

2RP: Responses to Recommendations & Voluntary Pledges

SINGAPORE

Second Review Session 24

Review in the Working Group: 27 January 2016 Adoption in the Plenary: 24 June 2016

Singapore's responses to recommendations (01.09.16):

In the Report of the Working Group:	In the Addendum:	During the plenary:	Summary:
No responses, all pending	Of the 236 pending recs, 116 were accepted, 111 were noted, and 9 were accepted in part ¹	During the HRC adoption, the VP stated that of 236 recs received, 116 were accepted, 119 were noted, 1 rec was accepted in part (see note 1)	Accepted:118 Noted: 120 Total: 238

Paragraph headers are as in the Report of the Working Group, but the nature of responses to recommendations may have subsequently been changed.

<u>List of recommendations contained in Section II of the Report of the Working Group A/HRC/32/17:</u>

166. The following recommendations will be examined by Singapore, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirty-second session of the Human Rights Council in June 2016.

¹ 9 recommendations were 'accepted in part'. The parts accepted and noted were clearly identified in 2 of these recs (166,23 and 166.96) and so they were split into two recommendations, one accepted and one noted. 7 of the recommendation were not able to be split (166.82-.85, 166.150, 166.38, 166.134) and have been classified as noted. The total number of recommendations is now 204



- A 166.1 Consider the ratification of the international human rights instruments, to which it is not yet a party (Nicaragua);
- A 166.2 Continue its accession to the core international human rights instruments (Azerbaijan);
- N 166.3 Consider ratifying the human rights treaties, to which Singapore is not yet a party, especially the International Covenants (Costa Rica); Promptly undertake the necessary procedures for ratification of the core human rights treaties, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Japan); Consider ratifying other core human rights treaties such as the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Mauritius);
- N 166.4 Ratify more human rights treaties, especially the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Israel);
- A 166.5 Sign and ratify the human rights instruments already accepted in the previous review (Uruguay);
- A 166.6 Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Ghana);
- A 166.7 Ratify the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Georgia) (Kenya) (Morocco) (Russian Federation);
- A 166.8 Ratify the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, signed in 2015 (Senegal); Complete the Convention's ratification process (Turkey); Ratify the Convention at the earliest opportunity (Australia); Work towards ratifying the Convention, which it signed in 2015 (Zimbabwe);
- N 166.9 Ratify all core human rights treaties to which it is not yet a party, including the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; and the Convention against Torture (Latvia);
- A 166.10 Ratify the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and consider ratifying the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Slovakia);
- N 166.11 Become a party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its Optional Protocols (Sweden);
- N 166.12 Facilitate acceding to both the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Republic of Korea); Consider acceding to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Thailand);
- N 166.13 Consider ratifying the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Ghana);
- N 166.14 Fulfil its international obligations by ratifying as a matter of priority the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (France);



- N 166.15 Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Montenegro) (South Africa);
- N 166.16 Ratify other core international human rights treaties, particularly the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; the Convention against Torture; and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Slovenia);
- N 166.17 Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its Optional Protocols and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and its Optional Protocol (Finland);
- N 166.18 Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its Second Optional Protocol; the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and its Optional Protocol; as well as the Convention against Torture (Portugal);
- N 166.19 Take appropriate measures towards acceding to other core international human rights instruments, namely the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; and the Convention against Torture (Kazakhstan);
- N 166.20 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Montenegro);
- N 166.21 Establish a formal moratorium on the death penalty, with a view to ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Australia);
- A 166.22 Consider ratifying the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Ghana);

166.23

- N Consider the possibility of acceding to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families; and
- A the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children (Egypt);
- N 166.24 Consider ratifying the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; and the Second Optional Protocol thereto (Namibia);
- N 166.25 Remove its reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and sign its Optional Protocol (Sweden);
- N 166.26 Accede to the Convention against Torture (New Zealand); Ratify the Convention against Torture (South Africa) (Switzerland);
- N 166.27 Consider ratifying the Convention against Torture (Ghana);
- N 166.28 Consider ratifying the Convention against Torture, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, and ILO Convention 189 (Philippines);



