



General Assembly

Distr.: General
3 January 2020

Original: English

Human Rights Council

Forty-third session

24 February–20 March 2020

Agenda item 6

Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*


San Marino

* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the language of submission only.

GE.20-00034(E)



* 2 0 0 0 3 4 *

Please recycle 



Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirty-fourth session from 4 to 15 November 2019. The review of San Marino was held at the 6th meeting, on 6 November 2019. The delegation of San Marino was headed by the Ambassador and Permanent Representative of San Marino to the United Nations Office at Geneva and other international organizations in Switzerland, Marcello Beccari. At its 10th meeting, held on 8 November 2019, the Working Group adopted the report on San Marino.
2. On 15 January 2019, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of San Marino: Cuba, India and Nigeria.
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 San Marino:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/34/SMR/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.6/34/SMR/2);
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/34/SMR/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Angola, Germany, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to San Marino through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation of San Marino stated that the universal periodic review represented a platform for constructive dialogue among States, international organizations and civil society. It was therefore a valuable opportunity to reflect on the levels of protection and promotion of human rights in each country. It was an extremely significant and useful review.
6. The delegation was not a ministerial-level delegation, owing to the early dissolution of the parliament following the government crisis and the general elections to be held on 8 December 2019. According to the law, until the elections, the members of the Government could deal with ordinary administration only and were precluded from making commitments or ensuring in any way the implementation of intentions or proposals on behalf of the future government.
7. As a consequence, the delegation would take stock of the actions taken in the country in the field of human rights protection during the past few years and would carefully note the recommendations, suggestions and observations that were submitted. It would report the results of the review to the government that would be formed following the elections of 8 December 2019.
8. The protection of the dignity of all human beings and the sustainable development of all people lay in the universality, indivisibility and interdependence of human rights. The people of San Marino were committed to the protection and promotion of the rights and freedoms of individuals.

9. In San Marino, as elsewhere, the crises affecting several economies entailed the risk that selfishness, indifference and fear of the other would prevail. However, civil society was committed to defending human rights, especially with regard to protecting the most vulnerable groups in society. In addition to a constellation of non-profit associations and organizations, many significant initiatives had taken place in recent times in the country.

10. On 13 May 2018, the population had joined together to march against hatred and intolerance. Moreover, around the same date, the Heads of State, the Captains Regent, had called for the involvement of schools of all levels to carry out initiatives as part of the Council of Europe No Hate Speech campaign, which the Government had backed without hesitation.

11. Volunteers with San Marino associations had put in place numerous initiatives in the field of the rights of persons with disabilities. In addition to encouraging several legislative interventions during the previous legislature, they had promoted various campaigns with the aim of raising public awareness of the benefits of a society that was more inclusive and more attentive to disability.

12. One successful initiative taken in 2019 had been a campaign promoted by the Attiva-Mente Association with the aim of raising funds to distribute devices for autonomy, such as wheelchairs, to those most in need. Another had been the “Precious Towers” theatre performance, in which the actors had been people with various kinds and degrees of disabilities, with the help of a national organization representing persons with disabilities.

13. The introduction of registered civil partnerships had originated in a popular initiative, testifying to the involvement of civil society in the democratic life of the country. Indeed, the law regulating civil registered partnerships recognized the same dignity, rights and safeguards for civilly registered partners, both homosexual and heterosexual couples, as those in place for married couples.

14. The country had given the highest priority in its history to the defence of human rights and had constantly used all its resources to guarantee the best international standards, bearing in mind that the small size of the State was not a justification for any shortcomings.

15. The country was aware of its delays in submitting several reports to the treaty bodies. Its national report highlighted the difficulties that had been encountered in implementing some of the recommendations from the second cycle of the universal periodic review.

16. While sometimes resulting from specific events and especially from the limited resources related to the State’s small size, such negative results remained unjustifiable for a country like San Marino, which had been able to demonstrate, throughout its history, that it could play a virtuous role on the international scene in the defence and promotion of human rights.

17. Indeed, San Marino had abolished the death penalty for the first time in 1848 and had abolished it once and for all in 1865, thus becoming the first country in Europe and the second in the world to take that step.

18. In line with that decision, San Marino had ratified the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and Protocol No. 6 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms concerning the Abolition of the Death Penalty. The country had consistently co-sponsored the General Assembly resolutions on a moratorium on the use of the death penalty. Moreover, in September 2019, the Government had joined the Global Alliance to end trade in goods used for capital punishment and torture.

19. San Marino had also been the first European State to ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. It continued to pay great attention to the work of the International Criminal Court, although it did not have a diplomatic representation in The Hague.

20. One of the areas in which San Marino excelled was its health system, which had been inaugurated as a social security system in 1955. Since then, it had remained completely public and free for all citizens, from birth to death. It included health services

and economic benefits in the event of illness of workers, family allowances, pharmaceutical assistance, social and health care, pensions for the elderly and lifelong benefits. Likewise, since 1963, public education had been a non-waivable and free right for all, from the age of 6 to 16. There had been no cases of children not receiving or completing compulsory education until the age of 16.

21. Where the country had been unable to recognize and promote certain rights autonomously, bodies such as the Human Rights Council, and more specifically the universal periodic review, had motivated its parliament and its institutions to fill the gaps. Successful examples of the effectiveness of that mechanism were the numerous ratifications of international instruments following the recommendations of several countries, and the adoption of the law prohibiting corporal punishment of children.

22. San Marino was well aware of the value of dialogue and of the contribution of the current review process. It was confident that the current review would enable it to make necessary and important steps forward, strengthening the close connection between the process and the country's democratic development.

