

144.1 Ratify the First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Australia) (Georgia) (Spain); accede to the First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Portugal);

144.2 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Belgium) (Estonia) (Hungary); accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Portugal) (Togo);

144.3 Move towards the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Chile);

144.4 Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Norway);

144.5 Formally abolish the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Australia);

144.6 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal);

144.7 Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Italy);

144.8 Consider withdrawing the remaining declarations and reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Rwanda);

144.9 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Croatia) (Montenegro);

144.10 Accelerate the process for the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Georgia);

144.11 Ratify the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity (Armenia);

144.12 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and bring national legislation into conformity with its provisions (Austria);

144.13 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Estonia);

144.14 Ratify and fully align its national legislation with the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, as previously recommended (Latvia);

144.15 Consider ratifying the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and fully align its legislation with all obligations under the Rome Statute (Norway);

144.16 Ratify the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189), of the International Labour Organization (Philippines);

144.17 Adopt an open, merit-based selection process when selecting national candidates for United Nations treaty body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

144.18 Take the necessary steps to achieve the total abolition of the death penalty (Brazil);

144.19 Consider issuing a standing invitation to the special procedure mandate holders (Austria);

144.20 Continue interacting constructively with the special procedure mechanisms of the Human Rights Council (Côte d'Ivoire);

144.21 Extend a standing invitation to the special procedure mandate holders of the Human Rights Council (Guatemala);

144.22 Issue a standing invitation to special procedures, as previously recommended (Latvia);

144.23 Take concrete steps to strengthen its cooperation with the special procedures of the United Nations, in particular those of the Human Rights Council (Portugal);

144.24 Accept the establishment of a permanent rights component in the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara, given the continuing need for independent and impartial monitoring of the human rights situation in the place, as previously recommended (Uruguay);

144.25 Undertake to fully cooperate with the United Nations and, in particular, the special envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara (Zimbabwe);

144.26 Comply with the provisions of Security Council resolution 2351 (2017), which extends the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara and align itself with the principle of self-determination of the Saharawi people (Mozambique);

- 144.27 Cooperate with the newly appointed special envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara (Mozambique);
- 144.28 Accept the inclusion of a human rights dimension in the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (Namibia);
- 144.29 Continue to work with OHCHR and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to re-establish the humanitarian aid programme for the Western Saharan population (Sierra Leone);
- 144.30 Fully cooperate with the Secretary-General, the African Union special envoys and OHCHR on the situation in Western Sahara (South Africa);
- 144.31 Ensure that the Criminal Code is fully in accordance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Estonia);
- 144.32 Revise the Criminal Code and associated laws to ensure compliance with international standards, guarantee equality between men and women, criminalize marital rape, decriminalize sexual relations outside marriage, abolish discrimination against children born outside marriage, increase the minimum age of marriage to 18 years, decriminalize consensual same-sex relations and develop public awareness programmes to address the stigmatization of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Ireland);
- 144.33 Continue to strengthen its legislative and institutional framework for the promotion and protection of human rights (Oman);
- 144.34 Adopt and apply a comprehensive anti-discrimination law (Ukraine);
- 144.35 Take steps to bring the definition of torture in line with the requirements of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Ghana);
- 144.36 Adhere to and align national legislation with the Rome Statute, including through the incorporation of provisions to cooperate promptly and fully with the International Criminal Court (Guatemala);
- 144.37 Continue its steps to consolidate the principles of human rights and public freedoms (Yemen);
- 144.38 Continue to mainstream human rights into various national bodies and sectors (Egypt);
- 144.39 Continue to allocate the required funding for the implementation of projects to increase the integration of human rights into public policies (Ethiopia);
- 144.40 Consolidate the experience of regionalization and continue the participation of youths and women in all the regions of the Kingdom, including the southern provinces (Gabon);
- 144.41 Accelerate the implementation of the advanced regionalization, as a means to further promote the participation of citizens, especially women and youths, from the 12 regions of the Kingdom in the political and economic governance of the country (Indonesia);
- 144.42 Continue to put in place public policies and programmes on human rights, including on the effective role of parliamentarians in the promotion and protection of human rights (Philippines);
- 144.43 Strengthen the achievements in the area of consolidation of human rights (Senegal);
- 144.44 Continue reforms to consolidate the rule of law and the national mechanisms for protection of human rights (Viet Nam);
- 144.45 Step up the process of creating the Authority for Gender Equality and Action against All Forms of Discrimination (Gabon);
- 144.46 Continue efforts to support the role of regional committees of the National Human Rights Council, especially in the southern provinces (Jordan);
- 144.47 Establish the Authority for Gender Equality and Action against All Forms of Discrimination (Kuwait);
- 144.48 Establish an independent, effective and well-resourced national preventive mechanism in compliance with the requirements of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Ghana);
- 144.49 Accelerate the process of establishing the national preventive mechanism on torture (Greece);
- 144.50 Streamline the process for the establishment of the national mechanism for the prevention of torture, ensuring broad and inclusive participation in the same (Guatemala);
- 144.51 Intensify efforts to combat cases of torture and other ill-treatment by State agents, establishing an independent and effective national mechanism for the prevention of torture (Spain);
- 144.52 Ensure that a national preventive mechanism is swiftly established and that the mechanism is underpinned by a legal basis and receives the human resources and financial means necessary to carry out its mandate in an independent

