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Draft report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Portugal

* 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 thirty-third session from 6 to 17 May 2019. The review of Portugal was held at the 5th meeting, on 8 May 2019. The delegation of Portugal was headed by H.E. Ms. Teresa RIBEIRO, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation. At its 10th meeting, held on 10 May 2019, the Working Group adopted the report on Portugal.

2. On 15 January 2019, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Portugal: Brazil, Denmark and Egypt.

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 Portugal:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/33/PRT/1);

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/33/PRT/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/33/PRT/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Germany, Paraguay on behalf of the Group of Friends of the National Mechanism for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up, Slovenia, Sweden, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was transmitted to Portugal through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

[To be completed by 24 May 2019]

A. Presentation by the State under review

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

5. During the interactive dialogue, 94 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

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

6.1 **Ensure that women, children, persons with disabilities, indigenous and marginalized communities are meaningfully engaged in the development of legislation, policies and programs on climate change and disaster risk reduction at local, national, regional and international levels (Fiji).**

7. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below have been examined by Portugal and enjoy the support of Portugal, which considers that they are already implemented or in the process of implementation:

- 7.1 Implement the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) regarding the intensification of efforts to combat human trafficking, including to improve mechanisms for identification and rehabilitation of victims as well as addressing the root causes of trafficking (Belarus);
- 7.2 Implement the recommendation of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) to step up efforts to reduce unemployment, particularly among young people (Belarus);
- 7.3 Continue efforts to increase transparency in all levels of governance, hereunder ensure due implementation of laws and regulations on access to information, in order to facilitate democratic participation and control (Norway);
- 7.4 Continue to promote, in the multilateral sphere, the strengthening of the National Mechanisms for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up (Paraguay);
- 7.5 Continue to share its experience and popularize creation of the national mechanisms for implementation of recommendations among other states (Ukraine);
- 7.6 Continue the dissemination of national human rights themes to civil society (Angola);
- 7.7 Improve the implementation of the policies, programmes, and strategies to promote and protect the rights of ethnic minorities, emigrants and refugees, as well as preventing and combatting racism and racial discrimination, and combatting domestic violence and violence against women (Mozambique);
- 7.8 Take all necessary measures to provide the Commission for Citizenship with sufficient and sustainable resources in order to carry out its functions effectively (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 7.9 Enhance programmes of dialogue between civilizations, including the programmes of the working group on dialogue between religions (Jordan);
- 7.10 Continue to ensure that the Ombudsman's Office has the necessary financial, material and human resources to fulfil its mandate (Timor-Leste);
- 7.11 Continue supporting the Ombudsman with the human, financial and material resources necessary to discharge its mandate in full compliance with the Paris Principles (Ireland);
- 7.12 Strengthen its efforts to raise awareness among the public and civil servants as well as law enforcement officials on the importance of cultural diversity and inter-ethnic understanding in order to combat stereotyping, prejudices and discrimination against refugees, migrants, Roma, Muslims, and persons of African descent (Pakistan);
- 7.13 Accelerate its efforts to adopt the draft law on anti-discrimination, simplifying complaint procedures and facilitating access to legal aid for the victims of discrimination (Pakistan);

- 7.14 Continue to review the mechanisms for responding to complaints of racial discrimination, and develop further positive measures to promote full and effective equality and non-discrimination (Maldives);
- 7.15 Continue its efforts to overcome stereotypical attitudes regarding the roles and responsibilities of women and men in family and in society and eliminate gender-based discrimination by adopting a comprehensive strategy in this area (Republic of Moldova);
- 7.16 Increase efforts in finding just solutions of complaints to the Commission for Equality and Fight against Racial Discrimination (Serbia);
- 7.17 Adopt measures to combat discrimination, exclusion and social segregation on the basis of national origin, race, sexual orientation or other forms of intolerance (Uruguay);
- 7.18 Raise awareness among the public, civil servants and law enforcement officials of the importance of cultural diversity and inter-ethnic understanding (Azerbaijan);
- 7.19 Develop a training program on gender equality and human rights for judges and judicial bodies in general, which contributes to eradicate impunity in cases related to domestic violence (Mexico);
- 7.20 Strengthen measures to combat discrimination based on gender, race or sexual orientation (Belgium);
- 7.21 Make further efforts to eliminate discrimination and combat violence against women (Bhutan);
- 7.22 Strengthen the National Strategy for Equality and Non-Discrimination "Portugal + Equal" (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 7.23 Continue evaluating the possibility of including questions on racial and ethnic issues in the 2021 census (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 7.24 Address all forms of discrimination against persons of African descent (Botswana);
- 7.25 Endeavour to adopt a comprehensive strategy to implement measures to eliminate discriminatory gender stereotypes (Botswana);
- 7.26 Strengthen human rights education for civil servants, and in particular of the police forces, in order to avoid the use of racial or ethnic profiles in the course of police operations (Colombia);
- 7.27 Redouble efforts to combat discrimination, which is still present in practice, in access to education for children from disadvantaged groups (Congo);
- 7.28 Pursue with determination efforts to combat all forms of discrimination towards people of African descent (Congo);
- 7.29 Ensure broader policy measures in order to tackle the root causes of intolerance, by promoting intercultural dialogue, education and pluralism (Croatia);
- 7.30 Ensure prompt, full and effective implementation of the National Strategy for Equality and Non-Discrimination 2018-2030 (Denmark);
- 7.31 Take effective steps to combat all forms of discrimination, particularly racial discrimination against people of African descent (Djibouti);

