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

United States of America

* 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-sixth session from 2 to 13 November 2020. The review of the United States of America was held at the 12th meeting, on 9 November 2020. The delegation of the United States of America was headed by Ambassador Andrew Bremberg, Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the Office of the United Nations and Other International Organizations in Geneva, Mr. Robert Destro, Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor, United States Department of State and Mr. Marik String, Acting Legal Adviser, United States Department of State. At its 17th meeting, held on 13 November 2020, the Working Group adopted the report on the United States of America.

2. On 14 January 2020, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of the United States of America: the Bahamas, Germany and Pakistan.

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 the United States of America:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/36/USA/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.6/36/USA/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/36/USA/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Canada, China, Germany, Islamic Republic of Iran, Portugal, on behalf of Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Serbia, Slovenia, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay was transmitted to the United States of America through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. Co-head of delegation Ambassador Andrew Bremberg began by underscoring U.S. pride in its human rights record. The United States advocates strongly for the universal freedoms of religion or belief and expression, including for members of the press; and for the rights of individuals to assemble peaceably and to petition their government for a redress of grievances. He noted, for example, the U.S. launch in 2020 of the International Religious Freedom Alliance, joining 25 other member states to advance freedom of religion or belief around the world. The United States also joined 32 countries to sign the Geneva Consensus, a declaration of support for defending life and protecting the family.

6. Co-head of delegation Assistant Secretary Robert Destro said promoting human rights is a U.S. foreign policy priority that furthers its national interests of promoting stability and democracy. He noted the United States is firmly committed to finding meaningful remedies for claims of injustice at home. The demonstrations over the tragedy of George Floyd's death

showed the world that Americans understand that they have the inherent right to raise their voices, individually and collectively, to demand that their government address their grievances.

7. Alexander Maugeri of the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) added that the government in the State of Minnesota had filed strong charges against four police officers for the death of Mr. Floyd. He underscored that while the vast majority of police officers in the United States do their job bravely and righteously, some officers have not lived up to their responsibilities, which has led some, particularly in the Black community, to have less confidence in the U.S. criminal justice system. Where there is misconduct by police officers or law enforcement agencies, however, state and federal law provides remedies. As of January 2020, DOJ had opened 70 civil investigations since 1994 into police departments that might have been engaging in a pattern or practice of conduct that deprives persons of their rights, such as the excessive use of force, improper searches, or improper stopping of persons. On June 16, 2020, President Donald J. Trump signed an Executive Order entitled “Safe Policing for Safe Communities” to develop and incentivize critical policing reforms.

8. Mr. Maugeri noted the U.S. federal government and most states in the United States have hate crime laws prohibiting violence motivated by race, color, religion, and national origin. Federal law and some state laws also prohibited violence motivated by gender, disability, sexual orientation, and gender identity. Mr. Maugeri noted that the United States does not criminalize speech, expressive conduct, or publication or advocacy of ideas, even those that others find extremely offensive or harmful. However, authorities act strongly when hateful expression turns into discrimination or violence, threats of violence, or solicitations to commit violence.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

9. During the interactive dialogue, 116 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

10. Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zambia, Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore and Somalia made statements. The complete version of the statements can be found in the webcast archived on the United Nations website.¹

11. The third co-head of delegation, State Department Legal Adviser Marik String, noted the United States is a party to many human rights treaties and takes those obligations very

¹ See <http://webtv.un.org/search/>.

seriously. He said the reasons for not ratifying additional treaties varies from treaty to treaty. He noted the role of the U.S. Senate, which in accordance with the U.S. Constitution has the sole authority to provide its advice and consent to treaty ratification through an affirmative vote by two-thirds of its members. In many cases, such as the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, U.S. domestic protections are even stronger than such treaties required. He underscored the U.S. commitment to effective implementation of its human rights obligations and welcomed continued input on how to improve it.

12. Sean Reyes, Attorney General for the State of Utah, underscored state-level efforts to promote human rights. He highlighted progress in Utah on racial justice, policing, indigenous rights, hate crimes, and trafficking in persons. He said Utah had taken significant steps to respond to and prevent incidents of excessive police force. For example, the state government had trained nearly 4,000 local, state, and federal officers in an immersive virtual reality system. He noted Utah had also prioritized combatting trafficking in persons, including amending laws to better protect victims and survivors, provide aftercare and recovery services, and empower survivors with educational and job opportunities.

13. James McCament of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) said DHS took seriously its role in ensuring proper implementation of U.S. immigration laws to protect the rights of Americans and foreign nationals in the United States. He noted mass illegal migration was unfair, unsafe, and unsustainable for everyone involved: the sending countries and the destination countries. He said recent years have seen a humanitarian and security crisis along the U.S. southern border due to a dramatic increase in the number of migrants. He said the Trump Administration took decisive action to strengthen the U.S. border system, address unintended consequences of laws and judicial rulings, and work with neighboring countries on regional concerns. Mr. McCament noted the United States had secured unprecedented cooperation with several countries to stem the flow of illegal immigration and had entered into border security arrangements with some of these countries to collaborate in disrupting and dismantling cartels responsible for human trafficking and drug smuggling. He said new asylum claims added to the lengthy backlog of pending claims in the U.S. system—now totaling over 1.1 million individuals. DHS has, however, introduced efficiency measures to maximize case processing. He said U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) tests all new detainees arriving at its detention facilities for COVID-19, and subsequently treats any positive cases, as part of the normal intake processing.

14. Lynn Grosso of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development noted that President Trump in June 2019 established the White House Council on Eliminating Barriers to Affordable Housing to remove obstacles that impede the production of affordable homes, to boost economic growth, and to provide economic mobility for more Americans. Ms. Grosso recounted how the U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness released an updated strategic plan in October 2020, which focused on the root causes of homelessness and prioritized trauma-informed care to prevent and end homelessness. In its new strategic plan, the Council also promoted alternatives to criminalizing people experiencing homelessness through better partnerships between law enforcement and homeless service organizations, increased capacity of social work and mental health programs, and reducing recidivism among individuals experiencing homelessness. In 2020, Congress appropriated over \$6.6 billion for homeless assistance programs.

15. Dr. Dorothy Fink of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) said the U.S. government is committed to improving its understanding of the impact of COVID-19 in minority populations who were often at higher risks for contracting the virus. Separately, Dr. Fink underscored the U.S. government's commitment to suicide prevention and combatting opioid misuse and abuse. She said HHS provides \$286 million annually in grants to public and private organizations that offer a broad range of family planning methods and services, primarily to those from low income families. In addition, legislation passed in

2018 expanded the Safe Motherhood Initiative within HHS, including authorizing support for state and tribal Maternal Mortality Review Committees. She said the Protecting Life in Global Health Policy, in effect since May 2019, focuses U.S. discourse in multilateral settings toward achieving better health for women, preserving human life at all stages, strengthening the family as foundational to any healthy society, and protecting every nation's national sovereignty in global politics.

