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**Human Rights Council**  
**Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review**  
**Twenty-ninth session**  
Geneva, 15-26 January 2018

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

#### **Romania**

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

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## Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its twenty-ninth session from 15 to 26 January 2018. The review of Romania was held at the 3rd meeting, on 16 January 2018. The delegation of Romania was headed by the State Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Alexandru Victor Micula. At its 10th meeting, held on 19 January 2018, the Working Group adopted the report on Romania.
2. On 10 January 2018, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Romania: Iraq, Nigeria and Ukraine.
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 Romania:
  - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/ROU/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.6/29/ROU/2);
  - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/ROU/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Brazil, Czechia, Germany, Liechtenstein, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America was transmitted to Romania through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the universal periodic review.

## I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

[To be completed by 2 February 2018]

- A. Presentation by the State under review
- B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

5. During the interactive dialogue, 78 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 Romania, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirty-eighth session of the Human Rights Council:

- 6.1. **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Montenegro) (Panama);**
- 6.2. **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Honduras);**
- 6.3. **Continue its efforts aimed at ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina);**

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\*\* The conclusions and recommendations have not been edited.

- 6.4. **Ratify, as soon as possible, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Japan);**
- 6.5. **Ratify the ILO Convention 189 on Domestic Workers (Panama);**
- 6.6. **Consider ratifying ILO Convention 189 (The Philippines);**
- 6.7. **Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Morocco) (The Philippines);**
- 6.8. **Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Egypt);**
- 6.9. **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Timor-Leste) (Chile);**
- 6.10. **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Honduras);**
- 6.11. **Ratify, amongst others, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Mozambique);**
- 6.12. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Cyprus);**
- 6.13. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Honduras);**
- 6.14. **Sign the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Spain);**
- 6.15. **Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Chile);**
- 6.16. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal);**
- 6.17. **Sign the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Spain);**
- 6.18. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Andorra) (Czechia) (Slovakia);**
- 6.19. **Sign the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Spain);**
- 6.20. **Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Albania);**
- 6.21. **Accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and to the Optional Protocols to which it is committed to, notably the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Sierra Leone);**
- 6.22. **Ratify the Kampala Amendments to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court on the crime of aggression (Andorra);**
- 6.23. **Consider recognizing the competence of the Committee against Torture to receive individual communications as per article 22 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Morocco);**
- 6.24. **Adopt an open, merit-based process when selecting national candidates for United Nations treaty body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

- 6.25. **Ensure compliance of the Human Rights Institution with the Paris Principles (Qatar);**
- 6.26. **Ensure the Romanian Institute for Human Rights to be in full compliance with the Paris Principles (Republic of Korea);**
- 6.27. **Ensure that its Institute for Human Rights is in full compliance with the Paris Principles (Timor-Leste);**
- 6.28. **Finalize the process of accreditation of national human rights institutions with the status responding to the Paris Principles (Ukraine);**
- 6.29. **Ensure proper functioning of the newly established Children's Ombudsman in accordance with the Paris Principles (Republic of Moldova);**
- 6.30. **Pursue all necessary steps with the aim of establishing an ombudsperson for children's rights (Cyprus);**
- 6.31. **Implement the law on the creation of an independent and autonomous Children's Ombudsperson under existing Ombudsperson institution with clear objectives and power to protect and to monitor children's rights and to ensure also protection of youth rights (Slovenia);**
- 6.32. **Strengthen the resources of the independent institution on the protection of the rights of children and youth to enable it to function efficiently (Senegal);**
- 6.33. **Step up efforts for the creation of an independent institution for the protection of the rights of children and youth (Greece);**
- 6.34. **Consider the establishment or strengthening of the existing national mechanism for coordination, implementation, reporting and follow-up, in line with the elements arising from good practices identified in the OHCHR Study/Guide of 2016 concerning NMRF's (Portugal);**
- 6.35. **Carry out a comprehensive review of its national system for Human Rights in order to correct existing duplication between the different component bodies, rationalize resources and render it more effective (Honduras);**
- 6.36. **Ensure that the modifications to the Justice Laws and Criminal Codes do not impede on the human rights of its citizens and take into full consideration the relevant opinion of the Venice Commission (Netherlands);**
- 6.37. **Comply with the European Union Commission Cooperation and Verification Mechanism's recommendations and make sure those reforms are irreversible and sustainable, in order to allow for the Cooperation and Verification Mechanism to be concluded (Sweden);**
- 6.38. **Continue to ensure the rule of law, by following the recommendations of the European Union's Cooperation and Verification Mechanism, and by seizing the Venice Commission of the Council of Europe without delay to carry out an evaluation of the reform of the judiciary, of draft legislation regarding the Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code, as well as the draft law on the conditions for the functioning of civil society organizations<sup>1</sup> (France);**
- 6.39. **Implement its strategies on equality, inclusion and diversity, as well as the corresponding operational plans, which will allow to continue to make progress in the fight against discrimination (Cuba);**

