

Annex

The recommendations in this table were grouped and collated in the same way as in the Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on the review of in Germany (A/HRC/24/9).

No.	Report of the UPR Working Group (A/HRC/24/9)	Response of the Federal Government 2013 to the report of the UPR Working Group (A/HRC/24/9/Add.1)	Measures undertaken to implement the recommendations
124.1 – 124.13, 124.15 - 124.17, 124.185	<p>124.1. Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and members of their families (Morocco);</p> <p>124.2. Study the possibility of ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Paraguay);</p> <p>124.3. Ratify the International Convention on the Protection</p>	<p>Not accepted regarding the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families. Fundamental human rights are enshrined in the United Nations Civil and Social Rights Covenants. These rights apply directly to all migrants in Germany. Moreover the Convention uses the term “migrant worker” in a way that includes irregular migrants. This is not compatible with German law.</p>	<p><i>Germany has re-examined the recommendation and has come to the conclusion that the reasons stated in 2013 for not accepting the recommendation to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and members of their families remain valid.</i></p>

	<p>of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Guatemala);</p> <p>124.4. Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Cuba);</p> <p>124.5. Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Egypt);</p> <p>124.6. Continue to take steps towards ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Member of Their Families (Philippines);</p> <p>124.7. Ratify the International Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers and</p>		
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	<p>Members of their Families, to supplement the rights of this vulnerable category (Algeria);</p> <p>124.8. Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Sri Lanka);</p> <p>124.9. Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Trinidad and Tobago);</p> <p>124.10. Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Indonesia);</p> <p>124.11. Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of</p>		
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	<p>All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Ecuador);</p> <p>124.12. Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and Protocol 12 of the European Convention on Human Rights (Sierra Leone);</p> <p>124.13. Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and ratify the Council of Europe Convention on</p>		
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	<p>preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Portugal);</p> <p>124.15 Ratify the UN Convention against Corruption and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Rwanda);</p> <p>124.16. Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Belarus);</p> <p>124.17. Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Congo);</p> <p>124.185. Adhere to the</p>		
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	Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Honduras);		
124.11, 124.12, 124.13, 124.18–124.21	<p>124.11. Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Ecuador);</p> <p>124.12. Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and Protocol 12 of the</p>	<p>Accepted in principle. The Government is assessing the accession to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. A concrete date for signing and ratifying the Optional Protocol cannot be given.</p>	<p><i>The following response refers to those parts of the recommendations which concern the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.</i></p> <p><i>The process of assessing ratification was introduced during this legislative term. Given the far-reaching implications of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, this process is a complex one and so has not yet been concluded.</i></p>

<p>European Convention on Human Rights (Sierra Leone); 124.13. Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and ratify the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Portugal); 124.18. Proceed to the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Spain); 124.19. Expedite the process of signing and ratifying the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Uruguay); 124.20. Sign and ratify the</p>		
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	<p>Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Bosnia and Herzegovina);</p> <p>124.21. Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (France);</p>		
124.12	<p>Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and Protocol 12 of the European Convention on Human Rights (Sierra Leone);</p>	<p>Accepted regarding the ratification of Protocol No. 12 to the European Convention on Human Rights. Nevertheless the German Government wants to hear the position adopted by the European Court of Human Rights on the application of the provisions of Protocol No. 12 before ratifying.</p>	<p><i>Germany signed Protocol No. 12 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms on 4 November 2000, but has not ratified it. Ratification of the Protocol was put on ice for the time being to allow observation of the progress made by other states towards ratification and the development of the case-law of the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) following entry into force of the Protocol. This should make it possible to gain a clearer idea of what effect ratification of the Protocol would have on the German legal order. No assessment can yet be made based on the ECHR's rulings to date.</i></p>

124.13	Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and ratify the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Portugal);	Accepted regarding Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence.	<i>The law ratifying the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention) entered into force on 27 July 2017. The instrument of ratification was deposited with the Secretary General of the Council of Europe on 12 October 2017. The Convention will enter into force for Germany on 1 February 2018.</i>
124.14	Withdraw all reservations to human rights instruments to which Germany is a party, first of all, to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Russian Federation);	Accepted in principle. The German Government is closely examining whether to make reservations to international human rights treaties. As for the withdrawal of reservations made to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol thereto, the Federal Government still considers these to be necessary.	<i>The German Government closely examines whether to make reservations to international human rights treaties. As for the reservations made to date, the Federal Government still considers these to be necessary.</i>
124.15, 124.22,	124.15 Ratify the UN Convention against Corruption	Accepted. Before ratifying the United Nations Convention against	<i>Germany ratified the United Nations Convention against Corruption with an act dated 27 October 2014 (Federal Law</i>

<p>124.23, 124.30</p>	<p>and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Rwanda); 124.22. Ratify the United Nations Convention against Corruption (Austria); 124.23. Ratify the United Nations Convention against Corruption (Kazakhstan); 124.30. Accelerate the ratification of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, by speeding up the necessary reforms of the Criminal Code to make it compatible with this Convention (Spain);</p>	<p>Corruption, an adaptation of the legislation regarding the criminal offence of bribery of members of parliament is needed. A corresponding draft legislative bill should be submitted by members of the German Bundestag.</p>	<p><i>Gazette II No. 25).</i> <i>Before this, Germany had made the amendments to the German Criminal Code required to incorporate punishable corruptive conduct by adopting the Forty-Eighth Criminal Law Amendment of 23 April 2014, which broadened the scope of the offence of bribery of deputies (Federal Law Gazette 2014 I p. 410). This law is based on a draft by parliamentary groups in the German Bundestag (Bundestag printed paper no. 18/476). Within the scope of the parliamentary debate on this bill, a public expert hearing took place on 17 February 2014 before the German Bundestag Committee on Legal Affairs and Consumer Protection (minutes 18/7 of the hearing of 17 February 2014).</i></p>
<p>124.24</p>	<p>Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual</p>	<p>Accepted.</p>	<p><i>Germany ratified the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (Lanzarote Convention) on 18 November 2015.</i></p>

	Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (Liechtenstein);		<i>Consequently, the Lanzarote Convention entered into force for Germany on 1 March 2016. The vast majority of the Lanzarote Convention's provisions had already been incorporated into German law. The legislature most recently transposed some more criminal law provisions of the Lanzarote Convention into national law with the Forty-Ninth Criminal Law Amendment of 21 January 2015 on the implementation of European provisions regarding sexual offences (Federal Law Gazette 2015 I p. 10 ff.). Civil society was involved in the legislative process. In addition, the Federation-Länder Working Group for the Protection of Children and Young People from Sexual Violence and Exploitation, which includes many non-governmental organisations, received regular reports on progress on implementing and ratifying the Lanzarote Convention.</i>
124.25	Amend the Federal Anti-Discrimination Law to explicitly provide protection against discrimination in public schooling and to establish independent body to deal with the complaints received in this regard (Egypt);	Rejected. School education falls under the remit of the Länder (federal states) and not the Federal Government. Therefore in this respect an expansion of the General Equal Treatment Act (AGG) is not possible. Issues pertaining to equal access to vocational training and advanced	<i>Germany has re-examined the recommendation and has come to the conclusion that the reasons stated in 2013 for not accepting the recommendation remain valid.</i>

		<p>professional training are already covered by the AGG. An independent body, the Federal Anti-Discrimination Agency, is in place to handle complaints regarding discrimination in this field.</p>	
124.26	<p>Consider ratifying UNESCO's Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage adopted in 2003 (Bulgaria);</p>	<p>Accepted. The Convention entered into force for Germany on 10 July 2013.</p>	<p><i>UNESCO adopted the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage in 2003. To date, 172 states have acceded to the Convention. A total of 429 expressions of intangible cultural heritage, traditions and cultural practices from all regions of the world are included on the three lists of intangible cultural heritage.</i></p> <p><i>The UNESCO Convention is intended to promote international cooperation to safeguard the intangible cultural heritage through the exchange of information and experience and joint initiatives. Cross-border cooperation takes place primarily between countries which have nominated a common expression of intangible cultural heritage for the Representative List (e.g. Falconry, a living human heritage of 18 states).</i></p> <p><i>Germany became a party to the Convention on 10 July 2013. In order to implement the Convention, a nationwide inventory of</i></p>

			<i>intangible cultural heritage has been drawn up since 2013. The first entries were made in December 2014. Germany's first inscriptions on the UNESCO Lists came at the end of 2016: "Idea and practice of organizing shared interests in cooperatives" as a stand-alone German inscription, and participation in the multinational inscription "Falconry, a living human heritage". The German inscription "Organ craftsmanship and music" followed in December 2017.</i>
124.27	Include specific provisions adequately criminalizing acts of torture in the German Code of Crimes against Criminal Law (CCAIL) as required by CAT (Maldives);	Accepted. Under German law the different forms of torture, as defined in Article 1, are already fully classed as criminal offences in the Code of Crimes against International Law, both as a crime against humanity (section 7 (1), number 5), and as a war crime (section 8 (1), number 3).	<i>Supplementing the response to the report of the UPR Working Group, reference is made to Sections 223 ff, 340 and 343 of the German Criminal Code.</i>
124.28	Bring legislation and law enforcement practice on migrants and asylum-seekers in conformity with human rights international norms and	Accepted. Legal regulations and their implementation already comply with international standards and norms.	<i>The Federal Government examines all legislative measures at Federal level in detail to check their conformity with all UN conventions. The UN's human rights conventions have been incorporated into Federal law by the domestic bills approving the international treaty in accordance with Article 59 (2) 1 of the Basic</i>

	standards (Russian Federation);		<i>Law. The general rules of international law even take precedence over Federal law (see Article 25 of the Basic Law).</i>
124.29	Review the General Equal Treatment Act of 2006 to ensure that it covers all fields of the labour market and to ensure that women are not discriminated against in some professions, and setting up of concrete goals to be achieved in its implementation (Sierra Leone);	Accepted. The General Equal Treatment Act (AGG) of 2006 already prohibits gender-based discrimination and thus offers women legal protection against discrimination.	<i>Reference is made to the response to the report of the UPR Working Group and Germany's combined seventh and eighth reports under the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW/C/DEU/7-8) and the German Government's twelfth Human Rights Report, Chapter A 2.</i> <i>To further the principle of equal pay for equal and equivalent work, the Act to Promote Transparency in Wage Structures entered into force on 6 July 2017. Complementing the General Equal Treatment Act, it specifically prohibits gender pay discrimination and introduces instruments for the better implementation of the equal pay for equal and equivalent work principle.</i>
124.31	Remove the obligation of healthcare public servants to inform the Office of Immigration about the identity of their patients, as set forth in section 87, paragraph 2 of the Residence Act (Spain);	Accepted. Applicable law already provides for "extended privacy protection" in the sphere of doctor-patient confidentiality, which exempts healthcare workers from reporting obligations pursuant to residence law.	<i>Section 88 (1) of the Residence Act already states that personal data and other information shall not be transferred pursuant to Section 87 (2) of the Act, if such transfer conflicts with special statutory regulations concerning use of data. A doctor's duty of confidentiality is as a matter of principle such a statutory regulation prohibiting the use of the data (cf. Section 203 (1) of the German Criminal Code). This is already understood in Section 88 (2) of the Residence Act.</i>

124.32	Bring its legislation in compliance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Togo);	Accepted. Applicable national law already complies with the Convention on the Rights of the Child.	<p><i>The Federal Government examines all legislative measures at Federal level in detail to ensure they comply with the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and thus in principle ensures compliance with internationally agreed children’s rights.</i></p> <p><i>Furthermore, in 2015, the Federal Government established a monitoring office at the German Institute for Human Rights (DIMR) to oversee implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. The central task of the office is to evaluate political measures and legislation with respect to norms in the area of children’s rights. It is also to systematically examine the state of implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child in Germany and identify any difficulties in implementing children’s rights.</i></p>
124.33, 124.41	124.33. Adopt a law expressly providing that racist motivation should be considered as an aggravating circumstance with a view to condemning the authors of such infractions (Tunisia); 124.41. Pass a law with an explicit provision that racist	Accepted. German law already guarantees appropriate prosecution of racially motivated crimes. “The motives and aims of the offender” as well as “the state of mind which may be inferred from the crime” are taken into consideration when determining the sentence.	<p><i>Under the Act of 12 June 2015 on implementing the recommendations of the German Bundestag Committee of Inquiry on the NSU, “racist, xenophobic or other types of hate motives” have been explicitly included in the catalogue of factors to be taken into account in sentencing in the German Criminal Code since 1 August 2015 (section 46 (2) 2 of the German Criminal Code). Such motives have to be taken into account in principle as an aggravating factor.</i></p> <p><i>Under the guidelines on criminal proceedings and fines, which all</i></p>

	motivation should be taken into account as a specific aggravating circumstance for the purpose of sentencing in relevant crimes (Iran (Islamic Republic of));		<i>public prosecution offices must follow, racist, xenophobic or other hate crime motives must now be taken into particular account.</i>
124.34	Adjust its internal legislation to the standards of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, including the obligation to define the offence of enforced disappearance (Uruguay);	Accepted. German criminal law already sanctions the different forms of enforced disappearance. Still, the Government is currently examining, together with civil society, if and to what extent an amendment to criminal law could be beneficial.	<i>German criminal law already sanctions the different forms of enforced disappearance described in the Convention. In particular, enforced disappearance will regularly involve “unlawful imprisonment” (Section 239 of the German Criminal Code), and in those cases the Convention is targeting, also the qualified form of unlawful imprisonment specified in Section 239 (3) of the German Criminal Code. The various forms of participation to be sanctioned under the Convention are also already covered by German criminal law. The Federal Government therefore sees no grounds to create a new offence, not even from the prevention point of view.</i>
124.35	Revise its current legislation regarding distribution of property upon divorce in order to correct their inconsistencies with the CEDAW Convention, and in particular the law on	Accepted. Legislation regarding both distribution of property upon divorce and alimony already complies with the CEDAW Convention.	<i>As the situation has not changed, reference is made to the response to the report of the UPR Working Group. Within the scope of the ninth CEDAW country reporting procedure, the Federal Government will examine the subject on the basis of the CEDAW Committee’s Concluding Observations of 2017</i>

	alimony so as to take into accounts the situation of divorced women with children (Uruguay);		<i>(specifically recommendations 40b and c) and make a further statement on the matter in the ninth country report (March 2021) or beforehand with the interim information requested by the CEDAW Committee on recommendation 40b by February 2019.</i>
124.36	Ensure that Germany's law and policies are consistent with CEDAW and ICERD by revising or revoking laws and regulations that hinder access to equal opportunities (Bahrain);	Accepted. In 1994 the requirement for equality pursuant to Article 3 (2) of the Basic Law was expressly clarified by the addition of sentence 2 to Article 3 (2) of the Basic Law (BVerfGE 109, 64, 89): "The state shall promote the actual implementation of equal rights for women and men and take steps to eliminate disadvantages that now exist." This obligation already finds expression in numerous laws, such as in the General Equal Treatment Act (AGG).	<i>Reference is made to the response to the report of the UPR Working Group, Germany's combined seventh and eighth reports under the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW/C/DEU/7-8) and the response to the Committee's 2016 list of issues (CEDAW/C/DEU/Q/7-8/add.1 and annex).</i>
124.37	Bring its domestic legislation in line with international standards on the sexual exploitation of children and	Accepted. The Criminal Code contains a clear definition of child pornography.	<i>In the first instance, mention must be made of Sections 176 to 176b of the German Criminal Code, which makes various different forms of sexual abuse of children punishable offences. In particular, children are protected from sexual abuse under Section 180</i>

	<p>establish a clear definition of child pornography (Costa Rica);</p>		<p><i>(Causing minors to engage in sexual activity) and Section 182 (Abuse of juveniles) of the Criminal Code. In addition, Sections 184b and 184c of the Criminal Code make the distribution, acquisition and possession of child pornography liable to punishment. A clear definition of child or juvenile pornography can also be found these sections.</i></p> <p><i>Under Section 184b (1) 1 of the Criminal Code, child pornography is defined as material that depicts sexual activities performed by, on or in the presence of a child (letter a), the depiction of a wholly or partially naked child in an unnaturally sexual position (letter b) or the sexually arousing depiction of the naked genitals or naked bottom of a child (letter c). Children are persons under the age of fourteen years.</i></p> <p><i>Under Section 184c (1) 1 of the Criminal Code, juvenile pornography is defined as material that depicts sexual activities performed by, on or in the presence of a person aged fourteen or over but not yet eighteen (letter a) or the depiction of a wholly or partially naked person of this age in an unnaturally sexual position (letter b) Reference is also made to the response to the report of the UPR Working Group, Germany's combined seventh and eighth reports under the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW/C/DEU/7-8) and the</i></p>
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			<i>response to the Committee's 2016 list of issues (CEDAW/C/DEU/Q/7-8/add.1 and annex).</i>
124.38	Harmonize the immigration legislation in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Estonia);	Accepted. National legislation pertaining to foreigners and asylum procedures already complies with the Convention on the Rights of the Child.	<i>German legislation pertaining to foreigners and asylum procedures complies with the United Nations Convention of the Rights of the Child.</i>
124.39, 124.40, 124.109, 124.119, 124.172	124.39. Consider withdrawing legislation that prohibits the wearing of religious symbols (Bangladesh); 124.40. Review the existing legislation that prohibited the wearing of religious symbols by public school teachers (Jordan); 124.109. Continue the efforts to combat all forms of racial discrimination in particular religious or ethnic discrimination by ensuring penalties that have a deterrent	Not accepted. With the so-called "Headscarf Judgement" of 24 September 2003, the Federal Constitutional Court ruled that the Basic Law offers, in principle, the possibility to ban religious symbols and religious clothing in public schools, but that it is the prerogative of Land legislatures to strike an acceptable balance between the conflicting demands of teachers' freedom of religion and belief, the obligation of the state to preserve neutrality in ideology and religion, parents' right of education	<i>Germany has re-examined the recommendation and has come to the conclusion that it can partly accept the recommendation.</i> <i>On 27 January 2015 the Federal Constitutional Court ruled that a <u>general</u> ban on headscarves for teachers at state schools is not compatible with the constitution. In specific cases a need to prohibit expressions of religious beliefs by outer appearance can be recognized in order to strike an adequate balance between the constitutional interests at issue – the educational staff's freedom of religion, the pupils' and parents' negative freedom of religion, the fundamental right of parents and the educational mandate of the state. However, should there be a sufficiently specific risk of danger to or impairment of the peace at school or the neutrality of the state in certain schools or school districts in a substantial number of cases due to considerable situations of conflict in specific areas</i>