16. Alison Kilmartin of the U.S. Department of Labor emphasized U.S. leadership on promoting equal opportunity for women. U.S. law prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex, including pregnancy, childbirth, and related medical conditions. Ms. Kilmartin said the United States is fully committed to ensuring equal employment opportunities in all sectors of the workforce. Through the White House's Pledge to America's Workers, job creators around the country had committed to more than 16 million new training, upskilling, or reskilling opportunities for America's students and workers. Since January 2017, more than 800,000 people had entered apprenticeship programs registered with the Department of Labor or its state counterparts.

17. Charles Allen of the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) said the United States has no current plans to close its facilities at Guantanamo Bay. He said only 40 individuals remain detained there. Since 2015, 68 individuals have been transferred from Guantanamo to other countries. Before each transfer, the United States receives assurances from the receiving governments that the detainee would be treated humanely after transfer. The Detainee Treatment Act of 2005 prohibits cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment of any "individual in the custody or under the physical control of the United States Government, regardless of nationality or physical location." Mr. Allen said the United States took vigilant action to prevent such conduct and to hold any perpetrators accountable for their wrongful acts.

18. Mr. Allen said the U.S. military took scrupulous care to ensure that military and counterterrorism operations are conducted in accordance with all applicable domestic and international laws, in particular, the law of war. The longstanding policy of the U.S. military is to investigate alleged law of war violations by U.S. forces for which there is credible information, and to initiate prosecutions under U.S. law where appropriate. Mr. Allen said the U.S. military continues to believe that the option to use active duty U.S. military personnel in a law enforcement role should be exercised only as a matter of last resort as specified by law, and only in the most urgent and dire of circumstances.

19. Mr. Alexander Maugeri said the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) meet its constitutional and statutory mandates by confining inmates in prisons and community-based facilities that are safe, humane, and appropriately secure. He said the U.S. Constitution prohibits the use of solitary confinement in a manner that constitutes cruel and unusual punishment. He said DOJ was currently pursuing matters involving allegations of misuse of solitary confinement at the state and local levels throughout the country. He said BOP had also taken significant measures to reduce risks and mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. He noted President Trump's December 2018 implementation of the First Step Act, the most significant federal criminal justice reform in several decades.

20. Mr. Maugeri said the U.S. judicial system provides exhaustive protections at both the federal and state levels to ensure that the death penalty is not applied in a summary, arbitrary, discriminatory, or inhumane manner, and that its implementation is undertaken with meaningful procedural safeguards, after access to multiple layers of judicial review, in conformity with the U.S. Constitution, federal law, and U.S. international obligations. DOJ continues to take great precautions to ensure decisions to seek the death penalty at the federal level are not based in any way on factors that include race or national origin.

21. Mr. String said the United States reaffirms its support for the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples as explained in its 2010 announcement of support. The United States continues to strengthen its government-to-government political relationship with U.S. federally recognized tribes, and meaningfully consults them when formulating broader policy objectives that could affect Native Americans.

22. Addressing comments made by member states, Mr. String reminded participants that the United States is not party to the Rome Statute that created the International Criminal Court, nor has the United States ever accepted its jurisdiction over U.S. personnel.

23. Addressing comments made on police brutality and remedies for racial discrimination, Mr. Destro said individuals and their families have access to state and federal courts to press for institutional changes and monetary damages.

24. Addressing comments on sexual and reproductive health, Mr. Destro noted abortion remains legal in the United States. He underscored that the United States rejects the proposition that abortion is a matter of international human rights and affirms that all lives, both born and unborn, should be protected.

25. Ambassador Bremberg closed the session by thanking member states for their constructive recommendations and reaffirming the U.S. commitment to creating a more perfect union.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

26. The following recommendations will be examined by the United States of America, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the forty-sixth session of the Human Rights Council.

26.1 Consider ratifying all remaining Human Rights Conventions (Somalia);

26.2 Continue with the on-going efforts to ratify outstanding core international Human Rights Instruments at the earliest convenience (Ghana);

26.3 Take the necessary steps to ratify the international human rights instruments that the US has already signed (Albania);

26.4 Ratify all the pending main human rights instruments to which it is not yet a party (Zambia);

26.5 Ratify the main international human rights treaties that are still pending, in order to move ahead with SDG 5, 11, 13 and 16 (Paraguay);

26.6 Ratify the core human rights treaties that the US is not party to (State of Palestine);

26.7 Become party to the core international legal instruments for protecting and promoting human rights (Azerbaijan);

26.8 Ratify all Conventions and other instruments it had committed to in its previous Universal Periodic Reviews of 2010 and 2015, and have not done so yet (South Africa);

26.9 Continue the procedure for the ratification of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, as well as that of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (El Salvador);

- 26.10 **Ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, as also recommended by a number of Special Procedures (Pakistan);**
- 26.11 **Ratify the following treaties which it signed: the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Philippines);**
- 26.12 **Finalize the ratification process of a series of human rights instruments which were already signed namely the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Romania);**
- 26.13 **Ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Australia);**
- 26.14 **Ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (Belarus);**
- 26.15 **Ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (France);**
- 26.16 **Consider early ratification of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of Child (India);**
- 26.17 **Ratify as already recommended in previous two UPR cycles the following treaties: Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, Convention on the Rights of the Child, Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Slovenia);**
- 26.18 **Ratify immediately the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Russian Federation);**
- 26.19 **Ratify international conventions on human rights, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Togo);**
- 26.20 **Ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Afghanistan)(Sudan);**
- 26.21 **Advance in the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Chile);**

- 26.22 Strengthen the efforts to ratify major human rights treaties, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Republic of Korea);
- 26.23 Re-engage in the United Nations Human Rights Council and ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Canada);
- 26.24 Ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 26.25 Ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, Additional Protocols I and II of the 1949 Geneva Conventions, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture, as well as the Rome Statute of the of the International Criminal Court (Cyprus);
- 26.26 Ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Cuba);
- 26.27 Expedite the process of ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Ukraine);
- 26.28 Ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Czechia);
- 26.29 Sign and ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) (Spain);
- 26.30 Consider ratifying the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Israel);
- 26.31 Ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities as soon as possible (Japan);
- 26.32 Ratify the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities among other critical international conventions (Kenya);
- 26.33 Ratify and fully align its national legislation with all the obligations under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, as previously recommended (Latvia);
- 26.34 Join the Code of Conduct regarding Security Council action against genocide, crimes against humanity or war crimes, as elaborated by the Accountability, Coherence and Transparency (ACT) Group (Liechtenstein);