- 7.32 Increase efforts to combat discrimination in access to education, through legislative mechanisms, public policies and other measures that guarantee the right to education of persons with disabilities, ethnic minorities, migrants and their families and other vulnerable groups (Ecuador);
- 7.33 Raise awareness of the need and discuss the opportunities to advance gender equality and parity in decision making at international, national and local levels (Finland);
- 7.34 Continue efforts to achieve real equality between men and women by amending legislation on voluntary termination of pregnancy to enable full coverage, by the State, of the cost of the operation ensuring the effective implementation of women's rights standards, as well as the fight against harassment and domestic violence (France);
- 7.35 Take further steps to accelerate the adoption of the new draft law on anti-discrimination, simplifying complaint procedures and facilitating access to legal aid for victims of racial discrimination (Georgia);
- 7.36 Continue efforts to overcome all kinds of discrimination based on gender or racial discrimination, including discrimination faced by Roma and people of African descent (Germany);
- 7.37 Further implement measures to eliminate discriminatory gender stereotypes (Greece);
- 7.38 Redouble efforts to fight against stereotypes, prejudice and discrimination against refugees, migrants and ethnic minorities (Honduras);
- 7.39 Provide sufficient and sustainable resources for all public administration services and bodies to carry out their functions effectively in combating discrimination against women and promoting gender equality (Indonesia);
- 7.40. Combat the spread of racism and stereotypes that promote a negative image of Roma, migrants, Muslims and others in the media (Jordan);
- 7.41 Adopt the necessary measures to combat discrimination against people of African descent (Madagascar);
- 7.42 Prosecute hate speech and manifestations of racism and intolerance (Uzbekistan);
- 7.43 Not relent in its efforts to prevent and combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and intolerance, as well as hate speech (Nigeria);
- 7.44 Investigate, prosecute and punish acts of hate speech including those committed by politicians during the political campaigns (Pakistan);
- 7.45 Continue the awareness raising initiatives and campaigns to combat on-line hate speech and racial stereotypes in the media (Romania);
- 7.46 Continue its efforts to investigate and, as appropriate, prosecute and punish acts of hate speech; and that it strengthens its efforts to raise awareness of the importance of cultural diversity and inter-ethnic understanding in order to combat stereotyping and discrimination (State of Palestine);
- 7.47 Intensify its efforts to tackle hate speech, hate crime and discrimination against refugees, migrants and persons belonging to ethnic or religious minorities, including through education and awareness on cultural diversity and inter-ethnic understanding (Thailand);

- 7.48 Continue efforts to combat hate speech against foreigners in order to strengthen tolerance and diversity (Tunisia);
- 7.49 Takes further steps so as to ensure that acts of hate speech are properly investigated and as appropriate, prosecuted and punished (Turkey);
- 7.50 Strengthen efforts in awareness raising to combat hate speech and prejudices among minorities, including refugees, migrants, and persons of African descent (Mauritius);
- 7.51 Continue to strengthen the fight against discrimination and hate speech, and ensure that such crimes are punished (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 7.52 Continue to enhance measures to register and investigate cases of racist hate speech or incitement to racial hatred, as well as measures to punish those responsible, including politicians and civil servants (Argentina);
- 7.53 Investigate and, as appropriate, prosecute and punish acts of hate speech, and strengthen efforts to raise awareness among the public, civil servants and law enforcement officials (Bahrain);
- 7.54 Strengthen actions to fight hate speech and expressions of racism and xenophobia (Cuba);
- 7.55 Continue its efforts aimed at combating all forms of racism, racial discrimination and hate speech (Egypt);
- 7.56 Investigate, prosecute and punish acts of hate speech, including those committed by politicians against minorities including Muslims (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 7.57 Intensify efforts to combat hate speech and spread social awareness about the importance of diversity, understanding and peaceful coexistence (Iraq);
- 7.58 Take effective measures to combat and punish hate speech (Madagascar);
- 7.59 Gradually increase the overseas development assistance to achieve the international commitment of 0.7 percent of its GNI (Bangladesh);
- 7.60 Continue its efforts towards a steady growth in Official Development Assistance (Bhutan);
- 7.61 Continue to promote sustainable economic and social development in order to provide a solid basis for its people to better enjoy all human rights (China);
- 7.62 Provide information on the measures taken to address the causes and effects of climate change domestically (Fiji);
- 7.63 Ensure that its existing institutional frameworks are reinforced by integrating climate change into planning and budgeting at the national, regional and local levels (Fiji);
- 7.64 Draft a National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights (Germany);
- 7.65 Take further steps to ensure gender-based violence cases are reported and perpetrators are prosecuted (Malaysia);

