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**Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review**  
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## Compilation on Portugal

### Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

#### I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review. It is a compilation of information contained in reports of treaty bodies and special procedures and other relevant United Nations documents, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

#### II. Scope of international obligations and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies<sup>1,2</sup>

2. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women<sup>3</sup> and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination<sup>4</sup> encouraged Portugal to consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

3. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Portugal cooperate with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children and other relevant United Nations institutions.<sup>5</sup>

4. The Committee on Enforced Disappearances called upon Portugal to take all the measures necessary to ensure the direct applicability and uniform application of all the provisions of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.<sup>6</sup>

5. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) recommended that the Government establish a statelessness determination procedure in order to effectively meet its obligations under the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons.<sup>7</sup>



### **III. National human rights framework<sup>8</sup>**

6. The Committee on Enforced Disappearances recommended that Portugal review the definition of enforced disappearance as a crime against humanity in article 9 (i) of Act 31/2004 in order to ensure its full compliance with articles 2 and 5 of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.<sup>9</sup>

7. The same Committee recommended taking steps to ensure that the Office of the Ombudsman was provided with the necessary financial, material and human resources to carry out its mandate, including in relation to the national preventive mechanism under the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.<sup>10</sup>

8. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women noted the adoption of Act No. 26/2014 on asylum, introducing a gender-sensitive framework for the protection of refugees and asylum seekers.<sup>11</sup> The Committee also welcomed efforts to improve the institutional and policy framework aimed at accelerating the elimination of discrimination against women and promoting gender equality.<sup>12</sup> The Committee recommended that Portugal take measures to provide the Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality with sufficient and sustainable resources in order to enable it to carry out its functions effectively.<sup>13</sup>

9. The Committee on Enforced Disappearances welcomed the adoption and implementation of the third and fourth National Plans to Prevent and Combat Trafficking in Human Beings (for 2014–2017 and 2018–2021 respectively).<sup>14</sup>

10. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities noted with satisfaction the efforts made by Portugal to implement the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities through the adoption of laws, plans and programmes, including the National Plan for Mental Health for 2007–2016, which was aimed at expanding the National Network for Integrated Continuous Care; and the Support Programme for Persons with Disabilities, which was aimed at preventing discrimination against and the neglect, abuse and ill-treatment of persons with disabilities.<sup>15</sup>

11. UNHCR indicated that the Portuguese legal framework promoted the integration of beneficiaries of international protection, by providing for equal access to employment, health care, education, social assistance and other services. Refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection also received support from innovative national projects, such as the “one-stop-shop” model, which facilitated integration for migrants.<sup>16</sup> The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination<sup>17</sup> made similar remarks and recommended that Portugal continue to implement the Migration Strategic Plan (2015–2020) in collaboration with civil society organizations.<sup>18</sup>

### **IV. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law**

#### **A. Cross-cutting issues**

##### **1. Equality and non-discrimination<sup>19</sup>**

12. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recommended that Portugal investigate and, as appropriate, prosecute and punish acts of hate speech, including those committed by politicians during political campaigns; and that it strengthen its efforts to raise awareness among the public, civil servants and law enforcement officials of the importance of cultural diversity and inter-ethnic understanding in order to combat stereotyping, prejudice and discrimination against refugees, migrants, Roma, Muslims and persons of African descent.<sup>20</sup>

13. The same Committee recommended that Portugal take effective measures, including special measures, to address all forms of discrimination against persons of African descent, and that it engage in open and constructive dialogue with persons of African descent with a view to addressing their complaints of racial discrimination.<sup>21</sup>

14. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights reminded Portugal that in the context of the economic and financial crisis, austerity measures could be applicable only if they were temporary, necessary, proportionate, not discriminatory and did not disproportionately affect the rights of disadvantaged and marginalized individuals and groups. The Committee recommended that Portugal review the policies and programmes adopted in the framework of the Social Emergency Programme that had been in place since 2011, and any other subsequent post-crisis economic and financial reforms, with a view to ensuring that austerity measures were gradually waived and the effective protection of the rights under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was enhanced, in line with the progress achieved in the post-crisis economic recovery.<sup>22</sup>