- 26.35 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Liechtenstein);**
- 26.36 **Ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Lithuania);**
- 26.37 **Expedite the process of ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Maldives);**
- 26.38 **Consider ratification of core human right treaties, namely, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Myanmar);**
- 26.39 **Consider ratification of core international human rights instruments, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Nepal);**
- 26.40 **Ratify urgently the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (New Zealand);**
- 26.41 **Ensure speedy finalization of the national processes to ratify of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Uganda);**
- 26.42 **Consider the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women, as previously recommended (North Macedonia);**
- 26.43 **Work towards the completion of its ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (Sri Lanka);**
- 26.44 **Take the necessary national measures with a view of ratifying the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, as previously recommended (Latvia);**
- 26.45 **Explore the possibility of ratifying the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Niger);**
- 26.46 **Accelerate ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Slovakia);**
- 26.47 **Ratify the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (Rwanda); (Bahamas); (Namibia); (Morocco);**
- 26.48 **Consider ratifying the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Kazakhstan);**
- 26.49 **Ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Switzerland); (Rwanda); (Bahamas); (Luxembourg); (Mali); (Morocco);**
- 26.50 **Ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocol on a communications procedure (Slovakia);**
- 26.51 **Sign the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Philippines);**

- 26.52 Sign and ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Honduras);
- 26.53 Consider acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Indonesia);
- 26.54 Explore the possibility of ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Niger);
- 26.55 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Denmark);
- 26.56 Consider the ratification of several human rights treaties, in particular the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Armenia);
- 26.57 Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Honduras);
- 26.58 Complete the ratification process of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, submitted to the Senate on May 17, 2012 (Mali);
- 26.59 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Timor-Leste);
- 26.60 Accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Senegal);
- 26.61 Ratify the 2014 ILO Protocol to the Forced Labour Convention (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 26.62 Ratify all human rights treaties and protocols, those of the ILO, the Rome Statute, and cooperate with the International Criminal Court (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 26.63 Consider accession to the American Convention on Human Rights, and the recognition of the competence of the Commission and the International American Court of Human Rights (Chile);
- 26.64 Reconsider the 2017 decision to withdraw from the Paris Climate Agreement (Slovenia);
- 26.65 Take immediate steps to overturn the executive branch decision to withdraw from the Paris Agreement (Fiji);
- 26.66 Annul Decree No. 13928 without delay, lift sanctions against the International Criminal Court and constructively collaborate in investigations aimed at preventing impunity for international crimes (Switzerland);
- 26.67 Rescind Executive Order 13928 authorizing sanctions regarding the ICC (Denmark);
- 26.68 Rescind Executive Order 13928 authorising sanctions aimed at undermining the International Criminal Court's essential mandate (Liechtenstein);
- 26.69 Withdraw all measures against the ICC (Austria);
- 26.70 Lift the sanctions currently in force against the staff of the International Criminal Court (Spain);

- 26.71 **Lift all sanctions taken against the staff of the International Criminal Court (France);**
- 26.72 **Lift sanctions against independent ICC staff (Germany);**
- 26.73 **Reverse all measures against the International Criminal Court, its officials and staff (Ireland);**
- 26.74 **Reconsider its position and reverse the measures it has taken against the International Criminal Court and its staff (Sweden);**
- 26.75 **Put an end to impunity for international law violations including by ending the sanctions imposed on the International Criminal Court staff and to ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (State of Palestine);**
- 26.76 **Re-commit to multilateral human rights institutions (Poland);**
- 26.77 **Reconsider the withdrawal from the Human Rights Council and the Paris Agreement on climate change (Spain);**
- 26.78 **Consider rejoining the work of the Human Rights Council (Lithuania);**
- 26.79 **Re-engage with the UN Human Rights Council (Germany);**
- 26.80 **Resume immediately its engagement with the Human Rights Council and fully comply with its obligations under the international human rights instruments and standards (Pakistan);**
- 26.81 **Take steps to re-engage and participate in the work of the Human Rights Council (Jordan);**
- 26.82 **Re-engage actively with the Human Rights Council and Special Procedures Mechanism of OHCHR (Maldives);**
- 26.83 **Further enhance cooperation with UN human rights mechanisms, including providing the Special Rapporteur on Torture with full access to the facilities and permission to interview the detainees (Republic of Korea);**
- 26.84 **Consider extending a standing invitation to all special procedures mandate holders of the Human Rights Council, as previously recommended (Latvia);**
- 26.85 **Extend a standing invitation to the Special Procedures (Costa Rica); (Cyprus);**
- 26.86 **Review all outstanding recommendations from the UPR process, UN treaty bodies and experts, with a view to implementing them (State of Palestine);**
- 26.87 **Respond to all outstanding visit requests from UN Special Procedures (State of Palestine);**
- 26.88 **Continue collaborative efforts with human rights mechanisms (Niger);**
- 26.89 **Cooperate fully with the High Commissioner in the preparation of her report on “systemic racism, violations of international human rights law against Africans and people of African descent by law enforcement agencies, as the HRC called upon all states to do, in resolution A/HRC/43/1 (South Africa);**
- 26.90 **Establish a permanent national mechanism for the implementation, reporting, and follow-up of recommendations in the field of human rights, and consider the possibility of receiving cooperation for this purpose, within the framework of SDG 16 and 17 (Paraguay);**

- 26.91 Take steps towards the establishment of a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Philippines);
- 26.92 Take steps aiming at creating a national human rights institution (Zambia);
- 26.93 Establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (Qatar);
- 26.94 Continue with human rights commitments and establish national human rights institutions (Somalia);
- 26.95 Consider establishing a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (India);
- 26.96 Consider establishing an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Nepal);
- 26.97 Consider the establishment of a national human rights institution compliant with the Paris Principles (Sudan);
- 26.98 Consider establishing an independent national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Malaysia);
- 26.99 Establish an independent national human rights institution at the federal level (Lithuania);
- 26.100 Establish a federal mechanism to ensure comprehensive and coordinated compliance with international human rights instruments at federal, state and local levels (Albania);
- 26.101 Work across federal agencies and departments to foster more comprehensive education and training for state and local agencies and officials on human rights (Greece);
- 26.102 Carry out additional anti-discrimination trainings of government officials at all levels and systematically (Cambodia);
- 26.103 Work with the international community to monitor and follow up on human rights violations of peoples under foreign occupation and work towards the implementation of their right to self-determination in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions (Algeria);
- 26.104 Take legal and practical measures to abolish the "North Korea Human Rights Act" and other evil extraterritorial laws and stop political pressure and military actions, that infringes upon the sovereignty or threaten the lives of the people in those countries (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 26.105 Stop interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign States (Russian Federation);
- 26.106 Stop interfering, out of political purposes, in other countries' internal affairs under the pretext of human rights (China);
- 26.107 Put an immediate end to the blockade against Cuba, which seriously violates the human rights of the Cuban people (Cuba);
- 26.108 Stop the illegal export of weapons to other countries (Mexico);