- N 166.29 Intensify its efforts to ratify the Convention against Torture (Denmark);
- N 166.30 Initiate the procedures aimed at ratifying the Convention against Torture (Chile);
- N 166.31 Ratify the Convention against Torture and its Optional Protocol (Cyprus) (Lebanon);
- N 166.32 Ratify the Convention against Torture and Optional Protocol thereto, as well as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Czech Republic);
- N 166.33 Take concrete steps towards the abolition of the death penalty and corporal punishment, including ratifying the Convention against Torture and its Optional Protocol (Sweden);
- N 166.34 Sign and ratify the Convention against Torture and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (France);
- A 166.35 Complete the process of accession to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children (Kyrgyzstan);
- A 166.36 Ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child, in particular its Optional Protocol on the sale of children (Senegal);
- N 166.37 Withdraw reservations and declarations made on the occasion of accession to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and gradually incorporate its provisions into domestic law (Uruguay);
- A 166.38 Accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children (Ecuador); Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children (Australia) (Paraguay);
- A 166.39 Consider accession to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children (Albania);
- A 166.40 Continue to work towards completion of necessary internal processes so that it may accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children (Bahamas);
- A 166.41 Speed up the consideration of accession to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children (Belarus);
- N 166.42 Consider accession to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Peru); Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Ghana);
- N 166.43 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Algeria) (Ecuador);
- N 166.44 Sign and ratify the core international human rights instruments, including the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the Convention against Torture, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Sierra Leone);



- N 166.45 Take efforts toward the accession of international human rights instruments, including the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Convention against Torture (Indonesia);
- N 166.46 Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Ghana);
- N 166.47 Ratify the Convention against Discrimination in Education (Benin);
- N 166.48 Consider favourably accession to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Peru); Consider ratifying the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Ghana);
- N 166.49 Accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Poland); Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Benin) (Botswana) (France) (Latvia); Become a party to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Austria);
- N 166.50 Accede to and fully align its national legislation with the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Cyprus) (Portugal);
- N 166.51 Ratify core international human rights instruments, in particular the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Honduras);
- N 166.52 Take measures to ratify ILO Conventions 111 and 189 and to amend the labour legislation so that it also apply to foreign domestic workers and ensure that such workers are entitled to adequate wages, decent working conditions, benefits and access to complaint and redress mechanisms (Brazil);
- N 166.53 Review its policy with respect to the ratification of ILO Convention No. 111 (Trinidad and Tobago);
- N 166.54 Ratify ILO Conventions Nos. 87, 111, 169 and 189 (Benin);
- N 166.55 Ratify the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the Protocol to it, as well as the Convention against Torture (Ukraine);
- A 166.56 Continue to ensure the implementation of ratified human rights treaties (Pakistan);
- N 166.57 Take further steps in order establish an independent national human rights institution giving emphasis to the protection of women's rights (Greece);
- A 166.58 Continue to improve its legal instruments in the field of human rights and social protection (Tajikistan);
- A 166.59 Further implement international human rights norms into the national legislation (Uzbekistan);
- N 166.60 Enact comprehensive legislation prohibiting discrimination in employment on the basis of sex, race, ethnicity, religion, age, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, marital status or disability (Canada);



- N 166.61 Review laws and regulations that call for immediate and automatic deportation of migrant workers on health grounds (Uganda);
- N 166.62 Align its legislation to the definition of discrimination against women in accordance with Article 1 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and adopt laws and policies for the full participation of women in both public and private decision spaces (Paraguay);
- N 166.63 Continue incorporating the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women into its domestic legal system to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women (Serbia);
- N 166.64 Consider incorporating into its legislation a definition of discrimination against women (Timor-Leste);
- A 166.65 Continue efforts to harmonize its legislation and ensure equality between men and women, particularly in marriage and family relations (Botswana);
- A 166.66 Place high priority on the full incorporation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women into the domestic legal system (Greece);
- A 166.67 Consider adopting laws and policies on the promotion of the full participation of women under equal conditions in decision-making in all sectors of public, political and professional life (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- N 166.68 Abolish section 377 A of the Penal Code (Norway);
- N 166.69 Take necessary measures to eliminate legislation that criminalizes same-sex relations and to repeal section 377 A of the Penal Code (Slovenia);
- N 166.70 Decriminalize consensual homosexual relations between adults (Spain);
- N 166.71 Revoke legal provisions criminalizing sexual activity between consenting adults (Sweden);
- N 166.72 Repeal laws that criminalize homosexuality (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- N 166.73 Repeal the anti-sodomy law, which criminalizes the private consensual conduct of gay men (United States of America);
- N 166.74 Formally repeal section 377 A of the Penal Code criminalising homosexual acts (Austria);
- N 166.75 Take the necessary measures to eliminate legislation and policies that criminalize, in a direct or an indirect way, same sex relations and discriminate against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Brazil);
- N 166.76 Eliminate provisions in national legislation that discriminate against women and other groups such as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, including revising the section 377 A of the Penal Code (Czech Republic);
- N 166.77 Repeal section 377 A of the Penal Code to decriminalize homosexuality (France);



