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

Timor-Leste

* 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 fortieth session from 24 January to 4 February 2022. The review of Timor-Leste was held at the 8th meeting, on 27 January 2022. The delegation of Timor-Leste was headed by Minister of Justice, Mr. Manuel Cárceres da Costa. At its 14th meeting, held on 1 February 2022, the Working Group adopted the report on Timor-Leste.

2. On 12 January 2022, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Timor-Leste: Brazil, Malaysia and Malawi.

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 Timor-Leste:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a);¹

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);²

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).³

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Germany, Liechtenstein, Panama, Slovenia, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay was transmitted to Timor-Leste through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

To be completed by 11 February 2022

A. Presentation by the State under review

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

5. During the interactive dialogue, 77 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

6. The following recommendations will be examined by Timor-Leste, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the fiftieth session of the Human Rights Council.

6.1 Consider ratifying international instruments, to which Timor-Leste is not yet a party, including the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Djibouti);

¹ A/HRC/WG.6/40/TLS/1.

² A/HRC/WG.6/40/TLS/2.

³ A/HRC/WG.6/40/TLS/3.

- 6.2 Continue to adhere to more international human rights conventions (State of Palestine);
- 6.3 Continue its efforts to ratify international human rights instruments that guarantee citizen's rights and impose the necessary penalties on violators (Libya);
- 6.4 Bolster the framework of guarantees for protection through the ratification of pending international human rights, including the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Dominican Republic);
- 6.5 Ratify the First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Cyprus); (Denmark);
- 6.6 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (Cyprus);
- 6.7 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Peru);
- 6.8 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Cyprus); (Denmark); (Lebanon); (Finland); (Luxembourg);
- 6.9 Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and implement them into domestic law (Ukraine);
- 6.10 Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina);
- 6.11 Move towards the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Chile);
- 6.12 Consider adhering to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Armenia);
- 6.13 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Iraq); (Luxembourg); (Vanuatu); (Japan); (Ecuador); (Mexico); (France);
- 6.14 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons against Enforced Disappearance, in accordance with the will expressed by the Government (Spain);
- 6.15 Proceed with the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Georgia);
- 6.16 Consider ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (India);/ Consider ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Nepal); (Senegal);
- 6.17 Pursue efforts towards the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Marshall Islands);

- 6.18 Complete the process of the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Oman);
- 6.19 Continue making efforts towards ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Pakistan);/ Continue work towards ratification of the International Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities, as previously recommended (Slovenia);
- 6.20 Accelerate its ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities to effectively address the needs of persons with disabilities (Thailand);
- 6.21 Accelerate efforts to accede to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, consistent with commitments under previous Universal Periodic Reviews, including establishing a National Council on Disability (Australia);
- 6.22 Sustain the course of reforms towards the ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Bulgaria);
- 6.23 Redouble efforts to finalize the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Niger);
- 6.24 Reinforce the rights of persons with disabilities by adopting and funding a national plan for persons with disabilities, improving data collection relating to persons with disabilities, and ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (New Zealand);
- 6.25 Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Egypt); (Luxembourg); (Vanuatu); (France); (Japan); (Ecuador); (Mexico); (Iraq); (Ireland); (Mozambique); (Namibia); (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); (Afghanistan); (Armenia); (Bahamas);
- 6.26 Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol (Italy);
- 6.27 Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and ensure that the "National Action Plan for Disabled Persons" aligns with the Convention accordingly (Maldives);
- 6.28 Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and implement it into the domestic legislation (Mongolia);
- 6.29 Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and incorporate it into domestic law (Germany);
- 6.30 Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, while noting the positive steps towards the protection of persons with disabilities (Finland);
- 6.31 Ratify the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, the Convention on Cluster Munitions and the Arms Trade Treaty (Panama);
- 6.32 Improve the protection and promotion of rights of persons with disabilities as well as their access to health-care, education and justice by, among others, concluding the processes of ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and approval of the national plan for persons with disabilities for the period 2021-2030 (Poland);