## **2. Development, the environment, and business and human rights<sup>23</sup>**

15. The same Committee, while acknowledging the contribution made by Portugal to official development assistance, encouraged Portugal to gradually increase that assistance, with a view to achieving the international commitment of 0.7 per cent of its gross national product. It also recommended that Portugal pursue a human rights-based approach in its development cooperation policy.<sup>24</sup>

## **B. Civil and political rights**

### **1. Right to life, liberty and security of person<sup>25</sup>**

16. In May 2018, the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, following its visit to the country, stated that Portugal must shift the focus of its penitentiary system from retribution to rehabilitation. The Subcommittee called upon the Government to introduce more rehabilitation programmes and to seek alternatives to detention, and encouraged it to provide the national preventive mechanism with the necessary human and financial resources to continue and to expand its work.<sup>26</sup>

17. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended that Portugal strengthen measures aimed at preventing and combating domestic violence by addressing its root causes and ensuring the effective implementation of the relevant legal and policy frameworks.<sup>27</sup>

18. The International Labour Organization (ILO) Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations encouraged the Government to continue to raise awareness among employers and workers and their organizations about the importance of preventing and combating sexual harassment, including by providing information on the procedures and remedies available to victims.<sup>28</sup>

### **2. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law<sup>29</sup>**

19. The Committee on Enforced Disappearances recommended adopting the legislative measures necessary to ensure that enforced disappearance was criminalized as an autonomous offence, in accordance with the definition contained in article 2 of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, and that the offence carried appropriate penalties.<sup>30</sup> The Committee also recommended taking the measures necessary to ensure that all victims of enforced disappearance obtained full reparation, including restitution, rehabilitation, satisfaction and guarantees of non-repetition.<sup>31</sup>

20. The Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers stated that victims of violence deserved specific attention in all efforts that were aimed at improving access to justice, as the lack of attention could lead to victims of domestic violence being revictimized during legal proceedings, and the lack of systematic support from lawyers

could render persons in detention more vulnerable to abuse.<sup>32</sup> The Special Rapporteur recommended that particular attention be paid to all obstacles preventing victims of violence from accessing justice.<sup>33</sup> She stated that judges, prosecutors and lawyers must continue to receive adequate training in order to better respond to domestic violence cases.<sup>34</sup>

21. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recommended that Portugal ensure that each allegation of excessive use of force by law enforcement officials was promptly and effectively investigated, that the alleged perpetrators were prosecuted and, if convicted, punished with appropriate sanctions, and that victims or their families were provided with adequate compensation.<sup>35</sup>

22. The Special Rapporteur on independence of judges and lawyers shared the concerns that had been previously expressed by other human rights mechanisms regarding the situation in prisons. To address the issues relating to the conditions in detention facilities and the ill-treatment of persons deprived of their liberty, it was essential, according to the Special Rapporteur, to ensure access to lawyers and for prosecutors to pay specific and systematic attention to the situation of persons in detention and the conditions in detention facilities.<sup>36</sup> The Special Rapporteur recommended that Portugal systematically guarantee access to a lawyer from the outset of police custody to the serving of sentences, and that it continue to make efforts to limit the use of pretrial detention and to improve conditions in detention facilities.<sup>37</sup>

23. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recommended that Portugal strengthen its efforts to address the shortcomings in the administration of racial discrimination complaints by the Commission for Equality and Combating Racial Discrimination. The Committee also recommended accelerating the finalization and adoption of the draft law on anti-discrimination, simplifying complaint procedures and facilitating access to legal aid for victims of racial discrimination.<sup>38</sup>

24. The same Committee recommended taking all measures necessary to ensure that judges, prosecutors and lawyers had sufficient knowledge of the provisions of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to enable them to apply it in relevant cases.<sup>39</sup> The Committee also recommended that Portugal strengthen its efforts to improve access to justice and the functioning of the justice system, including by providing training to police, prosecutors, judges and professionals in the justice system on the application of laws on racist offences.<sup>40</sup>

