



General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
8 May 2017

Original: English

UNEDITED VERSION

Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Twenty-seventh session
Geneva, 1–12 May 2017

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

India

* The annex to the present report is circulated as received.

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Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its twenty-seventh session from 1 May to 12 May 2017. The review of India was held at the 8th meeting on 4 May 2017. The delegation of India was headed by Mr. Mukul Rohatgi, Attorney General. At its 14th meeting held on 9 May 2017, the Working Group adopted the report on India.
2. On 13 February 2017, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of India: Latvia, the Philippines and South Africa.
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 India:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/27/IND/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.6/27/IND/2);
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/27/IND/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Czechia, Germany, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to India through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the UPR.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

[To be completed by 19 May 2017]

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations**

5. The following recommendations will be examined by India which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirty-sixth session of the Human Rights Council in September 2017:
 - 5.1. **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Estonia);**
 - 5.2. **Consider adhering to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and abolish the death penalty (Portugal);**
 - 5.3. **Ratify the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of**

** The conclusions and recommendations have not been edited.

Discrimination against Women, and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Guatemala);

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

5.5. Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, as previously recommended (Botswana);

5.6. Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment urgently and in accordance with its commitments from UPR 2012 (Norway);

5.7. Ratify, before the next UPR cycle, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Czechia);

5.8. Finalise the efforts to ratify the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, as well as other international instruments, as recommended by relevant treaty bodies (Bulgaria);

5.9. Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Greece)(Guatemala)(Italy)(Lebanon)(Montenegro)(Mozambique)(South Africa)(Sweden)(Turkey)(Ukraine)(United States of America);

5.10. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedures (Portugal);

5.11. Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and ensure that the instrument of ratification is consistent with the Convention (Australia);

5.12. Swiftly ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and its Optional Protocol, ensure that domestic legislation defines torture in line with international standards, and extend an invitation to the Special Rapporteur on torture for an official visit to the country (Germany);

5.13. Proceed with early ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, as well as the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Japan);

5.14. Ratify the Convention against Torture as soon as possible; and further ratify the International Labour Organization Conventions 138 and 182 on child labour and the Optional Protocols to Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and abolish the death penalty as recommended by the India Law Commission (Ireland);

5.15. Finalize the process of ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the

International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Kazakhstan);

5.16. **Redouble its efforts to ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Republic of Korea);**

5.17. **Speed up the process for the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Israel);**

5.18. **Advance towards the ratification of the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment (Chile);**

5.19. **Consider completing the process of ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Burkina Faso);**

5.20. **Complete the process of preparation for the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Russian Federation);**

5.21. **Intensify efforts to ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment (Denmark);**

5.22. **Strengthen their national efforts towards the ratification of the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Indonesia);**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.30. **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Greece)(Ukraine);**

- 5.31. Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Burkina Faso);
- 5.32. Accede and implement the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, the 1951 Refugee Convention and Article 7 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child to end statelessness and guarantee nationality for affected children (Kenya);
- 5.33. Accede to and fully implement the 1954 and 1961 Statelessness Conventions and the 1951 Refugee Convention (Slovakia);
- 5.34. Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Estonia);
- 5.35. Accede to and fully align its national legislation with the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Latvia);
- 5.36. Consider ratifying the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Uruguay);
- 5.37. Develop a national strategy to tackle exploitative labour practices and to ratify the 2014 ILO protocol to the Forced Labour Convention and continue to strengthen protections for children (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 5.38. Ratify International Labour Organization Convention 182 on Worst Forms of Child Labour and International Labour Organization Convention 138 on Minimum Age (Slovenia);
- 5.39. Consider ratifying the 189 ILO Convention on the decent work for domestic workers (Uruguay);
- 5.40. Consider accessing the 182 ILO Convention on the worst Forms of Child Labour (Uruguay);
- 5.41. Ratify the international conventions to which it has committed itself (Madagascar);
- 5.42. Ratify other human rights conventions to which India is not yet a State party (Philippines);
- 5.43. Ratify the international human rights instruments to which India is not a State party yet (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 5.44. Adopt an open, merit-based selection process when selecting national candidates for UN Treaty Body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 5.45. Respond positively to visit requests by the Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council (Latvia);
- 5.46. Put in place a specific mechanism for implementing previous accepted recommendations (Uganda);
- 5.47. Request all necessary technical assistance enabling the Government to meet its international commitments (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 5.48. Accede to and adapt its national legislation to the Rome Statute, including incorporation of dispositions to swiftly and fully cooperate with the International Criminal Court (Guatemala);