and efficient manner (Switzerland);

144.53 Establish a mechanism to protect the rights of persons with disabilities (Madagascar);

144.54 Establish a national mechanism for the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities (Bahrain);

144.55 Continue promoting the role of national institutions for the protection of human rights by supporting the activities of the regional committees of the National Human Rights Council in various regions, in particular in the cities of Laayoune and Dakhla in the southern provinces (Bahrain);

144.56 Support the action for the promotion and protection of human rights undertaken by the National Human Rights Council through its regional commissions throughout the territory (Central African Republic);

144.57 Continue efforts to establish and consolidate national institutions and mechanisms for the promotion and protection of human rights (Gabon);

144.58 Ensure procedures governing the registration of civil society organizations, including those advocating for the Saharawi people's right to self-determination (Iceland);

144.59 Strengthen the action taken by the national council for the promotion and protection of human rights, in particular through its commissions throughout the territory (Madagascar);

144.60 Continue to reinforce the role and capacity of the national human rights institution, which was re-accredited A status in March 2016 in full compliance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (Mauritania);

144.61 Ensure that the procedures governing the registration of civil society organizations, including organizations advocating for the Saharawi people's right to self-determination, are in conformity with international standards (Norway);

144.62 Continue the efforts of the Government to endow the national human rights institution with sufficient budgetary resources (Togo);

144.63 Make further efforts to promote the culture of human rights and human rights education (Lebanon);

144.64 Continue the positive experience of organizing human rights capacity-building programmes for law enforcement agencies (Azerbaijan);

144.65 Continue to train public officials on human rights (Lebanon);

144.66 Promote human rights education and training of public servants, along with the provision of necessary resources, at all levels. Local government employees, who have the most direct effect on its people, most often lack training in human rights or the resources to meet international standards on human rights (Republic of Korea);

144.67 Ensure that adequate human and financial resources are allocated for the implementation of programmes and activities on human rights (Philippines);

144.68 Enable the people of Western Sahara to exercise their right to self-determination through a democratic referendum (Zimbabwe);

144.69 Continue efforts to draw up a national framework for human development that takes into consideration gender equality and non-discrimination (Tunisia);

144.70 Decriminalize consensual homosexual relations and release those who have been detained for that reason (Uruguay);

144.71 Repeal article 490 of the Criminal Code criminalizing sexual relationships outside marriage in order to eliminate risks associated with abandonment and institutional stigmatization of children born out of wedlock (Belgium);

144.72 Prohibit discrimination and criminalize violence against persons on the basis of their sexual orientation or gender identity (Canada);

144.73 Put an end to forms of discrimination (including legal ones) faced by lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (France);

144.74 Decriminalize consensual relations between same-sex adults (Mexico);

144.75 Ensure the same rights to all citizens, including those of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex collective, decriminalizing same-sex relationships and eliminating all discriminatory legislation on the basis of sexual orientation (Spain);

144.76 Apply and adopt a comprehensive anti-discrimination law containing a general prohibition of all forms of direct and indirect discrimination (Hungary);

