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**Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review**  
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Geneva, 1–12 May 2017

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

**Netherlands**

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\* The annex to the present report is circulated as received.

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## Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its twenty-seventh session from 1 to 12 May 2017. The review of the Netherlands was held at the 15th meeting on 10 May 2017. The delegation of the Netherlands was headed by the Minister of the Interior and Kingdom Relations, Mr. Ronald Plasterk. At its 18<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 12 May 2017, the Working Group adopted the report on the Netherlands.
2. On 13 February 2017, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of the Netherlands: Egypt, Georgia and the United States of America.
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 Netherlands:
  - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/27/NDL/1);
  - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/27/NDL/2);
  - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/27/NDL/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Germany, Mexico, Norway, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to the Netherlands through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the UPR.

## I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

### A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The representatives of all four countries of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, namely the Netherlands, Aruba, St. Maarten and Curaçao were part of the delegation to engage in the interactive dialogue on behalf of their Governments as each of the countries is responsible for the implementation of its obligations stemming from the different human rights conventions.
6. The head of the delegation reported on the human rights situation in the Netherlands. The Constitution, laws and policies provide strong protection for human rights. The Council of State, the Netherlands Institute for Human Rights, the National Ombudsman and the Children's Ombudsman have played an important and effective role in the protection of human rights through their legal advice and monitoring of the compliance of human rights by national and local authorities. The Netherlands Institute for Human Rights was granted A-status in 2014. Additionally, institutions, such as Data Protection Authority and the National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Human Beings and Sexual Violence against Children have monitored the protection of specific human rights.
7. The delegation reported that the Government submitted a bill to Parliament, proposing to modernise article 13 of the Constitution on the protection of the confidentiality

of communications. The bill extended the scope of communications from letter, telegraph and telephone to all forms of communication, including electronic communications.

8. The delegation highlighted several policy measures that had been taken during the reporting period. The National Action Plan on Human Rights was adopted in 2013 in line with the recommendations put forward by Philippines, Uzbekistan, Argentina and Brazil during the 2012 review. In the framework of the National Action Programme against Discrimination, a nationwide anti-discrimination campaign was launched. The Action Plan foresaw the strengthening of the local anti-discrimination bureaus.

9. An action plan on discrimination in labor market, which included measures against discrimination on all grounds, was launched. The police launched a three-year programme entitled "The Power of Difference" to prevent ethnic profiling and focused inter alia on education and training and improved complaints procedure.

10. The delegation stated that gender equality remained a priority of the Government. Several projects were launched to increase awareness about the importance of economic independence of women. Despite the fact that approximately one in three top positions in central government are held by women, the Government would continue its efforts to further improve gender equality in line with concluding observations of the CEDAW committee.

11. In response to the advance questions regarding the rights of refugees, the delegation stated that the Netherlands found itself dealing with an influx of asylum seekers in 2015. The government's highest priority was ensuring that all those concerned could be accommodated in a humane fashion. The Netherlands made a great effort to successfully achieve the set objective and not a single asylum-seeker was left without shelter during this period.

12. The delegation reiterated the strong commitment of the Netherlands to the UPR process, by noting voluntarily submission of a mid-term report and constructive contribution of the Netherlands to the working groups on the universal periodic reviews. The delegation emphasized that the Netherlands would take the recommendations put forward during its third review very seriously as the success of the review depended on the implementation of the recommendations.

13. The representative of Aruba highlighted that the diversity in the population of Aruba was a result of migration flows from various countries. The Government has been working hard to achieve its vision of sustainability and shared prosperity and has been implementing strategies to improve the lives of its citizens, promote cultural diversity and reinforce peaceful coexistence.

14. In collaboration with the United Nations Development Program, the Center of Excellence for the Sustainable Development for Small Island Developing States (SIDS) was launched in Aruba in 2015, building on Aruba's experience in the use of sustainable development practices. The Center aimed at strengthening innovation and resilience in SIDS and at offering a platform to exchange knowledge and experiences between developing countries related to such issues as renewable energy, water management, tourism and public health.

15. The representative of Aruba presented several measures taken to reform legislation in line with the international human rights standards. The 2012 Penal Code strengthened the protection against discrimination in Aruba. The 2016 amendments to the Civil Code provided legal recognition of civil unions between same sex persons. The legal amendments prohibited corporal punishment in the family setting. The sentences for offences of trafficking in human beings were increased. A new project has started in 2017

to provide residence permit to undocumented youth. The Government of Aruba recognised that the protection of human rights required continuous progress.

16. The representative of Sint Maarten stated that the Government remained committed to the protection and promotion of human rights and presented several efforts of the Government to implement its human rights obligations. Since its 2012 review, the Government had taken measures to ensure that all children from 4 to 18 years have access to education regardless of their legal status. The Government had established additional schools and improved the teacher-student ratio.

17. In 2015, Sint Maarten adopted a new Penal Code to address new challenges and to meet its international obligations. The Code included stronger provisions for effective prosecution of crimes of human trafficking in line with the recommendations from CEDAW and the Human Rights Committee. Sint Maarten obtained a tier 1 score in the Trafficking in Persons Report by the US Department of State. The improvement of conditions in the penitentiary facilities remained a priority of the Government. The Ministry of Justice drafted a policy paper to implement an action plan in order to improve the conditions in the penitentiary system.

18. The representative of Curaçao informed the Human Rights Council that the Government held broad consultations with various governmental and non-governmental organizations to prepare for the review. A follow up meeting on the outcome of the review is scheduled in June.

19. The representative of Curaçao stated that human rights sessions were organised to raise awareness and assess the compliance of the Government with the international human rights treaties. Domestic violence, discrimination based on gender, race, gender identity and sexual orientation and the establishment of a national human rights institution were among the issues discussed during those sessions. The decision to establish a human rights institute for Curaçao was among the outcomes of those discussions.

20. The Government of Curaçao paid a high importance to the issues of youth. A national action program for youth development was adopted. The Youth Council of Curaçao, which was established in 2017, has started to work with the Kingdom Youth Parliament to ensure that the voice and the interest of the youth are taken into consideration. The Government has taken measures to provide free primary and secondary education for children living in poverty, to prevent school drop outs, assist in access to employment of youth. The Government has been working to establish an Ombudsman for Children.

## **B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review**

21. During the interactive dialogue, 89 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

22. Timor Leste noted the adoption of the National Action Plan on Human Rights and the efforts of the Netherlands to combat human trafficking, including having specialized prosecutors and investigators, which resulted in an increase in the prosecution.

23. Tunisia welcomed the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its national program on combating discrimination.

24. Turkey observed deterioration of human rights situation, the use of hate speech during the election campaign and cases of violations of the right to liberty and freedom of movement on 11 March, 2017 in Rotterdam.

