

#	Recommendation	Response	Comments
147.1	Consider acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Malawi);	Noted	
147.2	Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Ghana);	Noted	
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);	Noted	
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);	Noted	
147.5	Accede to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Philippines);	Noted	
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);	Noted	
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));	Noted	
147.8	Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Benin);	Noted	
147.9	Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Niger);	Noted	
147.10	Ratify of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (France) (Liechtenstein) (Tunisia);	Noted	The government of The Netherlands is currently preparing a response. The aim is to announce the government's position in 2023.
147.11	Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Benin);	Noted	<i>The government of The Netherlands is currently preparing a response. The aim is to announce the</i>

			<i>government's position in 2023.</i>
147.12	Increase efforts to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Maldives);	Noted	<i>The government of The Netherlands is currently preparing a response. The aim is to announce the government's position in 2023.</i>
147.13	Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Australia) (Azerbaijan) (France) (Lithuania) (Mozambique) (Saudi Arabia);	Noted	<i>The government of The Netherlands is currently preparing a response. The aim is to announce the government's position in 2023.</i>
147.14	Intensify efforts to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Ghana);	Noted	<i>The government of The Netherlands is currently preparing a response. The aim is to announce the government's position in 2023.</i>
147.15	Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Côte d'Ivoire) (Ecuador) (France);	Noted	<i>The government of The Netherlands is currently preparing a response. The aim is to announce the government's position in 2023.</i>
147.16	Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, signed in 2009 (Italy);	Noted	<i>The government of The Netherlands is currently preparing a response. The aim is to announce the government's position in 2023.</i>
147.17	Accelerate the ongoing process towards ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (Mozambique);	Noted	<i>The government of The Netherlands is currently preparing a response. The aim is to announce the government's position in 2023.</i>
147.18	Conclude the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal);	Noted	<i>The government of The Netherlands is currently preparing a response. The aim is to announce the government's position in 2023.</i>
147.19	Ratify the Optional Protocols to the Conventions on the Rights of the Child, and on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Paraguay);	Noted	<i>The government of The Netherlands is currently preparing a response. The aim is to announce the government's position in 2023.</i>
147.20	Consider ratifying both: the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure, and the	Noted	<i>The government of The Netherlands is currently preparing a response. The</i>

	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Sierra Leone);		<i>aim is to announce the government's position in 2023.</i>
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);	Noted	<i>The government of The Netherlands is currently preparing a response. The aim is to announce the government's position in 2023.</i>
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);	Noted	<i>The government of The Netherlands is currently preparing a response. The aim is to announce the government's position in 2023.</i>
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);	Noted	<i>The government of The Netherlands is currently preparing a response. The aim is to announce the government's position in 2023.</i>
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);	Noted	<i>The government of The Netherlands is currently preparing a response. The aim is to announce the government's position in 2023.</i>
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);	Noted	<i>The government of The Netherlands is currently preparing a response. The aim is to announce the government's position in 2023.</i>
147.26	Withdraw all interpretative declarations to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Namibia);	Noted	
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);	Supported	
147.28	Take concrete steps to eliminate differences in human rights protection and welfare levels between the European and the Caribbean Netherlands (Australia);	Supported	

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);	Supported	
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);	Noted	
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);	Supported	
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);	Supported	
147.33	Step up the normative, institutional and policy mechanisms to guarantee the protection and promotion of human rights (Paraguay);	Supported	
147.34	Stop the policy of imposing unilateral coercive measures (Syrian Arab Republic);	Noted	The restrictive measures autonomously imposed by the EU comply with international law, including with the obligations stemming from international humanitarian law.
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);	Noted	<i>The restrictive measures autonomously imposed by the EU comply with international law, including with the obligations stemming from international humanitarian law.</i>
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);	Noted	<i>The restrictive measures autonomously imposed by the EU comply with international law, including with the obligations stemming from international humanitarian law.</i>
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);	Partially supported	The Netherlands is making continuous efforts to address its legacy of colonialism, including in the way history is taught in the education system, and supports this part of the recommendation. The government of The

