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

Netherlands**

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

** The term “the Kingdom of the Netherlands” is used in the present report to refer to the four parts that constitute the Kingdom of the Netherlands: the Netherlands, Aruba, Curaçao and Sint Maarten. The term “the Netherlands” is used in the present report to refer to one of the four parts that constitute the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its forty-first session from 7 to 18 November 2022. The review of the Kingdom of the Netherlands was held at the 14th meeting, on 15 November 2022. The delegation of the Kingdom of the Netherlands was headed by H.E. Ms. Anna Richardson, Minister of Justice of Sint Maarten. At its 17th meeting, held on 18 November 2022, the Working Group adopted the report on the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

2. On 12 January 2022, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of the Kingdom of the Netherlands: the Gambia, the United Arab Emirates and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

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 the Kingdom of the Netherlands:

(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 Angola, Belgium, Canada, China, Germany, Liechtenstein, Panama, Portugal, on behalf of Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay was transmitted to the Kingdom of the Netherlands through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. Ministers of all four countries of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, namely the Netherlands, Aruba, Curaçao and Sint Maarten, participated in the interactive dialogue on behalf of their governments, as each country is responsible for implementing its obligations stemming from the human rights conventions to which the Kingdom of the Netherlands is party. The head of delegation, H.E. Anna Richardson, Minister of Justice for Sint Maarten, reaffirmed the importance the Kingdom of the Netherlands attaches to the UPR process.

6. The head of delegation, reporting on the human rights situation in Sint Maarten specifically, referred to the incredible impact hurricanes Irma and Maria had on Sint Maarten in the financial, social and cognitive spheres. In response to an advance question, she indicated that as a small island, Sint Maarten lacked the necessary capital to invest in climate change mitigation and adaptation initiatives. However, preliminary discussions have been held on the possibility of accessing a technical assistance and funding mechanism to combat climate change.

7. The Human Rights Platform in Sint Maarten is an interministerial working group for human rights monitoring and reporting, but it only has limited human and financial resources. Sint Maarten's new National Development Vision will, among other things, look at ways to improve good governance and the upholding of international obligations.

8. Sint Maarten has engaged with UNOPS to build a new prison facility and is currently in the final stages of negotiating the necessary documentation for the realisation of this

¹ A/HRC/WG.6/41/NLD/1.

² A/HRC/WG.6/41/NLD/2.

³ A/HRC/WG.6/41/NLD/3.

project. The focus is on the redevelopment of both the physical space, and the penitentiary system as a whole.

9. The National Development Vision has a focus on youth and will support ongoing initiatives in order to holistically address the needs of children.

10. Sint Maarten is in the final stages of reviewing credentials for the recruitment of personnel to oversee the comprehensive victims support initiative.

11. The Netherlands modernised its Constitution, by updating the right to privacy, adding the right to a fair trial, and adding a new general provision explicitly stating that the function of the Constitution is to safeguard fundamental rights, democracy and the rule of law. The Government supported a legislative initiative to add the grounds of “sexual orientation” and “handicap” to the prohibition of discrimination.

12. The representative of the Netherlands indicated that the Netherlands supported instruments and initiatives at the international level, for example in relation to business and human rights and the right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment.

13. The Netherlands has launched multiple Action Plans, national programmes and legislative initiatives in the field of human rights. The second Dutch National Human Rights Action Plan, published in 2020, had a focus on access to public services. A human rights platform for local authorities was launched.

14. The representative of the Netherlands indicated areas that needed improvement. As a result of the Childcare Allowance Case, the Dutch government has intensified its approach to addressing discrimination and racism in public policy. A National Coordinator against Discrimination and Racism was appointed, who developed a national programme against discrimination and racism.

15. The Netherlands takes a human rights approach to all law-making and decision-making, which is continuously reviewed and strengthened, most notably through the compulsory human rights assessment for all legislative proposals.

16. The representative of Aruba confirmed his government’s human-centred approach to policymaking, with a focus on the Sustainable Development Goals. Aruba’s national budget is linked to the SDGs and Parliament has a standing committee to oversee their implementation.

17. During the Covid-19 pandemic, the Government of Aruba provided financial aid to those in need. It restructured its mental health care system to increase its accessibility. With the assistance of NGOs, a successful vaccination programme was set up for all residents, irrespective of their legal status.

18. Aruba has several programmes to provide all migrants, regardless of their status, with basic and mental health services. All undocumented children aged 4–16 have access to education and scholarships are available for those seeking tertiary education.

19. In 2019, Aruba established the Coordination Centre on Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling to provide victims with all necessary services.

20. The Government of Aruba has also established a Family Justice Centre, which provides survivors of violence and abuse with services and aims to increase offender accountability. Furthermore, Aruba launched a Gender Equality Policy document, Action Plan and Education Framework. In addition, Aruba has many projects to uphold children’s rights, including programmes to combat child abuse.

21. The Government of Aruba, in collaboration with CEDE Aruba, is executing a multiyear programme to increase the sense of trust, social cohesion, happiness, well-being, and security in Aruba’s neighbourhoods.

22. The representative of Curaçao referred to the unprecedented challenges his country has faced during and before the Covid-19 pandemic, but reaffirmed the country’s strong commitment to human rights. During the pandemic, and with the help of the Dutch Government and NGO’s, aid was provided for the most vulnerable in the form of food and financial support.

23. Curaçao ratified the Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and has prioritised a number of other international human rights instruments, with the aim to ratify them by 2025 at the latest.

24. As part of Curaçao's efforts to eradicate domestic violence, gender-based violence and child-abuse, it has instituted an Inter-Ministerial Working Group for the coordination of the implementation of the National Plan against Violence. The University of Curaçao has been given the task to research what is needed for Curaçao to be able to ratify the Istanbul Convention as soon as possible.

25. All pregnant migrant women in Curaçao can access free medical services and after birth they can also access free baby and toddler care at baby clinics.

26. Emergency healthcare is available for all inhabitants of Curaçao, including undocumented migrants, who are also eligible to receive vaccinations within the Covid vaccination campaign. Furthermore, all minors have access to free education regardless of documentation.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

27. During the interactive dialogue, 100 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

28. Thailand welcomed the appointment of the National Coordinator against Discrimination and Racism.

29. Timor-Leste appreciated the adoption of the second National Human Rights Action Plan in 2019.

30. Togo congratulated the good practices registered in response to the Covid-19 pandemic.

31. Tunisia commended the establishment of a National Commission to combat discrimination and racism.

32. Türkiye appreciated the national policy towards strengthening the protection of human rights in its legislation.

33. Uganda applauded the State's commitment to human rights protection and to persons in vulnerable situations.

34. Ukraine valued the protection given to the Ukrainians who had to flee their homes.

35. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland recognized the efforts made to protect freedom of religion and expression.

