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

Switzerland

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

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its forty-second session from 23 January to 3 February 2023. The review of Switzerland was held at the 9th meeting, on 27 January 2023. The delegation of Switzerland was headed by Ms. Livia Leu, State Secretary, Federal Department of Foreign Affairs. At its 15th meeting, held on 1 February 2023, the Working Group adopted the report on Switzerland.

2. On 11 January 2023, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Switzerland: Belgium, Kyrgyzstan, and Malawi.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Switzerland:

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

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

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

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Germany, Liechtenstein, Panama, Portugal, on behalf of Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Switzerland through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

To be completed by 10 February 2023

A. Presentation by the State under review

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

5. During the interactive dialogue, 118 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 Switzerland, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the fifty-third session of the Human Rights Council:**

6.1 **Intensify efforts to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Ghana);**

¹ A/HRC/WG.6/42/CHE/1.

² A/HRC/WG.6/42/CHE/2.

³ A/HRC/WG.6/42/CHE/3.

- 6.2 Move towards ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Chile);
- 6.3 Reconsider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Indonesia);
- 6.4 Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Bangladesh) (Mauritania);
- 6.5 Accede to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, and promote national policies on migrants and family reunification (Egypt);
- 6.6 Accede to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Kyrgyzstan) (Rwanda);
- 6.7 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, in order to consolidate the achievements of its integration and social cohesion policy (Togo);
- 6.8 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Algeria) (Burkina Faso) (Côte d'Ivoire) (El Salvador) (Morocco) (Niger) (Sri Lanka);
- 6.9 Accede to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Liechtenstein) (Rwanda);
- 6.10 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Chile) (Finland) (Malta) (Türkiye);
- 6.11 Consider the accession to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Slovakia);
- 6.12 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Sierra Leone);
- 6.13 Ratify the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; and to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, regarding individual communications (Ecuador);
- 6.14 Step up efforts to adhere to international human rights conventions, in particular the first Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Italy);
- 6.15 Accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, on communications procedures (Spain);
- 6.16 Accept individual communications procedures under the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (France);
- 6.17 Ratify the Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));

6.18 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights on a communications procedure, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Paraguay);**

6.19 **Accede to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Rwanda);**

6.20 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Finland);**

6.21 **Consider acceding to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Italy);**

6.22 **Consider the accession to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Slovakia);**

6.23 **Accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Gabon);**

6.24 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Finland);**

6.25 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and repeal laws and policies that restrict the recognition of any person with disabilities as a subject of rights before the law (Mexico);**

6.26 **Accede to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness which would improve the rights of stateless persons and persons at risk of statelessness on its territory (North Macedonia);**

6.27 **Ratify the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Congo) (Côte d'Ivoire);**

6.28 **Become party to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Azerbaijan);**

6.29 **Give favorable consideration to the ratification of the 1960 Convention against Discrimination in Education (Mauritius);**

6.30 **Ratify the 1960 Convention against Discrimination in Education (Rwanda);**

6.31 **Ratify the Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190) of the International Labour Organization (El Salvador) (Uruguay);**

6.32 **Ratify the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control and its Protocol to Eliminate Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products (Panama);**

6.33 **Accelerate the ratification process for the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (Vanuatu);**

6.34 **Take further action necessary to ratify the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (North Macedonia);**

6.35 **Withdraw the reservations to article 2(1)(a) and article 4 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Namibia);**

6.36 **Introduce structured coordination between the Confederation, the cantons and civil society regarding the implementation of the recommendations made in the universal periodic review, to ensure that all parts of the Swiss**

system of government are informed about human rights issues (Dominican Republic);

6.37 **Implement further the Swiss Guidelines on Human Rights 2021–2024 (Kyrgyzstan);**

6.38 **Continue its considerable efforts to strengthen its human rights' legislative, institutional frameworks (Sudan);**

6.39 **Strengthen mechanisms to ensure that the compatibility of citizens' initiatives with obligations under international human rights instruments to which Switzerland is a party, is subject to verification before such initiatives are subject to vote (Dominican Republic);**

6.40 **Consider ways to ensure popular referenda are consistent with the international human rights treaties to which Switzerland is a party (Australia);**

6.41 **Stop the policy of imposing and implementing unilateral coercive measures and take the necessary measures to eliminate compliance and over-compliance by companies and banks under its jurisdiction with unilateral coercive measures regimes imposed by other countries (Syrian Arab Republic);**

6.42 **Refrain from using unilateral coercive measures that adversely affect social and economic human rights and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals everywhere (Belarus);**

6.43 **Eradicate, non-consent and refrain from imposing unilateral coercive measures against sovereign States, which are illegal and violate human rights (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

6.44 **Respond favorably and without obstacles to requests from countries of origin to recover their funds illegally transferred abroad (Algeria);**

6.45 **Accelerate the asset recovery process in favour of countries of origin, and use, whenever possible, as a contribution to fund the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goal 16 (Angola);**

6.46 **Take appropriate measures to reverse the burden of proof in the field of freezing, confiscation and repatriation of assets of illicit origin in accordance with international human rights standards (Angola);**

6.47 **Revise article 261bis of the Swiss Penal Code on discrimination and hate crimes, in line with the decision of the European Court of Human Rights regarding the Perinçek case (Türkiye);**

6.48 **Demonstrate, as the global center of human rights and humanitarian work, the host of the headquarters of the United Nations, and a member of the Security Council, principled leadership in responding to the mass violations of human rights taking place in Afghanistan, including by leading the establishment of a dedicated accountability mechanism (Afghanistan);**

6.49 **Ensure its engagement is contingent on respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the people of Afghanistan, especially those of women, children, persons with disabilities, and minorities (Afghanistan);**

6.50 **Enhance the participation of peasants in making their own policies, programs and projects and protecting their rights, in line with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas (Egypt);**