	<p>effect and abolishing discriminatory laws that prohibit Muslim women from wearing veils which is viewed as a way of life that should be respected and considered (Kuwait);</p> <p>124.119. Take effective legal measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women and children, in particular those who belong to ethnic and religious minorities including Muslims who still face multiple forms of discrimination with respect to education, health, employment and social and political participation (Iran (Islamic Republic of));</p> <p>124.172. Take steps to stop prohibition on wearing of</p>	<p>and pupils' negative religious freedom. Eight Länder have – to varying degrees – elaborated legal provisions banning teachers in public schools from wearing religious symbols.</p>	<p><i>with respect to correct religious conduct, there might be a constitutionally recognised need to <u>generally</u> prohibit expressions of religious beliefs by outer appearance for certain schools or school districts for a certain time, and not only in a specific individual case.</i></p>
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	religious symbols including the headscarf (Pakistan);		
124.42	Align its national legislation with international human rights standards (Iraq);	Accepted.	<i>Reference is made to Articles 23-26 and 59 (2) of the Basic Law and to the response to recommendation 124.28.</i>
124.43	Ensure full implementation of its obligations under the Optional Protocol against Torture by equipping its National Preventive Mechanism (NPM) with sufficient resources to fulfil its role (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);	Accepted.	<i>In June 2014 the Conference of Ministers of Justice decided to increase the budget for equipping the Länder Commission from 200,000 euros to 360,000 euros and to raise the number of honorary members from four to eight. In keeping with this budget increase, the Federation has adjusted its contribution, so that 540,000 euros will be available annually for the Länder Commission. The new members of the Länder Commission have begun work. The Federal Government assumes that the National Agency for the Prevention of Torture has at its disposal the necessary means to work in accordance with its mandate.</i>
124.44, 124.46	124.44. Study the option of extending the competencies of the German Institute for Human Rights to receive complaints (Bulgaria);	Not accepted. Germany has an extensive system of legal protection and complaints mechanisms at federal and state level. An expansion is not	<i>With the adoption of the DIMR Act, the legal status and mandate of the German Institute for Human Rights (DIMR) was anchored in law in 2015. The Institute's A status in accordance with the criteria of the Paris Principles was confirmed in March 2016. The DIMR can submit opinions on human rights issues in selected proceedings</i>

	124.46. Expand the mandate of the German Institute for Human Rights to receiving complaints of human rights violations (India);	necessary.	<i>before national courts and international decision-making bodies if a court case raises a question with fundamental relevance to compliance with or implementation of human rights, and the Institute works on the issue concerned. The Federal Government does not therefore consider it necessary to broaden the DIMR's mandate.</i>
124.45	Extend the mandate of the Federal Anti-Discrimination Agency with adequate resources, as part of strengthening the anti-discrimination structures (Finland);	Accepted in part. From the Government's point of view the mandate of the Federal Anti-Discrimination Agency (ADS) is sufficient. The ADS was set up in 2006 and equipped with the resources needed for the initial phase of its establishment. An evaluation established that additional posts were required.	<i>The evaluation of the Federal Anti-Discrimination Agency (ADS) undertaken in early 2011, following a development phase and the related provisional allocation of resources, found that there was a need for more resources, particularly more staff. As a result, the Federal Government has since 2011 steadily increased the ADS budget and staff. The budget has risen from 2.64 million euros in 2011 to 4.32 million euros in 2017 and the number of posts from 17 in 2011 to 27 in 2017. These numbers clearly show the efforts of the Federal Government to equip the ADS with appropriate resources for carrying out its tasks.</i>
124.47	Continue with its international cooperation through its assistance in capacity building for human rights protection in different parts of the world	Accepted.	<i>Ensuring respect for, safeguarding and protecting human rights are guiding principles of German development policy. The Strategy Paper "Human Rights in German Development Policy" remains the binding basis for all implementing organisations to ensure that official development cooperation projects and programmes comply with human rights standards and principles. In practice, the human</i>

	(Montenegro);		<p><i>rights approach strengthens the rights in particular of people who are discriminated against or marginalised, for instance women, children and young people, disabled persons, ethnic or religious minorities or LGBTI. The dismantling of barriers to access to government services and the improvement of participatory and accountability mechanisms play a major part here.</i></p> <p><i>Furthermore, in 2013, the Federal Government introduced a set of guidelines on respecting human rights standards and principles, including gender-related aspects, when drafting programme proposals for German technical and financial governmental cooperation. These guidelines include the explicit obligation to assess the impact on and risks for human rights in planning all bilateral development policy projects. German development policy supports specific human rights projects in various parts of the world by helping partner governments to meet their human rights responsibilities and by strengthening rights-holders and non-governmental organisations. These support measures are regional and national, e.g. support for the network of national ombudsman offices in Latin America or strengthening the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights as an institutional bulwark.</i></p> <p><i>Moreover, the binding Strategy Paper "Gender Equality in German Development Policy", which is being implemented through the</i></p>
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			<p><i>“Development Policy Action Plan on Gender Equality 2016-2020 (GAP II)” together with the accompanying annual road maps, was adopted in 2014.</i></p> <p><i>The Action Plan for the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities, which was adopted in 2013, envisages more systematic support for disabled persons’ rights and for their self-representation organisations in German development cooperation projects. A new strategy for the inclusion of disabled persons in German development cooperation is planned for early 2018.</i></p> <p><i>An action plan to strengthen the rights of children and young people in German governmental development cooperation was adopted in 2017.</i></p>
124.48, 124.53, 124.54	<p>124.48. Take concrete measures to deliver on its international development commitments (Nepal);</p> <p>124.53. Continue efforts to increase its Official Development Assistance to developing countries, which now stands at 0.4 per-cent of GNI as compared to the agreed</p>	Accepted.	<p><i>Ad 124.48: In July 2014 the UN Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals (OWG) presented a catalogue of 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 associated targets. During the negotiating process, the Federal Government, which shared an OWG seat with France and Switzerland, managed to assert Germany’s main interests and anchor human rights on the agenda. At the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit in New York in September 2015, more than 150 heads of state and government adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable</i></p>

	0.7, to assist them to provide for the basic economic, social and cultural rights of their populations (Sierra Leone); 124.54. Strengthen its efforts to achieve a level of ODA up to 0.7% of GNI (Bangladesh);		<i>Development.</i> <i>Ad 124.53 and 124.54: In 2016 Germany made available some 22 billion euros for official development cooperation (preliminary figure from OECD, as at April 2017). This meant an increase of 36 percent over 2015, when the official funding provided totalled approx. 16.2 billion euros. Germany is currently the second largest development donor behind the USA. Germany's ODA quota (official development assistance as a percentage of gross national income) is likely to be 0.7 percent in 2016.</i>
124.49, 124.146	124.49. Secure proper follow-up to the accepted recommendation from the first UPR cycle and introduce tools that will improve the effective judicial control over the administrative decisions of the Office of Youth called Jugendamt (Poland); 124.146. Respect its commitments to an effective judicial review of the administrative decisions of the	Accepted. Already now it is possible to subject decisions made by the Youth Welfare Office to judicial review.	<i>Decisions by the Youth Welfare Office can be subjected to judicial review. Legal redress may be sought under the Code of Administrative Court Procedure (VwGO), which guarantees legal protection both in proceedings in the main action and in the preliminary (summary) proceeding. There is no need for representation by lawyers in proceedings before the administrative court.</i>

	Office of Youth (Jugendamt) (Congo);		
124.50	Operationalize the “human rights action plan” that was issued by “Federal Government in October 2012” which includes many issues, among them, the commitment to protect the right to freedom of religion and belief, and measures to combat religious bias and discrimination based on religion and belief (Saudi Arabia);	Accepted. The Federal Government’s action plan of October 2012 is still being implemented.	<i>Reference is made to the Federal Government’s eleventh and twelfth Human Rights Reports.</i>
124.51	Continue to fervently implement the “Human Rights Action Plan” (Cyprus);	Accepted.	<i>Reference is made to the Federal Government’s eleventh and twelfth Human Rights Reports.</i>
124.52	Further secure the full implementation of the National Action Plan against Racism (Kazakhstan);	Accepted.	<i>The Federal Government adopted the first National Action Plan against Racism (NAP) in 2008. In its Human Rights Reports, particularly in chapter A 7, it has regularly reported on measures implementing the National Action Plan. Beyond this, reference is</i>

			<p><i>made to the 19th to 22nd Reports submitted by the Federal Republic of Germany to the UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) under Article 9 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, CERD/C/DEU/19-22.</i></p> <p><i>Against the background of the United Nations World Conference against Racism held in Durban in 2001 and the National Action Plan first drawn up in 2008, a revised version of the NAP was produced.</i></p> <p><i>The new NAP is a further step strengthening social cohesion and ties in closely with the Federal Government Strategy to Prevent Extremism and Promote Democracy presented in July 2016.</i></p> <p><i>The new NAP, adopted by cabinet on 14 June 2017, focuses on positions and measures in the following areas: human rights policy; protection against discrimination and prosecution of crimes; education and civic education; social and political activities to foster democracy and equality; diversity in working life; training, further training and strengthening of intercultural and social competence in the workplace; online racism and hate; and research.</i></p>
124.55	Recognize the possibility of	Not accepted. The exceptional	<i>Germany has re-examined the recommendation and has come to</i>

	dual citizenship, a possibility which is already offered to people from more than 50 countries, to Turks legally residing in Germany, instead of forcing them to choose between their two nationalities (Turkey);	circumstances pertaining to the acceptance of citizens' multiple nationality on naturalisation in specific cases do not usually apply to Turkish nationals.	<i>the conclusion that the reasons stated in 2013 for not accepting the recommendation remain valid.</i>
124.56	Work closely with Turkey regarding the situation of the Turkish community in Germany (Turkey);	Accepted. Germany and Turkey are engaged in constant dialogue on issues relating to Turkish or German communities in both countries.	<i>Integration is a major priority for the Federal Government. With this in mind, the Federation – as well as the Länder and municipalities – offer state-funded integration measures. However, there are in principle no Federal programmes specifically for certain migrant groups in Germany, as official integration measures are not tied to a particular ethnic group. Rather, as a fundamental measure to promote integration, and irrespective of nationality and ethnicity, the integration courses are in principle open to all migrants staying legally and permanently in Germany and asylum seekers who have a good prospect of being allowed to remain. The integration course comprises a language course (600-900 lessons) and an orientation course (here the number of lessons has been increased from 60 to 100). The orientation course provides</i>

			<p><i>information about Germany's legal system, culture and values, such as freedom of religion, tolerance and equal opportunities. Special courses are offered for specific target groups: women, parents, young people not required to be in compulsory education, people who are not familiar with the Latin alphabet, people who are illiterate and people with special language needs. Intensive courses are run for quick learners who have a certain level of education.</i></p> <p><i>The Federal Government is in continuous dialogue and cooperation with recognised Turkish organisations, authorities and associations with a view to promoting integration. This contact became more intense in the months following the attempted coup in Turkey in July 2016, with the aim of preventing this domestic conflict in Turkey from spreading to Turks and persons of Turkish origin living in Germany.</i></p>
124.57	Continue the efforts in strengthening the programme and policy of social inclusion and cohesion of all citizens, in particular with respect to the protection of the rights and legitimate interests of the	Accepted.	<p><i>Germany's country reports pursuant to the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities and the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, as well as the annual progress reports on the EU strategy for Roma inclusion, take a comprehensive look at measures relating to the four recognised national minorities in Germany (https://www.bmi.bund.de/SharedDocs/downloads/DE/themen/gesell</i></p>

	<p>vulnerable and minority groups (Cambodia);</p>		<p><i>schaft-integration/nationale-minderheiten/4-vierter-staatenbereich-rahmenuebereinkommen.html</i>, https://www.bmi.bund.de/SharedDocs/downloads/DE/themen/gesellschaft-integration/nationale-minderheiten/6-sechster-staatenbereich-sprachcharta.html , https://www.bmi.bund.de/SharedDocs/downloads/DE/themen/gesellschaft-integration/nationale-minderheiten/umsetzung-2016-strategie-integration-roma.html).</p> <p><i>The Federal programme “Live Democracy!” also considers the rights and interests of all minorities and supports model projects, for instance on anti-Gypsyism.</i></p> <p><i>In addition, associations, displaced persons’ organisations, churches, recognised providers of civic education, migrant organisations, municipalities and institutions that work with migrants at transregional, regional or local level receive funding for measures aimed at integrating young and adult migrants likely to be granted permanent residence in Germany and people from an immigrant background. This support aims, inter alia, to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• strengthen migrants’ active participation in social and political life, particularly by enhancing motivation and facilitating civic engagement, improving equal participation of girls and women with a migrant background and</i>
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			<p><i>involving migrant organisations,</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>improve mutual acceptance between migrants and the host population (raising intercultural awareness and improving intercultural skills),</i> • <i>prevent crime and violence.</i> <p><i>The Federal Government's report on the situation of unaccompanied minors in Germany (pursuant to Section 42e of Book Eight of the Social Code, Bundestag printed paper no. 18/11540 of 17 March 2017) details the impact of the Act to improve accommodation, care and assistance for foreign children and young persons, which entered into force on 1 November 2015. The report presents basic data on unaccompanied minors and comprehensive information on how they are currently accommodated, cared for and supported. In addition, reference is made to the Federal Government's 2016 report on participation regarding the situation of people with disabilities (Bundestag printed paper no. 18/10940 of 20 January 2017), the Federal Government's National Action Plan 2.0 pursuant to the UN Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities (Bundestag printed paper no. 18/9000 of 29 June 2016), which details relevant measures targeted at people from a migrant background with disabilities, particularly refugees with disabilities, and to the report</i></p>
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			<p><i>on the situation of young people and the performance of child and youth welfare work in Germany (Bundestag printed paper no. 18/11050 of 1 February 2017).</i></p> <p><i>Finally, reference is also made to the responses to recommendations 124.65 ff.</i></p>
124.58	Continue enhancing and promoting human rights through expanding and broadening human rights education and awareness-raising programmes in the country (Armenia);	Accepted.	<p><i>All the Länder in the Federal Republic of Germany regard educating children and young people to respect human dignity to be a substantive task and prime goal of schools. In 2017/18 the Standing Conference will revise its “Recommendation on the Promotion of Human Rights in Schools” (2000), involving relevant stakeholders, as well as its “Decision to strengthen education for democracy” (2009).</i></p> <p><i>The German higher education system is based on the values of the Basic Law (Articles 3, 6 and 33). The Länder regard human rights education as a fundamental task for higher education institutions; they promote the application of the General Equal Treatment Act (AGG) at higher education institutions. The Länder are working to establish complaint and prevention mechanisms in the mission statements of the higher education institutions, where not already in place. All higher education institutions express their commitment to universal human rights in their mission statements.</i></p>

			<i>The Federal programme “Live Democracy!” also fosters democracy in the education sector. To this end, new cooperative models for strengthening sustainable prevention work by stakeholders in child and youth welfare are being tested with various partners.</i>
124.59	Continue to develop comprehensive human rights training and education programmes for various sectors of society, including assessment measures (Chile);	Accepted.	<p><i>The subject is a fixed element of the curricula for relevant subjects at all types of school and at all stages and is also the topic for numerous extracurricular projects and initiatives.</i></p> <p><i>Human rights education is an important research topic at higher education institutions, particularly in the fields of social sciences, humanities and law, but also in the curricula for other disciplines where this is regarded as necessary, e.g. health science. The quality assurance for programmes also evaluates interdisciplinary qualifications, e.g. civic engagement and personal development. All higher education institutions have concepts regarding their approach to diversity. Some universities have established chairs or research focuses in the area of human rights research.</i></p>
124.60	Adopt measures to recognize in practice the indivisibility, equality, interdependence and universality of all human	Accepted. The indivisibility, universality and close interdependence of all human rights, as well as the equal status of	<i>As the situation has not changed, reference is made to the response to the report of the UPR Working Group. The UN International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, too, has been transposed into German law with the relevant law expressing</i>

	rights so that legislation and judicial practice adequately ensures the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights and not just civil and political rights (Ecuador);	social, economic and cultural rights with civil and political rights in the eyes of the law is guaranteed in legislation and judicial practice.	<p><i>parliamentary approval in keeping with Article 59 (2) sentence 1 of the Basic Law, and is to be regarded as applicable Federal law just as are the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights or other human rights conventions.</i></p> <p><i>In its twelfth Human Rights Report, the Federal Government, referring to the World Conference on Human Rights held in Vienna in 1993, emphasises that there is no “difference in status” between the various human rights. “All human rights are universal, indivisible and interdependent and interrelated” says the Vienna Declaration.</i></p>
124.61	Continue policies aimed at intensifying the fight against all forms of corruption (Kazakhstan);	Accepted.	<p><i>In the area of corruption prevention, measures are continually being developed and the Bundestag is being informed on the status of implementation of corruption prevention provisions within the Federal administration and thus also on activities within the Federal administration to prevent corruption. For a detailed presentation, see the annual reports to the German Bundestag on corruption prevention in the Federal administration (www.bmi.bund.de/SharedDocs/downloads/EN/publikationen/2016/corruption-prevention-report-2015.pdf).</i></p> <p><i>Germany also takes very seriously its responsibility to fight corruption through criminal law. The legal framework for combating corruption through criminal law was therefore</i></p>