- N 166.78 Consider de-criminalizing same-sex relations (Greece);
- A 166.79 Enact a national migrant legislation to protect the rights of migrant workers and ensure that migrant workers who wish to pursue claim against employers are not forced to repatriate without access to justice (Afghanistan);
- N 166.80 Abolish corporal punishment as a legal penalty, in particular caning (Switzerland);
- A 166.81 Establish both domestic violence and marital violence as crimes under domestic law in accordance with international standards (Paraguay);
- N 166.82 Criminalize gender violence and modify the definition of rape to define it as non-consensual sex within or outside marriage (Spain);
- N 166.83 Criminalize explicitly domestic violence and marital rape and make sure that the definition of rape is in line with international standards, and take steps to facilitate the reporting of domestic and sexual violence and protect victims (Belgium);
- N 166.84 Continue working on the legislation on domestic violence crimes, particularly regarding the inclusion of a definition of sexual violence that also encompasses any non-consented sexual act within marriage (Colombia);
- N 166.85 Introduce legislation to make marital rape illegal in all circumstances (Canada);
- N 166.86 Decriminalize defamation and make it a civil offence in accordance with international standards (Belgium);
- N 166.87 Ensure the full enjoyment of the right to freedom of expression and to peaceful assembly and revise its national legislation, inter alia the Internal Security Act and the Newspaper and Printing Presses Act, in order to eliminate media censorship and prevent self-censorship, in this regard, protect bloggers from persecution and harassment for the exercise of their human rights (Czech Republic);
- N 166.88 Review media laws to align them with international human rights standards on freedom of expression (Latvia);
- A 166.89 Adopt legislative measures to permit the realization of peaceful demonstrations and promote freedom of expression (Costa Rica);
- N 166.90 Review existing legislation to enhance the exercise of the right to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly (Italy);
- A 166.91 Consider the necessary legislations and policies to effectively guarantee the protection and promotion of freedoms of expression, peaceful assembly and association (Mexico);
- N 166.92 Review the use of anti-defamation laws and the registration process for civil society and associations to ensure that such laws are consistent with the right to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly, and do not constitute a de facto ban on peaceful public demonstrations (Canada);
- N 166.93 Enact a law that protects migrants, refugees and asylum seekers (Congo);



- A 166.94 Adopt a comprehensive legislation that guarantees the protection of the rights of migrant workers (Honduras);
- N 166.95 Repeal the law that deports foreign workers suffering from sexually transmitted diseases (Congo);

166.96

- N Review the nationality law to
- A provide persons born to Singaporean mothers before 15 May 2004 an opportunity to acquire Singaporean nationality (Kenya);
- A 166.97 Enact new legislation for providing early intervention and better protect vulnerable adults from abuse and harm due to neglect and self-neglect (Albania);
- A 166.98 Consider enshrining in law, protection for rights for 16- to 18-year- olds, either by amending the Children and Young Persons Act or through other legislation (Jamaica);
- A 166.99 Strengthen the role of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Human Rights to allow for the adapting of human rights policies to meet the national concerns in a changing global economic and social environment (Barbados);
- N 166.100 Continue to strengthen its human rights mechanisms and consider establishing a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Nepal);
- N 166.101 Take steps to establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Poland); Consider establishing an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Timor-Leste); Consider to establish a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Malaysia);
- N 166.102 Seriously consider establishing an independent national human rights institution with a wide mandate to protect and promote human rights, especially in cooperation with civil society (Republic of Korea);
- N 166.103 Establish an independent national human rights institution for the protection and promotion of the rights of women (Uganda);
- N 166.104 Establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Costa Rica);
- A 166.105 Continue the progress in the human rights policies, and focus on the practices adopted in various sectors concerned with the advancement of the country such as education, health and care for the elderly (Bahrain);
- A 166.106 Provide the Office for Women's Development with the necessary resources to promote gender equality in all policy areas (Fiji);
- N 166.107 Adopt a National Action Plan to implement the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, as recommended by the Working Group on Business and Human Rights (Netherlands);