- 26.109 **Respect the peoples of the world in their freedoms and in the democratic development of their own constitutional electoral processes (Nicaragua);**
- 26.110 **Adopt further measures to ensure the enjoyment of human rights by all without discrimination (Nigeria);**
- 26.111 **Adopt measures to combat structural discrimination (Argentina);**
- 26.112 **Take effective measures to review federal, states and local policies with a view to prevent racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, and related intolerance (Slovakia);**
- 26.113 **Take effective measures to eliminate discrimination on the basis of race, ethnicity, religion and sex and to stop racial profiling by law enforcement agencies (Russian Federation);**
- 26.114 **Resolutely combat all forms of discrimination, by guaranteeing equitable access to justice, medical care and quality education, as well as by ensuring that the use of force and firearms by police are in compliance with human rights (Switzerland);**
- 26.115 **Continue to pay attention to issues related to racial discrimination or hate crime and put forward efforts to address the issues (Republic of Korea);**
- 26.116 **Continue efforts to combat racism and discrimination of minorities and protect vulnerable groups (Czechia);**
- 26.117 **Continue the efforts to prevent and combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and all other forms of intolerance (Italy);**
- 26.118 **Continue efforts to combat all forms of discrimination, racial discrimination, and xenophobia (Lebanon);**
- 26.119 **Continue to put in place measures to eradicate racism, xenophobia and all forms of related intolerance across the country (Lesotho);**
- 26.120 **Continue to take concrete actions to promote inter-racial and inter-religious respect and eliminate discrimination, including through addressing socio-economic root causes and strengthening domestic remedies (Singapore);**
- 26.121 **Continue advancing through federal policies in the elimination of all forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of structural, economic, social and cultural intolerance (Chile);**
- 26.122 **Continue with promotion and implementation of the anti-discrimination policies, including those that prohibit racial discrimination and intolerance (Montenegro);**
- 26.123 **Enhance laws and legislations based on the abolition of all forms of discrimination, racism, and hatred (Saudi Arabia);**
- 26.124 **Develop an action plan to address structural discrimination with clear timelines and milestones (Pakistan);**
- 26.125 **Consider adopting measures to combat racial discrimination, including adopting a National Action Plan to combat racial discrimination as recommended by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (Algeria);**

- 26.126 **Adopt and promote a comprehensive national plan to combat, racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, including incitement of hatred. (South Africa);**
- 26.127 **Adopt effective measures to enhance equality and eliminate racial discrimination and xenophobia against migrants and refugees as well as racial, ethnic and religious minorities (Qatar);**
- 26.128 **Take meaningful and demonstrable steps to end Islamophobia and hate speech, including through criminalization (Pakistan);**
- 26.129 **Maintain developing effective remedies to protecting vulnerable groups and minorities from the violent intolerance and hate speech (Bahrain);**
- 26.130 **Combat racism and hate speech, especially against immigrants and asylum seekers, and reinforce their protection (Iraq);**
- 26.131 **Prioritize urgent measures to combat hate speech, discrimination, racism and xenophobia; mainly in Latino and Afro-descendant Communities that face high rates of police brutality (Nicaragua);**
- 26.132 **Take effective measures to eliminate all forms of racial discrimination, hate speech and violence, especially against people of African descent, and to strengthen racial equality in the criminal law system (Egypt);**
- 26.133 **Take measures to eliminate discrimination and xenophobic speech; and eradicate practices such as excessive use of force and racial profiling (Mexico);**
- 26.134 **Combat racial profiling and islamophobia on a non-discriminatory basis applicable to all religious groups (Algeria);**
- 26.135 **Strengthen efforts to address discrimination, racial profiling, religious intolerance and incidences of Islamophobia including those perpetrated by authorities (Malaysia);**
- 26.136 **Make reforms to end systematic racism against the people based on their descent, race and legal status (Azerbaijan);**
- 26.137 **Enhance measures to address racial disparities and discrimination and to improve police-community relations (Canada);**
- 26.138 **Stop incitement to violence and the escalation of racism and supremacism (Cuba);**
- 26.139 **Take steps to ensure the full implementation of domestic and international laws to end all forms of discrimination including discrimination against race, sex, religion and bring the perpetrators to book (Ghana);**
- 26.140 **Strengthen activities and laws aimed at the elimination of discrimination in society and other intolerance against minorities and other groups, including based on race, ethnicity, sexual orientation and gender identity (Iceland);**
- 26.141 **Take necessary measures to end systemic racism against minorities, including African-Americans (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 26.142 **Root out systemic racism, address widespread police brutality and combat discrimination against African and Asian Americans (China);**
- 26.143 **Take the necessary measures to eliminate all forms of racial, gender, religious and other forms of discrimination (Kenya);**

- 26.144 **Implement deliberate strategies to reduce the gap between African Americans and the rest of the population as well as between the indigenous and non-indigenous populations, and hence, reduce structural and institutional discrimination (Kenya);**
- 26.145 **Address issues of racism, xenophobia and bullying among children at schools (Myanmar);**
- 26.146 **Take all possible steps at state and federal level to prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity in credit, education, employment, housing, jury service, public accommodations, and taxpayer funded programs (Belgium);**
- 26.147 **Guarantee the protection of LGBTI persons and put an end to the discrimination they suffer (France);**
- 26.148 **Strengthen measures to prevent and combat violence, especially the rate of murder experienced by transgender women of colour, as well as the violence experienced by the broader LGBTQ community (Malta);**
- 26.149 **Implement the commitment made in the Nairobi Summit to increase the financing of development cooperation for the prevention of the female genital mutilation and of child and forced marriages (Costa Rica);**
- 26.150 **Advance toward the implementation of instruments to combat climate change and its negative impacts on human rights (Bahamas);**
- 26.151 **Intensify efforts to develop and strengthen the necessary legislative frameworks that address cross-sectoral environmental challenges, including climate change adaptation and mitigation frameworks (Fiji);**
- 26.152 **Pursue the fight against the global problem of climate change and its negative impacts, in particular by strengthening cooperation with the international community in this area (Haiti);**
- 26.153 **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);**
- 26.154 **Respond accordingly to the substance of the relevant recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes, in his 2012 report on the visit to the United States and the Marshall Islands (Marshall Islands);**
- 26.155 **Abolish all laws and executive orders imposing unilateral coercive measures (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 26.156 **Repeal the infamous unilateral coercive measures it imposes on Venezuela and on other sovereign countries (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 26.157 **Lift unilateral coercive measures immediately and refrain from infringing upon human rights of people of other countries (China);**
- 26.158 **Recognize and respect the human rights to peace, development and international solidarity, through the renunciation of aggression, interference, and unilateral coercive measures (Cuba);**
- 26.159 **Stop imposition of unilateral coercive measures (UCMs) and embargoes on other nations that have caused widespread and gross violation of**