			<p><i>broadened by the Act on combating corruption of 20 November 2015 and the Act on fighting corruption in the healthcare sector of 30 May 2016.</i></p> <p><i>In addition, reference is made to the response to recommendations 124.15, 124.22, 124.23 and 124.30.</i></p>
124.62	Continue to work in the field of human rights worldwide (Chad);	Accepted.	<p><i>The Federal Government is committed to protecting and promoting human rights across the world. Human rights are at the core of a value-oriented and interest-led foreign and development policy. A commitment to the universality of human rights always also means taking preventive action in the interest of maintaining peace and development. Germany pursues this goal through its engagement, above all in the United Nations, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, the Council of Europe and the European Union, as well as in its bilateral relations.</i></p> <p><i>Germany's contribution to integrating the rights-based approach into all EU development instruments and measures, such as the EU Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy 2015-2019, the New European Consensus on Development, the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) and the EU Gender Action Plan 2016-2020, must be emphasised. In negotiations for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Germany was key in lobbying for the 2030 Agenda's 17 Sustainable Development Goals</i></p>

			<p><i>to include specific targets on the rule of law, the reduction of inequalities and the elimination of gender-specific discrimination and for the establishment of a global, participatory and inclusive accountability mechanisms based on disaggregated data to monitor implementation. In keeping with this commitment, Germany was one of the first countries to voluntarily report to the global review mechanism (High-Level Political Forum), in July 2016.</i></p>
124.63	<p>Invite the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, the Special Rapporteur on torture, the Special Rapporteur on human trafficking, and the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Belarus);</p>	<p>Accepted. For years, Germany has extended a standing invitation to all special procedures of the Human Rights Council.</p>	<p><i>Germany cooperates with the special procedures of the UN Human Rights Council and has issued a standing invitation to all special rapporteurs, independent experts and commissions of inquiry, including those referred to in recommendation 124.63.</i></p> <p><i>Following long-standing practice, various special rapporteurs continue to make regular visits to Germany. The Federal Government has always cooperated with them and will continue to do so in future.</i></p> <p><i>From 12 to 14 November 2014, the United Nations Human Rights Council Working Group on Arbitrary Detention conducted a follow-up visit to Germany.</i></p> <p><i>The Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes, Mr Tuncak, visited Germany from</i></p>

			<p><i>30 November 2015 to 7 December 2015. He met with various government representatives, a member of the German Bundestag, representatives of civil society, labour unions and business enterprises.</i></p> <p><i>From 20 February 2017 to 27 February 2017, the United Nations Human Rights Council Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent undertook a visit to Germany and met with government representatives and representatives of non-governmental organisations and also spoke to a member of the German Bundestag.</i></p> <p><i>The Working Groups and the Special Rapporteur enjoyed the fullest cooperation of the Government.</i></p>
124.64	Take all necessary measures to submit a report for the eighth consultation on the measures taken to implement the Convention against Discrimination in Education (Iran (Islamic Republic of));	Accepted. Germany submitted the report on time, in January 2013.	<p><i>Reference is made to the response to the report of the UPR Working Group.</i></p> <p><i>In addition, we would point out that Germany also submitted its ninth report on the measures taken to implement the Convention against Discrimination in Education to UNESCO on time, on 30 June 2016.</i></p>
124.65	Develop a comprehensive strategy to combat all forms of	Accepted.	<i>With regard to measures taken by the Federal Government to eliminate discrimination against women, we refer to the responses</i>

	discrimination (Algeria);		<p><i>to recommendations 124.71 ff.</i></p> <p><i>With regard to measures taken by the Federal Government to combat racism and other forms of hatred against particular groups, we refer to the responses to recommendations 124.52 and 124.76.</i></p> <p><i>In this connection, reference is also made to the activities of the Federal Anti-Discrimination Agency (ADS), which has the following tasks: public relations work, anti-discrimination measures and conduct of academic studies on discrimination. It also funds networks to strengthen civil society. Within the “Coalition against Discrimination”, some Länder have committed themselves to cooperate closely with the ADS to actively combat discrimination.</i></p>
124.66	Intensify its raising awareness actions and take necessary measures to ensure that the most exposed persons to discrimination are aware of existing remedies and procedures (Togo);	Accepted.	<p><i>All the public relations activities carried out by the Federal Anti-Discrimination Agency (ADS) in the form of brochures, campaigns, events or expert seminars are designed to inform politically-aware citizens, civil society and especially people affected by discrimination about anti-discrimination measures and protection. One example is the brochure for refugees and new immigrants published by the ADS in 2016, “Protection against Discrimination in Germany. A Guide for Refugees and New Immigrants”. A paper version is available in German, Arabic and English, and the brochure can be read online in another seven languages</i></p>

			<p><i>(Dari/Farsi, French, Kurdish, Pashto, Russian, Serbian and Turkish).</i></p> <p><i>The Federal programme “Live Democracy!” involves doing own public relations and supporting the numerous programme partners in theirs.</i></p> <p><i>The Federal Ministry of Justice and Consumer Protection has produced a brochure to spread awareness of the UN International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD) of 21 December 1965. This brochure is designed to collate the most important information on the substance and significance of the Convention in German in a handy form. It is distributed throughout Germany and is also accessible online (http://www.bmju.de/SharedDocs/Publikationen/DE/ICERD.html).</i></p>
124.67	Strengthen its social integration policy and take vigorous measures to combat all discriminatory practices proven in the territory (Cote d’Ivoire);	Accepted.	<p><i>Reference is made to the Federal Government’s 2016 report on participation regarding the situation of people with disabilities (Bundestag printed paper no. 18/10940 of 20 January 2017), the Federal Government’s National Action Plan 2.0 pursuant to the UN Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities (Bundestag printed paper no. 18/9000 of 29 June 2016) and to the report on the situation of young people and the performance of child and youth welfare work in Germany (Bundestag printed paper no. 18/11050 of 1 February 2017). We also draw attention to the combined</i></p>

			<p><i>seventh and eighth reports under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW/C/DEU/7-8).</i></p> <p><i>With regard to other measures taken by the Federal Government to combat discrimination, we refer to the response to recommendation 124.65.</i></p>
124.68, 124.69, 124.70	<p>124.68. Pursue initiatives at increasing public awareness of the existence and purpose of the German General Equal Treatment Act (2006), particularly among potential victims of gender discrimination (Maldives);</p> <p>124.69. Intensify measures to raise public awareness of the General Equal Treatment Act (Ireland);</p> <p>124.70. Raise awareness among potential victims of racism and discrimination on the existence and scope of the</p>	Accepted.	<p><i>The Federal Republic of Germany meets the demands regarding providing information and raising public awareness, and especially regarding providing information to potential victims of discrimination. Pursuant to Section 25 of the General Act on Equal Treatment, the Federal agency for the protection against discrimination on any of the grounds referred to in Section 1 (Federal Anti-Discrimination Agency, ADS) has been established at the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth. The ADS independently carries out public relations work (Section 27 (3) 1 of the General Act on Equal Treatment). Furthermore, it carries out measures to prevent discrimination as well as academic studies into such discrimination (Section 27 (3) 2 and 3). The ADS shall be provided with the personnel and materials required to fulfil its tasks (Section 25 (2)).</i></p>

	General Equal Treatment Act (AGG) and of the mechanisms for invoking their rights before the courts (Austria);		
124.71, 124.72	124.71. Take measures to further improve the situation of gender equality (Norway); 124.72. Establish concrete goals to accelerate the achievement of substantive equality between women and men and ensure effective elimination of discrimination against women (Republic of Moldova);	Accepted.	<i>In the 18th legislative term, by pursuing an active gender equality policy, the Federal Government promoted gender equality. See, inter alia, the response to the CEDAW Committee's 2016 list of issues (CEDAW/C/DEU/Q/7-8/Add.1 and annex).</i> <i>The expert commission for the Second Gender Equality Report was asked to recommend concrete actions and measures to continue the gender equality policy conceived in the First Gender Equality Report using a course-of-life approach. These recommendations are also to be oriented to gender equality goals and target groups.</i>
124.73	Further eliminate stereotypical attitudes about the roles and responsibilities of women and men (Republic of Moldova);	Accepted.	<i>Reference is made to Germany's combined seventh and eighth reports under the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW/C/DEU/7-8) and the response to the Committee's 2016 list of issues (CEDAW/C/DEU/Q/7-8/Add.1 and annex).</i>
124.74,	124.74. Intensify the	Accepted. Policy approaches	<i>For details of our engagement in this area since 2013, see the</i>

<p>124.149, 124.155, 124.156, 124.157, 124.159, 124.160, 124.163</p>	<p>promotion of gender equality and encourage the presence of women in high-level positions (Djibouti); 124.149. Enhance efforts to promote the presentation of women at all levels (Greece); 124.155. Continue addressing gender inequalities in the labour market, in particular with a view to accelerating women’s representation in high ranking, decision making posts (Slovakia); 124.156. Establish concrete goals to accelerate the achievement of substantive gender equality, including measures to increase women’s representation in decision making positions and addressing the long-standing pay gap between women and</p>	<p>include ensuring women have development and career opportunities, promoting equal pay, enhancing the compatibility of family and work life, fostering employment subject to social insurance contributions and providing a secure livelihood instead of insecure or atypical work, improving control over working hours (of mothers and fathers) and improving corporate culture towards, inter alia, more flexible working hours.</p>	<p><i>eleventh and twelfth Federal Government's Human Rights Reports, in particular chapters A 2 and A 3. Engagement includes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>expanding and improving the quality of childcare;</i> • <i>enhancing the parental allowance and parental leave programme with “ElterngeldPlus”;</i> • <i>improving family caregiver leave and caregiver leave;</i> • <i>measures to make it easier to reconcile work and family; these measures have several positive effects, including on reduced working hours for caregivers and family caregivers and interruptions to women’s employment histories, and thus also help to reduce gender pay gaps;</i> • <i>the introduction of the statutory minimum wage, from which female employees in particular benefit in that a disproportionate number of them work in the low-pay sector;</i> • <i>the Act on the equal participation of women and men in leadership positions in the private and the public sector of 24 April 2015 (Federal Law Gazette I p. 642). The law is based on three pillars: the first pillar contains a gender quota for women of 30 percent at supervisory boards of stock-listed and fully co-determined enterprises. The second</i>
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	<p>men (India); 124.157. Take further measures to promote equal representation of men and women in decision-making positions (State of Palestine); 124.159. Increase public awareness about equal career opportunities and undertake measures to increase the availability of childcare facilities that will enable women to fully participate in the labour market (Slovenia); 124.160. Adopt proactive measures to promote equal gender representation in decision-making positions, and implement non-discriminatory policies to ensure equal pay for women (Bahrain); 124.163. Prioritize measures to minimize and end pay</p>		<p><i>pillar is an obligation for enterprises which are stock-listed or co-determined to set targets for the percentage of female staff members in supervisory boards, management boards and top management levels. The third pillar concerns the Federal Act on Appointment to Bodies and the Federal Act on Gender Equality. A revised version of the Federal Act on Gender Equality aims at increasing the percentage of women in top executive positions in the public service and at improving the compatibility of tasks in family life, long-term care and professional activity. The implementation of this act will be annually recorded and published in the form of a gender equality index. As of 2016, the gender quota of at least 30 percent is required when filling vacancies in both, the supervisory bodies where the Federal Government has at least three seats, as well as in essential bodies where the membership of at least one of its members is to be decided or note is to be taken thereof by the Federal Government or bodies which have been determined to be essential. Committees with a considerable importance to the Federal Government can be characterized as essential bodies. As of 2018 the goal will be to raise this proportion to 50 percent;</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>numerous non-legislative initiatives such as Girls' Day and</i>
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	<p>differentials between men and women (Trinidad and Tobago);</p>		<p><i>Boys' Day, national cooperation to help people choose careers and courses of study free from gender stereotypes (www.klischee-frei.de) and the development of a guide on gender-sensitive performance appraisal, a continuing dialogue with the social partners;</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>the annual Equal Pay Day; the "Monitor Entgelttransparenz" portal enabling employers to review their company pay structures.</i> <p><i>Women are still under-represented in political decision-making positions, particularly at municipal level. The Federal Government has established the Helene Weber Kolleg and the Helene Weber Prize as a nationwide, cross-party network for women in politics. The aim is to improve the starting conditions and development opportunities for women interested and engaged in politics by means of mentoring and coaching tools as well as specialised events.</i></p> <p><i>Finally, reference is also made to the responses to recommendations 124.29, 124.161 and 124.164.</i></p>
124.75	<p>Continue its efforts in combatting discrimination of women, particularly in its</p>	<p>Accepted.</p>	<p><i>Self-help organisations make an important contribution to the creation of a stakeholder society, also for immigrant women. Having supported its establishment, the Federal Government now</i></p>

	public policies for immigrant women and refugee women as well as those belonging to minorities, which CEDAW pointed out subject to multiple forms of discrimination in respect of education, health, employment and social and political participation (Paraguay);		<i>provides funding for DaMigra, the umbrella organisation of migrant organisations. DaMigra is a national umbrella organisation of self-help organisations for migrant women, irrespective of their backgrounds. Together with its 70 member organisations, DaMigra works for equal opportunities and gender equality of migrant women. One area it focuses on is asylum and forced migration.</i>
124.76	Remain on course as regards the fight against xenophobia and racism, inter alia, by providing appropriate education to people about the dangers of extremist and racist ideology, and by working to prevent radicalization of individuals drifting towards extremist groups (Cyprus);	Accepted.	<i>The Federal Government sees this as an ongoing task for society as a whole and reports on it at regular intervals at national and international level (see e.g. the 19th to 22nd Reports submitted by the Federal Republic of Germany to the UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD/C/DEU/19-22) or the eleventh and twelfth Human Rights Reports, in particular chapter A 7; consultations with civil society regularly form part of the process of drawing up the report to CERD.</i> <i>With regard to the National Action Plan against racism, see the response to recommendation 124.52.</i> <i>The Federal Government Commissioner for Migration, Refugees and Integration presents a report on the situation of foreigners in</i>

			<p><i>Germany to the Bundestag every two years. This report addresses, among other things, current developments, any action required and measures being undertaken by the Federal Government in the field of social exclusion, discrimination, racism and xenophobia (https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/DE/Artikel/IB/Artikel/Allgemein/2016-12-06-lagebericht.html).</i></p> <p><i>With regard to the legal situation for prosecuting offences in this area, see the response to recommendations 124.33 and 124.41.</i></p> <p><i>The Federal Agency for Civic Education (BpB) has excellent resources for promoting information and education as key elements of prevention. These include events to enable and strengthen consideration of current forms of extremism as well as further training specifically targeted at multipliers in civic education (e.g. teachers, youth workers, social workers), but also various types of information.</i></p> <p><i>The BpB's work aims primarily to counter the emergence or consolidation of extremist attitudes and structures by providing civic education. The key goal is to remove the "breeding ground" for extremist, racist and xenophobic attitudes and slogans and give civil society concrete help to expand the range of tools it has at its disposal to argue against extremism and racial discrimination.</i></p> <p><i>Since early 2015, within the context of the Federal programme</i></p>
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			<p><i>“Live Democracy!”, the Federal Government has been supporting associations, projects and initiatives that work to strengthen democracy and social diversity and to counter right-wing extremism and other phenomena of group-focused enmity.</i></p> <p><i>The Federal programme takes a holistic approach to prevention, looking at various ideologies based on inequality (such as racism, anti-Semitism, anti-Gypsyism, homophobia and transphobia, Islamophobia) and also considering the interrelations between these phenomena.</i></p> <p><i>It takes a youth-oriented and engagement-based approach and aims to involve and support local, regional and national actors in order to strengthen civil society structures and non-discrimination.</i></p> <p><i>It thus supports local “partnerships for democracy” which are to work with civil society to develop action strategies for the local municipality and tackle local conflicts. The “democracy centres” in the Länder are intended in particular to further expand the range of advisory services provided by mobile advice centres, victim support services and exit counselling in all 16 Länder. By supporting the structural development of nationwide NGOs, the “Live Democracy!” programme is for the first time strengthening selected non-governmental organisations whose work is of national significance for the thematic focal points of the programme, such as</i></p>
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			<p><i>in-school and extracurricular civic education about racism and diversity, diversity and non-discrimination among pre-school children, empowerment of migrants and migrant women (and their organisations). Further thematic focal points and structural fields were added to the programme in 2017, including prevention of Islamophobia and empowerment of those affected.</i></p> <p><i>The idea behind supporting pilot projects on phenomena such as group-focused enmity and approaches to strengthening democracy in rural areas and on countering racism, anti-Semitism and Islamophobia is to enhance innovative approaches in preventive education.</i></p> <p><i>The “Live Democracy!” programme is currently supporting 25 pilot projects relating to the thematic focal point racism and racial discrimination. These projects aim to strengthen the ability of educational and other institutions as well as affected individuals to deal with racial discrimination and to raise awareness of racism as a social problem and of its impact on those affected. Direct, indirect and intersectional forms of discrimination as well as current challenges in the wake of the refugee crisis are to be addressed.</i></p> <p><i>The Federal programme was further developed in 2017, with the addition of new programme areas, such as promotion of democracy</i></p>
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			<p><i>in the education sector.</i></p> <p><i>The Federal Government Strategy to Prevent Extremism and Promote Democracy adopted by the Federal cabinet in July 2016 aims to go out across the country to key places for preventing extremism and promoting democracy – social spaces, municipalities and districts, institutions, associations and clubs, schools, and many other places where people are engaged in strengthening democracy and defending human rights and civil liberties. However, the Federal Government also wants a stronger online presence. No matter where, the aim is to talk with young people, to provide support for teachers, parents and other caregivers, to help people wanting to get out of the extremist milieu and to counter outpourings of hatred and incitement on the internet. There are to be active moves to prevent extremism in prisons, too. The Strategy is also intended to strengthen international cooperation to prevent extremism and promote democracy.</i></p>
124.77, 124.129	124.77. Develop a comprehensive strategy to combat racial discrimination from a broader perspective, not limited to right wing	Accepted. The measures outlined in the National Action Plan to Fight Racism are implemented and further developed by the Federal Government together with the	<p><i>Reference is made to the response to recommendation 124.76.</i></p> <p><i>Police officers receive comprehensive theoretical training which teaches, inter alia, the relevant laws and regulations as well as intercultural skills.</i></p>

	ideologies, and that takes into account indirect, structural and institutional discrimination. Prohibit policies of ethnic discriminatory profiling by the police (Ecuador); 124.129. Undertake all necessary measures to prevent unlawful treatment by law enforcement bodies, in particular against foreigners and German citizens of foreign origin (Uzbekistan);	Länder and municipalities, and constitute a comprehensive strategy. For the police to engage in enforcement with persons solely on the basis of their physical appearance is illegal and therefore not practised. Police training includes comprehensive measures geared towards protecting people from discriminatory police practices.	<i>With regard to racial profiling, see the response to recommendation 124.110. The existing ban on racial profiling is addressed in basic and further training and, for example, in special internal lectures. The Federal Police is aware of the importance of the subject for the public but also for day-to-day police work and is looking at ways to improve basic and further training and materials.</i>
124.78	Continue efforts aimed at combating racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia through measures that would lead to harmony (Saudi Arabia);	Accepted.	<i>Reference is made to the response to recommendation 124.76.</i>
124.79, 124.101, 124.102,	124.79. Step up the efforts contributing to combating discrimination and hate	Accepted. An attack on human dignity through insult, malicious denigration or slander of a national,	<i>Reference is made to the response to recommendations 124.33, 124.41 and 124.76.</i>

