels of public life (Mongolia);

153.43 Repeal provisions in the Constitution that are discriminatory against women (Ireland);

153.44 Include a definition of discrimination against women in national legislation and amend article 16 of the Constitution to explicitly prohibit gender discrimination in all settings, including in the private sector (Costa Rica);

153.45 Adopt a broad legal definition of discrimination against women and amend article 16 of the Constitution to prohibit gender discrimination in the private sector (Paraguay);

153.46 Continue to bring the child justice system fully into line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other relevant standards (Cabo Verde);

153.47 Harmonize the Equal Opportunities Act, the Training and Employment of Persons with Disabilities Act and the bill on the protection and welfare of persons with disabilities with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and include disability as a prohibited ground of discrimination (Mexico);

153.48 Repeal article 235 of the Penal Code to decriminalize abortion (Mexico);

153.49 Enact a new national plan for human rights (Brazil);

153.50 Proceed with the finalization of the new human rights action plan for 2024–2030 (Georgia);

153.51 Give the National Human Rights Commission an explicit mandate to protect and promote economic, social and cultural rights and further strengthen its independence and the effectiveness of its functioning (Togo);

153.52 Provide the National Human Rights Commission with an explicit mandate to protect and promote economic, social and cultural rights and further strengthen its independence and effective functioning (Cabo Verde);

153.53 Consider expanding the mandate of the National Human Rights Commission to include the protection and promotion of economic, social and cultural rights (Bulgaria);

153.54 Strengthen the independence and functioning of the National Human Rights Commission, in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (Montenegro);

153.55 Ensure that the National Human Rights Commission continues to be adequately funded (Barbados);

153.56 Strengthen the mandate of the interministerial committee tasked with reporting and follow-up to additionally coordinate the implementation of recommendations from various human rights mechanisms (Timor-Leste);

153.57 Consider strengthening the national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up to enable it to coordinate the implementation of recommendations from all human rights mechanisms (Bahamas);

153.58 Strengthen its national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up, considering the possibility of receiving cooperation to that end (Paraguay);

153.59 Further support steps to eradicate division and discrimination, allowing ethnic and religious lines in favour of social inclusiveness (Türkiye);

153.60 Combat the enduring hierarchical structures based on race and caste (Colombia);

153.61 Implement policies and programmes to foster an inclusive society that cherishes diversity and equality, including awareness-raising campaigns against all forms of discrimination (Azerbaijan);

153.62 Strengthen the fight against all forms of discrimination (Cameroon);

153.63 Redouble efforts to promote an inclusive society based on diversity and equality (Congo);

153.64 Promote social inclusion and diversity, addressing disparities and ensuring equal opportunities for all ethnic and cultural groups (Gambia);

153.65 Enhance efforts to combat racist media coverage and incidents of hate speech, as well as hold the perpetrators accountable (Ghana);

153.66 Revise the Equal Opportunities Act, with a view to ensuring the prohibition of all direct, indirect and intersectional forms of discrimination, on any ground, including gender identity, social origin or property (Romania);

153.67 Consider revising the Equal Opportunities Act to explicitly prohibit all forms of direct, indirect and intersectional discrimination (Eswatini);

153.68 Intensify efforts to combat all forms of discrimination, in particular against women and people with disabilities (Morocco);

153.69 Take appropriate awareness-raising measures to promote an egalitarian society and eradicate any manifestation of superiority based on race or caste (Paraguay);

153.70 Take steps to promote accountability for abuses perpetrated by the police, the security forces and other officials (United States of America);

153.71 Ensure the effective investigation of police brutality allegations and reduce delays in criminal prosecutions (Australia);

153.72 Strengthen measures to address police brutality and ensure that cases relating to abuse or brutality by the police officers are addressed timeously and effectively (Lesotho);

153.73 Ensure effective measures to prevent acts of torture and other forms of ill-treatment, that all allegations of torture and ill-treatment are thoroughly investigated and that those responsible are brought to justice (Italy);

153.74 Continue strengthening prison regulations in line with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) (Nepal);

