



General Assembly

Distr.: General
5 January 2023

Original: English

Human Rights Council

Fifty-second session

27 February–31 March 2023

Agenda item 6

Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Kingdom of the Netherlands**

* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the language 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 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 Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).
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 the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and 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, Anna Richardson, Minister of Justice for Sint Maarten, reaffirmed the importance the Kingdom of the Netherlands attached to the universal periodic review process.
6. The head of delegation, reporting on the human rights situation in Sint Maarten specifically, referred to the impact Hurricane Irma and Hurricane Maria had had on Sint Maarten in financial, social and other 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 had 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 was an interministerial working group for human rights monitoring and reporting, but its human and financial resources were limited. The new national development vision for Sint Maarten would, among other things, include the areas of improving good governance and upholding international obligations.

¹ [A/HRC/WG.6/41/NLD/1](#).

² [A/HRC/WG.6/41/NLD/2](#).

³ [A/HRC/WG.6/41/NLD/3](#).

8. Sint Maarten had engaged with the United Nations Office for Project Services to build a new prison facility and was currently in the final stages of negotiating the necessary documentation for the realization of the project. The focus was on the redevelopment of both the physical space and the penitentiary system as a whole.
9. The National Development Vision had a focus on youth and would be used to support ongoing initiatives in order to holistically address the needs of children.
10. Sint Maarten was in the final stages of reviewing credentials for the recruitment of personnel to oversee the comprehensive victims-support initiative.
11. The representative of the Netherlands stated that the Netherlands had modernized 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 was 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 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 had launched multiple action plans, national programmes and legislative initiatives in the field of human rights. The second National Human Rights Action Plan, published in 2020, had a focus on access to public services. A human rights platform for local authorities had been launched.
14. The representative of the Netherlands indicated areas that needed improvement. As a result of the childcare allowance case, the government had intensified its approach to addressing discrimination and racism in public policy. A National Coordinator against Discrimination and Racism had been appointed and had developed a national programme against discrimination and racism.
15. The Netherlands took a human rights-based approach to all law-making and decision-making, which was 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. The national budget of Aruba was linked to the Sustainable Development Goals and the parliament had a standing committee to oversee their implementation.
17. During the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, the government of Aruba had provided financial aid to those in need. It had restructured its mental health-care system to increase its accessibility. With the assistance of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), a successful vaccination programme had been set up for all residents, irrespective of their legal status.
18. Aruba had several programmes to provide all migrants, regardless of their status, with basic and mental health services. All undocumented children aged 4 to 16 had access to education, and scholarships were available for those seeking tertiary education.
19. In 2019, Aruba had established the Coordination Center on Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling to provide victims with all necessary services.
20. The government of Aruba had also established the Family Justice Center, which provided survivors of violence and abuse with services and aimed at increasing offender accountability. Furthermore, Aruba had launched a gender-equality policy document, action plan and education framework. In addition, Aruba had many projects for upholding children’s rights, including programmes to combat child abuse.
21. The government of Aruba, in collaboration with the National Centre for Social Development (CEDE Aruba), was executing a multi-year programme to increase the sense of trust, social cohesion, happiness, well-being and security in neighbourhoods in Aruba.

22. The representative of Curaçao referred to the unprecedented challenges his country had 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 government of the Netherlands and NGOs, aid had been provided for the most vulnerable in the form of food and financial support.

23. Curaçao had accepted to be bound by the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and had prioritized consideration of a number of other international human rights instruments, with the aim to accept them by 2025 at the latest.

24. As part of the efforts of Curaçao to eradicate domestic violence, gender-based violence and child abuse, it had instituted an interministerial working group for the coordination of the implementation of the national plan against violence. The University of Curaçao had been given the task to research what was needed in order for Curaçao to be able to accept the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) as soon as possible.

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

26. Emergency health care was available for all inhabitants of Curaçao, including undocumented migrants, who were also eligible to receive vaccinations under the COVID-19 vaccination campaign. Furthermore, all minors had access to free education regardless of their 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 expressed appreciation for the adoption of the second National Human Rights Action Plan.

30. Togo expressed congratulations for the good practices put in place 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 policy towards strengthening the protection of human rights.

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

34. Ukraine valued the protection given to Ukrainians who had 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 trafficking in persons.

37. The United States of America commended the long-standing commitment of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the promotion of democracy.