<p>124.103, 124.104, 124.105, 124.106, 124.107, 124.117, 124.121, 124.122, 124.131</p>	<p>crimes, including by racial, religious or ethnic group, penalizing and introducing a section of the population or ban on forms of speech that individual due to their belonging to constitute religious and racial such a group or section of the hatred, especially in the population, as well as incitement to context of campaigning for hatred, calls for violence or elections (Egypt); arbitrary action against them, is 124.101. Further prioritize the already subject to criminal protection of the victims from prosecution as a hate crime. This 124.131 such racially motivated offences and ensure such remarks on the Internet. criminalization of incitement to racial hatred and effective sanctions for these crimes (South Africa); 124.102. Investigate allegations of racially motivated incidents against members of minority groups and take punitive and remedial action (Sierra Leone); 124.103. Step up its efforts to counter manifestations of</p>	<p>Supplementary information ad recommendation 124.104: <i>The Federal Government has launched a large number of labour-market instruments and measures to counter discrimination. The nationwide Integration through Qualifications (IQ) funding programme is a core element. The IQ funding programme shapes the intercultural opening of the labour market. Discrimination is countered through a holistic approach and diverse measures, such as advisory services, training courses and comprehensive information services. The primary target groups are the Public Employment Services, the business community, municipal administrations, policy-makers and academics. In January 2015 a new priority area was added to the programme: ESF training and qualification within the context of the Recognition Act. The following are the priority areas in the 2015-2018 funding period:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>further development of the advisory and guidance services,</i> • <i>qualification measures in the context of the Recognition Act,</i> • <i>intercultural training/diversity management for labour market actors and SMEs.</i> <p><i>Further information can be found in Annex 3 of the sixth report submitted by the Federal Republic of Germany under Articles 16 and 17 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and</i></p>
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<p>racism, xenophobia, racial and religious intolerance (Russian Federation);</p> <p>124.104. Pay attention to the enforcement of laws against racial discrimination in the labour market, the development of a comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation and adoption of a comprehensive policy to ensure effective implementation of the principles of equality and non-discrimination in respect of all (Kyrgyzstan);</p> <p>124.105. Step up its efforts to prohibit and prevent hate speech and racist propaganda including on the internet and to increase public awareness on this issue (Malaysia);</p> <p>124.106. Continue efforts to</p>		<p><i>Cultural Rights (E/C.12/DEU/6) in 2016.</i></p> <p><i>Under area D of the Federal programme “Live Democracy!”, support is being given to pilot projects on selected phenomena relating to group-focused enmity. They include projects against homophobia and transphobia, anti-Semitism, racism and Islamophobia. In addition, under programme area B, comprehensive advisory and counselling services are provided to those affected, for example via mobile advisory services, victim support services and exit counselling.</i></p> <p><i>“Live Democracy!” has had a new programme area since 2017 – online hate. In addition, the Council of Europe No Hate Speech Movement receives funding from the programme, as does the jugendschutz.net portal.</i></p> <p><i>Supplementary information ad recommendations 124.121 and 124.122:</i></p> <p><i>From the start of 2015 to the end of 2019, within the framework of the Federal programme “Live Democracy!” projects are being promoted that are designed to increase acceptance of same-sex, transsexual and intersexual lifestyles, eliminate prejudice towards these groups and take a stand against discrimination and violence based on gender, sexual identity and sexual orientation. Currently, nine pilot projects tackling homophobia and transphobia are</i></p>
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	<p>safeguard the rights of all segments of society, including foreigners by addressing all forms of hatred and discrimination (Nepal); 124.107. Further strengthen its overall law enforcement to effectively combat all forms of race-related crimes and hate speech as well as to raise public awareness in this field (Republic of Korea); 124.117. Increase efforts to prevent and punish perpetrators of racially motivated acts of violence against members of the Roma/Sinti, Muslim, Jewish Communities, as well as German nationals of foreign origin (Bahrain); 124.121. Continue its efforts and continue to take initiatives</p>	<p><i>receiving funding.</i></p> <p><i>They are: “Andrej ist anders und Selma liebt Sandra - Kultursensible sexuelle Orientierung” (Andrej is different and Selma loves Sandra – Culture-sensitive sexual orientation); “ALL INCLUDED” – Museum and school working together for sexual and gender diversity; “Diversity Box” – A project on acceptance and recognition of sexual diversity; “Interventionen für geschlechtliche und sexuelle Vielfalt – Stärkung der Handlungsfähigkeit vor Ort” (Intervention for gender and sexual diversity – enhancing empowerment); (“Trans* Visible – Wissen und Support für Akzeptanz – gegen Gewalt” Trans* Visible – Knowledge and support for acceptance – against violence); “MSO inklusiv!”; “un_sichtbar. Lesben, Schwule, Trans* in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern. Lebensrealitäten, Ausgrenzungserfahrungen und Widerständigkeiten” (in_visible. Lesbians, Gays, Trans* in Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania. Realities, exclusion, resistance) (Kicks for all!); “Akzeptanz für Vielfalt – gegen Homo-, Trans*- und Inter*feindlichkeit” (Acceptance of diversity – Against homophobia, transphobia and interphobia) and “Kicks für alle!”. The “Live Democracy!” Federal programme is also funding the structural development of two other NGOs: the Jugendnetzwerk Lambda/Bundesvereinigung Trans* (Youth network Lambda/German Trans* Association) and</i></p>
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	<p>against hate crimes based on sexual orientation or gender identity. Such advances can be achieved by implementing anti-discrimination laws and strengthening financial resources of investigation authorities and the autonomy of the Federal Agency against discrimination (Netherlands); 124.122. Continue its important efforts to combat hate crime based on sexual orientation (Norway); 124.131. Enhance its efforts to prevent racially motivated acts of violence against Muslims and other minorities and to punish the perpetrators of such crimes (Malaysia);</p>		<p><i>the family and social association of the Lesbian and Gay Federation in Germany (LSVD).</i></p> <p><i>Furthermore, the Federal Government supports numerous other projects to reduce discrimination of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transsexual and intersexual people.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Since 1 July 2015, the Federal Government has been supporting the nationwide Rainbow Families pilot project run by the Lesbian and Gay Federation in Germany (LSVD). 20 events were held in 2016. 24 workshops in 2017 are already fully booked. Funding has also been given for various publications giving information about counselling.</i> • <i>Since March 2016, the Federal Government has been financing constructional protective measures for and help for potential self-help measures by groups in need of special protection, including LGBTI refugees.</i> • <i>In a two-year project (2016/2017), Germany is supporting the umbrella organisation “Lesben und Alter” (Lesbians in old age) and the Federal interest group of gay senior citizens (BISS). The aim is to develop an effective, sustainable interest group for ageing LGBTI.</i> • <i>Funding has also been given to the project “TuR – Trans*</i>
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			<p><i>und Reformation 2017” (Trans* and Reformation 2017) run by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Transidentität und Intersexualität (German Society for Trans Identity and Intersexuality). The 2017 anniversary of the Reformation has given transsexual and transidentity people and other people associated with the church the opportunity to speak out and share their personal views on church, faith and the Reformation.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>For the public sector, a report has been drawn up containing recommendations on how to approach gender diversity in the public service. These recommendations will help to remove the uncertainties felt by colleagues, superiors and leaders in dealing with gender diversity and are intended to strengthen employees in handling their gender, gender identity or gender expression at work.</i> • <i>With regard to LGBTI and health, an online information portal on same-sex lifestyles and gender diversity is currently in development. This information portal is designed to help balance out the strong imbalance between urban and rural areas and to improve equality of opportunity when it comes to access to information and ownership.</i>
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The study “Coming out ... What then?!” The coming-out experiences and experiences of discrimination of lesbian, gay, bisexual and trans* young people and young adults in Germany” commissioned by the Federal Government produced the first major insight into the living situation and coming-out experiences of and discrimination felt by LGBTI. Among other things, the study shows that these sexual orientations and gender identities are still not recognised or accepted as a matter of course by society, and not even by young people.</i>
124.80	Enhance the scope and effectiveness of measures to combat and prevent racism so as to effectively guarantee all rights of migrants and minorities (China);	Accepted.	<p><i>Reference is made to the responses to recommendations 124.57 and 124.76.</i></p> <p><i>The five consultative committees and the discussion group on national minorities at the German Bundestag are currently discussing topical issues regarding national minorities and minority languages. Members of the Bundestag from all parliamentary groups regularly participate in these discussions. For information on the measures introduced, see the State Reports on the implementation of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages and the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities. Germany transmits these reports to the Council of Europe every three to five years</i></p>

			<p><i>((https://www.bmi.bund.de/SharedDocs/downloads/DE/themen/gesellschaft-integration/nationale-minderheiten/4-vierter-staatenbereich-rahmenuebereinkommen.html, https://www.bmi.bund.de/SharedDocs/downloads/DE/themen/gesellschaft-integration/nationale-minderheiten/6-sechster-staatenbereich-sprachcharta.html)).</i></p> <p><i>Additionally, reference is made to the response to recommendation 124.120.</i></p>
124.81	Continue the efforts in the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance, including mild and underlying forms of racism (Brazil);	Accepted.	<i>Reference is made to the response to recommendation 124.76.</i>
124.82	Continue its efforts in fighting racism, including by strengthening institutional capacities to systematically document and investigate racially motivated crimes	Accepted.	<p><i>Reference is made to the response to recommendation 124.76.</i></p> <p><i>Furthermore, it should be pointed out that the changes to the catalogue of politically motivated crimes recommended by the Federation-Länder working group on the Police Reporting Service for Politically Motivated Crime (KPMD-PMK) entered into force on 1 January 2017. This catalogue lists the categories under which</i></p>

	(Canada);		<p><i>politically motivated crimes are recorded. The amendments include the introduction to the thematic area of new sub-categories: “anti-Gypsy”, “anti-Christian” and “anti-Islam”.</i></p> <p><i>At their spring conference in June 2017, the Land Justice Ministers decided that judicial data (e.g. the number of criminal proceedings (launched), the number of defendants, the outcome of criminal proceedings and prosecutions, and the sentences handed down in cases where defendants are found guilty) should in future also be recorded for “hate crime”. For the purposes of the new statistics, crimes are to be recorded under the heading “hate crime” if the circumstances of the offence and/or the attitudes of the perpetrator suggest that the victim was targeted because of his/her assumed or actual political views, position and/or engagement, nationality, ethnicity, colour, religious affiliation, world view, social status, physical and/or mental disability or impairment, sexual orientation and/or sexual identity or external appearance, and that this had a causal link to the offence, or if an offence was committed against an institution/thing or object in this connection. The concrete modalities for gathering these statistics in future still have to be decided; the process is currently being coordinated.</i></p>
124.83	Adopt further legal and practical measures to counter	Accepted. Legislation is subject to constant examination to ensure that	<i>Reference is made to the response to recommendations 124.57 and 124.76.</i>

	<p>race-based hatred and crime, support social integration and harmony and provide equal opportunities for minority groups and migrants so as to ensure their dignity, decent work, education, health care and social welfare (Viet Nam);</p>	<p>all forms of racially motivated offences can be adequately prosecuted and punished.</p>	<p><i>The Basic Law, statutory laws and ordinances on the basis of ordinary legislative provisions protect the rights of migrants and especially of their children. This legal protection is guaranteed across the board in the application of the law by the authorities and courts.</i></p> <p><i>The Länder have intensified their efforts to introduce Islamic religious education or Islamic studies lessons in state schools as an integration measure in the field of education, and in order to promote intercultural competences. Many Länder are developing Islamic religious education classes and some have already introduced them. Support is also being given to the establishment of research and teaching facilities for Islamic theology at higher education institutions in Germany.</i></p>
124.84	<p>Strengthen the fight against racially motivated violence and crimes (China);</p>	<p>Accepted.</p>	<p><i>Reference is made to the response to recommendation 124.76.</i></p> <p><i>Immediately after the uncovering of the series of murders committed by the National Socialist Underground (NSU), the Federal Government introduced comprehensive measures to effectively combat racially motivated violence and crime. These steps range from early intelligence to law enforcement and include the optimisation of internal processes in the Federal security agencies as well as structural improvements to cooperation among security agencies. Measures were drawn up in response to all 47</i></p>

			<p><i>recommendations made by the first committee of inquiry on the NSU. They have been or are being implemented. The following measures are examples of how the recommendations are being put into practice:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>establishment of the Joint Centre against Right-Wing Extremism and Terrorism (GAR)</i> • <i>creation of a database on right-wing extremism</i> • <i>reform of the Act to Protect the Constitution to strengthen the central function of the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution</i> • <i>making the law on politically motivated crime a priority in basic and further training for police forces and intelligence agencies</i> • <i>support for the Land police forces from the Federal Criminal Police Office in the form of the “Task Force on Crimes of Violence” and the clearing point “Crimes directed against asylum shelters”</i> • <i>review of approx. 3300 unsolved killings across the country between 1990 and 2011 to investigate whether there might be any right-wing extremist background</i> • <i>changes to the guidelines on criminal proceedings and fines</i>
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			<p><i>(Richtlinie für das Straf- und Bußgeldverfahren) to improve the exchange of information between the judiciary, intelligence services and police</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>changes to the Police Regulations</i> • <i>launch of the first stage (crimes involving weapons and explosives) of the police information and analysis network (Polizeiliche Informations- und Analyseverbund)</i> • <i>broadening of the thematic area “politically motivated crime” to include scientific insights and protection of the constitution</i> <p><i>Many of the measures are long-term tasks. These include above all the even greater orientation of basic and further training towards combating right-wing extremism and terrorism, towards victim protection and efforts to improve intercultural skills. But it is also true, for instance, of the “need to deal with mistakes” pointed out by the committee of inquiry in relation to the Office for the Protection of the Constitution and the police.</i></p> <p><i>Implementing these recommendations is a major priority for the Federal Government. Reference is made to the Federal Government’s response to the major interpellation of the DIE LINKE parliamentary group of 4 August 2016 “Implementation of</i></p>
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			<p><i>the recommendations of the second parliamentary committee of inquiry of the 17th legislative term in the series of crimes committed by the National Socialist Underground” (Bundestag printed paper no. 18/933 of 27 March 2014).</i></p> <p><i>Additionally, reference is made to the response to recommendations 124.33 and 124.41.</i></p>
124.85	Take effective measures to prohibit any manifestations of discrimination and racism (Uzbekistan);	Accepted.	<i>Reference is made to the responses to recommendations 124.33, 124.41 and 124.76.</i>
124.86	Take all necessary measures to prevent the reappearance of Nazism in order to eradicate the root cause of all racially motivated criminal acts (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);	Accepted.	<i>Reference is made to the response to recommendation 124.76.</i>
124.87	Fight racial discrimination by adopting a comprehensive strategy that includes indirect structural and institutional	Accepted. The National Action Plan to Fight Racism, which is already in place, represents a comprehensive strategy to combat	<i>Reference is made to the response to recommendation 124.76.</i>

	discrimination (Djibouti);	racism.	
124.88, 124.99	<p>124.88. Take effective measures to prevent the dissemination of racist and xenophobic speeches on the Internet and through the media (China););</p> <p>124.99. Take effective legal measures to prevent and combat the dissemination of racist, xenophobic and Islamophobic propaganda, particularly in the press and on the internet (Iran (Islamic Republic of));</p>	Accepted. Action is already consistently taken against the dissemination of criminally relevant material on the Internet or in the media.	<p><i>In February 2016, the Federation and Länder set up a project group to coordinate and optimise nationwide measures to tackle hate postings with illegal content (BLPG-Bekämpfung von Hasspostings). The project group concluded its work at the end of 2016, having agreed among other things on definitions, various recommendations for action and best practice guidelines.</i></p> <p><i>In February 2012, the Federal security agencies set up KIA-R (Coordinated Internet Evaluation – Right Wing). KIA-R is tasked with carrying out, either on specific grounds or without specific occasion, open internet research on matters and events with right-wing terrorist/right-wing extremist content.</i></p> <p><i>At a conference on 17 March 2016, the Federal and Land Ministers of Justice pointed out that fighting hatred, violence and all forms of extremism, xenophobia, anti-Semitism and terrorism is a task for the whole of society. They stressed that consistent, resolute prosecution of offences and sentencing can be an important contribution on the part of the state, and agreed on further specific measures in this connection. Back in 2015, given that hate messages on the internet are spread primarily via social networks such as Facebook, YouTube and Twitter, the Federal Government established a working group including, among others, operators of</i></p>