- 5.49. **Bring into law the Prevention of Communal and Targeted Violence bill (2013) (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 5.50. **Access to and adapt its national legislation to the Arms Trade Treaty (Guatemala);**
- 5.51. **Criminalize marital rape (Portugal)(Sweden);**
- 5.52. **Include a provision in its Penal Code criminalising marital rape (Australia);**
- 5.53. **Remove the exception related to marital rape from the definition of rape in the Indian Penal Code and criminalise “honour crimes (Slovenia);**
- 5.54. **Remove the exception related to marital rape from the definition of rape in section 375 of the Indian Penal Code (Belgium)(Iceland);**
- 5.55. **Consider removing the exception related to marital rape from the definition of rape in section 375 of the Indian Penal Code (Namibia);**
- 5.56. **Remove the exception of marital rape from the definition of rape in article 375 of the Penal Code, in line with the efforts already undertaken for the protection of women (France);**
- 5.57. **Criminalize of all forms of sexual abuse of girls under 18 years of age, including marital rape and “honour crimes” (Zambia);**
- 5.58. **Take additional steps in criminalizing marital rape (Lithuania);**
- 5.59. **Consider introducing laws to specifically prevent and prosecute “honour” killings and prosecute those that order or sanction violence against women (Namibia);**
- 5.60. **Continue efforts to eradicate child and forced marriage (Peru);**
- 5.61. **Continues its endeavours in promoting and protecting the human rights of all its citizens in an inclusive manner (Nepal);**
- 5.62. **Adopt a National Plan on Human Rights (Kenya);**
- 5.63. **Expand the scope of Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act and to promote human rights education in school curriculum (Slovakia);**
- 5.64. **Include human rights education in the draft new education policy (Zambia);**
- 5.65. **Continue and step up national efforts to train and guide security staff and other law enforcement officials in the field of human rights (Egypt);**
- 5.66. **In the spirit of its constitution which guarantees equal rights to all minorities, further invest in dedicated human rights training of police officials to register and investigate cases of discrimination and violence and to hold them accountable when they fail to do so (Finland);**
- 5.67. **Provide systematic training on women’s rights to all law enforcement personnel, medical staff and judicial officials (Belgium);**
- 5.68. **Strengthen capacity-building with regard to human rights for civil servants involved in the protection of women, girls and boys victims of violence and sexual abuse (Mexico);**
- 5.69. **Adopt a comprehensive national plan on inclusion in order to combat persisting inequality, paying particular attention to persons in vulnerable**

situations such as women, children, persons with disabilities and minorities (Honduras);