36. The United Republic of Tanzania welcomed the efforts made to fight human trafficking.

37. The United States of America commended the Kingdom's longstanding commitment to the promotion of democracy.

38. Uruguay celebrated the implementation of the LGBTI Safety Action Plan 2019–2022.

39. Uzbekistan welcomed measures taken to enhance the representation of women in senior positions.

40. Vanuatu welcomed the policies adopted by the Government to combat climate change and its goal of becoming climate neutral.

41. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela expressed deep concern about the human rights situation in the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

42. Algeria commended the steps taken and policies adopted to combat discrimination in the country.

43. Zambia commended the State for its commitment to improving the situation on the ground.
44. Argentina applauded the publication in 2019 of the second National Human Rights Action Plan.
45. Armenia commended the adoption of the Climate Act and the first Climate Plan.
46. Australia commended the establishment of a National Coordinator against Discrimination and Racism.
47. Azerbaijan remained concerned about human rights violations, especially on racial, ethnic and religious grounds.
48. Bahrain appreciated action on children's rights but was concerned about the persistence of discrimination against religious minorities.
49. Bangladesh noted with appreciation the gradual undertaking of measures under the climate act.
50. Belarus welcomed the delegation.
51. Belgium congratulated the Government for the achievements made since its previous universal periodic review.
52. Benin welcomed the implementation of the "Police for Everyone" program aimed at combating ethnic profiling.
53. Bhutan welcomed the adoption of the new action plan to combat discrimination in the labour market.
54. Botswana noted the need for further efforts to combat the separation of children from their families for economic reasons.
55. Brazil commended initiatives to tackle discrimination but remained concerned about the detention of asylum seekers.
56. Bulgaria acknowledged progress made by the State in bringing its legislation in line with CRPD.
57. Burkina Faso noted with satisfaction the adoption of legislation and implementation of reforms on human rights.
58. Cabo Verde commended the progress made by the Kingdom on human rights.
59. Canada welcomed actions to advance the rights of women and girls at the international level.
60. Chile congratulated the Netherlands on the progress made on LGBTI rights.
61. China was concerned about serious human rights violations, including racial discrimination and Islamophobia.
62. Colombia welcomed the implementation of the National Action Plan on Human Rights, focused on accessibility of public services.
63. Costa Rica welcomed the establishment of an independent scientific advisory board to advise on climate policy.
64. Côte d'Ivoire congratulated the State on the adoption of its second National Human Rights Action Plan.
65. Cuba made recommendations.
66. Cyprus commended the Netherlands on the appointment of a National Coordinator against Discrimination and Racism.
67. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea remained concerned about human rights violations in the Kingdom of the Netherlands.
68. Denmark welcomed the delegation.

69. Djibouti welcomed the adoption of action plans on human rights and on business and human rights.
70. Ecuador welcomed the publication of the new action plan on labour market discrimination.
71. Egypt expressed concern about the human rights situation, noting the use of tasers against demonstrators.
72. Estonia commended the second National Human Rights Action Plan and the country's approach to human trafficking.
73. Eswatini remained concerned about high level of unreported cases of sexual harassment.
74. France welcomed the National Human Rights Action Plan and the emphasis placed on combating discrimination.
75. The Gambia recognized that the Kingdom had assisted developing countries and its commitment to eradicating domestic violence.
76. Georgia welcomed steps taken to promote mental health and the country's approach to human trafficking.
77. Germany applauded measures to protect migrant workers but was concerned about the implementation of the Istanbul Convention.
78. Concerning questions relating to asylum, the delegation clarified, with regard to Sint Maarten, that the island was not party to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees. However, in order to provide an avenue for support, Sint Maarten offered a humanitarian residence permit and also adhered to the principle of non-refoulement. Additionally, where possible, it worked closely with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to refer persons to a State willing to accept them.
79. Regarding recommendations relating to racial discrimination in law enforcement, sensitization to discrimination remained a key component of law enforcement training policy in Sint Maarten. Training was also implemented for immigration officers, including on issues such as trafficking in persons.
80. The Kingdom was working to address the perceived high incidence of human trafficking, as well as to combat human smuggling, and Sint Maarten was working to strengthen its borders, protection capacity and to raise awareness and increase protection mechanisms.
81. Concerning questions on domestic or gender-based violence, the delegation highlighted recent action adopted in Sint Maarten, including to raise awareness and to prioritize efforts to eradicate this phenomenon.
82. Regarding action taken by the Netherlands on discrimination and racism, the delegation noted that in 2021, the Government had concluded that the response to these issues needed to be improved. It recalled that, among other action, a National Coordinator against Discrimination and Racism, and a National Coordinator on Combating Antisemitism had been appointed to advise the Minister of Justice and Security.
83. Regarding questions on violence against women, the delegation noted that an independent commission had been appointed to advise the Government of the Netherlands and establish a national action plan to combat sexual violence. With regard to the definition of rape, a bill had been submitted to Parliament which defined rape and sexual assault as engagement in sexual activities without the consent of the victim, which was in line with the Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention).
84. The Dutch Government was committed to further closing the gender wage gap in the Netherlands. It had made it fiscally more attractive for women to enter the labour force and a more equal division of paid work had been stimulated by extending the leave entitlement for partners of new mothers. Additionally, the Flexible Working Arrangements Act had been introduced and substantial resources invested in childcare.