- A 166.108 Take steps to carry out recommendations with regard to the implementation of commitments under the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Slovakia);
- A 166.109 Continue commendable efforts to establish the principle of social harmony among the members of the community (Oman);
- A 166.110 Continue to implement policies for the development of its people under the Sustainable Development Goals (Pakistan);
- A 166.111 Continue its efforts to enhance religious tolerance and maintain peaceful co-existence among followers of different religions (Qatar);
- A 166.112 Continue its efforts aimed at strengthening the principles of social justice, and enhance social cohesion (United Arab Emirates);
- A 166.113 Further its endeavours with regard to the smooth and productive activities of the Inter-Racial and Religious Confidence Circles Steering Committees, and continue its efforts to strengthen social harmony in the country (Azerbaijan);
- A 166.114 Further introduce effective measures to enhance gender equity, and to create practical facilities for persons with disabilities to effectively participate in the labour market (Viet Nam);
- A 166.115 Continue taking effective policy and other measures to build a fair and inclusive society (Bhutan);
- A 166.116 Aim at enhancing social cohesion through laws and policies to meet the changing political, economic and social demands of the people to safeguard social harmony (China);
- A 166.117 Continue preserving social harmony, as a diverse cultural and linguistic nation, to build a fair and inclusive society (Ethiopia);
- A 166.118 Continue its efforts in education, knowledge and public health, and achieve religious tolerance and social cohesion as it represents an important basis to strengthen the principles of human rights (Iraq);
- A 166.119 Continue with efforts related to the enhancement of harmony between various religious and ethnical sects (Libya);
- A 166.120 Continue efforts to maintain harmony among ethnic and religious groups in society (Morocco);
- A 166.121 Raise the level of human rights awareness in society (Bahrain);
- A 166.122 Continue its engagement with Governments and civil society organizations on initiatives that help promote and protect human rights (Philippines);
- A 166.123 Carry out general awareness-raising campaigns aimed at combating discrimination in all its forms (Chile);
- A 166.124 Continue with the actions of the Inter-ministerial Committee on Human Rights, which provides follow-up to human rights recommendations (Paraguay);



- A 166.125 Continue its engagement with the Human Rights Council by bringing into domestic law the recommendations accepted in its first universal periodic review process (Barbados);
- N 166.126 Extend a standing invitation to the Human Rights Council's Special Procedures (Poland); Extend a standing invitation to all special procedures (Honduras); Extend a standing invitation to all special mandate holders (Latvia);
- N 166.127 Consider issuing a standing invitation to special procedures mandate holders (Slovenia);
- A 166.128 Reinforce the effective protection of the elderly people (Tajikistan);
- A 166.129 Continue to take measures to protect the rights of the elderly and persons with disabilities (Uzbekistan);
- A 166.130 Deepen the legal initiatives and their enforcement aimed at ensuring a legal and de facto situation that guarantees the human rights of migrants (Peru);
- N 166.131 Continue providing migrants and their families access to education, health care, and housing at par with its citizens (Philippines);
- A 166.132 Continue its ongoing efforts to promote and protect economic, social and cultural rights of migrant workers in Singapore, including efforts to enhance reach out to migrant workers on their employment rights, responsibilities, and their avenues of recourse (Sri Lanka);
- A 166.133 Take the necessary steps to prohibit employers from withholding their foreign workers' passports, travel documents, and work permits as well as to improve access to comprehensive and affordable health services (Thailand);
- N 166.134 Improve the situation of work migrants by enabling them to easily switch employers and to have access to decent housing. The provisions of the Employment Act should also apply to foreign domestic workers (Germany):
- A 166.135 Protect the legitimate rights of foreign workers in Singapore and help them get the necessary vocational training (China);
- A 166.136 Continue safeguarding the well-being and rights of migrant workers in Singapore and reach out to migrant workers to ensure that they understand their employment rights and responsibilities (Cuba);
- A 166.137 Strengthen measures to protect the human rights of non-citizens and migrant workers to prevent their exploitation and discrimination (Mexico);
- N 166.138 Continue efforts at protecting migrant workers and members of their families from exploitation (Myanmar);
- N 166.139 Adopt measures to protect the human rights of migrants, in particular foreign domestic workers through the revision of the legislation that establishes deportation in case of pregnancy or diagnostic of sexually- transmitted diseases such as HIV/AIDS (Colombia);