### **3. Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life<sup>41</sup>**

25. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women called upon Portugal to increase the representation of women in political life by amending its parity law, in order to reach 50 per cent representation of both sexes in all legislative assemblies, including those in the autonomous regions. Furthermore, the Committee recommended increasing the representation of women in decision-making positions in the executive branch, the diplomatic service, the Supreme Court of Justice and other public bodies.<sup>42</sup>

26. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) noted that defamation remained a criminal offence in Portugal under article 180 of the Criminal Code, punishable by up to six months of imprisonment or a fine.<sup>43</sup> UNESCO recommended that Portugal decriminalize defamation and place it within the Civil Code, in accordance with international standards.<sup>44</sup>

### **4. Prohibition of all forms of slavery<sup>45</sup>**

27. UNHCR noted that despite continued efforts, including those made under the third National Plan to Prevent and Combat Trafficking in Human Beings for 2014–2017, identification and protection of victims of trafficking in the asylum procedure, including children, remained a challenge.<sup>46</sup>

28. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women urged Portugal to strengthen its efforts to combat trafficking in women and children and to prevent the trafficking of women who lived in poverty and were at high risk of trafficking. It also urged

Portugal to establish mechanisms for the identification of victims, to ensure the prosecution and conviction of traffickers under the relevant article of the Criminal Code, and to strengthen the protection and rehabilitation of women victims of trafficking by providing them with access to alternative income opportunities and providing undocumented women with temporary residence permits.<sup>47</sup>

29. The ILO Committee of Experts welcomed the measures taken by the Government to combat trafficking in persons, and requested it to provide information on the implementation of the five strategic areas (prevention, training, protection, investigation and cooperation) of the third National Plan to Prevent and Combat Trafficking in Human Beings, and on the measures taken to combat trafficking in persons for both sexual and labour exploitation. The Committee encouraged the Government to continue to reinforce the means of action of the competent authorities to facilitate rapid, flexible and effective action to combat trafficking in persons. The Committee also requested the Government to provide more detailed information on the protection and assistance offered to victims of trafficking, and to indicate whether foreign victims were able to obtain residence permits.<sup>48</sup>

#### **5. Right to privacy and family life<sup>49</sup>**

30. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Portugal revise its legislation to provide for equal treatment of men and women following a divorce. It also recommended that Portugal eliminate time limits for remarriage and raise the minimum age of marriage to 18 years.<sup>50</sup>

### **C. Economic, social and cultural rights**

#### **1. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work<sup>51</sup>**

31. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended that Portugal increase its efforts to reduce unemployment, in particular among young persons, with a view to moving gradually towards the full realization of the right to work.<sup>52</sup> The Committee also recommended taking measures to close the gender wage gap, including measures to combat horizontal and vertical occupational sex segregation in the labour market.<sup>53</sup>

32. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended increasing access to the employment market for women, especially young women, and applying the principle of equal pay for work of equal value in all sectors of the economy. It also recommended increasing employment opportunities for disadvantaged and marginalized groups of women, such as Roma, migrant and older women, and eliminating discrimination against pregnant women and new mothers in terms of employment.<sup>54</sup>

33. The ILO Committee of Experts requested that the Government continue to adopt specific measures to reduce the gender pay gap and address its causes, both in senior and lower-skilled positions. The Committee requested that the Government, in particular, take measures to increase the representation of women in the middle and high income categories and in positions predominantly held by men.<sup>55</sup>

34. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended that Portugal take all appropriate measures to gradually reduce the incidence of temporary employment, including by generating decent work opportunities that offered job security and adequate protection for workers, with a view to respecting their labour rights, as set out in articles 6–8 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The Committee also recommended that Portugal increase its efforts to tackle undeclared work and to address the phenomenon of “dependent” self-employment, by ensuring that the labour and social security rights of persons under that particular contractual arrangement were fully guaranteed in law and in practice.<sup>56</sup>