144.77 Decriminalize consensual sexual relations, including by repealing the provisions in articles 489 to 493 of the

Criminal Code prohibiting same-sex sexual relations, sexual relations outside marriage and adultery (Netherlands);

144.78 Adopt a comprehensive anti-discrimination law (South Africa);

144.79 Take urgent measures to repeal the norms that criminalize and stigmatize lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and investigate and punish the perpetrators of acts of discrimination and violence against them (Argentina);

144.80 Repeal legislation, in particular article 489 of the Criminal Code, criminalizing consensual sexual conduct between same-sex adults (Iceland);

144.81 Continue efforts to achieve the national strategic goals for sustainable development (2015-2020) (Oman);

144.82 Continue to develop and implement development programmes and to improve the economic capacities of the entire country, including in the southern provinces of Morocco (Saudi Arabia);

144.83 Speed up the implementation of the national policy on climate change (Cuba);

144.84 Strengthen the mainstreaming of environmental rights within the elaboration and implementation of development strategies (Indonesia);

144.85 Revise the provisions of the Criminal Code on terrorism and define terrorism-related offences more clearly and precisely (Hungary);

144.86 Revise the provisions of the Criminal Code on terrorism with a view to defining precisely terrorism-related offences and ensure legislation is in line with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Albania);

144.87 With reference to the recently expressed concern by the Economic and Social Council about the presence of the berm, continue to implement the demining programme along the berm and compensate victims (Namibia);

144.88 Continue efforts to remove landmines and other explosive remnants of war (Peru);

144.89 Adhere to and adapt national legislation to the Arms Trade Treaty (Guatemala);

144.90 Implement the recommendations from the second cycle contained in A/HRC/21/3, paras. 129.62 and 129.65, and unequivocally ban corporal punishment in all places, including at home, in alternative care institutions, in day nurseries and in schools (Haiti);

144.91 Establish legislation that prohibits corporal punishment and the ill-treatment of boys and girls (Paraguay);

144.92 Abolish the death penalty (France);

144.93 Intensify national discussions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Italy);

144.94 Keep the moratorium on the death penalty and intensify dialogue on capital punishment and its impact, towards its full abolition for all crimes (Montenegro);

144.95 Continue the current national debate on the abolition of the death penalty and consider formalizing the de facto moratorium currently observed (Albania);

144.96 Maintain its de facto moratorium on the use of the death penalty with a view towards its total abolition, including through the ongoing process of reform of the Criminal Code (Rwanda);

144.97 Continue the national debate on the abolition of the death penalty (South Africa);

144.98 Consider formalizing the de facto moratorium on the death penalty (Ukraine);

144.99 Consider abolishing capital punishment (Namibia);

144.100 Eliminate the death penalty from its national legislation (Paraguay);

144.101 Maintain the moratorium on the death penalty, followed by the definitive abolition of the death penalty (Austria);

144.102 Continue the socioeconomic programmes for detainees in relation to their post-detention socio-professional reinsertion, in particular in favour of women and youths (Central African Republic);

144.103 Accelerate the process of revising the legal framework regulating prisons in order to harmonize it with international standards (Cyprus);

144.104 Take the necessary measures to resolve the problem of prison overcrowding (Greece);

144.105 Continue to improve the conditions in prisons, reduce crowding and adopt alternatives to pretrial detention and provide adequate medical care to prisoners (Kenya);

144.106 Accelerate the process of revising the legislative framework governing prisons with a view to harmonizing it with the 2011 Constitution and international standards (Pakistan);

144.107 Adopt the proposed amendments to the Code of Criminal Procedure to ensure respect for guarantees and safeguards in detention (Ghana);

144.108 Strengthen its national mechanisms and international cooperation to combat trafficking in persons and, particularly, child sex tourism (Honduras);

144.109 Continue efforts to combat human trafficking and ensure that special attention is given to vulnerable groups when applying the law adopted in this regard (Qatar);

144.110 Develop a national strategy to tackle modern slavery and ratify the 2014 Protocol to the Forced Labour Convention of the International Labour Organization (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

144.111 Remove restrictive practices against Christians and other minorities, including limitations on religious activities, freedom of thought and conscience, in accordance with international law (Kenya);

144.112 Ensure that the relevant provisions of the Criminal Code are brought into line with the obligations of Morocco under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, in particular with regard to freedom of speech and opinion (Zambia);

