



General Assembly

Distr.: General
21 June 2024

Original: English

Human Rights Council

Fifty-seventh session
9 September–9 October 2024
Agenda item 6
Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Viet Nam

* 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-sixth session from 29 April to 10 May 2024. The review of Viet Nam was held at the 13th meeting, on 7 May 2024. The delegation of Viet Nam was headed by the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, Do Hung Viet. At its 17th meeting, held on 10 May 2024, the Working Group adopted the report on Viet Nam.
2. On 10 January 2024, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Viet Nam: Bulgaria, Kazakhstan and Paraguay.
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 Viet Nam:
 - (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, China, Cuba, Germany, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liechtenstein, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) was transmitted to Viet Nam through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation of Viet Nam stated that it was an honour to participate in the dialogue with the Working Group as part of the country's fourth cycle of the universal periodic review, 70 years to the day since the end of the Battle of Dien Bien Phu, and in the very location where the Geneva Agreements on cessation of hostilities were signed. Those two events were historic milestones in the fight for national liberation, independence and self-determination and for peace, human rights and development.
6. Viet Nam was strongly committed to promoting and protecting human rights. Equality and fundamental rights were highlighted in the country's 1945 Declaration of Independence, enshrined in the Constitution and laws and upheld in practice.
7. Viet Nam had made significant improvements since the introduction of the Doi Moi ("renovation") reform policy, with rapid economic growth, reduced multidimensional poverty and improved rates of maternal and infant mortality, literacy, access to health care, education and safe drinking water, and life expectancy.
8. Viet Nam attached great importance to the universal periodic review and its principles of objectivity, transparency, dialogue and cooperation. Each review cycle was regarded as an opportunity to identify areas for improvement and to take action to enhance people's lives. The national report was prepared in a comprehensive, inclusive and transparent manner, with engagement of all relevant stakeholders. A total of 239 (99.2 per cent) of the 241 accepted recommendations from the third cycle had been fully or partially implemented.

¹ [A/HRC/WG.6/46/VNM/1](#).

² [A/HRC/WG.6/46/VNM/2](#).

³ [A/HRC/WG.6/46/VNM/3](#).

9. Significant efforts had been made to improve the legal framework to better ensure human rights, with the adoption or amendment of 45 laws during the reporting period. The process of development of legislation was inclusive and transparent.

10. The rapid development of mass media, the Internet and social media had enhanced the freedom of the press, freedom of speech and access to information. The number of Internet users in Viet Nam exceeded 78 million, and 4G mobile network coverage now reached almost the entire population.

11. Viet Nam upheld freedom of religion or belief and promoted equality among religions, while prohibiting discrimination on the basis of religion. The country was home to various religions, with nearly 30,000 places of worship and more than 26.5 million followers of religion. Major international religious events had been held in Viet Nam, and the Holy See had recently appointed the first Resident Papal Representative in the country, marking a step forward in relations between Viet Nam and the Holy See.

12. Freedom of association had been recognized the first Constitution, in 1946, and had been strengthened since then, with 72,000 active associations contributing to the country's sustainable socioeconomic development and community well-being.

13. In the face of the challenges posed by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, Viet Nam had taken a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach to protect the health and livelihoods of its people. Social welfare packages worth nearly \$4 billion were allocated to support affected groups. As a result of such measures, multidimensional poverty rates continued to decrease, to 5.7 per cent in 2023. In a large-scale vaccination campaign, 266 million COVID-19 vaccine doses were administered over two years. Health insurance coverage had reached nearly 94 per cent of the population by the end of 2023.

14. Viet Nam had made significant strides in promoting gender equality and women's empowerment, ranking 72 out of 146 countries in the Global Gender Gap Index in 2023. The first national action plan on women, peace and security had recently been adopted.

15. Viet Nam recognized the interconnection between human rights and sustainable development, aiming for sustained economic growth while ensuring that no one was left behind. Despite the pandemic, the country's gross domestic product (GDP) had rebounded. During the reporting period, GDP per capita had grown by 25 per cent. The country continued to ascend the rankings of the human development index.

16. Viet Nam was committed to achieving net-zero emissions by 2050 and transitioning to a green economy. The country prioritized support for vulnerable groups and upheld transparency and inclusivity in the energy transition process.

17. Viet Nam emphasized the importance of dialogue and cooperation to promoting and protecting human rights and fostering tolerance, inclusion, unity and respect for diversity. It remained committed to fulfilling its obligations under the international human rights treaties to which it was a party. Viet Nam actively engaged with the special procedures of the Human Rights Council, and, at its invitation, the Special Rapporteur on the right to development had visited.

18. Viet Nam acknowledged the progress made must not lead to complacency as challenges and difficulties remained, including in the areas of poverty reduction, nutrition, gender equality, resources for social security and welfare, and the quality of administrative services. Legal and policy frameworks on human rights must also be improved.

19. Viet Nam pledged to continue to build a law-governed socialist State, advance public administration reforms, strengthen grass-roots democracy and fulfil its international obligations. It reaffirmed its focus on human rights education, the Sustainable Development Goals, gender equality, and an inclusive and just transition towards a green and digital economy.

20. As a current member of the Human Rights Council (2023–2025) and a candidate for a further term (2026–2028), the priorities for Viet Nam included enhancing the efficiency of the Council's work, protecting vulnerable groups, promoting the rights to health and education, and addressing the intersection of climate change and human rights.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

21. During the interactive dialogue, 133 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

22. Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Romania, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, the State of Palestine, the Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, the United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Yemen, Zimbabwe, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, the Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, the United Kingdom and the United Republic of Tanzania made statements. The complete version of the statements can be found in the webcast archived on the United Nations website.⁴

23. In response, the delegation of Viet Nam stated that the country's socioeconomic development strategies were designed to enhance the quality of life for the people and maximize human potential. Viet Nam had integrated the 17 Sustainable Development Goals into its national action plan to implement the 2030 Agenda. Through its national strategy on green growth, Viet Nam aimed to restructure the economy towards innovative growth models, realizing economic prosperity, a sustainable environment, social equity, and the commitment to net-zero emissions made at the Twenty-sixth Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Regular monitoring and evaluation of implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals had been conducted through international cooperation. Significant progress had been recorded in poverty reduction, access to clean water and sanitation, innovation and infrastructure, reduction of inequality, promotion of peace, justice and strong institutions, and fostering of international partnerships. However, challenges remained, and continued support and cooperation from development partners were necessary.

24. Viet Nam had introduced laws that facilitated public participation in social governance and legislative work, ensuring transparency. The Viet Nam Fatherland Front played a crucial role in compiling critiques for law drafting. Various methods of collection of public opinion had been introduced to allow broader consultation. Leading agencies responsible for drafting laws were required to publish explanatory reports on the Government's e-portal. For example, when the Land Law was being amended in 2024, more than 12 million contributions were received during the process of collecting public opinion. The consultations included not only citizens, authorities at all levels, people's organizations, businesses and academia, but also Vietnamese communities overseas.