23. During the second review, held in October 2014, San Marino had received 74 recommendations, of which it had accepted 55. It had not accepted 19.

24. Over the past five years, the relevant ministries had examined all the recommendations from the second cycle, many of which had already been implemented. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs had coordinated the implementation of the recommendations, calling for their adoption on a regular basis and assessing their implementation. Over the past year, it had carried out the preparatory work for the third national report, with the support of all the other ministries and numerous public administration offices.

25. Responding to the advance questions submitted by Angola and Portugal, the delegation noted that to date, the size and characteristics of the public administration had not made it necessary to establish an ad hoc mechanism for the implementation of the recommendations of the universal periodic review or of other bodies. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs had coordinated follow-up to the recommendations, working in collaboration with the other ministries and offices. However, the country remained open to suggestions in that regard.

26. The third review of San Marino had been announced in the press and to associations operating in the country, providing information on how to contribute to the review. The delegation thanked those who had contributed with suggestions and proposals for the improvement of the system for the protection of human rights in the country, which had been included in the national report. Once finalized, the national report had been submitted by the Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Parliamentary Commission for Foreign Affairs in August 2019.

27. The report contained information on the implementation of the recommendations accepted at the second review cycle and on developments in the field of human rights over the past five years. Since October 2014, San Marino had acceded to or ratified a large number of international instruments, both in the field of human rights and in other areas.

28. Following up on some of the recommendations accepted during the second review cycle, San Marino had acceded to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure and to the amendments to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court on the crime of aggression. Furthermore, it was currently in the process of ratifying the Convention against Discrimination in Education of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court. Those two international instruments had already been submitted to the Parliamentary Commission for Foreign Affairs for examination and would be submitted to the parliament in 2020 for the final act of the ratification process.

29. In addition, in the regional context, San Marino had ratified the following Council of Europe instruments: Protocol No. 16 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights

and Fundamental Freedoms, the Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention), the Convention for the Protection of Individuals with Regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data and the Convention on Cybercrime and its Additional Protocol concerning the criminalization of acts of a racist and xenophobic nature committed through computer systems.

30. San Marino had also ratified other international instruments, such as the Arms Trade Treaty, the Paris Agreement, the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons and the Maternity Protection Convention (Revised), 1952 (No. 183) of the International Labour Organization, the principles and provisions of which were intertwined with the protection of human rights.

31. Following the second review cycle, thanks to the recommendations submitted to the country, San Marino had intervened incisively in the field of human rights protection, adopting significant legislative measures and implementing good practices for the protection of human rights.

32. It was worth recalling that in the legal system of San Marino, the Declaration of Citizens' Rights and Fundamental Principles of San Marino Constitutional Order (Law No. 59 of 8 July 1974 and subsequent amendments) was a Constitution to all intents and purposes. It was a so-called rigid Constitution, in that its amendment required a qualified majority of the parliament. The Guarantors' Panel on the Constitutionality of Rules (Constitutional Court) verified that new laws or those already in force, if challenged, complied with the Constitution.

33. Article 4 of the Declaration recognized the principle of equality. Recently, a major constitutional amendment had been made to that article, which had broadened the application of the principle of equality before the law and had explicitly excluded any distinctions based on sexual orientation. The amendment had been approved in a confirmatory referendum, requested by the parliament and held on 2 June 2019, to which the population of San Marino had responded with 71.46 per cent of votes in favour.

34. The constitutional amendment had followed the introduction of a law regulating civil registered partnerships, which provided that both homosexual and heterosexual couples who registered as civil partners had equal dignity, rights and safeguards as married couples. Those who decided to register their civil partnership under the new law and its implementing regulation acquired the same status as married couples in terms of residence, succession, cohabitation, mutual assistance, inheritance rights and other matters, whether the partners were of the same sex or not.

35. Major progress had been made in combating violence against women and gender-based violence. Following the ratification of the Istanbul Convention, legislation had been adopted on 6 May 2016 bringing the relevant provisions of the national legal system into line with that Convention. The law had introduced new criminal offences into the national legal system in the field of violence against women, gender-based violence and domestic violence, notably forced marriage, female genital mutilation and forced sterilization. The provision of the Criminal Code relating to family mistreatment has also been amended, introducing the offence of domestic violence. Moreover, the provision relating to the prohibition of discrimination, hatred or violence had been supplemented to include discrimination, violence or provocation linked to gender identity and sexual orientation.

36. Since 2008, the Authority for Equal Opportunities had been operating in San Marino with the task of receiving all reports of abuse or illicit conduct in the field of violence against women and gender-based violence. Furthermore, a decree passed on 17 May 2018 had provided the Authority with operational tools aimed at coordinating all stakeholders involved in the prevention and protection of victims of violence, and numerous initiatives had been launched to prevent and combat violence against women and gender-based violence.

37. Another significant step in the recognition of equal gender rights had been taken with the adoption of a law on 26 November 2015 on the equal transmission of the surname. It allowed parents to choose together whether they wished to give their newborn the

father's surname, the mother's surname or both surnames, in the order indicated by the parents.

38. Significant progress had also been made in the past few years in the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities. On 10 March 2015, the parliament had adopted a law on the assistance, social inclusion and rights of persons with disabilities. It aimed to: ensure full respect for the human dignity, rights and freedoms of persons with disabilities; promote their inclusion in schools, at work and in society by removing the elements currently preventing their full development; promote the functional and social rehabilitation of those affected by temporary or permanent physical, mental, sensory or intellectual disabilities, as well as their legal protection, by prohibiting any direct and indirect discrimination; and recognize the family's right to receive assistance and protection in supporting family members with disabilities.