85. The Netherlands was working actively to combat ethnic profiling. In this regard, an operating framework for professional stop-and search-procedures defining the professional standard of objectivity that the police must meet had been developed. Specifically regarding discrimination in the labour market, in 2022 the Netherlands had launched a new action plan to tackle such discrimination.
86. Regarding the situation in Aruba, the delegation noted that discrimination based on any grounds was prohibited and every person could avail himself or herself of the legal remedies provided by law. Aruba expected to have an ombudsman in place by mid-2023, as provided by a recently adopted law. Additionally, the National Police Force of Aruba received human rights training sessions and the topic of human rights had been incorporated in the police academy curriculum.
87. Concerning asylum, Aruba implemented a mechanism similar to that of the Netherlands. However, in recent years, the pressure on the relevant services had increased enormously and a specialized asylum unit had been set up to address this increase. Special measures were applied when the new arrivals involved minors, including the possibility for the minors to stay with family members if they were already living on the island.
88. Concerning the situation in Curaçao, the delegation recalled that the Constitution and the law and existing policies prohibited discrimination and that the different nationalities lived together in harmony. It also noted that the physical and infrastructure conditions of the detention center in Curaçao had improved due to the development of several projects.
89. Concerning questions on the gender gap, the difference in income between men and women had been getting smaller in Curacao. The delegation indicated that there was no income gap in the public sector, and that, in the private sector, the difference was decreasing.
90. Regarding migrants, the delegation noted that Curaçao was governed by the European Convention on Human Rights and that new immigration laws and policies were being developed so as to enhance their protection.
91. Ghana commended Aruba's national gender policy, and strategies against domestic violence and child abuse.
92. Greece appreciated the campaign tackling domestic violence and child abuse, and measures against poverty and debt.
93. India commended the response to Covid-19, and support extended to vulnerable groups.
94. Indonesia thanked the delegation for the presentation of the National report.
95. The Islamic Republic of Iran welcomed the delegation.
96. Iraq welcomed the appointment of the National Coordinator against Discrimination and Racism.
97. Ireland welcomed the appointment of a Government commissioner to address sexual and gender-based violence.
98. Israel noted that its recommendation regarding legal gender recognition for transgender and intersex persons had not been fully implemented.
99. Italy praised the efforts to fight discrimination and racism and to combat antisemitism.
100. Japan welcomed the efforts to promote the rights of women and combat discrimination based on sexual orientation.
101. Jordan commended progress made, especially regarding women and children's rights and on persons with disabilities.
102. Kazakhstan appreciated the measures taken to combat human trafficking, domestic violence and sexual offences.
103. Lebanon welcomed the publication of the second National Human Rights Action Plan in 2019.

104. Libya commended the Kingdom of the Netherlands for its cooperation with the universal periodic review mechanism.
105. Liechtenstein thanked the Kingdom of the Netherlands for its strong commitment to the protection of human rights.
106. Lithuania commended the active involvement of municipalities in the promotion and protection of human rights.
107. Luxembourg noted with appreciation the establishment of the LGBTI Safety Action Plan 2019–2022.
108. Malawi commended the State for the introduction of the Flexible Working Arrangements Act.
109. Malaysia appreciated that the Government acknowledged that the response to discrimination and racism needed to be improved.
110. Maldives highlighted the commitment made by the State to become carbon neutral before 2050.
111. Malta thanked the delegation for the presentation of the National report.
112. Mauritius commended the support given to human rights at the national and international levels.
113. Mexico welcomed the publication of the second National Human Rights Action Plan.
114. Montenegro highlighted efforts regarding racism, equality and non-discrimination, the rights of vulnerable groups and human trafficking.
115. Morocco noted with satisfaction the efforts made aimed at the creation of an international instrument relating to pandemics.
116. Mozambique expressed appreciation for progress made in the field of human rights.
117. Namibia noted the renewed approach to discrimination and racism and the appointment of National Coordinator on the issue.
118. Nepal noted the efforts made to protect the rights of children, women and sexual minorities.
119. Niger highlighted measures to promote the rights of persons with disabilities and combat trafficking in persons.
120. Nigeria commended the commitment of the Government to the implementation of previous UPR recommendations.
121. Norway acknowledged the steps taken to combat discrimination and sexual violence against women.
122. Pakistan expressed appreciation for the steps taken to tackle climate change and build a more sustainable economy.
123. Panama thanked the delegation for the presentation of the National report.
124. Paraguay appreciated the adoption of guidelines on constitutional review, including the review of bills against fundamental rights.
125. Peru acknowledged achievements made, such as the adoption of the LGBTI Safety Action Plan.
126. Philippines was concerned about ethnic and racial profiling and the marginalization of migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers.
127. Poland appreciated steps towards the ratification of the Optional Protocols to ICESCR, CRC and CRPD.
128. Portugal commended the appointment of the National Coordinator against Discrimination and Racism and the National Coordinator on Combating Antisemitism.

129. Republic of Moldova praised measures to ensure gender equality and the human rights-based approach to environmental protection.
130. The Russian Federation highlighted the worsening human rights situation of refugees and asylum seekers.
131. Samoa commended the Kingdom on their Climate Agreement, Climate Act and their first Climate Plan.
132. Saudi Arabia welcomed efforts made, notably the creation of the Youth and Family Centre in 2020.
133. Sierra Leone thanked the delegation for the presentation of the National report.
134. Slovakia stated that the authorities had shown their commitment to the safety and protection of journalists.
135. Slovenia commended the Kingdom of the Netherlands' commitment to the UPR process.
136. Spain welcomed measures aimed at ensuring a dignified reception of asylum seekers and supplementary funding.
137. Sri Lanka welcomed measures taken since the last UPR, including the action plan on labour market discrimination.
138. State of Palestine acknowledged the efforts made to improve the human rights situation in the country.
139. Sweden made recommendations.
140. Syrian Arab Republic made recommendations.
141. The delegation of the Kingdom of the Netherlands thanked all the Member States that took part in the interactive dialogue. The representatives of the delegation provided additional replies to the issues raised during the interactive dialogue.
142. The delegation noted that Sint Maarten had had to build institutions and capacity often from a baseline of zero, while still upholding its international obligations and that this posed unique challenges, often faced by small islands. Regarding calls for the harmonization of human rights across the Kingdom through the possible expansion of the mandate of the National Human Rights Institute in the Netherlands, while acknowledging the benefits of such an institution, the delegation clarified that there were currently no plans to create such a specific entity. The delegation expressed appreciation for the advanced questions received related to climate change.
143. Regarding recommendations on the ratification of several Optional Protocols, the delegation noted that the Netherlands was examining becoming a party to these instruments and that a decision would be taken shortly. Additional information was also provided on action adopted to counter human trafficking, combating hate speech, protection from discrimination, the safety of journalists and climate change.
144. The representative of Aruba stated that, in relation to the ratification of Conventions, a Kingdom-wide Committee for the promotion of the implementation of human rights treaties existed, which deliberated on the content of legislative matters, among others. The delegation described the process that would be followed for the implementation of accepted UPR recommendations by Aruba.
145. Concerning Curaçao, the delegation provided additional information on questions regarding action taken to address the issue of human trafficking, access to school for all children, labour protections including of migrant workers, the challenges of climate change and the definition of rape.
146. In conclusion, the delegation stated that it strongly supported the role of civil society organisations in the UPR process and thanked particularly the Netherlands Institute for Human Rights and the NGOs that had submitted reports during the fourth UPR cycle and reiterated the Kingdom of the Netherlands' firm commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

147. The following recommendations will be examined by the Kingdom of the Netherlands, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the fifty-second session of the Human Rights Council:

147.1 Consider acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Malawi);

147.2 Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Ghana);