25. Uganda noted that migrants faced discrimination in employment, housing and healthcare and expressed concern about the reported increase in hostility towards refugees and asylum seekers.
26. Ukraine stated that national human rights monitoring system was well elaborated. It commended the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
27. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland noted that unemployment among persons with disabilities decreased. It encouraged the Netherlands to take measures to ensure that women do not face barriers when returning to work after maternity leaves.
28. The United States of America expressed concern about increased societal intolerance and discrimination against members of certain minority groups, discriminatory rhetoric from political leaders and about anti-Semitic incidents.
29. Uruguay welcomed the efforts of the Netherlands to ensure gender equality and to protect the rights of women, particularly progress made in ensuring the high percentage of women at high levels of decision making positions.
30. Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela expressed concerns about an increase of incidents of racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia on the Internet and of hatred against migrants and asylum seekers.
31. Zambia was concerned about the increase in discrimination against members of Jewish and Muslim communities, the racism faced by people of African descent and disappearances of unaccompanied children from reception facilities.
32. Albania commended the Netherlands for constitutional reforms that focus on poverty reduction, economic development, advancement of the rights of children and good governance.
33. Algeria welcomed the programs on poverty reduction, economic development and the rights of children. It noted the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the adoption of an anti-discrimination action plan.
34. Andorra welcomed the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and measures taken by the Netherlands to promote the rights of children.
35. Angola welcomed the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the adoption of a national action plan, which includes issues such as non-discrimination and equal treatment, and migration.
36. Argentina congratulated the Netherlands for implementing its national human rights action plan, which was adopted in 2013.
37. Armenia welcomed measures to promote equality and non-discrimination, to promote the rights of women, and to combat human trafficking. It highlighted the active engagement of the Netherlands in the prevention of crimes against humanity.
38. Australia noted the National Human Rights Institution being in line with the Paris Principles, the national human rights action plan and the efforts of the Netherlands to increase women's participation in labour market and advance rights of intersex persons.
39. Azerbaijan expressed concern about hate speech emanating from politicians, racial discourse in the media, a reported increase in harassment and violence against religious minorities, and excessive use of force by police against peaceful demonstrators.
40. Bahrain welcomed efforts of the Netherlands to promote the rights of children. It expressed concern that incidents of discrimination against religious minorities were not punished.

41. Bangladesh expressed concern about child labour, racist bullying in schools and systematic detention of children in police custody, discrimination and hate speech targeting Muslim women, migrants and asylum-seekers, and about a lack of health services for undocumented migrants.
42. Belarus noted the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the adoption of the national action plans on human rights and on combating discrimination. It expressed concern about cases of discrimination and hate speech.
43. Belgium welcomed the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It noted that many steps were taken by the Netherlands to implement the recommendations of the previous review.
44. Bosnia and Herzegovina commended the Netherlands for its efforts to enhance the rights of women, including their participation in high level positions. It noted efforts to improve economic, social and cultural rights.
45. Botswana noted the adoption of the national action plans on human rights and on combatting discrimination, and efforts of the Netherlands to combat violence against women. It expressed concern about the gender pay gap and pro-longed detention of children under police custody.
46. Brazil commended the Netherlands for its efforts to promote freedom of expression, decrease gender pay gap, and combat discrimination against LGBTI persons. It expressed concern about ethnic profiling and the detention of migrants and asylum-seekers.
47. Bulgaria noted the adoption of national action plans on human rights and on the rights of children, and of the Youth Act.
48. Burkina Faso noted with satisfaction the level of realization of human rights, the adoption of the national human rights action plan in 2013 and the establishment of the national human rights institute in 2012.
49. Canada welcomed the positive steps taken by the Netherlands to promote the rights of women, particularly their sexual and reproductive health and rights, internationally.
50. Chile noted the adoption of the national human rights action plan and the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It was concerned about the detention of asylum seekers and migrants.
51. China commended the Netherlands for the adoption of a national human rights action plan. It expressed concern about the discrimination against Muslim, ethnical minorities, persons of African descent and about cases of xenophobia.
52. Côte d'Ivoire welcomed efforts of the Government to improve human rights situation by establishing the Netherlands Institute for Human Rights and by adopting national plans on human rights and the rights of children.
53. Cuba recognized that the Netherlands promoted the equal treatment and non-discrimination through various policies and legislative measures.
54. Ecuador commended the Netherlands for the adoption of the national human rights action plan, the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and for its efforts concerning business and human rights.
55. Egypt welcomed the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It was concerned about incidents of racism, xenophobia and discrimination against migrants and asylum-seekers.

56. Estonia noted the establishment of a national human rights institute with A-status, and the efforts of the Government to protect the rights of persons with disabilities and the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
57. France welcomed the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the adoption of its first national human rights action plan.
58. Georgia noted the adoption of action plans on human rights, anti-discrimination and the rights of children. It encouraged the Government to establish mechanisms to monitor and assess the implementation of these plans.
59. Germany welcomed the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the establishment of a national human rights institute.
60. Ghana urged the Netherlands to investigate the disappearances of unaccompanied children from asylum reception centres and identify those children who might have been the victims of enforced disappearance.
61. Greece welcomed the action plan on the protection of the rights of children, including from sexual exploitation and human trafficking and active involvement of youth in public life.
62. Guatemala was concerned about the rise of hate speech in the media and on Internet and its use by politicians.
63. In response to questions regarding domestic violence, the head of delegation stated that the police set up specialized front offices to address effectively cases of child abuse. The police and the Prosecutor's office have been implementing special programs to effectively address domestic violence, including child abuse.
64. The delegation stated that three municipalities of the Caribbean part of the Netherlands made progress in access to health care and to the quality primary education. In order to address remaining challenges, the Government has focused its efforts on four focal points: poverty reduction, economic development, the advancement of the rights of children and good governance.
65. Regarding questions on the use of ethnic profiling by law enforcement officers, the delegation stated that the legislation prohibited the use of ethnic profiling. The Police adopted a code, which set professional standards and provided guidelines for law enforcement officers' conduct of their duties. For persons who were subject to ethnic profiling, a mobile phone application for notifications, complaints and information on police stops is available.
66. The Government strongly condemned hate crimes and hate speech. It launched a broad anti-discrimination campaign, which included the issue of hate speech as well as established hotline services to address hate speech on the internet and to remove reported hate speech from the online content. In response to questions regarding the freedom of assembly the delegation stated that the Public Assemblies Act provided adequate regulations for local authorities to ensure the right to freedom of assemblies, as was shown in a recent evaluation.
67. The delegation informed the Human Rights Council that the Government did not intend to withdraw its reservations to the Convention on the Rights of the Child due to peculiarities of its legal system. The Kingdom did not sign the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families because the Convention does not differentiate between the rights of legal and illegal migrants.
68. The delegation stated that the police was trained to recognize both physical and psychological violence against women. The delegation highlighted the joint efforts of the



police, the Prosecutor's office and non-governmental organizations in providing legal assistance and psychological support to victims of domestic violence. Regarding questions on detention of migrants, the delegation indicated availability and the wide use of alternatives to detention of migrants.