6.51 **Establish a National Human Rights Institution in line with the Paris Principles (Zambia);**

6.52 **Make full use in practice of the capacities of a newly created National Human Rights Institution (Ukraine);**

6.53 **Pursue efforts towards the effective establishment of a national institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Gabon);**

- 6.54 Ensure the independence and impartiality of the newly established human rights institution (Mongolia);
- 6.55 Ensure the necessary environment for the national human rights institution to work in an independent manner (Timor-Leste);
- 6.56 Provide the necessary support to the National Human Rights Institution in order to enable it to undertake its mandate properly and in line with the Paris Principles (Qatar);
- 6.57 Finalize the process of establishing its national human rights institution and give it a broad mandate in accordance with the Paris Principles (Niger);
- 6.58 Envisage the necessary measures to align the National Human Rights Institution with the Paris Principles (Lebanon);
- 6.59 Undertake a revision of the legislation on the establishment of National Human Rights Institution to bring it fully into conformity with the Paris Principles (India);
- 6.60 Ensure the independence and compliance with the Paris Principles of the National Human Rights Institution (Cyprus);
- 6.61 Establish as soon as possible an independent national human rights institution, with a broad mandate to protect rights, and with adequate human and financial resources, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Dominican Republic);
- 6.62 Finance adequately the work of the National Human Rights Institution, in order to fully comply with the Paris Principles (Ecuador);
- 6.63 Provide the National Human Rights Institution with the necessary financial and human resources to ensure its independence and to enable it to carry out its mandate in accordance with the Paris Principles (Germany);
- 6.64 Ensure sufficient funding is made available to its future national human rights institution in order to enable it to be independent and to comply with its mandate and the Paris Principles (Liechtenstein);
- 6.65 Ensure the full independence of the work of the National Human Rights Commission and provide it with the necessary financial resources for its work (Mauritania);
- 6.66 Ensure that resourcing is made available to the future NHRI to ensure its independence and enable it to comply with its mandate and the Paris Principles (New Zealand);
- 6.67 Adequately resource and empower the National Human Rights Institution to fulfil its mandate in full conformity with the Paris Principles (Philippines);
- 6.68 Provide sufficient funding for the National Human Rights institution to enable it to fulfil its mandate (Sierra Leone);
- 6.69 Ensure Switzerland's National Human Rights Institution has appropriate resources and budget to fully implement its mandate once established (Australia);
- 6.70 Assign sufficient human and material resources to the National Human Rights Institution, in order to ensure compliance with its mandate and in accordance with the Paris Principles (Uruguay);
- 6.71 Fund adequately and sustainably its newly established National Human Rights Institute to meet the Paris Principles and consider the Institute's involvement in relevant legislative processes (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

- 6.72 Address the lack of mandate to receive individual complaints in the national human rights institution, and ensure adequate funding for the national human rights institution (Ireland);
- 6.73 Grant the National Human Rights Institution with the mandate to receive and process individual complaints, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Mexico);
- 6.74 Make the newly created National Human Rights Institution functional by giving it the mandate to consider individual complaints (Türkiye);
- 6.75 Consider expanding the mandate of the national human rights institution to include accepting individual complaints (Timor-Leste);
- 6.76 Strengthen the mandate of the National Institution for Human Rights and enable it to receive individual complaints (Iraq);
- 6.77 Strengthen the legal protection against all forms of racial discrimination, and ensure that adequate services are provided for victims of such discrimination (Norway);
- 6.78 Adopt a clear legal definition of racial discrimination, and implement a national action plan to combat and strengthen protection against racial discrimination, racism, xenophobia and racial profiling (Costa Rica);
- 6.79 Adopt a clear and comprehensive definition of racial discrimination including direct and indirect discrimination, covering all areas of private and public life, and fully in accordance with article 1 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Iran (Islamic Republic of));
- 6.80 Establish a legal definition of racial discrimination in accordance with international law and standards against racial and ethnic profiling, and provide comprehensive assistance to victims (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- 6.81 Incorporate into its legislation a clear and comprehensive definition of direct and indirect racial discrimination, which covers all areas of private and public life, and is fully consistent with article 1 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Algeria);
- 6.82 Introduce a general anti-discrimination law that is uniformly enforceable throughout the Confederation and which includes a clear prohibition of racial discrimination (Ireland);
- 6.83 Consider to adopt a more comprehensive federal anti-discrimination law to combat racial discrimination, xenophobia, and related intolerance (Malaysia);
- 6.84 Consider establishing a comprehensive federal anti-discrimination law (Mauritania);
- 6.85 Adopt a specific comprehensive law on discrimination (Burundi);
- 6.86 Consider the adoption of a law clearly defining racial discrimination, in accordance with international human rights law (Brazil);
- 6.87 Make it easier for victims of discrimination to seek justice by putting in place comprehensive definitions of racial and ethnic discrimination, as well as implementing legislation clearly prohibiting these practices (Cabo Verde);
- 6.88 Consider adopting an anti-discrimination law to address all forms of discrimination and hate speeches (Bangladesh);
- 6.89 Intensify the work on antidiscrimination legislation leading towards the adoption of the general anti-discrimination law (Slovakia);