			<p><i>such networks and civil-society representatives. The working group succeeded in getting these companies to play their part in tackling hate messages posted on their sites. The European Commission has adopted this same approach at EU level.</i></p> <p><i>Furthermore, on 30 June 2017, the German Bundestag adopted the Act on the improvement of law enforcement in social networks (NetzDG, Federal Law Gazette I 2017, p. 3352), which entered into force on 1 October 2017. This Act aims to combat hate crime, criminally punishable fake news and other criminally punishable content on social network platforms more effectively. This includes, for example, insult, slander, defamation, public incitement to commit a crime, incitement to hatred and threats.</i></p> <p><i>With failure to comply carrying a financial penalty, the Act requires the major social networks to</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• make their erasure policy more transparent (reporting obligation)</i> <i>• ensure effective complaint systems (compliance)</i> <i>• nominate authorised recipients in Germany.</i> <p><i>The Act also makes it possible – via an (expanded) data protection opening clause in the Telemedia Act (TMG) – to enforce the right to information vis-à-vis social networks in the event of violations of</i></p>
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			<p><i>the right to privacy. This makes it easier to prosecute under civil law racist or xenophobic violations of the right to privacy on social networks.</i></p> <p><i>The No Hate Speech Movement is a Council of Europe initiative. The Federal Government has been supporting it in Germany under the Federal programme “Live Democracy!” since the start of 2016. This broad-based campaign with a network of national committees is directed primarily at young people and aims in particular to lessen acceptance of hate propaganda.</i></p> <p><i>Since 2017 the Federal programme “Live Democracy!” has had a new programme area on strengthening endeavours to combat online hate.</i></p>
124.89	Strengthen measures against acts of racism and discrimination experienced in recent years on German soil (Congo);	Accepted. The German Government implements ongoing programmes to counter racism and discrimination.	<i>Reference is made to the response to recommendation 124.76.</i>
124.90	Put in place a comprehensive strategy for dealing with issues of racism and racial discrimination (Botswana);	Accepted.	<i>Reference is made to the response to recommendation 124.76.</i>

124.91	Extend the notion of racism to bring it in line with the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Gabon);	Accepted. CERD obligations are applicable law in Germany. This means all forms of discrimination which fall under the definition of racial discrimination in Article 1 of the Convention are covered by German law.	<i>The obligations under the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, including its definition of racial discrimination in Art. 1, have the status of federal law in Germany. The Federal Government is trying to make this definition in particular and the Convention in general better known in administrative authorities, the police force and the courts, for instance with information brochures or further-training courses.</i>
124.92 to 98, 124.100, 124.101	124.92. Take all necessary measures to prevent xenophobic activities of far-right groups and to combat prejudices and negative stereotyping, in the context of eliminating all kinds of discrimination against the immigrants (Turkey); 124.93. Reinforce measures to combat xenophobia and other related crimes (Angola); 124.94. Continue undertaking measures to increase the effectiveness of its legislation	Accepted.	<i>Reference is made to the response to recommendations 124.76, 124.88 and 124.99.</i> <i>The German Institute for Human Rights (DIMR) is running a project aimed at developing further-training modules on matters relating to racism for judges and public prosecutors.</i> <i>Guaranteeing that the police work in line with the rule of law and in a non-discriminatory manner is very important in Germany. The recommendations of the committee of inquiry of the 17th legislative term of the German Bundestag on the National Socialist Underground terrorist cell, which focus particularly on how government institutions can learn from mistakes, play an important role in this context. Various aspects of this subject are also being raised with civil society and Land police force representatives in an expert discussion in the Forum against Racism.</i>

<p>and to investigate all allegations of racially motivated violations of human rights for bringing those responsible to account (Ukraine);</p> <p>124.95. Strengthen its efforts to prevent racism and related phenomena (Senegal);</p> <p>124.96. Continue efforts to address racism, discrimination and xenophobia (Trinidad and Tobago);</p> <p>124.97. Intensify its efforts in combating discrimination and intolerance, particularly against Muslims, immigrants and persons of African descent and urges high State officials and politicians to take a clear position against racist or xenophobic hate speech (Tunisia);</p>		<p><i>Human rights and the ban on racism and discrimination, also on grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity, are an integral part of various specialist and legal modules in the training for the Federal Police forces. This is true both for initial training and in-service training and covers the legal foundations in terms of public and constitutional law, European law and international law, as well as for practical basic and in-service training, e.g. through behavioural training or special seminars to develop social and intercultural skills.</i></p> <p><i>It should also be pointed out that intercultural competence is one of the core competences demanded in the training course for a career in the higher intermediate criminal police service. The Federal Criminal Police Office has been cooperating with the Fritz Bauer Institute (Frankfurt am Main) since March 2013, organising, for example, visits to mosques or synagogues and conducting workshops looking at police action during the National Socialist regime. Courses are also taught on violent crime, terrorism and attacks/risk of attacks. Alongside the official training, the Criminal Police Department at the Federal University of Applied Administrative Sciences organises the “Spectrum” lecture series at the Federal Criminal Police Office, offering several events on the subject of migrants in Germany/migrants in the police force, from various academic, cultural, political, judicial and police</i></p>
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<p>124.98. Strengthen all necessary measures to effectively prohibit and prevent incitement to hatred and racist propaganda, particularly on the Internet, including by ensuring awareness of the problem at the federal and Länder levels (Uruguay);</p> <p>124.100. Continue to take measures to prevent and combat racially motivated crimes as well as hate crimes (Nigeria);</p> <p>124.101. Further prioritize the protection of the victims from such racially motivated offences and ensure criminalization of incitement to racial hatred and effective sanctions for these crimes (South Africa);</p>		<p>viewpoints.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Federal Criminal Police Office (BKA) signed the Diversity Charter in 2014, thereby undertaking to provide its employees with a working environment free of prejudice and marginalisation. Beyond this, the BKA is aiming to increase the proportion of its workforce from a migrant background. With regard to recruitment, the BKA has begun publishing job ads in foreign-language print media.</i> • <i>The Federal Police, too, wants greater cultural diversity in its ranks. As part of a pilot project, for example, the Federal Police specifically looked for new officers with a migrant background in the Frankfurt am Main and Munich areas to train at the two cities' international airports. They ran projects and information events at schools in order to attract candidates. The Federal Police's advertising to attract new officers is designed especially to appeal to people with a migrant background. Federal Police officers with a migrant background participate in advertising campaigns and do outreach work at career fairs and information events. The Federal Police also cooperates with schools, authorities, associations and integration commissioners.</i>
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124.108	Continue to combat all forms of discrimination and racism in sports (Namibia);	Accepted.	<p><i>The Federal Government has been supporting the German Olympic Sports Confederation’s programme Integration through Sport for over 25 years. The programme has been open to all asylum-seekers and people who have been granted a temporary stay of deportation, irrespective of their background or whether they are likely to be granted permission to stay in Germany. The aim is to encourage people from an immigrant background to take part regularly in club sports and to do voluntary work in this area. This is intended to promote integration in and through sport and to strengthen social cohesion. The 2016 budget earmarked 11.4 million euros for the programme, more than twice the funding for 2015.</i></p> <p><i>Since 2010, through the programme “Cohesion through Participation”, the Federal Government has in addition been supporting projects run by clubs and associations in rural areas (sports clubs, for instance) working to establish a self-confident, vital and democratic community culture in which there is no room for extremist or unconstitutional structures. The main target groups include the Land sports federations, the volunteer fire brigades, the Federal Agency for Technical Relief (THW) and other aid and welfare organisations. Since 2010 the programme has focused on developing and enhancing competences to strengthen democracy in practice in clubs and associations. To this end, volunteers and paid staff at the clubs and associations undergo training to enable them</i></p>
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			<p><i>to help organise and develop participatory institutional structures. The skills they learn for dealing with discriminatory and undemocratic behaviours are intended to have an impact beyond the scope of their club or association and feed into local communities (municipalities with up to 20,000 inhabitants). Pilot projects to promote intercultural learning have been running since 2016 to dismantle racist and marginalising prejudice or prevent the emergence of such prejudice. Since 2016 annual funding has amounted to 12 million euros, double the amount available in previous years (six million euros a year up until then).</i></p> <p><i>In January 2011 sports clubs and politicians launched the campaign “Sport and Politics against Right-Wing Extremism” (http://www.vermint-gegen-rechtsextremismus.de).</i></p> <p><i>Within the scope of programme area C of the Federal programme “Live Democracy!” (structural development of nationwide NGOs), a specialist unit to prevent radicalisation in sport is being planned</i></p>
124.110, 124.111	124.110. Put an end to the use of discriminatory ethnic profiling by inserting the necessary legal safeguards	Accepted. It is already illegal for the police to engage in enforcement measures with persons solely on the basis of their	<p><i>Police measures prompted solely or primarily by a person’s physical appearance or ethnicity (racial profiling as defined by the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights and ICERD) already violate German law as it stands. Police training includes</i></p>

	<p>against the abuse and deliberate targeting of certain ethnic and religious groups (Malaysia);</p> <p>124.111. Legally ban discriminatory ethnic profiling (India);</p>	<p>physical appearance. All phases of police training include comprehensive measures geared towards protecting people from discriminatory police practices.</p>	<p><i>various measures designed to ensure that police officers carry out their duties in a non-discriminatory way. Ethnic profiling is not practised in the German police force. If complaints are made concerning discriminatory conduct by the Federal Police, the German legal system has at its disposal immediate and effective procedures to investigate the case concerned.</i></p>
124.112	<p>Continue taking efficient measures against religion-based discriminatory practices in terms of access to the labour market and social integration (Kazakhstan);</p>	<p>Accepted. The General Equal Treatment Act already prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion.</p>	<p><i>Adding to the information in the response to the UPR Working Group report, reference is made to the Federal Government report on the global situation of freedom of religion and thought (Bundestag printed paper no. 18/8740 of 9 June 2016, p. 29).</i></p>
124.113	<p>Continue the efforts made to combat discriminatory practices based on age or religion, and undertake corresponding investigations of acts of domestic violence for social motivations (Argentina);</p>	<p>Accepted.</p>	<p><i>The law enforcement agencies prosecute all forms of domestic violence under the principle of legality.</i></p> <p><i>In keeping with the concept of theme years, the Federal Anti-Discrimination Agency (ADS) focused on age-related discrimination in 2012 and discrimination on the grounds of religion or world view in 2016. An expert commission appointed by the ADS drew up recommendations for action; these are now being discussed by politicians. Academic studies on the two issues</i></p>

			<i>commissioned by the ADS have been published.</i>
124.114	Take necessary measures to eradicate the trend and/or the dissemination, through the media and by public officials, of stereotypes that might encourage discrimination against migrants, especially migrant women (Argentina);	Accepted.	<i>Reference is made to the response to recommendation 124.76, and especially to the activities of the Federal Agency for Civic Education (BpB) and the Federal programme “Live Democracy!”.</i>
124.115, 124.118, 124.189	124.115. Give consideration to what further action is required to promote greater integration of migrant communities and counteract racial discrimination and racially-motivated violence (Australia); 124.118. Take necessary measures to avoid the stigmatization of migrants and minorities, and to ensure that they are not subject to any practice of racism, racial	Accepted. Promoting the integration of migrants is an ongoing task which aims to promote social cohesion and prevent discrimination. Breaking down stereotypes is part of this effort. In this regard, the Federal Agency for Civic Education plays a key role at the federal level.	<i>Reference is made to the response to recommendations 124.76 and 124.88.</i>

	discrimination, xenophobia and other forms of related intolerance (Cuba); 124.189. Continue their efforts to eliminate stereotypical attitudes about migrants and to increase measures to protect them (State of Palestine);		
124.116, 124.193	124.116. Continue and intensify the efforts to eliminate discrimination against migrants and their children and to guarantee their equal opportunities in education and access to work (Djibouti); 124.193. Take further steps to encourage migrant children in all federal states to strive for higher education or to complete professional training after leaving school	Accepted. Improving the educational opportunities of children and young persons with a migrant background is a special focus of education policy.	<i>Re recommendation 124.116:</i> <i>Various steps have been taken with regard to improving migrants' job employment opportunities.</i> <i>The Act on assessment and recognition of foreign professional qualifications (Recognition Act), with which the Federation has extended legal entitlement to proceedings to recognise professional qualifications obtained abroad for the professions for which it is responsible and created greater standardisation in recognition, entered into force on 1 April 2012. Corresponding Recognition Acts entered into force in all the Länder by the end of 2014.</i> <i>Since mid-2011, in order to help people get their foreign qualifications recognised and find out how to acquire qualifications in Germany, the Integration through Qualifications (IQ) funding</i>

	(Thailand);		<p><i>programme has maintained regional advice centres all over Germany. These centres provide migrants with free advice on the professional qualifications they obtained abroad and on opportunities to acquire qualifications in Germany and can point them towards the competent agencies. The key objective is to give people with professional qualifications obtained abroad greater access to employment suited to their level of skill, irrespective of any residence permit they hold.</i></p> <p><i>The Recognition in Germany app, which cooperates with the IQ funding programme to provide information and orientation on this topic, was launched in April 2016. The app is available in German and English as well as in the five most common refugee languages (Arabic, Farsi, Dari, Pashto and Tigrinya).</i></p> <p><i>The Ordinance on vocational language promotion (DeuFöV), which also aims to improve the employment opportunities for people with a migrant background and to reduce language barriers preventing them from accessing the labour market, entered into force on 1 July 2016.</i></p> <p><i>Re recommendation 124.193: According to the 2016 Education Report, migrants' education opportunities have further improved (see https://www.bildungsbericht.de/de/bildungsberichte-seit-2006/bildungsbericht-2016/pdf-bildungsbericht-</i></p>
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			<p>2016/bildungsbericht-2016). Since the PISA 2000 study at the latest, the Länder have been providing support in line with requirements and skills, have hugely expanded language promotion measures, have reformed teacher training and in-service training and have expanded cooperation with parents. In 2010, the Standing Conference of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs of the Länder in the Federal Republic of Germany adopted a Strategy to support weaker pupils which bundles numerous measures; in 2017 an up-to-date report appeared on the strategy's implementation in the Länder (see https://www.kmk.org/fileadmin/Dateien/veroeffentlichungen_beschluesse/2017/2017_09_14-Umsetzung-Foerderstrategie.pdf).</p>
124.119	<p>Take effective legal measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women and children, in particular those who belong to ethnic and religious minorities including Muslims who still face multiple forms of discrimination with respect to education, health,</p>	Accepted.	<p>The German Criminal Code provides adequate guarantees of the protection of women and children against sexual violence. In particular, Germany has ratified and fully implemented the Lanzarote Convention (see recommendation 124.24). The Fiftieth Criminal Law amendment to improve the protection of sexual self-determination of 4 November 2016 once again raises the level of statutory protection, criminalising any sexual act undertaken against a person's recognisable will (Section 177 (1) of the Criminal Code) and creating a new offence, sexual harassment (Section 184i of the Criminal Code).</p>

	employment and social and political participation (Iran (Islamic Republic of));		<p><i>Beyond this, German criminal law affords women and children comprehensive protection against violence of a non-sexual nature. Reference should be made in this connection in particular to amended Sections 232, 232a, 232b, 233, 233a of the Criminal Code (relating to human trafficking), the introduction of Section 226a of the Criminal Code (female genital mutilation) and Section 237 of the Criminal Code (forced marriage).</i></p> <p><i>Additionally, reference is made to the response to recommendation 124.76.</i></p>
124.120, 124.179	<p>124.120. Adopt immediate and positive measures to combat all forms of discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance against the Sinti and Roma communities, regarding their access to housing, education, employment and healthcare (Bahrain);</p> <p>124.179. Further promote pursued policies and programmes with regard to the</p>	Accepted.	<p><i>Housing, education, employment and health are the four pillars of the EU strategy on Roma integration. Measures in these fields and to tackle anti-Gypsyism are detailed in Germany’s annual progress report on implementation of the EU Framework for National Roma Integration Strategies (https://www.bmi.bund.de/SharedDocs/downloads/DE/themen/gesellschaft-integration/nationale-minderheiten/umsetzung-2016-strategie-integration-roma.html).</i></p> <p><i>All language support services for pre-school and school-age children as well as individual support are open to all societal groups, including national minorities.</i></p> <p><i>The Federal programme “Live Democracy!” includes nine pilot</i></p>