69. The representative of Aruba stated that the Government established a counter trafficking task force, which drafted a new national action plan on anti-trafficking for 2015-2019, formalised standard operating procedures to guide front-line responders in the effective identification of trafficking victims and their referral for care, and established a counter trafficking coordination centre. In 2014-2016 several investigations were launched into possible cases of human trafficking and about 500 government employees were trained to effectively identify cases of human trafficking.

70. The representative of Sint Maarten reported on measures taken by the Government to ensure access to education of children from families in need. The Ministry of Education adopted a concept of community schools, which aimed to provide safe learning environments for children aged 4 to 12 after regular school hours. Moreover, the Government provided co-subsiding of private after-school programs.

71. The representative of Sint Maarten stated that the Government continued to monitor and implement human rights in its territory and has been reflecting the possibility of establishing a national human rights institution. At the same time, there are existing institutions working to address and ensure the mainstreaming of human rights issues.

72. The representative of Curaçao stated that despite the fact that Curaçao was not a party to the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, the Government adhered to the Article 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights and the principle of non-refoulement. The Constitution and domestic legislation prohibited all forms of discrimination.

73. Haiti noted the establishment of the national human rights institution, programs to improve the rights of children, tackle discrimination and combat human trafficking, and the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

74. Honduras noted the adoption of the national action plans on human rights and on business and human rights.

75. Hungary commended the Netherlands for the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and for commencing its implementation.

76. Iceland commended the Netherlands for its engagement in the promotion of human rights at home and abroad. It noted that Netherlands could take additional steps to address racism, xenophobia and to close the gender pay gap.

77. India appreciated efforts of the Netherlands to prevent ethnic profiling and encouraged the Netherlands to continue its efforts to enhance economic independence of women and reduce gender pay gap.

78. Indonesia noted the adoption of the action plan to combat discrimination and of the Youth Act, and the efforts of the Netherlands to combat child sex tourism.

79. Islamic Republic of Iran noted an increase in reports of racially motivated crimes and hate crimes, and stated that the number of prosecutions and convictions was low.

80. Iraq noted the ratification by the Netherlands of most of the international human rights treaties, the creation of a national human rights institution and adoption of policies that encourage women's participation in high decision making positions.

81. Ireland urged the Netherlands to take further efforts to protect LGBTI persons from violence and discrimination, including through increasing protection from and appropriate prosecution of hate crimes.
82. Israel noted the adoption of a national human rights action plan, the “Rainbow Cities” initiative and policies to fight human trafficking, and the establishment of centres of for sexual violence victims.
83. Italy noted the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the adoption of measures for its implementation, and the adoption of national action plan to combat discrimination and of the Youth Act.
84. Kazakhstan noted the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the national action plans on human rights and on combatting discrimination. It expressed concern about discrimination against ethnic minorities.
85. Kenya noted the Netherlands’ engagement with human rights mechanisms particularly with the OHCHR and the implementation of the recommendations of the previous review. It encouraged the Netherlands to maintain this approach.
86. Lebanon noted increased migration and encouraged the Netherlands to ensure diversity and respect for human rights. It welcomed efforts of the Netherlands to fight discrimination and xenophobia.
87. Liechtenstein welcomed efforts of the Netherlands in the area of peace and security, and to protect the rights of women and combat violence and abuse against children.
88. Malaysia noted efforts of the Netherlands to strengthen national mechanisms to combat discrimination. It expressed concern about some counter-terrorism programmes that contribute towards the association of terrorism with religion, race, culture, ethnic group or nationality.
89. The Maldives noted the initiatives taken by the Government to combat sexual exploitation of children, and the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
90. Mexico recognized the progress made in the implementation of the national human rights action plan.
91. Montenegro recognized efforts to improve gender equality. It expressed concern about discrimination against women in employment, including due to pregnancy and motherhood, and about gender pay gap.
92. Mozambique noted the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It welcomed the adoption of an action programme to combat discrimination in 2016, which includes prevention and awareness raising campaigns.
93. Myanmar welcomed the ratification of Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, but noted their limited employment opportunities. It noted measures to ensure gender equality, but noted the need to improve women’s access in employment.
94. Namibia welcomed the national action plans on human rights and on combating discrimination, and actions taken in relation to the United Nations Decade for People of African descent.
95. Norway welcomed steps taken by the Netherlands since its last review, including making full use of the Netherlands Institute for Human Rights to promote, protect and monitor human rights situation in the country.

96. Pakistan noted the adoption of various policies, including action plans on human rights and on combating discrimination. It encouraged the Government to combat discrimination and intolerance against migrants and minorities.
97. Panama commended the Netherlands for the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and for the measures taken to combat child exploitation.
98. Paraguay noted the efforts of the Netherlands to increase the economic independence of women and to combat discrimination in employment against pregnant women.
99. Peru noted the commitment of the Netherlands towards the Decade for People of African Descent and its efforts to ensure adequate treatment of migrants and refugees.
100. The Philippines welcomed progress made in various areas, but was concerned about hate speech and discrimination against Muslims, migrants and asylum seekers. It urged the Netherlands to end discrimination against migrants in employment, health care and housing.
101. Poland expressed concern about shortcomings in the child protection system and encouraged the Netherlands to pay adequate attention to the compliance by its authorities to the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.
102. Portugal welcomed the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It noted with concern cases of repeated detention of foreign nationals.
103. The Republic of Korea welcomed the efforts of the Netherlands to combat discrimination and xenophobia. It noted the adoption of a national action plan on business and human rights.
104. The Republic of Moldova noted the establishment of the National Institute for Human Rights and the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and steps taken to ensure its implementation.
105. Romania noted the progress made since the previous review and noted with appreciation the holistic approach used to improving the observance of human rights in all the four countries of the Kingdom.
106. The Russian Federation was concerned that the Netherlands did not implement most of its recommendations put forward during the previous review concerning racism, discrimination against minorities and migrants and detention conditions of asylum seekers.
107. Rwanda noted the ratification of Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and measures taken to combat discrimination and to address racial profiling. It encouraged the Netherlands to enhance its efforts to combat racial discrimination.
108. Serbia encouraged the Netherlands to continue providing support to vulnerable individuals and ensure equal treatment, particularly in the labour market, education, housing and social protection. The Government should ensure accountability for expressions of racism and xenophobia.
109. Sierra Leone noted the action plans on the rights of children and efforts to combat child trafficking and child sex tourism and to address discrimination. It encouraged the Netherlands to continue working to address discrimination against minorities and migrants.
110. Slovenia welcomed the information provided concerning the protection and promotion of human rights at the municipal level. It asked for information on services available to older persons.
111. South Africa welcomed adoption of a national action programme to combat discrimination and on labour market discrimination.