- 6.90 **Combat through all possible measures racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and hate speech in Swiss society (Cuba);**
- 6.91 **Strengthen efforts to prevent racist hate speech (Iraq);**
- 6.92 **Adopt effective legislative and administrative measures to combat racial discrimination and hate speech (China);**
- 6.93 **Continue to take measures to prevent racist hate speech and effectively investigate all reported cases of hate speech (Jordan);**
- 6.94 **Take effective measures to prevent and combat racist hate speech, including ensuring the perpetrators are punished (Namibia);**
- 6.95 **Take all measures to prevent hate speech and all forms of discrimination, especially based on race, colour, religion or sex (Libya);**
- 6.96 **Continue combating racial discrimination and hate speech, especially against foreigners and migrants, and to guarantee that victims have access to remedies and protection (Qatar);**
- 6.97 **Continue its good efforts to combat hate crimes in communities and share its best practices with other Member countries (Kazakhstan);**
- 6.98 **Ensure that cases of racial hate crimes and speech are thoroughly investigated and the perpetrators brought to justice (Philippines);**
- 6.99 **Take steps to prevent, condemn and combat racial hate speech and ensure that all reported cases of racial hate speech were investigated effectively (State of Palestine);**
- 6.100 **Intensify efforts in the elimination of racism and racial discrimination (Nigeria);**
- 6.101 **Strengthen the protection from all forms of discrimination, adopt a comprehensive federal anti-discrimination law as well as a national action plan on combatting racial discrimination, xenophobia and associated intolerance (Russian Federation);**
- 6.102 **Develop a National Action Plan on racial discrimination (Slovakia);**
- 6.103 **Elaborate a national action plan to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and other forms of intolerance and fight against all forms of discrimination (Spain);**
- 6.104 **Enhance its ongoing efforts to promote tolerance, intercultural dialogue, and respect for diversity in the society (Turkmenistan);**
- 6.105 **Continue to take measures to prevent and combat all forms of xenophobia (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 6.106 **Advance comprehensive measures against racial discrimination and discrimination on the basis of ethnic origin (New Zealand);**
- 6.107 **Take necessary measures to strengthen protection against all forms of racism, discrimination, xenophobia, and Islamophobia including through consultation with all affected groups (Indonesia);**
- 6.108 **Establish a national plan to effectively combat islamophobia and religious hate speech (Bahrain);**
- 6.109 **Take effective measures to fight discrimination and xenophobia suffered by its Muslim community (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 6.110 **Continue improving coordination of efforts to fight racism and antisemitism, adopt the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA) definition as an important working tool, enhance teaching about the**

Holocaust in Swiss schools and promote restrictions on use and display of Nazi symbols in public sphere (Israel);

6.111 **Explore further the possibilities of enhancing the scope of educational materials on Holocaust by raising awareness on the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and international efforts for genocide prevention (Armenia);**

6.112 **Continue to improve anti-discrimination policies targeting vulnerable groups, notably persons with disabilities (Senegal);**

6.113 **Harmonize federal and cantonal best practices against systemic racism, discrimination, intolerance and racial profiling, particularly with regard to migrant workers and persons of African descent (Canada);**

6.114 **Strengthen practical measures to prevent discrimination on racial, ethnic and religious grounds, including against migrants and asylum seekers (Belarus);**

6.115 **Introduce the crime of torture as a separate offense in the Criminal Code with penalties commensurate with the gravity of the act (Belgium);**

6.116 **Continue the legislative process aimed at introducing the offense of torture into the Criminal Code (Ukraine);**

6.117 **Define torture as an independent crime under the Federal Criminal Code in line with the definition provided in the Convention against Torture (Türkiye);**

6.118 **Continue the legislative process to introduce the crime of torture as a specific and distinct offence in the criminal code (Luxembourg);**

6.119 **Pursue the legislative process to introduce the crime of torture as a specific and distinct offence in the Criminal Code and provide for penalties that are commensurate with the seriousness of the act in accordance with the Convention against Torture (Netherlands);**

6.120 **Introduce in its Criminal Code a specific offence of torture, defined in accordance with article 1 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Montenegro);**

6.121 **Include torture as a criminal offence in national legislation, defined in accordance with the UN Convention Against Torture and to penalize it with appropriate punitive measures (Germany);**

6.122 **Include explicit provisions in the criminal code and military criminal code prohibiting all forms of torture (Egypt);**

6.123 **Strengthen the role of the National Commission for the Prevention of Torture by providing it with the necessary guarantees of independence (Morocco);**

6.124 **Ensure that anti-terrorism norms fully comply with human rights norms, including the protection of the rights of boys, girls and adolescents (Chile);**

6.125 **Consider revising the Federal Act on Police Measures to Combat Terrorism to bring it into line with children's rights standards to ensure that children as young as 12 years of age are not charged under its provisions (Malta);**

6.126 **Implement GRECO recommendations concerning members of the judiciary with regard to their appointment process and their association with political parties (Türkiye);**

6.127 **Redouble efforts to educate and train law enforcement officers on human rights standards relevant to their work (Qatar);**

- 6.128 Establish an independent mechanism to investigate cases of police abuse, especially when racially motivated (Malawi);
- 6.129 Explicitly prohibit racial profiling (Philippines);
- 6.130 Intensify efforts to combat racism, discrimination, xenophobia, Islamophobia and to prevent racial and ethnic profiling by law enforcement, as well as bias by the judiciary (Türkiye);
- 6.131 Intensify education and awareness-raising campaign on the importance of mutual respect and diversity, especially among law enforcement agents (Philippines);
- 6.132 Redouble efforts to combat all police practices based on racial profiling and in each Canton establish an independent mechanism outside of the police and the prosecutor's office to receive and investigate complaints of police misconduct, in line with the Committee for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (Colombia);
- 6.133 Consider adopting a legislation against racial and ethnic profiling in federal, cantonal and communal police laws, and improve access to justice for victims of racial profiling (Zambia);
- 6.134 Report on the changes to the capacity of the Swiss prison system in the fifth Cycle of the Universal Periodic Review (Slovenia);
- 6.135 Adopt the necessary measures to address overcrowding in prisons in French-speaking part of the country (Russian Federation);
- 6.136 Put an end to the violation of human rights during pretrial detention and drastically reduce the suicide rate of detainees (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- 6.137 Ensure that the policy on the treatment of women prisoners is in line with the UN Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-Custodial Measures for Women Offenders (Thailand);
- 6.138 Modify the federal legislation which currently permits incarceration of juveniles in the same facilities as young adults, to ensure conformity with international law on separation of juveniles (Norway);
- 6.139 Intensify efforts to promote freedom of religion in schools and media outlets (Bahrain);
- 6.140 End all discriminatory treatment of conscientious objectors who opt for alternative civilian service (Cyprus);
- 6.141 Revisit legislation and policies that are inconsistent with international human rights norms on freedom of expression and opinion (Pakistan);
- 6.142 Amend laws that allow restrictions on the freedom of expression without justified grounds and ensure free dissemination of information without any obstacle (Russian Federation);
- 6.143 Introduce an appropriate legal framework so that the publication of information of public interest is not hindered and whistleblowers are not criminalised (Germany);
- 6.144 Take steps to ensure freedom of the press so that dissemination of information in the public interest is not hindered in any way, including by removing penalties for whistleblowers who disclose information exposing wrongdoing (Norway);
- 6.145 Amend the provisions of the Swiss Banking Act that hinder freedom of expression (Türkiye);