25. Viet Nam prioritized sustainable reduction of multidimensional poverty. In 2022, a set of multidimensional poverty standards had been issued, which took account of income and access to six basic social services, namely employment, health care, education, housing, clean water and sanitation, and information. The 2021–2025 national target programme for sustainable poverty reduction, with a budget of \$ 3 billion, was specifically targeting ethnic minorities and those in mountainous areas. In 2023, the nationwide multidimensional poverty rate had decreased to 5.71 per cent, a decline of 1.49 percentage points compared to 2022,

⁴ See <https://webtv.un.org/en/asset/k16/k16ihzoapg>.

and that of ethnic minorities had reached 16.5 per cent, a decrease of more than 4 percentage points.

26. Viet Nam had developed social assistance policies based on a life-cycle approach, providing various support measures from birth to passing. Measures included monthly cash allowances for individuals and households, support in acquiring health insurance, exemption from or reduction of tuition fees for students in special circumstances, and assistance for housing, access to clean water and information for those in poverty, rural communities, ethnic minorities and other disadvantaged areas and groups.

27. The Government of Viet Nam prioritized combating discrimination against women and gender-based violence. The national strategy for gender equality for the period 2021–2030 had been issued, and a month of action had been organized each year since 2016 to raise awareness regarding gender equality and response to gender-based violence. The 2019 Labour Code provided enhanced protection and prevention of discrimination against women, reducing the retirement age gap between women and men, defining sexual harassment in the workplace and allowing for flexible work hours to enable better balancing of work and familial responsibilities.

28. Viet Nam upheld freedom of expression, freedom of the press and the right to access information, as stipulated in the Constitution and laws. The press in Viet Nam had been thriving as a platform for public discussion, monitoring laws and policy implementation and protecting the legitimate rights and interests of the people. There was no prior censorship of printed or broadcast materials. Favourable conditions had been created for the exercise of freedom of the press and freedom of speech, facilitated by investment in Internet and telecommunications infrastructure, which had contributed to reducing the gap in access to information across regions. Major cross-border digital platforms, such as YouTube, Google, Facebook, Instagram and TikTok, were easily accessible in the country. Viet Nam had taken bold action to fight cybercrime, scams, misinformation and disinformation, while also protecting journalists and reporters.

29. Viet Nam was firmly committed to combating trafficking in persons and supporting victims. Between 2018 and 2020, 180 cases involving 450 individuals were prosecuted. Extensive training courses on prevention of trafficking in persons had been conducted for nearly 10,000 officials, especially at the grass-roots level. Between 2021 and 2023, 527 victims had been identified and provided with assistance free of charge. A hotline and 500 social protection centres nationwide had been established to support victims. Viet Nam earnestly engaged in cooperation with the United Nations, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and bilateral partners to prevent trafficking in persons.

30. Since 2019, Viet Nam had issued 3 laws, 11 decrees and 68 circulars aimed at preventing acts of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment. Viet Nam had taken strict measures to punish acts of torture, and since 2019 had brought 12 defendants to trial for the crime of cruel treatment. Regular inspections had been conducted, and safeguards and upgrades had been implemented in detention centres and temporary detention facilities. Viet Nam had also promoted international cooperation in that field, including by submitting its second periodic report on implementation of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and exploring the possibility of acceding to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture.

31. Viet Nam upheld the right to freedom of association and peaceful assembly. As of December 2022, in addition to 72,000 associations, there were 125,000 grass-roots trade unions in the country, with 11 million trade union members, accounting for more than 93 per cent of all eligible workers. Although a law on demonstrations had not been enacted, people's demonstrations or gatherings were still allowed.

32. In Viet Nam, the Supreme People's Procuracy and the Supreme People's Court operated independently, reporting only to the National Assembly. The regulations governing the organization, functioning, financing and personnel aspects of those institutions ensured their judicial independence. The life, honour and dignity of judges were protected, and their appointment was based on high ethical standards, professional qualifications, work experience and rigorous examination. During trials, judges would only abide by the law and exercise their independence. Lower courts were also independent and not subject to the

direction of higher courts. The Supreme People's Procuracy had two main functions: exercising the right to prosecution and supervising the legality of judicial activities.

33. Lawyers in Viet Nam practised freely and were protected from threats or harassment. The judicial supervisory function of the Supreme People's Procuracy provided solid framework for their protection. The number of lawyers continued to grow, with an average of more than 1,000 joining the profession annually. More and more defendants had been represented by lawyers in trials of first instance over the years. There was a plan to amend and supplement new regulations to better ensure the efficiency of lawyers' activities.

34. Viet Nam respected and protected the freedom of religion or belief for everyone. All religions were equal before the law, and discrimination on the basis of religion and belief was prohibited. Legal documents had been continuously amended or newly issued to better guide the implementation of the Law on Belief and Religion and facilitate religious activities. Since the adoption of the 2024 Land Law, land-use fees for places of worship and religious organizations had been waived. Since 2019, there had been an increase in official registration of qualified religious organizations and places of worship or religious practices, with special attention given to ethnic minorities and those in mountainous areas. Viet Nam took pride in its diverse religious life and maintained its consistent policies to respect and protect freedom of religion and belief, ensuring equal treatment between religions. The coexistence of religions and beliefs in harmony contributed to national development. Viet Nam was committed to further improving the protection of everyone's freedom of belief and religion under Vietnamese law.

35. Viet Nam was a unified country with 54 ethnicities, including 53 ethnic minorities. The 2021–2030 national target programme for ethnic minorities and those mountainous areas was the first such dedicated programme, with a budget of \$ 5.6 billion. Viet Nam placed great importance on the preservation of cultural heritage and writing and teaching in the languages of ethnic minorities. Following its dialogue with the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its combined fifteenth to seventeenth periodic reports on implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, held in November 2023, Viet Nam planned to issue a comprehensive plan to raise awareness and implement the recommendations of the Committee by the end of 2024.

36. Viet Nam had created an environment conducive to the fostering of freedom of creativity and equality in scientific and technological activities. Article 20 of the Law on Science and Technology (2013) explicitly provided for those rights. Additionally, since 2017, Viet Nam had implemented a scheme to integrate human rights content into the national education system.

37. Viet Nam was a State party to 9 of the 10 fundamental conventions of the International Labour Organization (ILO). Recently, it had ratified the Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98), and the Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105). The amended Labour Code (2019) was highly regarded by ILO and the international organizations as it was closely aligned with international labour standards, incorporating multiple provisions to ensure labour rights. Viet Nam had conducted meticulous, systematic and professional research on possible ratification of the Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87). Although ratification was pending, many of its provisions had been included in the 2019 Labour Code, which was an important prerequisite for the competent authorities to consider ratifying the Convention.

38. Viet Nam had established a working group dedicated to studying the feasibility of establishing a national human rights institution. Extensive research had been conducted to consider various models of national human rights institution, which were diverse in nature. Viet Nam highly valued international cooperation in that regard and appreciated the input and collaboration of other countries and organizations.

39. While the circumstances in Viet Nam had not yet allowed for the abolition of the death penalty, legal reforms in recent years had resulted in a significantly reduced number of crimes being subject to that punishment, limiting its application to the most serious crimes only. Further safeguards had been put in place to enhance the responsibility and accountability of the agencies and individuals involved in the sentencing or the execution of the death penalty.