112. Spain was concerned about controls of digital platforms in the context of the threats to national security. It noted the ongoing procedure to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

113. Sri Lanka noted the national human rights action plan and the national human rights institution with A-status and the efforts of the Government to reduce gender pay gap, increase economic independence of women and promote their participation in high level positions.

114. The State of Palestine noted steps taken by the Netherlands to combat discrimination and to promote respect of human rights by corporations in accordance with the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

115. Sudan noted the ratification of Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the adoption of a national action plan on business and human rights. It encouraged the Netherlands to eliminate discrimination against women and girls.

116. Sweden noted deportation of asylum seekers, discrimination of LGBTI persons and foreign women in labour market, gender pay gap, discrimination in employment due to pregnancy and motherhood, and low prosecution of cases of hate crimes against LGBTI persons.

117. Syrian Arab Republic noted with concerns the existing discriminatory policies and weak measures taken to tackle them.

118. Morocco welcomed the acquiring of “A” status by the national human rights institution, the national action programme to combat discrimination, and the criminalization of insult or intentional incitement to hatred, discrimination or violence.

119. Uzbekistan noted the commitment of the Netherlands to its human rights obligations. It referred to concerns expressed about an increase of discrimination against Jewish and Muslim communities, and people of African descent.

120. Libya welcomed efforts of the Netherlands to fight discrimination and xenophobia, including the national action programme to combat discrimination, as well as to improve the economic situation of women.

121. The representative of Aruba informed the Human Rights Council that the Government has been currently taking steps to draft a national human rights action plan. An initial survey was carried out to establish the priorities. The plan was expected to be completed in 2017. As the establishment of a national human rights institution and the Ombudsman and Children’s ombudsman remained a priority, the Government has been currently studying the experience of the Netherlands Institute of Human Rights and has been consulting with various stakeholders.

122. The representative of Aruba stated that the Government has adopted a national youth policy and has been developing a national action plan for 2017 – 2019 to implement this policy. A special commission was created to develop a national gender policy in consultation with stakeholders.

123. The representative of Sint Maarten stated that three ministries have been jointly involved in ensuring the realization of the rights of children by developing necessary policies, implementing programs and providing supports to families for the healthy development of children. Various state institutions were tasked to address cases of child abuse.

124. The Government of Sint Maarten remained committed to ensuring the protection of rights of detainees. The first youth care and rehabilitation center was established in 2014.

The center has been accommodating children in conflict with law. Its main objective was the reintegration of those children into society.

125. The representative of Curaçao stated that the harmonization of realization of human rights throughout different parts of the Kingdom remained a challenge. Sharing experiences with each other and learning from each other was considered to be an important tool to achieve the harmonization of human rights standards in the Kingdom.

126. The delegation stated that the Government carried out an evaluation of the implementation of its national human rights action plan and that the Netherlands Institute of Human Rights commissioned an independent evaluation of the implementation of the action plan.

127. The Government set targets to ensure access of persons with the disabilities to the labor market. The Government has also been implementing measures, including public campaigns against discrimination in the labor market to decrease the pay gap between women and men. A new action plan has been developed to combat discrimination against pregnant women in employment. The Netherlands drafted an action plan to prevent and combat child sex tourism for 2016–2018.

128. The delegation informed the Human rights Council that the Government has been taking measures to ensure that sexuality education is a part of secondary education. The legislation prohibited discrimination against transgender and intersex persons.

129. In 2016, the Netherlands launched proceedings towards ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

130. In conclusion, the delegation on behalf of the Kingdom, expressed its gratitude to all member states of the United Nation for their active participation and contribution in the interactive dialogue of the working group. The identified areas would help the Government to work to further improve the human rights protection. The Government would seriously consider all recommendations put forward during the review and express its position on those recommendations before the Human Rights Council session of September.

## II. Conclusions and/or recommendations\*\*

131. **The following recommendations will be examined by the Netherlands which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirty-sixth session of the Human Rights Council in September 2017:**

131.1. **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Uganda) (Algeria) (Bangladesh) (Egypt) (Ghana) (Sudan) (Guatemala) (Philippines);**

131.2. **Ratify International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Syrian Arab Republic);**

131.3. **Consider ratifying the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Sri Lanka) (Burkina Faso);**

131.4. **Consider the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Chile);**

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\*\* The conclusions and recommendations have not been edited.

- 131.5. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Montenegro) (Bosnia and Herzegovina) (Ukraine) (Belgium) (France) (Philippines);**
- 131.6. **Swift ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal);**
- 131.7. **Accelerate the process of the ratification of the Optional Protocol of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Angola);**
- 131.8. **Ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 131.9. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Ghana) (Panama);**
- 131.10. **Ratify the Third Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Montenegro);**
- 131.11. **Consider signing and ratifying the Optional Protocol of the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Andorra);**
- 131.12. **Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Bulgaria);**
- 131.13. **Ratify as soon as possible the third optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Germany);**
- 131.14. **In order to further strengthen the fulfilment of children's rights, ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Liechtenstein);**
- 131.15. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Germany) (Ghana) (Estonia) (Belgium) (France) (Guatemala) (Philippines);**
- 131.16. **Consider signing and ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Andorra) (Italy);**
- 131.17. **Ensure effective implementation of the provisions set out in the CRPD (Estonia);**
- 131.18. **Ratify the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity (Armenia);**
- 131.19. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Belgium);**
- 131.20. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (France);**
- 131.21. **Consider withdrawing its reservations to articles 26, 37 (c) and 40 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Albania);**
- 131.22. **Withdraw its reservations to various articles of the CRC (Sierra Leone);**
- 131.23. **Withdrawn the reservation of articles 26 (c), 37 and 40 of the Convention on the Right of the Child and ratify the Optional protocol of the Convention of the Child on a communication procedures (Spain);**