- 6.33 **Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal);**
- 6.34 **Prioritize the human rights of persons with disabilities and expedite the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Republic of Korea);**
- 6.35 **Conclude preparatory consultations with a view to ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Brazil);**
- 6.36 **Ratify the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention No. 169 of the International Labour Organization (Denmark);**
- 6.37 **Seek assistance from the United Nations and donors with a view to increasing the institutional capacity to better implement the ratified international instruments (Maldives);**
- 6.38 **Enhance cooperation with the UN human rights mechanisms, including treaty bodies (Azerbaijan);**
- 6.39 **Submit all overdue reports to treaty bodies as soon as possible (Ukraine);**
- 6.40 **Continue its cooperation with the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures (Pakistan);**
- 6.41 **Consider extending a standing invitation to the United Nations special procedures and fully cooperating with them (Argentina);**
- 6.42 **Extend an open invitation to the special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Ecuador);**
- 6.43 **Extend a standing invitation to the United Nations Special Procedures mandate holders and fully cooperate with them (Ukraine);**
- 6.44 **Amend its Constitution to include sexual orientation, gender identity and intersex status as prohibited grounds of discrimination (Mexico);**
- 6.45 **Sustain efforts aimed at strengthening the national human rights framework (Pakistan);**
- 6.46 **Continue to implement human rights training programmes for contributing to national capacity building for better protection of human rights (Azerbaijan);**
- 6.47 **Taking steps in providing capacity-building programmes including targeted training for law enforcement officials (Malaysia);**
- 6.48 **Consider adopting a national human rights action plan (Lebanon);**
- 6.49 **Consider adopting an integrated National Human Rights Action Plan for coordination of the implementation of its various thematic National Action Plans in the country (Malaysia);**
- 6.50 **Pursue efforts to develop and adopt a national action plan on human rights (Peru);**
- 6.51 **Draft and adopt a national action plan on human rights (Luxembourg);**
- 6.52 **Develop a National Action Plan for the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights (Namibia);**

- 6.53 Adopt comprehensive legislation prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, and sex characteristics (Iceland);
- 6.54 Promote the rights of LGBTQI+ persons with protective legislative frameworks that prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (New Zealand);
- 6.55 Adopt policies and measures to encourage and enhance meaningful participation of LGBTQI persons in decision-making and leadership at national and sub-national levels (Netherlands);
- 6.56 Implement concrete measures aimed at promoting equal rights before the law for LGTBI people (Dominican Republic);
- 6.57 Develop and adopt legal and administrative measures to investigate acts of discrimination, stigmatization and violence against persons based on sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, and sexual characteristics and ensure that people can effectively access remedies when their rights are violated (Argentina);
- 6.58 Recognize and permit same-sex marriage, develop legal measures to protect against discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, and ensure that appropriate gender awareness training is offered in all Ministries and law enforcement (Canada);
- 6.59 Strengthen efforts to guarantee the participation of women, children, persons with disabilities and local communities when developing and implementing climate change and disaster risk reduction policies (Fiji);
- 6.60 Integrate a rights-based approach in climate mitigation policy and disaster risk reduction plans (Cyprus);
- 6.61 Implement policies to prevent and combat climate change and natural disaster risk reduction, as well as continue to advocate for global action to conserve the environment (Vanuatu);
- 6.62 Implement efficient adoption and disaster risk reduction measures that allow to adequately protect people from the impacts of climate crisis (Mongolia);
- 6.63 Continue to promote sustainable economic and social development, redouble the efforts to reduce poverty so as to improve people's living standards (China);
- 6.64 Effectively implement the newly established national action plans by strengthening advocacy for raising awareness and ensuring the access thereof by the most vulnerable populations, including those residing in rural areas (Republic of Korea);
- 6.65 Bring the definition of torture established in Article 167 of the Criminal Code into line with Article 1 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and ensure that this crime is properly sanctioned (Mexico);
- 6.66 Develop a national roadmap for the prevention of torture (Switzerland);