- 6.146 Consider enacting legislation that addresses abusive use of court systems to interfere with the right to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly, and association for all (United States of America);
- 6.147 Strengthen policies to support the family as the natural and fundamental unit of society (Egypt);
- 6.148 Combat effectively trafficking in persons and hold the perpetrators accountable (China);
- 6.149 Redouble efforts to combat trafficking in persons (Congo);
- 6.150 Strengthen national strategies for the prevention of trafficking in persons (El Salvador);
- 6.151 Further strengthen national efforts at combating trafficking in persons (Sri Lanka);
- 6.152 Continue its measures to combat trafficking in persons (Nepal);
- 6.153 Continue efforts to adopt and implement the third national action plan for 2022 on combatting trafficking in persons (Libya);
- 6.154 Implement the third action plan to combat human trafficking (Oman);
- 6.155 Combat wage inequalities (Burundi);
- 6.156 Adopt complementary measures to ensure that domestic workers enjoy the same conditions as other workers in Switzerland, in line with the recommendation from the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Colombia);
- 6.157 Ensure equal access for all persons to employment, regardless of their racial origins (Burundi);
- 6.158 Step up its efforts to address challenges faced by certain groups of population, including persons with disabilities and older persons, in gaining access to employment and to integrate those groups fully into the labour market (Serbia);
- 6.159 Strengthen the rights of persons with disabilities, including by ensuring that they can earn wages that are sufficient to provide them with a decent standard of living (Cabo Verde);
- 6.160 Continue to develop policies to promote equality in the workplace and facilitate the empowerment of people with disabilities (Greece);
- 6.161 Continue efforts for the promotion of accessibility in the workplace including through “equality at work” priority program (Georgia);
- 6.162 Strengthen its efforts to address the challenges faced by persons with disabilities accessing employment and ensure full integration into the labour market (Gambia);
- 6.163 Increase efforts to promote the full integration of persons with disabilities and older persons into the labour market on an equal footing (Peru);
- 6.164 Intensify its efforts to put in place strategies to ensure that persons living with disabilities are not discriminated in employment opportunities and are integrated into the labour market (Kenya);
- 6.165 Ensure the rights to housing, education, healthcare and employment for persons in vulnerable situations (China);
- 6.166 Takes measures to ensure adequate funding for the National Programme for the Prevention and Eradication of Poverty (Botswana);

- 6.167 Better ensure an adequate standard of living for persons living in its territory through harmonized social assistance systems across the cantons and common minimum criteria for levels of welfare benefits (Viet Nam);
- 6.168 Strengthen measures to ensure equal access to social services for all vulnerable groups of the population, including persons with disabilities and the elderly (Belarus);
- 6.169 Implement the additional recommendations made by the group of expert on the human rights conditions of Afro- descendants following their visit in 2022, in particular on the issues related to access to housing and employment (Somalia);
- 6.170 Guarantee and promote the right of peasants to their own food and agricultural systems and to participate actively or with their organizations in decision-making on policies and programs in this area that may affect their lives, lands and livelihoods (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- 6.171 Continue to take measures to ensure the availability and accessibility of adequate mental health services in the country (Chad);
- 6.172 Ensure that all children have access to quality mental health care by establishing sufficient adapted services in all cantons (Panama);
- 6.173 Provide sufficient and accessible mental health care and support to persons held in detention (Slovenia);
- 6.174 Reinforce its human rights based mental health policies aligned with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Portugal);
- 6.175 Continue the work on suicide prevention by ensuring the availability and accessibility of appropriate mental health services throughout the country (Estonia);
- 6.176 Support efforts to realize equitable global access to COVID-19 health technologies through pooling of knowledge, intellectual property and data (Malaysia);
- 6.177 Strengthens measures to ensure access to quality education by all children (Botswana);
- 6.178 Pursue the protection of the right of all children to adequate universal and free basic education (Oman);
- 6.179 Continue to promote the integration of marginalized and disadvantaged children and improve their access to quality public education (Viet Nam);
- 6.180 Take measures to provide children with a migration background with equal access to education (Pakistan);
- 6.181 Develop comprehensive measures to ensure the protection of the right to education of migrant children (Russian Federation);
- 6.182 Implement anti-bullying campaigns in schools addressing all forms of bullying based on SOGI (Israel);
- 6.183 Guarantee equal access for all to comprehensive sexuality education (Iceland);
- 6.184 Incorporate at the constitutional and legal level the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (Costa Rica);
- 6.185 Support the operationalization of the loss and damage fund established at COP27 (Philippines);
- 6.186 Consider to increase climate financing for developing countries and allocate new and additional funding for climate loss and damage (Malaysia);