153.75 Continue to implement comprehensive measures to prevent drug trafficking and the harms associated with drugs (Singapore);

153.76 Continue its efforts in the fight against drug trafficking (Algeria);

153.77 Enforce laws penalizing corruption and reduce lengthy delays in corruption cases going to trial (United States of America);

153.78 Ensure equal access to justice, including by raising awareness about human rights and improving access to legal aid for people who cannot afford private services (Canada);

153.79 Continue efforts to ensure the effectiveness and independence of the judiciary (Ethiopia);

153.80 Continue to modernize the national judicial system to ensure more effective and prompt administration of justice (Russian Federation);

153.81 Improve the enforcement of laws that criminalize rape, including by thoroughly investigating all cases of sexual violence, prosecuting perpetrators and providing training to law enforcement officials at the national and local levels (Canada);

153.82 Take measures to protect civic space and ensure freedom of expression and assembly and participation in the democratic debate for independent media and journalists (Kingdom of the Netherlands);

153.83 Guarantee a safe and free environment for journalists and human rights defenders (Spain);

153.84 Promote an enabling, safe and secure environment for journalists and media workers in line with international human rights standards (Latvia);

153.85 Put an end to the intimidation, harassment and unjustified arrest of journalists, including the censorship of social media accounts (Belgium);

153.86 Decriminalize defamation and include it in the Civil Code, in accordance with international standards (Estonia);

153.87 Revise the Information Technology Act and the Data Protection Act, in accordance with international standards on freedom of expression and of the press (Spain);

153.88 Ensure the protection of freedom of opinion and expression by reviewing vague and broad offences in the Information and Communications Technologies Act (Estonia);

153.89 Ensure that the Information and Communications Technologies Act is applied in a way that does not infringe on freedom of expression and the right to privacy (Germany);

153.90 Step up measures to tackle challenges related to digitalization (United Republic of Tanzania);

153.91 Adopt and enact a legal framework to prevent infringement of personal data and unwarranted surveillance and establish independent judicial oversight for it (Kingdom of the Netherlands);

153.92 Strengthen the implementation of existing legislation to protect children's privacy (Senegal);

153.93 Continue and intensify efforts to implement and monitor the prohibition of child marriage (Eswatini);

153.94 Continue its efforts in combating trafficking in persons (Bhutan);

153.95 Consider establishing a mechanism to coordinate and monitor the implementation of the national action plan on combating trafficking in persons (South Africa);

153.96 Continue its effort to strengthen the mechanisms and policies in place to combat trafficking in persons (State of Palestine);

153.97 Provide adequate technical, financial and human resources to the mechanisms set up to combat human trafficking (Mali);

153.98 Strengthen the existing mechanisms and policies to combat trafficking in persons by providing adequate technical, financial and human resources (Zambia);

153.99 Strengthen the mechanisms and policies in place to combat trafficking in persons (Romania);

153.100 Redouble efforts for the implementation of the national action plan to combat trafficking in persons, 2022–2026, and adapt its implementation so that it reflects the specific needs of child victims of trafficking (Costa Rica);

153.101 Continue and intensify efforts to implement the national action plan to combat trafficking in persons 2022–2026, with a greater focus on prevention and the protection and rehabilitation of victims of trafficking (Djibouti);

153.102 Continue efforts to implement the national action plan on human trafficking and work on the preparation and operation of a shelter for victims of human trafficking (Jordan);

153.103 Take adequate measures to implement the action plan to combat trafficking in persons by investigating and prosecuting perpetrators (Kenya);

153.104 Adopt a comprehensive action plan and establish a body to coordinate government efforts to prevent, investigate, prosecute and sanction all forms of trafficking in persons (Germany);

153.105 Strengthen anti-trafficking mechanisms through the adoption of a national action plan and the creation of a permanent coordination and monitoring body, with a special focus on women and children (Paraguay);

153.106 Adopt and implement the bill on combating trafficking in persons, as an important step towards bringing perpetrators to justice and combating child and labour trafficking (Cyprus);