39. The law was fully implemented through a series of decrees supplementing its provisions, which introduced administrative support and more structured and efficient organization of prevention, early diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation of persons with disabilities. The decrees also provided for more adequate and functional access to services.

40. To help the families of disabled persons or persons with serious diseases, family leave for a maximum total duration of two years, which could be divided into separate months, had been introduced in the legal system. San Marino had also regulated the possibility of donating holiday or days of paid leave to colleagues who had to assist persons with severe disabilities.

41. To ensure an inclusive education system at all levels and lifelong learning, a decree had been passed on 1 July 2015 on the right of persons with disabilities to education, training and inclusion in school. It included provisions to ensure the full development of the human potential, sense of dignity and self-esteem of persons with disabilities.

42. A law adopted on 9 September 2014 formally recognized dyslexia, dysgraphia, dysorthography, dyscalculia, speech disorders, motor coordination and behavioural disorders as specific developmental disorders.

43. The legislation on the accessibility of buildings for persons with disabilities had been amended by a law adopted on 14 December 2017 on town planning and building laws. It provided for the removal of architectural barriers and committed the Ministry of Territory and the Environment to preparing a census of the works, structures and buildings owned by the State.

44. A decree passed on 24 February 2016 on measures in favour of the elderly and of persons with disabilities who were dependent on continued assistance had established an assistance desk at which the operator was available to provide information and support on initiating and completing procedures related to continued assistance.

45. Legislation adopted on 10 March 2015 provided for the establishment of the national commission for the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The commission was tasked with promoting the coordination of initiatives undertaken in different government sectors, the systematic collection of data and the implementation of studies and research activities.

46. During the first review cycle, San Marino had committed to adopting comprehensive legislation on corporal punishment against minors. On 5 September 2014, it had adopted legislation introducing stricter penalties for the crime of corporal punishment, particularly against minors, by amending both the Criminal Code and the legislation on family law. Furthermore, under that law, the age of criminal liability in the Criminal Code had been increased from 12 to 14 years.

47. On 26 April 2017, the parliament had adopted a law reforming the prison system, in order to comply with the recommendations of the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. In particular, it provided for the establishment of an observation and treatment group, tasked with proposing a tailored programme for each inmate based on judicial, prison, clinical, psychological and social data and interviews with the inmate. The group's mandate was also to stimulate

critical review of grounds for convictions, the reasons for and negative consequences of the crimes committed, and the remedial actions that should be taken. In addition, efforts were being made to coordinate work both inside and outside prisons in order to promote better rehabilitation and smoother reintegration into society for all former detainees.

48. To guarantee the right to privacy, San Marino had decided to transpose into domestic legislation all the provisions of European Union Regulation 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data. It had also established the Data Protection Authority, which was fully operational.

49. Within the framework of the right to work, incentives had been introduced for employers to hire certain categories of workers, including women returning to work after maternity or adoption leave and women registered on the part-time jobs unemployment lists who were hired for a new job occupying less than 25 hours per week.

50. San Marino continued to pay particular attention to the teaching of human rights, which had always been an important subject in schools of all levels. The aim was to provide young people, starting from kindergarten, with an education focused on a sustainable lifestyle, human rights, gender equality, promotion of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and enhancement of diversity. Moreover, in the 2018/19 school year, the citizenship education curriculum has been introduced, thus incorporating issues concerning citizenship, dialogue, respect for others and conflict management. Another important innovation in the school system had been the introduction of the teaching of ethics, culture and society in primary school and in all higher levels, starting from the school year 2019/20, as an alternative to the teaching of the Catholic religion.

51. A significant innovation in the field of the right to information had been the adoption of a law on 5 December 2014 on publishing and the profession of media operators. It had introduced comprehensive discipline for media operators, at all levels, aimed at safeguarding the impartiality and correctness of information. It also provided for the establishment of a supervisory information authority and a self-governing body for operators, tasked with protecting and controlling media operators. In addition, it provided for the adoption of a code of ethics for operators, the introduction of the position of professional journalist and the establishment of rules for publishers of newspapers, including online publications.

52. Following the introduction of those new measures, several problems had been encountered in their implementation, as highlighted in the report of the Commissioner for Human Rights of the Council of Europe, following his visit to San Marino in 2015, and as noted in the advance question submitted by the United Kingdom. All the parties involved – Government, professionals and civil society – were well aware of the problems. They had held several meetings to discuss the issues, thus demonstrating their willingness to address the most sensitive issues and introduce appropriate amendments.

53. There had been significant convergence on the theme of the right to information and the importance of “healthy” information, without restrictions that could limit its freedom. That had been demonstrated by the fruitful cooperation that had taken place in the organization of the high-level conference on the dangers of misinformation that had been held in San Marino on 10 May 2019, attended by distinguished speakers from the world of information, academia, civil society and international organizations. Speakers had included representatives of the Council of Europe and the Office of the Representative on Freedom of the Media of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

54. That initiative had received strong support from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry responsible for information, which had created a working group composed of public administration officials and representatives of the State radio and television broadcasting company, the Board for Information, the Supervisory Authority for Information and the University of San Marino. The group had been tasked with reflecting on the theme of the right to information and the importance of healthy information, and with implementing concrete actions to raise awareness among operators and the population of proper use of the media.

55. The conference had provided food for thought and projects aimed at raising awareness of the need for free, high-quality information. One of the initiatives conceived during the conference was a project to include media literacy in the curriculum at all levels of compulsory schooling in San Marino.