- 131.24. Fully respect diplomatic courtesy and abide by the provisions of Vienna Conventions on the Diplomatic and Consular Relations (Turkey);
- 131.25. Extend the ratification of the International Convention for All Persons from Enforced Disappearances by Aruba, Curaçao and Sint Maarten (Greece);
- 131.26. Extend the Accession of Curaçao and Sint Maarten to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol (Greece);
- 131.27. Provide unhindered access to the National Institute for Human Rights to places of detention to further strengthen its role in promoting human rights in the country (Sri Lanka);
- 131.28. Implement the National Action Plan to combat discrimination in all its forms (Cuba);
- 131.29. Extend the National Action Plan on Human Rights to cover all relevant human rights issues, including counter-terrorism, government surveillance, migration and human rights education (Germany);
- 131.30. Extend the National Action Plan on Human Rights, published in 2013 to cover all relevant human rights issues, including respect for human rights while countering terrorism, and ensure independent monitoring and evaluation of the Action Plan (Hungary);
- 131.31. Develop a national strategy that specifically addresses racism and racial discrimination (Hungary);
- 131.32. Issue a national action plan for countering discrimination as well as hate crimes, including indicators for success (Sweden);
- 131.33. Establish an effective arrangement for dialogue with representatives of minority groups, in order to be properly informed about their problems and needs, and develop policies and programmes to improve their situation (Hungary);
- 131.34. Consider the establishment of, or strengthen the existing national mechanism responsible for coordination, implementation, reporting and follow-up, in line with the good practices identified by OHCHR in Study/Guide concerning NMRF's (Portugal);
- 131.35. Take all remedial measures, including legislative measures, to ensure that the rights enshrined in the ICESCR are applicable and justiciable (South Africa);
- 131.36. Adopt a dialogue policy with all states based on the respect of the principles of the United Nations Charter, particularly mutual respect and sovereign equality and respect of rights of people to choose their political, economic and social system (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 131.37. Raise awareness of the danger of intervention in the internal affairs of States and the risk of condoning support to terrorism as it is a threat to international peace and security (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 131.38. Maintain to take action towards a comprehensive gender equality strategy (Bosnia and Herzegovina);
- 131.39. Continue taking measures aimed at closing the gender gap (Namibia);

- 131.40. Fully implement the Equal Opportunities Policy with the aim of ensuring gender equality (Botswana);
- 131.41. Persist in implementing measures to remove any salary discrepancies between men and women for equal work (Bosnia and Herzegovina);
- 131.42. Continue efforts to ensure greater wage equality between men and women (Libya);
- 131.43. Take further steps to address and implement measures to decrease the wage gap between men and women (Iceland);
- 131.44. Continue to promote gender equality in the workplace and to accelerate work on reducing the wage gap (Sri Lanka);
- 131.45. Ensure that wages of men and women are equal when doing the same work (Lebanon);
- 131.46. Strengthen the measures for fighting discrimination (Bulgaria);
- 131.47. Intensify efforts to eradicate all forms of discrimination (Belarus);
- 131.48. Take effective measures towards giving end to discrimination on grounds of racial or ethnic origin, skin colour, socio-economic status, gender, religion and other status in the field of employment and education (Albania);
- 131.49. Combat frequent discrimination on the grounds of race, ethnicity, nationality and religion and strengthen efforts to prevent discriminatory stereotypes and hate speech that were targeted at Muslims, migrants, refugees and asylum seekers (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 131.50. Continue to improve mechanisms for monitoring cases of discrimination on the grounds of origin or ethnicity by governmental and private entities (Brazil);
- 131.51. Strengthen mechanisms to combat discrimination of minorities and persons of immigrant background (Serbia);
- 131.52. Adopt effective legislative and administrative measures to vigorously fight racial discrimination and xenophobia and guarantee the rights of ethnic minorities (China);
- 131.53. Adopt policies necessary for the protection of victims of discrimination based on religion, language and ethnic origin (Angola);
- 131.54. Continue strengthening policies and measures to prevent and eliminate the manifestations of racism, xenophobia and intolerance in society (Uruguay);
- 131.55. Strengthen strategies to combat manifestations of racism, xenophobia and intolerance, including incitement to hatred, taking into account international human rights standards in this regard (Panama);
- 131.56. Take more effective measures to prevent and suppress manifestations of racism, xenophobia and intolerance and encourage a positive climate of dialogue in this regard (Iceland);
- 131.57. Take all necessary measures to combat xenophobia, Islamophobia and eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against all migrants, Muslims and people of African origin (Turkey);



- 131.58. Strengthen measures to fight against the discrimination of which certain communities are victims, including persons of African descent and migrants (Burkina Faso);
- 131.59. Adopt targeted policies to promote effective equality of people of African descent (South Africa);
- 131.60. Continue taking measure to promote effective equality of people of African descent (Namibia);
- 131.61. Deepen measures for enquiry and punishment of acts of discrimination against people with African descent (Argentina);
- 131.62. Take measures to eradicate crimes against people of African descent, Muslims, Jews and foreigners, which are promoted in the media and social networks, where violence, racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and other related forms of intolerance are openly incited (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 131.63. Thoroughly investigate cases of alleged discrimination against members of the Jewish and Muslim communities including people of African descent and bring the perpetrators of the crimes to justice (Zambia);
- 131.64. Further develop measures to fight Antisemitism and Holocaust denial, including in the field of education (Israel);
- 131.65. Take necessary measures to prevent xenophobia and Islamophobia in Netherland's community and to ensure that religious communities in the Netherlands do not get discriminated against (Indonesia);
- 131.66. Further improve efforts to combat violence against minorities and to combat Islamophobia and xenophobia (Iraq);
- 131.67. Take effective measures to tackle the root causes of racial discrimination and raise awareness about stereotypes (State of Palestine);
- 131.68. Take effective measures to combat the root causes of discrimination on the basis of race and religion and against ethnic minority groups, and to consider establishing a platform for dialogue with the representatives of the ethnic minority groups in order to be properly informed of their problems and needs, and to develop, with their participation, appropriate steps to improve the situation (Kazakhstan);
- 131.69. Take measures to eliminate discrimination and xenophobia and to combat the root-causes of racial discrimination (Bahrain);
- 131.70. Conduct research concerning the root causes, and monitor all trends which may give rise to racist and xenophobic behaviour (Azerbaijan);
- 131.71. Condemn all forms of racism, including in political speech and on the internet and prosecute those involved (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 131.72. Condemn and sanction all manifestations of intolerance, including in political discourse and on the Internet, with a due regard to the freedom of expression, and adopt firm measures to promote the spirit of tolerance and intercultural dialogue and prevent the stigmatization of any group (Guatemala);
- 131.73. Continue efforts to fight all forms of discrimination against foreigners and to combat hate speech in the media by intensifying awareness

**campaigns and spreading culture of dialogue and acceptance of the other (Tunisia);**

**131.74. Continue the implementation of the public awareness campaign on hate speech on the Internet (Cuba);**

**131.75. Expand current efforts, as appropriate, to counter online intolerance (United States of America);**

**131.76. Take steps to counter hate-speech, including those emanating online, through public awareness campaigns (India);**