- 6.67 Continue efforts to prevent abuse perpetrated by law enforcement officers as they perform their duties, so as to keep order whilst respecting human rights (Chile);
- 6.68 Strengthen the prosecutorial efforts of the anticorruption commission and increase its independence from government control (United States of America);
- 6.69 Continue to strengthening the justice system so as to improve one of the most important pillars of a democratic constitutional state (Cabo Verde);
- 6.70 Continue the capacity building efforts in the field of justice and the judiciary (Oman);
- 6.71 Pursue justice sector reform, developing judicial institutions and improving access to justice for victims (France);
- 6.72 Adopt the necessary measures to continue to reduce the length of proceedings before the courts (Angola);
- 6.73 Continue to improve the capacities of law enforcement officers and the judiciary to promote access to justice for all (Indonesia);
- 6.74 Ensure the wide public dissemination and full and effective implementation of the recommendations of the Commission for Reception, Truth and Reconciliation and the Commission of Truth and Friendship regarding victims' rights to justice, truth and reparation (Montenegro);
- 6.75 Ensure that the proposed Criminal Defamation Law, Cyber Crime Law, and Data Privacy and Protection Law do not unduly restrict the right to freedom of expression, both online and offline (Canada);
- 6.76 Refrain from passing new laws that could unduly restrict freedoms of expression or association (United States of America);
- 6.77 Revise the Media Law to ensure that it is in line with international standards and best practices related to the exercise of the right to freedom of expression (Uruguay);
- 6.78 Continue to guarantee freedom of expression (France);
- 6.79 Ensure a safe, secure and enabling environment, in law and in practice, for human rights defenders and journalists to carry out their work without fear of acts of intimidation or reprisals (Uruguay);
- 6.80 Set up measures to provide legislative and programmatic safeguards to protect children from discrimination, child labour, forced labour, human trafficking, sexual trafficking and exploitation (Botswana);
- 6.81 Continue to work on strengthening national mechanisms for combating human trafficking and providing support to the victims (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 6.82 Provide adequate training and resources for all relevant front-line officials so they can effectively identify victims of human trafficking and offer victim appropriate assistance (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 6.83 Continue its efforts to provide education and training opportunities to strengthen the capacity of Timor-Leste workers, particularly young people and the unemployed (Algeria);

- 6.84 Continue strengthening its sound social policies in favour of its people with emphasis on the most vulnerable (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 6.85 Ensure adequate funding in the national budget to provide food security, safe water and health care, including for people living in rural areas and in line with National Plans and initiatives (Bahamas);
- 6.86 Ensure the allocation of sufficient resources for social protection programmes targeting different vulnerable groups (Philippines);
- 6.87 Continue its efforts to eradicate hunger and malnutrition while improving the people's standard of living (Nepal);
- 6.88 Continue to implement national strategies and plans for the eradication of poverty, hunger and malnutrition (Cuba);
- 6.89 Intensify the fight against malnutrition and stunting of children especially during infancy and early childhood by focusing on the support and education of persons and groups in vulnerable situations (Germany);
- 6.90 Redouble efforts towards ensuring access to clean drinking water and sanitation to the entire population (Brazil);
- 6.91 Increase access to drinking water and sanitation, particularly in rural areas (Vanuatu);
- 6.92 Continue to work towards improving access to healthcare facilities and services in rural areas (Brunei Darussalam);
- 6.93 Develop actions to further expand access to quality health care services, particularly in rural and remote areas (Cuba);
- 6.94 Continue efforts to ensure equal access to quality health services throughout the country in both urban and rural areas (Djibouti);
- 6.95 Redouble efforts in ensuring the full enjoyment of the right to health, in particular by strengthening healthcare services to reduce maternal mortality; by broadening access to immunization, especially for the population living in remote rural areas; and by improving child nutrition (Armenia);
- 6.96 Step up efforts to improve national healthcare services and infrastructure, and capacities of healthcare staff, through bilateral and regional cooperation, to ensure access to healthcare and reduce stunting particularly in rural areas (Indonesia);
- 6.97 Ensure that women, children, rural communities and those in vulnerable situations are prioritised in Timor-Leste's COVID-19 economic recovery measures, including better access to healthcare, education and adequate income (Australia);
- 6.98 Take further steps to promote the enjoyment of human rights by vulnerable groups, especially in elaborating and implementing national plan for inclusive recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic (Viet Nam);
- 6.99 Increase coverage and accessibility to health care services, particularly to ensure access to health care and sexual and reproductive rights for the population living in remote areas (Luxembourg);
- 6.100 Take measures to strengthen the public health system, including by increasing the availability of sexual and reproductive health information and

services, as well as mental health services, adapted to the needs of young people (Uruguay);

6.101 Implement the commitment made at the Nairobi Summit on the International Conference on Population and Development to strengthen national HIV programming and prevention policies that encompass the active promotion of condom, beyond key population groups and with an emphasis on youth, coupled with awareness-raising on evidence-based HIV prevention information prevention for the general population (Panama);

6.102 Increase the availability of non-discriminatory sexual and reproductive health information and services tailored to the needs of young people, including on HIV and other sexually transmitted infections, and increase access to modern methods of family planning (Portugal);

6.103 Increase the availability of youth-friendly sexual and reproductive health services and information, including on HIV, STIs and access to family planning services (Netherlands);