Human Rights, and cooperate with the UN special rapporteur on Unilateral Coercive Measures (UCM) (Islamic Republic of Iran);

26.160 **Cooperate with ICC in investigation of war crimes by US military in Afghanistan (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

26.161 **Put an end to sanctions and unilateral coercive measures that undermine the sovereignty and self-determination of the peoples of the world and in our America, Cuba, Venezuela, Nicaragua (Nicaragua);**

26.162 **Continue efforts to limit armed violence and crimes through regulating arms possession and arms use (Lebanon);**

26.163 **Take further and more targeted measures to address the disproportionate impact of violence on the poor, minorities and immigrant women, as well as expedite the ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Botswana);**

26.164 **Prohibit torture in detention and ensure detainees have access to fair trials and full redress (Malaysia);**

26.165 **End arbitrary detention of many Iranians under bogus allegation of violating its unlawful sanctions (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

26.166 **Put an end to the occupation of the Syrian territories, and to address its consequences according to international humanitarian law and international human rights law (Syrian Arab Republic);**

26.167 **Hold United States' political and military personnel to account for war crimes committed by the United States military forces in Syria including in Raqqa and Deir Azzur (Syrian Arab Republic);**

26.168 **End immediately the pillage of the Syrian natural resources, and to compensate for that according to international law (Syrian Arab Republic);**

26.169 **Stop any support to terrorists and separatist militias (Syrian Arab Republic);**

26.170 **End any extrajudicial killings crimes or threat therefore, especially during acts of aggression committed outside its territories (Syrian Arab Republic);**

26.171 **End systematic arbitrary killing by drones, and prosecute and punish all involved in criminal assassination of Iranian Nationals including General Soleimani, the anti-terrorism hero, as also recognized as such by the UN special rapporteur on extrajudicial executions (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

26.172 **End its complicity in atrocities committed by Saudi forces against Yemeni people and by Israeli regime against Palestinians and stop selling arms to them (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

26.173 **Stop torture in anti-terrorist operations, halt military intervention in other countries and stop killing civilians in military operations (China);**

26.174 **Take legal and practical measures to close illegal US secret detention facilities and end violations by US forces in foreign lands (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**

26.175 **Close Guantánamo and guarantee the rights of detainees (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

- 26.176 **Close as soon as possible the Guantánamo detention center (France);**
- 26.177 **Close totally illegal extraterritorial prisons, especially Guantánamo, a territory illegally occupied by the United States (Nicaragua);**
- 26.178 **Continue the efforts towards the abolition of the death penalty (Romania);**
- 26.179 **Establish a moratorium on the death penalty and executions at the federal level and encourage the federated states to do the same (Switzerland);**
- 26.180 **Repeal the decision to resume federal capital punishment and take steps to promote federal and state-level moratoriums on executions with a view to permanently abolishing the death penalty (Norway);**
- 26.181 **Consider the possibility of abolishing the death penalty in those states that still maintain it, in line with SDG 16 (Paraguay);**
- 26.182 **Continue efforts towards abolishing the death penalty and halting executions (Austria);**
- 26.183 **Consider establishing a moratorium on the death penalty in States that have not yet abolished it (Chile);**
- 26.184 **Ensure that federal and state authorities impose a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty nationwide (Portugal);**
- 26.185 **Impose a moratorium on the death penalty at the Federal and State level aiming at its complete abolition (Rwanda);**
- 26.186 **Impose a moratorium on the death penalty at the federal and state levels aiming at its complete abolition (Slovenia);**
- 26.187 **Impose a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty nationwide (Czechia);**
- 26.188 **Impose a moratorium on executions of death sentences at the federal and state level and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Slovakia);**
- 26.189 **Impose urgently a moratorium on executions and work towards the complete abolition of the death penalty (New Zealand);**
- 26.190 **Reimpose the federal moratorium on capital punishment, with a view to eventual abolition of the death penalty (Australia);**
- 26.191 **Restore a moratorium on the use of the death penalty at the federal level (Cyprus);**
- 26.192 **Impose a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty nationwide (Iceland);**
- 26.193 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, considering establishing a moratorium on executions as the first step towards the official abolition of the death penalty. To commute the death penalty to the Argentinian citizen Victor Saldaño, who has been on death row since 1996 (Argentina);**
- 26.194 **Take steps towards establishing an immediate moratorium on the death penalty, with a view to its complete abolition (Bulgaria);**

- 26.195 Introduce a federal moratorium on the death penalty aiming at complete abolition (Canada);
- 26.196 Establish a moratorium on all pending death sentences, as a first step towards the abolition of capital punishment in all States of the country (Spain);
- 26.197 Abstain from further use of capital punishment, after the regrettable resumption of the federal death penalty, which is inhuman and violates person's right to life, and carefully review the new execution protocol (Finland);
- 26.198 Declare a moratorium on executions at the federal level with a view to definitely abolishing the death penalty for all crimes (France);
- 26.199 Reinstall a moratorium on the death penalty at federal and at state level where applicable, aiming at its complete abolition (Germany);
- 26.200 Immediately introduce a moratorium on the federal death penalty and cease the sentencing of life without parole for juvenile offenders (Ireland);
- 26.201 Take into consideration the possibility of adopting a moratorium of capital executions at the State and federal levels (Italy);
- 26.202 Establish a moratorium on death penalty with a view to its eventual abolition, and consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Latvia);
- 26.203 Establish immediately an official moratorium on executions and commute all death sentences with a view to abolish the death penalty (Liechtenstein);
- 26.204 Establish a moratorium on the death penalty at federal level with a view to complete abolition, and take measures to avoid racial bias in capital punishment (Malta);
- 26.205 Introduce an immediate moratorium on execution of death penalty as a step toward a future complete abolishment (Lithuania);
- 26.206 Introduce a moratorium on the use of the death penalty at the federal level as a first step towards its abolition (Sweden);
- 26.207 Defer or suspend the application of the death penalty and expedite the adoption of a federal law to comply with the ruling of the International Court of Justice in the Avena Case (Mexico);
- 26.208 Take all necessary steps to work towards an immediate moratorium on the execution of the death penalty, with a view to a complete abolishment, in line with international human rights standards such as the right to live (Netherlands);
- 26.209 Commit to ending the death penalty federally and create incentives for states to enact similar bans (Namibia);
- 26.210 Consider legislatively abolishing the practice of death penalty in all states (Cambodia);
- 26.211 Consider abolishing the death penalty (Fiji);
- 26.212 Strengthen regulations regarding background checks for private transfers of firearms (Peru);