40. Inclusiveness and participation were key principles in public governance in Viet Nam. Economic development and social progress in Viet Nam had been enabled by peace and stability. While constructive criticism was always welcome, it was important to note that spreading misinformation, endangering stability or infringing upon national security would not be tolerated. It was not permitted to act in violation of the law in the name of exercising freedom of speech, freedom of assembly or any other freedom or right. Viet Nam emphasized the importance of balancing individual rights with the collective well-being and security of the nation.

41. In its concluding remarks, the delegation of Viet Nam recognized the diversity of the opinions and recommendations expressed in the dialogue, which reflected the diverse interests and concerns of different countries. Viet Nam emphasized that while universal human rights values should be upheld, diversity and particularities must be respected, and there was no single model applicable to every country in the pursuit of human rights. Viet Nam reaffirmed its confidence in continuing on the chosen path to build a strong, democratic, just and civilized society, in which the people were placed at the centre of development, and its commitment to working closely with all stakeholders and partners in the review process.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

42. **The following recommendations will be examined by Viet Nam, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the fifty-seventh session of the Human Rights Council:**

42.1 **Continue to consider ratifying the main international human rights instruments to which it is not yet a party, including the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Uruguay);**

42.2 **Ratify pending international human rights treaties and issue an open and standing invitation to special procedure mandate holders (Paraguay);**

42.3 **Accede to the remaining treaties and protocols, especially the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Gambia);**

42.4 **Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Spain);**

42.5 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance (France) (Malta) (Mongolia) (Morocco);**

42.6 **Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Malawi);**

42.7 **Continue its deliberations on becoming a party to International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Thailand);**

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

42.9 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Colombia);**

42.10 **Consider signing the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Dominican Republic);**

42.11 **Step up efforts to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Indonesia);**

- 42.12 Consider ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Madagascar) (Niger);
- 42.13 Consider further necessary measures to ensure the protection of the rights of migrants, including through the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Nigeria);
- 42.14 Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Nepal);
- 42.15 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 (France);
- 42.16 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Denmark) (France) (Liechtenstein);
- 42.17 Consider ratifying the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (Malawi);
- 42.18 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (France);
- 42.19 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court in its 2010 version (Liechtenstein);
- 42.20 Ratify the ILO Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87) (Austria) (Belgium);
- 42.21 As mentioned in Prime Minister's decision No. 121/QD-TTg (2019), ratify ILO Convention No. 87 to guarantee freedom of association and the rights of workers to organize (Canada);
- 42.22 Ratify the Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87), of the International Labour Organization, as foreseen in the European Union-Viet Nam Free Trade Agreement, and ensure its implementation (Germany);
- 42.23 Ratify the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Convention against Discrimination in Education (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 42.24 Consider ratifying the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education (Cyprus);
- 42.25 Continue to implement measures to uphold its commitments and obligations under international human rights treaties, including its ongoing efforts to streamline its domestic institutional framework (Japan);
- 42.26 Continue to work on the revision of several laws to bring them into line with their international obligations (Jordan);
- 42.27 Continue to improve its cooperation with United Nations human rights mechanisms, and strive to ratify important legal instruments in this area, in particular on protection of people from enforced disappearance, civil and political rights, torture and the death penalty, and cruel and inhuman treatment (Cabo Verde);
- 42.28 Continue efforts to submit all outstanding human rights State party reports (Malawi);
- 42.29 Continue to engage constructively with OHCHR, the special procedures and the treaty bodies (Kazakhstan);

- 42.30 Issue a standing invitation to all special procedure mandate holders (Niger); Extend a standing invitation to special procedures (Slovenia); Extend a standing invitation to all special procedure mandate holders (Montenegro); Extend a standing invitation to all human rights special procedure mandate holders (Sweden); Extend a standing invitation to all of the Human Rights Council's special procedure mandate holders (Latvia);
- 42.31 Extend an invitation to all special procedures of the Human Rights Council to visit the country (Uruguay);
- 42.32 Consider extending a standing invitation to the special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Mongolia);
- 42.33 Continue its cooperation with the Human Rights Council and other international bodies (Türkiye);
- 42.34 Ensure that all reprisals by State authorities against all individuals who cooperate with the United Nations on human rights issues end immediately (Malta); Refrain from and prevent cases of intimidation and reprisals against civil society actors who engage with the United Nations and its human rights mechanisms, including treaty bodies, special procedures and the universal periodic review (Liechtenstein);
- 42.35 Promote dialogue and cooperation in the Human Rights Council on the basis of respect and understanding to ensure all human rights (Cambodia);
- 42.36 Continue international dialogue and cooperation so as to enable the universal periodic review mechanism to play an effective role (China);
- 42.37 Continue dialogue and cooperation with countries and partners to promote and protect human rights (Saudi Arabia);
- 42.38 Maintain its active engagement in dialogue on human rights at the regional and international levels (Russian Federation);
- 42.39 Continue to support national efforts to strengthen international and regional cooperation in the framework of protecting the rights of migrant workers and members of their families (Egypt);
- 42.40 Engage in international cooperation and share experience on the protection of human rights in the context of digital transformation (Brunei Darussalam);
- 42.41 Employ a whole-of-political-system approach when implementing the strategy of building a law-governed State (Azerbaijan);
- 42.42 Continue efforts in building a socialist country governed by law, improving its legal and policy framework (China);
- 42.43 Continue its efforts to effectively implement the national Programme on Child Accident and Injury Prevention (2021–2030) and consider how it can further strengthen this existing framework (Singapore);
- 42.44 Create an independent national human rights institution in line with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (Luxembourg); Establish an independent human rights institution compliant with the Paris Principles (Gambia); Establish a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Latvia); Establish an independent national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Portugal);
- 42.45 Continue efforts to establish a national human rights institution (Algeria);
- 42.46 Continue efforts to establish an independent national human rights institution (Qatar);

- 42.47 Step up efforts to establish a national human rights institution (Honduras);
- 42.48 Step up efforts to establish a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 42.49 Accelerate its efforts to establish an independent national human rights institution, in compliance with the Paris Principles (Mongolia);
- 42.50 Reinforce efforts to establish an independent human rights institution, equipped with a broad and clear mandate, as well as the necessary resources, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Peru);
- 42.51 Accelerate the process of creating a national institution for the promotion and protection of human rights, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Cabo Verde);
- 42.52 Accelerate, with a clear time frame, the establishment of and independent human rights institution, in line with the Paris Principles (Ukraine);
- 42.53 Expedite the process for the establishment of a national human rights institution (Republic of Korea);
- 42.54 Expedite action on the process of establishing a national human rights institution for the promotion and protection of human rights (Ghana);
- 42.55 Consider expediting the establishment of a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Dominican Republic);
- 42.56 Expedite the conclusion of its consideration on establishing a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Thailand);
- 42.57 Consider prioritizing the establishment of a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Timor-Leste);
- 42.58 Consider the establishment of a national institution for human rights in accordance with the Paris Principles (Jordan);
- 42.59 Consider the creation of an independent national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Burundi);
- 42.60 Continue measures to further strengthen the national human rights institutions (Uzbekistan);
- 42.61 Establish a permanent national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up on recommendations on human rights, and consider the possibility of receiving cooperation for this purpose (Paraguay);
- 42.62 Develop a comprehensive law against all forms of discrimination (Colombia);
- 42.63 Enact a comprehensive anti-discrimination law, ensuring full and effective protection against all forms of discrimination across all sectors (Mozambique);
- 42.64 Consider adopting a comprehensive anti-discrimination law that would include relevant definitions and establish an effective mechanism to eliminate discrimination (Bulgaria);
- 42.65 Consider adopting a comprehensive anti-discrimination law, to ensure that its legal framework provides for full and effective protection against all forms of discrimination in all spheres (Ukraine);
- 42.66 Consider strengthening the legislative framework so as to ensure that it provides for protection against all forms of discrimination (South Africa);
- 42.67 Strengthen its legislation to promote gender equality and the fight against all forms of racism and discrimination (Plurinational State of Bolivia);