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<sup>1</sup> The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue: Ensure the rule of law, by following the recommendations of the European Union's Cooperation and Verification Mechanism, and by seizing the Venice Commission of the Council of Europe without delay to carry out an evaluation of the reform of the judiciary, of draft legislation regarding the Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code, as well as the draft law on the conditions for the functioning of civil society organizations.

- 6.40. **Adopt as quickly as possible the Multi-Annual Strategy on Preventing and Combatting Discrimination (Germany);**
- 6.41. **Expedite the approval of the Strategy of Equality, Inclusion, Diversity for period of 2016-2020 and its Operational Plan aiming at combatting discrimination and hate crimes (Indonesia);**
- 6.42. **Review its national antidiscrimination legislation and polices so as to incorporate all non-discrimination criteria, including gender identity and sexual orientation (Honduras);**
- 6.43. **Continue efforts to ensure gender equality and promote women's rights (Tunisia);**
- 6.44. **Harmonise gender equality for guaranteeing their equal rights (Turkmenistan);**
- 6.45. **Adopt legal mechanism to promote gender equality and social inclusion for all (Angola);**
- 6.46. **Continue efforts to combat all forms of discrimination and stigmatization, and hate speech (Tunisia);**
- 6.47. **Eradicate social exclusion and statements of public figures (political or religious), which hamper sexual health and reproductive rights of women (Uruguay);**
- 6.48. **Ensure that the National Council for Combating Discrimination increase its efforts to fight discrimination against people belonging to minority and other vulnerable groups (Israel);**
- 6.49. **Continue to conduct awareness raising campaigns at the national level aimed at reducing prejudice, hate speech and discrimination against minorities and vulnerable groups<sup>2</sup> (Mexico);**
- 6.50. **Adopt a law, punishing discriminatory and racist statements made in public or in media against representatives of national minorities (Russian Federation);**
- 6.51. **Adopt and implement a strategy to combat discrimination against members of minority groups, including religious groups (United States of America);**
- 6.52. **Take urgent measures to investigate and sanction acts of hatred such as discrimination against migrants, minorities and LGBTI persons, in particular those acts made by public officials (Argentina);**
- 6.53. **Combat racial stereotypes and incitement to hatred by intensifying efforts aimed at promoting tolerance, notably with regards to persons belonging to the Roma minority (France);**
- 6.54. **Continue to combat discrimination and uphold the rights of those marginalized in its society, especially the Roma population (Philippines);**
- 6.55. **Adopt specific legislative and policy measures, with a gender focus, to combat discrimination in law and practice against the Roma, and which include positive measures to guarantee inclusion in the areas of health, education, housing, and employment, particularly in the rural areas (Honduras);**
- 6.56. **Continue efforts in fighting prejudices and negative stereotypes that discriminate and exclude Roma, and in that framework, end illegal forced evictions of the Roma (Peru);**

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<sup>2</sup> The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue: Conduct awareness raising campaigns at the national level aimed at reducing prejudice, hate speech and discrimination against minorities and vulnerable groups.