56. That and other initiatives taken by San Marino in the field of combating misinformation were being presented by a delegation from San Marino that was attending the World Forum for Democracy, being held from 6 to 8 November in Strasbourg, France. The aim was to examine the issue and shed light on a problem that, although not new, had become more topical than ever owing to the exponential spread of social media over the past decade.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

57. During the interactive dialogue, 45 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

58. Spain recognized the efforts made by San Marino in the field of human rights in order to deliver on its commitment to international human rights treaties. It noted the establishment of the Authority for Equal Opportunities, and applauded the adoption of the law of 2015 on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

59. Tunisia commended San Marino on its accession to several core international treaties and welcomed its adoption of a law for the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities, as well as legislation on the security and integrity of children.

60. Ukraine welcomed the ratification by San Marino of international human rights instruments and the amendments made to national legislation to bring it into line with international standards. It also welcomed the acceptance by San Marino of the competence of the Human Rights Committee and the Committee against Torture to receive inter-State communications, and the efforts to fulfil its obligations under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

61. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland recognized the engagement of the Government with civil society, and commended San Marino on having included protection against discrimination based on sexual orientation in the Constitution. It welcomed the ratification of the regulation on civil unions, which marked a significant step towards equal rights for lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender individuals. However, it remained concerned that the relevant legislation did not extend to all the legal effects for same-sex couples and therefore did not grant full equality. It encouraged San Marino to recognize same-sex marriage and urged the Government to promote and protect freedom of expression for all.

62. The United States of America welcomed the delegation of San Marino to the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review and made recommendations.

63. Uruguay praised the progress made in terms of the rights of children and adolescents, including the prohibition of corporal punishment. It noted that, under the Constitution of San Marino, the international human rights agreements the State had signed took precedence over national legislation. It encouraged San Marino to move forward to guarantee women's sexual and reproductive rights.

64. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela praised San Marino on its accession to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure. It acknowledged the investment that had been made in the education and training systems. It commended the State on the increased participation of women in political life, the improvements in the health sector and the creation of an extraordinary solidarity fund.

65. Algeria welcomed the ratification by San Marino of several international human rights instruments, including those relating to the protection of individuals with regard to automated processing of personal data, the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime

and its Additional Protocol concerning the criminalization of acts of a racist and xenophobic nature committed through computer systems.

66. Argentina praised San Marino on having ratified the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure.

67. Armenia praised San Marino for being one of the 26 countries in the world that had achieved total disarmament, and for having taken initiatives to strengthen civil society and the independence of its Government. It welcomed the amendments to the law concerning the right to information.

68. Australia commended San Marino on its strong human rights record and its robust human rights framework, which valued the integrity of the person, afforded a high degree of political participation and protected civil liberties. It welcomed the progress made in strengthening the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons.

69. The Bahamas commended San Marino on its accession to a number of international and regional human rights instruments, the steps it had taken to combat violence against women and its establishment of a commission for the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

70. Brazil commended San Marino on its accession to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. It also praised the legal measures San Marino had taken to safeguard the rights of civil registered partners and to combat violence against women. It encouraged San Marino to reinforce measures for the inclusion of persons with disabilities in the labour market.

71. Bulgaria noted the legislation on the protection of the rights of women and acknowledged the adoption of the law stipulating that children should not be subjected to treatment damaging their physical and psychological integrity. It also noted the enactment of the law on assistance for and the social inclusion of persons with disabilities.

72. Burkina Faso welcomed the strengthening of the institutional and legislative framework on human rights. It encouraged San Marino to continue awareness-raising campaigns on racial discrimination and intolerance, as well as on violence against women and children.

73. Canada welcomed the adoption of laws to protect persons with disabilities and to prohibit the corporal punishment of children. It also welcomed the adoption of a constitutional ban on discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation and the law legalizing same-sex unions, as well as the leadership of San Marino in the fight against misinformation and fake news.

74. China commended the efforts of San Marino to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, to promote the development of education and health care, to protect the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups and to safeguard the rights of migrant workers.

75. Cuba welcomed the delegation's extensive update on the implementation of the recommendations San Marino had accepted at the previous review cycle. It noted the implementation of legislative measures, awareness-raising campaigns and promotion of human rights, as well as the ratification of different international and regional instruments.

76. Cyprus commended the establishment of the commissions for the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and for the promotion of equality and non-discrimination.

77. Denmark commended San Marino on its ratification of a number of international human rights instruments since its previous review. Denmark highlighted the important role played by national human rights institutions in promoting and protecting human rights. It noted the importance of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: Implementing the United Nations "Protect, Respect and Remedy" Framework, endorsed by

the Human Rights Council, which set the global standard for preventing and addressing the risk of adverse impacts on human rights from business activities.

78. Fiji congratulated San Marino for its ratification of the Paris Agreement in 2018. However, it noted the absence of information in its national report on its domestic initiatives to address the causes and effects of climate change.

79. France recognized the progress made by San Marino in combating discrimination and violence against women.

80. Georgia noted positively the legislative steps taken by San Marino to better protect human rights, and the implementation of the recommendations from the second review cycle. It welcomed the establishment of the national commission for the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It commended San Marino on its ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and on the efforts of the Authority for Equal Opportunities.

81. Germany welcomed the achievements made regarding the recognition of same-sex unions and encouraged the Government of San Marino to continue on that path. At the same time, Germany expressed its concern about the persistence of restrictions on sexual and reproductive health and rights, including the criminalization of abortion.

82. Greece commended San Marino on the progress achieved since its previous review, including its ratifications and accessions to important human rights international instruments, such as the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure. It welcomed the establishment of the commission for the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the steps taken to combat violence against women, gender-based violence and domestic violence, and discrimination based on sexual orientation.