- 7.66 **Intensify efforts to combat domestic violence, as well as ensure that victims of domestic violence, hereunder dependents, are provided with adequate support and access to effective justice (Norway);**
- 7.67 **Strengthen measures aimed at preventing and combating domestic violence (Peru);**
- 7.68 **Intensify public awareness activities to prevent domestic violence against women and children and ensure that victims have effective access to complaint mechanisms (Philippines);**
- 7.69 **Strengthen its efforts, in particular within the Action Plan on ENIND-VAWDV, to prevent and combat domestic violence against women, and ensure that the victims have effective access to protection and the perpetrators are brought to justice (Republic of Korea);**
- 7.70 **Continue a victim-centred approach in the process of preventing and combating the domestic and gender-based violence (Romania);**
- 7.71 **Make supplementary efforts to improve the prison system (Russian Federation);**
- 7.72 **Implement fully the national action plan for domestic violence, in consultation with civil society, to intensify efforts to tackle the practical and social barriers to progress (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 7.73 **Criminalize all forms of sexual violence, in accordance with international and regional human rights law and standards, and to continue to inform all victims of gender-based violence, particularly with regard to the filing of complaints, to bring perpetrators to justice (Albania);**
- 7.74 **Continue the policy of preventing domestic violence and all other forms of violence by tackling their root causes (Algeria);**
- 7.75 **Take further steps to implement relevant domestic violence legislation, including specialised training for law enforcement officials, and continued community awareness initiatives (Australia);**
- 7.76 **Ensure reports of violence perpetrated by law enforcement and prison officials are investigated comprehensively and without delay, with perpetrators held to account (Australia);**
- 7.77 **Implement effective programmes and plans of action which address root causes to prevent and combat domestic violence (Bahrain);**
- 7.78 **Continue efforts, through awareness-raising campaigns and parenting education programmes, to end the practice of corporal punishment in all settings, including in the home (Belgium);**
- 7.79 **Strengthen measures to prevent and combat domestic violence by addressing their causes and ensuring the effective implementation of relevant legal and policy frameworks (Brazil);**
- 7.80 **Redouble efforts and measures to eliminate domestic violence (Cabo Verde);**
- 7.81 **Continue its effort to fight domestic violence, with the implementation of the Plan of Action contained in the 2018-2030 National Equality and Non-Discrimination Strategy, especially the measures that take aim at preventing femicide (Canada);**

- 7.82 Continue to apply measures for the elimination of gender based violence in the domestic sphere (Chile);
- 7.83 Develop and fund preventive programs to combat domestic violence, especially gender-based violence, and to ensure stronger awareness of the issue amongst law enforcement and social services (Denmark);
- 7.84 Intensify efforts to prevent and combat domestic violence as well as take specific steps to ensure investigations of all allegations of domestic violence and abuse (Germany);
- 7.85 Ensure that policies to combat gender-based violence are victim-centred, and that adequate protection of the rights and interests of survivors of violent crimes are guaranteed (Ghana);
- 7.86 Continue to promote awareness-raising campaigns to inform all survivors of gender-based violence of their rights, in particular with regard to lodging complaints and actions to bring perpetrators to justice (Ghana);
- 7.87 Continue steps to combat and prevent domestic violence against women and children (Greece);
- 7.88 Strengthen measures to prevent and combat domestic violence, addressing its causes and ensuring the effective application of the relevant legal and regulatory frameworks (Honduras);
- 7.89 Take all appropriate measures to address gender-based violence in law, policy and practice, including through prompt, thorough and impartial investigation into all allegations of gender-based violence (Iceland);
- 7.90 Ensure the effective implementation of all relevant legal and policy frameworks intended to combat and prevent domestic violence against women and children, paying particular attention to obstacles that may prevent victims from accessing justice (Ireland);
- 7.91 Strengthen efforts aimed at preventing and combating domestic violence and ensuring the effective implementation of the relevant legal and policy frameworks (Italy);
- 7.92 Continue to take steps to combat and prevent domestic violence against women and children, and ensure that victims have access to recourse mechanisms (Luxembourg);
- 7.93 Strengthen work on anti-corruption, hereunder fully implement the recommendations by the Group of States against Corruption of the Council of Europe made in the fourth evaluation round (Norway);
- 7.94 Adopt effective measures to prevent the excessive use of force in the justice sector, and ensure that all allegations thereof are investigated in a timely and efficient manner (Norway);
- 7.95 Redouble efforts aimed at training law enforcement officials about human rights standards related to their work (Qatar);
- 7.96 Take further steps to protect the basic rights of inmates and improve conditions in detention facilities (Republic of Korea);
- 7.97 Step up coordination between the criminal courts and the family courts in order to speed up the issuance of protective measures (Spain);