- 6.57. **Address the root causes of discrimination and social exclusion faced by Roma, especially prejudices and negative stereotypes (Panama);**
- 6.58. **Strengthen efforts to eliminate discrimination against Roma and to ensure in particular their access to education, social housing, healthcare and employment without discrimination (Austria);**
- 6.59. **Continue to address negative prejudices and stereotypes, which are among the main causes of systemic discrimination and social exclusion experienced by Roma (State of Palestine);**
- 6.60. **Continue working to eradicate all forms of stigmatisation or discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity (Chile);**
- 6.61. **Intensify efforts to combat all forms of discrimination, especially against persons with disabilities and LGBTI persons, also by promoting a culture of equality and by removing obstacles to the enjoyment of their rights (Italy);**
- 6.62. **Continue efforts to combat discrimination and protect vulnerable groups, particularly LGBTI people, and take steps to fully implement, monitor and evaluate the national strategy on equality and non-discrimination (Australia);**
- 6.63. **Invest in more training and awareness raising initiatives for police officers, judges and prosecutors to guarantee effective investigations of crimes against the LGBTI community (Spain);**
- 6.64. **Develop and implement programmes to counter discrimination against LGBTI persons, including public awareness campaigns and specialized training for law enforcement officials (Canada);**
- 6.65. **Increase the organization of awareness raising campaigns to enhance the understanding of the general population of the rights of LGBTI persons, with particular attention to raising awareness among students (Belgium);**
- 6.66. **Take active measures to prevent discrimination against the LGBTI community for example by including gender identity in the list of criteria of non-discrimination and making provision in law for same-sex civil partnership and marriage (Ireland);**
- 6.67. **Introduce a civil legal partnership between same-sex couples, and refrain from a referendum on constitutional changes prohibiting same-sex couples to marry that would likely increase negative sentiments against LGBTI people (Sweden);**
- 6.68. **Ensure that acts of discrimination and violence against LGBT persons and persons belonging to other vulnerable groups are properly investigated and perpetrators held accountable (Austria);**
- 6.69. **Promote more tolerance towards persons belonging to the LGBTI community (Greece);**
- 6.70. **Launch an awareness-raising programme for the public against negative prejudices and discrimination against persons based on their sexual orientation or gender identity and against persons with HIV/AIDS (Czechia);**
- 6.71. **Adopt a law or a code of conduct, prohibiting and criminalizing incitement to hatred, which would apply to political figures and Parliamentarians making racist, homophobic and xenophobic speeches or of any other intolerant nature (Uruguay);**
- 6.72. **Take measures to prevent hate crimes, in particular driven by the racial and discriminatory motives (Republic of Korea);**