144.113 Refrain from referring to laws other than the press code when dealing with infractions of the freedom of expression (Denmark);

144.114 Fully ensure the freedoms of expression and association and take all necessary measures to ensure that human rights defenders can carry out their missions (France);

144.115 Continue the work to enhance freedom of expression through the implementation of the law establishing the National Press Council (Qatar);

144.116 Review Criminal Code provisions regarding freedom of expression, in conformity with article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Netherlands);

144.117 Ensure the Constitution's provisions on freedom of the press, freedom of opinion and expression and freedom of assembly and association are respected, including for people who want to express their views on the situation of and in Western Sahara (Sweden);

144.118 End the prosecution of journalists under the Criminal Code for peacefully exercising their right to freedom of opinion and expression and for ensuring the right to information (Sweden);

144.119 End the prosecution of and release journalists and other individuals detained solely for exercising their rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association (United States of America);

144.120 Create and maintain, in law and in practice, a safe and enabling environment for civil society and human rights defenders, including in and in relation to Western Sahara, through a revision of the Criminal Code and remove limitations on freedom of expression, review the system for registration of associations and notification of assemblies and consistent application of rules to all peaceful assemblies irrespective of their topic (Ireland);

144.121 Remove obstacles to non-governmental associations seeking registration from the authorities (Sweden);

144.122 Approve the licence applications for all non-governmental associations seeking registration in accordance with the law, including organizations advocating for members of minority populations (United States of America);

144.123 Conduct full, impartial and independent investigations into all allegations of corruption or abuse by security forces and prosecute those responsible where appropriate (United States of America);

144.124 Take further steps to ensure judicial independence, which is important in guaranteeing fair trials in accordance with international human rights standards (Australia);

144.125 Complete reforms of the judiciary (Kuwait);

144.126 Accelerate the implementation of the charter on the reform of the judicial system (Sri Lanka);

144.127 Continue completing the process of reforming the justice system and guarantee the independence of the judiciary in accordance with the relevant constitutional requirements (Sudan);

144.128 Revise the Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code as part of the ongoing reform of the justice sector (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

144.129 Take the necessary measures to repeal all legal provisions that establish differences between children born in wedlock and children born out of wedlock, in particular those contained in the Family Code that were discriminatory against such children (Argentina);

144.130 Analyse existing legislation and repeal all rules, in particular those of the Family Code, which are contrary to the principle of equality between children or which constitute a discrimination of the rights of the child (Chile);

144.131 Repeal all discriminatory provisions in relation to children born out of wedlock (Congo);

144.132 Repeal the provision preventing Moroccan women from transmitting nationality to their foreign husband (Congo);

144.133 Repeal provisions which deny women legal guardianship of minor children on an equal footing with men (Denmark);

144.134 Abolish the criminalization of single mothers, allow full legal recognition of children born outside marriage (including with regard to their name and right of inheritance) and introduce DNA testing to ascertain paternity (Germany);

144.135 Consider eliminating from identity documents all data that could lead to discrimination against children born out of wedlock (Peru);

144.136 Improve the existing procedures for registering children to guarantee equality for children and equal legal treatment without any discrimination (Serbia);

144.137 Repeal the provisions in the Family Code which discriminate against children born outside of wedlock (Togo);

144.138 Withdraw any reference in identity documents which would allow for the identification of children born outside of wedlock and repeal all discriminatory provisions regarding such children, in particular in the Family Code (Turkey);

144.139 Eliminate fees for birth certificates and facilitate the issuance of birth certificates to all refugee children who do not have any yet (Turkey);

144.140 Allocate more resources for the implementation of national policies in favour of vulnerable social groups (Viet Nam);

144.141 Continue and speed up efforts to promote economic, social and cultural rights for the whole population (Djibouti);

144.142 Continue efforts to promote and protect economic and social rights through development strategies to encourage investment and employment (Saudi Arabia);

144.143 Improve the identification of eligible beneficiaries of social protection schemes (Islamic Republic of Iran);

144.144 Continue to promote the consolidation of its social policies and combat poverty and inequality, which are still present (Angola);

144.145 Continue efforts to protect economic and social rights through the implementation of programmes to fight poverty, in the framework of the national human development initiative (Côte d'Ivoire);