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

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

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

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

5.74. Enact the Prevention of Torture Bill (South Africa);

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

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

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

5.78. Amend or revoke section 377 to de-criminalise same-sex relations (Norway);

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 5.85. Consolidate the progress made towards reaching the Sustainable Development Goals, and in the improvement of human development indicators (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 5.86. Continue efforts in the implementation of sustainable development strategies for the year 2030 (Sudan);
- 5.87. Allocate adequate resources to realise the Sustainable Development Goals targets to reduce maternal mortality and end preventable deaths of newborns and children under five (Norway);
- 5.88. Continue facilitating equal access to justice for all and provide legal aid, in particular to vulnerable groups, minority groups and marginalized people (Angola);
- 5.89. Promote further equal access to justice for all especially by providing more legal aid to the poor and marginalized (Ethiopia);
- 5.90. Establish and implement regulations to ensure that the business sector complied with international and national human rights, labour, environment and other standards (Uganda);
- 5.91. Continue its efforts in relation to its environmental policies (State of Palestine);
- 5.92. Provide access to clean and modern energy to all its people and develop climate-friendly green cities (United Arab Emirates);
- 5.93. Continue implementing its international commitments to achieve its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) under the Paris Agreement of 2015 (United Arab Emirates);
- 5.94. Continue its efforts to effectively enforce its environmental policies and further increase the growth of forest cover in the country (Brunei Darussalam);
- 5.95. Take appropriate measures to avoid the excessive use of force by security officers (Greece);
- 5.96. Deepen the respect about principles of proportionality and necessity for armed forces and police (Peru);
- 5.97. Revise the Armed Forces Special Powers Act to bring it into compliance with the obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, with a view to fighting impunity (Switzerland);
- 5.98. Review the Criminal Procedure Code as regards the use of force by law enforcement officials, in particular, section 6 (Sierra Leone);
- 5.99. Prevent and pursue through the appropriate judicial means all violent acts against religious and tribal minorities, Dalits and lower castes (Holy See);
- 5.100. Strengthen efforts for the prevention of case of inter-communal violence (Russian Federation);
- 5.101. Step up its efforts against caste-based violence, discrimination and prejudice, including by eradicating all forms of caste-based discrimination in the educational system (Czechia);

- 5.102. **Prohibit forced sterilization in line with requests by the special rapporteurs on torture, violence against women, and health, as well in line with India's National Population Policy (Iceland);**
- 5.103. **Take concrete steps to prevent coercive, unsafe, and abusive sterilization and create greater accountability for these practices, including ensuring free and full consent prior to conducting the procedure and compliance with international standards (Sweden);**
- 5.104. **Abolish the death penalty (Mozambique);**
- 5.105. **Consider the abolition of the death penalty (Greece);**
- 5.106. **Consider imposing a moratorium on the application of the death penalty with a view to abolishing it (Namibia);**
- 5.107. **Consider imposing a de facto moratorium on the use of the death penalty with a view towards its total abolition (Rwanda);**
- 5.108. **Establish a moratorium on executions as a first step towards the abolition of the death penalty (Belgium);**
- 5.109. **Introduce an official moratorium on the death penalty (Lithuania);**
- 5.110. **Establish a de jure moratorium of capital executions and commute the existing death sentences with a view to fully abolishing the death penalty (Italy);**
- 5.111. **Consider establishing the moratorium on death penalty with a view of its abolishment (Spain);**
- 5.112. **Establish a formal moratorium on the death penalty, with a view to ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Australia);**
- 5.113. **Consider the establishment of a moratorium on executions during the process of consideration by the Government of the recommendations of the Law Commission of India on the issue of the abolition of the death penalty (Montenegro);**
- 5.114. **Consider establishing a moratorium against the death penalty (Timor-Leste);**
- 5.115. **Introduce a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (France);**
- 5.116. **Improve prison conditions in order to ensure the rights and dignity of all those deprived of their liberty (Zambia);**
- 5.117. **Continue with relevant consultations and adopt a law on combating trafficking in persons (Belarus);**
- 5.118. **Continue the consultation process with all concerned parties to elaborate a new project of the law against trafficking in persons (Cuba);**
- 5.119. **Continue and redouble its efforts to combat trafficking in persons and modern slavery, including through better law enforcement to end impunity for human traffickers and through initiatives aimed at destigmatizing and rehabilitating victims of trafficking (Liechtenstein);**
- 5.120. **Continue to implement measures to stop the flow of trafficking in persons (Holy See);**