- 42.68 Strengthen the fight against all forms of discrimination, particularly those based on gender and ethnic origin (Cameroon);
- 42.69 Participate in the efforts of the Human Rights Council to combat violence and discrimination, and strengthen the protection of vulnerable groups (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 42.70 Take further measures to protect and promote the rights and freedoms of socially vulnerable groups such as children, women, persons with disabilities and older persons (Russian Federation);
- 42.71 Raise awareness of the opportunities and challenges in the field of protecting vulnerable groups in the age of digitalization (Saudi Arabia);
- 42.72 Abolish the death penalty (Iceland); Abolish the death penalty in all instances (Malta); Abolish the death penalty for all crimes, and consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Uruguay); Take steps towards the full and legal abolition of the death penalty (Liechtenstein); Promote measures leading to the total abolition of the death penalty (Colombia);
- 42.73 Formalize the de facto moratorium on the death penalty with a view to total abolition and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Portugal); Establish an official moratorium on death penalty, with a view to ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Estonia); Apply an indefinite moratorium as a preliminary step towards the definitive abolition of the death penalty (Spain); Establish a moratorium on the death penalty (Luxembourg); Establish a moratorium on executions, working towards the repeal of the death penalty (Norway); Establish a moratorium on executions and modify the Penal Code in order to reduce the number of crimes punishable by the death penalty, with a view to abolishing it in its entirety (Paraguay); Establish a moratorium on capital executions and further reduce the number of offences for which the death penalty is imposed, with a view of ultimately abolishing it (Austria); Establish a moratorium on the death penalty, especially for non-violent crimes, with a view to abolishing it (Finland); Introduce the necessary measures to establish a moratorium on the application of the death penalty (Czechia); Take the necessary measures to establish a moratorium on executions of those sentenced to death, and to abolish the death penalty from its national legislation (Argentina); Consider declaring a moratorium on capital punishment and release data about death sentences, notifications and executions (Lithuania); Consider introducing a moratorium on the death penalty (Slovakia); Cease immediately all executions and institute a moratorium on the use of the death penalty with a view to its eventual abolition (Ireland);
- 42.74 Abolish the death penalty for all offences other than the most serious crimes, in line with article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Switzerland);
- 42.75 Introduce a moratorium on the death penalty and adopt active measures to limit the number of offences subject to the death penalty by imposing it only for the most serious crimes (Costa Rica);
- 42.76 Continue to reduce the number of crimes punishable by the death penalty, with a view to its abolition (Mexico); Continue efforts to reduce offences subject to the death penalty, as a step towards the abolition of the use of the death penalty (Romania); Decrease the number of crimes subject to death penalty (Cyprus); Reduce further the list of offences punishable by the death penalty, with a view to establishing a moratorium, and consider publishing official data (Italy); Reduce the number of crimes punishable by the death penalty (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

- 42.77 **Decrease the number of crimes subject to the death penalty as a first step towards its abolition (Sweden);**
- 42.78 **Reduce the number of crimes punishable by the death penalty and initiate a public debate on its eventual abolition (Chile);**
- 42.79 **Reduce crimes punishable by death, including drug offences, that do not meet the threshold of “most serious crimes” under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Australia);**
- 42.80 **Restrict the use of the death penalty to crimes that meet the threshold of “most serious crimes” under international law (Belgium);**
- 42.81 **Amend the Penal Code to abolish the death penalty, particularly for all drug-related offences (Canada);**
- 42.82 **Provide greater transparency on frequency of use of the death penalty and accelerate reform towards the abolition of the death penalty, including continuing to reduce the list of capital crimes under the Penal Code (2015) (New Zealand);**
- 42.83 **Enhance efforts to implement the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Maldives);**
- 42.84 **Implement all the provisions of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, in particular for persons in detention (France);**
- 42.85 **Ensure enforcement of its obligations under the Convention against Torture (New Zealand);**
- 42.86 **Incorporate into law the absolute prohibition of torture, and the principle of command or superior responsibility for crimes committed by subordinates (Costa Rica);**
- 42.87 **Prohibit explicitly in law corporal punishment in all settings (Montenegro);**
- 42.88 **Prohibit corporal punishment in all settings, including at home and in public institutions (Liechtenstein);**
- 42.89 **Take measures to eradicate torture and ill-treatment, in particular explicitly classify it and guarantee its appropriate investigation and punishment (Paraguay);**
- 42.90 **Consider the creation of a national mechanism for monitoring prison and detention centres, in order to prevent cases of torture, ill-treatment and cruel or degrading punishment (Peru);**
- 42.91 **Continue efforts to enhance the living conditions in all places of detention in accordance with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) (Mozambique);**
- 42.92 **Improve detention conditions on the basis of human rights standards (Slovakia);**
- 42.93 **Prioritize the improvement of conditions in prisons, and facilitate access to health care for all prisoners (Czechia);**
- 42.94 **Ensure that prison conditions are in line with applicable international legislation and the Ministry of Health’s national guidelines on minimum nutrition standards (Germany);**
- 42.95 **Bring counter-terrorism legislation into line with international standards, including in the digital space (Luxembourg);**
- 42.96 **Continue to strengthen efforts to fully implement the law on preventing and combating corruption (Libya);**

- 42.97 **Improve the efficiency of public services and intensify administrative reforms (Morocco);**
- 42.98 **Intensify administrative reforms and the transition toward a green economy (Armenia);**
- 42.99 **Intensify efforts for administrative reform and benefit from all that is new in this regard (Libya);**
- 42.100 **Implement effectively the 2022 Law on the Implementation of Democracy at the Grass-roots Level (United Arab Emirates);**
- 42.101 **Promote the adoption of an electoral system with broad participation by all citizens (Colombia);**
- 42.102 **Expand programmes that facilitate youth engagement in civic activities and decision-making processes (Bahamas);**
- 42.103 **Continue to strengthen the judicial system and the effectiveness and independence of the national human rights commission (Ethiopia);**
- 42.104 **Continue its efforts to ensure the independence of the judiciary and to ensure the right to a fair trial (Pakistan);**
- 42.105 **Take effective steps to ensure the full independence of the judiciary from any form of political influence, and ensure its impartiality (Ghana);**
- 42.106 **Take specific measures to guarantee the full independence of the judiciary (Togo);**
- 42.107 **Issue formal guidelines to ensure due process and transparency for those charged with all crimes, including under articles 117 and 331 of the Penal Code (Canada);**
- 42.108 **Continue its efforts in strengthening legal assistance measures for the population, especially the poor and members of ethnic minorities (Yemen);**
- 42.109 **Take further measures to enhance access to legal services, ensuring compliance with criminal proceedings and the right to counsel (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 42.110 **Provide an enabling, safe and secure environment for human rights defenders, journalists and media workers (Latvia);**
- 42.111 **Create an enabling environment for independent civil society organizations, free expression online and offline, and the independence of the media (Czechia);**
- 42.112 **Facilitate favourable conditions for journalists, media workers and independent civil society to freely exercise their rights to freedom of opinion and expression, association and peaceful assembly without undue State interference or restrictions (Lithuania);**
- 42.113 **Ensure the rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly and end practices of arbitrary arrest and detention of human rights defenders, political dissidents and journalists (Norway); Take all necessary measures to guarantee freedom of expression, including for human rights defenders and journalists, including by investigating threats and reprisals against them and sanctioning the perpetrators (Argentina);**
- 42.114 **Enhance the environment for activities of civil society and consider releasing sentenced human rights defenders (Slovakia);**
- 42.115 **Release detainees or those imprisoned for exercising their rights to the freedom of expression, association or assembly (Switzerland);**
- 42.116 **Release individuals detained for exercising their human rights, investigate allegations of physical abuse by officials, ensure the right to a fair**