			Netherlands cannot guarantee legislation on any topic and therefore notes the second part of the recommendation.
147.38	Adhere to the principles of impartiality, objectivity and non-selectivity in addressing human rights issues (Syrian Arab Republic);	Supported	The Netherlands supports the impartiality, objectivity and non-selectivity of human rights, in accordance with the Irish principles.
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);	Noted	
147.40	Guarantee that the National Action Plan on Human Rights is applied in the same way in the Caribbean territories (Costa Rica);	Noted	
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);	Noted	
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);	Noted	
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);	Supported	
147.44	Guarantee the full financial and functional independence of the National Preventive Mechanism, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Morocco);	Supported	
147.45	Establish measures to formalize and strengthen its Human Rights Institute (Paraguay);	Supported	The Netherlands believes the recommended actions have already been taken.
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);	Supported	
147.47	Take all necessary measures to combat hate speech and racism based on race and religion, including on the Internet (Tunisia);	Supported	
147.48	Develop reliable tools to monitor practices related to hate speech and the so-called “racial superiority”, and take effective measures to	Noted	Current policies specifically address hate speech and the investigation and prosecution of illegal statements. The Dutch

	investigate and prosecute crimes based on such motivations (Syrian Arab Republic);		government is in favour of a general approach.
147.49	Continue efforts to combat hate speech, especially towards people of foreign origin (Libya);	Supported	
147.50	End the rise of hate speech and xenophobic rhetoric in the media (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);	Supported	
147.51	Strengthen measures to combat hate speech and incitement to racially, ethnically or religiously motivated discrimination or violence (Benin);	Noted	
147.52	Take concrete measures to prevent and combat hate crimes and reform discriminatory laws against minorities, especially Muslim minorities (Indonesia);	Noted	The Netherlands wishes to emphasise that the anti-discrimination laws in the Criminal Code do not and should not differentiate between religions. The Netherlands is in favour of general laws, without a specification for one minority group.
147.53	Strengthen efforts to combat hate speech and incitement to discrimination or violence on racial, ethnic or religious grounds, online and offline (Liechtenstein);	Noted	
147.54	Strengthen efforts to combat hate speech and incitement to discrimination or violence on racial, ethnic or religious grounds (Namibia);	Noted	
147.55	Continue to improve policies to combat hate crimes and hate speech (Kazakhstan);	Supported	
147.56	Prosecute hate crimes and address incidents of xenophobia and Islamophobia (Pakistan);	Supported	
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);	Supported	Provided that parliamentary debate is not hampered.
147.58	Adopt and implement policies to address discrimination in public service (Türkiye);	Supported	
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);	Supported	
147.60	Continue its efforts to combat various forms of discrimination and racism, including racist discourse, xenophobia and related intolerance (Algeria);	Supported	
147.61	Scale up efforts to combat racism, racial discrimination and racial profiling (Nigeria);	Supported	

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);	Noted	
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);	Noted	
147.64	Work towards the eradication of racism and racial discrimination, including eliminating racial profiling practices by the police (Costa Rica);	Noted	
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);	Noted	
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);	Supported	
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);	Noted	
147.68	Continue to strengthen legislation to ensure the crime of racist motivation, such as racial profiling is adequately addressed (Eswatini);	Noted	
147.69	Take measures to eradicate the practice of racial and ethnic profiling as well as discrimination based on nationality and ethnicity (Russian Federation);	Noted	
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);	Noted	
147.71	Adopt a legislation to prohibit racial profiling and discrimination by law enforcement agencies (Philippines);	Noted	
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);	Supported	
147.73	Effectively address discrimination and improve the systematic monitoring of	Noted	

	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);	Supported	
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);	Supported	
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);	Supported	
147.77	Address the roots of institutional racism, take concrete measures against discrimination, and eliminate policies and practices based on racial prejudice (Ecuador);	Supported	
147.78	Address the root causes of institutional racism and review laws, policies and practices (Eswatini);	Supported	
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);	Supported	
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);	Supported	
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 Netherland's international obligations (Australia);	Supported	
147.82	Continue efforts to combat discrimination against ethnic minorities in the labour market, during and after recruitment (Iraq);	Supported	
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);	Supported	<i>Provided that parliamentary debate is not hampered.</i>