- 6.187 **Report on its efforts and progress towards addressing climate change and its impacts on human rights (Fiji);**
- 6.188 **Align its nationally determined contributions (NDCs) with the Paris Agreement's goal to limit global warming to 1.5°C above preindustrial levels (Marshall Islands);**
- 6.189 **Ensure that its 2030 emission reduction target is consistent with the 1.5°C imperative and its climate financing for mitigation and adaptation measures in developing countries in line with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities (Philippines);⁴**
- 6.190 **Continue to take concrete steps on the implementation of the Paris Climate Agreement (Malawi);**
- 6.191 **Intensify efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in line with the country's international commitments (Maldives);**
- 6.192 **Consider further reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and ensure effective implementation of the Federal Council strategy of net zero emissions by 2050 (Bhutan);**
- 6.193 **Reduce greenhouse gas emissions in line with the country's international commitments and ensure that the Federal Council's strategy of net zero emissions by 2050 is implemented (Vanuatu);**
- 6.194 **Strengthen and implement relevant domestic legislation to protect and promote the right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment and its associated impacts on other rights (Fiji);**
- 6.195 **Take measures to ensure that multinational companies and their subsidiaries contribute to the fight against climate change (Chile);**
- 6.196 **Intensify efforts to diversify from fossil fuel sector and strive to set mandatory rules for businesses to report and prevent environmental, climate and human rights risks (Marshall Islands);**
- 6.197 **Ensure that public and private financial institutions take into account the climate impact of their investments and the consequent harmful effects on human rights, especially of children, in particular by instituting regular monitoring and evaluation mechanisms of investment activities and adopting binding standards for these institutions (Costa Rica);⁵**
- 6.198 **Reduce greenhouse gas emissions, in line with its international commitments, and ensure that the Federal Council strategy of net zero emissions by 2050 is implemented with human rights, gender, child-friendly and disability-inclusive approaches (Panama);**
- 6.199 **Continue taking measures to strengthen the accountability, regulation and supervision of the Swiss financial market to prevent adverse human rights impacts caused by illicit financial flows (Turkmenistan);**
- 6.200 **Enact mandatory norms on corporate human rights due diligence, which include effective implementation mechanisms (Ecuador);**
- 6.201 **Monitor the activities of Swiss companies abroad and ensure they are in line with human rights (Egypt);**

⁴ The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue: Ensure that its 2030 emission reduction target is consistent with the 1.5°C imperative and its climate financing for mitigation and adaptation measures in developing countries (Philippines);

⁵ The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue: Ensure that public and private financial institutions take into account the climate impact of their investments and the consequent harmful effects on human rights in particular by instituting regular monitoring and evaluation mechanisms (Costa Rica);

- 6.202 Enact legislations to conflict affected areas and to provide guidance and advice for business enterprises on ensuring respect for human rights and to prevent and address the heightened risk of corporate involvement in gross human right violations in conflict affected areas including situations of foreign occupation (State of Palestine);
- 6.203 Continue to provide humanitarian and development assistance to poor countries to help them bear the humanitarian burden and promote human rights (Dominican Republic);
- 6.204 Continue to provide humanitarian and development assistance to the least developed and developing countries to contribute to the protection of human rights (Yemen);
- 6.205 Promote the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Cameroon);
- 6.206 Continue to advance women's empowerment and enjoyment of their economic, social and cultural rights, including through engaging with the National Human Rights Institution in order to promote awareness, dialogue and cooperation among all stakeholders on this issue (Thailand);
- 6.207 Consider reviewing its policy to introduce gender budgeting in the federal government (Timor-Leste);
- 6.208 Strengthen efforts in terms of equal pay by adopting a more effective mechanism to analyse and remedy gender-based wage discrimination, that is applicable to companies of all sizes and provides regular updates (Belgium);
- 6.209 Promote equality in the workplace by targeting discrimination based on gender or age, including more effectively enforcing rules related to equal pay, and by strengthening policies to ensure women are represented at all levels of management (United States of America);
- 6.210 Focus on raising awareness and eliminating the gender pay gap and the pension gap, so as to take advantage of progress made (Cabo Verde);
- 6.211 Strengthen activities aimed at achieving equal pay between men and women as well as a balanced representation at management levels of public institutions and the private sector (Spain);
- 6.212 Continue with efforts to effectively address the gender pay gap, including any underlying structural causes, and to report on progress achieved in the Fifth Cycle of the Universal Periodic Review (Slovenia);
- 6.213 Eliminate gender pay gap, by ensuring parity in wages paid to men and women performing the same functions in the same organization (Nigeria);
- 6.214 Strengthen efforts to address the gender pay gap (Timor-Leste);
- 6.215 Take further measures to reduce the gender pay gap (Bhutan);
- 6.216 Continue efforts to eliminate the wage gap between women and men (Iraq);
- 6.217 Take steps to adopt binding measures to combat gender wage gap, achieving equal pay for women and men (Mozambique);
- 6.218 Take effective measures to address the wage gap between women and men, and ensure their equal access to employment (Azerbaijan);
- 6.219 Increase opportunities for women to gain access to formal employment and ensure equal pay for work of equal value (Kazakhstan);
- 6.220 Adopt comprehensive policies to reduce the gender pay gap between women and men, and promote better representation of women in key roles (Indonesia);