trial and provide redress for any human rights violations (United States of America);

42.117 Strengthen protections for freedom of association by enabling non-governmental organizations to operate without undue regulatory burdens (United States of America);

42.118 Work towards an enabling environment for an independent civil society by facilitating the registration, work and funding of national and international civil society (Luxembourg);

42.119 Amend legislation to allow non-governmental organizations and other civil society actors to operate freely in the country (Malta);

42.120 Clarify the legal and financial obligations on national and international non-governmental organizations when receiving funding of any kind, grant a grace period for compliance and ensure fair treatment before the law for any violations (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

42.121 Take measures to guarantee that the rights to freedom of assembly and association are respected, including by facilitating the conditions and procedures for the establishment of associations and civil society organizations and by ensuring a favourable environment for civil society (Portugal);

42.122 Revise decree No. 80/2020/ND-CP and decision No. 06/2020/QĐ-TTg, which are directly hindering the operations of non-governmental organizations in Viet Nam, to make them consistent with articles 19 and 22 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Denmark);

42.123 Undertake relevant legislative reforms to ensure that human rights defenders enjoy appropriate protection and free exercise of freedom of expression, association and assembly (Spain);

42.124 Revise articles 117 and 331 of the Penal Code to protect freedom of expression, peaceful assembly, and religion or belief (United States of America);

42.125 Revise articles 117 and 331 of the Penal Code to protect fundamental freedoms, such as the right to freedom of expression, including online and in digital spaces, and guarantee fair trials (Kingdom of the Netherlands);

42.126 Repeal or review articles 117, 118 and 331 of the Penal Code to harmonize them with international law on freedom of expression, association and assembly (Switzerland);

42.127 Repeal or revise articles 117 and 331 of the 2015 Penal Code, to ensure the rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly in line with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Belgium);

42.128 Take steps to guarantee and protect the rights to freedom of expression, association and religion by reforming articles 117 and 331 of the Penal Code (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

42.129 Repeal legal provisions that unduly restrict the rights to freedom of expression and assembly and bring them into line with international human rights standards (Ireland);

42.130 Strengthen efforts to ensure full respect for freedom of expression, association and assembly, and protect these rights in practice and law (Lesotho);

42.131 Take measures to guarantee freedom of expression (France);

42.132 Guarantee the right to freedom of expression, both through traditional and online media, by modifying or repealing vague legal provisions that threaten this right (Chile);

42.133 Strengthen its legal framework to protect freedom of expression both offline and online and amend its Penal Code and Cybersecurity Law to ensure consistency with international human rights law (New Zealand);

- 42.134 **Guarantee the exercise of the rights to freedom of expression and assembly, including by bringing relevant provisions of the Penal Code and the Cybersecurity Law into line with international human rights standards (Austria);**
- 42.135 **Repeal or amend laws restricting the freedom of opinion and expression and access to the Internet by bringing them into line with international standards (Estonia);**
- 42.136 **Guarantee the right to freedom of expression and opinion, and create an enabling environment for civil society (Italy);**
- 42.137 **Ensure that freedom of expression, especially media freedom, and freedom of assembly are respected (Finland);**
- 42.138 **Continue to take measures to best guarantee the protection and free exercise of freedom of opinion and expression, online and offline, in accordance with international standards (Romania);**
- 42.139 **Ensure freedom of speech as provided for in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, by, for example, examining amendments to articles 109, 117 and 331 of the Penal Code (Germany);**
- 42.140 **Continue to strengthen its efforts to promote and protect civil and political rights, including freedom of expression (Republic of Korea);**
- 42.141 **Invest further in digital transformation to improve people's access to information (Kyrgyzstan);**
- 42.142 **Introduce measures to guarantee greater plurality among the media and allow for greater exchange by other countries with Vietnamese civil society through a multilateral channel in order to guarantee the strengthening of human rights policies (Spain);**
- 42.143 **Continue to actively implement measures to strengthen press freedom (Sierra Leone);**
- 42.144 **Continue to take measures to bridge the technical gaps in access to information and the media among urban and rural areas (Brunei Darussalam);**
- 42.145 **Enact laws to provide for freedom of peaceful assembly in line with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Australia);**
- 42.146 **Take further legislative action to ensure the right to freedom of religion or belief (Cyprus);**
- 42.147 **Revise the Law on Belief and Religion to allow all independent religious institutions to freely practise their religion in compliance with article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Denmark);**
- 42.148 **Immediately end forced renunciation of faith against members of unregistered religious groups and revise the Law on Belief and Religion to conform to Viet Nam's international obligations (United States of America);**
- 42.149 **Further promote awareness of human rights by providing training programmes for government officials (Bahrain);**
- 42.150 **Reform marriage and family law so that same-sex persons have the right to marry (Mexico);**
- 42.151 **Fully recognize and legalize same-sex marriages by enacting or revising the necessary legislation (Sweden);**
- 42.152 **Advance full equality for LGBTIQ+ persons, amending the 2014 Marriage and Family Law, in order to give legal recognition to same-sex couples (Chile);**
- 42.153 **Strengthen efforts to combat trafficking in persons by focusing on the protection of victims, particularly women and children (Lebanon);**