153.107 Strengthen legal frameworks and enforcement mechanisms to combat trafficking in persons (Indonesia);

153.108 Strengthen the capacity of authorities to investigate and prosecute all cases of trafficking of children and bring perpetrators to justice (Ireland);

153.109 Bolster efforts to combat human trafficking and the sexual exploitation of women and children (Lesotho);

153.110 Continue collaboration with stakeholders to effectively curb human trafficking (Nepal);

153.111 Strengthen labour rights and working conditions, especially for migrant workers, ensuring fair wages and safe work environments (Gambia);

153.112 Continue the social security system, which ensures a comprehensive and universal approach to the coverage of older persons (Burundi);

153.113 Maintain the strength of the social security system and improve the lives of vulnerable people (Kyrgyzstan);

153.114 Continue efforts to further develop the social security system (Tunisia);

153.115 Continue its national policies and programmes aimed at implementing the Sustainable Development Goals, including by reducing poverty levels and increasing citizens' access to education, health and safe drinking water services (Sudan);

153.116 Continue the implementation of the welfare state system, promote poverty reduction strategies and improve living standards (China);

153.117 Take all necessary measures to ensure the right of all Chagossians to an adequate standard of living (Côte d'Ivoire);

153.118 Continue adopting necessary legislative and policy measures for the promotion and protection of economic, social and cultural rights (Malawi);

153.119 Continue its efforts related to the training of police officers on corruption laws and practices and its efforts to improve the nutritional status of infants by implementing the breastfeeding action plan and continue with the efforts to develop a national cleaning and embellishment strategy and action plan to keep Mauritius clean (Serbia);

153.120 Continue implementing the health sector strategic plan (Somalia);

153.121 Continue the implementation of the health sector strategic plan (Burkina Faso);

153.122 Continue to develop and implement the health sector strategic plan (Cuba);

153.123 Continue executing its successful health sector strategic plan, 2020–2024 (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

153.124 Continue the implementation of the of the health sector strategic plan, 2020–2024, to address health challenges in the country (Algeria);

153.125 Continue the implementation of the health sector strategic plan with the assistance of development partners (Bangladesh);

153.126 Continue the implementation of the health sector strategic plan with the assistance of development partners, if needed (Kazakhstan);

153.127 Continue to implement the health sector strategic plan with the assistance of development partners, if necessary (Saudi Arabia);

153.128 Continue efforts to further reduce neonatal, infant, under-5 and maternal mortality rates, including by adequately resourcing the national framework to improve maternal newborn health of 2019 (South Africa);

153.129 Continue to reduce neonatal, infant, maternal and under-5 mortality rates and ensure that the national framework for improving maternal and newborn health prioritizes the availability of quality antenatal and postnatal services and facilities (Chad);

153.130 Continue to strengthen its public health framework to address the evolving needs of its citizens, including older persons (Singapore);

153.131 Continue to increase the investments to the health sector to better protect the right to health of its people (China);

153.132 Improve the accessibility and quality of health care, especially for vulnerable groups and people in remote and rural areas (Malaysia);

153.133 Continue efforts to improve health care, especially with regard to mothers and children (Mauritania);

153.134 Continue efforts addressing non-communicable diseases, including improving access to health-care facilities and services (Samoa);

153.135 Continue to provide free education and free health care in all public institutions (Kuwait);

153.136 Increase its efforts to ensure that the right to education is enshrined in the Constitution and other national legislation and to ensure that pre-primary education is free and compulsory (State of Palestine);

153.137 Strengthen efforts to include human rights education in the national curriculum, particularly in relation to gender-based violence (Sierra Leone);

153.138 Continue strengthening the right to education, including the promotion of human rights education (Türkiye);

153.139 Continue to take positive measures to make progress in the field of education (Czechia);

153.140 Continue investing in quality and inclusive education in all schools (Lithuania);

153.141 Continue efforts to ensure equal access to quality education (Ethiopia);

153.142 Further strengthen the efforts to ensure the right to education and access to social services for all children, especially children with disabilities and girls, and mitigate the risk of trafficking of children (Poland);