6.104 Decriminalize abortion and increase the accessibility of sexual reproductive health services in remote areas (Iceland);

6.105 Decriminalize the voluntary termination of pregnancy in cases of rape, incest or severe foetal impairment (Mexico);

6.106 Promote in the shortest time possible a reform of the Penal Code, in order to decriminalize abortion in cases of rape, incest and serious malformation of the fetus (Spain);

6.107 Continue implementing its National Education Strategy Plan 2011-2030 to ensure the full and inclusive access to education by all citizens (Lao People's Democratic Republic);

6.108 Increase the percentage of the national budget dedicated to education in line with Sustainable Development Goal 4 (Switzerland);

6.109 Ensure the right to education for all children by removing the existing disparities in access to education between urban and rural areas (Lebanon);

6.110 Maintain efforts and development of educational initiatives to extend the reach of literacy programmes and continuity of education for children and adults (Cuba);

6.111 Improve the infrastructures of schools in remote areas to ensure access to education for all (United Republic of Tanzania);

6.112 Continue its efforts with regards to education, adopt policies to enhance access to children from urban and rural areas, and ensure inclusion in education for girls and children with disabilities (State of Palestine);

6.113 Pursue efforts to guarantee access to education for all segments of the population throughout the country (Senegal);

6.114 Improve school infrastructure with a view to achieving higher enrolment in rural areas and in the secondary education (Poland);

6.115 Promote education for children and young people by improving education accessibility and attendance for rural areas, increasing investment, and taking further steps to eradicate corporal punishment in schools (New Zealand);

- 6.116 **Guarantee access to drinking water and sanitation in rural areas, especially in school settings, to prevent school dropout, especially among girls (Spain);**
- 6.117 **Increase investment in the necessary human, technical and financial resources to strengthen and improve the education system and infrastructure, and provide human rights training to teachers (Fiji);**
- 6.118 **Continue developing a policy of providing training to teachers through the National Institute of Training of Teachers and Education Professionals (South Sudan);**
- 6.119 **Continue consolidating achievements in the promotion of women's rights and well-being, through the national policy and action plan on gender equality (Dominican Republic);**
- 6.120 **Promote gender equality and better protect the rights of vulnerable groups such as women and children (China);**
- 6.121 **Keep up efforts to increase women's participation at national, regional and local level (Bulgaria);**
- 6.122 **Take measures to increase the percentage of women within formal work arrangements and enhance women's access to and control over productive resources and assets (Germany);**
- 6.123 **Continue to adopt specific measures to increase the participation of women in political decision-making positions (Angola);**
- 6.124 **Continue to strengthen the important role of women in the public service of the country (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 6.125 **Increase opportunities for women and strengthen women's capacity in participating equally in supply chains and market, and enhance women's access to and control over productive resources and assets (Slovenia);**
- 6.126 **Step up efforts in preventing and addressing all forms of violence against women and children including through public awareness campaigns and capacity-building for duty bearers (Philippines);**
- 6.127 **Continue working on strengthening the legal framework and adoption of effective measures to address the gender-based violence (Georgia);**
- 6.128 **Implement additional measures to reduce all forms of sexual and gender-based violence and support victims and survivors of violence (Australia);**
- 6.129 **Consider further measures to promote gender equality and end gender-based violence, including access to safe reproductive health services (India);**
- 6.130 **Redouble efforts to combat gender-based violence and promote gender equality, including through public awareness programmes (France);**
- 6.131 **Strengthen efforts to address violence against women, children and against all persons on the basis of their sexual orientation and gender identity, including measures to prevent violence and support survivors, as well as by removing obstacles that prevent access to justice (Fiji);**
- 6.132 **Continue efforts to combat gender-based violence, in particular violence against women and girls (Mozambique);**