- 42.154 Enhance further its efforts to fight trafficking in persons, including women and girls, by protecting victims and taking preventive measures, among others (Mongolia);
- 42.155 Take further measures to combat trafficking in persons, focusing on legislative and judicial aspects and protection of victims (Qatar);
- 42.156 Intensify efforts to prevent and combat trafficking in persons while ensuring the protection of the rights of victims of trafficking (Nigeria);
- 42.157 Pursue efforts to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, assisting victims and reintegrating them back into society (Tunisia);
- 42.158 Continue to prioritize the prevention and suppression of trafficking in persons, as well as assistance to victims to enable them to recover and reintegrate (Burkina Faso);
- 42.159 Take measures targeted at vulnerable groups, particularly children, in order to prevent trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation (Ukraine);
- 42.160 Continue to implement its strategies and national programmes with regards to vulnerable groups and victims of trafficking in persons (Bahrain);
- 42.161 Continue to improve anti-trafficking laws and the Penal Code in order to align them with international standards (Georgia);
- 42.162 Further strengthen mechanisms for the prevention and prosecution of trafficking in persons in line with international standards, including those embodied in the ASEAN Convention against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (Philippines);
- 42.163 Take further measures to combat trafficking in persons and introduce regulations to avoid fraudulent recruitment activities in the digital and cyberspace domains (Sri Lanka);
- 42.164 Take steps to effectively implement the programme on the prevention of trafficking in persons for the period 2021–2025 (India);
- 42.165 Revise the legislation on the right to strike, in order to guarantee workers this fundamental right (Lebanon);
- 42.166 Strengthen measures to improve awareness of provisions of the Labour Code among the business community (Pakistan);
- 42.167 Further organize activities to raise awareness of the provisions of the Labour Code among the business community (Azerbaijan);
- 42.168 Continue to provide social security services and strengthen policy related to care and assistance for vulnerable groups such as older persons, persons with disabilities and children (Kuwait);
- 42.169 Continue to focus on improving the social security and welfare of the people and improve the quality of public services rendered to the people, in particular to the persons in vulnerable situations (Bangladesh);
- 42.170 Strengthen policies focusing on social security and protection of vulnerable groups (Bhutan);
- 42.171 Continue to make further progress on reducing poverty and providing social security, especially to persons in vulnerable situations (Hungary);
- 42.172 Strengthen efforts to promote social protection with a view to improving the living conditions of vulnerable groups (Congo);
- 42.173 Prioritize social security for vulnerable groups, especially older persons and people with disabilities, for socioeconomic development (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);

- 42.174 **Allocate sufficient resources to the programme to improve the quality of protection and health care for citizens, including older persons, children and persons with disabilities (Saudi Arabia);**
- 42.175 **Enhance the domestic legal framework to provide sufficient social security and welfare to citizens (Armenia);**
- 42.176 **Adopt a life-cycle approach and consider intergenerational solidarity when reforming social protection, ensuring protection for all citizens from birth to old age (Panama);**
- 42.177 **Continue efforts to further develop human resources capacities and improve the quality of life of the people, particularly in remote areas, including through the implementation of the 2021–2030 Socioeconomic Development Strategy and the 2021–2025 Socioeconomic Development Plan (Malaysia);**
- 42.178 **Continue efforts to implement the objectives of the Socioeconomic Development Strategy for the period 2021–2025 (Jordan);**
- 42.179 **Prioritize resources and organize effective implementation of the national target programme for sustainable poverty reduction for the period 2021–2025 (Lao People’s Democratic Republic);**
- 42.180 **Continue its commitment to reducing multidimensional poverty in a sustainable and inclusive way (Serbia);**
- 42.181 **Continue efforts to achieve the goal of inclusive and sustainable reduction of multidimensional poverty, limiting the recurrence of poverty and the generation of poverty (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 42.182 **Continue to reduce multidimensional poverty, and support the livelihoods of poor households (Kyrgyzstan);**
- 42.183 **Encourage the effective expansion of models for the reduction of multidimensional poverty and share experiences with others in this regard (Bangladesh);**
- 42.184 **Strengthen efforts to reduce multidimensional poverty and support the livelihoods of the people (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 42.185 **Continue to implement the 2021–2030 Socioeconomic Development Strategy, paying particular attention to addressing socioeconomic disparities between ethnic groups, in the spirit of leaving no one behind (Zimbabwe);**
- 42.186 **Promote measures so that vulnerable groups can access the national target programme for sustainable poverty reduction (Belarus);**
- 42.187 **Prioritize vulnerable groups during the implementation of the national target programme for sustainable poverty reduction (India);**
- 42.188 **Take concrete measures to alleviate chronic poverty among vulnerable population groups (Mozambique);**
- 42.189 **Take decisive action to widen access to essential services such as health care, education and basic amenities for marginalized communities (Sierra Leone);**
- 42.190 **Continue efforts to promote gender equality and prevent violence against women (Tunisia);**
- 42.191 **Bolster initiatives to address socioeconomic disparities, with a specific focus on vulnerable groups, so that no one is left behind (South Africa);**
- 42.192 **Further ensure national food security and contribute to ensuring regional and global food security (Lao People’s Democratic Republic);**
- 42.193 **Work further to achieve food security by 2030 (Oman);**

- 42.194 **Take further steps to allow transition towards a responsible and sustainable model of agricultural production to ensure the right to food for all (Eritrea);**
- 42.195 **Open more food banks in the areas most often affected by floods to enhance food security (Botswana);**
- 42.196 **Continue investments to improve infrastructure in rural areas (Cuba);**
- 42.197 **Pursue its efforts to promote further access to affordable and quality health care (Mauritius);**
- 42.198 **Prioritize resources for the improvement of public health (Kyrgyzstan);**
- 42.199 **Continue to take steps to enhance the quality of and access to primary health-care services and raise awareness among the people about primary health-care facilities (Sri Lanka);**
- 42.200 **Continue its efforts in ensuring access to health-care services, in particular rural and remote populations (Bhutan);**
- 42.201 **Enhance its efforts in improving access to quality and affordable health care for all, with a particular focus on persons in vulnerable situations, including ethnic minorities (Thailand);**
- 42.202 **Improve the quality of health-care services for older persons (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 42.203 **Continue efforts to reduce maternal and child mortality (Algeria);**
- 42.204 **Implement effectively the national action plan on the eradication of mother-to-child transmission of HIV and the national strategy to end AIDS by 2030, including the elimination of all forms of discrimination against people living with HIV (Malaysia);**
- 42.205 **Ensure the availability of comprehensive and integrated prevention and harm reduction services to meet the needs of persons at increased risk of HIV infection (Mexico);**
- 42.206 **Ensure the availability of comprehensive and integrated prevention and harm reduction services to meet the emerging needs of people at higher risk of HIV infection, including people who use drugs (Panama);**
- 42.207 **Improve availability and funding for sexual and reproductive health care for young people and among ethnic minorities (Slovenia);**
- 42.208 **Allocate adequate financial resources to achieve universal health care for sexual and reproductive health and rights services (Iceland);**
- 42.209 **Continue efforts to improve access to human rights-related services, especially with regard to health care, education, food and water (Azerbaijan);**
- 42.210 **Intensify efforts to facilitate access to education opportunities across the country (Iraq);**
- 42.211 **Continue to prioritize education and training, facilitating lifelong and continuous learning (El Salvador);**
- 42.212 **Enhance access to quality education for all, with special attention to those in vulnerable situations (Timor-Leste);**
- 42.213 **Accelerate efforts to provide access to quality education, especially for people from disadvantaged and vulnerable backgrounds, including by investing in facilities and teaching and learning aids for children with disabilities (Kazakhstan);**