#### **2. Right to social security<sup>57</sup>**

35. The same Committee recommended that Portugal strengthen its efforts to combat poverty, in particular among households with dependent children, persons aged under 65

years, children and unemployed persons by, inter alia, addressing the gaps in social protection coverage and the adequacy of benefits through its post-crisis economic and social measures, ensuring that the social assistance system effectively targeted those at high risk of poverty and gradually raising the reference threshold of the guaranteed minimum income scheme (*Rendimento Social de Inserção*), with a view to increasing the number of eligible beneficiaries.<sup>58</sup>

### 3. Right to an adequate standard of living<sup>59</sup>

36. The same Committee recommended that Portugal ensure that the minimum wage enabled workers and their families to enjoy a decent standard of living and that it was periodically reviewed and adjusted in line with the cost of living, in accordance with article 7 (a) of the Covenant.<sup>60</sup>

37. The Special Rapporteur on the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation recommended that Portugal adopt legislative measures to prohibit the disconnection of water and sanitation services owing to an inability to pay,<sup>61</sup> and that it adopt legislative measures on the affordability of access to water and sanitation services, which would stipulate that all individuals were provided with an affordable and reliable service that was adequate for basic human needs.<sup>62</sup>

### 4. Right to health<sup>63</sup>

38. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Portugal provide for adequate safeguards to ensure that highly medicalized procedures for childbirth were thoroughly assessed and carried out only when necessary and with the informed consent of the patient. The Committee also recommended amending the law on the voluntary termination of pregnancy and eliminating excessively constraining provisions, including the requirement of a fee, in order to provide women with the freedom of informed choice and to ensure respect for their autonomy.<sup>64</sup>

### 5. Right to education<sup>65</sup>

39. UNESCO recommended that Portugal strengthen its efforts to address discrimination in access to education, which continued to occur in practice, especially against members of ethnic minorities, women and girls, migrants and their families and other disadvantaged groups.<sup>66</sup>

40. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended that Portugal take all measures necessary to further reduce the early school dropout rate, including by addressing the factors that led to early school dropouts, in particular the socioeconomic factors that put the most disadvantaged and marginalized children at risk.<sup>67</sup>

## D. Rights of specific persons or groups

### 1. Women<sup>68</sup>

41. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended strengthening efforts to overcome stereotypical attitudes regarding the roles and responsibilities of women and men in the family and in society, by adopting a comprehensive strategy and continuing to implement measures to eliminate discriminatory gender stereotypes.<sup>69</sup>

42. The Committee urged Portugal to ensure the strict application of laws that criminalized violence against women and to take additional measures to prevent and protect women and girls from gender-based violence in the domestic sphere, including by effectively prosecuting and convicting the perpetrators. It also urged Portugal to apply protection orders against abusive partners and to establish a mechanism to ensure effective cooperation and coordination between family and criminal courts in order to guarantee that women had immediate access to remedies such as protection orders and injunctions against abusive partners, without the need to engage in criminal proceedings.<sup>70</sup>

43. The Committee also recommended taking measures to adequately address sexual violence in laws and policies and to ensure that all forms of non-consensual sexual acts were included in the definition of rape under the Criminal Code. It also recommended establishing crisis centres and emergency services for victims of rape, raising awareness among hospital staff and police officers, establishing standard protocols for dealing with victims of rape, and ensuring that marital rape was punished in a way that was commensurate with the gravity of the crime.<sup>71</sup>

44. The Committee recommended that Portugal continue its efforts to encourage women's entrepreneurship, including in commercial farming, and take the measures necessary to provide women living in rural areas with better educational and employment opportunities.<sup>72</sup>

## 2. Children<sup>73</sup>

45. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Portugal continue to take steps to combat and prevent domestic violence against women and children and ensure that victims had effective access to complaint mechanisms.<sup>74</sup>

46. The Committee urged Portugal to strengthen its efforts, including with regard to legislation, to ensure that the right of the child to be heard applied to all judicial and administrative proceedings that affected children, including civil and criminal matters, and that due weight was given to the child's views in accordance with his or her age and maturity.<sup>75</sup> It also urged Portugal to ensure that professionals in the judicial, welfare and other sectors that dealt with children systematically received appropriate training on hearing and taking into account children's views in all decisions affecting them, in accordance with their age and maturity.<sup>76</sup>