	<p>social integration of the Roma and Sinti communities, by promoting their further access to education, the labour market, housing and health care services (Slovakia);</p>		<p><i>projects on anti-Gypsyism; in addition, support is given for the structural development of the Documentation and Cultural Centre of German Sinti and Roma under the thematic area of historical and political education, empowerment for Sinti and Roma, prevention of anti-Gypsyism. The further development of “Live Democracy!” has also considered the subject of anti-Gypsyism in the thematic area of coexistence in migrant society.</i></p> <p><i>Anti-Gypsyism has been the subject of numerous conferences, including the “Every Day is Romaday!” conference, an expert dialogue with politicians, authorities and educational institutions in Germany organised by Solidarity with the Sinti and Roma of Europe in November 2017.</i></p> <p><i>In Germany, timely access to quality healthcare and therapies is guaranteed, irrespective of the individual’s nationality or origin. People who have their residence or permanent domicile in Germany have access to cover in the event of illness – depending on circumstances, either in the statutory or private health insurance system or (if the eligibility criteria are met) pursuant to the Twelfth Book of the Social Code.</i></p> <p><i>The statutory health insurance rules do not restrict cover for different nationalities. Similarly, access to cover in the event of illness is regulated without regard to the features listed in</i></p>
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		<p><i>Article 1 (1) of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. Also, the scope of healthcare for people covered by the Asylum Seekers Benefits Act applies without distinction to all foreigners entitled to such cover on the basis of their residence situation (incl. asylum seekers, persons with respect to whom a legally enforceable order of removal has been entered) because their residence status on Federal territory is only temporary. In principle, people covered by the Asylum Seekers Benefits Act are entitled only to treatment for acute illness and pain during the first 15 months of their stay in Germany. Other healthcare measures may be allowed in individual cases, particularly if necessary to take account of the special medical requirements of people in need of protection (e.g. children, disabled persons). After the expiry of 15 months, beneficiaries under the Asylum Seekers Benefit Act are regularly placed on an equal footing to people covered by the statutory health insurance system with regard to the benefit catalogue. They are then looked after by the health insurance companies, without themselves being members of the statutory health insurance scheme.</i></p> <p><i>Long-term care insurance provides for benefits for care at home, out-patient, partly in-patient and in-patient care. The long-term care insurance benefits do not depend on the age, income or assets, gender, origin or religion of the insuree. The design of the long-</i></p>
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124.123	Protect the right to life from the conception to natural death (Holy See);	Accepted. The current German legal system fully protects life. In particular the Federal Government considers sections 218 et seqq. of the Criminal Code to represent a balanced approach.	<p><i>Reference is made to the response to the report of the UPR Working Group.</i></p> <p><i>The Act on assistance to avoid or cope with conflicts in pregnancy guarantees the entitlement of a pregnant woman to comprehensive counselling with regard to sex education, contraception and family planning as well as all direct or indirect issues related to pregnancy or specific pregnancy conflict counselling. Furthermore, the Act expanding the assistance for pregnant women and regulating confidential birth came into force on 1 May 2014.</i></p> <p><i>The Federal Government report on the impact of the Act expanding</i></p>

			<i>the assistance for pregnant women and regulating confidential birth (Bundestag printed paper no. 18/13100 of 12 July 2017) shows that this help for pregnant women is having the desired effect. The report is based on the results of an evaluation carried out by an independent institute.</i>
124.124	Commission a study on the insufficiencies in the implementation of the mandate of the National Mechanism on Torture Prevention due to the limitations of financial and human resources, and inform the Parliament at its next discussion of the annual report of the Mechanism (Switzerland);	Accepted.	<i>Reference is made to the response to recommendation 124.43.</i>
124.125	Address the concerns and, as necessary, implement recommendations of Treaty Bodies and United Nations agencies by taking any necessary steps to ensure that	Accepted. It is the standard practice of German higher courts (including the Federal Constitutional Court) to reject extradition if there is a danger of torture or treatment which would	<i>Reference is made to the response to the report of the UPR Working Group.</i>

	no individual is exposed to the dangers of torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment when extradited or deported (Ireland);	violate human rights. Deporting someone in cases where there is a concrete threat of such danger is not permitted under German law.	
124.126	Immediately, thoroughly and un-biasedly investigate all cases of allegations of abuses of authority by law enforcement officials, including while dispersing demonstrations (Russian Federation);	Accepted.	<i>The possibility of recourse to the courts, including the possibility of interim legal protection, is open against all police and other state measures. In addition, any citizen can make a disciplinary or administrative complaint regarding police conduct by which he/she has been affected.</i>
124.127, 124.128 and 124.130	124.127. Have an independent body to promptly and thoroughly investigate all allegations of torture and ill-treatment by the police (Botswana); 124.128. Establish an	Not accepted. Law enforcement agencies and criminal courts do already guarantee independent investigation. There is a standardised procedure for dealing with complaints of alleged official misconduct in all authorities and	<i>Any investigation proceedings under criminal law pursued on the suspicion of a criminal offence having been committed will be subject to the powers of the public prosecution office to direct investigation proceedings. It is ensured in nearly all of the Länder that the necessary specific investigations will be assigned to a different police precinct than the one against whose staff the</i>

	<p>independent police complaint mechanism to ensure the prompt, impartial, independent and efficient investigation of cases of alleged ill-treatment or excessive use of force by the police (Hungary); 124.130. Continue to strengthen its efforts against the excessive use of force by law enforcement agents, especially by taking measures allowing the identification of officials, establishing procedures to ensure the independence of investigations, as well as by improving data collection and information (Netherlands);</p>	<p>agencies.</p>	<p><i>charges have been filed.</i></p> <p><i>Several Länder have taken different steps to enhance transparency and trust in the police:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Since July 2014 it has been possible in Rhineland-Palatinate to take recourse to the Commissioner for the Land Police Office with complaints about personal misconduct by individual police officers or about measures taken by the police. The Commissioner is the point of contact for complaints by citizens or suggestions regarding the Land Police Office. Likewise, police officers may file submissions in connection with their activities directly with the Commissioner, without having to go through official channels. The Commissioner for the Land Police Office observes his duties as an auxiliary body of the Land Parliament in exercising parliamentary control, is independent and not bound by any instructions.</i> • <i>In Schleswig-Holstein the Law on the Public Services Ombudsman was changed in keeping with the regulations in Rhineland-Palatinate.</i> • <i>The intention in Berlin is to institute the function, in keeping with the model set by Rhineland-Palatinate.</i>
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Baden-Württemberg instituted the function of Public Services Ombudsman in 2016.</i> <p><i>Regarding the Federal Police an internal complaint procedure was introduced in 2016 so that police officers can directly approach an independent unit directly under control of the president of the Federal Police. The independency of investigations in case of an alleged misconduct of a Federal Police officer is guaranteed since all proceedings are dealt with by the police and public prosecutor of a Land and not by the Federal Police.</i></p>
124.130	Continue to strengthen its efforts against the excessive use of force by law enforcement agents, especially by taking measures allowing the identification of officials, establishing procedures to ensure the independence of investigations, as well as by improving data collection and information (Netherlands);	The recommendation must be rejected. The German Government does not consider mandatory identification for Federal Police officers to be necessary. The Federal Police has not received any information suggesting that an investigation into Federal Police officers could not be concluded due to the lack of an individual identification. With regard to police officer identification the Länder act in	<p><i>In seven Länder wearing identification badges is now mandatory in various forms and to different degrees, in nine Länder it is voluntary.:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>In Rhineland-Palatinate, Berlin, Brandenburg, Hesse, Saxony-Anhalt, Thuringia and Hamburg, wearing identification badges is mandatory. A range of varying exceptions apply (e. g. in cases in which wearing the identification badge would place the police officer concerned at excessive risk, when operating in formed units, etc.).</i> • <i>Schleswig-Holstein, Baden-Württemberg, North Rhine-Westphalia, Lower Saxony, Bremen, Bavaria, Mecklenburg-</i>

		<p>their own authority. In order to fulfil its responsibilities as laid out in the Convention against Torture, Germany has improved transparency in keeping with the rule of law by making more data available on offences committed by police and correction officers.</p>	<p><i>Western Pomerania, Saxony and Saarland recommend that police officers in uniform wear identification.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>For most Länder, officers in uniform are to wear name tags when manning information booths in police offices. Members of special police units and of formed units are identified by a number.</i> • <i>For members of the Federal Police it is possible to place group-related identification on the backs of their riot gear jackets for the corresponding deployment allowing the officers to be identified.</i> <p><i>It should be stressed that identification is considered rather as a measure of transparency and trust than as a necessity to ensure proceedings for misconduct for individual officers. An expert report by the Freie Universität Berlin (2008) found out that the investigations of 150 relevant cases had not been seriously impeded by the lack of individual identification. The German Government is not aware of any case where the lack of individual identification has been the reason why investigations against a police officer could not be initiated.</i></p>
124.131	Enhance its efforts to prevent racially motivated acts of	Accepted. In light of historical experiences in Germany and	<i>The changes to the catalogue of politically motivated crimes recommended by the Federation-Länder working group on the</i>

	<p>violence against Muslims and other minorities and to punish the perpetrators of such crimes (Malaysia);</p>	<p>international commitments, high priority is attached to both the prosecution of crimes of a xenophobic or racist nature and those targeting members of a religious community as well as activities to prevent such crimes.</p>	<p><i>Police Reporting Service for Politically Motivated Crime (KPMD-PMK) entered into force on 1 January 2017. This catalogue lists the categories under which politically motivated crimes are recorded. The amendments include the introduction to the thematic area of new sub-categories: “anti-Gypsy”, “anti-Christian” and “anti-Islam”.</i></p> <p><i>In addition, reference is made to the Federal Government’s response to the major interpellation of the DIE LINKE parliamentary group of 4 August 2016 “Implementation of the recommendations of the second parliamentary committee of inquiry of the 17th legislative term on the series of crimes committed by the National Socialist Underground” (Bundestag printed paper no. 18/9331 of 4 August 2016) and to the response to recommendations 124.76 and 124.88.</i></p>
124.132	<p>Adopt all necessary measures to deal with the situation of street children (Nicaragua);</p>	<p>Accepted.</p>	<p><i>The German Youth Institute recently estimated that there are approx. 37,000 “street youths” in Germany. Of these, some 7500, or 17.6 percent, are minors. Less than one percent are aged under 14. “Street youths” are defined not only as young people under the age of 27 who are living on the streets, but also those who have no fixed residence or are spending an indefinite period of time away from their registered residence (family home or youth welfare institution), for example staying with friends or in</i></p>

			<p><i>temporary emergency shelters.</i></p> <p><i>Public municipal youth welfare authorities are responsible for finding accommodation for and ensuring the social, educational and vocational integration of street children and street youths. Help and support is provided pursuant to Book Eight of the Social Code – support for education and integration, help for young adults and placement in emergency custody. Youth social work consists above all of outreach and of providing points of contact for basic care, including medical care and psychosocial counselling.</i></p> <p><i>The Federal Government first promoted projects for street children and street youths in 2000. As part of the Innovation Fund for independent youth policy, under the heading youth social work, the Federal Government is providing another two years (2017 and 2018) of funding totalling 400,000 euros from the Child and Youth Plan of the Federation for four pilot projects.</i></p>
124.133	Take further steps in fighting against domestic violence, including by raising public awareness (Estonia);	Accepted.	<p><i>The national “Violence against Women” helpline was launched in 2013 to help affected women, their social circle and professionals. The helpline is open 24/7 in several languages (17 foreign languages since 2017), and is easily accessible anonymous and free of charge. If a caller wishes, it can connect him/her with the local support system.</i></p>

			<p><i>In keeping with its legal remit, the helpline does constant PR work to keep the public aware of the service it offers. The helpline's (multilingual) information material is well received. In its first three years, the helpline recorded around 233,000 contacts and provided counselling in 100,000 cases.</i></p>
124.134, 124.136	<p>124.134. Assess the possibility of making domestic violence an independent crime, and redouble efforts to ensure the effective implementation of the 2007 Action Plan against Violence (Peru);</p> <p>124.136. Criminalize domestic violence as a distinct criminal offence and ensure the effective implementation of the action plan on violence (Republic of Moldova);</p>	<p>Recommendation rejected. German law already contains numerous regulations which guarantee the criminal prosecution of the different forms of domestic abuse. Therefore the creation of a distinct crime is not necessary.</p>	<p><i>Germany has re-examined the recommendation and has come to the conclusion that the reasons stated in 2013 for not accepting the recommendation remain valid.</i></p> <p><i>The current provisions of German civil and criminal law guarantee a high level of protection against the many different forms of domestic violence and violence against women.</i></p> <p><i>The existing system, comprising a nuanced catalogue of individual crimes ranging from bodily harm and crimes against sexual self-determination to coercion, blackmail, unlawful detention, stalking, etc., ensures that all punishable manifestations of domestic violence can be prosecuted under criminal law and the perpetrators given due punishment. There is sufficient scope in sentencing to take due account of the typical circumstances of domestic violence, the particular injustice of the act and the special relationship between perpetrator and victim.</i></p> <p><i>Given the many different forms that domestic violence can take, it</i></p>

			<p><i>does not seem useful to create a separate crime of “domestic violence”.</i></p> <p><i>With regard to the Second Action Plan to Combat Violence against Women, see the response to recommendation 124.135.</i></p>
124.135	Intensify the implementation of the Second Plan of Action combating violence against women, in particular for women in a vulnerable situation (Chile);	Accepted.	<p><i>The Second Action Plan of the Federal Government to Combat Violence against Women has been implemented in full with 135 measures. The impact of these measures, including the nationwide “Violence against Women” helpline, will be long-lasting. In this connection, see also the Federal Government's twelfth Human Rights Report, chapter A 3.</i></p>
124.137	Increase the protection of women against violence particularly those of immigrant background, by, inter alia, strengthening their access to counselling and support services nationwide (Slovakia);	Accepted.	<p><i>Under certain circumstances, German law provides for the possibility of obtaining legal aid or support towards legal costs. This possibility is open independent of an applicant's nationality and so is also available to women from a migrant background.</i></p> <p><i>The Federal Government's engagement in this area also includes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• increased support for torture victim centres, and</i> <i>• support for training and coordination in the welfare associations' and Islamic associations' assistance for refugees.</i> <p><i>The network offices FHK (Association of Women's Shelters), bff</i></p>

			<p><i>(Federal association of rape crisis centres and women's counselling centres in Germany) and KOK (German Network and Coordination Office Against Trafficking in Human Beings), which all receive Federal Government support, help their member organisations to counsel women with a migrant background who have been the victims of violence, inter alia by:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• strengthening the specialist and legal knowledge and basis for action of the staff of women's shelters and advice centres so that they can provide appropriate support to refugee women who have been traumatised or experienced violence;</i> <i>• promoting networking among aid organisations for female victims of violence and refugee and migrant support services in the regions in order to ensure better care for refugee women who have suffered violence, and for their children;</i> <i>• making sustainable improvements to the protection and support against gender-based violence offered to refugee women who have suffered violence; and</i> <i>• identifying and supporting victims of human trafficking in the context of refugee protection and asylum.</i>
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			<p><i>Moreover, the Federal Government is implementing a comprehensive concept for the protection of refugee women and their children. The gender-equal concept, which is undergoing dynamic development, encompasses measures in four main focal areas: protection from violence and assistance for women and children and other vulnerable groups in emergency shelters and accommodation centres; information for refugee women, children and other vulnerable groups regarding their rights and the existing support structures; protection and support for pregnant refugees; help with integrating and establishing an independent livelihood. The measures include in particular:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• The KfW (Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau) programme “Protection in Refugee Accommodation”, which was launched on 31 March 2016 and is due to run until 31 December 2017. To protect refugee women who have suffered violence, (their) children and other vulnerable groups from violence and to support them, particularly in refugee accommodation, the Federal Government and KfW together launched a special programme in March 2016 to provide municipalities with interest-free loans to help finance protective construction measures in refugee housing. A total of 200 million euros is available for investment in the safety of these vulnerable groups; towns</i>
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			<p><i>and municipalities can apply for funding under the programme up until 31 December 2017.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The initiative to protect women and children in refugee accommodation centres launched by the Federal Government along with UNICEF, the Federal Association of Non-statutory Welfare, Plan International, Save the Children and other partners on 1 April 2016. July 2016 saw the presentation of the first nationwide uniform minimum standards for the protection of children, adolescents and women. The review and expansion of the minimum standards for the protection of refugees in refugee accommodation centres with guidelines for the protection of refugees with disabilities and LGBTI* refugees was presented on 20 June 2017. On the basis of these minimum standards, “violence protection coordinators” supported by the initiative develop protective concepts in refugee accommodation centres. By the end of 2017, such coordinators will be active in 100 refugee accommodation centres.</i> • <i>Targeted information on existing support for particularly vulnerable groups to be provided to refugee women in the relevant languages. In this context, a major role is played</i>
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			<p><i>by the multilingual phone helplines “Violence against Women” and “Pregnant Women in Need of Help”, which are increasingly being accessed both by refugee women and by the staff of refugee centres. For example, the number of counselling sessions in a foreign language on the “Violence against Women” helpline has increased dramatically. So interpretation has been provided in two new additional languages from 1 January 2017. There is a multilingual flyer which provides information about nationwide counselling services, including the helplines.</i></p>
124.138	<p>Take appropriate measures to ensure equal protection for all victims of human trafficking for sexual exploitation under the age of eighteen years (Liechtenstein);</p>	Accepted.	<p><i>A nationwide cooperation concept “Protection and help in cases of trafficking and exploitation of children and young people” is in the process of being drafted for the Federal Government. One of the goals is to guarantee adequate protection and comprehensive assistance for potential and actual victims of child trafficking. To this end, good and effective cooperation between the Youth Welfare Office, specialised advisory agencies, the police and the public prosecution office is vital, as are suitable measures to protect those affected. In addition, in 2016, the Federal-Länder working group “Protection of children and young people from sexual violence and exploitation” formed the sub-group “Trafficking in children/tourism and international cooperation”, which focuses on</i></p>