- 26.213 Address proliferation of guns and guarantee people's right to life (China);
- 26.214 Strengthen the federal law in order to restrict access to firearms by potential abusers and implement regulations with the aim of removing the so-called "gunshow loophole" (Croatia);
- 26.215 Take necessary measures to reduce gun violence, concerned at the large number of gun-related deaths and injuries, which disproportionately affect members of racial and ethnic minorities (Iceland);
- 26.216 Cease State terrorism, punish those who commit murder, torture, disappearances, and use lethal force and violence against African Americans and ethnic minorities (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 26.217 Strengthen the legislations with regards to elimination of racial injustice and killings resulting from gun violence (India);
- 26.218 Increase action to prevent excessive use of force by law enforcement officers, and ensure that relevant allegations are investigated and that perpetrators are prosecuted (Norway);
- 26.219 Strengthen further its measures to address police brutality in accordance with existing international standards governing the use of force (Thailand);
- 26.220 Take measures to combat systemic racism and police violence against people of African descent (Togo);
- 26.221 Work with state and local government on best practice for the use of force by police, and for improving the relationships between law enforcement and the communities they serve (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 26.222 Ensure that state legislatures introduce, or review and amend, statutes that authorise the use of lethal force to ensure they are in line with international law standards (Zambia);
- 26.223 Take concrete measures to eliminate racial profiling in the approach of the law enforcement officials, and conduct credible investigations on arbitrary executions of people of African descent (Angola);
- 26.224 Adopt the legal and administrative measures necessary to carry out the investigation and punishment of cases of discriminatory police practices and the excessive use of force by security forces, including measures to stop murders such as that of George Floyd and to ensure that justice is served when these happen (Argentina);
- 26.225 Continue to take concrete steps to eliminate racial discrimination and excessive use of force in policing (Australia);
- 26.226 Continue efforts to combat racial discrimination in the criminal justice system and prevent excessive use of force by law enforcement officials especially by adopting appropriate federal legislation (Austria);
- 26.227 Prevent racially discriminatory and violent practices perpetrated by law enforcement agencies against the people of African descent (Azerbaijan);
- 26.228 Take urgent action to end systemic racism in police work and bring those responsible for racially motivated violence to justice (Belarus);

- 26.229 Ensure that each allegation of excessive use of force by law enforcement officials is promptly and effectively investigated (Belgium);
- 26.230 Continue efforts to ensure equitable treatment of all citizens against the use of force by law enforcement officials at federal, state and local levels (Colombia);
- 26.231 Adopt the necessary measures to combat racism and police violence including through the adoption of a comprehensive national plan to combat racial discrimination and to reform police surveillance at the federal, state and local levels; and ensure that police forces adhere to international standards on the use of force (Costa Rica);
- 26.232 Adopt appropriate measures to combat against the excessive use of force by the police as well as acts of discrimination, and ensure that perpetrators are punished (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 26.233 Investigate, in a transparent manner, all cases of disproportionate violence by law enforcement and ensure fairness to all citizens, particularly members of the African American and other minority communities (Cyprus);
- 26.234 Redouble efforts to combat discrimination in all its forms, as well as to eliminate the excessive use of force in police work, punish abuses in accordance with law provisions, and implement measures to prohibit racial profiling (Ecuador);
- 26.235 Further its efforts at effectively combating incidents of racial discrimination including through the implementation of recent measures such as the "Safe Policing for Safe Communities" initiative, prohibitions on racial profiling and monitoring of prisons (Sri Lanka);
- 26.236 Take further measures to prevent, investigate and punish excessive use of force by law enforcement, including against minorities and migrants at the border (Germany);
- 26.237 Strengthen efforts in preventing the excessive use of force by law enforcement officials (Indonesia);
- 26.238 Put an end to the structural racism and segregation and take measures to end the police misconduct and human rights violations documented and pursue structural reforms to reduce the role of police in addressing societal problems (State of Palestine);
- 26.239 Intensify efforts to combat human rights violations and police brutality against people of African descent (Sudan);
- 26.240 Address further the issue of sexual violence in the military (Israel);
- 26.241 Ensure that appropriate measures be taken by the police to identify and protect persons suffering from mental illness during their operations (Uganda);
- 26.242 Take further actions to prevent overcrowding of jails and prisons, especially during the current pandemic; eliminating or reducing mandatory minimum sentences would be crucial to this effect (Portugal);
- 26.243 Take legal and practical measures to end deep-rooted racism and racial discrimination, police brutality, killings by guns, and torture in national detention facilities (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);