- 6.221 Intensify its efforts in addressing issues of gender inequalities, particularly gender pay gap and pension age gap (Ghana);
- 6.222 Adopt effective measures to eliminate the gender pay gap, addressing the structural causes that keep women in lower-paid jobs (Costa Rica);
- 6.223 Take more ambitious measures to minimize the gender pay gap between women and men in all sectors of the economy, promote equal and better representation of women in key positions in society, and increase the availability of childcare facilities (Vanuatu);
- 6.224 Address the persistent gender pay gap, including by addressing the structural causes of women occupying lower paid jobs (Iceland);
- 6.225 Take effective measures to close the persistent gender pay gap, including by addressing the structural causes that result in women occupying lower paid jobs, and increase its efforts to ensure the availability, accessibility and affordability of childcare services (Denmark);
- 6.226 Strengthen the availability of early childhood care and childcare services, with a view to promoting women's equal participation in employment (Peru);
- 6.227 Take further measures to ensure availability and affordability of childcare services (Bhutan);
- 6.228 Introduce a more generous parental leave policy for both parents, and increase public funding for daycare to increase women's participation and representation in the labour market (Canada);
- 6.229 Continue its efforts to promote compatibility of family and work and provide sufficient and affordable early childhood care (Liechtenstein);
- 6.230 Guarantee effectively the equitable participation of women in the labour market, including through the provision of sufficient and affordable early childhood services (Brazil);
- 6.231 Increase efforts to eliminate the wage gap between men and women and the gender stereotypes, especially in relation to care tasks, generating adequate care policies for early childhood in order to guarantee the participation of women in the labor market under equal conditions and their access to decision-making and responsibility positions (Argentina);
- 6.232 Allocate sufficient resources for developing effectively and efficiently childhood centers in order to promote and protect women ability to balance their social and familial life (Iran (Islamic Republic of));
- 6.233 Intensify the achievement of civil and political, economic, social and cultural rights through the effective implementation of the Equality Strategy 2030 (Cameroon);
- 6.234 Continue its work towards strengthening the protection of women's rights and take necessary actions for the effective implementation of the measures set out in the Action Plan of the Equality Strategy 2030 (Georgia);
- 6.235 Strengthen women's economic empowerment in the framework of implementing the Equality Strategy 2030 (Viet Nam);
- 6.236 Redouble efforts to further promote gender equality, particularly in professional and public life by implementing the Equality Strategy 2030 (Greece);
- 6.237 Effectively monitor policies that target women empowerment (Bahrain);
- 6.238 Intensify efforts to ensure gender equality (Cyprus);
- 6.239 Adopt additional measures to promote gender equality (Burundi);

- 6.240 Redouble efforts to achieve equal representation of women and men in political and public life (Gabon);
- 6.241 Take further steps to promote increased women's representation at the federal, cantonal and local levels of public administration, especially in decision-making positions, as well as to promote their participation in management roles in the private sector (Bulgaria);
- 6.242 Continue to undertake further steps to promote increased women's representation at all levels of public administration, particularly in decision-making positions, and promote their participation in management roles in the private sector (Albania);
- 6.243 Continue to promote greater representation of women at all levels of public administration, in particular at decision-making positions, and adopt effective measures to eliminate the persistent gender wage gap, in particular by addressing structural causes (Luxembourg);
- 6.244 Promote increased women's representation at all levels of public administration and their participation in management roles in the private sector (Estonia);
- 6.245 Strengthen the policy of integrating women into governing bodies (Burundi);
- 6.246 Continue to promote increased women's representation at all levels of public administration (Cyprus);
- 6.247 Continue to promote increased women's representation at all levels in public administration and private sector (Timor-Leste);
- 6.248 Take further steps to improve women's participation in work life, including by strengthening measures to address the causes of gender wage gaps and combat gender discrimination in employment and occupation (Norway);
- 6.249 Develop a strategy and action plan to promote increased women's representation at all levels and to eliminate all forms of gender disparities (India);
- 6.250 Guarantee that peasant women have the benefits of social security to strengthen their economic independence, regardless of their civil status and family situation (Cuba);
- 6.251 Adopt measures so that society stops tolerating discrimination against women, sexism and gender stereotypes (Cuba);
- 6.252 Invest in prevention and victim protection and support without discrimination in line with the Istanbul Convention (Iceland);
- 6.253 Pursue efforts in terms of gender equality and in combating violence against women, in particular through the implementation of the Istanbul Convention (France);
- 6.254 Take further measures aimed at eliminating all forms of violence against women, including domestic violence and femicide (Israel);
- 6.255 Strengthen the protection of victims of domestic violence, in particular victims of foreign origin, and ensure that they are not subjected to excessive procedural obstacles (Luxembourg);
- 6.256 Amend the definition of rape in the Criminal Code so that it is based on lack of consent, in line with international standards, and remove any provision allowing the judicial authority to reduce sentences or acquit perpetrators of sexual offences (of a less serious nature than rape) due to their marriage or relationship with the victim (Belgium);
- 6.257 Reform the sexual criminal law to ensure a consent-based definition of rape and sexual offenses (Iceland);

- 6.258 Strengthen the legal framework for the prevention of gender-based violence, including by establishing an unequivocal definition of rape and sexual violence and combating all impunity (Paraguay);
- 6.259 Continue to work towards greater representation of women in the workplace and ensure that the definition of rape in national legislation is based on lack of consent, in accordance with international standards (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 6.260 Continue strengthening measures aimed at eliminating Female Genital Mutilation, in particular by implementing public awareness programs and prosecuting the perpetrators of such acts (Burkina Faso);
- 6.261 Develop a federal strategy and action plan for preventing, combating and monitoring all forms of violence and abuse against children, including sexual violence, bullying and violence in digital environment, with a particular focus on children in disadvantaged situations (Croatia);
- 6.262 Pursue the efforts to combat domestic violence and to strengthen the mechanisms of protecting children in such cases (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 6.263 Prohibit corporal punishment of children by law in all settings, including at home, in schools, childcare institutions, alternative care settings and penal institutions (Croatia);
- 6.264 Prohibit explicitly corporal punishment in law in all settings, including in the home, schools, childcare institutions, alternative care settings, and penal institutions (Denmark);
- 6.265 Prohibit explicitly corporal punishment of children in law in all settings, including in the home, schools, childcare institutions, alternative care settings and penal institutions (Estonia);
- 6.266 Extend the prohibition of corporal punishment in its laws to explicitly also cover corporal punishment of children in all settings, including in the home, schools, childcare institutions, alternative care settings and penal institutions (Liechtenstein);
- 6.267 Introduce explicit legal provisions that prohibits corporal punishment as an educational measure in all settings, including at home, schools, childcare institutions, alternative care settings and penal institutions (Poland);
- 6.268 Continue to provide support to youth advocacy organizations, especially organizations that offer services to children and adolescents (Bulgaria);
- 6.269 Continue its efforts to ensure adequate support, including psychological and financial support, for persons adopted from third countries by Swiss parents and who were seeking their origins (Chad);
- 6.270 Ensure that the best interest of the child is always taken into account so that poverty and disability are never a justification for the separation of children from their family without proper judicial review (Poland);
- 6.271 Promote inter-generational solidarity as part of the Swiss policy on aging (Oman);
- 6.272 Ensure persons with disabilities can access education, health services, public spaces, and transportation on an equal basis with others (United States of America);
- 6.273 Strengthen existing measures and implement new ones to ensure comprehensive protection and rights for persons with disabilities (Mozambique);

