

- 161.1 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Estonia);
- 161.2 Consider adhering to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and abolish the death penalty (Portugal);
- 161.3 Ratify the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Guatemala);
- 161.4 Consider withdrawing the remaining declarations and reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Rwanda);
- 161.5 Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, as previously recommended (Botswana);
- 161.6 Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment urgently and in accordance with its commitments from the 2012 universal periodic review (Norway);
- 161.7 Ratify, before the next universal periodic review cycle, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Czechia);
- 161.8 Finalize the efforts to ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, as well as other international instruments, as recommended by relevant treaty bodies (Bulgaria);
- 161.9 Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Greece) (Guatemala) (Italy) (Lebanon) (Montenegro) (Mozambique) (South Africa) (Sweden) (Turkey) (Ukraine) (United States of America);
- 161.10 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Portugal);
- 161.11 Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and ensure that the instrument of ratification is consistent with the Convention (Australia);
- 161.12 Swiftly ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its Optional Protocol, ensure that domestic legislation defines torture in line with international standards, and extend an invitation to the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment for an official visit to the country (Germany);
- 161.13 Proceed with early ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, as well as the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Japan);
- 161.14 Ratify the Convention against Torture as soon as possible and further, ratify the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) of the International Labour Organization and the Optional Protocols to Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and abolish the death penalty as recommended by the Law Commission of India (Ireland);
- 161.15 Finalize the process of ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Kazakhstan);
- 161.16 Redouble its efforts to ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Republic of Korea);
- 161.17 Speed up the process for the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Israel);
- 161.18 Advance towards the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Chile);
- 161.19 Consider completing the process of ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Burkina Faso);
- 161.20 Complete the process of preparation for the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Russian Federation);
- 161.21 Intensify efforts to ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Denmark);

161.22 Strengthen national efforts towards the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Indonesia);

161.23 Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its Optional Protocol and swiftly move ahead with the Prevention of Torture Bill (Estonia);

161.24 Enact the Prevention of Torture Bill currently pending in the parliament in compliance with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Turkey);

161.25 Adopt the draft law on the prevention of torture and other forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment by complying with established international norms (Madagascar);

161.26 Adopt the draft law on the prevention of torture and ensure that it complies with the provisions of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Senegal);

161.27 Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Uruguay);

161.28 Promptly ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Guatemala);

161.29 Expedite efforts to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Sierra Leone);

161.30 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Greece) (Ukraine);

161.31 Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Burkina Faso);

161.32 Accede to and implement the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and article 7 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child to end statelessness and guarantee nationality for affected children (Kenya);

161.33 Accede to and fully implement the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (Slovakia);

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

161.35 Accede to and fully align its national legislation with the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Latvia);

161.36 Consider ratifying the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Uruguay);

161.37 Develop a national strategy to tackle exploitative labour practices and to ratify the ILO Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930, and continue to strengthen protections for children (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

161.38 Ratify the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) of the International Labour Organization (Slovenia);

161.39 Consider ratifying the ILO Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) (Uruguay);

161.40 Consider acceding to the ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) (Uruguay);

161.41 Ratify the international conventions to which it has committed itself (Madagascar);

161.42 Ratify other human rights conventions to which India is not yet a State party (Philippines);

161.43 Ratify the international human rights instruments to which India is not a State party yet (Côte d'Ivoire);

161.44 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);

161.45 Respond positively to visit requests by the special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Latvia);

161.46 Put in place a specific mechanism for implementing previous accepted recommendations (Uganda);

161.47 Request all necessary technical assistance enabling the Government to meet its international commitments (Côte d'Ivoire);

161.48 Accede to and adapt its national legislation to the Rome Statute, including incorporation of dispositions to swiftly and fully cooperate with the International Criminal Court (Guatemala);

161.49 Bring into law the Prevention of Communal and Targeted Violence bill (2013) (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

161.50 Accede to and adapt its national legislation to the Arms Trade Treaty (Guatemala);

161.51 Criminalize marital rape (Portugal) (Sweden);

161.52 Include a provision in its Penal Code criminalizing marital rape (Australia);

161.53 Remove the exception relating to marital rape from the definition of rape in the Indian Penal Code and criminalize “honour crimes” (Slovenia);