			<i>the issue of sexual exploitation, among other topics, and is working with experts to draw up a paper on cooperation.</i>
124.139, 124.140, 124.147	124.139. Intensify further efforts to prevent and combat human trafficking and to protect its victims (Cambodia); 124.140. Continue its efforts against human trafficking (Costa Rica); 124.147. Continue its efforts in the field of human trafficking and most importantly facilitate access to justice for the victims (Greece);	Accepted.	<p><i>With regard to protection for children and young people, see the response to recommendation 124.138 and the Federal Government's twelfth Human Rights Report, chapter A 3.</i></p> <p><i>The Act to improve the fight against human trafficking and to amend the Federal Central Register Law as well as the Eighth Book of the Social Code entered into force on 15 October 2016. The Act contains a new version of the criminal provisions against human trafficking and the legislative measures necessary to implement directive 2011/36/EU on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims.</i></p> <p><i>To improve working conditions in legal prostitution and to protect the persons working in this area from exploitation, forced prostitution and human trafficking, the German Bundestag adopted the Act to regulate prostitution and to protect the persons active in prostitution (Act on the Regulation of Prostitution and Protection of Persons working as Prostitutes) on 7 July 2016. The legislative process was concluded on 27 October 2016. The Act entered into force on 1 July 2017.</i></p> <p><i>With the Act on the redefinition of the right to stay and the</i></p>

			<p><i>termination of residence (2015) and the Act on amending the Asylum Seekers Benefits Act and the Act on social courts (2015), further improvements for victims of human trafficking who hold a temporary residence permit pursuant to Section 25 (4a) of the Residence Act have taken effect.</i></p> <p><i>In 2014/2015, Germany subjected itself for the first time to a review by the independent Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings – GRETA – established by the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings. See the GRETA Committee report on Germany dated June 2015 (GRETA(2015)10). The recommendations made by the Group of Experts and the Committee of the Parties give valuable pointers for further improvements in the fight against human trafficking. The Federal Government presented its report on the implementation of the recommendations in Germany to the Committee of the Parties to the Convention on 15 June 2017. See the report (CP(2017)21). In this connection, see also the Federal Government's twelfth Human Rights Report, particularly chapter A 3.</i></p>
124.141	Safeguard the rights of victims of human trafficking consistent with its human rights obligations (India);	Accepted.	<p><i>See the response to recommendations 124.139, 124.140 and 124.147.</i></p>

124.142	Take comprehensive measures to combat paedophilia and the rise in child prostitution (Belarus);	Accepted.	<p><i>The therapeutic and research project “Kein Täter werden” (Don’t offend) has been running at the Institute of Sexology and Sexual Medicine at the Charité university hospital since 2005. The project aims to offer men with a sexual preference for children and/or early adolescents therapy to prevent them from starting or continuing to sexually abuse minors. The goal is to reach potential offenders before they commit any sexual attacks. The project has received funding since 2008 and has been substantially extended since, to eleven locations in Germany. A decision by the German Bundestag on 10 November 2016 created the legal basis for pilot projects by the statutory health insurance companies in this field (Section 65d of the Fifth Book of the Social Code). As a result, the statutory health insurance companies will, for a period of five years, support healthcare providers who treat patients with paedophilic disorders. A scientific/academic study and evaluation of these pilot projects will assess the efficacy of the therapies on offer. In addition, since 2014, the Federal Government has been bolstering primary prevention of sexual violence by establishing new diagnostic and treatment services for sexually disturbed young people. Early, targeted therapeutic measures are vital, particularly in this age group. This additional project is part of the overall concept for the protection of children and young people from sexual violence drawn up in 2014. See also the response to recommendation</i></p>
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			<i>124.138.</i>
124.143	Ensure that the trial regarding National Socialist Underground network are easily observed and that all allegations about National Socialist Underground network are investigated (Turkey);	Accepted.	<i>The conduct of the criminal proceedings is a matter for the competent independent court.</i>
124.144	Avoid the practice of preventive detention or use such type of detention as a measure of last resort (Hungary);	Accepted. The criminal justice system already considers preventive detention to be a last resort, thus each individual case must be carefully reviewed in order to ensure that the applicable stringent requirements are met.	<i>As the situation has not changed, reference is made to the response to the report of the UPR Working Group.</i>
124.145	Introduce independent and effective legal and professional supervision of the Youth Office (Jugendamt) and ensure that the Jugendamt	Accepted. It is already possible to have decisions taken by the Youth Welfare Office examined by a court to verify their compliance with applicable German law and	<i>As official authorities, the Youth Welfare Offices are bound by the law in their decision-making. They are answerable firstly to legal supervision by an administrative authority, which in Germany's Federal system is governed by the law of the respective Land. The decisions of the Youth Welfare Offices can in addition be reviewed</i>

	decisions be in conformity with binding international norms, including the rulings of the European Court of Human Rights (Turkey);	also with the European Court of Human Rights' rulings with regard to the provisions of the European Convention on Human Rights.	<i>by independent courts (see also the response to recommendations 124.49 and 124.146). When assessing the legality of decisions, the courts have to take account among other things of the European Convention on Human Rights (as interpreted by the European Court of Human Rights), which is applicable German law and which must also be taken into account when interpreting fundamental rights due to the jurisprudence of the Federal Constitutional Court.</i>
124.148	Ensure that perpetrators of violence, including against non-ethnic Germans, are identified and prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law (United States of America);	Accepted.	<i>In Germany the law enforcement agencies are in principle obliged to take action on all punishable offences if there are adequate real indications that an offence has been committed. The law enforcement agencies are also obliged to investigate the matter as soon as they become aware that a crime is suspected. These principles provide the guarantee that the public prosecution offices will prosecute all crimes irrespective of the appearance of the accused or the victim.</i>
124.150	Fully protect the freedom of religion and belief by allowing the conscientious objection clause in all fields (Holy See);	Recommendation rejected. The Basic Law states that freedom of conscience must be taken into consideration in all spheres. This does not mean, however, that this	<i>Germany has re-examined the recommendation and has come to the conclusion that the reasons stated in 2013 for not accepting the recommendation remain valid. The Basic Law states that freedom of conscience must be taken into consideration in all spheres. Where constitutionally guaranteed religious freedom collides with another basic right, German courts always give detailed and</i>

		always takes precedence.	<i>individual consideration to the conflicting protected interests.</i>
124.151	Be more proactive in promoting and protecting freedom of religion and belief, including in preventing hate speech, racist propaganda and ethnic profiling (Indonesia);	Accepted. Freedom of religion or belief is already comprehensively protected in Germany. This also involves preventive measures.	<i>See the Federal Government report on the global situation of freedom of religion and thought (Bundestag printed paper no. 18/8740 of 9 June 2016), which also contains comprehensive information about the situation in Germany.</i> <i>In addition, see the response to recommendations 124.76, 124.79, and 124.110.</i>
124.152	Put an end to the violations of the rights to peaceful assembly and freedom of expression, torture and other ill-treatment (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);	Accepted. Germany attaches great importance to freedom of opinion or assembly as well as to the ban on torture and abuse.	<i>As the situation has not changed, reference is made to the response to the report of the UPR Working Group.</i>
124.153	Take actions to avoid labour discrimination based on age, particularly against young people and the elderly, as well as promote actions to reduce prejudices based on the life cycle (Mexico);	Accepted. The General Equal Treatment Act already prohibits discrimination on the grounds of age.	<i>See the responses to the report of the UPR Working Group and recommendation 124.113.</i>

124.154	Take necessary measures to enforce anti-racist laws in the labour market (Pakistan);	Accepted. The General Equal Treatment Act already prohibits discrimination on the grounds of race or ethnic background.	<i>See the response to recommendation 124.116.</i>
124.158, 124.159	124.158. Take further measures to provide women and men with equal opportunities in the labour market for example by improving the availability, affordability and quality of childcare (Finland); 124.159. Increase public awareness about equal career opportunities and undertake measures to increase the availability of childcare facilities that will enable women to fully participate in the labour market (Slovenia);	Accepted. Since 1 August 2013 childcare for all children from the age of one year is a legal entitlement.	<p><i>In order to create equal education opportunities for all children in Germany, and to make it easier for parents to ensure a good work-family balance, Germany is continuing to improve the quantity and quality of child day care on offer.</i></p> <p><i>The Act for the Quantitative and Qualitative Expansion of Day Care for Children was promulgated on 29 June 2017 and will enter into force retroactively on 1 January 2017. This forms the basis of the fourth investment programme for childcare funding. With 1.126 billion euros available, 100,000 additional places in day care can be funded – for the first time, also for children up until they go to school.</i></p> <p><i>Since 1 August 2013 there has been a legal entitlement to day care for all children from the age of one year. Moreover, there are Federal programmes to improve the quality of childcare and facilitate more flexible hours of care.</i></p> <p><i>See also the response to recommendation 124.74.</i></p>

124.161	Strengthen measures to bridge the wage gap between women and men, including in the private sector (Sri Lanka);	Accepted. In Germany the General Equal Treatment Act prohibits discrimination on the basis of gender (sections 1, 7 (1)) and obliges employers to prevent and put an end to discrimination (section 12). The Federal Government can only directly intervene with regard to wage formation in the public sector. However, it has provided companies with the analysis programme “Logib-D” that they can use to investigate wage disparities, identify determining factors for these disparities and develop ideas on how to overcome them.	<p><i>The following initiatives along with civil society and the social partners aimed to raise awareness of the issue and mobilise relevant stakeholders:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Equal Pay Day (EPD)</i> • <i>Countrywomen’s Voices for the Future (LandFrauenStimmen für die Zukunft)</i> • <i>Equal pay – “eg-check”</i> • <i>ILO equity brochure for companies in German</i> • <i>“Monitor Entgelttransparenz”: the monitor “Transparency in Wage Structures” is an online tool for employers supporting the implementation of the Act to Promote Transparency in Wage Structures between women and men. Access to the monitor is free of charge. By applying the online tool, employers can easily and safe improve whether they comply with the principle of equal pay for equal work or work of equal value.</i> <p><i>Further information, including on the statistical significance of the gender pay gap and its causes, can be found in the Federal Government's combined seventh and eighth reports under the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW/C/DEU/7-8 and in the sixth report</i></p>
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			<p><i>submitted by the Federal Republic of Germany in 2016 under Articles 16 and 17 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (E/C.12/DEU/6).</i></p> <p><i>Based not least on this experience, the Act to Promote Transparency in Wage Structures was passed by the German Bundestag on 30 March 2017 and approved by the Bundesrat on 12 May 2017. The Act entered into force on 6 July 2017. See also the response to recommendations 124.29 and 124.74 ff.</i></p>
124.162	Concretize equal pay of women and men as soon as possible (Burundi);	Accepted. Experts' reports have revealed an adjusted pay gap of 7%. The experts interpreted this value as the upper limit, as the adjusted gender pay gap could prove to be lower if further factors which can affect pay – such as data on the real extent of work experience and career interruptions – had been available for analysis.	<i>See the response to recommendation 124.161.</i>
124.164	Enhance both federal and regional measures to promote equal pay for equal work and	Accepted. The Federal Government has promoted Equal Pay Day since 2008. In 2013 an	<i>Equal Pay Day (EPD) is an annual day of action to raise civil society's awareness of the problem of gender-specific pay differentials. The number of actions (over 1000 to date) and the</i>

	to facilitate women's return to their career paths after childbirth (Sweden);	Equal Pay Day Forum started to make the issue of equal pay visible throughout the year, including at the Federal level.	<p><i>media interest in the campaign grow steadily from year to year. A project is currently being conducted in cooperation with the German Countrywomen Association to look at income differences in rural areas. The project has met with a very good response and so is being continued, and more multipliers are being sought.</i></p> <p><i>With regard to measures making it easier to return to work following the birth of a child, see also the response to recommendation 124.74 ff.</i></p>
124.165	Provide, in accordance with its obligation under international human rights law instruments, effective protection for the family as the fundamental and natural unit of society (Egypt);	Accepted. In Germany families enjoy special protection. This protection covers families in all their diverse forms.	<i>As the situation has not changed, reference is made to the response to the report of the UPR Working Group.</i>
124.166	Continue to promote the right to access to water (Bangladesh);	Accepted.	<p><i>Germany together with Spain have traditionally been committed to ensuring the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation (HRWS).</i></p> <p><i>In November 2015 in the Third Committee of the UN General Assembly, we succeeded for the first time in anchoring a definition of HRWS in a resolution and in achieving a semantic distinction between the two rights ("the human rights to safe water and</i></p>

			<p><i>sanitation”), the intention being to draw more attention to the right to sanitation.</i></p> <p><i>Germany also continues to support the mandate (dating from 2008) of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation, not only financially, but also in terms of substance, with side events in Geneva and New York.</i></p> <p><i>Access to water is a central component of the current German National Sustainable Development Strategy, in which the Federal Government has set itself the goal of creating access to safe drinking water for ten million people each year up to 2030, with German support.</i></p> <p><i>Germany’s human rights-oriented development policy furthers the implementation of the right to safe water in its partner countries. The right to safe water demands that governments provide water, particularly for people living in poverty. In Kenya and Zambia, for example, the governments have begun to orient their policy on water more strongly to human rights. Thanks to a Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF) supported by Germany, 1.6 million people in Kenya have been supplied with drinking water and 200,000 with sanitation facilities since 2007. A project to improve the sanitation for 1.5 million people living in poverty in the Zambian capital Lusaka has been running since 2016. It meets key aspects of this</i></p>
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			<p><i>human right: access to safe drinking water at affordable prices.</i></p> <p><i>Support for drinking water systems and sanitation is an important element of German financial cooperation. In 2016 alone, over 440 million euros was pledged for projects in the field of water supplies, sanitation and waste management. The regional focus is on the Middle East and Africa. The ongoing 480 or so projects in the water sector funded by KfW Entwicklungsbank (KfW development bank) on behalf of the Federal Government mean that around 190 million people are benefiting from improved access to drinking water and sanitation.</i></p>
124.167	Redouble efforts to ensure that girls and boys have an education with equal opportunities in terms of professional career, as well as to eliminate the difference in the remuneration of men and women (Peru);	Accepted. In Germany boys and girls already have fully equal educational opportunities. For many years the Federal Government has been supporting social partners in how to apply the fundamental principle of equal pay for equal work and work of equal value with the manual “Fair P(l)ay – Equal Pay for Women and Men”, published in 2007.	<p><i>With regard to equal pay for men and women, see the responses to recommendations 124.74 ff.</i></p> <p><i>The response to the report of the UPR Working Group remains valid.</i></p>

124.168	Fully respect the choices of parents concerning the education of their children in accordance with arts. 14 and 18 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Holy See);	Accepted.	<i>In Germany, decisions made by parents on the upbringing of their children in accordance with Art. 14 and 18 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child are already respected. The Act on the religious education of children regulates the right of parents to provide religious education as part of their care for the child. In Germany, a wide range of support services is already available to parents, children and young people through the child and youth welfare system. Comprehensive and needs-based childcare options for children of working parents are available and are being extended further. Additionally, it should be pointed out that these options include numerous institutions and services run by religious childcare facility providers.</i>
124.169	Federal and State Governments, in consultation with civil society, broaden and intensify existing human rights training in schools as well as the routine training of police, security, prison and health personnel, and set up a monitoring and evaluation mechanism to assess progress	Accepted. Human rights education is embedded in state school curriculums. It is constantly reviewed, as is human rights basic and further training in the Federal Police. Additional monitoring is not necessary.	<i>The response to the report of the UPR Working Group remains valid.</i> <i>The curricula in the Länder stipulate how many tuition hours per week over a school year in what subjects can and should be particularly devoted to this topic. Subjects such as religion, ethics, philosophy, history, social studies, economics/politics, geography and German are especially important here.</i> <i>The Federal regulations on training in the healthcare sector state that training should include general instruction in patient law and the rules governing the profession, and allow the subject of human</i>

	(United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);		<p><i>rights to be considered in concrete courses of training. The Länder are responsible for implementing training, but responsibility for designing specific training plans/curricula lies with the schools/higher education institutions.</i></p> <p><i>Human rights training is a fixed element of Federal Police initial and in-service training.</i></p>
124.170	Continue to adopt the necessary measures for the school enrolment of migrants' children to be mandatory in all federal states in accordance with national legislation and local commitments (Chile);	Accepted.	<i>School education is compulsory for all children.</i>
124.171	Include the promotion of multiculturalism in education curricula, including by sensitizing teachers to work in a multicultural environment (Indonesia);	Accepted.	<p><i>The Standing Conference of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs of the Länder in the Federal Republic of Germany adopted a recommendation on intercultural education and training in schools in 2013. A report on the implementation of the recommendation by the Länder was adopted by the Standing Conference in 2017</i></p> <p><i>(https://www.kmk.org/fileadmin/Dateien/pdf/Bildung/AllgBildung/2017-05-11-Berichte_Interkulturelle_Bildung.pdf).</i></p>