- 6.274 Strengthen protection against discrimination by private actors for persons with disabilities in the Disability Discrimination Act (Gambia);
- 6.275 Continue its efforts towards implementing the priority programmes supporting the persons with disabilities (Nepal);
- 6.276 Strengthen the right to inclusive education in mainstream schools for all children with disabilities, and provide clear guidance to cantons that still applied a segregated approach (Montenegro);
- 6.277 Continue efforts to strengthen the right to inclusive education, by focusing on integrating marginalized and disadvantaged children (Maldives);
- 6.278 Develop comprehensive federal and cantonal frameworks for inclusive education for all children with disabilities to ensure their full enjoyment of the right to education (Indonesia);
- 6.279 Adopt a comprehensive disability strategy and action plan to implement the rights stipulated in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Jordan);
- 6.280 Adopt a comprehensive strategy for persons with disabilities and action plan for implementing all rights set out in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and strengthen coordination and cooperation among entities at the federal, cantonal and municipal levels (Poland);
- 6.281 Adopt a comprehensive disability strategy and action plan for the implementation of the rights set out in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Sierra Leone);
- 6.282 Consider the preparation and adoption of a comprehensive strategy and action plan to fulfil the obligations under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities at all levels of public administration (Bulgaria);
- 6.283 Intensify efforts to provide religious minority communities with equal access to opportunities (Pakistan);
- 6.284 Promote intercultural dialogue and mutual understanding between the majority and the different minority groups, as well as religious communities (Kazakhstan);
- 6.285 Continue efforts to ensure the protection and inclusion of national minorities (Lebanon);
- 6.286 Continue ongoing efforts to combat discrimination against Yenish, Sinti/Manouche and Roma, and to facilitate access to education for children belonging to these minorities (Peru);
- 6.287 Implement the planned measures against discrimination of Roma, Yenish and Sinti/Manouche communities (India);
- 6.288 Continue the fight against racial discrimination by reinforcing the respect of human rights of people of African Descent (Angola);
- 6.289 Continue efforts to provide full equality for all couples and for the full recognition and protection of children's rights with same-sex parents, irrespective of the country of their birth and the parents' marital status (New Zealand);
- 6.290 Equate the legislation on equal marriage at the federal and cantonal level, with the aim of eliminating aspects that may still lead to discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Spain);
- 6.291 Amend legislation to prohibit unnecessary medical or surgical treatment on intersex children where such procedures can be safely postponed until the children are able to give informed consent (Mexico);

- 6.292 Introduce specific legislation to protect the bodily integrity and self determination of intersex children (Netherlands);
- 6.293 Prohibit modification of sex characteristics of intersex children in the Criminal Code (Iceland);
- 6.294 Consider explicitly prohibiting non-emergency, invasive and irreversible surgery, or treatments with harmful effects on infants and children with variations in sex characteristics and ensure that these surgeries or treatments are postponed until the children can meaningfully participate in decision making and give their informed consent (Malta);
- 6.295 Introduce specific legislation prohibiting discrimination based on gender identity or intersex status (Australia);
- 6.296 Provide families with intersex children with adequate counselling (Germany);
- 6.297 Carry out positive action measures for the recognition of intersex persons according to their personal autonomy and human dignity (Argentina);
- 6.298 Continue its considerable efforts aimed at protecting migrants, refugees and minorities (Sudan);
- 6.299 Continue to strengthen its social protection schemes for migrant workers (Portugal);
- 6.300 Strengthen and safeguard the economic and social rights of migrants and foreign workers (Pakistan);
- 6.301 Continue to improve the effectiveness of its mechanisms for the protection of migrant workers from exploitation, abuse and harassment (Marshall Islands);
- 6.302 Improve working conditions for foreigners in Switzerland, which are often described as precarious (Cuba);
- 6.303 Take further steps to ensure that migrant domestic workers enjoy equal conditions as other workers with regard to remuneration, working hours and protection against unfair dismissal (Kenya);
- 6.304 Enhance ongoing efforts to achieve equality of opportunity by allowing all foreign nationals to participate in the economic, social, and cultural life of Switzerland (Albania);
- 6.305 Strengthen the fight against racism and discrimination against migrants by better promoting the Cantonal Integration Programmes and the Integration Agenda Switzerland (Cameroon);
- 6.306 Continue efforts to combat discrimination and intolerance, with regards to the rights of refugees and migrant workers (Bahrain);
- 6.307 Take steps to facilitate family reunification of refugees and migrants in the asylum process (Afghanistan);
- 6.308 Guarantee that the best interest of the child is a primary consideration in all migration decisions that affect them, and promote effective policies aimed at their protection (Uruguay);
- 6.309 Continue strengthening the national policy and legislation aimed at combating all forms of discrimination and violence against vulnerable groups, including refugees, migrants, religious minorities (Somalia);
- 6.310 Step up efforts to guarantee the protection of the fundamental rights of migrants (Senegal);
- 6.311 Participate in the analysis of migration governance indicators with the International Organization for Migration and implement its recommendations (Canada);