- A 166.140 Continue to promote and protect migrants and their rights, in particular while countering terrorism (Bangladesh);
- A 166.141 Continue ensuring the rights of women and girls through their empowerment and participation in society (Nicaragua);
- A 166.142 Support the social integration of women in all spheres of life (Tajikistan);
- A 166.143 Take further steps to improve equality between women and men (Timor-Leste);
- A 166.144 Strengthen its awareness-raising programmes to more effectively address gender disparities and discrimination against women (Trinidad and Tobago);
- A 166.145 Continue efforts to eliminate discrimination against women (Uzbekistan);
- A 166.146 Continue its commitment to the principles of gender equality and non-discrimination and maintain the dialogue with the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Barbados);
- A 166.147 Intensify efforts to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women, among other measures, to promote their empowerment and participation in public life (Mexico);
- A 166.148 Enhance efforts to promote gender equality and combat all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls (Italy);
- A 166.149 Pursue its efforts to providing women and children with all their rights (Kuwait);
- N 166.150 Allow single mothers to enjoy the same benefits as married mothers (Haiti);
- A 166.151 Assess benefits and social support for single, unwed mothers, to ensure that the current system does not foster multi-generational social exclusion (Jamaica);
- A 166.152 Continue to take measures to combat racial discrimination (Russian Federation);
- A 166.153 Promote and protect the rights of indigenous peoples, peasants and other people working in rural areas (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- N 166.154 Remove discriminatory media guidelines to provide a more balanced representation of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Canada);
- A 166.155 Continue to promote awareness programmes on HIV/AIDS, and enhance cooperation with civil society to address the stigma faced by persons with HIV/AIDS (Malaysia);
- N 166.156 Re-establish the moratorium on executions with a view to its abolition (Spain); Re-establish a moratorium on executions with a view to the complete abolition of the death penalty (Netherlands); Re-establish a moratorium with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Sierra Leone); Re-establish a moratorium on executions with a view of abolishing the death penalty (Slovenia); Re-establish a moratorium on executions in line with General Assembly resolutions and with a view to abolishing the death penalty completely (Finland); Re-establish a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Holy See); Re-establish a moratorium on executions with a view to a complete abolition of the death penalty (Honduras);



- N 166.157 Re-establish a moratorium on executions, with a view to the complete abolition of the death penalty, and prohibit the imposition of the death penalty against persons with mental and intellectual disabilities (South Africa); Prohibit the execution of persons with mental and intellectual disabilities (Spain);
- N 166.158 Establish a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Norway); Establish a moratorium on executions with a view to formally abolishing the death penalty (Portugal); Establish a moratorium on the death penalty (Switzerland); Establish a moratorium on executions, with a view to abolishing the death penalty (France); Establish a moratorium of capital executions with a view to fully abolish the death penalty (Italy); Establish as soon as possible a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its complete abolition (Mexico);
- N 166.159 Enhance its efforts to abolish the death penalty (Panama);
- N 166.160 Consider establishing a formal moratorium on executions of those sentenced to death (Argentina);
- N 166.161 Eliminate the mandatory character of the death penalty with a view to abolishing capital punishment altogether. In the meantime, establish a moratorium on executions (Germany);
- N 166.162 Advance towards the definitive abolition of the death penalty, adopting during this process a general moratorium on its application (Chile);
- N 166.163 Take further action so as to completely abolish the death penalty after lifting in 2014 its de facto moratorium imposed in 2011 (Greece);
- N 166.164 Introduce further measures to restrict the use of the death penalty and consider the reestablishment of the moratorium on executions as first steps towards eventual abolition of the death penalty (Ireland);
- N 166.165 Consider taking steps to eliminate all mandatory death penalty sentences, and impose a moratorium on the application of the death penalty with the view of abolishing it (Namibia);
- N 166.166 Modify domestic law with a view to abolishing the mandatory death penalty and, during this process, establish a general moratorium on already existing death sentences (Uruguay);
- N 166.167 Abolish the death penalty (Paraguay);
- N 166.168 Go further and abolish the death penalty in practice and in law (New Zealand);
- N 166.169 Eliminate the mandatory character of caning as a first step with a view to abolishing this practice altogether (Germany);
- N 166.170 Put an end to the practice of corporal punishment (France);
- N 166.171 Cease the use of caning as a form of punishment (New Zealand);
- N 166.172 Abolish the punishment of caning, particularly those who have exceeded the period stated in the Visa or the residency (Lebanon);