161.54 Remove the exception relating to marital rape from the definition of rape in section 375 of the Indian Penal Code (Belgium) (Iceland);

161.55 Consider removing the exception relating to marital rape from the definition of rape in section 375 of the Indian Penal Code (Namibia);

161.56 Remove the exception of marital rape from the definition of rape in article 375 of the Penal Code, in line with the efforts already undertaken for the protection of women (France);

161.57 Criminalize all forms of sexual abuse of girls under 18 years of age, including marital rape and “honour crimes” (Zambia);

161.58 Take additional steps in criminalizing marital rape (Lithuania);

161.59 Consider introducing laws to specifically prevent and prosecute “honour” killings and prosecute those that order or sanction violence against women (Namibia);

161.60 Continue efforts to eradicate child and forced marriage (Peru);

161.61 Continues its endeavours in promoting and protecting the human rights of all its citizens in an inclusive manner (Nepal);

161.62 Adopt a national plan on human rights (Kenya);

161.63 Expand the scope of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act and promote human rights education in the school curriculum (Slovakia);

161.64 Include human rights education in the draft new education policy (Zambia);

161.65 Continue and step up national efforts to train and guide security staff and other law enforcement officials in the field of human rights (Egypt);

161.66 In the spirit of its Constitution, which guarantees equal rights to all minorities, further invest in dedicated human rights training of police officials to register and investigate cases of discrimination and violence and to hold them accountable when they fail to do so (Finland);

161.67 Provide systematic training on women’s rights to all law enforcement personnel, medical staff and judicial officials (Belgium);

161.68 Strengthen capacity-building with regard to human rights for civil servants involved in the protection of women and girl and boy victims of violence and sexual abuse (Mexico);

161.69 Adopt a comprehensive national plan on inclusion in order to combat persisting inequality, paying particular attention to persons in vulnerable situations such as women, children, persons with disabilities and minorities (Honduras);

161.70 Strengthen the national framework to reduce all kinds of discrimination (Iraq);

161.71 Intensify efforts to guarantee equality and non-discrimination in line with its international obligations by developing public human rights awareness programmes and taking concrete steps to advance the rights of women and girls, members of religious minorities, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and to combat caste-based discrimination, including to: criminalize marital rape; decriminalize consensual same-sex relations; and establish appropriate policies and practices for registering, investigating and prosecuting violence against women, girls and members of religious minorities (Ireland);

161.72 Ensure that laws are fully and consistently enforced to provide adequate protections for members of religious minorities, scheduled castes, tribes and other vulnerable populations (United States of America);

161.73 Take effective measures to combat rising instances of religious intolerance, violence and discrimination (Kazakhstan);

161.74 Enact the Prevention of Torture Bill (South Africa);

161.75 Adopt laws and implement policies to suppress all forms of de facto discrimination against any person or group (Guatemala);

161.76 Repeal section 377 of the Indian Penal Code and ensure that consensual same-sex relations are not criminalized (Iceland);

161.77 Take steps to end the criminalization of same-sex relations (Israel);

161.78 Amend or revoke section 377 to decriminalize same-sex relations (Norway);

161.79 Repeal section 377 of the Indian Penal Code, which criminalizes same-sex conduct between consenting adults, and enact legislation consistent with the Supreme Court's recognition of the rights of transgender persons (Canada);

161.80 Adopt measures to effectively protect transgender persons, including the implementation of the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill (Israel);

161.81 Continue the fight against discrimination, exclusion, dehumanization, stigmatization and violence suffered by scheduled castes (Peru);

161.82 Take urgent measures to repeal the norms that discriminate against castes, and investigate and sanction the perpetrators of acts of discrimination and violence against them, in particular against the Dalits (Argentina);

161.83 Take the necessary measures to ensure effective implementation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Act, notably through the training of State officials (France);

161.84 Establish a national action plan for combating hate crimes, racism and negative stereotypes against people of African descent inside its territory, including appropriate programmes of public awareness that will address the problem of racism and Afro-phobia, in full consultation with those particularly affected (Haiti);

161.85 Consolidate the progress made towards reaching the Sustainable Development Goals and in the improvement of human development indicators (Islamic Republic of Iran);