- 6.312 **Ensure that all refugees fleeing violence and persecution are afforded the same treatment, access and protection regardless of their nationality, ethnicity or religion (Malaysia);**
- 6.313 **Ensure the inclusive application of the refugee definition in line with international law (Azerbaijan);**
- 6.314 **Ensure the inclusive application of the refugee definition set out in the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, in line with international norms, especially regarding persons that escape from persecution in the context of conflict and violence (Argentina);**
- 6.315 **Adapt the reception conditions of refugees and asylum seekers to their specific needs complying with UNHCR recommendations (Paraguay);**
- 6.316 **Guarantee minimum standards in Federal and Cantonal asylum reception centres, which take into account the specific needs of refugees and asylum seekers, as well as unaccompanied and separated children (Colombia);**
- 6.317 **Implement the recommendations of the external evaluation commissioned by the State Secretariat for Migration regarding the follow-up on cases of violence in asylum reception centres (Colombia).**
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 Switzerland was headed by Ms. Livia Leu, State Secretary, Federal Department of Foreign Affairs and composed of the following members:

- M. l'Ambassadeur Simon Geissbühler, Chef de la Division Paix et droits de l'homme, Département fédéral des affaires étrangères, DFAE ;
- M. l'Ambassadeur Jürg Lauber, Représentant permanent, Mission permanente de la Suisse auprès des Nations Unies à Genève ;
- M. l'Ambassadeur Félix Baumann, Représentant permanent adjoint, Mission permanente de la Suisse auprès des Nations Unies à Genève ;
- M. Alain Chablais, Agent du Gouvernement suisse, Chef Unité Protection internationale des droits de l'homme, Office fédéral de la justice, Département fédéral de justice et police, DFJP ;
- M. Michel Montini, Office fédéral de l'état civil, Office fédéral de la justice, Département fédéral de justice et police, DFJP ;
- Mme Francesca Cardillo, État-major, Secrétariat d'État, Département fédéral des affaires étrangères, DFAE ;
- Mme Jenny Piaget, Cheffe de la Section Diplomatie des droits de l'homme, Division Paix et droits de l'homme, Département fédéral des affaires étrangères, DFAE ;
- Mme Barbara Fontana, Cheffe de la Section Droits de l'homme, Mission permanente de la Suisse auprès des Nations Unies à Genève ;
- M. Gilles Roduit, Chef adjoint a.i. de la Division Paix et droits de l'homme, Département fédéral des affaires étrangères, DFAE ;
- M. Patrick Matthey, Adjoint au chargé d'information des cantons au sein du DFAE, Conférence des gouvernements cantonaux, CdC ;
- Mme Andrea Binder Oser, Cheffe du domaine de droit, Bureau fédéral de l'égalité entre femmes et hommes, Département fédéral de l'intérieur, DFI ;
- Mme Marianne Helfer Herrera Erazo, Cheffe du Service de lutte contre le racisme, Département fédéral de l'intérieur, DFI ;
- M. Laurent Knubel, Direction Droit et prévention, Office fédéral de la police, Département fédéral de justice et police, DFJP ;
- Mme Sofia Balzaretta, Bureau fédéral de l'égalité pour des personnes handicapées, Département fédéral de l'intérieur, DFI ;
- Mme Georgina Howe, Unité Droit pénal international, Office fédéral de la justice, Département fédéral de justice et police, DFJP ;
- Mme Micaela Lois, Bureau fédéral de l'égalité entre femmes et hommes, Département fédéral de l'intérieur, DFI ;
- Mme Maruschka Kohlprath, Section Prestations Médicales, Office fédéral de la santé publique, Département fédéral de l'intérieur, DFI ;
- Mme Amina Joubli, Affaires internationales du travail, Secrétariat d'État à l'économie, Département fédéral de l'économie, de la formation et de la recherche, DEFR ;
- Mme Claudina Mascetta, Cheffe du Secteur Organisations internationales, Office fédéral des affaires sociales, Département fédéral de l'intérieur, DFI ;

- Mme Régine Gachoud, Cheffe adjointe de la Section Diplomatie des droits de l'homme, Division Paix et droits de l'homme, Département fédéral des affaires étrangères, DFAE ;
- Mme Maya Beeler-Sigron, Unité Protection internationale des droits de l'homme, Office fédéral de la justice, Département fédéral de justice et police, DFJP ;
- M. Christoph Spenlé, Chef adjoint de la Section Droits de l'homme, Direction du droit international public, Département fédéral des affaires étrangères, DFAE ;
- Mme Myriam Suard, Division Multilatérale, Secrétariat d'État aux migrations, Département fédéral de justice et police, DFJP ;
- Mme Baharia Schläpfer-Nazeri, Domaine de direction Asile, Secrétariat d'État aux migrations, Département fédéral de justice et police, DFJP ;
- M. Grégoire Vignal, Domaine de direction Asile, Secrétariat d'État aux migrations, Département fédéral de justice et police, DFJP ;
- M. Michael Meier, Section Droits de l'homme, Mission permanente de la Suisse auprès des Nations Unies à Genève ;
- M. Gaël Restrepo, Section Assemblée générale, ECOSOC, Conseil des droits de l'homme, Division Coordination ONU, Département fédéral des affaires étrangères, DFAE ;
- M. Noah Schmutz, Section Diplomatie des droits de l'homme, Division Paix et droits de l'homme, Département fédéral des affaires étrangères, DFAE ;
- Mme Camille Grosso, Section Droits de l'homme, Mission permanente de la Suisse auprès des Nations Unies à Genève.