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 3 <sup>rd</sup> cycle (Burkina Faso);	Supported	
147.85	Improve legislation related to combating racism and intolerance and combating hate-based attacks, and impose stricter penalties for perpetrators (Jordan);	Supported	A legislative proposal has been submitted to the Parliament of the Netherlands, aiming to introduce a provision of general application into the criminal code by which a discriminatory motive – including a racist motive – is a circumstance that raises the maximum penalty for the offence.
147.86	Strengthen its efforts to combat hate speech and incitement to discrimination or violence on racial, ethnic or religious grounds (Timor-Leste);	Supported	
147.87	Continue its efforts to improve its response to discrimination and racism (Japan);	Supported	
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);	Supported	
147.89	Continue strengthening policies and measures to eliminate sexual violence, racism, and intolerance (Pakistan);	Supported	
147.90	Continue efforts aimed at eliminating all forms of discrimination and translating them into targeted measures in this field (Saudi Arabia);	Supported	
147.91	Extend the application of anti-discrimination legislation to Dutch territories in the Caribbean (Germany);	Supported	The Netherlands is exploring the possibility of expanding its anti-discrimination legislation to the Caribbean Netherlands.
147.92	Implement an integrated approach to address causes and effects of racial discrimination (Sierra Leone);	Supported	
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);	Supported	
147.94	Review its anti-discrimination legislation to ensure that it provided full and effective protection against discrimination on all the	Noted	

	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);	Noted	
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);	Noted	
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);	Noted	
147.98	End racism, Islamophobia, anti-Semitism and discrimination of LBGTI and ethnic minorities in the labour market, and in the access to education and housing (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);	Partially supported	The Netherlands is working to combat all forms of discrimination. The right of people in The Netherlands to organise education in accordance with their faith is constitutionally protected, including the option of reserving admission to schools for students who support the school's religious foundation. However, public schools are always open to all applicants and the government ensures that their number is sufficient.
147.99	Combat the proliferation of hate speech, mainly against migrants and the LGBTIQ+ community (Cuba);	Supported	
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);	Supported	The Netherlands is working to combat all forms of discrimination.
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);	Supported	<i>The Netherlands is working to combat all forms of discrimination.</i>
147.102	Strengthen measures to eliminate racist hate speech against migrants, refugees, Muslims, Jews, and other ethnic or religious minorities (Peru);	Supported	

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);	Noted	The Netherlands already invests significant resources in the protection and integration of members of national, racial, and ethnic minorities. For example, on 1 January 2022 a reviewed version of the Netherlands' new Civic Integration Act took effect, which was accompanied with extra investments of 24 million euro for the renewal of the curriculum for immigrants (on top of existing structural budgets). Significant investments have also been done in recent years (11.25 million for 2018 - 2024) with respect to promoting the further integration of immigrants into the labour market. Lastly, it is worth noting that in 2022 a National Coordinator against Racism and Discrimination has been appointed (and was allocated a budget of 3.5 million euro yearly), as well as a National Coordinator against Antisemitism in 2021 (and was allocated 0.5 million euro yearly).
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);	Noted	
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);	Noted	In 2022 the Netherlands transferred 17 women from Syria to the Netherlands in order to stand trial. The Netherlands also repatriated 39 children in 2022. The Netherlands want to prevent impunity for Foreign Terrorist Fighters and assesses each case individually.
147.106	Take effective measures to end funding terrorist activities that operate under the pretext of alleged humanitarian action (Syrian Arab Republic);	Noted	The Netherlands remains committed to support delivery of humanitarian assistance in Syria and elsewhere in the world. The humanitarian imperative and the humanitarian principles

			are at the heart of this commitment which the Netherlands fulfils by providing quality financing to well-established partners such as the UN and the RCRC who work in accordance with said principles and with International Humanitarian Law.
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);	Noted	
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);	Supported	
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);	Noted	
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);	Noted	
147.111	Continue its strong global leadership on the protection of media freedom, including by increasing domestic efforts to protect journalists (Canada);	Supported	
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);	Supported	
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);	Supported	
147.114	Strengthen the legal protection of journalists and other media personalities, including by criminalising the sharing of personal data online (Slovakia);	Supported	

147.115	Ensure that the PersVeilig mechanism for the safety of journalists is sufficiently equipped with staff and capacity (Sweden);	Supported	
147.116	Develop concrete policies to prevent violence and harassment against journalists (Belgium);	Supported	
147.117	Further develop policies to prevent violence, harassment and intimidations against journalists and media workers (Estonia);	Supported	
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);	Supported	
147.119	Timely and adequately respond to the disproportionate use of police force against protesters (Belarus);	Supported	
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);	Supported	
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);	Supported	
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);	Supported	
147.123	Strengthen policies to support the family as the natural and fundamental unit of society (Egypt);	Noted	
147.124	Further adopt measures to prevent and combat human trafficking (Timor-Leste);	Supported	
147.125	Continue taking effective counter actions against human trafficking (Georgia);	Supported	
147.126	Pursue efforts undertaken in fighting the human trafficking (Lebanon);	Supported	
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);	Noted	
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);	Supported	
147.129	Commit to establishing a comprehensive national framework to prevent trafficking of women and girls for sexual or labour	Supported	