144.146 Continue to implement policies to fight poverty and promote economic development (Egypt);

144.147 Continue endeavours to reduce poverty and bridge the income gap between the different regions and between rural and urban areas (Islamic Republic of Iran);

144.148 Continue strengthening programmes to reduce poverty through the National Initiative for Human Development (Pakistan);

144.149 Share its experience with others in the field of human development and poverty reduction (South Sudan);

144.150 Continue to adopt measures to further improve the lives of vulnerable people in the country (Brunei Darussalam);

144.151 Ensure an equitable distribution of resources between rural and urban areas (State of Palestine);

144.152 Continue its good work to reduce the prevailing high unemployment rate in the country (Bangladesh);

144.153 Continue to promote economic and social development to steadily raise peoples' living standards so as to provide a firm foundation for the enjoyment of all human rights (China);

144.154 Strengthen the laws ensuring the reduction of unemployment rates and increase employment opportunities to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development (Iraq);

144.155 Continue efforts to reduce unemployment rates among youths, including by strengthening vocational training programmes (Libya);

144.156 Establish dialogues to engage in cooperation that will allow for the application of best practices and plans to reduce unemployment, underemployment and informal work, and strengthen the policies for the generation of employment and youth employment (Paraguay);

144.157 Further strengthen the promotion of environmental rights through their incorporation into social and economic development plans in the entire Kingdom (United Arab Emirates);

144.158 Continue to implement policies and develop infrastructure that increase access to employment, particularly for youths (Singapore);

144.159 Adopt a draft law regulating the labour conditions of domestic workers (Turkey);

144.160 Continue to provide basic medical cover for its people, including the elderly (Brunei Darussalam);

144.161 Improve the social protection system with a view to extending social and medical coverage to everyone (Cuba);

144.162 As a follow-up to the recommendations from the second cycle contained in A/HRC/21/3, paras. 129.98, 129.102, 129.111, 129.116, 129.117 and 130.9, increase investments in public education with a view to increasing the salaries of teachers and introducing professional and technical training programmes (Haiti);

144.163 Increase access to health services in rural areas, in particular to reduce maternal mortality and morbidity (Republic of Korea);

144.164 Further promote prenatal care and consultation to reduce the need for emergency transportation at the time of labour and thereby reduce the risk of death among mothers and children (Thailand);

144.165 Take further targeted measures to promote inclusive education for all (Armenia);

144.166 Implement the strategic vision for education reform for 2015-2030 (Burundi);

144.167 Continue efforts to promote inclusive education by strengthening access to education for persons with disabilities (Ecuador);

144.168 Continue to strengthen further the right to education (Mauritius);

144.169 Put in place a strategy or a plan of action to fight illiteracy (Niger);

144.170 Consider eliminating differences in schooling between cities and rural areas, between girls and boys and among minorities (Peru);

144.171 Implement measures to ensure inclusive education for all at the primary, secondary and university levels (Portugal);

144.172 Take further steps in the field of promotion of economic, social and cultural rights, especially in the sector of education, with a special focus on the enrolment of girls and boys in rural areas (Romania);

144.173 Support the right to education by implementing the strategic vision to reform the education system for the period 2015-2030 (Saudi Arabia);

144.174 Consolidate and support the promotion of education for economically vulnerable children (South Sudan);

144.175 Continue efforts to ensure that all children enrol in elementary school and to consider the necessary measures to reach out to children deprived of an education (State of Palestine);

144.176 Continue efforts to promote the right to education by combating the phenomenon of children dropping out of school (Sudan);

144.177 Continue efforts to reform the public education system and improve the quality of public education to achieve equal opportunities between social classes (Tunisia);

144.178 Increase efforts to ensure the school enrolment of all children at the primary and secondary levels (Turkey);

144.179 Review and where necessary adapt school and early childhood education curricula, teaching and school practices to foster the elimination of gender-based discrimination and stereotyping, as well as to promote the empowerment of girls from an early age (Botswana);

144.180 Promote programmes that encourage the education of children, especially girls in villages, and benefit vulnerable groups (United Arab Emirates);

144.181 Continue efforts to promote cultural rights through programmes to protect and revitalize the diversity of cultural heritage constituting the Moroccan identity, including the Hassani heritage in the southern provinces (United Arab Emirates);