**131.77. Continue implementing policies for combating discrimination and hate-speech (Republic of Moldova);**

**131.78. Continue the development of policies to fight hate speech (Israel);**

**131.79. Continue efforts to combat hate speech (Morocco);**

**131.80. Take measures to address the racist discourse in the media and racist statements and threats on the Internet (Serbia);**

**131.81. Investigate and prosecute racist and xenophobic discourse and incitement to hatred in the media and on the internet by extremist politicians (Sierra Leone);**

**131.82. Tackle advocacy of religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence in political discourse and within the media (Malaysia);**

**131.83. Take stricter measures to condemn and ensure accountability for all manifestation of intolerance, including in political discourse and on the Internet and punish those who are involved in it (Egypt);**

**131.84. Double efforts to fight all forms of discrimination and racism, including hate speech and xenophobia (Lebanon);**

**131.85. Continue to combat hate crimes against vulnerable groups and prosecute perpetrators (Pakistan);**

**131.86. Consider making racist motivation a specific aggravating circumstance in sentencing (Norway);**

**131.87. Develop public awareness-raising campaigns on stereotyping and discrimination, and provide mandatory training on human rights for police officers (Azerbaijan);**

**131.88. Strengthen measures to combat ethnic profiling and to further separate between hate speech which targets certain minorities and the exercise of freedom of expression (Indonesia);**

**131.89. Adopt effective measures to eradicate racial and religious profiling and report on those measures in the next national report (Russian Federation);**

**131.90. Continue efforts to combat discrimination and ethnic profiling (Morocco);**

**131.91. Step up its policies to address racial discrimination, racial profiling and hate speech especially against Muslim women, minority group women and asylum-seeking women (Maldives);**

- 131.92. **Develop and implement specific measures and affirmative policies to eliminate racial profiling and discrimination faced by persons of African descent (Azerbaijan);**
- 131.93. **Continue taking actions towards curbing racial profiling by law enforcement agencies (Namibia);**
- 131.94. **Adopt and implement legislation which prohibits law enforcement officials from engaging in ethnic profiling (Belgium);**
- 131.95. **Continue to implement the measures outlined in its 2014 Action Plan against labour market discrimination (Australia);**
- 131.96. **Increase efforts to prevent labour market discrimination against workers with non-resident backgrounds, women, and persons with disabilities, by identifying and analysing the root causes for such discrimination and mitigating them through advocacy and training programs (Canada);**
- 131.97. **Respond to problems of discrimination on the labour market linked to the refusal of hiring of persons on the grounds of their origin or race (Honduras);**
- 131.98. **Continue its efforts aiming at eliminating all forms of discrimination, notably against LGBTI persons and against women in the labour market (France);**
- 131.99. **Implement measures to protect intersex persons from discrimination (Australia);**
- 131.100. **Guarantee access to legal gender recognition for both intersex and transgender people of all ages, without legal, administrative or financial barriers (Israel);**
- 131.101. **Strengthen measures aiming at protecting vulnerable persons (Côte d'Ivoire);**
- 131.102. **Establish clear standards of respect for human rights for officials who exercise immigration control at entry points into the Dutch territory, in order to ensure a respectful, equal and non-discriminatory treatment and protection of the human rights of all persons entering the Dutch territory (Ecuador);**
- 131.103. **Take the necessary steps in order to make the anti-discrimination services available in all municipalities and widely inform the public on their availability (Republic of Moldova);**
- 131.104. **Revise the Bosman Act to ensure that all nationals, regardless of their birth place are not excluded from living and working in the Netherlands (Sierra Leone);**
- 131.105. **Act to eliminate differences in human rights between the European and Caribbean Netherlands (Australia);**
- 131.106. **Share the experiences acquired in the area of business and human rights, especially on remediation and reparation, through its constructive and substantive participation in the Intergovernmental Working Group established by resolution 26/9 of the Human Rights Council (Ecuador);**
- 131.107. **Address human rights abuses perpetrated by Dutch companies abroad (Egypt);**

- 131.108. Respond to concerns of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination about the participation of Dutch companies in the extractive industry and in the production of soya and palm oil abroad that cause adverse effects in the enjoyment of the human rights and the environment (Honduras);
- 131.109. Consider the establishment of a clear regulatory framework to guarantee that activities carried out by the enterprises under its jurisdiction do not impact negatively on human rights abroad (Peru);
- 131.110. Ensure accountability on human rights violations and environmental damages resulting from global or overseas operations of companies registered or headquartered in the Netherlands (Philippines);
- 131.111. Ensure that Transnational Corporations headquartered in the Netherlands do not violate human rights in their operations abroad (South Africa);
- 131.112. Intensify its efforts to oversight over Dutch companies operating abroad with regard to any negative impact of their activities on the enjoyment of human rights, particularly in conflict areas, which includes situations of foreign occupation, where there are heightened risks of human rights abuses (State of Palestine);
- 131.113. Review any adopted or proposed counter-terrorism legislation, policies, or programs to provide adequate safeguards against human rights violations and minimize any possible stigmatizing effect such measures might have on certain segments of the population (Canada);
- 131.114. Review counter-terrorism measures which target individuals and groups based on race, ethnicity and religion, including Muslims and Muslim communities and ensure that such measures do not associate, or contribute towards associating terrorism with any religion, race, culture, ethnic group or nationality (Malaysia);
- 131.115. Adopt measures to eliminate domestic violence, rape and sexual harassment, ensuring the safety of victims and the timely response to complaints, as well as access to free legal assistance (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 131.116. Ensure training of prosecutors and security forces so they can identify, investigate and prosecute cases of gender-based violence (Israel);
- 131.117. Ensure that its legislation addresses all forms of violence, explicitly prohibits corporal punishment in all settings and includes measures to raise awareness of positive, non-violent and participatory forms of child-rearing throughout the Kingdom, in particular in Aruba as well as in the Caribbean Netherlands (Liechtenstein);
- 131.118. Ensure the protection and rehabilitation of victims of sexual exploitation (Uruguay);
- 131.119. Work to ensure equal access to justice across the Kingdom, including opening offices to provide easily accessible legal advice and referrals in Saba, Bonaire and St. Eustatius (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 131.120. Consider including in its next UPR report, information on measures it has taken to analyse potential risk factors of atrocity crimes including

through utilising the UN framework of Analysis for Atrocity Crimes and any assistance it has given to other States to prevent atrocity crimes (Rwanda);

131.121. Take necessary measures to ensure that the collection and maintenance of data for criminal purposes does not entail massive surveillance of innocent persons (Spain);