- 7.98 **Reduce the length of time of pre-trial detention, which for most individuals is now six months to a year (United States of America);**
- 7.99 **Put an end in immigration-related detention of children, particularly for unaccompanied and separated children, and instead provide appropriate care arrangements and community-based programmes to give adequate support to both children and their families (Afghanistan);**
- 7.100 **Reinforce measures to improve the efficiency of the judicial system (Angola);**
- 7.101 **Continue to strengthen the training provided to law-enforcement and other public officials on the prevention of racial discrimination and domestic violence (Austria);**
- 7.102 **Increase the effectiveness and accessibility of domestic remedies to respond to complaints of racial discrimination and take measures to address the backlog of pending discrimination complaints (Bahamas);**
- 7.103 **Increase the resources available to provide human rights and cultural awareness training to officers involved in proximity policing activities (Canada);**
- 7.104 **Establish rules on professional conduct in the area of corruption prevention to members of Parliaments, judges and prosecutors (Czechia);**
- 7.105 **Take measures to avoid overcrowding in prisons and ensure full compliance with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, particularly those linked to physical conditions, access to health and education (Spain);**
- 7.106 **Take measures to reduce overcrowding in prisons, particularly through the wider application of non-custodial measures as an alternative to imprisonment (Sweden);**
- 7.107 **Take measures to ensure investigation and appropriate punishment for police and prison guards responsible for mistreatment and abuse of individuals in custody, and implement measures to prevent the kinds of incidents reported in 2017 by the government-run Inspectorate General of Internal Administration, and in 2016 by the Council of Europe's Committee for the Prevention of Torture (United States of America);**
- 7.108 **Take meaningful steps to ensure sufficient prison capacity to eliminate overcrowding, keep juveniles out of adult facilities, and separate pre-trial detainees from convicted criminals (United States of America);**
- 7.109 **Improve prison conditions, particularly as regards health (France);**
- 7.110 **Adopt comprehensive measures to address allegations of ill-treatment, the problem of overcrowding as well as the sanitary and health conditions in prisons (Germany);**
- 7.111 **Pursue efforts to prevent prison overcrowding and ensure the full implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (Albania);**
- 7.112 **Take measures to prevent overcrowding in prisons and ensure full implementation of the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, the Nelson Mandela Rules (Austria);**

- 7.113 Take the necessary steps to combat prison overcrowding and ensure the implementation of the United Nations Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (Luxembourg);
- 7.114 Provide necessary requirements to implement programmes and plans aimed at combating trafficking in persons and ensure victims' rights, as well as providing them protection and help (Qatar);
- 7.115 Continue to strengthen its efforts to combat trafficking in women and children with regular monitoring (Sri Lanka);
- 7.116 Continue to strengthen its efforts to combat trafficking of women and children (Timor-Leste);
- 7.117 Take additional measures and continue to organize awareness-raising activities on the risks of human trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation (Togo);
- 7.118 Continue efforts to combat human trafficking, in particular through ascertainment of the identity of child victims between refugees (Tunisia);
- 7.119 Ensure identification and security of victims of trafficking in the asylum procedure, in particular children (Ukraine);
- 7.120 Continue actions to combat trafficking in persons and strengthen measures to prevent, detect and punish this crime (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 7.121 Continue with measures to combat trafficking networks, particularly in the case of unaccompanied minor asylum seekers and migrants, through a procedure for the identification and protection of victims of trafficking in the asylum procedure (Argentina);
- 7.122 Pursue efforts to combat trafficking in persons, ensuring that perpetrators are prosecuted and that victims receive specialized treatment aimed the full restoration of their rights (Colombia);
- 7.123 Strengthen further national policies to combat sexual exploitation and trafficking of human beings (Cyprus);
- 7.124 Strengthen actions to combat human trafficking, with emphasis on identification and protection of victims of trafficking, especially in the asylum procedure (Georgia);
- 7.125 Continue efforts in the field of the identifying and protecting victims of trafficking in the asylum procedure (Greece);
- 7.126 Continue measures against trafficking in children and eradicate forced child labour (India);
- 7.127 Enhance measures to combat human trafficking and address domestic and gender-based violence (Nepal);
- 7.128 Develop the national plan to combat trafficking in persons in order to eliminate this scourge (Jordan);
- 7.129 Revise legislation to provide for equal treatment of men and women with regard to conditions following divorce (Iceland);
- 7.130 Increase policies to make it possible to implement in practice the legislative provisions that focus on non-discrimination between men and women