161.86 Continue efforts in the implementation of sustainable development strategies for the year 2030 (Sudan);

161.87 Allocate adequate resources to realize the Sustainable Development Goal targets to reduce maternal mortality and end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 (Norway);

161.88 Continue facilitating equal access to justice for all and provide legal aid, in particular to vulnerable groups, minority groups and marginalized people (Angola);

161.89 Further promote equal access to justice for all, especially by providing more legal aid to the poor and marginalized (Ethiopia);

161.90 Establish and implement regulations to ensure that the business sector complies with international and national human rights, labour, environment and other standards (Uganda);

161.91 Continue its efforts in relation to its environmental policies (State of Palestine);

161.92 Provide access to clean and modern energy to all its people and develop climate-friendly green cities (United Arab Emirates);

161.93 Continue implementing its international commitments to achieve its nationally determined contributions under the Paris Agreement of 2015 (United Arab Emirates);

161.94 Continue its efforts to effectively enforce its environmental policies and further increase the growth of forest cover in the country (Brunei Darussalam);

161.95 Take appropriate measures to avoid the excessive use of force by security officers (Greece);

161.96 Deepen the respect about principles of proportionality and necessity for armed forces and police (Peru);

161.97 Revise the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act to bring it into compliance with the obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, with a view to fighting impunity (Switzerland);

161.98 Review the Code of Criminal Procedure as regards the use of force by law enforcement officials, in particular section 46 (Sierra Leone);

161.99 Prevent and pursue through the appropriate judicial means all violent acts against religious and tribal minorities, Dalits and lower castes (Holy See);

161.100 Strengthen efforts for the prevention of cases of intercommunal violence (Russian Federation);

161.101 Step up its efforts against caste-based violence, discrimination and prejudice, including by eradicating all forms of caste-based discrimination in the educational system (Czechia);

161.102 Prohibit forced sterilization in line with requests by the Special Rapporteurs on torture, violence against women, and the right to health, and in line with the National Population Policy (Iceland);

161.103 Take concrete steps to prevent coercive, unsafe and abusive sterilization and create greater accountability for these practices, including ensuring free and full consent prior to conducting the procedure and compliance with international standards (Sweden);

161.104 Abolish the death penalty (Mozambique);

161.105 Consider the abolition of the death penalty (Greece);

161.106 Consider imposing a moratorium on the application of the death penalty with a view to abolishing it (Namibia);

161.107 Consider imposing a de facto moratorium on the use of the death penalty with a view to its total abolition (Rwanda);

161.108 Establish a moratorium on executions as a first step towards the abolition of the death penalty (Belgium);

161.109 Introduce an official moratorium on the death penalty (Lithuania);

161.110 Establish a de jure moratorium on capital executions and commute the existing death sentences with a view to fully abolishing the death penalty (Italy);

161.111 Consider establishing a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its abolishment (Spain);

161.112 Establish a formal moratorium on the death penalty, with a view to ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Australia);

161.113 Consider the establishment of a moratorium on executions during the process of consideration by the Government of the recommendations of the Law Commission of India on the issue of the abolition of the death penalty (Montenegro);

161.114 Consider establishing a moratorium on the death penalty (Timor-Leste);

161.115 Introduce a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (France);

161.116 Improve prison conditions in order to ensure the rights and dignity of all those deprived of their liberty (Zambia);

161.117 Continue with relevant consultations and adopt a law on combating trafficking in persons (Belarus);

161.118 Continue the consultation process with all concerned parties to elaborate a new draft of the law against trafficking in persons (Cuba);

161.119 Continue and redouble its efforts to combat trafficking in persons and modern slavery, including through better law enforcement to end impunity for human traffickers and through initiatives aimed at destigmatizing and rehabilitating victims of trafficking (Liechtenstein);

161.120 Continue to implement measures to stop the flow of trafficking in persons (Holy See);

161.121 Strengthen the national mechanisms to combat human trafficking and support victims and their rehabilitation (Lebanon);

161.122 Accelerate efforts towards combating human trafficking, particularly by protecting and rehabilitating victims (Philippines);

161.123 Continue combating human trafficking (Senegal);

161.124 Continue efforts to improve social services that provide support to victims of human trafficking, forced labour and those who have been sexually exploited (Maldives);