147.3 Consider the possibility of ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Algeria);

147.4 Consider taking further necessary measures to ensure adequate protection of the rights of migrants, including through the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Nigeria);

147.5 Accede to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Philippines);

147.6 Move towards the ratification of International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Chile);

147.7 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Bangladesh) (Colombia) (Côte d'Ivoire) (Gambia) (Indonesia) (Libya) (Morocco) (Togo) (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));

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

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

147.10 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (France) (Liechtenstein) (Tunisia);

147.11 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Benin);

147.12 Increase efforts to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Maldives);

147.13 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Australia) (Azerbaijan) (France) (Lithuania) (Mozambique) (Saudi Arabia);

147.14 Intensify efforts to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Ghana);

147.15 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Côte d'Ivoire) (Ecuador) (France);

147.16 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, signed in 2009 (Italy);

147.17 Accelerate the ongoing process towards ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (Mozambique);

147.18 Conclude the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal);

147.19 Ratify the Optional Protocols to the Conventions on the Rights of the Child, and on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Paraguay);

147.20 Consider ratifying both: the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure, and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Sierra Leone);

147.21 Ratify the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, to the International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Belgium);

147.22 Intensify efforts towards ratification of the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Ukraine);

147.23 Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on communications procedure (Italy);

147.24 Ratify 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, as well as the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Cyprus);

147.25 Ratify, as soon as possible, the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure, as well as to withdraw the declaration limiting the territorial application of the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture only to its European part and to guarantee its applicability throughout the country, including the Caribbean part (Luxembourg);

147.26 Withdraw all interpretative declarations to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Namibia);

147.27 Strengthen the policies aimed at ensuring the human rights protection in an equitable manner for all, in all parts of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (Armenia);

147.28 Take concrete steps to eliminate differences in human rights protection and welfare levels between the European and the Caribbean Netherlands (Australia);

147.29 Step up efforts towards harmonization of human rights protection standards in all four countries of the Kingdom, in line with international standards (Peru);

147.30 Look at ensuring the applicability of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment throughout the country, including the Caribbean Netherlands (Lebanon);

147.31 Pursue the dialogue with the authorities of all the territories under the jurisdiction of the Netherlands for the purpose of a homogeneous application of the standards relating to human rights throughout the Kingdom (Togo);

147.32 Adopt a framework to prevent human rights violations in relation to the use of algorithmic decision-making systems and establish monitoring, oversight and accountability mechanisms as safeguards (Panama);

147.33 Step up the normative, institutional and policy mechanisms to guarantee the protection and promotion of human rights (Paraguay);

- 147.34 Stop the policy of imposing unilateral coercive measures (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 147.35 Stop the practice of using unilateral coercive measures that are contrary to international law and the UN Charter as an instrument of political and economic pressure on sovereign states (Belarus);
- 147.36 Refrain from contributing to gross violations of human rights of the populations targeted by the unilateral coercive measures, through compliance with such measures that are illegal and contrary to international law and international human rights (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 147.37 Concretely address its legacy of colonialism, inter alia, with respect to its history and education system, as well as ensure a national legislation to deal with damages caused by human rights violations and abuses in the past (Indonesia);
- 147.38 Adhere to the principles of impartiality, objectivity and non-selectivity in addressing human rights issues (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 147.39 Step up efforts to ensure that the national action plan on human rights is also applied in constituent countries of Aruba, Curaçao and St Maarten (Botswana);
- 147.40 Guarantee that the National Action Plan on Human Rights is applied in the same way in the Caribbean territories (Costa Rica);
- 147.41. Complete, before the next review, the establishment of the Ombudsman and National Human Rights Institutions in the respective countries mentioned in the national report and provide adequate support to effectively sustain their operations (Samoa);
- 147.42 Ensure progress continues in the establishment of National Human Rights institutions in accordance with the Paris Principles in Aruba, Curaçao and Sint Maarten (Ireland);
- 147.43 Review the current formation of the national mechanism for the prevention of torture with a view to bringing it fully into line with the guidelines on NPMs and the Paris Principles (Denmark);
- 147.44 Guarantee the full financial and functional independence of the National Preventive Mechanism, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Morocco);
- 147.45 Establish measures to formalize and strengthen its Human Rights Institute (Paraguay);
- 147.46 Strengthen the permanent National Mechanism for the Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up of Recommendations on human rights, considering the possibility of receiving cooperation for this purpose (Paraguay);
- 147.47 Take all necessary measures to combat hate speech and racism based on race and religion, including on the Internet (Tunisia);
- 147.48 Develop reliable tools to monitor practices related to hate speech and the so-called “racial superiority”, and take effective measures to investigate and prosecute crimes based on such motivations (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 147.49 Continue efforts to combat hate speech, especially towards people of foreign origin (Libya);
- 147.50 End the rise of hate speech and xenophobic rhetoric in the media (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 147.51 Strengthen measures to combat hate speech and incitement to racially, ethnically or religiously motivated discrimination or violence (Benin);

- 147.52 Take concrete measures to prevent and combat hate crimes and reform discriminatory laws against minorities, especially Muslim minorities (Indonesia);
- 147.53 Strengthen efforts to combat hate speech and incitement to discrimination or violence on racial, ethnic or religious grounds, online and offline (Liechtenstein);
- 147.54 Strengthen efforts to combat hate speech and incitement to discrimination or violence on racial, ethnic or religious grounds (Namibia);
- 147.55 Continue to improve policies to combat hate crimes and hate speech (Kazakhstan);
- 147.56 Prosecute hate crimes and address incidents of xenophobia and Islamophobia (Pakistan);
- 147.57 Combat racial discrimination, xenophobia and hate crimes, and stop certain politicians and media from inciting racial discrimination and xenophobia in the name of freedom of speech (China);
- 147.58 Adopt and implement policies to address discrimination in public service (Türkiye);
- 147.59 Make full use in practice of newly created mechanisms against discrimination and racism such as National Coordinator and the National Advisory Commission (Ukraine);
- 147.60 Continue its efforts to combat various forms of discrimination and racism, including racist discourse, xenophobia and related intolerance (Algeria);
- 147.61 Scale up efforts to combat racism, racial discrimination and racial profiling (Nigeria);
- 147.62 Take appropriate measures with a view to prevent the practice of racial, ethnic or religious profiling by law enforcement officials, and to combat hate-motivated attacks, hate speech and incitement to discrimination or violence on racial, ethnic or religious grounds (Azerbaijan);
- 147.63 Increase efforts to address institutional racism and review the impact of racial bias, profiling, and discrimination on the application of laws, policies, supports, and practices (Canada);
- 147.64 Work towards the eradication of racism and racial discrimination, including eliminating racial profiling practices by the police (Costa Rica);
- 147.65 Continue the efforts undertaken to combat racial profiling by public administrations and the police, as well as the fight against hate speech and racist and xenophobic rhetoric, particularly online and offline (Djibouti);
- 147.66 Guarantee safeguards and judicial oversight in decision-making by public authorities to prevent bias and discrimination, including racial profiling through the use of semi-automated systems (Sweden);
- 147.67 Take appropriate measures to put an end to unlawful racial or ethnic profiling by law enforcement officials, including by collecting disaggregated data on race and ethnicity and by monitoring the impact of reforms in shelters (Uganda);
- 147.68 Continue to strengthen legislation to ensure the crime of racist motivation, such as racial profiling is adequately addressed (Eswatini);
- 147.69 Take measures to eradicate the practice of racial and ethnic profiling as well as discrimination based on nationality and ethnicity (Russian Federation);