83. Honduras congratulated San Marino for the progress made in implementing the recommendations it had received during the previous review cycle, particularly the ratification in 2015 of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. It commended San Marino on the adoption of the law on violence against women and gender-based violence and the establishment of the Authority for Equal Opportunities.

84. Iceland welcomed the steps taken by San Marino to tackle discrimination and applauded its revision of its legislation, particularly its inclusion of sexual orientation and gender identity as a basis of discrimination. Iceland looked forward to continued steps to improve the human rights situation in the country.

85. India noted the steps San Marino had taken to promote and protect human rights by adopting new measures and policies, updating legislation and ratifying international human rights instruments based on the recommendations from the previous review. It appreciated that San Marino had a comprehensive system of social protection for all, regardless of ethnic, national or linguistic origin, with a focus on the labour sector. It welcomed the adoption of legislation on violence against women and gender-based violence, the introduction of additional training for law enforcement personnel, the dissemination of awareness-raising measures about laws to address violence and the enactment of legislation to guarantee women's participation in politics and elected offices. It noted that the law on assistance for and the social inclusion and rights of persons with disabilities aimed to promoting inclusion in schools, at work and in society for those persons.

86. Indonesia welcomed the progress made in the promotion and protection of human rights, especially the rights of migrants. It commended San Marino on the progress it had made since the previous review cycle, particularly the ratification of various international human rights instruments, in line with the recommendations made during that review.

87. Iraq commended San Marino on the comprehensive system of social protection it had put in place, which constituted an important step towards the protection of the rights of workers and those on a low income. It welcomed the initiatives aimed at combating

violence against women, including by holding training courses on the correct application of the legislation on violence against women and gender-based violence.

88. Ireland acknowledged the efforts of San Marino to advance human rights domestically and welcomed the progress made since the previous review cycle. It particularly commended San Marino on having signed, ratified or acceded to a number of international and regional human rights instruments, including the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure, in 2018.

89. Italy appreciated the large number of international and regional human rights instruments signed or ratified by San Marino since the second review cycle, including the ratification of the Istanbul Convention. It welcomed the improvements with regard to the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons with the adoption in 2018 of the law regulating civil partnerships and recognizing equal rights for all couples, both heterosexual and homosexual. It welcomed the efforts to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities through the adoption of new measures and policies, as well as a legislative framework aimed at guaranteeing their rights and promoting their inclusion in school, at work and in society.

90. Kyrgyzstan commended San Marino on the ratification of a number of international and regional human rights treaties, such as the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure. It welcomed the important measures that had been taken to prevent and combat money-laundering and terrorist financing and the establishment of State bodies to combat international terrorism.

91. Liechtenstein welcomed the efforts of San Marino to implement the recommendations it had received at the previous review cycle and its strong commitment to human rights in general. It also welcomed the ratification by San Marino of the amendments to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court on the crime of aggression.

92. Luxembourg commended San Marino on the steps taken to follow up on the recommendations from the previous review cycle. It welcomed the legislative measures taken for the protection of children and the recognition of equal rights and guarantees for registered civil partners and married couples.

93. Mexico noted the progress achieved regarding laws regulating civil unions, recognizing the same rights and safeguards for same-sex couples as for married couples. Mexico also welcomed the policy of inclusive education for persons with disabilities and the reforms carried out regarding naturalization as a means of acquiring nationality.

94. Montenegro welcomed the ratification of a significant number of international human rights instruments. It also acknowledged the developments in national legislation, including the adoption of provisions relating to violence against women, gender-based violence and domestic violence, and the introduction of a prohibition of discrimination based on gender identity.

95. Myanmar commended the measures taken by San Marino in the field of human rights. It was encouraged by numerous initiatives taken since the previous review cycle, including measures to prevent violence against women.

96. Nepal appreciated the efforts of San Marino to increase the representation of women in political life and commended it on its efforts to promote social inclusion, including by encouraging equality in education. Nepal also noted initiatives taken to counter addictions associated with the Internet, cyberbullying and cyberstalking.

97. The Netherlands welcomed the recent legal amendments adopted by San Marino introducing a prohibition of discrimination based on gender identity, and extending the principle of equality by including an explicit prohibition of distinctions based on sexual orientation.

98. The Philippines acknowledged the progress San Marino had made since the second review cycle in 2014. In particular, it recognized the efforts to ensure better protection of the human rights of children, women and migrant workers.

99. Portugal welcomed the ratification by San Marino of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the declaration made under article 41 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights recognizing the competence of the Human Rights Committee to receive and consider inter-State communications.

100. Senegal noted with satisfaction the positive initiatives adopted by San Marino to strengthen the framework for the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities, such as the establishment of a national commission for the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It also congratulated San Marino for acceding to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure.

101. Serbia appreciated the commitment of San Marino to implementing the recommendations from the previous review cycles. It particularly welcomed the comprehensive system of social protection for all, regardless of ethnic, national or linguistic origin, with particular focus on employment.

102. Slovenia noted with appreciation the steps taken towards accession to the Convention against Discrimination in Education and called on the parliament to step up its efforts and approve that instrument as soon as possible. Slovenia also noted the challenges faced by private carers for older persons or persons with disabilities. Those carers were mostly women from third countries who remained potentially vulnerable to trafficking and exploitation due to gaps in the legislative framework. Slovenia encouraged San Marino to look into ways of improving its national legislation in that regard.

103. The delegation of San Marino stated that, having ratified the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings, it now actively participated in the Committee of the Parties and worked together with the Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings. Those bodies had noted that, to date, no cases of human trafficking had been recorded in San Marino, either at the judicial or the investigative level. The focus was therefore on prevention, training and awareness-raising.