161.125 Continue improving the national legislative framework on the rehabilitation of victims of trafficking (Ukraine);

161.126 Strengthen efforts to guarantee freedom of religion and belief, especially by retracting so-called anti-conversion laws (Holy See);

161.127 Take all necessary measures to protect the rights of persons belonging to religious minorities, and repeal laws which restrict religious conversion (Netherlands);

161.128 Abolish anti-conversion laws and grant access to justice to victims of religious violence and discrimination (Italy);

161.129 Repeal the requisite legislation to stop violence and discrimination against religious minorities (Kenya);

161.130 Take visible policy and other measures to ensure the freedom of religion and belief and address the alarming trend of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance including mob violence committed, incited and

advocated by right-wing parties and affiliated extremist organizations against minorities, particularly Muslims, Christians, Sikhs and Dalits (Pakistan);

161.131 Ensure that any measure limiting freedom of expression, assembly and association on the Internet is based on clearly defined criteria in accordance with international law including international human rights law (Sweden);

161.132 Continue to develop laws and make efforts to ensure freedom of religion and belief (Lebanon);

161.133 Guarantee freedom of religion or belief by implementing existing laws to better protect individuals belonging to minority groups from hate speech, incitement to religious violence, discrimination on religious grounds and forcible conversions (Canada);

161.134 Enact a law for the protection of human rights defenders (Lithuania);

161.135 Amend the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act to ensure the right to freedom of association, which includes the ability of civil society organizations to access foreign funding, and protect human rights defenders effectively against harassment and intimidation (Germany);

161.136 Revise the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act to ensure benign working conditions for civil society in India (Norway);

161.137 Improve the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act so that it could fund a broader scope of non-governmental organizations (Republic of Korea);

161.138 Ensure consistent, transparent application of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act regulations to permit full exercise of the right to freedom of association (United States of America);

161.139 Review and amend the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, which may restrict the access of NGOs to foreign financial assistance and lead to their arbitrary shut-down (Czechia);

161.140 Lift legal restrictions or hurdles to the work of civil society individuals or organizations and ensure that they can undertake their legitimate activities without fear of reprisals (Switzerland);

161.141 Carry out independent investigations in all cases of attacks against journalists (Lithuania);

161.142 Put an end to all curbs on freedom of expression and association (Pakistan);

161.143 Guarantee freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly for all individuals and promote meaningful dialogue that embraces and allows freely organized advocacy of diverging views by civil society (Canada);

161.144 Continue its efforts to protect religious freedom and the rights of minority groups based on its Constitution and other relevant laws (Republic of Korea);

161.145 Bring all legislation concerning communication surveillance in line with international human rights standards and especially recommend that all communication surveillance requires a test of necessity and proportionality (Liechtenstein);

161.146 Take the necessary steps to ensure that all operations of intelligence agencies are monitored by an independent oversight mechanism (Liechtenstein);

161.147 Continue efforts to reduce corruption and increase accountability (Sudan);

161.148 Strengthen the independent functioning of the judiciary in order to reduce delays in judicial proceedings, enhance transparency of the processes and guarantee the right to speedy trial (Estonia);

161.149 Allocate appropriate resources to reducing backlog and delays in the administration of cases in courts (Ethiopia);

161.150 Promote and facilitate universal access to birth registration, especially for people living in extreme poverty, belonging to religious minorities or living in remote areas of the country, through the implementation of mobile units and carrying out awareness-raising campaigns (Mexico);

161.151 Ensure children's rights to acquire a nationality in accordance with article 7 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, regardless of the parents' legal status or ethnicity (Slovakia);

161.152 Remove barriers prohibiting scheduled castes and schedule tribes from registering their children's births and obtaining birth certificates (Bahrain);

161.153 Continue strengthening efforts aimed at promoting food security and eradicate all forms of malnutrition, in particular among children under the age of 5 (Libya);

161.154 Continue its programmes for the promotion of socioeconomic development, with a particular focus on the country's rights-based approach to food security targeting the most vulnerable groups (Sri Lanka);

161.155 Implement a human rights-based, holistic approach to ensure access to adequate housing as well as to adequate

water and sanitation, including for marginalized groups, Dalits, scheduled castes, the homeless, the landless, scheduled tribes, religious and ethnic minorities, persons with disabilities and women (Germany);