- 6.133 Intensify its efforts in addressing gender-based violence and ensure that victims of gender-based violence receive adequate support and services (Thailand);
- 6.134 Fully implement and adhere to the National Action Plan against Gender-Based Violence, including committing the required financial resources to provide core services for victims and strengthening legal institutions in order to ensure appropriate prosecution of cases of violence against women and girls (Canada);
- 6.135 Work with civil society and local authorities to address gender-based violence, including domestic and sexual violence, and appropriate sufficient funds for the National Police's Vulnerable Persons Unit (United States of America);
- 6.136 Continue efforts to address violence against women and girls, including by strengthening knowledge and availability of comprehensive essential services for survivors and by strengthening capacities of police and legal practitioners in working with and providing support to survivors (Germany);
- 6.137 Allocate sufficient resources to tackle the issue of gender-based violence, to enable the delivery of gender-based violence commitments, including responding to gender-based violence during the COVID-19 pandemic and ensuring the provision of core services to victims (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 6.138 Ensure all criminal complaints of violence against women and girls are thoroughly investigated and prosecuted in accordance with the law (Iceland);
- 6.139 Ensure that all cases of gender based and domestic violence are thoroughly investigated and that perpetrators are prosecuted and adequately punished (Belgium);
- 6.140 Promote the strengthening of mechanisms for reporting, investigation, prosecution, sentencing and convictions for gender-based violence, in particular regarding cases of domestic violence (Chile);
- 6.141 Take further steps to address gender-based violence by inter alia ensuring that criminal complaints of violence against women and girls are thoroughly investigated (Ukraine);
- 6.142 Strengthen the fight against gender violence by providing it with sufficient resources to prosecute its perpetrators, as well as guarantee the rights of victims, making positive law prevail over customary law. A new Plan, provided with due budget support and followed by the corresponding reforms, is the right way forward (Spain);
- 6.143 Take measures to ease access to justice, including for victims of sexual and gender-based violence (Cyprus);
- 6.144 Provide more protection for victims of domestic violence (Oman);
- 6.145 Relaunch the initiative to create a trust fund that would enable international financing of compensation to the victims of gender-based violence and their children, who have not received adequate assistance from the state (Ecuador);
- 6.146 Provide universal access to quality services for survivors of gender-based violence, particularly in rural areas (Iceland);

- 6.147 Increase the availability of essential services for survivors of gender based violence such as women's shelters and medical and psycho-social support, particularly in rural areas (Belgium);
- 6.148 Adopt legislation to criminalize marital rape and incest (Ireland);
- 6.149 Strengthen efforts to eliminate domestic violence through legislation and increase awareness raising programmes (Indonesia);
- 6.150 Strengthen the ongoing efforts to prevent and combat violence and abuses against women and girls, including domestic violence and harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage (Italy);
- 6.151 Continue to strengthen measures to combat gender-based violence against women and girls, including intimate partner violence, and enhance support to the victims of gender-based violence (Japan);
- 6.152 Criminalize marital rape and incest as distinct crimes (Luxembourg);
- 6.153 Continue efforts to address violence against women and girls, including by ensuring access to justice through judicial and institutional training on gender-based violence awareness and responses (Malaysia);
- 6.154 Address issues of gender inequality by implementing policies and practices to reduce domestic violence and other discrimination against women and girls (New Zealand);
- 6.155 Continue to implement the policy relating to the child protection system (Niger);
- 6.156 Bring birth registration services closer to beneficiaries, especially in rural areas, while making the administrative process more effective and less costly (Serbia);
- 6.157 Enact a comprehensive legislation on children's rights (Afghanistan);
- 6.158 Intensify efforts to address the obstacles faced by the Committee on the Rights of the Child in terms of insufficient human and financial resources (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 6.159 Take all necessary measures to combat the challenges facing the committees concerned with children's rights and provide them with human and financial resources (Libya);
- 6.160 Adopt and effectively implement a National Action Plan on the elimination of the worst forms of child labour (Belgium);
- 6.161 Pursue efforts to combat all forms of violence, labour exploitation, abuse and neglect of children (France);
- 6.162 Speed up measures to reduce exploitation and discrimination of children and adolescents in rural areas in order to combat and eradicate child labour in agricultural activities (Chile);
- 6.163 Take measures to combat the high levels of physical and emotional violence against children in both home and educational settings, and consider developing specialized public services to support child and adolescent survivors of abuse (Peru);
- 6.164 Strengthen child protection by improving access to secondary education, particularly for girls, and strengthen labour laws by including a list

of prohibited hazardous work and increasing protections for children working in rural and family-owned farms and businesses (Canada);

6.165 Adopt policies within the framework of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women to eliminate discriminatory stereotypes, harmful practices such as bride price (barlake), child and/or forced marriage and polygamy (Argentina);

6.166 Take additional measures to prevent and abolish early marriage throughout the country (Cabo Verde);

6.167 Take effective measures and continue awareness-raising campaigns to address cases of early marriage (Azerbaijan);

6.168 Reinforce measures aiming to eliminate early marriages (Mozambique);

6.169 Consider the complete abolition of child marriage by setting the minimum age of marriage for both boys and girls to 18 years of age, without exception (Marshall Islands);