124.173	Continue its efforts to lower unemployment rate of persons with disabilities (Peru);	Accepted.	<p><i>The employment situation of people with severe disabilities in Germany has steadily improved over recent years. In 2015, a total of just under 1.2 million people with severe disabilities and people whose disability is classified as being equivalent to a severe disability were in employment and liable for social security contributions, the highest number ever. Also, the unemployment figures for people with severe disabilities are in constant decline; taking the average decline over the whole of 2016, indeed, there was a greater fall in unemployment in this group as compared to 2015 than in the general unemployment figure.</i></p> <p><i>Despite these pleasing trends, however, there is still room to improve the employment situation of people with disabilities. Severely disabled unemployed persons still do not manage to find jobs on the general labour market as often as non-disabled people do. So improving opportunities in the labour market for people with disabilities remains a particular priority for the Federal Government.</i></p> <p><i>The Books of the Social Code provide for a broad range of statutory integration and support measures offering tailor-made solutions designed to enable people with disabilities to find a role in working life commensurate with their skills and abilities. This range of instruments is being continuously extended.</i></p>
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			<p><i>training occupations, for the creation of new jobs for older unemployed severely disabled persons and job-seekers, and for improving the inclusion skills of chambers of commerce as part of the Inclusion Initiative (140 million euros).</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Increasing companies' awareness of the potential and capacities of people with disabilities as members of the workforce. Many activities are ongoing to try to persuade employers more effectively that employing people with disabilities will be to their company's benefit (12 million euros).</i> <p><i>The revised second National Action Plan (NAP 2.0), too, puts particular emphasis on measures to promote the participation of disabled persons in the world of work, e.g.:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>funding for progressive concepts by job placement services for the more intensive integration of and improved advice services for severely disabled persons (80 million euros);</i> • <i>creation of additional training places and jobs in inclusion companies which give a particularly large number (25 to 50 percent of staff) of severely disabled persons job opportunities on the general labour market (150 million euros).</i>
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124.174	Further strengthen its compliance with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, by implementing the concept of reasonable accommodation recognized in Article 2, as well as paying a special attention to the needs of girls and women with disabilities (Spain);	Accepted.	<p><i>One aim of the amendment to the Act on Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities (BGG) (see recommendation 124.175) is to take account of the special needs of women with disabilities. In particular, the Act is intended to raise awareness of the fact that women with disabilities face discrimination on several grounds – on account of both their disability and their gender. The Act makes it possible to implement special measures to ensure that women with disabilities really do get equal opportunities.</i></p> <p><i>In addition, the amended Act states that it is discrimination within the meaning of the Act if a person with disabilities is refused appropriate measures. Appropriate measures are measures which, in an individual case, are appropriate and necessary to ensure that a person with disabilities is able to enjoy and exercise all rights on an equal footing with others and which do not involve disproportionate or unreasonable burdens for public authorities pursuant to Section 1 (2) of the Act. The Act applies only to public authorities at Federal level. Under Section 1 (2) sentence 2, however, the same applies to Land administrations, including corporate bodies, institutions and public law foundations directly under the Land, in as far as they apply Federal law.</i></p> <p><i>The NAP 2.0 also agrees on improved protection for girls and women with disabilities from violence as a joint Federal and Land</i></p>
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			<p><i>measure. The goal is to develop a common understanding on a comprehensive, effective strategy to protect disabled persons from violence, particularly women and girls with disabilities, and to establish independent authorities with a human rights mandate in line with Art. 16 (3) of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.</i></p> <p><i>The Federal Government began three years of support for the project "Bundes-Netzwerk für Frauenbeauftragte in Einrichtungen" (Federal network of women's representatives in institutions) on 1 October 2016. The project aims to establish a nationwide network involving women's representatives in institutions, their supporters and trainers. With the conclusion of the project "Frauenbeauftragte in Einrichtungen: Eine Idee macht Schule!" (Women's representatives in institutions: An idea catches on!), which also received government funding, there are now around 80 women's representatives in post or in training, as well as 20 trainer tandem teams for women's representatives from ten Länder. This is an important foundation for the statutory implementation of the introduction of women's representatives' participation in all sheltered workshops for disabled persons with effect from 1 January 2017 under the Federal Participation Act. Moreover, the Federal Government is supporting the project "Politische Interessenvertretung behinderter Frauen" (Political representation</i></p>
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			<i>of interests of women with disabilities – Equal opportunities and protection against violence) run by Association Weibernetz to implement the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in respect of disabled women and their protection against violence.</i>
124.175	Extend legal requirements of barrier-free access for persons with disabilities to private entities that provide goods and services to the public (United States of America);	Accepted. The laws of equality for the disabled at the federal and state levels contain provisions on ensuring comprehensive accessibility in the public sector. In the private sector the Law on Equality of Opportunity for the Disabled (BGG) established an instrument to help set targets. Target agreements on ensuring comprehensive accessibility in the private sector should be concluded by organisations of people with disabilities and companies or business associations in their relevant industries. An evaluation of the BGG is currently reviewing	<i>The Act to further develop the Act on Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities of 19 July 2016 (Federal Law Gazette I p. 1757), which essentially amended the Act on Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities, largely entered into force on 27 July 2016. Some regulations did not enter into force until 1 January 2017 and others will not enter into force until 1 January 2018. The Act established the “Bundesfachstelle Barrierefreiheit” (Specialist Federal Unit for Accessibility). Among other tasks, the Unit advises the business community, associations and civil society upon request and provides assistance with drawing up joint agreed goals to ensure accessibility in the private sector (in accordance with Section 5 of the Act on Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities). The amended Act on Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities also obliges public authorities to encourage private institutions in which they have a holding or which receive public funding to take due account of the goals of the Act. There are also</i>

		<p>whether or not the instrument of target agreements has proved to be useful.</p>	<p><i>specific sectoral acts which create accessibility in the private sector, such as the Passenger Transportation Act, the Telecommunications Act and the Film Promotion Act. The revision of the law on the awarding of public contracts took account of accessibility requirements and the Universal Design criteria in accordance with the provisions of the EU public procurement directives. Further regulations to take account of the needs of people with disabilities are contained in the Third Act amending the Regulations concerning the Travel Law (Federal Law Gazette I no. 48 p. 2394; this Act implements the revised EU package travel directive) and in the draft of an Act implementing the EU Regulation on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market (eIDAS Implementing Act, Federal Law Gazette I no. 52 p. 2745). Disabled persons' associations participated in the hearings for all these bills.</i></p> <p><i>Furthermore, non-legislative measures introduced in recent years by the Federal Government, e.g. in the tourism sector, are increasingly causing a positive shift in attitudes towards ensuring "tourism for all", making travel as accessible as possible.</i></p>
124.176	Ensure nationwide access to barrier-free protection and support facilities for women	Accepted. Germany will undertake all efforts to provide women who are victims of violence with	<p><i>Barrier-free protection against violence for women and girls with disabilities is an integral part of government work in Germany. Numerous measures in this regard are being implemented at</i></p>

	<p>with disabilities affected by violence (Austria);</p>	<p>barrier-free access to protection and support mechanisms.</p>	<p><i>Federal level (e.g. targeted measures to prevent violence, as well as counselling and support services). In order to protect girls and boys with disabilities against sexualised violence, the Federal Government is supporting a nationwide pilot project “Beraten und Stärken” (Advise and strengthen).</i></p> <p><i>The Federal Government is also aiming for better coordination of measures and strategies. Among other things, therefore, a continuous dialogue between the Federation and the Länder on protecting people against violence – particularly women and girls with disabilities – is anchored in the Federal Government's National Action Plan 2.0. on the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. This dialogue is designed to give a picture of the current situation and to help arrive at a common understanding on the part of the Federation and Länder, but also at Federal ministry level, as regards what action might need to be taken. The idea is that inter-level strategies and concepts for the wide-ranging protection of people, especially women and girls with disabilities, as well as independent, effective monitoring and complaint mechanisms pursuant to Article 16 (3) of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, can be oriented to this common understanding.</i></p> <p><i>The Federal Participation Act introduces women’s representatives</i></p>
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			<p><i>in sheltered workshops for people with disabilities, the reasoning being that women with disabilities are particularly vulnerable and require special protection. The task of the women's representatives is to represent the interests of the disabled women vis-à-vis the workshop managers, particularly as regards:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>equal opportunities for women and men,</i> • <i>compatibility of work and family life,</i> • <i>protection against physical, sexual and mental harassment or violence.</i> <p><i>All female employees in a workshop are entitled to vote in the elections for its women's representatives.</i></p>
124.177	Provide effective protection and complaint mechanisms to persons with disabilities living in specialized centres (Austria);	Accepted.	<p><i>Various protection and complaint mechanisms are already in place in Germany.</i></p> <p><i>For example, the procedure for issuing an operating or supervision licence for child and youth welfare institutions helps to guarantee the well-being of the children and young people in such institutions. The issue of an operating licence is dependent among other things on suitable participatory and personal complaint procedures being in place to safeguard the rights of the children and young people in the institution.</i></p>

			<p><i>The existing laws and regulations provide for various visit mechanisms and sanctions with respect to long-term care institutions.</i></p> <p><i>Additionally, reference is made to the response to recommendation 124.176.</i></p>
124.178	Continue its programmes for improving the social inclusion of children and youth with disabilities (Ecuador);	Accepted.	<p><i>Reference is made to the relevant passages in the Federal Government's 2016 report on participation regarding the situation of people with disabilities (Bundestag printed paper no. 18/10940 of 20 January 2017), the Federal Government's National Action Plan 2.0 pursuant to the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Bundestag printed paper no. 18/9000 of 29 June 2016) and to the report on the situation of young people and the performance of child and youth welfare work in Germany (Bundestag printed paper no. 18/11050 of 1 February 2017).</i></p> <p><i>School education is compulsory for all children. With its recommendation entitled "Inclusive education of children and young people with disabilities in schools" of 20 October 2011, the Standing Conference of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs of the Länder in the Federal Republic of Germany created the basis for the greatest possible degree of equal participation in education for people with disabilities. Starting from a revised understanding of disability and the principles of participation and</i></p>

			<i>accessibility, emphasis is put on mainstream schools' responsibility for all children and young people with and without disabilities.</i>
124.179, 124.180, 124.181	124.179. Further promote pursued policies and programmes with regard to the social integration of the Roma and Sinti communities, by promoting their further access to education, the labour market, housing and health care services (Slovakia); 124.180. Ensure equal access to employment, housing and education to ethnic minorities, especially women (Namibia); 124.181. Take steps to integrate minority communities in Germany by promoting their access to education, housing, employment and health care (India);	Accepted. Religious and ethnic minorities, particularly women and children, are already protected in Germany.	<i>Housing, education, employment and health are the four pillars of the EU strategy on Roma integration. Measures in these fields and to tackle anti-Gypsyism are detailed in Germany's annual progress report on implementation of the EU Framework for National Roma Integration Strategies (https://www.bmi.bund.de/SharedDocs/downloads/DE/themen/gesellschaft-integration/nationale-minderheiten/umsetzung-2016-strategie-integration-roma.html) Reference is also made to the responses to recommendations 124.57 ff and 124.120. The provisions of EU law in Directive 2004/38/EC (Freedom of Movement Directive) are significant for access to tax-funded welfare benefits in Germany for Sinti and Roma who are nationals of EU Member States. The Directive states that Union citizens with the right to move and reside freely within the territory of the Member States and their family members should enjoy equal treatment with nationals in those areas. At the same time, it says it should be left to the Member States to decide whether they will grant tax-funded social assistance during the first three months of residence, or for a longer period in the case of job-seekers, to</i>

			<p><i>Union citizens other than those who are workers or self-employed persons or who retain that status or persons with the right of permanent residence. The relevant entitlements and exclusions are given concrete form in keeping with EU law in Book Two and Book Twelve of the Social Code.</i></p> <p><i>Funding is being given to pilot projects on group-focused enmity, including anti-Gypsyism, under the Federal programme “Live Democracy!”.</i></p>
124.182	Continue its efforts regarding the integration of the Muslim population in Germany, while at the same time ensuring the enjoyment of their human rights, including the right to religion (Jordan);	Accepted. At the German Islam Conference in particular, representatives of the state and Muslims living in Germany cooperate to facilitate the integration of the around four million Muslims in Germany.	<p><i>Promoting the religious and social participation of Muslims in Germany is a key priority of the Federal Government. In the past years it has made good progress on the basis of the findings of the German Islam Conference. To give just two major examples of this progress: in many Länder, Islamic religious education classes are being introduced at state schools, and centres for Islamic theology have been established at several universities.</i></p> <p><i>During this legislative term (since 2014), the German Islam Conference has been focusing on issues relating to the religious and social participation of Muslims and their organisations. The key issues in the first instance are welfare care provided by and for Muslims as well as Islamic chaplaincy in public institutions. General integration issues or public security, by contrast, are no</i></p>

			<p><i>longer on the agenda of the German Islam Conference.</i></p> <p><i>Additionally, reference is made to the response to recommendation 124.76.</i></p> <p><i>The Federal programme “Live Democracy!” looks at the phenomenon of Islamophobia and supports not only pilot projects but also NGOs in programme area C. In addition, a new programme area on living together in a society of immigration was introduced in 2017.</i></p> <p><i>Furthermore, a National Programme to Prevent Islamist Extremism is being planned.</i></p>
124.183, 124.184, 124.190, 124.191, 124.194	<p>124.183. Continue to work on protecting the rights of migrants, especially the children of migrants (Nigeria);</p> <p>124.184. Continue improving the protection of human rights of migrants in the health, legal, social, education, economic and labour fields (Holy See);</p> <p>124.190. Continue its efforts to promote equal opportunities of</p>	<p>Accepted. Both the Basic Law as well as regulations pursuant to ordinary law provide for full protection of the rights of migrants and in particular also the rights of migrants’ children. This legal protection is consistently upheld in the application of the law and court rulings.</p>	<p><i>Reference is made to the response to the report of the UPR Working Group.</i></p> <p><i>Additionally, reference is made to the response to recommendation 124.137.</i></p> <p><i>Beyond this, the Federal Government promotes equal opportunities and participation/ownership, particularly for children and young people with a migrant or refugee background and for migrants and refugee women, through a large number of projects and programmes. Here are some examples:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>“Chatter Matters: Because Language is Your Key to the</i>

	<p>those with migrant background and for their participation in the social, economic and cultural life in Germany (Saudi Arabia);</p> <p>124.191. Continue protecting and promoting the rights of migrants (Senegal);</p> <p>124.194. Ensure the protection of migrants, refugees and their families in accordance with international standards (Belarus);</p>		<p><i>World”</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>European Social Fund for Germany – Federal programme “Strong in the Workplace – Migrant Mothers Get on Board”</i> • <i>gender equality pilot programme on the integration of refugee women into the labour market</i> • <i>“Welcome among Friends” – alliances for young refugees</i> • <i>the youth migration services</i> • <i>“Encouraging Youth in the Neighbourhood”</i> • <i>ESF Federal programme “Opportunities for Parents II”</i> • <i>Federal programme “Live Democracy!”</i> • <i>“It’s Our Turn. Politics needs diversity. Politics needs you!”</i>
124.186, 124.187	<p>124.186. Do not criminalize undocumented migration and reduce administrative detention to a minimum (Mexico);</p> <p>124.187. Reconsider its decision to continue imposing</p>	<p>The recommendations are accepted in part. The Residence Act and thus also the punishment of illegal residency provide for measured management of immigration in Germany. Detention pending deportation is only resorted to</p>	<p><i>Germany prosecutes illegal immigration and illegal residence in accordance with the provisions of international law.</i></p>

	criminal sanctions against irregular migration (Philippines);	when necessary, and for the shortest possible duration. The German authorities are legally bound to carry out deportations as swiftly as possible.	
124.188	Continue to ensure that no individuals are exposed to the danger of torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment when extraditing or deporting illegal migrants (Namibia);	Accepted.	<i>Reference is made to the response to recommendation 124.125.</i>
124.192	Continue its efforts to change the perception of the general public and government officials, vis-à-vis minorities (Thailand);	Accepted.	<i>Reference is made to the response to recommendation 124.76.</i>
124.195, 124.196, 124.197	124.195. Adopt safeguards to ensure that asylum seekers are not returned to countries where they will face persecution	Accepted.	<i>The Common European Asylum System (CEAS) is based on a comprehensive application of the Geneva Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 28 July 1951, supplemented by the New York Protocol of 31 January 1967, and thus complies with</i>

<p>(Sierra Leone); 124.196. Take into consideration the full spectrum of international refugee and human rights law and standards when considering issues related to asylum seekers (Brazil); 124.197. Pay particular attention to refugees especially during placement and the detention of asylum seekers and ensure that account is taken of the principle of the best interests of the rights of the child in any decision relating to asylum seeking minors (France);</p>		<p><i>international law.</i></p> <p><i>The regulations on refugee status are supplemented by forms of subsidiary protection.</i></p> <p><i>This ensures that people who have fled their country owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership of a particular social group, or who are at risk of serious harm in their country of origin, receive protection.</i></p> <p><i>The CEAS standards regulating refugee status and subsidiary protection (Directive 2011/95/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 – the “Qualification Directive”) have been transposed in full into German law (Sections 3 and 4 of the Asylum Act).</i></p> <p><i>The CEAS respects human dignity and the applicants’ right to asylum. Its provisions further ensure that the Member States prioritise child welfare in its implementation.</i></p> <p><i>Germany already pays special attention to the specific situation and needs of unaccompanied minors. The Act to improve accommodation, care and assistance for foreign children and young persons, which entered into force on 1 November 2015, also improved the situation of young unaccompanied minors throughout</i></p>
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			<i>the country, strengthened their rights and ensured that they were accommodated, cared for and supported in accordance with their needs – in line with child welfare.</i>
124.198, 124.199, 124.200	124.198. Ensure that the laws of the high level regulating the fight against terrorism are consistent with international standards of human rights protection (Mexico); 124.199. Ensure that its counter-terrorism efforts are in compliance with international human rights obligations (Pakistan); 124.200. Adopt effective measures to protect human rights in executing counter-terrorism policy (Democratic People's Republic of Korea).	Accepted.	<i>Germany, like other European states, is under direct threat from international terrorism. The demands made of the state to protect its citizens are great. Against this background, the Federal Government regards respect for and preservation of human rights also as fundamental principles in combating terrorism.</i> <i>In this context, the Federal Government stated in its twelfth Human Rights Report that measures to fight terrorism which encroach on basic and human rights are admissible only if they have a legal basis. Also in this context, democratic legitimacy and parliamentary oversight are cornerstones of effective human rights protection. Safeguarding human and fundamental rights when combating terrorism in Germany is guaranteed not only through internal government mechanisms and parliamentary and judicial oversight, but also quite substantially through civil-society dialogue, to which the Federal Government is intensely committed.</i>

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