47. The Committee recommended that Portugal strengthen its efforts to give appropriate assistance to parents and legal guardians in the performance of their child-rearing responsibilities, in particular for those in situations of poverty. It also recommended ensuring that the needs of all children were met, and taking all necessary measures to ensure that no group of children lived below the poverty line.<sup>77</sup>

48. The Committee recommended that Portugal, taking into account the Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children annexed to General Assembly resolution 64/142 of 18 December 2009, further strengthen the support provided to biological families to prevent out-of-home placements, strengthen the provision of family-based care and take all measures necessary to ensure that alternative care for young children, especially those under the age of 3, was provided in a family-based setting. It also recommended that Portugal provide adequate support and resources to ensure that children who had been deprived of a family environment were treated with dignity and respect, and that they benefited from effective protection in all care settings.<sup>78</sup>

49. The Committee recommended that Portugal ensure that all offences under the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, were criminalized, that it define, regulate and criminalize the sale of children in accordance with article 3 of the Optional Protocol,<sup>79</sup> and that it ensure that all elements of the Optional Protocol, including the sale of children for forced labour and the transfer of organs for profit, were prohibited.<sup>80</sup> The Committee also recommended ensuring that all child victims of the offences covered by the Optional Protocol were provided with access to adequate procedures to seek compensation, without discrimination.<sup>81</sup>

50. The Committee recommended that Portugal ensure that children who studied at the Military School (Colégio Militar) continued to be enrolled as civilians and that they were exempted from mandatory military training until they reached 18 years of age.<sup>82</sup>

51. The Committee urged Portugal to take all the measures necessary to identify children who might have been involved in armed conflict and to establish a mechanism for identifying asylum-seeking, refugee or migrant children who might have been involved in armed conflict abroad.<sup>83</sup>

### 3. Persons with disabilities<sup>84</sup>

52. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recommended reviewing legislation and policies in order to provide persons with disabilities with an effective legal remedy in cases of discrimination.<sup>85</sup> The Committee also recommended reviewing austerity measures to prevent further negative and regressive effects on the standard of living and social protection of persons with disabilities.<sup>86</sup>

53. The Committee recommended repealing the current systems of full and partial guardianship, under which persons with disabilities had no or limited legal capacity, and developing systems of assisted decision-making to allow those persons to enjoy their rights, in accordance with article 12 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.<sup>87</sup> The Committee also recommended taking all possible measures to ensure that the right to free, prior and informed consent to medical treatment was respected, and establishing assisted decision-making mechanisms.<sup>88</sup>

54. The Committee recommended that Portugal incorporate the perspective of women and girls with disabilities into its policies, programmes and strategies on gender equality and that it incorporate a gender perspective into its disability strategies.<sup>89</sup> The Committee also recommended incorporating a disability perspective into legislation on domestic violence, and strategies and programmes to prevent exploitation, violence and abuse.<sup>90</sup>

55. UNESCO recommended that Portugal continue its efforts to address the needs of children with disabilities and to strengthen its inclusive education system.<sup>91</sup>

### 4. Minorities and indigenous peoples<sup>92</sup>

56. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended that Portugal increase its efforts to combat discrimination against the Roma community with a view to giving full effect to their economic, social and cultural rights in practice by, inter alia, eliminating stereotypes and negative prejudices against them, including by increasing awareness-raising campaigns that promoted tolerance and respect for ethnic diversity.<sup>93</sup>

57. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,<sup>94</sup> the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women<sup>95</sup> and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination<sup>96</sup> recommended that Portugal increase its efforts, including within the framework of the National Strategy for the Integration of Roma Communities for 2013–2020, to ensure access to adequate housing and basic services for Roma and to facilitate their integration with the general population.