38. Uruguay celebrated the implementation of the action plan for the safety of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (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.
43. Zambia commended the State for its commitment to improving the situation on the ground.
44. Argentina applauded the publication 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 expressed appreciation for 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" programme 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 into line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
57. Burkina Faso noted with satisfaction the adoption of legislation, and the implementation of reforms, on human rights.
58. Cabo Verde commended the progress made by the Kingdom of the Netherlands on human rights.
59. Canada welcomed actions to advance the rights of women and girls at the international level.
60. Chile congratulated the Kingdom of the Netherlands on the progress made on the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons.
61. China was concerned about racial discrimination, Islamophobia, trafficking in persons and sexual exploitation.
62. Colombia welcomed the implementation of the National Action Plan on Human Rights, and its focus on the accessibility of public services.
63. Costa Rica welcomed the decision to establish an independent scientific advisory board to advise on climate policy.
64. Côte d'Ivoire congratulated the State on the adoption of the 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 the action plans on human rights and on business and human rights.
70. Ecuador welcomed the publication of the new action plan on discrimination in the labour market.
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 State's approach to trafficking in humans.
73. Eswatini remained concerned that sexual harassment often went unreported.
74. France welcomed the National Human Rights Action Plan and the emphasis placed on combating discrimination.
75. The Gambia recognized that the Kingdom of the Netherlands had assisted developing countries and also recognized its commitment to eradicating domestic violence.
76. Georgia welcomed steps taken to promote mental health and the approach to trafficking in persons.
77. Germany applauded measures to protect migrant workers, but was concerned about the implementation of the Istanbul Convention.
78. Regarding questions relating to asylum, the delegation clarified that Sint Maarten was not bound by 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 Office of 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 of the Netherlands was working to address the perceived high incidence of trafficking in persons, as well as to combat human smuggling, and Sint Maarten was working to strengthen its borders and protection capacity and to raise awareness of and increase protection mechanisms.
81. Concerning questions on domestic or gender-based violence, the delegation highlighted recent action taken in Sint Maarten, including to raise awareness and to prioritize efforts to eradicate the phenomenon.
82. Regarding action taken by the Netherlands on discrimination and racism, in 2021, the government of the Netherlands had concluded that the response to those issues needed to be improved. Among other action, a National Coordinator against Discrimination and Racism and a National Coordinator for Combating Antisemitism had been appointed to advise the Minister of Justice and Security.
83. Regarding questions on violence against women, 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 the parliament, which defined rape and sexual assault as engagement in sexual activities without the consent of the victim, which was in line with the Istanbul Convention.

84. The 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 Act on flexible working arrangements had been introduced and substantial resources had been invested in childcare.
85. The Netherlands was working actively to combat ethnic profiling. In that regard, an operating framework for professional stop-and-search procedures defining the professional standard of objectivity that the police must meet had been developed. 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, discrimination based on any grounds was prohibited and all persons could avail themselves of the legal remedies provided by law. Aruba expected to have an ombudsman in place by mid-2023, as provided for in a recently adopted law. Additionally, the Aruba Police Force received human rights training sessions and the topic of human rights had been incorporated into the police academy curriculum.
87. Regarding asylum, Aruba had 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 that increase. Special measures were applied when minors were among new arrivals, including the possibility for the minors to stay with family members if those family members were already living on the island.
88. Regarding 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. The physical and infrastructure conditions of the detention centre in Curaçao had improved due to the development of several projects.
89. Regarding questions on the gender pay gap in Curaçao, there was no income gap in the public sector, and the difference was decreasing in the private sector.
90. Regarding migrants, Curaçao was governed by the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (European Convention on Human Rights) and new immigration laws and policies were being developed so as to enhance their protection.
91. Ghana commended the national gender policy in Aruba, and strategies against domestic violence and child abuse.
92. Greece expressed appreciation for the campaign aimed at tackling domestic violence and child abuse, and measures against poverty and debt.
93. India commended the response to COVID-19, and the support extended to vulnerable groups.
94. Indonesia thanked the delegation for the presentation of its 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 to combat discrimination based on sexual orientation.
101. Jordan commended progress made, especially regarding women and children's rights and for persons with disabilities.