- 5.121. Strengthen the national mechanisms to combat human trafficking and support victims and their rehabilitation (Lebanon);
- 5.122. Accelerate efforts towards combatting human trafficking, particularly in protecting and rehabilitating victims (Philippines);
- 5.123. Continue combatting human trafficking (Senegal);
- 5.124. Continue efforts to improve social services that provide support to victims of human trafficking, forced labour, and those who have been sexually exploited (Maldives);
- 5.125. Continue improving the national legislative framework on the rehabilitation of victims of trafficking (Ukraine);
- 5.126. Strengthen efforts to guarantee freedom of religion and belief, especially by retracting so-called anti-conversion laws (Holy See);
- 5.127. Take all necessary measures to protect the rights of persons belonging to religious minorities, and repeal laws which restrict religious conversion (Netherlands);
- 5.128. Abolish anti-conversion laws and grant access to justice to victims of religious violence and discrimination (Italy);
- 5.129. Repeal requisite legislation to stop violence and discrimination against religious minorities (Kenya);
- 5.130. Take visible policy and other measures to ensure the freedom of religion and belief and address the alarming trend of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance including mob violence committed, incited and advocated by right-wing parties and affiliated extremist organizations against minorities, particularly Muslims, Christians, Sikhs and Dalits (Pakistan);
- 5.131. Ensure that any measure limiting freedom of expression, assembly and association on the internet, is based on clearly defined criteria in accordance with international law including international human rights law (Sweden);
- 5.132. Continue to develop laws and make efforts to ensure freedom of religion and belief (Lebanon);
- 5.133. Guarantee freedom of religion or belief by implementing existing laws to better protect individuals belonging to minority groups from hate speech, incitement to religious violence, discrimination on religious grounds and forcible conversions (Canada);
- 5.134. Enact a law for the protection of human rights defenders (Lithuania);
- 5.135. Amend the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act to ensure the right to freedom of association, which includes the ability of civil society organizations to access foreign funding, and protect human rights defenders effectively against harassment and intimidation (Germany);
- 5.136. Revise the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act to ensure benign working conditions for civil society in India (Norway);
- 5.137. Improve the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act so that it could fund broader scope of non-governmental organizations (Republic of Korea);

- 5.138. Ensure consistent, transparent application of Foreign Contributions Regulations Act regulations to permit full exercise of the right to freedom of association (United States of America);
- 5.139. Review and amend the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act which may restrict the access of NGOs to foreign financial assistance and lead to their arbitrary shutdown (Czechia);
- 5.140. Lift legal restrictions or hurdles to the work of civil society individuals or organizations and ensure that they can undertake their legitimate activities without fear of reprisals (Switzerland);
- 5.141. Carry out independent investigations in all cases of attacks against journalists (Lithuania);
- 5.142. Put an end to all curbs on freedom of expression and association (Pakistan);
- 5.143. Guarantee freedom of expression, association, and peaceful assembly for all individuals and promote meaningful dialogue that embraces and allows freely organized advocacy of diverging views by civil society (Canada);
- 5.144. Continue its efforts to protect religious freedom and the right of minority groups based on its Constitution and other relevant laws (Republic of Korea);
- 5.145. Bring all legislation concerning communication surveillance in line with international human rights standards and especially recommends that all communication surveillance requires a test of necessity and proportionality (Liechtenstein);
- 5.146. Take the necessary steps to ensure that all operations of intelligence agencies are monitored by an independent oversight mechanism (Liechtenstein);
- 5.147. Continue efforts in reducing corruption and increasing accountability (Sudan);
- 5.148. Strengthen the independent functioning of the judiciary, in order to reduce delays in judicial proceedings, enhance transparency of the processes and guarantee the right to speedy trial (Estonia);
- 5.149. Allocate appropriate resources towards reducing backlog and delays in the administration of cases in courts (Ethiopia);
- 5.150. Promote and facilitate universal access to birth registration, especially for people living in extreme poverty, belonging to religious minorities or living in the remote areas of the country through the implementation of mobile units and carrying out awareness-raising campaigns (Mexico);
- 5.151. Ensure children's rights to acquire a nationality in accordance with Article 7 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, regardless of the parents' legal status or ethnicity (Slovakia);
- 5.152. Remove barriers prohibiting scheduled castes and schedule tribes from registering their births and obtaining birth certificates of their children (Bahrain);
- 5.153. Continue strengthening efforts aimed at promoting food security and eradicate all forms of malnutrition, in particular among children under the age of five (Libya);