153.143 Introduce legislation to make pre-primary education free and compulsory for at least one year (Luxembourg);

153.144 Continue providing free education from the pre-primary to tertiary levels (Tunisia);

153.145 Continue consolidating the provision of free education, from the preschool to the tertiary levels (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

153.146 Maintain the provision of free education from primary to tertiary institutions (Cabo Verde);

153.147 Ensure that education remains free of charge from preschool to higher education (Cuba);

153.148 Maintain free education from preschool to higher education (Dominican Republic);

153.149 Preserve the right to free public education for all, from preschool to higher education, and ensure an inclusive, holistic and meaningful value-based education system (Kyrgyzstan);

153.150 Consider maintaining the provision of free education from the pre-primary to the tertiary levels (Kazakhstan);

153.151 Strengthen the national policies to ensure the girl child the right to education by addressing early girl-child school dropout (Uganda);

153.152 Strengthen efforts to sustain girls' enrolment in school, underscoring the pivotal role of education in women's empowerment (Bulgaria);

153.153 Redouble efforts to retain girls in the education system and sensitize in particular parents to the importance of education for women (Costa Rica);

153.154 Launch initiatives to promote girls' right to education and to reduce their school absenteeism through the provision of adequate sanitary spaces and actions to eliminate the social stigma surrounding menstruation (Peru);

153.155 Strengthen the enrolment and retention in school of all children throughout compulsory education and ensure that pregnant adolescents or adolescents with children are supported to continue their education (Colombia);

153.156 Intensify efforts to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 4 by adopting measures that guarantee that pregnant adolescents receive support to continue their studies and facilitating their reintegration into school after pregnancy (Panama);

153.157 Strengthen school enrolment and the retention of children and take specific measures to keep girls, including teenage mothers, in school (Mexico);

153.158 Take steps to ensure the enrolment and retention of all children for the duration of compulsory education, including by increasing access for children in remote areas and for those from disadvantaged communities (Bahamas);

153.159 Expand the choice of educational structures for pre-primary education in rural areas (Mali);

153.160 Continue efforts to ensure access to quality education for children living in remote areas, particularly those from disadvantaged communities (Lesotho);

153.161 Bolster efforts to provide quality educational opportunities to marginalized groups and disadvantaged communities (Zimbabwe);

153.162 Continue efforts to improve access and services in the education sector, including for girls and those with special needs (Malaysia);

153.163 Expand access to quality pre-primary education and promote holistic approaches to child development (Chad);

153.164 Continue to take concrete measures to ensure greater access to education and employment, especially for differently abled people (Brunei Darussalam);

153.165 Take further efforts for the implementation of the 2018 Special Education Needs Authority Act to ensure that all children with disabilities have access to inclusive education in mainstream schools (Bulgaria);

153.166 Continue efforts to reform and develop the education sector to include all segments of society, including people with special needs (Libya);

153.167 Take concrete measures to provide scientifically accurate education on sexual and reproductive health and rights by including it in school curricula (Estonia);

153.168 Include age-appropriate, evidence-based and scientifically accurate education for girls and boys, focused on sexual and reproductive health and rights, in the school curricula (Colombia);

153.169 Enhance further policies towards the promotion of gender parity at schools (Brunei Darussalam);

153.170 Endorse the Safe Schools Declaration (Italy);

153.171 Pursue its efforts to promote the teaching of the Kreol Morisien (Somalia);

153.172 Intensify efforts to foster greater inclusivity in the diverse social landscape of Mauritius by, *inter alia*, promoting the teaching of the Creole language and expanding access to Creole educational materials by learners (Philippines);

153.173 Continue taking necessary measures to protect the environment and to address the damaging impact of climate change with the assistance of development partners (Somalia);

153.174 Continue with taking measures to combat climate change with assistance of development partners (United Republic of Tanzania);

153.175 Continue to take the necessary measures in the fight against climate change, with the help of development partners (Dominican Republic);