131.122. Fully implement international commitments stemming from United Nations human rights conventions such as prohibition of torture, inhuman or degrading treatment, right to liberty of movement, freedom of expression, freedom of assembly and association, to which the Netherlands is a party including with respect to the rights of foreigners, in particular senior government officials present in their territory (Turkey);

131.123. Progressively develop existing capacity to effectively tackle modern slavery in fulfilment of its shared treaty obligations, building resilience across the entire Kingdom of the Netherlands (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

131.124. Strengthen the combat of human trafficking (Morocco);

131.125. Prevent and promptly, thoroughly and impartially investigate, prosecute and punish human trafficking and provide adequate protection and means of redress to the victims (Islamic Republic of Iran);

131.126. Further improve the legislative framework to control trafficking of migrant women and their exploitation in prostitution, inhuman and undignified occupations (Iraq);

131.127. Redouble efforts to identify victims of human trafficking among asylum-seekers, in particular unaccompanied children (Panama);

131.128. Adopt and implement specific legislation on collection, use and accumulation of meta-data and individual profiles, including in security and anti-terrorist activities, guaranteeing the right to privacy, transparency, accountability, and the right to decide on the use, correction and deletion of personal data (Mexico);

131.129. Ensure the protection of private life and prevent cases of unwarranted access of special agencies in personal information of citizens in the Internet that have no connection with any illegal actions (Russian Federation);

131.130. Promote gender equality in relation to bridging the wage gap, especially for women belonging to religious and ethnic minorities (Bahrain);

131.131. Study the possibility of a universal basic income program in all regions with a view of phasing out the existing social protection system, in full consultation with key stakeholders (Haiti);

131.132. Ensure continuous access to health care, notably for vulnerable persons (France);

131.133. Strengthen policies for access to health-care services especially for children with low economic and social status and undocumented children (Maldives);

131.134. Pursue efforts to address study/academic failure in the secondary schools of children from disadvantaged socio-economics environments (Algeria);

- 131.135. Continue to implement relevant legislation and policies with a view to efficiently combating bullying in schools, as part of the efforts to tackle radicalization (Romania);
- 131.136. Ensure comprehensive sexuality education is integrated into the national school curriculum, including on topics such as sexual diversity, sexual rights and gender equality (Belgium);
- 131.137. Continue to promote human rights education with the particular focus on inter-faith and inter-cultural dialogue (Pakistan);
- 131.138. Integrate human rights education into the national school curriculum, provide sufficient resources to human rights education and training of teachers and ensure that they receive training in topics such as sexual diversity, sexual rights, resilience, gender equality and consent (Slovenia);
- 131.139. Include human rights education in the curriculum (Sudan);
- 131.140. Make further steps to eliminate discrimination against women (Georgia);
- 131.141. Continue to take measures to advance the empowerment of women without any discrimination (Myanmar);
- 131.142. Prevent and combat all forms of discrimination and eliminate violence against women, including domestic violence (Philippines);
- 131.143. Pass laws and follow-up on its implementation aiming at eliminating discrimination against women based on wages, and particularly, discrimination on the bases of motherhood and pregnancy (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 131.144. Empower women and effectively address discrimination in employment by installing a paid paternity leave of adequate length that is non-transferable and follows directly after maternity leave (Slovenia);
- 131.145. Enhance gender equality by reducing gender pay gap and increased employment opportunities for women through the process of implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Maldives);
- 131.146. Increase efforts for the effective elimination of all forms of discrimination against women in employment, especially avoiding the horizontal and vertical occupational segregation, and unequal pay (Chile);
- 131.147. Increase the efforts aimed at combatting intersectional discrimination against women and girls based on their belonging to ethnic minority groups or on gender (Paraguay);
- 131.148. Increase measures aimed at decreasing the high number of women who are victims of domestic violence (Paraguay);
- 131.149. Review current legislation, policies, and programs relating to maternity and parental leave with a view to ensuring an adequate period of infant and early childhood care while mitigating negative impacts on career advancement (Canada);
- 131.150. Support women's conflict prevention efforts and provide technical assistance on conflict resolution processes to countries emerging from conflict in order to promote women's effective participation (Liechtenstein);

- 131.151. Intensify efforts to address factors contributing to women disproportionately affected by poverty, especially single mothers and women of old age, including by ensuring adequate social protection and safeguards, providing opportunities for additional income generation and improved child care facilities (Malaysia);
- 131.152. Intensify its effort to fully implement the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Bangladesh);
- 131.153. Continue taking measures in order to protect the rights of the child, inter alia by ratifying the third Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Georgia);
- 131.154. Intensify its efforts in relation to children's rights including particularly the Caribbean countries forming part of the State, including to prohibit corporal punishment in all settings; to develop and implement public awareness programmes; to reduce the rate of school drop-out and intensify efforts to eradicate child labour; to raise the minimum age of recruitment in the military to 18 years and to ratify the Optional protocol to the CRC on a communications procedure without reservations (Ireland);
- 131.155. Continue its efforts to provide children at risk with easy access to necessary psychological care (Timor Leste);
- 131.156. Provide sufficient resource and establish mechanisms for monitoring and assessing the implementation of its action plans on children's rights (Timor Leste);
- 131.157. Continue efforts to protect children from sexual exploitation, and protect unaccompanied refugee children and protect them from enforced disappearance (Tunisia);
- 131.158. Continue its solid effort to strengthen the protection of the rights of the child particularly with regards to child trafficking and child sex tourism (Indonesia);
- 131.159. Investigate the disappearance of unaccompanied children from asylum reception centres and search for and identify those who might have been victims of enforced disappearance (Zambia);
- 131.160. Provide adequate health care for children with low economic status, as well as children who are not documented (Bahrain);
- 131.161. Put an end to the baby box initiatives, which allow the anonymous abandonment of children without knowing their identity (Lebanon);
- 131.162. Combat all forms of discrimination against refugee children, asylum seekers and undocumented migrants (Paraguay);
- 131.163. Consider amending a piece of legislation in the Dutch law that would allow the separation of juveniles from adults in correctional centres (Zambia);
- 131.164. Consider amending the juvenile justice law to cover all children under the age of 18 years (Botswana);
- 131.165. Amend laws on the minimum age of criminal responsibility, which allows dealing with some children as adult criminals (Egypt);
- 131.166. Increase the minimum age for voluntary recruitment into army to 18 years (Paraguay);