161.156 Expand the Housing for All scheme to realize the right to adequate housing for vulnerable people and eliminate homelessness by 2030 (South Africa);

161.157 Continue the Housing for All policy led by the Government to eradicate by 2030 the problem of homelessness, in conformity with Sustainable Development Goal 11 of the 2030 Agenda (Algeria);

161.158 Ensure the systematic functioning of all mechanisms for the delivery of financial and other forms of assistance to those in need which have been established within the framework of the National Social Assistance Programme (Russian Federation);

161.159 Ensure that the implementation of a set of socioeconomic policies, such as the Stand-Up India scheme, is targeted, accountable and transparent, so that their benefits reach all sections of society (Singapore);

161.160 Continue efforts and measures aimed at enhancing social security and labour policies, and expand the development model in rural areas (Egypt);

161.161 Continue studying the possibility of a universal basic income as a way to further reduce poverty levels with a view to possibly phasing out the existing social protection system, in full consultation with all stakeholders (Haiti);

161.162 Continuously improve its endeavours to eradicate poverty in the country (Indonesia);

161.163 Continue its efforts towards socioeconomic development and poverty eradication (Islamic Republic of Iran);

161.164 Further strengthen its efforts towards socioeconomic development and poverty eradication (Myanmar);

161.165 Continue efforts to realize social and economic development and eradicate poverty (Saudi Arabia);

161.166 Continue efforts to reduce poverty, improve the well-being of the people, protect and enforce the rights of vulnerable groups of the population (Uzbekistan);

161.167 Continue its efforts to achieve sustainable development and eradicate poverty (Yemen);

161.168 Continue its fight against poverty, lack of adequate food, safe water and sanitation, while paying special attention to the need to introduce a child rights-based approach in all policies (Bulgaria);

161.169 Continue national efforts to realize social and economic development and eradicate poverty, and achieve comprehensive sustainable development for all (Egypt);

161.170 Continue to increase access to safe and sustainable drinking water in rural areas and to improve sanitation coverage, especially for women and girls (Singapore);

161.171 Carry on its efforts and action in the promotion of social security and labour policy (Islamic Republic of Iran);

161.172 Implement further actions in promoting social and work security, as well as efforts to spread the country's growth model in rural areas (Uzbekistan);

161.173 Continue promoting sustainable economic and social development and raising the living standard of its people so as to lay down a firm basis for the enjoyment of human rights by its people (China);

161.174 Accelerate the process of consolidating existing labour laws to, inter alia, promote the right to equal opportunities for work and at work, as well as to achieve occupational safety (Zimbabwe);

161.175 Increase public spending on the health sector in accordance with the 2017 National Health Policy and take further steps to strengthen health facilities (Kazakhstan);

161.176 Continue to provide access to health services for the elderly under the National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly (Colombia);

161.177 Take steps towards improving access to health, especially access to maternal health and to adequate obstetric delivery services so as to reduce maternal and child mortality (Zimbabwe);

161.178 Continue its efforts to ensure that the universal health-care scheme covers disadvantaged groups, including persons with disabilities and persons living in remote rural areas, who still face obstacles in accessing basic health-care services (Lao People's Democratic Republic);

161.179 Continue furthering the sexual and reproductive health and rights of all women by immediately putting an end to camp-based sterilization operations in accordance with the Supreme Court order of 14 September 2016, by ensuring all women access to counselling on and access to the full range of modern contraceptives in a voluntary, safe and quality manner, and by providing comprehensive sexuality education (Finland);

161.180 Redouble its efforts in maternal health, sexual and reproductive health and comprehensive contraceptive services (Colombia);