- 26.244 **Improve access to legal assistance for individuals who may face a death sentence (Belgium);**
- 26.245 **Continue to implement the Project Safe Neighbourhoods, bringing together law enforcement and the communities they serve to reduce violent crime and make neighbourhoods safer (South Sudan);**
- 26.246 **Adopt relevant national legislation that will ban issuing life without parole sentences for juveniles (Croatia);**
- 26.247 **Continue taking active steps towards a critical policing reform (Georgia);**
- 26.248 **Train the personnel of law enforcement agencies on human rights principles in arrest, detention, investigation, and decent treatment (Iraq);**
- 26.249 **Provide appropriate training to law enforcement officers, enhance accountability and prevent impunity, in order to eliminate racial profiling and excessive use of force by police officers (Qatar);**
- 26.250 **Take further measures to realize its commitment to eliminating racial discrimination, including by providing human rights education to law enforcement officers (Japan);**
- 26.251 **Undertake the necessary law enforcement reforms (Kazakhstan);**
- 26.252 **Launch awareness campaigns fostered at putting an end to all forms of police brutality (Lesotho);**
- 26.253 **Take adequate measures to put an end to police violence (Luxembourg);**
- 26.254 **Ensure a systematic accountability and full, prompt redress for victims in cases of police misconduct and brutality (Malaysia);**
- 26.255 **Continue to reduce the role of policing as a response to societal problems largely related to poverty, while investing in direct solutions to those problems that do not involve criminalisation (Malta);**
- 26.256 **Continue implementing reforms in order to address recurrent challenges to the promotion and protection of human rights, in particular in the field of racial discrimination and excessive use of force by police (Romania);**
- 26.257 **Take effective measures to prevent trafficking in persons, to address the issue of overcrowding in prisons, police violence, the increase in manifestations of racism, extremism and xenophobia (Russian Federation);**
- 26.258 **Pursue efforts to fight discrimination based on religion and creed in investigation, inspection, and other interrogation processes in the context of law enforcement (Saudi Arabia);**
- 26.259 **Step up its efforts to address racial disparities in the criminal justice system (Timor-Leste);**
- 26.260 **Take urgent measures to counter institutionalized racism, especially within law enforcement agencies, and improve the legal framework with a view to eradicating discrimination and intolerance against ethnic, racial and religious groups (Turkey);**
- 26.261 **Address the growing influence of extremist groups, such as white supremacists, within law enforcement agencies and start comprehensive training**

- mechanisms focused on human rights and fundamental freedoms for law enforcement members (Turkey);
- 26.262 Redouble efforts in addressing issues of racial disparities in the criminal justice system (South Sudan);
- 26.263 Take further steps to reform the criminal justice system, which seeks to reform sentencing laws, such as the so-call “3 strikes rules”, that have wrongly and disproportionately harmed the African-American communities, with life imprisonment for non-violent crimes (South Africa);
- 26.264 Adopt legislation that aims to reduce incidents of profiling by law enforcement (Namibia);
- 26.265 Maintain religious freedom as a high priority and continue to engage the international community in constructive initiatives (Bulgaria);
- 26.266 Combat the increasingly severe religious intolerance and xenophobic violence (China);
- 26.267 Continue advancing in the strengthening of religious freedom, with the participation of all creeds or beliefs and civil society (Colombia);
- 26.268 Adopt new measures to guarantee freedom of expression on the internet (Haiti);
- 26.269 Guarantee freedom of expression and the freedom of media, and create safe working conditions for journalists (Russian Federation);
- 26.270 Ensure that the right to peaceful assembly is respected and refrain from the use of force and lethal weapons when dealing with protests (Belarus);
- 26.271 Investigate into any allegations of the excessive use of force by law enforcement officials against protesters and to investigate any allegations of torture, and to reduce restrictions on the right to peaceful assembly (Egypt);
- 26.272 Take steps to ensure that competent authorities at the state level refrain from enacting new laws which unduly restrict the right to freedom of peaceful assembly (Brazil);
- 26.273 Develop measures to allow migrant rights defenders to carry out their work freely (Peru);
- 26.274 Ensure an environment in which immigrant human rights defenders can do their work freely, without threat of immigration detention and deportation (South Sudan);
- 26.275 Ensure the assertion of the right to vote including by demanding from states to refrain from using voter identification requirements that can have a discriminatory impact on voters (Germany);
- 26.276 Ensure the right to vote without discrimination by increasing access to every method of voting allowed in each state or jurisdiction (Greece);
- 26.277 Ensure that American citizens fully exercise their voting rights (Russian Federation);
- 26.278 Amend legislation to ensure that elections are held in accordance with international standards and in the presence of OSCE observers (Belarus);
- 26.279 Continue and improve efforts to reduce and eliminate adult and child trafficking (Republic of Moldova);

- 26.280 Strengthen its bilateral collaboration to abolish human trafficking and slavery in Fisheries Industries (Indonesia);
- 26.281 Continue efforts in combatting human trafficking and ensure the protection of the rights of victims of trafficking, as well as the rights of migrants (Nigeria);
- 26.282 Strengthen sanctions against employers, who engage in unfair labour practices and ensure workers' rights are not violated (Myanmar);
- 26.283 Take holistic measures to eliminate rich-poor polarization and social inequality (China);
- 26.284 End the criminalization of poverty, which disproportionately affects African-Americans (Cuba);
- 26.285 Introduce reforms to reverse the high rates of poverty and inequality, and recognize economic, social and cultural rights internally (Cuba);
- 26.286 Further enhance activities that will cater for reducing homelessness faced by vulnerable groups across the country (Ethiopia);
- 26.287 Develop strategies for addressing the housing and sanitary problems of marginalized communities such as indigenous and migrant communities (Azerbaijan);
- 26.288 Protect expanded and equitable access to health care (Poland);
- 26.289 Take concrete steps to ensure the enjoyment of the human right to health by all its people without discrimination (Portugal);
- 26.290 Take further measures to make health care services accessible to vulnerable people not supported by the current health system (Angola);
- 26.291 Take measures for providing healthcare services to all without prejudice to race, economic situation and citizenship status of persons under its jurisdiction (Azerbaijan);
- 26.292 Step-up its efforts both at home and abroad, to improve the health, dignity and well-being of women, children, and their families (Ethiopia);
- 26.293 Ensure access to healthcare, drugs, and treatment to all segments of society (Iraq);
- 26.294 Continue its ongoing efforts to build a more inclusive society and reduce inequalities, including by updating its strategic plans to address the disproportionate impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on vulnerable populations (Singapore);
- 26.295 Ensure equal, full and rapid access for all segments of U.S. society to free healthcare in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic (Turkey);
- 26.296 Establish a public system that guarantees the right to health of its people, decimated by the pandemic (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 26.297 Urge politicians to respect people's right to life and right to health, and stop politicizing and stigmatizing the COVID-19 pandemic (China);
- 26.298 Guarantee the right to health, even in the context of Covid-19 (Cuba);
- 26.299 Lift funding restrictions on United States foreign assistance to promote women's full access to sexual and reproductive health and rights (Norway);