	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);	Supported	
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);	Supported	
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);	Supported	
147.133	Strengthen its efforts regarding the identification of victims of trafficking (Sri Lanka);	Supported	
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);	Supported	
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);	Supported	
147.136	Develop and implement measures for guaranteeing the right to adequate housing and for prioritising housing for persons in disadvantaged situations (Azerbaijan);	Supported	The Netherlands is currently implementing measures to improve housing accessibility.
147.137	Enhance its efforts in guaranteeing the right to adequate housing and prioritising housing for persons in a disadvantaged position (Kazakhstan);	Supported	<i>The Netherlands is currently implementing measures to improve housing accessibility.</i>
147.138	Advance the right to adequate housing for all including by addressing the root causes of homelessness (Malaysia);	Supported	<i>The Netherlands is currently implementing measures to improve housing accessibility.</i>
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);	Noted	The policy of the Netherlands is focused on equitable access for all residents, indiscriminate of

			ethnic and/or migrant background.
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);	Supported	
147.141	Strengthen the provision of adequate sexual and reproductive health care services (Mauritius);	Supported	
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);	Supported	The Netherlands actively supports the right to health worldwide. The Sustainable Development Goals, SDG3 in particular, are at the core of the Dutch <i>Global health strategy 2023-2030</i> . The Netherlands wishes to contribute to reducing inequality. Strengthening international global health cooperation and improving worldwide access to medical supplies are at the forefront of this strategy.
147.143	Provide more adequate health care for children with low economic status in addition to undocumented children (Bahrain);	Noted	
147.144	Promoting equal opportunities for all children in education without discrimination (Iraq);	Supported	The Netherlands is working on advancing inclusive education.
147.145	Take measures to further provide inclusive equitable and accessible education to all children without discrimination (Mauritius);	Supported	<i>The Netherlands is working on advancing inclusive education.</i>
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);	Supported	Education in international human rights is included in civics education, as required by law.
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);	Noted	
147.148	Continue to take efforts to remove obstacles hindering the inclusion of children with special educational needs in the education system (India);	Supported	
147.149	Adopt a strategy to ensure access of all children with disabilities to inclusive education (Bulgaria);	Supported	

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);	Supported	
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);	Supported	
147.152	Continue to implement prudent policies to protect vulnerable groups from the negative impacts of climate change (Vanuatu);	Supported	
147.153	Continue its efforts in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and take further measures to mitigate the harmful effects of climate change (Bhutan);	Supported	
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);	Supported	
147.155	Ensure accountability for environmental damages resulting from transnational operations of companies registered or domiciled in the Netherlands, particularly carbon majors (Philippines);	Noted	The Netherlands is working towards due diligence legislation that includes climate provisions. At this moment, it has not yet been decided whether these provisions can ensure accountability from companies (particularly carbon majors) for environmental damages.
147.156	Implement, monitor and enforce Dutch mandatory human rights and environmental due diligence legislation (Germany);	Supported	
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);	Noted	
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);	Supported	
147.159	Scale up climate action – including increasing climate financing for mitigation, adaptation, and loss and damage for developing countries	Supported	

	– 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);	Supported	
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);	Noted	
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);	Supported	A legislative proposal to this effect is currently under consideration by the parliament of the Netherlands.
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);	Supported	<i>A legislative proposal to this effect is currently under consideration by the parliament of the Netherlands.</i>
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);	Supported	The Netherlands is actively engaged within the European Union on this matter.
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);	Supported	A legislative proposal to this effect is currently under consideration by the parliament of the Netherlands. Ensuring responsible business conduct in the arms sector in light of the Information Note of the Working Group entails a continuous effort on the recommendations for States.
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);	Supported	<i>A legislative proposal to this effect is currently under consideration by the parliament of the Netherlands.</i>