153.176 Continue taking necessary measures to mitigate the impacts of climate change on vulnerable populations, including through international collaboration (Indonesia);

153.177 Pursue technical cooperation opportunities to facilitate the implementation of environmental and climate change laws and policies (Trinidad and Tobago);

153.178 Continue taking necessary measures in the fight against the impact of climate change (Bangladesh);

153.179 Continue its national policies and programmes aimed at protecting the environment and addressing the risks and consequences of climate change (Sudan);

153.180 Continue strengthening the measures implemented in the fight against the impact of climate change (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

153.181 Continue to strengthen measures to guarantee the economic, social and cultural rights of the populations in urban and rural areas, including necessary measures in the fight against the impact of climate change (Plurinational State of Bolivia);

153.182 Continue to take the necessary measures to combat the impact of climate change (Cuba);

153.183 Intensify efforts to mitigate the effects of climate change (Iraq);

153.184 Continue to increase its resilience and preparedness to mitigate the impacts of climate change including by taking into account the rights of vulnerable groups in its climate change strategies (Malaysia);

153.185 Continue efforts to enhance resilience to climate change and mitigate its effects (Mauritania);

153.186 Continue incorporating climate change and disaster risk reduction into strategies, policies and regulatory frameworks (Timor-Leste);

153.187 Continue to strengthen efforts to guarantee the participation of women, children, persons with disabilities and local communities when developing and implementing climate change and disaster risk reduction frameworks (Fiji);

153.188 Take further steps in reinforcing financial resources for implementation of the climate change adaptation and mitigation measures (Viet Nam);

153.189 Monitor and report on how climate change in Mauritius impacts on its human rights situation, including as a small island developing State (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

153.190 Continue to educate vulnerable populations on disaster risk reduction through campaigns and exercises, especially for the elderly and persons with disabilities (Marshall Islands);

153.191 Enhance climate change awareness and resilience among vulnerable groups, in particular children, with the assistance of development partners (Samoa);

153.192 Implement the commitment made at the 25-year review of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development to ensure that sexual and reproductive health and rights are integrated into humanitarian preparedness and response plans and in the national climate change risk management plan to meet the basic needs of affected populations (Panama);

153.193 Continue to develop mechanisms and systems to ensure that objectives, goals and targets set by the environmental master plan are achieved (Marshall Islands);

153.194 Engage additional technical assistance to strengthen national capacity to address the negative impacts associated with climate change, cybercrime, drug trafficking and human trafficking (Belarus);

153.195 Adopt the Gender Equality Act and improve women's political participation (Spain);

153.196 Promote a gender equality policy that encourages women's political participation (Ecuador);

153.197 Promote the representation of women in the political realm (France);

153.198 Adopt a broad definition banning discrimination against women, and take measures to encourage the participation of women in political and economic life in the country (Chile);

153.199 Continue to strengthen existing policies to promote gender equality in the public and private sectors (Comoros);

153.200 Continue to strengthen national mechanisms to protect and maintain the role and representation of women in political decision-making (Uganda);

153.201 Continue its efforts in promoting gender equality through the empowerment of women in politics and the business world (Viet Nam);

153.202 Continue its efforts to close the gap between men and women so to promote the equal participation and empowerment of women in the labour market and political institutions (Brazil);

153.203 Intensify efforts to enhance women's participation in political and public realms (Iraq);

153.204 Fully implement the national gender policy as a step towards increasing opportunities for women in the political and public life of the country (Latvia);

153.205 Step up its efforts to promote the participation of women in political life and their representation in decision-making positions in the public sector (Mongolia);

153.206 Ensure safety of women and advance opportunities for women's participation in the labour force (Sri Lanka);

153.207 Implement efficient measures to eliminate gender discrimination in the workplace and close the gender pay gap (Armenia);

153.208 Advance gender equality and women's rights, including efforts to reduce the gender wage gap, increase women's leadership roles and address gender-based violence (Gambia);

153.209 Continue improving the participation of women in political and public spheres (Timor-Leste);

153.210 Continue its efforts in favour of the equality of men and women and the measures to reduce the gaps between men and women in decision-making positions in the private and public sectors (Bahrain);