- 161.181 Increase the government expenditure in the field of education (Iraq);
- 161.182 Continue its efforts to ensure that all children have access to education at all levels and all categories (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 161.183 Continue to take steps to provide inclusive and quality education for all (Myanmar);
- 161.184 Continue its efforts in implementing its comprehensive policies to ensure quality education for all children (Qatar);
- 161.185 Promote children's right to education, especially education on climate change adaptation and mitigation (Viet Nam);
- 161.186 Step up its efforts to carry out the second phase of its Education for All programmes to focus on providing affordable and quality secondary education in the country (Brunei Darussalam);
- 161.187 Increase investment in universal, mandatory and free education by giving priority to measures to eradicate discrimination and exclusion that affect girls, children with disabilities, Dalits and marginalized persons (Mexico);
- 161.188 Accept more efforts to increase girls' secondary education, including ensuring that schools are girl-friendly in all parameters (Kyrgyzstan);
- 161.189 Continue to ensure access to education for all, especially children of scheduled castes and tribes (Holy See);
- 161.190 Strengthen the integration of the gender perspective in the formulation and implementation of policies (Colombia);
- 161.191 Ensure implementation of the Gender Budgeting Scheme in all states and union territories (South Africa);
- 161.192 Continue incorporating the gender perspective in the design and implementation of policies, and guarantee that the development agenda pays equal attention to the concerns of women (Cuba);
- 161.193 Redouble efforts on ensuring gender equality and take measures to prevent gender discrimination (Timor-Leste);
- 161.194 Continue its efforts to ensure women's equal participation in the workforce and generate employment opportunities for women in rural areas (State of Palestine);
- 161.195 Take urgent measures to put an end to harmful traditional practices such as so-called "honour killings", selective abortion on the basis of the sex of the fetus, sati, devadasi, early and enforced marriage, bringing the perpetrators to justice and guaranteeing assistance for victims (Argentina);
- 161.196 Implement existing laws on all forms of violence and sexual violence against women and girls, including "honour" crimes, female feticide and female infanticide; expand the definition of rape and sexual assault to include marital rape; and end harmful practices such as child, early and forced marriage (Canada);
- 161.197 Improve the enforcement of the legal provisions prohibiting harmful and discriminatory practices against women and girls, in particular child marriages, dowry-related murders and honour killings, and ensure that all women, without discrimination, have access to public services (Czechia);
- 161.198 Step up efforts for comprehensive protection of women and girls, in particular against sexual violence (Greece);
- 161.199 Combat violence against women through effective legislation and law enforcement measures (China);
- 161.200 Take more effective measures to protect and promote the rights of women and girls, as they continue to be subjected to widespread violence, discrimination and exploitation (Japan);
- 161.201 Take additional serious measures to eliminate violence against women and children, including sexual violence (Kyrgyzstan);
- 161.202 Continue and strengthen measures to prevent and repress offences and violence against women and girls, including through early childhood education, awareness-raising and enhancing effective mechanisms of reparation (Viet Nam);
- 161.203 Eliminate traditional harmful practices, such as the rising number of deaths due to dowry and burning of widows (Bahrain);
- 161.204 Continue its efforts to promote the empowerment of women and to combat violence against women, in line with the recommendations of the Verma Committee (Brazil);
- 161.205 Continue strengthening institutions to eliminate discrimination and violence against women, in particular sexual violence, and adopt specific measures to achieve gender equality in the labour market (Chile);
- 161.206 Increase the resources so that female survivors of violence and domestic abuse can denounce the crimes with

guarantees they will be not repeated (Spain);

161.207 Punish domestic violence, as well as promote awareness-raising campaigns on gender violence, including “honour” crimes (Spain);

161.208 Reinforce the legal framework for the prevention of violence against women, including running a national awareness campaign and ensuring comprehensive investigation and prosecution in cases of domestic violence (Italy);

161.209 Adopt a comprehensive law to combat all forms of violence against women, including domestic violence and marital rape (Honduras);

161.210 Strengthen the protection of women’s rights in accordance with the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act and other relevant laws (Republic of Korea);

161.211 Ensure effective implementation of the law on the protection of women against domestic violence (Gabon);

161.212 Further the implementation of relevant laws and policies as well as training for public officials, to tackle sexual offences and unfair treatment to women (Thailand);

161.213 Redouble its efforts to enforce its legal provisions prohibiting harmful and discriminatory practices that violate the rights of women and girls (Liechtenstein);

161.214 Strengthen legislation to combat sexual offences against children and women (Timor-Leste);

161.215 Enhance activities aimed at eliminating discrimination against women, which particularly affects women from lower castes (Kyrgyzstan);

161.216 Implement the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act to increase the protection of children from sexual abuse (Kenya);

161.217 Ensure that legislation defining the minimum legal age of marriage at 18 is enforced at all levels, everywhere in the country (Iceland);