- 131.167. **Implement the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities by among other things, amending the job support schemes in order to enable all persons with disabilities to access employment in the same way as those without disabilities (Kenya);**
- 131.168. **Revise existing job schemes to ensure access to a wider spectrum of work for people with disabilities than provided for under current legislation, to comply fully with CRPD (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 131.169. **Continue to develop appropriate policies to provide equal job opportunities for the persons with disabilities (Myanmar);**
- 131.170. **Adopt concrete measures to ensure access to employment of persons with disabilities and to promote the principle of inclusive education throughout the national education system (Spain);**
- 131.171. **Explore alternative ways to treat persons with mental and psychosocial disabilities and impartially investigate into the excessive use of restrictive measures in mental health institutions (Poland);**
- 131.172. **Take further measures to ensure the full enjoyment of human rights of ethnic minorities, migrants, Muslims and people of African origin (Republic of Korea);**
- 131.173. **Adopt appropriate policies to extend protection to all ethnic and religious minorities and ensure their enjoyment of necessary legal protection in the face of widespread discrimination (Egypt);**
- 131.174. **Set up an effective format for introducing a dialogue with representatives of minorities, acquiring comprehensive information on their problems and needs, developing and implementing, in consultation with them, policies and programs to improve their situation as well as to prevent and eradicate racial discrimination against them (Uzbekistan);**
- 131.175. **Take further steps to create better work opportunities for the members of minority groups (Timor Leste);**
- 131.176. **Provide additional funding for the protection of religious minorities (United States of America);**
- 131.177. **Reinstitute Turkish mother tongue lessons as part of the primary and secondary school curricula (Turkey);**
- 131.178. **Elaborate a new general strategy aimed at reducing the less favourable and discriminatory situation of Roma, Sinti and traveller communities (Peru);**
- 131.179. **Develop training programs for police officers in line with human rights principles on how to deal with minorities and vulnerable groups (Bahrain);**
- 131.180. **Take the necessary measures to address the situation of continuing discrimination against migrants, particularly in employment, health care and housing, and the reported increase in hostility towards refugees and asylum seekers as well as the opposition to the opening of new reception centres, in line with its international obligations (Uganda);**



- 131.181. **Implement the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to end marginalization and poverty of migrants who face high levels of unemployment, as compared to native Dutch persons (Kenya);**
- 131.182. **Provide judicial remedies or through the national human rights institution for migrants who have been discriminated against in the labour market because of their origin, religion, nationality or ethnicity, and intensify structural measures to combat stereotypes during selection and recruitment processes (Mexico);**
- 131.183. **Guarantee the rights of refugees and migrants and make substantive progress in fighting and preventing xenophobic violence (China);**
- 131.184. **Strengthen and standardize measures with a view to ensuring a better protection of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers throughout its entire territory (Côte d'Ivoire);**
- 131.185. **Consider the use of alternative measures to detention for migrants and refugees, by ensuring that vulnerable persons and children never remain detained (Chile);**
- 131.186. **Prioritize the use of alternative measures to detention of migrants and ensure that the detention of vulnerable persons is avoided (Guatemala);**
- 131.187. **Reduce immigration detention and promote alternatives to such detention (Kenya);**
- 131.188. **Advance in the use of alternative measures to detention of migrants (Uruguay);**
- 131.189. **Deepen measures so that non-accompanied children and asylum seekers family groups be not deprived of liberty (Argentina);**
- 131.190. **Consider reviewing policies of detention of migrants that might imply their criminalization based on their migration status and promoting the creation of regular pathways of admission and regularization of undocumented migrants (Brazil);**
- 131.191. **Ensure high transparency and oversight by the civil society over detention conditions and treatment of migrants and asylum seekers (Russian Federation);**
- 131.192. **Stop arresting migrants in isolated cells and in solitary confinement (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 131.193. **Introduce additional measures to reduce the use of detention of individuals solely for immigration purposes and consider using other alternatives when possible (Sweden);**
- 131.194. **Take measures to address cases of detentions whose length goes beyond the limit established by the EU return directive (Portugal);**
- 131.195. **Process expeditiously requests for family reunification of refugees to ensure that unaccompanied minors are able to reunite with their families (Mexico);**
- 131.196. **Provide for due access of migrants, asylum seekers and refugees to health care and other protection systems, such as education and employment services (Portugal);**

- 131.197. Expedite efforts to introduce a statelessness determination procedure and provide persons recognised as stateless with a legal status and access to basic human rights, in full consultation with key stakeholders (Haiti);
- 131.198. Ensure that a national human rights institution, compliant with the Paris Principles cover all parts of the Netherlands, whether through extension of the mandate of the existing NHRI , or establishment of similar but separate institutions in the Caribbean territories (Ireland);
- 131.199. Seek the harmonisation of the human rights norms in the four countries of the Kingdom according to the international standards (Peru);
- 131.200. Continue to protect and promote human rights in the Cariban Netherlands by reducing poverty, providing minimum social security and establishing legal offices to provide legal advice and referrals to increase access to justice (Kenya);
- 131.201. Provide technical assistance for the Aruban, Curaçao and Sint Maarten authorities to educate prison officers and to improve prison facilities in compliance with international human rights standards (Republic of Korea);
- 131.202. Continue the process of eliminating the differences between the Caribbean and the European parts of the Netherlands, as soon as possible (Romania);
- 131.203. Eradicate significant gap in the realisation of human rights in the European and oversees parts of the Kingdom (Russian Federation).
132. 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 Netherlands was headed by the Minister of the Interior and Kingdom Relations, Mr. Ronald Plasterk and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Mr. Juan David Yrausquin Minister Plenipotentiary of Aruba;
- H.E. Mr. Rafael Boasman Minister of Justice, Saint Martin;
- Ms. Miloushka Sboui-Racamy Senior Policy Officer, Directorate of Foreign Relations Curaçao;
- H.E. Mr. Reinout Vos Chargé d'affaires, Permanent Representation of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Geneva;
- Mr. Paul van Sasse van Ysselt Deputy Head Constitutional Affairs Division, Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations;
- Ms. Marjolijn Smith-Molenaar Legal Adviser, Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations, the Netherlands;
- Ms. Marije Graven Legal Adviser, Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations;
- Mr. Edmond Messchaert Spokesperson, Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations, the Netherlands;
- Mr. Roeland Böcker Senior Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Netherlands;
- Ms. Félicienne Muijtjens Legal Adviser, Ministry of Security and Justice, the Netherlands;
- Mr. Time Kaptein Senior Policy Officer, Ministry of Security and Justice, the Netherlands;
- Mr. Charles de Vries Senior Policy Officer, Ministry of Education, Culture and Science, the Netherlands;
- Ms. Natasja Moritz Senior Policy Officer, Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment, the Netherlands;
- Ms. Olivia Croes Senior Legal Adviser, Department of Foreign Affairs, Aruba;
- Mr. Levinus Dijkstra Chief of Cabinet, Saint Martin;
- Mr. Patrice Gumbs Policy Officer, International Affairs Department, Saint Martin;
- Ms. Kirsten Hommes Second Secretary Permanent Representation of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Geneva.