153.211 Continue with efforts to increase the number of women in decision making positions (Malawi);

153.212 Further strengthen policies and measures to improve the protection of the rights of women and children (China);

153.213 Fully implement and report regularly on the progress of the national gender policy and the national strategy and action plan on gender-based violence (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

153.214 Continue to empower women in line with the national gender policy for the period 2022–2030 (Belarus);

153.215 Strengthen measures to combat discrimination against women in the private sector (Angola);

153.216 Expand activities to educate and empower women and girls about gender-based violence and the remedies available (Canada);

153.217 Strengthen measures to achieve equality between women and men and combat all obstacles that hinder women from entering political life and holding public office (Colombia);

153.218 Continue to strengthen measures to ensure the protection of women's and children's rights, including by adopting effective strategies to eliminate gender role stereotypes (Ghana);

153.219 Enact the gender equality bill and improve communication and transparency on the implementation of the national gender policy (Iceland);

153.220 Step up efforts to adopt and implement the gender equality bill (Romania);

153.221 Continue efforts to combat all forms of discrimination against women and girls, to address the phenomenon of domestic violence and to empower women and integrate them into political and economic life (Libya);

153.222 Increase efforts to combat all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls (Lithuania);

153.223 Continue efforts to address and eliminate gender-based violence, including by the operationalization of the Gender-Based Violence Observatory (Sierra Leone);

153.224 Continue efforts to combat gender-based violence (Burkina Faso);

153.225 Strengthen measures for eradicating gender-based violence, especially closer collaboration with local civil society (Samoa);

153.226 Continue efforts to eliminate violence against women, including domestic violence (Tunisia);

153.227 Continue its efforts to combat domestic violence and all forms of violence against women (Plurinational State of Bolivia);

153.228 Step up national efforts to combat domestic violence (Cuba);

153.229 Continue efforts to combat domestic violence (Cyprus);

153.230 Continue its efforts in enhancing legal measures and programmes to address domestic violence (Czechia);

153.231 Continue the effective implementation of measures to combat violence against women, particularly domestic violence (Djibouti);

153.232 Continue its efforts to combat domestic violence (Dominican Republic);

153.233 Continue efforts to combat violence against women and enhance women's participation in public life (Egypt);

153.234 Continue efforts to combat domestic violence (Mali);

153.235 Continue efforts to combat domestic violence (Morocco);

153.236 Continue to prioritize the provision of support services for victims of gender-based violence, including in police stations, and address discriminatory practices that perpetuate the scourge (Zimbabwe);

153.237 Identify and redress discriminatory practices that perpetuate gender-based violence and sensitize the police to identifying and protecting women against gender-based violence (Montenegro);

153.238 Adopt the necessary measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls, especially human trafficking (Argentina);

153.239 Strengthen efforts to prevent and address gender-based violence, including domestic violence and sexual harassment, through comprehensive legislation, awareness-raising campaigns and support services for survivors (Armenia);

153.240 Strengthen efforts to combat gender-based violence, including domestic violence (Kazakhstan);

153.241 Strengthen efforts, including existing legislation, to combat domestic violence (Kenya);

153.242 Accelerate its work to eradicate gender-based and domestic violence (Mongolia);

153.243 Enhance support services for victims of domestic and gender-based violence and continue to strengthen efforts towards raising awareness of the specific needs and vulnerabilities of women and children who are victims of domestic and gender-based violence (Fiji);

153.244 Centralize all support services for survivors of gender-based violence (Iceland);

153.245 Work to continue efforts to eliminate gender-based violence, in particular the establishment of the high-level committee under the auspices of the Prime Minister, and continue its efforts to combat domestic violence (Jordan);

153.246 Redouble efforts in the protection of women against domestic violence (Nigeria);

153.247 Strengthen legal measures to combat gender-based violence and improve victim support, including through a national strategy to end gender-based violence (Australia);