- 42.214 Ensure the provision of quality and inclusive education for all, especially for disadvantaged and vulnerable groups, and children with disabilities (Qatar);
- 42.215 Redouble efforts to expand access to quality education, especially for disadvantaged and vulnerable groups, including children with disabilities (Indonesia);
- 42.216 Continue measures to enhance access to quality education, including for children from socially vulnerable groups, and enhance teaching and learning facilities for children with disabilities (Sri Lanka);
- 42.217 Take further steps to ensure a safe and healthy educational environment for children (Pakistan);
- 42.218 Implement targeted initiatives to address the specific educational needs of vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities and children from disadvantaged backgrounds (Sierra Leone);
- 42.219 Accelerate improvements in access to quality education for children with disabilities, including on infrastructure and training (Israel);
- 42.220 Expand access to quality and inclusive education to all minority and vulnerable groups (Zimbabwe);
- 42.221 Strengthen initiatives to ensure equitable access to quality education for all, including for ethnic and rural communities (Djibouti);
- 42.222 Implement concrete measures to guarantee access to inclusive and quality education in rural areas (Burundi);
- 42.223 Continue to address disparities in access to education, health care and clean water, particularly for disadvantaged and marginalized communities (Lesotho);
- 42.224 Strengthen civic education as an integral part of school education, and continue, in this respect, the fruitful cooperation on the right to education within the Human Rights Council and its mechanisms (Morocco);
- 42.225 Continue to enhance training and education on human rights for government officials, civil servants, business, media and youth (Indonesia);
- 42.226 Promote human rights education within the national education system (India);
- 42.227 Effectively integrate human rights into the national education system (Belarus);
- 42.228 Contribute to cooperation and dialogue within the framework of the Human Rights Council to promote the right to quality education focused on human rights (Cuba);
- 42.229 Implement all commitments and obligations stemming from international environmental treaties, especially the Paris Agreement, with a human rights-based approach (Costa Rica);
- 42.230 Take concrete steps to implement the national strategy on climate change to 2050 to improve the resilience and adaptiveness of the community (Eritrea);
- 42.231 Build on efforts in environmental protection and climate change mitigation (Bahamas);
- 42.232 Enhance efforts in combating climate change by developing and implementing policies to mitigate its impact (Vanuatu);
- 42.233 Continue to effectively implement national strategies for the green transition and digital transformation (Syrian Arab Republic);

- 42.234 **Ensure the participation of non-State actors and non-governmental organizations in the process of managing climate change and increase the number of non-governmental organizations in the corresponding consultation mechanisms (Germany);**
- 42.235 **Ensure the effective and inclusive participation, free of any consequences, of sociopolitical organizations, non-governmental organizations and communities in policymaking processes, at the national, provincial and local levels, including on environmental issues (Kingdom of the Netherlands);**
- 42.236 **Ensure that social organizations can engage fully and without risk of repercussions in the green transition (Norway);**
- 42.237 **Continue the progress of implementing the Sustainable Development Goals through an intersectoral and inter-agency coordination network (Ethiopia);**
- 42.238 **Strengthen the effective implementation of projects aimed at achieving the Sustainable Development Goals to ensure that people in need in various provinces continue to benefit (Kazakhstan);**
- 42.239 **Pursue efforts to reform the mobilization, use and management of financing for development and the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 42.240 **Take further steps to bridge the development gap among geographical regions and population groups (Uzbekistan);**
- 42.241 **Continue its efforts to guarantee the full enjoyment of human rights, including the right to development, with a focus on rural areas and sustainable agriculture (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**
- 42.242 **Promote economic and social development with the goal of becoming a developing country with an upper-middle income by 2030 (China);**
- 42.243 **Continue its active participation in and contribution to the work of the United Nations mechanisms on sustainable development (State of Palestine);**
- 42.244 **Take further measures to raise human rights awareness among the public and government officials at all levels (Japan);**
- 42.245 **Initiate the implementation of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, with the participation, in particular, of Indigenous communities (Luxembourg);**
- 42.246 **Legislate transparent regulatory, taxation and approval frameworks allowing social organizations to continue to contribute to Viet Nam's social and economic development (Australia);**
- 42.247 **Engage in dialogue and cooperation with the relevant stakeholders and development partners in socioeconomic development (Uzbekistan);**
- 42.248 **Continue cooperation with the like-minded group in areas of common interest (Cuba);**
- 42.249 **Continue to take measures and conduct activities for the promotion of gender equality (Serbia);**
- 42.250 **Continue measures to promote gender equality, through awareness raising and removal of any discriminatory provisions that reinforce gender stereotypes in relation to women and girls (Romania);**
- 42.251 **Redouble efforts to promote gender equality and combat gender-based violence, including by enhancing contribution to the Human Rights Council's work in this area (Philippines);**
- 42.252 **Continue to implement national legal frameworks for the protection and promotion of women's rights and the promotion of gender equality (Egypt);**

- 42.253 Continue to strengthen the legislative framework in the promotion of gender equality and the rights of women (Barbados);
- 42.254 Continue to strengthen policies aimed at enhancing women's empowerment in all areas, particularly in economics, science and education (Cambodia);
- 42.255 Continue its commendable efforts in implementing effectively the national strategy for gender equality to ensure gender equality in family life (State of Palestine);
- 42.256 Strengthen national mechanisms to protect the rights of women, and especially their effective participation in decision-making (Uganda);
- 42.257 Take the necessary measures to increase women's representation in executive bodies at national and local levels, in line with the national strategy for gender equality for 2021–2030 (Norway);
- 42.258 Continue and intensify efforts to promote the integration of women into political and public life, in line with the national strategy for gender equality for 2021–2030 (Djibouti);
- 42.259 Strengthen measures to promote and ensure women's participation in public and political life (Timor-Leste);
- 42.260 Take further steps in the field of women's empowerment by facilitating a greater proportion of women in leadership positions in public institutions and private business (Bulgaria);
- 42.261 Promote further the participation of women in political life and increase the inclusion of gender perspectives in the design, development and implementation of development strategies (Cameroon);
- 42.262 Take measures to expand women's participation in senior government positions (Colombia);
- 42.263 Step up efforts to increase women's participation in the public sector (Honduras);
- 42.264 Continue to promote women's participation in the fields of science, technology, engineering and mathematics and support women entrepreneurs, especially in rural areas (Bahamas);
- 42.265 Continue its efforts to implement the national action plan on women, peace and security (Burkina Faso);
- 42.266 Continue efforts to promote the rights of women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities (Belarus);
- 42.267 Prevent and combat violence against women (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 42.268 Step up efforts to prevent and combat all forms of gender-based violence (Gabon);
- 42.269 Further intensify efforts to address and prevent all forms of gender-based violence (Georgia);
- 42.270 Intensify efforts to prevent and combat all forms of violence against women (Madagascar);
- 42.271 Redouble efforts to prevent and address all forms of gender-based violence (South Africa);
- 42.272 Enhance efforts to combat all forms of violence against women and girls (Lithuania);
- 42.273 Strengthen measures to combat discrimination and violence against women and girls (Nepal);