147.70 Take necessary measures to combat ethnic profiling and to ensure equal opportunity in education and employment for ethnic minorities and persons with a migration background (Thailand);

147.71 Adopt a legislation to prohibit racial profiling and discrimination by law enforcement agencies (Philippines);

147.72 Continue to take effective measures to eliminate the phenomenon of discrimination and xenophobia and to combat the root causes of racial discrimination (Bahrain);

147.73 Effectively address discrimination and improve the systematic monitoring of discrimination on the grounds of race, origin, nationality or ethnicity by governmental entities (Belgium);

147.74 Monitor the effectiveness of recent measures taken to address racial discrimination and bias in law, policy and practice (Cyprus);

147.75 Redouble its efforts to combat discrimination, incitement to discrimination or violence on the grounds of race, ethnicity, religion, and prejudice and hate crimes against vulnerable and minority groups (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);

147.76 Step up measures to combat all forms of discrimination, particularly racial discrimination, by effectively implementing the program to combat discrimination, as well as the national plan against discrimination in the labour market, and harmonize the human rights protection throughout the territory of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (Djibouti);

147.77 Address the roots of institutional racism, take concrete measures against discrimination, and eliminate policies and practices based on racial prejudice (Ecuador);

147.78 Address the root causes of institutional racism and review laws, policies and practices (Eswatini);

147.79 Pursue efforts aimed at strengthening the protection of all people from racial discrimination, by adopting a definition of racial discrimination that encompasses its human rights obligations (Gambia);

147.80 Continue to take necessary measures in curbing structural discrimination against persons of foreign origin, including strengthening the work of the National Coordinator on Racism and Discrimination (India);

147.81 Ensure that the National Coordinator against Discrimination and Racism has all necessary institutional support to develop and implement the national programme in a manner consistent with the Netherlands's international obligations (Australia);

147.82 Continue efforts to combat discrimination against ethnic minorities in the labour market, during and after recruitment (Iraq);

147.83 Increase public policy efforts to combat stereotypes and eliminate historically entrenched racial discrimination against people of African descent in the political, social, and economic spheres (Argentina);

147.84 Strengthen measures aimed at combating the discrimination suffered by certain communities, in particular people of African descent and migrants, in follow-up to its recommendation 131.58 of the 3rd cycle (Burkina Faso);

147.85 Improve legislation related to combating racism and intolerance and combating hate-based attacks, and impose stricter penalties for perpetrators (Jordan);

147.86 Strengthen its efforts to combat hate speech and incitement to discrimination or violence on racial, ethnic or religious grounds (Timor-Leste);

- 147.87 Continue its efforts to improve its response to discrimination and racism (Japan);
- 147.88 Address the root causes of institutional racism and review existing and future laws, policies and practices in order to prevent bias and discrimination (Norway);
- 147.89 Continue strengthening policies and measures to eliminate sexual violence, racism, and intolerance (Pakistan);
- 147.90 Continue efforts aimed at eliminating all forms of discrimination and translating them into targeted measures in this field (Saudi Arabia);
- 147.91 Extend the application of anti-discrimination legislation to Dutch territories in the Caribbean (Germany);
- 147.92 Implement an integrated approach to address causes and effects of racial discrimination (Sierra Leone);
- 147.93 Continue to strengthen the adoption of measures to ensure the safety of journalists and other media experts, particularly regarding acts of aggression and intimidation against journalists, and their protection against hate crimes (Spain);
- 147.94 Review its anti-discrimination legislation to ensure that it provided full and effective protection against discrimination on all the prohibited grounds in all spheres (State of Palestine);
- 147.95 Review antidiscrimination legislation to ensure that it provides full and effective protection against discrimination and adopt a definition of racial discrimination that encompasses human rights law (Sierra Leone);
- 147.96 Review its anti-discrimination legislation to ensure that it provided full and effective protection against discrimination on all the prohibited grounds under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Poland);
- 147.97 Establish a systematic control framework for government authorities in relation to the use of data on race or ethnicity for decision-making (Spain);
- 147.98 End racism, Islamophobia, anti-Semitism and discrimination of LGBTI and ethnic minorities in the labour market, and in the access to education and housing (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 147.99 Combat the proliferation of hate speech, mainly against migrants and the LGBTIQ+ community (Cuba);
- 147.100 Take all necessary measures to combat racism, xenophobia, Islamophobia and anti-Semitism and eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against migrants, Muslims and people of African descent (Türkiye);
- 147.101 Combat frequent discrimination on the grounds of race, ethnicity, nationality and religion and strengthen efforts to prevent discriminatory stereotypes and hate speech that were targeted at Muslims, migrants, refugees and asylum seekers (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 147.102 Strengthen measures to eliminate racist hate speech against migrants, refugees, Muslims, Jews, and other ethnic or religious minorities (Peru);
- 147.103 Devote additional resources for the protection and integration of members of national, racial, and ethnic minorities across the Kingdom, especially among vulnerable refugee and asylee populations, and to counter crimes and threats of violence against these groups, especially those motivated by antisemitism or anti-Muslim bias (United States of America);
- 147.104 Increase the effectiveness of legal and social protection of migrants, youth, women, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups of the population (Belarus);