58. The ILO Committee of Experts requested that the Government continue to take specific measures to foster the integration of Roma people, particularly with respect to their access to employment and education. The Committee requested that the Government provide relevant information, including statistical information concerning their situation in the labour market. It also requested that the Government provide information on the effectiveness of the measures it had already taken and on the results of the monitoring of the level of integration of Roma people that it had carried out within the framework of the National Strategy for the Integration of Roma Communities for 2013–2020.<sup>97</sup>

59. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended that Portugal redouble its efforts to address the insufficient level of education among Roma people and take urgent measures to increase the attendance rates of Roma students and to keep them enrolled in school, by, inter alia, providing sufficient financial support to cover education-related expenses and raising awareness of the importance of education among Roma families.<sup>98</sup> The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination made a similar recommendation.<sup>99</sup>

60. UNESCO recommended that Portugal take comprehensive measures to increase the level of education and enrolment rate among Roma communities, and to address harmful practices, such as child marriage, that prevented Roma children from fully enjoying their right to education.<sup>100</sup>

61. The Special Rapporteur on water and sanitation recommended that Portugal include references to accessing safe drinking water and sanitation in its National Strategy for the



Integration of Roma Communities, and that it take measures in order to ensure that Roma communities had access to those services.<sup>101</sup>

#### 5. Migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons<sup>102</sup>

62. UNHCR stated that the systematic detention of asylum seekers, especially unaccompanied children and vulnerable persons at the border, remained a concern in Portugal.<sup>103</sup> It recommended that the Government end immigration-related detention of children, particularly for unaccompanied and separated children, and instead provide appropriate care arrangements and community-based programmes to give adequate support to both children and their families.<sup>104</sup>

63. UNHCR recommended that Portugal implement a consistent national identification and protection system for victims of trafficking in the asylum procedure, and ensure that victims of trafficking had access to asylum procedures through which their need for international protection could be determined.<sup>105</sup>

64. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recommended that Portugal increase the accommodation capacity of its reception system and ensure the timely processing of refugee claims, also as a means of reducing the waiting time of asylum seekers in reception centres.<sup>106</sup>

65. The Committee on Enforced Disappearances recommended that Portugal take all the measures necessary to fully comply with the principle of non-refoulement enshrined in article 16 (1) of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.<sup>107</sup>

66. UNESCO recommended that Portugal foster educational opportunities for migrants and refugees.<sup>108</sup>

#### 6. Stateless persons

67. UNHCR identified a potential risk of statelessness for individuals from former Portuguese colonies in Africa, children born in Portugal to foreign parents with an irregular status in the country, children born to Portuguese citizens abroad whose parents had failed to register them, and stateless asylum seekers.<sup>109</sup>

68. UNHCR made recommendations relating to stateless persons, including on capacity-building and awareness-raising training on statelessness for all government and civil society stakeholders.<sup>110</sup>

### E. Specific regions or territories

69. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recalled the obligation of Portugal to implement the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women throughout its territory, including in the autonomous regions of the Azores and Madeira, and recommended that Portugal take measures to implement effective programmes and plans of action to promote women's rights and gender equality. The Committee also recommended supporting the establishment of an effective mechanism for the advancement of women's rights in the Azores.<sup>111</sup>

#### Notes

<sup>1</sup> Tables containing information on the scope of international obligations and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies for Portugal will be available at [www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/PTindex.aspx](http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/PTindex.aspx).

<sup>2</sup> For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/27/7, paras. 125.1, 125.5, 126.1–126.2, 127.1, 127.3–127.5 and 128.1–128.4. See also A/HRC/27/7/Add.1.

<sup>3</sup> CEDAW/C/PRT/CO/8-9, para. 50.

<sup>4</sup> CERD/C/PRT/CO/15-17, para. 30.

<sup>5</sup> CRC/C/PRT/CO/3-4, para. 36 (h).

<sup>6</sup> CED/C/PRT/CO/1, para. 9.

<sup>7</sup> UNHCR submission for the universal periodic review of Portugal, p. 5.