144.182 Continue to promote equality between men and women in public policies (Egypt);

144.183 Continue to promote gender equality and women's involvement in politics and public service (Lao People's Democratic Republic);

- 144.184 Continue the commendable efforts to promote and protect the rights of women and children (Mauritania);
- 144.185 Review all laws and practices that discriminate on the basis of gender and bring them into line with international law and standards and take steps to further improve the protection of women who are subjected to violence, including by amending the Criminal Code to ensure the criminalization of marital rape (Sweden);
- 144.186 Revise the Family Code to prohibit polygamy and the marriage of minors, as well as to guarantee equality between men and women in inheritance matters and in the right to guardianship (Norway);
- 144.187 As a follow-up to the recommendations from the second cycle contained in A/HRC/21/3, paras. 129.19, 129.22, 129.27, 129.39, 129.40, 129.43, 129.78, 129.88, 129.93 and 131.7, intensify efforts towards improving the economic, social and cultural rights of the female population, with their full participation (Haiti);
- 144.188 Adopt comprehensive and integral legislation to eliminate discrimination and all forms of violence against women and to promote their advancement in all areas, including the economic area (Honduras);
- 144.189 Strengthen the existing legal framework to protect women against all forms of violence and eliminate all discriminatory gender-based legal norms (Chile);
- 144.190 Take all necessary measures to strengthen the fight against domestic violence and sexual violence against women (France);
- 144.191 Take appropriate measures, taking into consideration its international obligations, to prevent the marriage of minors (Myanmar);
- 144.192 Continue to put into place practical measures at the local and national levels to ensure gender equality and combat discrimination against women (Singapore);
- 144.193 Continue efforts to combat violence against women (Tunisia);
- 144.194 Amend domestic legislation to remove all forms of gender-based discrimination and protect the rights of women and children (Australia);
- 144.195 Expedite the adoption of draft law 103.13 on violence against women, while taking into account the importance of widening the protection for women victims of violence, and criminalize marital rape (Belgium);
- 144.196 Continue its efforts to improve legislation concerning violence against women, in line with international standards, addressing the dimensions of prevention, protection and assistance, and repealing discriminatory provisions related to custody, marriage, inheritance and transfer of nationality (Brazil);
- 144.197 Criminalize marital rape and threats of violence as part of its draft law 103.13 on combating violence against women and implement State-sponsored programmes to support victims (Canada);
- 144.198 Implement adequate measures to ensure the comprehensive and effective protection of women against domestic violence and accelerate the drafting process of a bill that is consistent with international standards in this area (Germany);
- 144.199 Strengthen the legal framework to prevent discrimination and violence against women, in particular domestic violence (Italy);
- 144.200 Accelerate the process of adoption of the draft law on the elimination of the violence against women (Jordan);
- 144.201 Continue aligning legislation, policies and programmes that anchor the rights of the child in order to stop children from working in harmful conditions, stop early marriages and criminalize all forms of child exploitation (Kenya);
- 144.202 Adopt specific legislation on violence against women, including criminal and civil provisions necessary to address domestic violence and sexual harassment against women and girls (Mexico);
- 144.203 Implement the law on violence against women swiftly (Norway);
- 144.204 Adopt a general law on violence against women, in accordance with international standards, providing the means for its effective implementation (Paraguay);
- 144.205 Strengthen legislation to ensure gender equality, in particular to prevent violence against women and stop early and forced marriages (Republic of Korea);
- 144.206 Accelerate the enactment of the law on violence against women and the adoption of the international definition of gender-based violence (Slovenia);
- 144.207 Further progress in the fight against all forms of discrimination and violence against women, putting into operation the Authority for Gender Equality and Action against All Forms of Discrimination (Spain);
- 144.208 Adopt and implement a comprehensive and non-discriminatory law on violence against women and girls (Switzerland);