- 6.73. Take measures to effectively combat hate speech and hate crimes, notably by ensuring that all their forms are specifically addressed and punished by law, as recommended by the treaty bodies (Belgium);
- 6.74. Ensure that the law prohibiting incitement to hatred is applied to all politicians who use racist rhetoric (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 6.75. Take steps to address all reported cases of racist hate crimes committed against the Roma minority, including anti-Roma hate speech rhetoric and negative stereotypes (Ghana);
- 6.76. Collect and publish data on hate crimes that include motivation, for example whether the crime is motivated by a bias against the victim's race, religion, sexual orientation or gender identity, or disability status (United States of America);
- 6.77. Systematically collect and publish disaggregated statistical data concerning hate crimes, which should include information on the motives of the perpetrators (Germany);
- 6.78. Continue to prevent and combat discrimination in education and health care (Serbia);
- 6.79. Provide funding and human resources in rural areas to reduce and eliminate disparities, with particular focus on access to education, access to birth registration and abolishment of classroom segregation (Norway);
- 6.80. Strengthen measures to reduce inequalities between urban and rural areas, especially on access to basic services (Angola);
- 6.81. Improve access of the rural population to education and health care (France);
- 6.82. Continue its anti-corruption efforts by fully implementing its National Anti-Corruption Strategy, and entrenching judicial independence (Australia);
- 6.83. Support and intensify efforts to combat corruption by implementing the Anti-Corruption Strategy and safeguarding the work of the National Anti-Corruption Directorate and the High Court of Cassation and Justice (Canada);
- 6.84. Take measures to combat corruption in the health sector (Republic of Korea);
- 6.85. Continue to fight corruption in the health sector, by both taking criminal action as well as measures to increase awareness of the negative effects of these informal payments within the medical profession (France);
- 6.86. Continue its efforts on further improving efficiency, accountability and transparency in the public service of the country (Azerbaijan);
- 6.87. Intensify the oversight over Romanian companies operating abroad, with regard to any negative impact of their activities on the enjoyment of human rights, particularly in conflict areas, which includes situations of foreign occupation, where there are heightened risks of human rights abuses (State of Palestine);
- 6.88. Continue to strengthen measures to implement legislation against domestic violence (Maldives);
- 6.89. Design and implement a national plan to combat gender-based violence as well as provide greater resources to assist victims (Spain);
- 6.90. Create integrated support services for survivors of sexual violence, also in cases in which the aggressor is not a family member, and amend the Law 217/2003 on preventing and combating domestic violence in order to expand its scope to all forms of gender-based violence (Portugal);



- 6.91. **Develop and adopt a national strategy to combat gender-based violence, amend the law on domestic violence to extend it to cover all forms of gender-based violence and ensure that the revised law is fully implemented (Chad);**
- 6.92. **Continue with efforts to ensure broader access of victims of gender-based and domestic violence to justice and regulate clearly their protections (Croatia);**
- 6.93. **Monitor the implementation of the amended law on combating domestic violence and use the results to further improve the prosecution of domestic violence and ensure that all perpetrators are adequately punished (Czechia);**
- 6.94. **Strengthen programmes to fight domestic violence (Iraq);**
- 6.95. **Reject legislation weakening the rule of law and endangering the fight against corruption (United States of America);**
- 6.96. **Continue judicial reforms and fight corruption in line with international standards (Norway);**
- 6.97. **Finalize the reform of the judiciary (Senegal);**
- 6.98. **Preserve and reinforce the independence of the judiciary to ensure the sustainability of governance reforms through the implementation of the Cooperation and Verification Mechanism recommendations set forth by the European Commission(Canada);**
- 6.99. **Take measures to reform the judicial branch, to enhance the effectiveness of the work of the Prosecutor's Office and the level of the professional capacity of its staff (Russian Federation);**
- 6.100. **Develop a national strategy to facilitate access to justice for vulnerable groups, including by providing training on human rights to the staff of the judiciary (Mexico);**
- 6.101. **Adopt legislative measures to include proportional punishment for illegal and cruel treatment of detainees and prisoners (Russian Federation);**
- 6.102. **Take measures to identify and prevent the activities of criminal groups, using children in illegal businesses, including prostitution and pornography (Russian Federation);**
- 6.103. **Remove any existing restriction to the practice of *pro bono* legal advice, counselling or service provided by lawyers to those in need of legal aid that are unable to afford legal representation (Portugal);**
- 6.104. **Ensure that all persons deprived of their liberty by the police have the right to defense and to hold discussions with a lawyer, as provided for in Romanian law (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 6.105. **Ensure all allegations of ill-treatment committed by law-enforcement officers are promptly and effectively investigated (Austria);**
- 6.106. **Direct further focus on safeguarding freedom of expression and media freedom (Estonia);**
- 6.107. **Intensify efforts to combat modern slavery by protecting the rights of victims, including their right to anonymity, and provide assistance to victims, including, where appropriate, shelter, counselling and a 24/7 hotline (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 6.108. **Take further measures to combat human trafficking and to ensure that perpetrators are brought to justice (Armenia);**