- 5.154. Continue its programmes for the promotion of socio-economic development, with a particular focus on the countries' rights-based approach to food security targeting the most vulnerable groups (Sri Lanka);
- 5.155. Implement a human-rights based, holistic approach to ensure access to adequate housing as well as to adequate water and sanitation, also for marginalized groups, including Dalits/scheduled castes, homeless, landless, scheduled tribes, religious and ethnic minorities, persons with disabilities, and women (Germany);
- 5.156. Expand the "Housing for all" scheme to realise the right to adequate housing for vulnerable people and eliminate homelessness by 2030 (South Africa);
- 5.157. Continue the Housing for All policy led by the Government to eradicate by 2030 the problem of homelessness, in conformity with Goal 11 of the 2013 Agenda (Algeria);
- 5.158. Ensure the systematic functioning of all mechanisms for the delivery of financial and other forms of assistance to those in need which have been established within the framework of the National Social Assistance Programme (Russian Federation);
- 5.159. Ensure that the implementation of a set of socio-economic policies, such as the Stand-Up India Scheme, is targeted, accountable, and transparent, so that their benefits reach all section of society (Singapore);
- 5.160. Continue efforts and measures aimed at enhancing social security and labour policies, and expand the development model in rural areas (Egypt);
- 5.161. Continue studying the possibility of a universal basic income as way to further reduce poverty levels with a view of phasing the existing social protection system, in full consultation with all stakeholders (Haiti);
- 5.162. Continuously improve their endeavours to eradicate poverty in the country (Indonesia);
- 5.163. Continue its efforts towards socio-economic development and poverty eradication (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 5.164. Further strengthen its efforts towards socio-economic development and poverty eradication (Myanmar);
- 5.165. Continue efforts to realize social and economic development and eradicate poverty (Saudi Arabia);
- 5.166. Continue efforts to reduce poverty, improve the well-being of the people, protect and enforce the rights of vulnerable groups of the population (Uzbekistan);
- 5.167. Continue its efforts to achieve sustainable development and eradicate poverty (Yemen);
- 5.168. Continues its fight against poverty, lack of adequate food, safe water and sanitation, while paying special attention to the need to introduce a child rights-based approach in all policies (Bulgaria);
- 5.169. Continue national efforts to realize social and economic development and eradicate poverty, and achieve comprehensive sustainable development for all (Egypt);