147.167	Require Dutch companies to respect human rights in their operations, and apply the principle of due diligence (Costa Rica);	Supported	<i>A legislative proposal to this effect is currently under consideration by the parliament of the Netherlands.</i>
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);	Supported	<i>A legislative proposal to this effect is currently under consideration by the parliament of the Netherlands.</i>
147.169	Intensify efforts to improve the labour market and also to close the pay gap (United Republic of Tanzania);	Supported	The Netherlands is pursuing gender equality in the labour market and is taking several measures to this effect. Among these are measures to close the gender pay gap. The Netherlands will also implement the European Union Equal Pay and Pay Transparency Directive.
147.170	Consider further measures to address the gender pay gap, particularly in the private sector (Bhutan);	Supported	<i>The Netherlands is pursuing gender equality in the labour market and is taking several measures to this effect. Among these are measures to close the gender pay gap. The Netherlands will also implement the European Union Equal Pay and Pay Transparency Directive.</i>
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);	Supported	<i>The Netherlands is pursuing gender equality in the labour market and is taking several measures to this effect. Among these are measures to close the gender pay gap. The Netherlands will also implement the European Union Equal Pay and Pay Transparency Directive.</i>
147.172	Continue its efforts in promoting women economic empowerment and reducing gender pay gap (Thailand);	Supported	<i>The Netherlands is pursuing gender equality in the labour market and is taking several measures to this effect. Among these are measures to close the gender pay gap. The Netherlands will also implement the European Union Equal Pay and Pay Transparency Directive.</i>

147.173	Step up efforts to close the gender wage gap (Iraq);	Supported	<i>The Netherlands is pursuing gender equality in the labour market and is taking several measures to this effect. Among these are measures to close the gender pay gap. The Netherlands will also implement the European Union Equal Pay and Pay Transparency Directive.</i>
147.174	Strengthen efforts to reduce discrimination in the labour market and closing the gender pay gap (Nepal);	Supported	<i>The Netherlands is pursuing gender equality in the labour market and is taking several measures to this effect. Among these are measures to close the gender pay gap. The Netherlands will also implement the European Union Equal Pay and Pay Transparency Directive.</i>
147.175	Continue addressing the gender gap between men and women, especially in the private sector (Eswatini);	Supported	<i>The Netherlands is pursuing gender equality in the labour market and is taking several measures to this effect. Among these are measures to close the gender pay gap. The Netherlands will also implement the European Union Equal Pay and Pay Transparency Directive.</i>
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);	Supported	<i>The Netherlands is pursuing gender equality in the labour market and is taking several measures to this effect. Among these are measures to close the gender pay gap. The Netherlands will also implement the European Union Equal Pay and Pay Transparency Directive.</i>
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);	Supported	The Netherlands is committed to improving the economic independence of women but notes that it is difficult to demonstrate the relationship between economic independence and policy initiatives.
147.178	Take further steps towards enhancing equality between women and men and increase	Supported	The Netherlands is pursuing gender equality in the labour market and is taking several

	women's representation in decision-making positions at higher level (Bulgaria);		measures to this effect. Among these are measures to close the gender pay gap , such as the <i>Action Plan to Combat Labour Market Discrimination</i> and the introduction of a mandatory gender diversity quota system for the governance boards of publicly traded companies. The Netherlands will also implement the European Union Equal Pay and Pay Transparency Directive.
147.179	Intensify efforts to increase the level of representation of women in decision-making positions (Malawi);	Supported	<i>The Netherlands is pursuing gender equality in the labour market and is taking several measures to this effect. Among these are measures to close the gender pay gap , such as the Action Plan to Combat Labour Market Discrimination and the introduction of a mandatory gender diversity quota system for the governance boards of publicly traded companies. The Netherlands will also implement the European Union Equal Pay and Pay Transparency Directive.</i>
147.180	Continue to increase the level of representation of women in decision-making positions in the public and private sectors (Lithuania);	Supported	<i>The Netherlands is pursuing gender equality in the labour market and is taking several measures to this effect. Among these are measures to close the gender pay gap , such as the Action Plan to Combat Labour Market Discrimination and the introduction of a mandatory gender diversity quota system for the governance boards of publicly traded companies. The Netherlands will also implement the European Union Equal Pay and Pay Transparency Directive.</i>
147.181	Eradicate manifestations of discrimination against women, including the possibility of holding decision-making jobs (Cuba);	Supported	<i>The Netherlands is pursuing gender equality in the labour market and is taking</i>