- 26.300 Clarify its approach to ensuring access to comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 26.301 Ensure that laws permitting refusals of care based on religious and moral beliefs do not restrict women's sexual and reproductive health and rights, and that measures are put in place to monitor and prevent violations of these rights (Australia);
- 26.302 Reverse policies inhibiting comprehensive and universal access to voluntary sexual and reproductive health services, especially in emergency situations, and end related restrictions on foreign assistance (Austria);
- 26.303 Take action to support equitable access to sexual and reproductive health and rights services, and review policies that effectively limit foreign assistance for sexual and reproductive health and rights services abroad (Canada);
- 26.304 Rescind the Title X restrictions to ensure access to comprehensive family planning services for all (Denmark);
- 26.305 Make essential health services accessible for all women and girls, with special attention paid to those who face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination (Finland);
- 26.306 Ensure access of women and girls to sexual and reproductive rights and health (France);
- 26.307 Protect the sexual and reproductive health and rights of women and girls by ensuring their access to sexual and reproductive health information, commodities and services (Iceland);
- 26.308 Guarantee essential health services for all, including sexual and reproductive health services (Luxembourg);
- 26.309 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health information, education and services for all (Malaysia);
- 26.310 Ensure access for all women to sexual and reproductive health information and services (Mexico);
- 26.311 Repeal the Helms Amendment and the Protecting Life in Global Health Assistance Policy and, in the interim, allow U.S. foreign assistance to at a minimum be used for safe abortion in the cases of rape, incest, and life endangerment (Netherlands);
- 26.312 Ensure that their international aid allows access to sexual and reproductive health services (New Zealand);
- 26.313 Take further robust and comprehensive measures to promote wider and equitable access to quality education at all levels (Botswana);
- 26.314 Strengthen legislation in order to eliminate all forms of gender discrimination in employment (Republic of Moldova);
- 26.315 Explore the option of introducing a by-law the mandatory paid minimum maternity leave (Romania);
- 26.316 Strengthen further equality in the work place by moving towards universal paid maternity leave and advancing universal maternal healthcare (Sri Lanka);

- 26.317 Continue reinforcing legislations to eliminate all forms of gender discrimination in employment and ensure equal pay for work of equal value at workplaces (India);
- 26.318 Encourage further private employers to strengthen equality, and to offer paid maternity leave (Israel);
- 26.319 Implement fully the commitments of women, peace and security agenda at the national and international levels, notably in the framework of the role of the member of the Security Council and to ensure politically and financially the participation of women in peace processes (Luxembourg);
- 26.320 Strengthen further the existing non-discriminatory, inclusive and integrated approach to work, to ensure women's equality and the promotion and protection of these rights (Montenegro);
- 26.321 Eliminate the wage gap and gender-based violence, guarantee access to justice and reparation for victims (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 26.322 Prioritize services for prevention and response to gender-based violence, including in institutional settings such as the penitentiary system (Greece);
- 26.323 Vigorously continue measures directed towards the elimination of violence against women and girls (Georgia);
- 26.324 Continue efforts and measures taken towards ensuring the protection of women and child rights (Bahrain);
- 26.325 Create a federal mechanism to provide the necessary support to boys and young men in order to avoid any delay in their psychosocial development (Haiti);
- 26.326 Develop norms that ensure free, prior and informed consultations with indigenous communities, in relation to projects with potential impact on their territories and traditional ways of life, in accordance with SDG 10, and 16 (Paraguay);
- 26.327 Make efforts in favor of human rights of migrants and asylum and refugees seekers (El Salvador);
- 26.328 Step-up measures to protect and ensure the rights of the migrants (Myanmar);
- 26.329 Strengthen the rights of migrant workers and their family members (Egypt);
- 26.330 Institute adequate mechanisms and means to deal with migratory flows in full respect with human dignity and international standards (Turkey);
- 26.331 End the zero tolerance policy and protect the rights of migrants (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 26.332 Review administrative measures that criminally penalize migrants who enter the country without authorization (Argentina);
- 26.333 Ensure that detention conditions for immigrants, particularly for minors, comply with international human rights law (Norway);

- 26.334 Ensure that the detention and separation of migrant families and asylum seekers are not used as punitive measures to deter irregular entry into the country (Peru);
- 26.335 Increase its efforts to protect migrants, especially those in vulnerable groups, including by seeking alternatives to detention for migrant children and ensuring access to basic services (Thailand);
- 26.336 That the US Department of Homeland Security and the US Immigration and Customs Enforcement Agency should acknowledge the human right of families to remain united and/or be reunited (Slovenia);
- 26.337 Seek alternatives to the present immigration detention system and improve conditions of confinement to meet basic human rights standards (Zambia);
- 26.338 Stop incarcerating migrants, including migrant children, and guarantee the rights of migrants (China);
- 26.339 Stop the cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment of migrants and asylum-seekers, and the separation of hundreds of minors from their families (Cuba);
- 26.340 Protect the rights of children who arrive in the United States, and seek alternatives to the current detention system for migrant children, both unaccompanied and part of family groups, and allow them to remain under the protection of their parents (Ecuador);
- 26.341 Fully guarantee the human rights and fundamental freedoms of migrant children and adolescents regardless of their immigration status (Colombia);
- 26.342 Ensure that detention centres for migrants and refugees and the treatment they receive meet the basic conditions called for under international human rights law and standards (Fiji);
- 26.343 Improve conditions of confinement pertaining to immigrants to meet human rights standards and International treaties (Ghana);
- 26.344 Stop separating young kids from their migrant parents and putting them in cages (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 26.345 Include in legislation the ban on the separation of families in the context of migration (Luxembourg);
- 26.346 Guarantee respect for the life, dignity, security, and human rights of migrants and refugees; ensure adequate conditions in detention centres; prioritize the family unit and safeguard the best interest of the child (Mexico);
- 26.347 Ensure the enjoyment of Human Rights by minorities and vulnerable groups in the country, especially those in detention centres for migrants along the southern border of the United States (Nicaragua).
27. 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 the United States of America was headed by Ambassador Andrew Bremberg, Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the Office of the United Nations and Other International Organizations in Geneva, Mr. Robert Destro, Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor, United States Department of State and Mr. Marik String, Acting Legal Adviser, United States Department of State and composed of the following members:

- **Alexander Maugeri**; Deputy Assistant Attorney General and Chief of Staff, Civil Rights Division, United States Department of Justice;
 - **Sean Reyes**; Attorney General, State of Utah;
 - **James McCament**; Deputy Under Secretary for Strategy, Policy, and Plans, United States Department of Homeland Security;
 - **Lynn Grosso**; Director of Enforcement and Programs, Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity, United States Department of Housing and Urban Development;
 - **Dr. Dorothy Fink**; Deputy Assistant Secretary for Women's Health, Director, Office on Women's Health, United States Department of Health and Human Services;
 - **Alison Kilmartin**; Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy, United States Department of Labor;
 - **Charles Allen**; Deputy General Counsel for International Affairs, United States Department of Defense;
 - **Kara McDonald**; Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, United States Department of State.
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