- N 166.173 Ensure that nobody can be detained without trial and revise relevant laws (ISA, CLTPA, MSA, UPA) accordingly (Germany);
- A 166.174 Continue efforts to protect children against violence (Algeria);
- A 166.175 Take additional measures to protect child victims of violence (Kyrgyzstan);
- N 166.176 Raise the minimum age to 18 of young people eager to join the army (Haiti);
- N 166.177 Harmonize the definition of the child in domestic law and put an end to the voluntary recruitment of minors into the army (Belgium);
- A 166.178 Continue to exert efforts to combat trafficking in persons through the implementation of the Prevention of Human Trafficking Act in accordance with its obligations under the Palermo Protocol (Qatar);
- A 166.179 Take adequate measures to prevent trafficking in women and children and to strengthen the protection of victims of human trafficking (Serbia);
- A 166.180 Consolidate the progress already made in the fight against human trafficking by guaranteeing the prosecution and punishment of the perpetrators and the protection and rehabilitation of victims (Spain);
- A 166.181 Continue efforts to combat human trafficking and to protect victims of such crimes, especially women and children (Sri Lanka);
- A 166.182 Ensure proper investigation, prosecution and adequate sanctions in all cases of human trafficking, including through the training of relevant personnel (Turkey);
- A 166.183 Continue to develop strategies to promote public awareness of the issue of trafficking in persons (Bahamas);
- A 166.184 Continue enhancing its efforts to combat trafficking in persons, and protecting the victims (Cuba);
- A 166.185 Further strengthen its measures to combat all forms of trafficking in women and children and protecting and rehabilitating its victims (Egypt);
- A 166.186 Allocate adequate resources to train the relevant authorities to ensure the effective implementation of the Prevention of Human Trafficking Act (Fiji);
- A 166.187 Continue its efforts to guarantee the protection and rehabilitation of the victims of trafficking in persons, especially for women and children (Holy See);
- A 166.188 Take measures in the legislative sphere and policy measure to strengthen mechanisms for combating trafficking (Honduras);
- A 166.189 Strengthen its efforts for protecting victims of trafficking in persons and organize awareness-raising programmes in favour of public on issues related to combating human trafficking (Islamic Republic of Iran);



- A 166.190 Continue combating trafficking in persons, and provide protection to its victims (Lebanon);
- A 166.191 Preserve its criminal justice system to reinforce rule of law (Bangladesh);
- A 166.192 Take appropriate measures to establish equal choice of jurisdiction between Sharia courts and family courts (Argentina);
- N 166.193 Adapt its legislation to ensure that all arrested and detained persons can swiftly appear before a judge and in conformity with international law (Switzerland);
- N 166.194 Replace the Internal Security Act and the Criminal Law (Temporary Provisions) Act with laws that mandate that an accused person has a trial in court (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- N 166.195 Adopt legislation to ensure that all cases of arrest and detention without warrant, also those under the Internal Security Act, are subject to speedy, independent and regular judicial review (Austria);
- N 166.196 Harmonize domestic law regarding the minimum age of criminal responsibility, and raise it (Uruguay);
- A 166.197 Maintain its effective protection for the family as the natural and fundamental unit of the society (Egypt);
- A 166.198 Continue improving all the conditions for worship, and strengthen awareness and dissemination of the values of tolerance and peace (United Arab Emirates);
- A 166.199 Preserve its social harmony through retaining its existing legal provisions that allow various religious populations to live and practice their religion without stigma (Bangladesh);
- N 166.200 End the practice of using defamation lawsuits and other legal and administrative actions to censor, fine, and imprison individuals for speaking or writing on political issues, and remove all discriminatory media guidelines (United States of America);
- A 166.201 Ensure freedom of assembly and association, freedom of opinion and expression, including on the Internet, and protect freedom of the press (France);
- A 166.202 Ensure that freedom of opinion and expression are encouraged and protected, including for individuals and organizations communicating via online public platforms (New Zealand);
- A 166.203 Consider alternative, effective interventions for persons who violate national laws or norms regarding religious or cultural sensibilities through publication or posting of offensive material (Jamaica);
- N 166.204 Take appropriate measures to ease restrictions on freedom of expression and freedom of the media (Japan);
- N 166.205 Reform the regime of defamation offences, which has a chilling effect on freedom of expression (France);
- N 166.206 That relevant laws, including the Public Order Act and the Public Entertainment and Meeting Act not be invoked to curtail the right to freedom of peaceful assembly, including that of civil society (Ireland);