in employment, especially with regard to the differences in pay in middle and high income categories in positions occupied predominantly by men (Paraguay);

7.131 Improve women's access to the labour market and apply the principle of equal pay for equal work in all economic sectors (Senegal);

7.132 Adopt specific measures to eliminate the wage gap between men and women in the labour market (Spain);

7.133 Take measures aiming at bridging the gender wage gap and combating discrimination against men and women in the labor market, as well as applying the principle of equal pay for equal work in all sectors of the economy (Syrian Arab Republic);

7.134 Adopt measures to reduce the gender pay gap (Bangladesh);

7.135 Continue with efforts to increase equal opportunities in employment and education (Cabo Verde);

7.136 Continue working to ensure equal pay between men and women for equal work (Egypt);

7.137 Improve access to the labor market for women, especially young women, and apply the principle of equal pay for work of equal value in all sectors of the economy (Honduras);

7.138 Adopt measures to reduce the gender pay gap and combat domestic and gender related violence (India);

7.139 Increase employment opportunities for women, in particular migrant women, and narrow the wage gap between sexes (Iraq);

7.140 Continue taking effective measures to promote employment for young persons (Kazakhstan);

7.141 Take specific measures to reduce wage gaps between men and women and eliminate its causes at all levels (Uzbekistan);

7.142 Increase its efforts to reduce unemployment, in particular among young persons, with a view to moving gradually towards the full realization of the right to work (Afghanistan);

7.143 Improve access to decent housing, particularly for the Roma through social housing projects (Spain);

7.144 Continue implementation of the Emergency Social Plan launched in 2011 with a view to mitigating the impact of the economic and financial crisis on vulnerable persons (Togo);

7.145 Make available adequate resources, which would improve the housing conditions in the country (Turkey);

7.146 Take further concrete and effective steps to improve access to housing, education and employment for Roma communities (Australia);

7.147 Strengthen efforts to eliminate discrimination in access to housing and ensure the right to adequate housing for Roma and people of African descent living in substandard conditions (Bahamas);

7.148 Make available adequate resources to improve housing conditions, particularly for marginalized groups (Canada);

- 7.149 Strengthen the economic, social and cultural rights of fragile populations, by continuing efforts to reduce precarity in certain neighbourhoods (France);
- 7.150 Continue its efforts addressing negative impacts of the economic crisis to the disadvantaged peoples by providing access to employment and affordable housing (Indonesia);
- 7.151 Continue to address the gaps in social protection coverage and ensure that the social assistance system effectively targets those at high risk of poverty (Maldives);
- 7.152 Continue to strengthen disposable household incomes, particularly for those most vulnerable and at risk of poverty and exclusion, such as low paid workers and those living with low pensions (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 7.153 Step up efforts to combat poverty, especially with regard to families with disabled children (Algeria);
- 7.154 Take appropriate measures to address economic inequality, poverty and underdevelopment in rural areas (India);
- 7.155 Intensify efforts for better access to sexual and reproductive health (Cyprus);
- 7.156 Review national laws, policies and implementation of Comprehensive Sexuality Education to ensure the fulfilment of sexual and reproductive health and rights, and undertake an independent expert evaluation of the development, implementation and impact of Comprehensive Sexuality Education in schools (Finland);
- 7.157 Further strengthen its efforts to promote access to education, including vulnerable groups such as ethnic minorities, women and girls (Sri Lanka);
- 7.158 Strengthen its efforts to address discrimination in access to education, which continued to occur in practice, especially against women and girls, migrants and their families (Afghanistan);
- 7.159 Reduce the school drop-out rate by tackling its socio-economic causes (Algeria);
- 7.160 Identify root causes and takes concrete steps to reduce early school dropout rates among Roma children (Bahamas);
- 7.161 Ensure equal access to education, especially for members of ethnic minorities, women and girls, migrants and their families and other disadvantaged groups (Bahrain);
- 7.162 Continue its efforts to address discrimination in access to education against disadvantaged groups such as ethnic minorities, women and girls, migrants and their families (Bangladesh);
- 7.163 Continue implementing the National Adult Literacy Plan and share this experience as an example of good practice (El Salvador);
- 7.164 Eliminate discrimination concerning access to education, particularly as regards women migrants, children and ethnic minorities (Uzbekistan);
- 7.165 Adopt further measures to ensure full enjoyment of rights of women particularly in education and employment sectors (Malaysia);