153.248 Continue its efforts in combating gender-based violence and ensure effective implementation of the national strategy and action plan on the elimination of gender-based violence (Bhutan);

153.249 Implement fully the national strategy and action plan on the elimination of gender-based violence (Iceland);

153.250 Ensure the full implementation of the national strategy and action plan on the elimination of gender-based violence and provide an effective response to gender-based violence, especially in cases of domestic violence (Slovenia);

153.251 Fully implement the national strategy and action plan on the elimination of gender-based violence (Ireland);

153.252 Promote further the protection and rights of women, children and persons with disabilities (Cameroon);

153.253 Consider renewing the national child protection strategy and action plan for 2014–2022 (South Africa);

153.254 Adopt and implement the national strategic plan for children (Burkina Faso);

153.255 Seek, if necessary, technical assistance from its international partners to effectively implement the Children’s Act and ensure the proper functioning of the recently created Children’s Court (Niger);

153.256 Ensure that the 10-year strategic plan for children currently being developed is in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Botswana);

153.257 Promote the rights of children by ensuring their protection from exploitation (Sri Lanka);

153.258 Continue its efforts to enhance social care, protect children and empower women and youth (Yemen);

153.259 Continue to work towards the promotion and protection of the rights of the child, including the possibility of requesting technical assistance to advance the work of the Children’s Court (Plurinational State of Bolivia);

153.260 Adopt legislation to explicitly prohibit the corporal punishment of children in all settings (Zambia);

153.261 Strengthen the system of protection of children’s rights, including protection from abuse and other forms of violence against minors (Belarus);

153.262 Strengthen coordination among relevant stakeholders to effectively investigate allegations of all forms of violence against children, ensure accountability of perpetrators and provide victims with the necessary support (Lithuania);

153.263 Ensure that safe, specialized and decentralized shelters are made available to child victims of sexual exploitation and include all forms of the sale and sexual exploitation of children in the Criminal Code as separate offences from child trafficking (Luxembourg);

153.264 Strengthen the investigation and prosecution of all cases of sexual abuse and exploitation of children and ensure sanctions commensurate with the gravity of the crime (Montenegro);

153.265 Develop legislation that explicitly condemns the sexual exploitation of children in the field of travel and tourism and take action to strengthen oversight mechanisms for the investigation and redress of violations of children's rights that take place within the framework of tourist activity (Peru);

153.266 Intensify efforts to protect children from abuse and exploitation, particularly those who are victims of trafficking (Nigeria);

153.267 Continue with efforts towards the promotion and protection of the rights of the child, by ensuring that the Child Service Coordination Panel is adequately resourced to implement its mandate (Botswana);

153.268 Implement policies and measures to protect children from violations of their rights arising from sex tourism, among other things, through awareness-raising campaigns for all sectors, including the hotel industry, and training programmes for the police to detect, refer and investigate potential cases (Ecuador);

153.269 Continue work for further strengthening the legal framework towards the protection of the rights of child victims and juvenile offenders (Georgia);

153.270 Intensify efforts to protect children from abuse and exploitation, particularly in digital environments (Indonesia);

153.271 Continue efforts to strengthen and improve birth registration processes (Iraq);

153.272 Continue to give priority to the interests of the child through the adoption of appropriate legislation (Kyrgyzstan);

153.273 Ensure that the newly established Children's Court has adequate resources to fulfil its mandate, especially in combating all forms of the sale and sexual exploitation of children (Philippines);

153.274 Adopt a legal framework for the protection of persons with disabilities, promoting their equal access to employment, housing and public services (Spain);

153.275 Finalize the passage of and implement a comprehensive law protecting the rights of persons with disabilities to ensure that they are protected equally under the law (United States of America);

153.276 Finalize the adoption of the bill on the protection and well-being of persons with disabilities (Democratic Republic of the Congo);

153.277 Consider including disability as a prohibited ground of discrimination and finalize the protection and welfare of persons with disabilities bill (Zambia);

153.278 Continue to promote inclusive education for children with disabilities and finalize the draft bill on the protection and well-being of persons with disabilities (Ecuador);