- N 166.207 Establish an independent electoral commission with a mandate to determine constituency boundaries and monitor election fundraising and campaigning (United States of America);
- A 166.208 Continue expanding the participation of women in the national public life (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- A 166.209 Strengthen efforts to promote women's participation in public life, particularly at the higher corporate levels (Bahamas);
- A 166.210 Encourage women's political participation and increase representation of women in decision-making (Maldives);
- A 166.211 Continue its efforts so as to realize the right to work, including through technical and vocational education and training (Egypt);
- N 166.212 Initiate a national dialogue on a universal minimum wage (Haiti);
- N . 166.213 Include domestic work among the fields covered by the Employment Act, which would significantly improve the situation of many migrant workers (Austria);
- A 166.214 Continue increasing the benefits of its social services for the population to obtain a greater efficiency of its excellent social welfare system (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- A 166.215 Continue its ongoing efforts and commitment to uphold the lives of its people through the provision of best education, housing and medical care (Cambodia);
- A 166.216 Continue implementing its social policies and programmes with a view to strengthening social harmony, in particular to help the elderly and the low-income citizens (Cambodia);
- A 166.217 Allocate sufficient funds and undertake effective measures to provide adequate assistance to the elderly people (Viet Nam);
- A 166.218 Accelerate the building of more general and community hospitals and clinics under the Healthcare 2020 Master plan (Zimbabwe);
- A 166.219 Explore the expansion of health and safety regulations to cover non- medical practitioners and conduct regular monitoring of their activities (Jamaica);
- A 166.220 Improve access to education and health-care services of vulnerable people, including women and children from low and middle income families (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- A 166.221 Continue to provide the subsidies and financial support through its MediShield Life Policy for all its citizens and permanent residents, especially the elderly and needy (Brunei Darussalam);
- A 166.222 Continue to develop inclusive education and strengthen life-long education (Belarus);
- A 166.223 Take further steps to ensure its people, especially children, will continue to enjoy access to affordable education (Brunei Darussalam);



- A 166.224 Continue developing programmes aimed at providing equal access to quality education for vulnerable groups, with a special emphasis on the inclusion of persons with disabilities and children under poverty conditions guaranteeing gender equality (Chile);
- A 166.225 Adopt further measures to ensure the full enjoyment of rights of persons with disabilities, particularly in education and access to services (Israel);
- A 166.226 Continue the efforts aimed at providing more opportunities to persons with disabilities and enabling them to become an integral part of the society (Oman);
- A 166.227 Continue its efforts to improve health care, education and care provided for persons with disabilities (Saudi Arabia);
- N 166.228 Ensure that the Compulsory Education Act provides for children with disabilities (Uganda);
- A 166.229 Continue its strive to build an inclusive society where persons with disabilities are given every opportunity to become integral and contributing members (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- A 166.230 Continue to ensure care services and equal access of employment opportunities for persons with disabilities (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- A 166.231 Continue and strengthen efforts to integrate children with disabilities to mainstream education (Maldives);
- N 166.232 Take appropriate measures to ensure that mandatory basic education includes children with disabilities (Kuwait);
- N 166.233 Continue to adopt measures to provide for adequate treatment to refugees, in particular through the adoption of procedures or protection mechanisms to refugee claimants, especially non-accompanied boys, girls and adolescents (Colombia);
- N 166.234 Enact laws covering the right of children to acquire nationality, in particular those born in Singapore who cannot obtain another nationality (Panama);
- A 166.235 Raise awareness on the impact of climate change (Haiti);
- A 166.236 Intensify fighting radicalization and terrorism at its early stage to sustain the enjoyment of human rights and basic freedoms of all Singaporeans (Ethiopia).