- 7.166 **Implement specific social intervention programmes for those women at risk of exclusion, particularly for migrant, asylum seekers and Roma women (Spain);**
- 7.167 **Continue its efforts to promote and enhance the rights of women (Armenia);**
- 7.168 **Enhance efforts for the promotion and protection of women's rights and gender equality (Myanmar);**
- 7.169 **Adopt an action plan aimed at decreasing the high number of female victims of domestic violence in Portugal, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 5 (Netherlands);**
- 7.170 **Continue implementation of National Equality and Non-Discrimination Strategy and its action plans, especially on combating violence against women and domestic violence (Slovenia);**
- 7.171 **Continue to take measures to prevent and protect women and girls from any incidence of gender-based violence (Sri Lanka);**
- 7.172 **Facilitate prosecution of domestic violence by strengthening measures for victim protection, in order to ensure that laws prohibiting violence against women are fully enforced (Sweden);**
- 7.173 **Continue allocating adequate funding to combat violence against women (Malta);**
- 7.174 **Continue efforts to prevent violence against women (Tunisia);**
- 7.175 **Step up measures to increase access to specialised psychosocial and legal support in Court proceedings for all victims of violence against women, including by promoting and supporting the role of specialist organisations (Austria);**
- 7.176 **Take further steps in combating domestic violence, particularly additional measures to prevent and protect women and girls from gender-based violence in the domestic sphere (Montenegro);**
- 7.177 **Prevent and combat domestic violence against women (Congo);**
- 7.178 **Take measures to combat violence and discrimination against women (Cuba);**
- 7.179 **Strive to increase the representation of women in political life, in all legislative bodies, at all levels, as well as in decision-making positions in the executive branch, diplomatic service, the Supreme Court of Justice and other public authorities (Serbia);**
- 7.180 **Take special temporary measures to improve women's professional skills with a view to empowering them in society (Togo);**
- 7.181 **Continue efforts to encourage women entrepreneurship, including in the ICT sector (Bulgaria);**
- 7.182 **Increase the participation of women in political decision-making, especially in the executive branch, the foreign service, the Supreme Court as well as in other areas of public administration (Colombia);**
- 7.183 **Increase the representation of women in public and political lives (Iraq);**

- 7.184 Enlarge women's participation in political life and their representation in management positions (Uzbekistan);
- 7.185 Continue efforts in the protection of children including through the finalisation of the National Strategy which is aimed to improve the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Malaysia);
- 7.186 End immigration-related detention of children, particularly for unaccompanied and separated children and ensure appropriate care arrangements to give adequate support to both children and their families (Pakistan);
- 7.187 Continue taking measures directed at empowering youth and promoting the full enjoyment of human rights by young people (Republic of Moldova);
- 7.188 Accelerate efforts to eliminate child labour, ensuring that legal action is taken against perpetrators (Sri Lanka);
- 7.189 Take measures to end detention of refugee, asylum-seeking and migrant children and adopt alternatives to detention that adhere to the principle of the best interests of the child and are in line with the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Thailand);
- 7.190 Take specific measures to address the issue of child marriage among some groups of the population (Mauritius);
- 7.191 Adopt a comprehensive national strategy on children's rights and child protection, and assign to a national institution the coordination of its implementation (Mexico);
- 7.192 Accelerate activities in diminishing early school dropout among Roma children (Montenegro);
- 7.193 Promote the social inclusion of children and young people from the most vulnerable socio-economic contexts (Cyprus);
- 7.194 Increase protection to child victims of trafficking by criminalising sexual exploitation of children trafficked across borders, and increasing practical resources to improve identification of victims and ensure access to specialised victim support and shelter (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 7.195 Strengthen existing mechanisms to combat trafficking in persons, especially of children and adolescents (Chile);
- 7.196 Continue its efforts in combatting child trafficking (Myanmar);
- 7.197 Strengthen measures to address all forms of discrimination against minorities (Malaysia);
- 7.198 Continue implementing measures to combat prejudice and discrimination against minorities and vulnerable groups (Philippines);
- 7.199 Take measures to address the low rate of education among minority groups (Mauritius);
- 7.200 Increase efforts to protect and safeguard the human rights of persons in human mobility, including in particular of unaccompanied minors and separated from their families (Ecuador);