104. The centre for women's health had been opened in 1998 to provide services aimed at fostering the health and well-being of women at the different stages of life. The centre offered psychological support to young women and consultations on the prevention of sexually transmitted infections, unwanted pregnancies and different methods of conception.

105. Abortion was a criminal offence in San Marino. Nevertheless, in specific emergency situations in which the life of the mother was at risk, termination of pregnancy was allowed in order to protect the health of the mother. That was in accordance with the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Dignity of the Human Being with regard to the Application of Biology and Medicine of the Council of Europe, which provided that in emergency situations, any medically necessary intervention could be carried out immediately for the benefit of the health of the individual concerned. In the case of an emergency, abortion could not be considered a criminal offence, in accordance with article 42 of the Criminal Code.

106. The law regulating civil registered partnerships had come into force in February 2019. Since then, 25 couples had registered as civil partners, some heterosexual and some same-sex couples.

107. Under an amendment to the legislation on citizenship, adopted in August 2019, the minimum period of residency necessary to obtain citizenship had been reduced from 25 to 20 years. As indicated in the national report, a law adopted in 2016 had introduced automatic granting of citizenship by naturalization after the required period of residency.

108. The Government had already examined the Convention against Discrimination in Education and had deemed it to be in full compliance with the legislation of San Marino. After deliberations within the Government, the Convention had been approved by the Parliamentary Commission for Foreign Affairs and accession to it was already on the agenda of the parliamentary session. Owing to the early elections, the accession procedure would be suspended and resumed by the new parliament. Accession to the Agreement on

the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court was also under way and would be resumed when the new parliament was formed.

109. The International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families had not yet been ratified. The provisions of the Convention were not easily applicable to San Marino, given its specificities and its legal system.

110. Ratification of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees was problematic for San Marino as it required the creation of mechanisms and the training of ad hoc personnel. That was particularly the case given that, on the basis of its current conventional relations with the European Union and Italy, San Marino did not have full control of its borders.

111. San Marino had not yet assessed the conformity of its national legislation with the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons or the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

112. San Marino strongly and consistently supported the treaty bodies and other monitoring bodies at the international level, such as the bodies under the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Council of Europe. It had issued a standing invitation to all special procedures in 2003.

113. In San Marino, the typical functions of an ombudsman were carried out by the Captains Regent (Heads of State). Given the small size of the country, the Heads of State were easily accessible; no specific formalities were required. Any citizen who decided to address the Captains Regent had his or her proposal or complaint directly submitted to the relevant offices. The procedure therefore enabled all citizens to obtain a prompt and effective response.

114. Humanitarian stay permits were issued by the Government on humanitarian grounds, on a case-by-case basis. Those permits allowed foreign persons to enjoy social protection and social benefits. A law adopted on 17 May 2019 had introduced the possibility for the Parliamentary Commission for Foreign Affairs to convert a humanitarian stay permit into an ordinary residence permit if the person concerned had lived in the country for at least two years, thus allowing the full integration of the foreign citizen.

115. With regard to the participation of women in political and public life, at least a third of all electoral lists had to consist of candidates of a different gender. Women currently constituted the majority of the voters in San Marino.

116. As for the decriminalization of defamation, several recent judicial rulings had extended freedom of expression, including statements consisting of strong and provocative criticism of persons at the highest levels of government, including in the political context. The decriminalization of defamation deserved thorough consideration in the light of the current increase in hate speech and cyberbullying on social networks.

117. With regard to the recommendation to increase the minimum age of military service, the delegation underlined the fact that San Marino did not have its own army. Under article 1 of the Constitution, San Marino rejected war as a means of settling disputes between States and adhered to the international conventions on human rights. Currently, there were five military corps in San Marino. Two of them were professional and the remaining three were voluntary. Under the regulation of those corps, 18 years old was the minimum age for enrolment. However, the so-called general mobilization of all citizens between 16 and 60 years of age was still included in the military regulation of 1990. That was clearly an outdated legal provision that had not been enforced since the Middle Ages.

118. The delegation reiterated its commitment to submit all the recommendations to the new government, which would take office after the elections.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

119. The following recommendations will be examined by San Marino, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the forty-third session of the Human Rights Council:

119.1 Accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Australia);

119.2 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (France) (Liechtenstein);

119.3 Consider acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Kyrgyzstan);

119.4 Consider the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Philippines);

119.5 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Senegal);

119.6 Educate its public, government officials and parliamentarians on the importance of ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, as well as taking other measures to ratify the Convention (Indonesia);

119.7 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (France) (Iraq) (Italy) (Senegal);

119.8 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Italy);

119.9 Step up measures to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina);

119.10 Ratify the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage and the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (Cyprus);