- 6.109. Further intensify its efforts to prevent human trafficking, by investigating cases proactively, bringing offenders to successful prosecution, and imposing proportionate sanctions (Ireland);
- 6.110. Continue the national efforts aimed at combating trafficking in persons and exploitation of children (Egypt);
- 6.111. Pursue efforts aimed at preventing, suppressing and combating human trafficking to ensure that the objectives of the National Strategy against Trafficking in Persons are achieved (Ghana);
- 6.112. Continue the fight against trafficking in human beings and engagement in the regional and international cooperation in this respect (Bulgaria);
- 6.113. Continue to effectively combat human trafficking through legislative and administrative measures (China);
- 6.114. Strengthen its national strategy against trafficking in persons, and include preventive measures aimed at addressing the vulnerable situation of women (Honduras);
- 6.115. Intensify the efforts aimed at preventing trafficking for the purposes of labour exploitation and trafficking of children (Iraq);
- 6.116. Intensify its efforts to prevent trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation and trafficking in children, and improve the timely identification of the victims of human trafficking (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 6.117. Strengthen efforts to fight against human trafficking and economic and social exploitation and enhance assistance to victims (Italy);
- 6.118. Steadily implement the relevant domestic laws and its national strategy aimed at eradicating human trafficking (Japan);
- 6.119. Step up efforts to prevent and combat human trafficking, especially for the purpose of sexual and labour exploitation and forced begging through timely detection and assistance to victims (Panama);
- 6.120. Continue the ongoing efforts to combat trafficking in human beings, especially trafficking of children and protect them from sexual exploitation (Tunisia);
- 6.121. Continue its efforts to prevent, suppress and combat human trafficking (Timor-Leste);
- 6.122. Continue the efforts to enable tangible progress in combating trafficking in persons (Turkmenistan);
- 6.123. Take consolidated measures in order to ensure effective rehabilitation services for the victims of trafficking, exploitation and violence against women (Republic of Moldova);
- 6.124. Continue strengthening the national measures aimed at providing protection to the family as the natural and basic unit for the society (Egypt);
- 6.125. Introduce a dedicated legal framework or amend the existing labour legislation in order to promote the regulation of paid and quality internships (Portugal);
- 6.126. Continue to promote economic and social development, promote employment and further raise people's living standards (China);
- 6.127. Continue efforts so that workers in the agricultural sector fully enjoy their economic, social and cultural rights (Peru);
- 6.128. Continue consolidating its social policies and human rights, especially in the field of economic, social and cultural rights, in order to increase the

standard of living of its people, in particular of the most vulnerable sectors of the population (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

6.129. Strengthen policies to guarantee the human right to water in rural areas (Plurinational State of Bolivia);

6.130. Focus more on the improvement of health service quality with special attention to child and maternal mortality (Mongolia);

6.131. Introduce further measures to sustain and reinforce progress made in the access to the healthcare system, especially for disadvantaged people (Viet Nam);

6.132. Strengthen healthcare services to improve the life expectancy of newborns and reduce infant and maternal mortality rates (Peru);

6.133. Introduce a national HIV prevention strategy and work with civil society for its implementation (Australia);

6.134. Consider the adoption of a national strategy on HIV/AIDS (Israel);

6.135. Accelerate the adoption and budgeting of the National HIV/AIDS Strategy 2018-2020 and the National Strategy on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (Germany);

6.136. Increase the budget for the National Tuberculosis Program and change the legislation necessary to treat all tuberculosis patients (Estonia);

6.137. Devote more resources to the education system in order to ensure full and equal access to quality education for all (Viet Nam);

6.138. Take all necessary measures to ensure accessible, inclusive high quality education to all children without discrimination of any kind, including to minorities such as Roma and those in vulnerable position (Finland);

6.139. Take further measures to ensure access of all children to education (Iraq);

6.140. Increase budget allocation for improving education system and addressing the early school leaving phenomenon (Indonesia);