- 5.170. Continue increasing access to safe and sustainable drinking water in the rural areas and to improve sanitation coverage, especially for women and girls (Singapore);
- 5.171. Carry on its efforts and action in the promotion of social security and labour policy (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 5.172. Implement further actions in promoting social and work security as well as efforts to spread the country's growth model in rural areas (Uzbekistan);
- 5.173. Continue promoting sustainable economic and social development and raising the living standard of its people so as to lay down a firm basis for the enjoyment of human rights by its people (China);
- 5.174. Accelerates the process of consolidating existing labour laws, to, inter alia, promote the right to equal opportunity for work and at work, as well as to achieve occupational safety (Zimbabwe);
- 5.175. Increase public spending on the health sector in accordance with the 2017 National Health Policy and take further steps to strengthen health facilities (Kazakhstan);
- 5.176. Continue to provide access to health services for the elderly under the National Health Care Program (Colombia);
- 5.177. Take steps towards improving access to health, especially access to maternal health, to adequate obstetric delivery services so as to reduce maternal and child mortality (Zimbabwe);
- 5.178. Continue its efforts to ensure that the universal health care scheme covers disadvantaged groups, including persons with disabilities and persons living in remote rural areas that still face obstacles in accessing basic health-care services (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 5.179. Continue furthering the sexual and reproductive health and rights of all women, by immediately putting an end to camp-based sterilization operations in accordance with the Supreme Court order of 14 September 2016, by ensuring all women access to counselling on and access to the full range of modern contraceptives in a voluntary, safe, and quality manner, and by providing comprehensive sexuality education (Finland);
- 5.180. Redouble its efforts in maternal health, sexual and reproductive health and comprehensive contraceptive services (Colombia);
- 5.181. Increase the government expenditure in the field of education (Iraq);
- 5.182. Continue its efforts to ensure that all children have access to education at all levels and all categories (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 5.183. Continue to take steps on providing inclusive and quality education for all (Myanmar);
- 5.184. Continue its efforts in implementing its comprehensive policies to ensure quality education for all children (Qatar);
- 5.185. Promote children's right to education, especially the education on climate change adaptation and mitigation (Viet Nam);

- 5.186. Step up its efforts to carry out the second phase of its Education for All programmes to focus on providing affordable and quality secondary education in the country (Brunei Darussalam);
- 5.187. Increase investment in the universal, mandatory and free education by giving priority to measures to eradicate discrimination and exclusion that affect girls, children with disability, the Dalits group and marginalized persons (Mexico);
- 5.188. Accept more efforts to increase girls' secondary education, including ensuring that schools are girl-friendly in all parameters (Kyrgyzstan);
- 5.189. Continue to ensure access to education for all, especially children of scheduled castes and tribes (Holy See);
- 5.190. Strengthen the integration of the gender perspective in the formulation and implementation of policies (Colombia);
- 5.191. Ensure implementation of the Gender Budgeting Scheme in all states and union territories (South Africa);
- 5.192. Continue incorporating the gender perspective in the design and implementation of policies, and guarantee that the development agenda pays equal attention to the concerns of women (Cuba);
- 5.193. Redouble efforts on ensuring gender equality and take measures to prevent gender discrimination (Timor-Leste);
- 5.194. Continue its efforts to ensure women's equal participation in workforce and generate employment opportunities for women in rural areas (State of Palestine);
- 5.195. Take urgent measures to put an end to harmful traditional practices such as the so-called "honour killings", selective abortion on the basis of the foetus' sex, the Sati, Devadasi, early and enforced marriage, bringing the perpetrators before justice, and guaranteeing assistance for victims (Argentina);
- 5.196. Implement existing laws on all forms of violence and sexual violence against women and girls, including: "honour" crimes, female foeticide, and female infanticide; expand the definition of rape and sexual assault to include marital rape; and end harmful practices such as child, early and forced marriage (Canada);
- 5.197. Improve the enforcement of the legal provisions prohibiting harmful and discriminatory practices against women and girls, in particular child marriages, dowry-related murders and honour killings, and ensure that all women without discrimination have access to public Services (Czechia);
- 5.198. Step up efforts for a comprehensive protection of women and girls, in particular against sexual violence (Greece);
- 5.199. Combat violence against women through effective legislation and law enforcement measures (China);
- 5.200. Take more effective measures to protect and promote the rights of women and girls, as they continue to be subjected to widespread violence, discrimination and exploitation (Japan);
- 5.201. Take additional serious measures to eliminate violence against women and children, including sexual violence (Kyrgyzstan);