- 147.105 Assume its responsibilities towards its nationals of foreign terrorist fighters and their families detained in north-east of Syria, repatriate them in accordance with international law; and stop politicizing this issue (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 147.106 Take effective measures to end funding terrorist activities that operate under the pretext of alleged humanitarian action (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 147.107 Provide mandatory training to the police on human rights against violence, discrimination, speech and hate crimes, punish the perpetrators and guarantee the protection of victims (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 147.108 Optimise law, policy and practice, by appointing discrimination-detectives in line with the government's anti-discrimination policy letter 30950.284 and by adopting law 35709.6 to increase the percentages of perpetrators being prosecuted and convicted (Denmark);
- 147.109 Consider a review of legislation to ensure the application of its child justice system to all children below the age of 18 (Estonia);
- 147.110 Raise the age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 and revise existing legislation to ensure the application of its juvenile justice system to all minors under the age of 18 (Luxembourg);
- 147.111 Continue its strong global leadership on the protection of media freedom, including by increasing domestic efforts to protect journalists (Canada);
- 147.112 Continue efforts to address threats to media freedom, especially in the form of intimidation and violence towards journalists (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 147.113 Continue efforts in developing policies to prevent violence and harassment against journalists, as well as ensuring the effective prosecution of perpetrators through a strengthened accountability mechanism (Greece);
- 147.114 Strengthen the legal protection of journalists and other media personalities, including by criminalising the sharing of personal data online (Slovakia);
- 147.115 Ensure that the PersVeilig mechanism for the safety of journalists is sufficiently equipped with staff and capacity (Sweden);
- 147.116 Develop concrete policies to prevent violence and harassment against journalists (Belgium);
- 147.117 Further develop policies to prevent violence, harassment and intimidations against journalists and media workers (Estonia);
- 147.118 Continue to ensure an enabling environment for freedom of expression and participation in public debate by all people, particularly for journalists and other media experts (Spain);
- 147.119 Timely and adequately respond to the disproportionate use of police force against protesters (Belarus);
- 147.120 Continue to improve mechanisms for the protection and guarantee of the right to privacy-sensitive data online and offline according to international human rights law (Armenia);
- 147.121 Take measures so that the development of new technologies, including the use of the Internet, does not violate people's right to privacy (Cuba);
- 147.122 Ensure privacy and prevent instances of unwarranted access by intelligence services to personal information on the internet concerning citizens who are not involved in any illegal activities (Russian Federation);

- 147.123 Strengthen policies to support the family as the natural and fundamental unit of society (Egypt);
- 147.124 Further adopt measures to prevent and combat human trafficking (Timor-Leste);
- 147.125 Continue taking effective counter actions against human trafficking (Georgia);
- 147.126 Pursue efforts undertaken in fighting the human trafficking (Lebanon);
- 147.127 Redouble efforts to identify child victims of trafficking and take all necessary measures to combat all forms of criminal exploitation of children (Tunisia);
- 147.128 Tackle the root causes of and effectively combat trafficking of women and girls for sexual exploitation and other purposes, and fulfil its commitment to protect the rights of women and children (China);
- 147.129 Commit to establishing a comprehensive national framework to prevent trafficking of women and girls for sexual or labour exploitation and criminal activity (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 147.130 Continue sensitizing relevant officials about human trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation by working closely with relevant entities and the private sector to raise awareness of human trafficking (Eswatini);
- 147.131 Provide adequate protection and means of redress to the human trafficking victims, especially women who were reportedly subjected to inhumane and degrading treatment, including sexual violence and sexual exploitations (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 147.132 Strengthen efforts in order to prevent and combat trafficking in human beings alongside identification of victims, while ensuring access to remedies and appropriate protection and assistance for the victims (Republic of Moldova);
- 147.133 Strengthen its efforts regarding the identification of victims of trafficking (Sri Lanka);
- 147.134 Review the frameworks for protecting victims of human trafficking to ensure their effectiveness and enhance the means to identify victims, in particular children, and prevent their exposure to sexual exploitation (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 147.135 Put an end to the high incidence of violence against women, including domestic violence. End sexual harassment, human trafficking, forced prostitution and sexual exploitation of women and girls, on the rise in the country (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 147.136 Develop and implement measures for guaranteeing the right to adequate housing and for prioritising housing for persons in disadvantaged situations (Azerbaijan);
- 147.137 Enhance its efforts in guaranteeing the right to adequate housing and prioritising housing for persons in a disadvantaged position (Kazakhstan);
- 147.138 Advance the right to adequate housing for all including by addressing the root causes of homelessness (Malaysia);
- 147.139 Design concrete plans to promote equitable access for people of African descent and migrants to employment, housing, education, health and social care (Uruguay);
- 147.140 Consider strengthening legislation to protect minorities from racial discrimination in many areas of life, including in employment, housing, education, and health and social care (Malta);

- 147.141 Strengthen the provision of adequate sexual and reproductive health care services (Mauritius);
- 147.142 Adopt measures to stimulate international solidarity and cooperation, including by implementing capacity building initiatives, in the field of health, in compliance with resolution 50/13 (Brazil);
- 147.143 Provide more adequate health care for children with low economic status in addition to undocumented children (Bahrain);
- 147.144 Promoting equal opportunities for all children in education without discrimination (Iraq);
- 147.145 Take measures to further provide inclusive equitable and accessible education to all children without discrimination (Mauritius);
- 147.146 Comprehensively integrate human rights education in the national school curriculum, including children's rights and age-appropriate education on sexual and reproductive health rights, and ensure that teachers are provided with adequate training in this area (Slovenia);
- 147.147 Reinstitute Turkish mother tongue lessons as part of the primary and secondary school curricula in order to improve the academic performance of these children (Türkiye);
- 147.148 Continue to take efforts to remove obstacles hindering the inclusion of children with special educational needs in the education system (India);
- 147.149 Adopt a strategy to ensure access of all children with disabilities to inclusive education (Bulgaria);
- 147.150 Strengthen measures to combat segregation and discrimination in schools, and address inequalities in educational attainment for children from ethnic minorities and migrants (Portugal);
- 147.151 Take effective measures intended to mitigate the harmful effects of climate change on human rights, including empowering the vulnerable and least socio-economically resilient groups in the Dutch Caribbean (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 147.152 Continue to implement prudent policies to protect vulnerable groups from the negative impacts of climate change (Vanuatu);
- 147.153 Continue its efforts in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and take further measures to mitigate the harmful effects of climate change (Bhutan);
- 147.154 Implement sufficient and concrete measures to ensure that the Kingdom of the Netherlands is on track to achieve climate neutrality by 2050 (Samoa);
- 147.155 Ensure accountability for environmental damages resulting from transnational operations of companies registered or domiciled in the Netherlands, particularly carbon majors (Philippines);
- 147.156 Implement, monitor and enforce Dutch mandatory human rights and environmental due diligence legislation (Germany);
- 147.157 Reduce greenhouse gas emissions in line with its international commitments, and ensure that national policies and programs on environmental protection and climate change adaptation and mitigation include a human rights-based and gender equality approach (Panama);
- 147.158 Intensify national efforts to fulfil the commitments assumed regarding climate finance, with the aim of ensuring a timely response to the current environmental crisis and contributing to the protection of human rights globally (Cuba);