6.141. Continue supporting training of teachers in the area of human rights education, in particular the rights of the child (Qatar);

6.142. Continue developing effective measures for the promotion of human rights education and awareness-raising (Armenia);

6.143. Implement and ensure equal access to mandatory gender equality and age-appropriate comprehensive sexuality education within the formal education system (Australia);

6.144. Introduce education for sexual and reproductive health in the core curriculum for secondary education, including by setting out a concrete timeline of implementation of such a measure (Slovenia);

6.145. Take steps to introduce comprehensive and evidence based sexuality education in the core curriculum for secondary education, as well as to ensure sufficient teacher training on sexuality education (Finland);

6.146. Further accelerate its efforts to promote and protect the rights of women (Mongolia);

6.147. Establish adequate legislative measures, which guarantee women's property rights after divorce, particularly in the case of unregistered marriages (Sierra Leone);

6.148. Take measures to promote the rights of women, in particular by addressing the recent resurgence of discourse containing stereotypes concerning women's rights to reproductive and sexual health (Belgium);

- 6.149. **Ensure progress in the implementation of specific measures and follow up on their execution to guarantee the implementation of the Agenda Women, Peace and Security (Spain);**
- 6.150. **Adopt legislation that reflects the provisions of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence, and adequately protects and assists victims through specialized services (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 6.151. **Harmonize fully its national legislation with the provisions of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention) (Estonia);**
- 6.152. **Proceed with the activation of the legislative package elaborated by the National Agency for Equal Opportunity for the implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention) (Georgia);**
- 6.153. **Strengthen the efforts made to combat violence against women by way of information, prevention, protection of victims and punishment of the perpetrators (Iceland);**
- 6.154. **Step up efforts to protect women against violence, in law and in practice, including through prevention and accountability mechanisms, specially by means of effective emergency measures in favour of victims and their families (Brazil);**
- 6.155. **Ensure all the promotion and protection of the rights of children and youth (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 6.156. **Introduce effective policies to address the issues of the large numbers of abandoned children left behind by parents working abroad (Japan);**
- 6.157. **Ensure free and quality education for all children, including the Roma children, strengthen its efforts in protecting the rights of all children and take necessary measures to stop violence and discrimination (Mongolia);**
- 6.158. **Improve effective implementation of the Deinstitutionalization Plan for Children in Residential Care and Ensuring their Transition to Community-based Care, with particular focus on prevention of institutionalization of children below age of 3 (Montenegro);**
- 6.159. **Implement the Deinstitutionalization Plan for Children in Residential Care and Ensuring their Transition to Community-based Care and put in place a strong monitoring system (Albania);**
- 6.160. **Take further steps for the implementation of the 2016 Deinstitutionalization Plan for Children in Residential Care and Ensuring their Transition to Community-Based Care and expedite measures to broaden inclusive education for children with disabilities (Bulgaria);**
- 6.161. **Intensify efforts to prevent trafficking in children, in particular by training teachers and raising awareness of children through education, and paying special attention to poor communities and migrant children (Norway);**
- 6.162. **Intensify the work at the legislative level regarding the protection of children from violence and ensure timely identification and prevention of cruel treatment of children (Russian Federation);**
- 6.163. **Allocate the necessary human, technical and financial resources for the implementation of the National Strategy for the promotion and protection of child rights 2014-2020 and of the related operational plan, with a view to reducing poverty, social exclusion and violence against children (Switzerland);**
- 6.164. **Develop special measures and provide necessary financial resources to ensure comprehensive protection of street children and provide these**

children with real possibilities to receive education, medical support, housing and food (Belarus);

6.165. Strengthen legislative efforts to end child, early and forced marriage and sexual exploitation of children (Sierra Leone);

6.166. Guarantee specialised support services for children who have been victims of abuse and sexual exploitation (Chile);