- 5.202. Continue and strengthen measures to prevent and repress offences and violence against women and girls, including through early childhood education, awareness raising and enhancing effective mechanisms of reparation (Viet Nam);
- 5.203. Eliminate traditional harmful practices, such as the rising number of deaths due to dowry and burning of widows (Bahrain);
- 5.204. Continue its efforts to promote the empowerment women and to combat violence against women, in line with the recommendations of the Verma Committee (Brazil);
- 5.205. Continue strengthening institutions to eliminate discrimination and violence against women, in particular sexual violence, and adopt specific measures to achieve gender equality in the labour market (Chile);
- 5.206. Increase the resources so that female survivors of violence and domestic abuses can denounce the crimes with guarantees they will be not repeated (Spain);
- 5.207. Punish violence domestic violence, as well as promote awareness raising campaigns on gender violence, including “honour” crimes (Spain);
- 5.208. Reinforce the legal framework for the prevention of violence against women, including running a national awareness campaign and ensuring comprehensive investigation and prosecution in cases of domestic violence (Italy);
- 5.209. Adopt a comprehensive law to combat all forms of violence against women, including domestic violence and marital rape (Honduras);
- 5.210. Strengthen the protection of women’s rights in accordance with the Act of Protection of Women from Domestic Violence and other relevant laws (Republic of Korea);
- 5.211. Ensure effective implementation of the law on the protection of women against domestic violence (Gabon);
- 5.212. Further the implementation of relevant laws and policies as well as training for public officials, to tackle sexual offenses and unfair treatment to women (Thailand);
- 5.213. Redouble its efforts to enforce its legal provisions prohibiting harmful and discriminatory practices that violate the rights of women and girls (Liechtenstein);
- 5.214. Strengthen legislations to combat sexual offences against children and women (Timor-Leste);
- 5.215. Enhance activities aimed at eliminating discrimination against women, that particularly affects women from lower castes (Kyrgyzstan);
- 5.216. Implement the Sexual Abuse Act to increase the protection of Children from Sexual Abuse (Kenya);
- 5.217. Ensure that legislation defining the minimum legal age of marriage at 18 is enforced at all levels, everywhere in the country (Iceland);
- 5.218. Step up its efforts to eradicate child marriage and so-called “honour crimes” (Israel);

- 5.219. Step up efforts to combat and eliminate child, early and forced marriages (Sierra Leone);
- 5.220. Adopt legislative measures and policies to prevent early or forced marriages (Honduras);
- 5.221. Continue and intensify the actions to prohibit child marriage (Gabon);
- 5.222. Strengthen the adoption of socio-economic programs which promote the empowerment of women and their participation in public and political life (Angola);
- 5.223. Enact the Women Reservation Bill providing for reservation of seats for women in the parliament and legislative assemblies, in order to enhance political participation of women (Netherlands);
- 5.224. Adopt the law on quotas which aims to reserve at least 33% of seats in legislative bodies of the central and state governments (Senegal);
- 5.225. Adopt the law on quotas which aims to reserve seats to women in legislative bodies of the central and state governments (Algeria);
- 5.226. Accelerate work on the protection of the rights of children and women in particular (Turkey);
- 5.227. Prohibit child work in the family enterprises and extend the list of dangerous activities in line with the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Spain);
- 5.228. Consider repealing the provision that allows children to work in family based occupations (Slovakia);
- 5.229. Continue strengthening national strategies to combat child labour (Brazil);
- 5.230. Continue to take all necessary measures to enhance the effectiveness of the protection of children, in particular in cases of sexual violence against children (Portugal);
- 5.231. Continue strengthening institutions to protect children and adolescents girls and boys, with a view to eradicating child labour, sexual exploitation and the practice of child marriage (Chile);
- 5.232. Develop specific guidelines for protection and support to the victims of child sexual abuse and their families undergoing trial (Slovakia);
- 5.233. Introduce legislation to prohibit corporal punishment of children in the home and in all other settings, including as a sentence under traditional forms of justice (Liechtenstein);
- 5.234. Introduce comprehensive and continuous public education, awareness raising and social mobilization programs on the harmful effects, of corporal punishment (Liechtenstein);
- 5.235. Establish a database of all case of violence against children and explicitly prohibit all forms of corporal punishment of children under 18 of age in all settings (Zambia);
- 5.236. Increase efforts to improve the rights of the child, notably through the effective application of the prohibition of child labour, as well as the rights of women (France);