147.159 Scale up climate action – including increasing climate financing for mitigation, adaptation, and loss and damage for developing countries – in accordance with international obligations and with a view to upholding climate justice (Philippines);

147.160 Ensure that climate change impacts and needs of islands that are part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands are adequately addressed and financed (Samoa);

147.161 Increase its Official Development Assistance to at least 0,7% of its GDP and fully comply with commitments under multilateral environmental agreements to pursue cooperation programmes, particularly in the field of the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (Brazil);

147.162 Strengthen its efforts to align the national laws with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, which require businesses to respect human rights in their operations (Vanuatu);

147.163 Implement and enforce Dutch mandatory human rights due diligence legislation at least in line with the UNGPs and the OECD Guidelines, including environmental due diligence and the obligation for Dutch companies to implement concrete climate action plans to bring their activities in line with the Paris Agreement (Cabo Verde);

147.164 Participate constructively in the negotiations for the elaboration of a legally binding instrument on business and human rights within the framework of the working group of the Human Rights Council (Ecuador);

147.165 Ensure responsible business conduct in the arms sector in line with the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, taking into account the Information Note that the Working Group on Business and Human Rights published on this topic in August 2022 (Panama);

147.166 Enact legislations to conflict-affected areas and 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 rights violations in conflict-affected areas including situations of foreign occupation (State of Palestine);

147.167 Require Dutch companies to respect human rights in their operations, and apply the principle of due diligence (Costa Rica);

147.168 Advance in the application of measures so that Dutch companies that carry out commercial activities abroad comply with the same requirements as in the Netherlands with respect to human rights (Chile);

147.169 Intensify efforts to improve the labour market and also to close the pay gap (United Republic of Tanzania);

147.170 Consider further measures to address the gender pay gap, particularly in the private sector (Bhutan);

147.171 Continue to work towards achieving gender equality with regard to closing the wage gap, especially for women belonging to religious and ethnic minorities (Bahrain);

147.172 Continue its efforts in promoting women economic empowerment and reducing gender pay gap (Thailand);

147.173 Step up efforts to close the gender wage gap (Iraq);

147.174 Strengthen efforts to reduce discrimination in the labour market and closing the gender pay gap (Nepal);

147.175 Continue addressing the gender gap between men and women, especially in the private sector (Eswatini);

- 147.176 Take targeted action to encourage greater participation of women in the labour market, including through continued improvements in childcare availability and by addressing the gender pay gap (Slovenia);
- 147.177 Ensure measurable improvement of the economic independence of women and their position in the labour market by explicitly considering women in plans for earmarked shared parental leave, more fulltime work, and better access to childcare (Norway);
- 147.178 Take further steps towards enhancing equality between women and men and increase women's representation in decision-making positions at higher level (Bulgaria);
- 147.179 Intensify efforts to increase the level of representation of women in decision-making positions (Malawi);
- 147.180 Continue to increase the level of representation of women in decision-making positions in the public and private sectors (Lithuania);
- 147.181 Eradicate manifestations of discrimination against women, including the possibility of holding decision-making jobs (Cuba);
- 147.182 Eliminate discrimination in the workplace, including the gender pay gap (Cuba);
- 147.183 Step up its efforts to combat violence against women (Timor-Leste);
- 147.184 Take necessary measures towards addressing the violence against women, including domestic violence (Uzbekistan);
- 147.185 Implement the guidelines and intensify efforts to combat violence against women (Zambia);
- 147.186 Strengthening means to eliminate instances of violence against women, including domestic violence (Bangladesh);
- 147.187 Continue to take measures to combat the persistence of violence against women, including domestic violence (Ghana);
- 147.188 Ensure that all victims of violence against women had adequate access to medical and legal services, counselling, safe emergency, accommodation and shelters (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 147.189 Step up efforts to combat violence against women and domestic violence, including by revising provisions on sexual violence and domestic violence, particularly those relating to the definition of rape and other sexual offences, in the criminal laws of all four constituent countries of the Netherlands, in line with international human rights standards (Liechtenstein);
- 147.190 Continue to take measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women, including sexual exploitation (Nepal);
- 147.191 Create a Gender Violence Observatory or a similar structure that would allow for gathering data, legislation and best practices on real cases, and care for victims (Spain);
- 147.192 Fully and swiftly implement the Istanbul Convention (Germany);
- 147.193 Step up efforts to combat violence against women and domestic violence and ensure adequate access to medical and legal services (Sri Lanka);
- 147.194 Enhance measures to consider a bill on crimes of sexual violence (Maldives);
- 147.195 Bring the legal definition of rape in line with international human rights law, including the Istanbul Convention in all four constituent countries (Cyprus);

- 147.196 Fully implement the guidelines for a more gender responsive and intersectional approach to gender-based violence and sexual harassment (Israel);
- 147.197 Strengthen existing legal framework to adequately address and prevent sexual harassment (Malaysia);
- 147.198 Implement the guidelines for a more gender-sensitive approach to domestic violence and sexual harassment (Cyprus);
- 147.199 Take effective measures to combat all forms of sexual harassment and exploitation, including those committed through the internet and in the workplace (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 147.200 Continue its good efforts to address violence against women and children (Kazakhstan);
- 147.201 Take further steps to tackle, prevent and eliminate domestic violence of young persons including physical and verbal attacks (Armenia);
- 147.202 Provide that the best interests of the child constitute a primary consideration in all immigration decisions that affect them (Uruguay);
- 147.203 Strengthen laws to better regulate separation of children from their families to avoid them from being sent to alternative care centers on the basis of the poor economic situations of their families alone (Botswana);
- 147.204 Prohibit the separation of children from their families and their placement in alternative care on the basis of the economic situation of their families alone (Poland);
- 147.205 Strengthen further its system of foster care and substitute family homes, with a view to phasing out the institutionalization of children, and allocate adequate funds to families to promote and support care in a family environment (Montenegro);
- 147.206 Prevent and combat the online sale of children for the purpose of sexual exploitation and abuse (Burkina Faso);
- 147.207 Provide the intercountry task force on children's rights a clear mandate and sufficient resources to support the effective and equal implementation of the rights of the child and thereby ensure the planning of such work includes the participation of children, including child human rights defenders, and civil society (Ireland);
- 147.208 Respect the rights of parents to raise and educate their children, in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Nigeria);
- 147.209 Implement a holistic and integrated approach to addressing child poverty, including by ensuring equal access to financial support and simplifying its application procedures, by increasing social benefits for low-income families with children, while prohibiting separation of children from families on the basis of the economic situation of their families (Republic of Moldova);
- 147.210 Move forward with measures and initiatives aimed at promoting the rights of children, youth and the family (Saudi Arabia);
- 147.211 Include information on services provided to older persons in the national report for the next UPR cycle (Slovenia);
- 147.212 Continue measures aimed at strengthening programs to support persons with disabilities (Georgia);
- 147.213 Consider developing policies related to inclusion of persons with disabilities, especially on the public employment (India);
- 147.214 Redouble efforts to provide specific support in the area of housing, education and employment to the Roma, Sinti and Travelers (Peru);