6.167. Continue taking steps to combat child poverty and ensuring well-being of children (India);

6.168. Adopt specific measures to reduce the exposure of children to poverty risk (Portugal);

6.169. Take necessary measures to fight poverty and social exclusion of children (Algeria);

6.170. Allocate adequate resources to ensure the effective functioning of the National Authority for the Protection of the Rights of the Child and Adoption (Slovakia);

6.171. Enhance the efforts to protect persons with disabilities, by renewing co-operation with expert NGOs and by conducting thorough investigations into allegations of abuse (Norway);

6.172. Improve the living conditions of persons with disabilities, in particular by facilitating their access to the labour market and adapting the centres and other shelter mechanisms to their needs (Algeria);

6.173. Take appropriate measures to ensure the unhindered participation of persons with disabilities in the education system and in the labour market (Austria);

6.174. Create favourable conditions to enable national minorities to express and develop their culture and tradition in their own language, and to take additional measures in the field of education for various minority groups, including Roma (Afghanistan);

6.175. Amend national legislation to ensure full compliance with all obligations and commitments related to the protection and promotion of human rights including those of national minorities stemming from the ratification of minority rights treaties, including the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities and the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages (Hungary);

6.176. Strengthen policies to guarantee the human rights to education and health to children from minorities (Plurinational State of Bolivia);

6.177. Protect and respect the rights of national and religious minorities by returning their properties and ensure legal certainty in this context (Hungary);

6.178. Ensure full implementation of the law on public administration by clarifying the legal uncertainty about the threshold requirement for displaying street names and topographical signs in the minority languages (Hungary);

6.179. Guarantee the right of freedom of peaceful assembly of minorities without discrimination (Hungary);

6.180. Revise the curricula and the history textbooks to make sure that diversity of cultures and perspectives of minorities are reflected and that stereotypes and prejudices are eliminated (Hungary);

6.181. Ensure that school enrolment plans and the numerical threshold for creation of classes are not used in a discriminatory way, while providing access to technical and vocational education in the minority language (Hungary);

- 6.182. Continue to promote integration of Roma community, also by implementing the National Strategy launched for the period of 2015-2020 (Italy);
- 6.183. Steadily implement its strategy for the inclusion of Romanian citizens belonging to Roma minority 2015-2020, and strengthen education-related initiatives, such as the promotion of education for Roma children (Japan);
- 6.184. Continue to effectively implement the Government's Strategy for the inclusion of Romanian citizens belonging to Roma minority 2015-2020 (Maldives);
- 6.185. Increase the resources allocated to the implementation of the National Strategy for the inclusion of the Roma minority (Spain);
- 6.186. Make efforts to increase the access of the Roma to education, labour market and health care services (Russian Federation);
- 6.187. Take appropriate measures to give full access to education, health care, employment and social inclusion to Roma children (Albania);
- 6.188. Take further steps to guarantee Roma children equal access to inclusive quality education, with the full participation of the Roma population (Iceland);
- 6.189. Implement measures aimed at strengthening the social inclusion of Roma people, including the participation of Roma children in the school system (Sierra Leone);
- 6.190. Provide sufficient resources to implement the Strategy for the integration of the Roma (Belarus);
- 6.191. Step up efforts to involve children from the Roma community in education (Belarus);
- 6.192. Continue policies aimed at inclusion of Roma children into education and healthcare systems (Georgia);
- 6.193. Take specific measures to assist the integration of the Roma population into society, in particular in the areas of education, health, employment and housing (Mexico);
- 6.194. Strengthen legislation to guarantee a better attention to the needs of the Roma in the areas of the right to housing and the right to education (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 6.195. Step up efforts to improve the position of Roma people in line with the European Union framework on National Roma Integration Strategies up to 2020, for example in terms of ensuring access to education, appropriate housing and economic inclusion (Netherlands);
- 6.196. Develop an effective system to follow up the implementation of the National Strategy with clear measurable targets and assigned responsibility to follow up progress; consider introducing obligatory information in schools about the historic treatment of Roma; and develop programs to counter negative stigma in schools, as well as in different public institutions (Sweden);
- 6.197. Implement the existing legal framework on segregation, and in particular expedite the concrete implementation of the National Strategy for Roma 2014-2020 (Switzerland);
- 6.198. Collect disaggregated ethnicity data, with a view to supporting the implementation of the strategy for Roma inclusion for 2012-2020 (Brazil);
- 6.199. Continue implementing the recommendations of the universal and regional human rights treaty bodies, in particular with regard to creating favourable conditions to enable national minorities to express and develop their culture, traditions and customs in their own language, and further encourage