			<i>several measures to this effect. Among these are measures to close the gender pay gap , such as the Action Plan to Combat Labour Market Discrimination and the introduction of a mandatory gender diversity quota system for the governance boards of publicly traded companies. The Netherlands will also implement the European Union Equal Pay and Pay Transparency Directive.</i>
147.182	Eliminate discrimination in the workplace, including the gender pay gap (Cuba);	Supported	<i>The Netherlands is pursuing gender equality in the labour market and is taking several measures to this effect. Among these are measures to close the gender pay gap. The Netherlands will also implement the European Union Equal Pay and Pay Transparency Directive.</i>
147.183	Step up its efforts to combat violence against women (Timor-Leste);	Supported	
147.184	Take necessary measures towards addressing the violence against women, including domestic violence (Uzbekistan);	Supported	
147.185	Implement the guidelines and intensify efforts to combat violence against women (Zambia);	Supported	
147.186	Strengthening means to eliminate instances of violence against women, including domestic violence (Bangladesh);	Supported	
147.187	Continue to take measures to combat the persistence of violence against women, including domestic violence (Ghana);	Supported	
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);	Supported	
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	Supported	Aruba has already strengthened its efforts to combat violence against women and domestic violence and will continue to do so. It has for instance established amongst others a Family Justice Center in

	with international human rights standards (Liechtenstein);		Aruba. This centre is defined as a multiagency, multidisciplinary service centre where public and private agencies assign staff members on a full-time or part-time basis to provide services to survivors of severe gender-based violence, domestic violence and their families from one location. Aruba also provides shelter and support to victims of domestic/relational violence.  The Sexual Offences Bill is limited to the European part of the Netherlands and does not amend the BES Criminal Code (see the Explanatory Memorandum to the bill for more information).
147.190	Continue to take measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women, including sexual exploitation (Nepal);	Supported	
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);	Noted	
147.192	Fully and swiftly implement the Istanbul Convention (Germany);	Supported	
147.193	Step up efforts to combat violence against women and domestic violence and ensure adequate access to medical and legal services (Sri Lanka);	Supported	
147.194	Enhance measures to consider a bill on crimes of sexual violence (Maldives);	Supported	
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);	Supported	<i>The Sexual Offences Bill is limited to the European part of the Netherlands and does not amend the BES Criminal Code (see the Explanatory Memorandum to the bill for more information).</i>
147.196	Fully implement the guidelines for a more gender responsive and intersectional approach to gender-based violence and sexual harassment (Israel);	Noted	

147.197	Strengthen existing legal framework to adequately address and prevent sexual harassment (Malaysia);	Supported	
147.198	Implement the guidelines for a more gender-sensitive approach to domestic violence and sexual harassment (Cyprus);	Supported	
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);	Supported	
147.200	Continue its good efforts to address violence against women and children (Kazakhstan);	Supported	
147.201	Take further steps to tackle, prevent and eliminate domestic violence of young persons including physical and verbal attacks (Armenia);	Supported	This recommendation is in line with the Istanbul Treaty
147.202	Provide that the best interests of the child constitute a primary consideration in all immigration decisions that affect them (Uruguay);	Supported	
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);	Supported	
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);	Supported	
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);	Supported	The Netherlands agrees that letting children in difficult situations grow up as 'normal' as possible is of the utmost importance. Foster care and family homes fit well with this vision. We will continue to strengthen both sectors in the coming years. Aside from that we are in the process of converting the current residential youth care institutions to small-scale accommodations.
147.206	Prevent and combat the online sale of children for the purpose of sexual exploitation and abuse (Burkina Faso);	Supported	
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	Noted	The main objective of the Children's Rights Task Force is to promote knowledge sharing, collaboration and

	includes the participation of children, including child human rights defenders, and civil society (Ireland);		connection between the countries of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The Children's Rights Task Force action plan lists five topics that the countries in the Kingdom of the Netherlands consider to be priority areas. The countries have prepared their own independent action plans on the basis of those priorities. It is now up to the countries to implement the action plans they have drawn up.
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);	Supported	
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);	Noted	
147.210	Move forward with measures and initiatives aimed at promoting the rights of children, youth and the family (Saudi Arabia);	Supported	
147.211	Include information on services provided to older persons in the national report for the next UPR cycle (Slovenia);	Supported	
147.212	Continue measures aimed at strengthening programs to support persons with disabilities (Georgia);	Supported	This recommendation is in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
147.213	Consider developing policies related to inclusion of persons with disabilities, especially on the public employment (India);	Supported	
147.214	Redouble efforts to provide specific support in the area of housing, education and employment to the Roma, Sinti and Travelers (Peru);	Noted	
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);	Noted	
147.216	Eliminate discrimination against students with ethnic minority and immigrant backgrounds as well as segregation in schools and the consequent inequalities in educational	Supported	