- 147.215 Review the implementation of compulsory “civic integration exam” for Turkish citizens, as the exemption is a right derived from Turkish-EU Association Agreement (Türkiye);
- 147.216 Eliminate discrimination against students with ethnic minority and immigrant backgrounds as well as segregation in schools and the consequent inequalities in educational attainment, especially for children belonging to ethnic minorities (Poland);
- 147.217 Adopt measures to ensure the right to recognition of the self-perceived gender identity, and facilitate the change of name and identity in personal documents (Mexico);
- 147.218 Guarantee access to legal gender recognition for both intersex and transgender persons of all ages, without obstacles infringing the individual right to self-determination and financial barriers (Israel);
- 147.219 Take measures to reduce unnecessary forms of gender registration, by repealing the indication of gender on identity cards (Luxembourg);
- 147.220 Take measures to reduce unnecessary gender registration, by abolishing the indication of gender on identity cards (Greece);
- 147.221 Consider optimising law, policy and practice to lower hate crime rates against LGBTI+ persons and promote a higher percentage of perpetrators being prosecuted and convicted (Malta);
- 147.222 Take all necessary measures to protect LGBTIQ persons from threats and any form of violence, including hate crimes (Argentina);
- 147.223 Strengthen efforts to protect lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and intersex (LGBTQI+) persons from violence or threats of violence (United States of America);
- 147.224 Take measures to promote equality of opportunity and treatment for migrants in employment, in particular by combating exploitation of migrant workers and ensuring safe working conditions (Poland);
- 147.225 Take further measures to strengthen and safeguard the economic and social rights of migrants and vulnerable groups, and combat all forms of discrimination against them (Pakistan);
- 147.226 Continue to put in place legal mechanisms and the legal framework to protect the rights of all migrant workers in the labour market irrespective of their race (Uganda);
- 147.227 Stop the implementation of policies and measures that violate the rights of migrants (China);
- 147.228 End discriminatory treatment against migrants and asylum-seekers based on their race, nationality and religious backgrounds (Indonesia);
- 147.229 Promote equality of opportunity and treatment for migrants in employment, by adopting specific measures to combat discrimination on the grounds of origin, religion, nationality or ethnicity, in the selection and recruitment processes (Mexico);
- 147.230 Work to develop the legislation governing the status of migrant workers in order to improve their conditions and prevent their exploitation (Jordan);
- 147.231 Continue further efforts to protect rights of migrants and vulnerable groups (Uzbekistan);
- 147.232 Take measures to promote equal treatment for migrant employees, particularly by combating the exploitation of migrant workers and ensuring safe working conditions (Sri Lanka);

147.233 Ensure protecting the rights of minorities and migrants for access to employment, housing, education, public health and social care on an equal basis with others and, enhancing their quality of lives (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);

147.234 Prohibit and prevent the separation of asylum-seeking and migrant boys and girls from their parents, and the internment or expulsion of boys and girls in all the countries that make up the Kingdom, including Aruba and Curaçao, because of their migratory status or that of their parents (Argentina);

147.235 Increase efforts to protect the economic, social, and cultural rights of migrants, including reviewing the conditions of asylum centers and combating the exploitation of migrants in the Netherlands, Aruba, Curaçao, and Sint Maarten (Canada);

147.236 Take additional measures to protect the rights of migrants and asylum seekers, prevent their segregation along ethnic lines, and more effectively combat manifestations of racism against people of non-Dutch origin, Islamophobia, and anti-Semitism (Belarus);

147.237 Ensure greater transparency and monitoring over the living conditions of asylum seekers and other categories of migrants (Russian Federation);

147.238 Implement recommendations concerning the detention of undocumented migrants (Zambia);

147.239 End racial profiling in traffic, border, identity controls and preventive records. End the systematic detention of asylum seekers and undocumented migrants and the long duration of detention. Stop the segregation of migrant and low-income children in schools, and the exploitation of migrant workers (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

147.240 Prohibit the use of solitary confinement of undocumented migrants and rejected asylum-seekers as a disciplinary and punitive measure (Zambia);

147.241 Bring in line all policies on the treatment of refugees and asylum seekers, especially children, with the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Philippines);

147.242 Ensure increased availability of sustainable, flexible, and responsive reception facilities for asylum-seekers and refugees, while upholding adequate reception standards (Sweden);

147.243 Ensure the reception of asylum seekers in Ter Apel in a dignified manner and in accordance with the European standards (Slovakia);

147.244 Revisit the long-term aspects of the system for asylum reception to ensure compliance with Article 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights (Norway);

147.245 Intensify efforts to reduce the backlogs in the asylum application and the family reunification process (Montenegro);

147.246 Stop the practice of forced returns of refugees and migrants to destinations where there is a real risk of torture or other serious human rights violations (Costa Rica);

147.247 Compensate asylum seekers affected by forced return (Egypt);

147.248 Strengthen refugee reception and accommodation measures with a focus on respect for human rights, with special attention to interreligious and intercultural differences (Chile);

147.249 Take measures to guarantee respect for the principle of non-refoulement of people seeking asylum or refuge, to destinations where there is a real risk of torture or other serious violations (Uruguay);

147.250 Increase availability of response centres in line with UNHCR recommendations and Dutch court rulings, and continue work to ensure that asylum seeker reception facilities meet international standards (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

147.251 Address selective and discriminatory practices vis-a-vis asylum seekers from different parts of the world (Türkiye);

147.252 Avoid the automatic detention of asylum seekers and adopting alternative measures to deprivation of liberty (Tunisia);

147.253 Strengthen measures to guarantee protection and access to Dutch nationality for children in situation or risk of statelessness and born on the territory of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (Colombia);

147.254 Eradicate statelessness by establishing a statelessness determination procedure that would recognize stateless persons and grant them legal residency (Eswatini);

147.255 Introduce additional safeguards to the standards and policies on nationality, to guarantee the right of all boys and girls born in the State's territory to be granted nationality, and facilitate the naturalization of stateless children (Mexico).

148. 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.