102. Kazakhstan expressed appreciation for the measures taken to combat trafficking in persons, domestic violence and sexual offences.
103. Lebanon welcomed the publication of the second National Human Rights Action Plan.
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 action plan to ensure the safety of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons.
108. Malawi commended the State for the introduction of the Act on flexible working arrangements.
109. Malaysia appreciated that the Government had 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 for 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 in the areas of racism, equality and non-discrimination, the rights of vulnerable groups and trafficking in persons.
115. Morocco noted with satisfaction the efforts made towards 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 a national coordinator on those issues.
118. Nepal noted the efforts made to protect the rights of children, women and sexual minorities.
119. The Niger highlighted measures to promote the rights of persons with disabilities and to combat trafficking in persons.
120. Nigeria commended the commitment of the Government to the implementation of previous universal periodic review 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 expressed appreciation for the adoption of guidelines on constitutional review, including the review of bills in the light of fundamental rights.
125. Peru acknowledged achievements made, such as the adoption of the action plan to ensure the safety of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons.
126. The Philippines expressed concern 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 the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
128. Portugal commended the appointment of the National Coordinator against Discrimination and Racism and the National Coordinator for Combating Antisemitism.
129. The 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 adoption of the Climate Agreement, Climate Act and the first Climate Plan.
132. Saudi Arabia welcomed efforts made, notably the opening of a youth and family centre in Aruba 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 for its commitment to the universal periodic review process.
136. Spain welcomed measures aimed at ensuring dignified reception of asylum-seekers and provisions for supplementary funding for that policy.
137. Sri Lanka welcomed measures taken since the previous universal periodic review, including the adoption of the action plan on discrimination in the labour market.
138. The State of Palestine acknowledged the efforts made to improve the human rights situation in the country.
139. Sweden made recommendations.
140. The Syrian Arab Republic made recommendations.
141. The delegation of the Kingdom of the Netherlands thanked all the States that had taken part in the interactive dialogue. The delegation provided additional replies to the issues raised during the 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. That posed particular challenges often faced by small islands. Regarding calls for the harmonization of human rights across the Kingdom of the Netherlands 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 advance questions received related to climate change.
143. Regarding recommendations on the ratification of several optional protocols, the delegation noted that the State was examining becoming a party to those instruments and that a decision would be taken shortly. Additional information was also provided on action adopted to counter trafficking in persons, on combating hate speech, on protection from discrimination, on the safety of journalists and on 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 other things. The delegation described the process that would be followed by Aruba for the implementation of accepted universal periodic review recommendations.
145. Concerning Curaçao, the delegation provided additional information on questions regarding action taken to address the issue of trafficking in persons, access to school for all

children, labour protections, including for migrant workers, the challenges of climate change, and the definition of rape.

146. In conclusion, the delegation stated that the State strongly supported the role of civil society organizations in the universal periodic review process, and thanked in particular the Netherlands Institute for Human Rights and the NGOs that had submitted reports during the fourth universal periodic review cycle. It also reiterated the firm commitment of the Kingdom of the Netherlands 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 measures necessary 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 the 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) (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

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 Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Paraguay);**
- 147.20 **Consider ratifying 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 Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Belgium);**
- 147.22 **Intensify efforts towards ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure and the Optional Protocol to 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 a communications procedure (Italy);**
- 147.24 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Cyprus);**
- 147.25 **Ratify, as soon as possible, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure, as well as withdraw the declaration limiting the territorial application of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment only to the European part and to guarantee its applicability throughout the State, 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 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 the harmonization of human rights protection standards in all four countries of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, 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 State, including the Caribbean Netherlands (Lebanon);

147.31 Pursue dialogue with the authorities of all the territories under the jurisdiction of the Kingdom 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 Charter of the United Nations 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 unilateral coercive measures through compliance with such measures, which 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, and ensure 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 the 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 that progress continues in the establishment of national human rights institutions in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (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 national preventive mechanisms 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 the 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 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 the public service (Türkiye);**
- 147.59 **Make full use in practice of newly created mechanisms against discrimination and racism, such as the 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 preventing the practice of racial, ethnic or religious profiling by law enforcement officials and to combating 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 by 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 that crime with 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 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 or 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 programme to combat discrimination, as well as the national plan against discrimination in the labour market, and harmonize 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 by strengthening the work of the National Coordinator against Discrimination and Racism (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 Netherland'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 the recommendation in paragraph 131.58 of the report of the Working Group from the third cycle⁴ (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 provides full and effective protection against discrimination on all the prohibited grounds in all spheres (State of Palestine);

147.95 Review anti-discrimination 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 provides 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, antisemitism and discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex minorities and ethnic minorities in the labour market, and in 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 antisemitism 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

⁴ [A/HRC/36/15](#).

stereotypes and hate speech that are 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 of the Netherlands, 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 the 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 who are considered foreign terrorist fighters and their families detained in the north-east of the Syrian Arab Republic, repatriate them in accordance with international law and stop politicizing this issue (Syrian Arab Republic);