161.218 Step up its efforts to eradicate child marriage and so-called “honour crimes” (Israel);

161.219 Step up efforts to combat and eliminate child, early and forced marriages (Sierra Leone);

161.220 Adopt legislative measures and policies to prevent early or forced marriages (Honduras);

161.221 Continue and intensify the actions to prohibit child marriage (Gabon);

161.222 Strengthen the adoption of socioeconomic programmes which promote the empowerment of women and their participation in public and political life (Angola);

161.223 Enact the Women’s Reservation Bill providing for the reservation of seats for women in the parliament and legislative assemblies, in order to enhance the political participation of women (Netherlands);

161.224 Adopt the law on quotas which aims to reserve at least 33 per cent of seats in legislative bodies of the central and state governments for women (Senegal);

161.225 Adopt the law on quotas which aims to reserve seats for women in legislative bodies of the central and state governments (Algeria);

161.226 Accelerate work on the protection of the rights of children and women in particular (Turkey);

161.227 Prohibit child labour in family enterprises and extend the list of dangerous activities in line with the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Spain);

161.228 Consider repealing the provision that allows children to work in family-based occupations (Slovakia);

161.229 Continue strengthening national strategies to combat child labour (Brazil);

161.230 Continue to take all necessary measures to enhance the effectiveness of the protection of children, in particular in cases of sexual violence against children (Portugal);

161.231 Continue strengthening institutions to protect children and adolescent girls and boys, with a view to eradicating child labour, sexual exploitation and the practice of child marriage (Chile);

161.232 Develop specific guidelines for protection and support for victims of child sexual abuse and their families undergoing trial (Slovakia);

161.233 Introduce legislation to prohibit corporal punishment of children in the home and in all other settings, including as a sentence under traditional forms of justice (Liechtenstein);

161.234 Introduce comprehensive and continuous public education, awareness-raising and social mobilization

programmes on the harmful effects of corporal punishment (Liechtenstein);

161.235 Establish a database of all cases of violence against children and explicitly prohibit all forms of corporal punishment of children under 18 years of age in all settings (Zambia);

161.236 Increase efforts to improve the rights of the child, notably through the effective application of the prohibition of child labour, as well as the rights of women (France);

161.237 Establish a monitoring mechanism to oversee the effective implementation of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, the National Child Labour Policy and the Accessible India Campaign to prevent exploitation of children and protect the rights of persons with disabilities (Thailand);

161.238 Take all appropriate measures in the implementation of the 2015 Juvenile Justice Act to give children aged 18 years and below an opportunity for rehabilitation (Botswana);

161.239 Continue efforts to promote opportunities for persons with disabilities to benefit from development gains (Libya);

161.240 Continue efforts aimed at improving the access of persons with disabilities to education, vocational training and health care (Oman);

161.241 Expand the integration of persons with disabilities into programmes and plans for sustainable development (Qatar);

161.242 Take holistic measures to protect the rights of persons with disabilities, the elderly and other vulnerable groups (China);

161.243 Continue policies aimed at ensuring the enjoyment of the rights and freedoms of persons with disabilities and access to resources and services under the Accessible India Campaign (Colombia);

161.244 Ensure that girls with disabilities are afforded the same right to education as all children (Australia);

161.245 Continue strengthening the policies in favour of the rights of peasants and other persons working in rural areas (Plurinational State of Bolivia);

161.246 Continue the endeavour to facilitate the access of elderly persons to preventive services and necessary treatment (Oman);

161.247 Immediately stop its atrocities and violations of human rights against the Kashmiri people, and allow them to exercise their right to self-determination through a free and fair plebiscite in accordance with the United Nations Security Council resolution (Pakistan);

161.248 Repeal the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act and the Public Safety Act and take credible actions to end the prevailing culture of impunity in “Indian-Occupied Kashmir” (Pakistan);

161.249 Immediately ban the use of pellet guns and hold accountable perpetrators who have used lethal force against unarmed civilians in “Indian-Occupied Kashmir” (Pakistan);

161.250 Provide unhindered access to the United Nations and other international organizations, and accede to the call of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to allow an OHCHR fact-finding mission to “Indian-Occupied Kashmir” to investigate and report on the human rights situation there (Pakistan).

162. 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.