119.11 Sign and ratify the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court (Germany);

119.12 Sign and ratify the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (Spain);

119.13 Accede to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and to its Protocol (Luxembourg);

119.14 Take all necessary steps to ratify the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol (Germany);

119.15 Ratify the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Honduras);

119.16 Consider ratifying the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Brazil);

119.17 Ratify the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (Canada);

119.18 Accede to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Ukraine);

- 119.19 **Accede to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its Protocol, the Convention on the Status of Stateless Persons (Uruguay);**
- 119.20 **Accede to the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Uruguay);**
- 119.21 **Take the necessary measures to establish a procedure for the recognition of refugee status and to accede to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (Argentina);**
- 119.22 **Accede to the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Mexico);**
- 119.23 **Accede to the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Mexico);**
- 119.24 **Complete the ratification process of the Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) (Greece); Ratify the Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Serbia);**
- 119.25 **Ratify the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) of the International Labour Organization (Uruguay);**
- 119.26 **Expedite measures aimed at ensuring that all outstanding national reports are submitted to the human rights treaty bodies (Ukraine);**
- 119.27 **Make efforts to submit all periodic reports to the treaty bodies (Iraq);**
- 119.28 **Submit all outstanding reports to the treaty bodies as soon as possible (Ireland);**
- 119.29 **Adopt an open, merit-based process when selecting national candidates for United Nations treaty body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 119.30 **Adopt a new comprehensive code of criminal procedure and ensure its full compliance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Portugal);**
- 119.31 **Review legislation on legal capacity in the light of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Spain);**
- 119.32 **Establish a process to assist with the timely submission of outstanding periodic reports, through the creation of a national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up (Bahamas);**
- 119.33 **Establish the position of the Ombudsman (Spain);**
- 119.34 **Take steps to establish a national human rights institution compliant with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (Australia);**
- 119.35 **Set up an independent body specialized in the fight against racism and racial discrimination (Burkina Faso);**
- 119.36 **Consider establishing a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (India) (Tunisia);**
- 119.37 **Establish a fully independent human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Denmark);**
- 119.38 **Take further steps towards establishing a consolidated national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Georgia);**
- 119.39 **Establish an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Iraq) (Luxembourg) (Ukraine);**
- 119.40 **Establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Ireland) (Uruguay);**

- 119.41 Establish a fully independent consolidated national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Liechtenstein);
- 119.42 Establish an independent national human rights institution with broad powers, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Mexico);
- 119.43 Establish the national human rights institution (Montenegro);
- 119.44 Take measures to establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Nepal);
- 119.45 Establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles and allow it to also act as an equality and anti-discrimination body (Netherlands);
- 119.46 Step up efforts to establish an effective and independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Philippines);
- 119.47 Adopt stricter anti-discrimination legislation, particularly targeting discrimination based on race, ethnic origin or language, and take steps to increase education and information to encourage diversity and inclusion (Canada);
- 119.48 Continue to effectively implement policies and measures of protection of the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities (China);
- 119.49 Continue to take additional measures to ensure the protection and social inclusion of all persons with disabilities in economic, political and social life (Cuba);
- 119.50 Strengthen actions to confront hate speech and expressions of discrimination in all areas (Cuba);
- 119.51 Take the necessary measures to strengthen the legal framework against discrimination, in particular by passing comprehensive legislation covering all grounds of discrimination, including gender identity (Honduras);
- 119.52 Enact general legislation on the recognition of both same-sex parents involved in the growth of a child, as well as extending access to adoption to same-sex couples on a par with others (Iceland);
- 119.53 Continue taking measures against discrimination in all forms (India);
- 119.54 Establish criminal legislation covering all grounds of discrimination, including language, colour, ideology and gender identity with a view to its full implementation (Liechtenstein);
- 119.55 Include gender identity as a ground of discrimination in articles 90 and 179 bis of the Criminal Code and promote public awareness of diversity and respect for sexual orientation and the gender identity of all persons, especially through human rights education and awareness-raising campaigns (Luxembourg);
- 119.56 Guarantee that discrimination based on gender identity is recognized in the current legal framework, and establish provisions of criminal law that prohibit discrimination based on ethnic and national origin and skin colour (Mexico);
- 119.57 Introduce legal protection for same-sex couples, giving them the opportunity to obtain legal recognition of their relationship and allowing them the right to get married and to adopt children (Netherlands);
- 119.58 Takes the necessary measures to strengthen its legal framework against discrimination, in particular by enacting comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation covering all grounds for discrimination, including gender identity (Portugal);

- 119.59 Promote the public's awareness of diversity and respect for all persons' sexual orientation and gender identity, notably through human rights education and awareness-raising campaigns, including in schools (Slovenia);
- 119.60 Raise awareness among the population of the criminal law provisions related to racism and racial discrimination (Armenia);
- 119.61 Consider further strengthening its legal framework, including on racial discrimination (Australia);
- 119.62 Continue efforts to combat all forms of discrimination, especially racism, in law and in practice, including by raising awareness and training judges and lawyers on existing criminal provisions against discrimination (Brazil);
- 119.63 Further strengthen the implementation of policies and programmes on combating racism and intolerance (Philippines);
- 119.64 Develop a national action plan for the implementation and promotion of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (Denmark);
- 119.65 Fully implement the Paris Agreement and ensure that the application of the preamble is reflected in the next round of nationally determined contributions due in 2020 (Fiji);
- 119.66 Provide information on the steps taken to ensure that those most vulnerable to climate change are included in its domestic measures to address the causes and effects of climate change domestically (Fiji);
- 119.67 Ensure that women, children and persons with disabilities are meaningfully engaged in the development of legislation, policies and programmes on climate change and disaster risk reduction (Fiji);
- 119.68 Continue efforts to put an end to human trafficking (Tunisia);
- 119.69 Develop a multi-disciplinary framework for the proactive identification of victims of trafficking, involving law enforcement agencies, labour inspections, health-care staff, social workers and child protection authorities, with particular attention to at-risk sectors, for referral to assistance and support (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 119.70 Adopt measures to enable the proactive detection of signs of human trafficking, paying particular attention to vulnerable and at-risk groups and sectors, and ensure a multidisciplinary framework for the identification and referral of assistance to victims of trafficking (Philippines);
- 119.71 Step up efforts to conduct training and awareness-raising on anti-human trafficking for duty bearers and the public (Philippines);
- 119.72 Further address the issue of disinformation and misinformation, including through collaboration with other States (Indonesia);
- 119.73 Decriminalize defamation and treat it with strictly proportionate civil penalties and introduce a more balanced sanction for disclosing pretrial information (Mexico);
- 119.74 Ensure that the legislation to regulate journalism and the Code of Conduct do not lead to undue restrictions on media freedom (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 119.75 Continue strengthening its efforts to tackle corruption in the country (Kyrgyzstan);
- 119.76 Further improve election process mechanisms, in particular when it comes to out-of-country voters (Armenia);