- <sup>8</sup> For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/27/7, paras. 125.2, 126.5, 126.9, 127.2, 127.7–127.8, 127.15, 127.17, 127.29, 127.41–127.42, 127.52, 127.60, 127.71–127.72 and 127.78. See also A/HRC/27/7/Add.1.
- <sup>9</sup> CED/C/PRT/CO/1, para. 13.
- <sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 11.
- <sup>11</sup> CEDAW/C/PRT/CO/8-9, para. 4 (a).
- <sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 5.
- <sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 15.
- <sup>14</sup> CED/C/PRT/CO/1, para. 4 (c).
- <sup>15</sup> CRPD/C/PRT/CO/1, para. 6.
- <sup>16</sup> UNHCR submission, p. 2.
- <sup>17</sup> CERD/C/PRT/CO/15-17, para. 6.
- <sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 25 (a).
- <sup>19</sup> For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/27/7, paras. 126.4, 126.6, 126.11, 126.13, 126.15–126.16, 126.18–126.20, 126.22, 126.24–126.28, 126.45, 127.9, 127.14, 127.42, 127.67, 127.72 and 127.79. See also A/HRC/27/7/Add.1.
- <sup>20</sup> CERD/C/PRT/CO/15-17, para. 17 (a) and (c).
- <sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 23.
- <sup>22</sup> E/C.12/PRT/CO/4, para. 6.
- <sup>23</sup> For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/27/7, paras. 125.7 and 126.59.
- <sup>24</sup> E/C.12/PRT/CO/4, para. 19.
- <sup>25</sup> For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/27/7, paras. 125.3–125.4, 126.30, 126.34, 126.40–126.41, 126.43, 127.18–127.28, 127.30–127.33, 127.38–127.39 and 127.45–127.46. See also A/HRC/27/7/Add.1.
- <sup>26</sup> See [www.ohchr.org/en/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=23062&LangID=E](http://www.ohchr.org/en/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=23062&LangID=E).
- <sup>27</sup> E/C.12/PRT/CO/4, para. 13.
- <sup>28</sup> See [www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100\\_COMMENT\\_ID:3297306:NO](http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3297306:NO).
- <sup>29</sup> For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/27/7, paras. 127.40 and 127.43–127.44. See also A/HRC/27/7/Add.1.
- <sup>30</sup> CED/C/PRT/CO/1, para. 15.
- <sup>31</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 25.
- <sup>32</sup> A/HRC/29/26/Add.4, para. 81.
- <sup>33</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 85.
- <sup>34</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 86.
- <sup>35</sup> CERD/C/PRT/CO/15-17, para. 19 (a).
- <sup>36</sup> A/HRC/29/26/Add.4, para. 67.
- <sup>37</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 85.
- <sup>38</sup> CERD/C/PRT/CO/15-17, para. 15.
- <sup>39</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 9.
- <sup>40</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 13 (d).
- <sup>41</sup> For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/27/7, paras. 125.6 and 126.23.
- <sup>42</sup> CEDAW/C/PRT/CO/8-9, para. 31.
- <sup>43</sup> UNESCO submission for the universal periodic review of Portugal, para. 3.
- <sup>44</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 16.
- <sup>45</sup> For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/27/7, paras. 126.29 and 127.34–127.37. See also A/HRC/27/7/Add.1.
- <sup>46</sup> UNHCR submission, p. 3.
- <sup>47</sup> CEDAW/C/PRT/CO/8-9, para. 29.
- <sup>48</sup> See [www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100\\_COMMENT\\_ID:3328472:NO](http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3328472:NO).
- <sup>49</sup> For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/27/7, paras. 127.47–127.51. See also A/HRC/27/7/Add.1.
- <sup>50</sup> CEDAW/C/PRT/CO/8-9, para. 45 (a) and (b).
- <sup>51</sup> For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/27/7, paras. 126.10–126.12, 127.54 and 127.77. See also A/HRC/27/7/Add.1.
- <sup>52</sup> E/C.12/PRT/CO/4, para. 8.
- <sup>53</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 9.
- <sup>54</sup> CEDAW/C/PRT/CO/8-9, para. 35.
- <sup>55</sup> See [www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100\\_COMMENT\\_ID:3297246:NO](http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3297246:NO).
- <sup>56</sup> E/C.12/PRT/CO/4, para. 10.
- <sup>57</sup> For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/27/7, paras. 127.56 and 61. See also A/HRC/27/7/Add.1.
- <sup>58</sup> E/C.12/PRT/CO/4, para. 14.