**knowledge of the history, traditions and culture of various minority groups (Ukraine);**

**6.200. Adopt a national strategy to raise awareness among Romanian population about traditional harmful practices against women and discriminatory gender stereotypes (Uruguay);**

**6.201. Promote the rights of migrant workers and their families among national and global stakeholders with a view to consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Indonesia);**

**6.202. Strengthen the protection of the rights of migrants and refugees, notably those related to the access to housing through specific measures (Senegal);**

**6.203. Adopt additional legislation in order to address practical barriers preventing access to education for asylum-seeking and refugee children (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 Romania was headed by the State Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Alexandru Victor Micula and composed of the following members:

- Mr. Csaba Ferenc Asztalos, President, National Council for Combating Discrimination;
- Mr. Daniel Rădulescu, President, National Agency for Roma;
- Mr. Lorin Ovidiu Hagimă, Director, Ministry of Justice;
- Mr. Ilie Cute, Expert Assimilated to Magistrats, Ministry of Justice;
- Mr. Răzvan Boștinăru, Expert Assimilated to Magistrats, Ministry of Justice;
- Mr. Doru Florin Coșman, Officer, National Prison Administration;
- Mr. Iulian Paraschiv, Head of Cabinet, National Agency for Roma;
- Ms. Claudia Virenfeltd, Counsellor, Ombudsman's Office;
- Mr. Cătălin Andrei Popescu, Prosecutor, Prosecutor's Office attached to the High Court of Cassation and Justice;
- Ms. Corina Marinescu, Counsellor, National Authority for the Protection of the Rights of Children and Adoption;
- Mr. Dan Moldovan, Counsellor for European Affairs, National Agency for Equal Opportunities between Women And Men;
- Mr. Cristian Răileanu, Counsellor, Ministry of Labour and Social Justice;
- Ms. Mihaela Bujor, Public Manager, Ministry of Labour and Social Justice;
- Ms. Alexandra Nemeș, Counsellor, Ministry of Labour and Social Justice;
- Mr. Mihai Tomescu, Counsellor of the Minister, National Authority for Persons with Disabilities;
- Ms. Ioana Mihaela Dobre, Counsellor, National Authority for Persons with Disabilities;
- Ms. Viorica Preda, Inspector General, Ministry of National Education;
- Ms. Petronela Stoian, Senior Adviser, Ministry of Health;
- Mr. Adrian Strugariu, Head of Office, Ministry of Internal Affairs;
- Ms. Raluca Erdinc, Inspector, Ministry of Internal Affairs;
- Mr. Adam Dinu, Counsellor, Ministry of Regional Development, Public Administration and European Funds;
- Ms. Adriana Petraru, Counsellor, Department for Interethnic Relations;
- Ms. Aniela Bologa, Ist Secretary, Ministry Of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. Adrian Vierita, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Romania to the United Nations Office at Geneva and the International Organizations in Switzerland;
- Ms. Codrina Vierita, Minister-Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Romania to the United Nations Office at Geneva and the International Organizations in Switzerland;
- Mr. Albert Robu, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Romania to the United Nations Office at Geneva and the International Organizations in Switzerland;
- Ms. Laura Luca, Intern, Permanent Mission of Romania to the United Nations Office at Geneva and the International Organizations in Switzerland.