- 5.237. Establish a monitoring mechanism to oversee the effective implementation of the Child Labour Amendment Act, the National Child Labour Policy and the Accessible India Campaign to prevent exploitation of children and protect the rights of persons with disabilities (Thailand);
- 5.238. Take all appropriate measures in the implementation of the 2015 Juvenile Justice Act to give opportunity for rehabilitation to children at 18 years and below (Botswana);
- 5.239. Continue efforts to promote opportunities for persons with disabilities to benefit from development gains (Libya);
- 5.240. Continue efforts aimed at improving the access of persons with disabilities to education, vocational training, and health care (Oman);
- 5.241. Expand persons with disabilities' integration into programs and plans for sustainable development (Qatar);
- 5.242. Take holistic measures to protect the rights of persons with disabilities, the elderly, and other vulnerable groups (China);
- 5.243. Continue policies aimed at ensuring the enjoyment of the rights and freedoms of persons with disabilities and access to resources and services under the Accessible India campaign (Colombia);
- 5.244. Ensure that girls with disabilities are afforded the same right to education as all children (Australia);
- 5.245. Continue strengthening the policies in favour of the rights of peasants and other persons working in the rural areas (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 5.246. Continue the endeavour to facilitate the access of the elderly persons to preventive services and necessary treatment (Oman);
- 5.247. Immediately stop its atrocities and violations of human rights against the Kashmiri people, and allow them to exercise their right to self-determination through a free and fair plebiscite in accordance with the United Nations Security Council resolution (Pakistan);
- 5.248. Repeal the Armed Forces Special Powers Act and Public Safety Act and take credible actions to end the prevailing culture of impunity in the Indian-Occupied Kashmir (Pakistan);
- 5.249. Immediately ban the use of pellet guns and hold accountable perpetrators who have used the lethal force against unarmed civilians in the Indian-Occupied Kashmir (Pakistan);
- 5.250. Provide unhindered access to the United Nations and other international organizations, and accede to the call of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to allow an OHCHR fact-finding mission to the Indian Occupied Kashmir to investigate and report on the human rights situation there (Pakistan).

6. 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 India was headed by Mr. Mukul Rohatgi, Attorney General, and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Ms. Ruchi Ghanashyam, Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs of India;
- Mr. P. S. Patwalia, Additional Solicitor General of India;
- H.E. Mr. Rajiv K. Chander, Ambassador/Permanent Representative of India;
- Dr. Virander K. Paul, Deputy Permanent Representative of India;
- Prof. Ranbir Singh, Vice Chancellor, National Law University, Delhi;
- Mr. Manish Chauhan, Joint Secretary (UNES), Ministry of External Affairs;
- Ms. Uma Sekhar, Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs;
- Ms. Bina Prasad, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs;
- Mr. Chetan B. Sanghi, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development;
- Mr. Vikram Singh Gaur, Joint Secretary, NITI Aayog;
- Mr. K. C. Samria, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Minority Affairs;
- Mr. Alok Ranjan Jha, Counsellor (Political), Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations Office in Geneva;
- Dr. A. Sudhakar Reddy, Counsellor (Legal), Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations office in Geneva;
- Mr. Priya Ranjan, Director, Ministry of Rural Development;
- Mr. Khagesh Garg, Director, Ministry of Social and Justice Empowerment;
- Dr. Yumnam Arun Kumar, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs;
- Ms. Nabanita Chakrabarti, Under Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs of India;
- Ms. Ridhi Sahni, Consultant in the Ministry of Women & Child Development, Government of India;
- Mr. C. G. Naidu, Office of Attorney General of India.