147.106 Take effective measures to end funding for 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 Optimize 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 percentage 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 criminalizing 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 against and harassment and intimidation of 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 in accordance with 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 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, the 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 the 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 human trafficking victims, especially women, who are reportedly subjected to inhuman and degrading treatment, including sexual violence and sexual exploitation (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 prioritizing housing for persons in disadvantaged situations (Azerbaijan);**
- 147.137 **Enhance its efforts in guaranteeing the right to adequate housing and prioritizing 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 Human Rights Council resolution 50/13 (Brazil);**
- 147.143 **Provide more adequate health care for children with low economic status as well as for 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 children concerned (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 by 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 socioeconomically 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 programmes 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 the 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 per cent of its gross domestic product 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 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 Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development guidelines, including environmental due diligence and the obligation for Dutch companies to implement concrete climate action plans to bring their activities into 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 mandated to elaborate the instrument (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 the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises published on this topic in August 2022 (Panama);
- 147.166 Enact legislation with regard 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's economic empowerment and reducing the 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 close 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 full-time 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 levels (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 with regard to 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 violence against women, including domestic violence (Uzbekistan);**
- 147.185 **Implement the guidelines on, and intensify efforts to, combat violence against women (Zambia);**
- 147.186 **Strengthen 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 have 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 Kingdom 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-based violence observatory or a similar structure that would facilitate the gathering of 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 into 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 the 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 against 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 the separation of children from their families to avoid them from being sent to alternative care centres 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 Further strengthen 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 with a clear mandate and sufficient resources to support the effective and equal implementation of the rights of the child and thereby ensure that 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 universal periodic review cycle (Slovenia);**
- 147.212 **Continue measures aimed at strengthening programmes to support persons with disabilities (Georgia);**
- 147.213 **Consider developing policies related to the inclusion of persons with disabilities, especially on public employment (India);**
- 147.214 **Redouble efforts to provide specific support in the area of housing, education and employment to Roma, Sinti and Travellers (Peru);**
- 147.215 **Review the implementation of the compulsory “civic integration exam” for Turkish citizens, as the exemption is a right derived from the association agreement between Türkiye and the European Union (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 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 optimizing law, policy and practice to lower rates of hate crime 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 the protection of the rights of minorities and migrants for access to employment, housing, education, public health and social care on an equal basis with others, and enhance their quality of life (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 centres 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 antisemitism (Belarus);
- 147.237 Ensure greater transparency and monitoring of 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 and identity controls and preventive searches; 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 all policies on the treatment of refugees and asylum-seekers, especially children, into line 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 process 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, with respect to destinations where there is a real risk of torture or other serious violations (Uruguay);

147.250 Increase the availability of response centres in line with Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees 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-à-vis asylum-seekers from different parts of the world (Türkiye);

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

147.253 Strengthen measures to guarantee protection and access to Dutch nationality for children in situations or at risk of statelessness and born in 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.

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of the Kingdom of the Netherlands was headed by Minister of Justice of Sint Maarten, H.E. Anna Richardson, and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Hanke Bruins Slot, Minister of the Interior and Kingdom Relations of the Netherlands;
- H.E. Rocco Tjon, Minister of Justice and Social Affairs of Aruba;
- H.E. Shalten Hato, Minister of Justice of Curaçao;
- H.E. Paul Bekkers, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Geneva;
- H.E. Lars Tummers, Ambassador, Deputy Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Geneva;
- Ms. Olivia Croes, Interim Director / Senior Legal Policy Advisor, Department of Foreign Affairs, Aruba;
- Ms. Saran Inderson, Chief of Staff, Curaçao;
- Mr. Patrice Gumbs, Interim Director, Department of Foreign Relations, Sint Maarten;
- Mr. Paul van Sasse van Ysselt, Coordinator of the Fundamental Rights Unit, Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations, the Netherlands;
- Ms. Marije Graven, Senior Legal Advisor, Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations, the Netherlands;
- Ms. Marjolijn Smith-Molenaar, Senior Legal Advisor, Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations, the Netherlands;
- Mr. Lukas van Fessem, Spokesperson, Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations, the Netherlands;
- Ms. Nikki Eshuis, Legal Officer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Netherlands;
- Ms. Alette van Kralingen, Senior Policy Officer, Foreign Affairs, the Netherlands;
- Ms. Eva Zijlstra, Legal Advisor, Ministry of Justice and Security, the Netherlands;
- Mr. Casper de Boer, Legal Advisor, Ministry of Justice and Security, the Netherlands;
- Mr. Remha Kiros, Senior Policy Officer, Ministry of Justice and Security, the Netherlands;
- Mr. Paul Vinkenvleugel, Policy Advisor, Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment, the Netherlands;
- Senior Policy Advisor, Ministry of Education, Culture and Science, the Netherlands;
- Ms. Irina Croes, Policy Advisor, Ministry of Justice and Social Affairs, Aruba;
- Ms. Daniëlla Victorina, Legal Advisor, Ministry of Justice, Curaçao;
- Mr. Kenneth Barbara, Labour Advisor and Consultant, Curaçao;
- Ms. Geertje van Haperen, Senior Legal Policy Officer, Ministry of Justice, Sint Maarten;
- Ms. Lila Del Colle, Counsellor, Coordinator Human Rights, Permanent Representation of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Geneva;
- Ms. Kim Peters, Second Secretary, Permanent Representation of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Geneva;

- Mr. Ernst Schütte, Second Secretary, Permanent Representation of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Geneva;
 - Ms. Charlotte Marres, Policy Officer, Permanent Representation of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Geneva;
 - Ms. Melanie van den Heuvel, Third Secretary, Permanent Representation of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Geneva;
 - Ms. Eva Kiès, Intern, Permanent Representation of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Geneva.
-