- 7.201 **Ensure effective application of the standards aimed at abolishing discrimination and violence against persons belonging to minorities, especially with regard to the Law of 23 August 2017 which establishes a more stringent legal regime for preventing, prohibiting and combating discrimination on the basis of origin (France);**
- 7.202 **Continue efforts for the full integration of minorities and migrants in the society by ensuring access to basic social services (Nepal);**
- 7.203 **Continue efforts in the area of fostering social inclusion of vulnerable groups in particular persons belonging to ethnic and religious minorities (Kazakhstan);**
- 7.204 **Continue efforts to ensure attendance and permanence of the Roma in the educational system, through an intercultural approach (Peru);**
- 7.205 **Further strengthen the implementation of the National Strategy for the Integration of Roma Communities (2013-2020) (Philippines);**
- 7.206 **Improve access to housing, education and employment for individuals of the Roma communities, in order to fight racial discrimination and improve integration (Sweden);**
- 7.207 **Take measures aimed at ending discrimination against the Roma community in the areas of access to education, housing, employment and access to health care facilities (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 7.208 **Strengthen measures to combat discrimination, social exclusion and segregation of Roma, including in the framework of the implementation of the national strategy for the integration of Roma communities 2013-2022 (Albania);**
- 7.209 **Continue to make efforts to combat discrimination against the Roma population for their economic and social integration and for full respect for their culture and traditions (Brazil);**
- 7.210 **Continue to strengthen measures to avoid discrimination of Roma children in education (Chile);**
- 7.211 **Strengthen the implementation of the National Strategy for the Integration of Roma Communities to guarantee of their rights of access to adequate housing, education and basic public services (Colombia);**
- 7.212 **Increase measures to combat discrimination and social exclusion and segregation of Roma communities (Croatia);**
- 7.213 **Continue efforts for the integration of Roma, migrants and other minorities, their access to education, health, employment and housing, as well as participation in political and social life (Cuba);**
- 7.214 **Ensure effective implementation of the Roma Integration Strategy (2013 – 2020) (India);**
- 7.215 **Eliminate all walls and other barriers segregating Roma communities and put an end to the practice of placing Roma pupils in separate classes (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 7.216 **Take the necessary steps to ensure appropriate access to education, housing, employment and healthcare for the Roma (Luxembourg);**
- 7.217 **Ensure inclusive education and accessibility of health-care services and facilities for persons with disabilities (Malaysia);**

- 7.218 Continue to promote the rights of persons with disabilities, including by reviewing legislation in the area of their right to legal capacity (Peru);
- 7.219 Review legislation and policies in order to provide persons with disabilities with an effective legal remedy in cases of discrimination (Bahrain);
- 7.220 Take further steps to extend welfare services and assistance to children with disabilities (Bulgaria);
- 7.221 Increase assistance to migrants, through improvements to the support centres to provide people with the necessary information in different languages (Nicaragua);
- 7.222 Continue with efforts to provide free access to education for migrant girls and boys in order to guarantee the proper development of these children (Nicaragua);
- 7.223 Continue with its efforts in protecting the rights of migrants, combatting human trafficking and protecting the rights of victims of human trafficking (Nigeria);
- 7.224 Continue with strategic programmes in migration with civil society (Russian Federation);
- 7.225 Ensure the establishment of more effective mechanisms, which would strengthen the quality of integration of refugees (Turkey);
- 7.226 Provide human and material resources to the institutions responsible for the integration of refugees (Mexico);
- 7.227 Continue efforts to prepare a national plan for the implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration and the global compact on refugees (El Salvador);
- 7.228 Continue providing the health and education services available to migrants (El Salvador).

8. The following recommendations will be examined by Portugal, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the forty-second session of the Human Rights Council.

- 8.1 Ratify the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity (Armenia);
- 8.2 Take legal measures to adopt a definition of child pornography in line with the Optional Protocol of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 8.3 Continue to combat racial discrimination and hate speech, and safeguard the rights of ethnic minorities (China);
- 8.4 Ensure that its policies, legislation, regulations and enforcement measures effectively serves to prevent and address the heightened risk of business involvement in abuses in conflict situations, which includes situations of foreign occupation (State of Palestine);
- 8.5 Take the necessary measures to adequately address sexual violence in laws and policies and to ensure that all forms of non-consensual sexual acts are included in the definition of rape under the Penal Code (Belgium);

8.6 Adopt specific legal provisions to criminalize child trafficking for sexual purposes and sexual exploitation in the context of travel and tourism (Islamic Republic of Iran).

9. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue listed below have been examined by Portugal and have been noted by Portugal:

9.1 Adopt an open, merit-based process when selecting national candidates for UN Treaty Body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

9.2 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Paraguay); (Senegal); (Azerbaijan); (Bangladesh);

9.3 Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Philippines); (Sri Lanka); (Uruguay); (Djibouti);

9.4 Positively consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Indonesia);

9.5 Establish an independent external oversight mechanism to investigate misconduct by law enforcement officials by the fourth UPR Cycle (Czechia);

9.6 Establish an independent external oversight mechanism to investigate alleged misconduct by law enforcement officials, including excessive use of force and ill-treatment (Ghana);

9.7 Provide protection and support to the family, as it is the natural and fundamental unit of the society (Egypt);

9.8 Amend the law on the voluntary termination of pregnancy and eliminate excessively constraining provisions, including the minimum reflection period and the requirement of a fee (Iceland);

9.9 Take further measures to promote women's participation in political affairs, for instance by increasing the threshold of the "Parity Law" to 50% and apply it equally to lists, outcomes and the whole national territory (Malta);

9.10 Increase the legal age of marriage from 16 to 18, in line with Sustainable Development Goals 5 and 16 (Netherlands).

10. 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 Portugal was headed by H.E. Ms. Teresa RIBEIRO, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Ms. Isabel ONETO, Secretary of State for Internal Administration;
- H.E. Ms. Anabela PEDROSO, Secretary of State for Justice;
- H.E. Ambassador Rui MACIEIRA, Permanent Representative, Geneva;
- Ms. Sónia MELO E CASTRO, Deputy Permanent Representative, Geneva;
- Mr. Francisco Alegre DUARTE, Deputy Director-General for Foreign Policy, Ministry for Foreign Affairs;
- Ms. Vera ÁVILA, Director, Department for International Political Organizations, Ministry for Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. João Pina de MORAIS, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Portugal, Geneva;
- Mr. Eduardo PINTO DA SILVA, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Portugal, Geneva;
- Mr. João ALBUQUERQUE, Adviser to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation;
- Ms. Carina Antas FERREIRA, Desk Officer, Human Rights Division, Ministry for Foreign Affairs;
- Ms. Rute FERREIRA, Intern, Permanent Mission of Portugal, Geneva;
- Mr. Eduardo QUÁ, Coordinator for International Relations, High Commission for Migrations, Presidency Council of Ministers;
- Ms. Andreia MARQUES, International Relations Officer at the Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality, Presidency Council of Ministers;
- Mr. Eurico SILVA, Inspector at the General Inspection for Internal Administration, Ministry of Internal Affairs;
- Mr. Paulo POIARES, Lieutenant Colonel, Ministry of Internal Affairs (GNR);
- Mr. Hugo GUINOTE, Inspector, Ministry of Internal Affairs (PSP);
- Mr. Jorge PORTAS, Coordinator Inspector, Ministry of Internal Affairs (SEF);
- Mr. Miguel BARROS, Adviser to the Minister, Ministry of Internal Affairs;
- Professor Miguel ROMÃO, Director-General for Justice Policy, Ministry of Justice;
- Ms. Sara ALMEIDA, Head, International Relations Department, Ministry of Justice;
- Ms. Aurora BARRETO, Adviser to the Secretary of State for Justice, Ministry of Justice;
- Ms. Filipa Aragão HOMEM, Consultant, Ministry of Justice;

- Ms. Lurdes CAMACHO, Director International Relations, Strategic, Planning and Cultural Evaluation, Department, Ministry of Culture;
 - Professor João QUEIROZ, Director-General for Higher Education, Ministry for Science, Technology and Higher Education;
 - Ms. Janine COSTA, Director, Cooperation and International Relations, Ministry of Education;
 - Professor Pedro ABRANTES, Adviser to the Minister, Ministry of Education;
 - Ms. Maria João ALMEIDA, Director, Social Intervention Unit, Institute for Social Security, Ministry of Labour, Solidarity and Social Security;
 - Ms. Beatriz ANTUNES, Desk Officer, Department for Employment, Institute for Employment and Professional Training, Ministry of Labour, Solidarity and Social Security;
 - Ms. Carlota VIEIRA, Director, International Relations , Ministry of Health;
 - Mr. Guilherme DUARTE, Adviser to the Secretary of State for Health, Ministry of Health;
 - Ms. Isabel DIAS, President of the Executive Council, Institute for Housing and Urban Rehabilitation, Ministry for Infrastructures and Housing;
 - Ms. Diana SIMÕES, Coordinator, Department for Public Relations and Communication, Ministry for Infrastructures and Housing.
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