- 42.274 Strengthen prevention and intervention capacities for addressing gender-based violence against women (Maldives);
- 42.275 Strengthen measures to eliminate violence against women and girls and enhance public awareness of their rights, while working in cooperation with civil society organizations (Lesotho);
- 42.276 Redouble efforts to prevent and combat gender violence, intensify awareness-raising measures on domestic violence and guarantee appropriate investigation and punishment (Paraguay);
- 42.277 Bolster the legislative and regulatory framework to prevent and combat gender-based violence by classifying all sexual violence as a criminal offence (Togo);
- 42.278 Guarantee full respect for the human rights of women and girls, including by criminalizing all forms of gender-based violence against women, including sexual harassment, forced marriage, domestic violence and marital rape (Argentina);
- 42.279 Prevent and combat all forms of violence against women and girls, including explicitly criminalizing marital rape and sexual abuse (Brazil);
- 42.280 Criminalize violence against women, including marital rape and sexual abuse (Estonia);
- 42.281 Criminalize violence against women and strengthen access to justice for victims of such violence (France);
- 42.282 Explicitly criminalize marital rape (Israel);
- 42.283 Criminalize marital rape and sexual abuse (Iceland);
- 42.284 Criminalize violence against women, and strengthen women's access to justice and essential services for all survivors (Finland);
- 42.285 Investigate thoroughly all forms of gender-based violence, bring perpetrators to justice and ensure redress for victims and survivors (Iceland);
- 42.286 Intensify awareness-raising measures on domestic violence and its detrimental impact on the lives of victims (Estonia);
- 42.287 Harmonize the definition of the term "child" in all national legislation to include all persons under 18 years of age, in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Zimbabwe);
- 42.288 Harmonize the definition of "child" across all legislation in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Gambia);
- 42.289 Introduce new, and strengthen existing, legislation to combat online grooming of children to protect them from online sexual abuse and gender-based violence (Malta);
- 42.290 Amend the Penal Code to criminalize the grooming of children on the Internet for sexual purposes (Panama);
- 42.291 Strengthen measures to protect children from all forms of violence and abuse (Italy);
- 42.292 Continue to strive to address school violence against children (Oman);
- 42.293 Continue to promote the protection and care of children in order to create a safe living environment in which all of their rights are guaranteed (El Salvador);
- 42.294 Promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities to ensure their full inclusion and participation in society (Egypt);
- 42.295 Continue efforts to promote the rights of persons with disabilities (Iraq);

- 42.296 Continue to put in place policies to enable and protect the rights of persons with disabilities (Uganda);
- 42.297 Continue to strengthen its legal and policy frameworks for persons with disabilities (Singapore);
- 42.298 Continue to strengthen its legal and regulatory framework related to the rights of persons with disabilities (Dominican Republic);
- 42.299 Continue to develop and strengthen legislation on persons with disabilities (Barbados);
- 42.300 Adopt the revised Law on Persons with Disabilities to bring protection of the rights of persons with disabilities into full compliance with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Bulgaria);
- 42.301 Strengthen action related to the protection of the human rights of persons with disabilities (El Salvador);
- 42.302 Continue its efforts to ensure that persons with disabilities have full access to public services, including education, employment and public transportation (Brazil);
- 42.303 Strengthen measures to ensure full access to public services by persons with disabilities, particularly access to education, employment and public transport, and raise awareness of the rights of persons with disabilities, among, for example, public officials, health workers and the general population (Peru);
- 42.304 Intensify efforts to protect persons with disabilities from discrimination, and ensure that they have full access to public services, including education (Botswana);
- 42.305 Pursue efforts to support development programmes for vulnerable groups, such as women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities (Tunisia);
- 42.306 Continue to provide vocational training and start-up support and introduce business opportunities for persons with disabilities (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 42.307 Continue to develop models of poverty eradication and livelihood support for persons with disabilities (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 42.308 Enhance capacity-building for officials working in fields related to protection of the rights of persons with disabilities (Bangladesh);
- 42.309 Recognize Indigenous Peoples in accordance with the principle of self-identification and ratify the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), of the International Labour Organization (Mexico);
- 42.310 Continue to promote the rights of Indigenous groups (Senegal);
- 42.311 Guarantee the human rights of minorities, particularly the right to non-discrimination, officially recognizing all of its Indigenous Peoples (Costa Rica);
- 42.312 Continue its ongoing progress in promoting the spoken and written languages of ethnic minorities (State of Palestine);
- 42.313 Continue efforts to preserve the written and spoken languages of ethnic minorities (Hungary);
- 42.314 Continue efforts to improve the living standards of ethnic minorities and to preserve their language, culture and identity (Armenia);
- 42.315 Promote equality among religions, and facilitate their contributions to national development (United Arab Emirates);

- 42.316 **Remove obstacles to the freedom of religion or belief and address any acts of discrimination and violence against ethnic and religious minority groups (Italy);**
- 42.317 **Expand the definitions of gender equality, gender-based violence and gender-based discrimination in the Law on Gender Equality to include persons of diverse sexual orientation or gender identities and expressions or sexual characteristics (Iceland);**
- 42.318 **Respect intersex children's right to self-determination and ban medically unnecessary surgeries (Iceland);**
- 42.319 **Ensure that intersex persons, particularly children, are not required to undergo unnecessary and/or involuntary medical interventions or treatments (Israel);**
- 42.320 **Continue the process of establishing equal access to social protection for migrant workers, particularly in terms of social policies relating to health care and access to other social services (Senegal).**
43. **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 Viet Nam was headed by Deputy Foreign Minister H.E. Mr. Do Hung Viet and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Mr. Mai Phan Dung, Ambassador, Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Viet Nam in Geneva;
- Mr. Nguyen Anh Chuc, Deputy Head of Government Committee for Religious Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs;
- Ms. Hoang Thi Thanh Nga, Deputy Director-General, Department of International Organisations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. Nguyen Vu Minh, Deputy Director-General, Department of International Organisations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. Dinh Tien Dung, Deputy Director-General, Authority of Foreign Information Service, Ministry of Information and Communication;
- Ms. Ha Thi Minh Duc, Deputy Director-General, Department of International Cooperation, Ministry of Labour-Invalids and Social Affairs;
- Ms. Nguyen Linh Kha, Deputy Director-General, Department of International Cooperation, Ministry of Justice;
- Mr. Duong Hung Cuong, Deputy Director-General, Department of Foreign Economic Relations, Ministry of Planning and Investment;
- Ms. Ngo Thi Quynh Anh, Deputy Director-General, Department of International Cooperation and Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal matters, The Supreme People's Procuracy;
- Ms. Tran Chi Mai, Depute Director-General, Department of International Cooperation, Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs;
- Ms. Nguyen Thi Thanh Hai, Deputy Director, Institute for Human Rights, Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics;
- Mr. Cung Duc Han, Minister-Counsellor, Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Viet Nam in Geneva;
- Ms. Nguyen Thi Thanh Huong, Head of Division, Department of External Affairs, Ministry of Public Security;
- Mr. Tran Anh Dung, Head of Division, Office of Ministry of Public Security;
- Ms. Tran Hong Van, Officer, Department of External Affairs, Ministry of Public Security;
- Mr. Vu Dinh Hoang, Officer, Department of Internal Affairs, Office of the Government;
- Mr. Nguyen Khanh Toan, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Viet Nam in Geneva;
- Mr. Nguyen Anh Tu, Officer, Office of Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. Dinh Quang Minh, Officer, Department of International Organisations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. Le Quang Binh, Officer, Department of International Organisations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Ms. Pham Hong Anh, Officer, Department of International Organisations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. Nguyen Quoc Anh, Attaché, Permanent Mission of Viet Nam in Geneva;

- Mr. Nguyen Van Dung, Officer, Department of Translation and Interpretation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Interpreter;
 - Mr. Nguyen Thanh Tung, Officer, Department of Translation and Interpretation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Interpreter.
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