153.279 Complete, at the earliest, the adoption of the protection and welfare of persons with disabilities bill (Barbados);

153.280 Finalize the draft law on the protection and well-being of persons with disabilities (Russian Federation);

153.281 Continue its efforts in improving more inclusive education for persons with all kinds of disabilities, in particular children (Angola);

153.282 Continue efforts to promote the rights of persons with disabilities and enhance their integration into the national education system (Egypt);

153.283 Adopt measures to combat violence against, and abuse and neglect of, persons with disabilities and persons with mental health conditions, including by

prohibiting forced sterilization and respecting their autonomy and free and informed consent, while promoting their inclusion in the community and combating institutionalization (Portugal);

153.284 Strengthen measures to combat violence and abuse against people with disabilities and ensure that perpetrators are held accountable for their actions (Côte d'Ivoire);

153.285 Continue the integration of Indigenous peoples and minorities (Cameroon);

153.286 Redouble efforts to promote the political participation of ethnic minorities and other vulnerable groups (Peru);

153.287 Undertake measures for combating ethnic or racial stereotypes and stigma and hate speech in order to ensure active participation of all segments of society in public life (Romania);

153.288 Continue the government's special measures to support the Chagossian community (Pakistan);

153.289 Repeal section 250 of the Penal Code, which criminalizes relations between consenting same-sex adults and is deemed unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of Mauritius (Belgium);

153.290 Repeal section 250 (1) of the Penal Code and decriminalize same-sex relations (Finland);

153.291 Advance in the protection of the rights of LGTBI people through public policies and awareness-raising programmes for public employees (Spain);

153.292 Ensure the full protection of LGBTQI+ community against discrimination (Chile);

153.293 Adopt the legislative and policy measures necessary to combat discrimination and violence against persons of diverse sexual orientations, gender identity, gender expressions and sex characteristics (Iceland);

153.294 Advance the adoption of the legislative and regulatory measures necessary to combat discrimination and violence against people based on their sexual orientation or gender identity (Uruguay);

153.295 Investigate all complaints of violence and hate speech against persons of diverse sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics and bring perpetrators to account (Iceland);

153.296 Amend the Criminal Code to reflect the Supreme Court's decision on same-sex sexual relations (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

153.297 Decriminalize sexual relations between adults of the same sex, in accordance with the recommendation made in 2018 (Argentina);

153.298 Continue efforts to protect the queer community by following the important steps made in October 2023 to combat discrimination against LGBTQI+ persons through the full decriminalization of homosexuality (Austria);

153.299 Take effective measures to improve the working conditions of migrant workers and step up efforts to investigate allegations of their abuse and exploitation (Zimbabwe);

153.300 Take adequate measures to protect migrant workers and their families, including by reinstating labour protection laws suspended during the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic (Germany);

153.301 Take effective measures to improve the working and living conditions of migrants and workers and increase labour inspection activities at workplaces (Mozambique);

153.302 Designate a government agency responsible for receiving and screening asylum-seekers, victims of trafficking and other persons requiring international protection to ensure that they are referred to the correct procedures and receive the necessary assistance (Panama);

153.303 Adopt legislation on asylum and develop an effective and fair procedure, as well as enforce the rights and protection of refugees and asylum-seekers (Paraguay).

154. 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 Mauritius was headed by the Honourable Maneesh Gobin, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and International Trade, and composed of the following members:

H.E. Mrs. Usha Dwarka-Canabady, Ambassador and Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Mauritius to the United Nations and other International Organizations in Geneva;

Mrs. Zahira Auladin Auckburally, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and International Trade (Human Rights Division);

Ms. Sooraya Gareeboo, Assistant Solicitor General, Attorney-General's Office;

Mr. Subhas Gujadhur, First Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and International Trade;

Mr. Omduttrajsingh Sewraj, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Mauritius to the United Nations and other International Organizations in Geneva; and

Ms. Tejaswinee Burumdoval, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of Mauritius to the United Nations and other International Organizations in Geneva.