6.170 Intensify efforts to raise public awareness about the consequences of early marriages with a view to reducing their occurrence, and consider increasing the legal age of marriage to 18 years (Poland);

6.171 Continue with progressive policy and legislative measures for promotion and protection of the rights of children such as for the criminalization of child marriage and the development of a comprehensive juvenile justice system (India);

6.172 Continue efforts to combat child marriage in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Egypt);

6.173 Expedite steps to develop holistic juvenile justice system (Ukraine);

6.174 Adopt all necessary measures to guarantee access to sufficient, sustainable, long-lasting and safe food and nutrition for children to reverse the high rate of delayed development of children, especially those under 5 years of age (Spain);

6.175 Redouble efforts in improving child nutrition and food security (Philippines);

6.176 Sign the Declaration on Children, Youth and Climate Action, and ensure that gender equality and the rights of members of marginalized groups receive adequate consideration in all climate and just transition policies, and that people can participate in decisions affecting them (Panama);

6.177 Explicitly legally prohibit corporal punishment in all settings and take the measures necessary to prevent such punishment (Montenegro);

6.178 Intensify efforts to fully eradicate corporal punishment against children in the home, school and alternative care and day-care settings by explicitly prohibiting it in national legislation (Marshall Islands);

6.179 Adopt measures to promote the full enjoyment of the rights of children and prohibit all forms of corporal punishment (Italy);

6.180 Strengthen measures that specifically prohibit corporal punishment of children (Dominican Republic);

- 6.181 Explicitly prohibit corporal punishment of children and take concrete steps to ensure that all children, including girls, have access to education and to reduce high rates of child malnutrition and teenage pregnancy (Portugal);
- 6.182 Establish a National Council for Persons with Disabilities to provide advice and support the relevant Ministries with responsibility for issues affecting persons with disabilities (Ireland);
- 6.183 Continue developing national legal framework and strategies for the promotion and protection of the rights of marginalized and vulnerable groups, including women, children and persons with disabilities (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 6.184 Continue its efforts to ensure that persons with disabilities and vulnerable groups have access to all areas of political and economic life and ensure their access to basic public services (Libya);
- 6.185 Redouble efforts to finalize the draft law for a national council for persons with disabilities, to strengthen the national action plan for persons with disabilities (South Sudan);
- 6.186 Integrate women's rights into the legislation comprehensively and pay particular attention to the protection of the rights of women and girls living with disabilities (Vanuatu);
- 6.187 Enhance efforts, including allocating more resources, to implement the national action plan for the promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities for 2021-2030, guided by the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Viet Nam);
- 6.188 Pursue its efforts to implement a national council for persons with disabilities in order to strengthen the national action plan for persons with disabilities (Algeria);
- 6.189 Investigate the reports of violence against women and children with disabilities, and ensure that perpetrators are brought to justice (Botswana);
- 6.190 Continue to promote inclusive education so that persons with special needs continue to enjoy the same privileges in schools (Brunei Darussalam);
- 6.191 Continue its efforts to enhance the effectiveness of national policies relating to persons with disabilities, including access to education, access to public services, and employment opportunities (Algeria);
- 6.192 Protect the right to education to all persons with disabilities (Mongolia);
- 6.193 Consider adopting programmes aimed at protecting and revitalizing indigenous languages which are at risk of disappearing (Peru);
- 6.194 Ensure compliance with non-refoulement principles by ensuring that all asylum seekers are given access to fair and efficient asylum procedures, including access to relevant information, interpretation, and legal services (Afghanistan).
7. 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 Timor-Leste was headed by Minister of Justice, Mr. Manuel Cárceres da Costa and composed of the following members:

- Ms. Lurdes Bessa, Ambassador and Permanent Representative;
 - Mr. Flaviano Moniz Leão, National Director for Human Rights and Citizenship;
 - Mr. Nelinho Vital, National Director for Legal Advisory and Legislation;
 - Ms. Filomena Duarte, Legal Adviser;
 - Ms. Leonilde Fernandes, Secretary;
 - Mr. Aurélio Barros, Human Rights Policy Officer;
 - Ms. Ralyana Ribeiro, First Secretary;
 - Ms. Joana Santos, Legal Adviser.
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