- <sup>59</sup> For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/27/7, paras. 127.53, 127.55, 127.57–127.59, 127.62–127.63 and 127.76. See also A/HRC/27/7/Add.1.
- <sup>60</sup> E/C.12/PRT/CO/4, para. 12.
- <sup>61</sup> A/HRC/36/45/Add.1, para. 82 (d).
- <sup>62</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 82 (e).
- <sup>63</sup> For the relevant recommendation, see A/HRC/27/7, para. 126.54.
- <sup>64</sup> CEDAW/C/PRT/CO/8-9, para. 37.
- <sup>65</sup> For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/27/7, paras. 126.3, 126.56–126.58, 127.6, 127.16, 127.66 and 127.68–127.70. See also A/HRC/27/7/Add.1.
- <sup>66</sup> UNESCO submission, para. 9.
- <sup>67</sup> E/C.12/PRT/CO/4, para. 17.
- <sup>68</sup> For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/27/7, paras. 126.7–126.8, 126.10, 126.31–126.33 and 126.35–126.38.
- <sup>69</sup> CEDAW/C/PRT/CO/8-9, para. 21.
- <sup>70</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 23 (a), (b) and (c).
- <sup>71</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 25.
- <sup>72</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 41.
- <sup>73</sup> For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/27/7, paras. 126.60, 127.6, 127.55–127.56, 127.63–127.65 and 127.75. See also A/HRC/27/7/Add.1.
- <sup>74</sup> CRC/C/PRT/CO/3-4, para. 36 (a).
- <sup>75</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 32 (a).
- <sup>76</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 32 (c).
- <sup>77</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 40.
- <sup>78</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 42.
- <sup>79</sup> CRC/C/OPSC/PRT/CO/1, para. 26.
- <sup>80</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 10.
- <sup>81</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 34 (d).
- <sup>82</sup> CRC/C/OPAC/PRT/CO/1, para. 17 (b).
- <sup>83</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 23.
- <sup>84</sup> For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/27/7, paras. 127.62 and 71. See also A/HRC/27/7/Add.1.
- <sup>85</sup> CRPD/C/PRT/CO/1, para. 16.
- <sup>86</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 54 (a).
- <sup>87</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 29.
- <sup>88</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 37.
- <sup>89</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 18.
- <sup>90</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 35.
- <sup>91</sup> UNESCO submission, para. 10.
- <sup>92</sup> For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/27/7, paras. 126.14, 126.22, 126.46–126.58, and 127.73–127.74. See also A/HRC/27/7/Add.1.
- <sup>93</sup> E/C.12/PRT/CO/4, para. 7.
- <sup>94</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 15.
- <sup>95</sup> CEDAW/C/PRT/CO/8-9, para. 43.
- <sup>96</sup> CERD/C/PRT/CO/15-17, para. 21.
- <sup>97</sup> See [www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100\\_COMMENT\\_ID:3297306:NO](http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3297306:NO).
- <sup>98</sup> E/C.12/PRT/CO/4, para. 18.
- <sup>99</sup> CERD/C/PRT/CO/15-17, para. 21 (d).
- <sup>100</sup> UNESCO submission, para. 11.
- <sup>101</sup> A/HRC/36/45/Add.1, para. 82 (k).
- <sup>102</sup> For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/27/7, paras. 126.5, 126.17, 126.21–22, 126.28, 126.45–46, 126.55–126.56, 126.58, 127.10, 127.14 and 127.75. See also A/HRC/27/7/Add.1.
- <sup>103</sup> UNHCR submission, p. 2.
- <sup>104</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 3.
- <sup>105</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 4.
- <sup>106</sup> CERD/C/PRT/CO/15-17, para. 25 (c).
- <sup>107</sup> CED/C/PRT/CO/1, para. 20.
- <sup>108</sup> UNESCO submission, para. 12.
- <sup>109</sup> UNHCR submission, p. 5.
- <sup>110</sup> *Ibid.*
- <sup>111</sup> CEDAW/C/PRT/CO/8-9, para. 11.