- 119.77 Continue to promote sustainable economic and social development, and further improve people's livelihoods in order to provide a solid foundation for its people to enjoy all human rights (China);
- 119.78 Continue strengthening its social policies with the consolidation of employment, building education, health and social assistance programmes for the benefit of minorities and other vulnerable groups of the population (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 119.79 Continue to work towards respecting sexual and reproductive rights by ensuring the decriminalization of abortion in all situations, and in the meantime authorizing a minimum of abortion services to preserve the physical and mental health of women or in cases of fatal fetal abnormality, rape or incest (France);
- 119.80 Ensure the full realization of sexual and reproductive health and rights, including by legalizing abortion (Germany);
- 119.81 Eliminate criminal sanctions against women and girls in cases of voluntary abortion and eliminate all barriers that currently hinder access to legal, affordable and timely termination of pregnancy (Iceland);
- 119.82 Consider the gradual extension of compulsory education to at least one year of pre-primary education (Bulgaria); Progressively extend compulsory education to at least one year of pre-primary education (Algeria);
- 119.83 Continue combating discrimination against women, domestic violence and gender-based violence (Tunisia);
- 119.84 Continue its efforts to prevent all forms of gender-based violence (Georgia);
- 119.85 Continue its efforts in the field of preventing and combating all forms of gender-based violence (Kyrgyzstan);
- 119.86 Strengthen programmes on addressing gender-based violence and ensure allocation of sufficient resources to competent institutions (Philippines);
- 119.87 Continue bolstering national actions in support of gender equality, as well as initiatives on fighting and preventing violence against women (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 119.88 Intensify efforts to increase the representation of women in political life, in particular in the parliament (Spain);
- 119.89 Further strengthen efforts to increase the representation of women in political life, particularly in the parliament and at the highest levels of the Government (Bulgaria);
- 119.90 Pursue its ongoing efforts towards ensuring greater participation of women in political life and their greater political representation (Greece);
- 119.91 Intensify efforts to eliminate gender stereotypes and take measures to ensure the representation of women in political life by adopting adequate measures to make effective the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Honduras);
- 119.92 Increase women's representation in political life and in decision-making positions (Iraq);
- 119.93 Strengthen the participation of women in political life as voters, candidates, elected representatives and public officials and eliminate all obstacles that impede their equal participation (Mexico);
- 119.94 Continue its efforts to increase women's participations in politics and at decision-making levels (Myanmar);

- 119.95 **Redouble efforts to increase the political participation of women (Philippines);**
- 119.96 **Include more women in the next cabinet of ministers following elections on 8 December (United States of America);**
- 119.97 **Redouble efforts to increase the representation of women in political life, in particular in the parliament and at the highest levels of Government (Algeria);**
- 119.98 **Raise the minimum age for military service in all circumstances to 18 years (Montenegro);**
- 119.99 **Take the necessary measures to review the minimum age of recruitment for military service in special circumstances from 16 to 18 (Myanmar);**
- 119.100 **Continue efforts to promote the online safety of children (Nepal);**
- 119.101 **Create a specialized section on childhood within courts and explore the possibility of establishing a counselling centre for separated parents with children (Spain);**
- 119.102 **Continue to take steps to improve access to public buildings for persons with disabilities (Australia);**
- 119.103 **Continue its efforts to ensure that all buildings are accessible for persons with disabilities (Bahamas);**
- 119.104 **Continue the efforts to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities by reporting regularly to the instruments San Marino is a party to (Cyprus);**
- 119.105 **Redouble efforts to guarantee the non-discrimination of people with an immigrant background in all sectors (Burkina Faso);**
- 119.106 **Continue support for humanitarian corridors designed to create additional legal access channels for especially vulnerable migrants and asylum seekers (Indonesia);**
- 119.107 **Strengthen measures to guarantee the rights of migrants, especially female domestic workers and caretakers (Myanmar);**
- 119.108 **Establish a procedure for the processing and adjudicating of asylum applications (Bahamas);**
- 119.109 **Reduce further the duration of residence required to request citizenship (Luxembourg).**
120. **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.**

Annexe

[français seulement]

Composition de la délégation

La délégation de San Marino était dirigée par M. Marcello BECCARI, Ambassadeur, Représentant permanent de la République de Saint Marin auprès des Nations Unies à Genève et des autres Organisations Internationales en Suisse, composée des membres suivants:

- Mme Federica BIGI, Ministre Plénipotentiaire, Directrice des Affaires Politiques et Diplomatiques du Département des Affaires étrangères de la République de Saint-Marin;
 - Mme Ilaria SALICIONI, Conseillère d'Ambassade à la Direction des Affaires Politiques et Diplomatiques du Département des Affaires étrangères de la République de Saint-Marin;
 - M. Leopoldo GUARDIGLI, Premier Secrétaire à la Direction des Affaires Politiques et Diplomatiques du Département des Affaires étrangères de la République de Saint-Marin;
 - M. Stefano PALMUCCI, Expert de la Direction des Affaires juridiques du Département des Affaires étrangères de la République de Saint-Marin;
 - Mme Anita DEDIC, Collaboratrice Administrative de la Mission permanente de la République de Saint-Marin auprès des Nations Unies à Genève et des Organisations internationales en Suisse.
-