	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);	Supported	
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);	Supported	
147.219	Take measures to reduce unnecessary forms of gender registration, by repealing the indication of gender on identity cards (Luxembourg);	Supported	The removal of the indication of gender from ID cards is scheduled to be effected in 2027/2028.
147.220	Take measures to reduce unnecessary gender registration, by abolishing the indication of gender on identity cards (Greece);	Supported	<i>The removal of the indication of gender from ID cards is scheduled to be effected in 2027/2028.</i>
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);	Noted	The public prosecutor's service has prosecutorial discretion to decide if someone has to be prosecuted and only a judge can convict them.
147.222	Take all necessary measures to protect LGBTIQ persons from threats and any form of violence, including hate crimes (Argentina);	Supported	The Netherlands is developing a new action plan to improve the safety of LGBTIQ+ persons. This development is being supported by several scientific studies that are currently being conducted.
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);	Supported	<i>The Netherlands is developing a new action plan to improve the safety of LGBTQI+ persons. This development is being supported by several scientific studies that are currently being conducted..</i>
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);	Supported	
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);	Supported	

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);	Supported	
147.227	Stop the implementation of policies and measures that violate the rights of migrants (China);	Noted	The Netherlands does not agree that it implements policies which violate rights of migrants.
147.228	End discriminatory treatment against migrants and asylum-seekers based on their race, nationality and religious backgrounds (Indonesia);	Noted	The Netherlands does not agree that it treats migrants and asylum-seekers in a discriminatory fashion based on race, nationality or religious background.
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);	Supported	
147.230	Work to develop the legislation governing the status of migrant workers in order to improve their conditions and prevent their exploitation (Jordan);	Noted	The Government has no plans to draft new legislation relating to the status of migrants but is focussed on taking effective measures to improve their living and working conditions.
147.231	Continue further efforts to protect rights of migrants and vulnerable groups (Uzbekistan);	Supported	
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);	Supported	
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);	Supported	
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);	Noted	
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	Noted	

	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);	Supported	
147.237	Ensure greater transparency and monitoring over the living conditions of asylum seekers and other categories of migrants (Russian Federation);	Supported	
147.238	Implement recommendations concerning the detention of undocumented migrants (Zambia);	Noted	The precise meaning of this recommendation is unclear.
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);	Noted	
147.240	Prohibit the use of solitary confinement of undocumented migrants and rejected asylum-seekers as a disciplinary and punitive measure (Zambia);	Noted	
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);	Supported	
147.242	Ensure increased availability of sustainable, flexible, and responsive reception facilities for asylum-seekers and refugees, while upholding adequate reception standards (Sweden);	Supported	
147.243	Ensure the reception of asylum seekers in Ter Apel in a dignified manner and in accordance with the European standards (Slovakia);	Supported	
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);	Supported	
147.245	Intensify efforts to reduce the backlogs in the asylum application and the family reunification process (Montenegro);	Supported	
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);	Noted	The Netherlands rejects the suggestion that it practices forced returns in cases where there is a realistic risk

			of torture or other serious human rights violations.
147.247	Compensate asylum seekers affected by forced return (Egypt);	Noted	
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);	Supported	
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);	Supported	The Netherlands wishes to underline that the principle of non-refoulement is the foundation for the asylum system.
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);	Supported	
147.251	Address selective and discriminatory practices vis-a-vis asylum seekers from different parts of the world (Türkiye);	Noted	The Netherlands does not agree that it treats migrants and asylum seekers in a discriminatory fashion based on where they come from.
147.252	Avoid the automatic detention of asylum seekers and adopting alternative measures to deprivation of liberty (Tunisia);	Noted	Taking asylum seekers into custody is a measure of last resort. There is no automatic detention of asylum seekers.
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);	Supported	
147.254	Eradicate statelessness by establishing a statelessness determination procedure that would recognize stateless persons and grant them legal residency (Eswatini);	Noted	
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).	Noted	