- 144.209 Put into place specific legislation to prevent, investigate and punish violence against women (Uganda);
- 144.210 Adjust the new abortion law protocol to give women the right to abort in cases of incest and rape based on the police report only (Slovenia);
- 144.211 Step up efforts to combat violence against women by strictly enforcing relevant laws and improve victim support mechanisms (Thailand);
- 144.212 Take additional measures on domestic violence (Greece);
- 144.213 Amend the law on inheritance in the Family Code in order to respect gender equality, as stipulated in article 19 of the Constitution of Morocco (Canada);
- 144.214 Adopt appropriate measures with a view to integrating women more in economic activities and guarantee them the right to equal treatment and equal pay for work of equal value (Serbia);
- 144.215 Make further reforms to the Family Code to remove all exceptions that allow marriage of children under the age of 18 years of age (Botswana);
- 144.216 Ensure that the minimum age of marriage at 18 years of age is respected, including by preventing judges from authorizing children to marry under article 20 of the Family Code (Canada);
- 144.217 Eliminate the harmful practice of early marriage and raise awareness among the public and parents for the effective protection of minor girls (Croatia);
- 144.218 Strengthen measures aimed at eradicating child marriages and expedite the enactment of legislation abolishing the forced marriage of children (Sierra Leone);
- 144.219 Take measures to counteract the trend of judicial authorizations of marriages involving minors, including through necessary amendments to the Family Code (Sweden);
- 144.220 Strengthen the promotion of political participation of women and youth (Ecuador);
- 144.221 Continue efforts to promote the political participation of women (Jordan);
- 144.222 Take more effective measures to better protect the rights of children, persons with disabilities, migrants and other vulnerable groups (China);
- 144.223 Continue efforts to ensure vulnerable children and adolescents in rural communities access quality education and health-care services (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 144.224 Continue to strengthen the relevant public policies on the promotion and protection of human rights, particularly the rights of children, migrants and asylum seekers and persons with disabilities (Romania);
- 144.225 Continue its efforts to combat child labour through the effective implementation of the domestic workers labour and employment conditions act (Maldives);
- 144.226 Prohibit and criminalize explicitly the recruitment and use in hostilities of children under 18 years (Ukraine);
- 144.227 Continue its efforts for the protection and promotion of the human rights of vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities and children (Cyprus);
- 144.228 Further accelerate efforts aimed at promoting the rights of women and children, in particular those with disabilities (Georgia);
- 144.229 Continue taking comprehensive measures to better integrate persons with disabilities into society (Hungary);
- 144.230 Continue to reinforce the implementation of public policies regarding persons with disabilities (Libya);
- 144.231 Integrate sign language into public media and provide training for interpreters in that field (Madagascar);
- 144.232 Continue its appreciable efforts towards the development of national languages and promote and protect the Amazigh language and cultural heritages (Bangladesh);
- 144.233 Continue efforts to introduce the teaching of the Amazigh language and culture (Burundi);
- 144.234 Continue efforts towards the promotion and preservation of the Saharo-Hassani cultural heritage, as enshrined in the 2011 Constitution (Burundi);
- 144.235 Continue to adopt the legislative measures and protection policies necessary to ensure education for the Amazigh and Saharawi populations at all levels, as well as the full enjoyment of their rights to demonstrate and participate in the cultural life of the country, preserving their traditions and identity (Mexico);
- 144.236 Guarantee the full and equal access to socioeconomic resources, (including access to tertiary education and traditional language classes) for the Amazigh and Saharan/Saharawi people (Sierra Leone);

144.237 Continue the implementation of the policy of effective promotion and protection of the rights of migrants (Central African Republic);

144.238 Continue efforts to promote and protect the rights of migrants (Djibouti);

144.239 Thoroughly review the national legislation on migration and asylum (Honduras);

144.240 Speed up the review of the legal framework on migration and asylum in order to align it with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Uganda);

144.241 Consider sharing with other countries the Moroccan experience regarding the protection and promotion of the rights of migrants (Senegal);

144.242 Accede to and domesticate the conventions relating to the status of stateless persons and the reduction of statelessness in order to grant nationality to children who would otherwise remain stateless (Kenya);

144.243 Allow the Saharawi people to freely exercise their inalienable right to self-determination in accordance with General Assembly resolutions and in this context accept a schedule proposed by the Secretary-General on the organization of a referendum on self-determination in Western Sahara (Namibia);

144.244 Develop and implement independent and credible measures to ensure full respect for human rights in Western Sahara, including the freedom of expression and assembly (Iceland).

145. 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.