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**Human Rights Council**  
**Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review**  
**Twenty-seventh session**  
Geneva, 1–12 May 2017

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

**Netherlands**

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

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## Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its twenty-seventh session from 1 to 12 May 2017. The review of the Netherlands was held at the 15th meeting on 10 May 2017. The delegation of the Netherlands was headed by the Minister of the Interior and Kingdom Relations, Mr. Ronald Plasterk. At its 18<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 12 May 2017, the Working Group adopted the report on the Netherlands.
2. On 13 February 2017, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of the Netherlands: Egypt, Georgia and the United States of America.
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of the Netherlands:
  - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/27/NDL/1);
  - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/27/NDL/2);
  - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/27/NDL/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Germany, Mexico, Norway, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to the Netherlands through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the UPR.

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

[To be completed by 19 May 2017]

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

5. **The following recommendations will be examined by the Netherlands which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirty-sixth session of the Human Rights Council in September 2017:**
  - 5.1. Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Uganda) (Algeria) (Bangladesh) (Egypt) (Ghana) (Sudan) (Guatemala) (Philippines);
  - 5.2. Ratify International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Syrian Arab Republic);
  - 5.3. Consider ratifying the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Sri Lanka) (Burkina Faso);

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

- 5.4. Consider the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Chile);
- 5.5. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Montenegro) (Bosnia and Herzegovina) (Ukraine) (Belgium) (France) (Philippines);
- 5.6. Swift ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal);
- 5.7. Accelerate the process of the ratification of the Optional Protocol of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Angola);
- 5.8. Ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 5.9. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Ghana) (Panama);
- 5.10. Ratify the Third Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Montenegro);
- 5.11. Consider signing and ratifying the Optional Protocol of the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Andorra);
- 5.12. Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Bulgaria);
- 5.13. Ratify as soon as possible the third optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Germany);
- 5.14. In order to further strengthen the fulfilment of children's rights, ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Liechtenstein);
- 5.15. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Germany) (Ghana) (Estonia) (Belgium) (France) (Guatemala) (Philippines);
- 5.16. Consider signing and ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Andorra) (Italy);
- 5.17. Ensure effective implementation of the provisions set out in the CRPD (Estonia);
- 5.18. Ratify the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity (Armenia);
- 5.19. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Belgium);
- 5.20. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (France);
- 5.21. Consider withdrawing its reservations to articles 26, 37 (c) and 40 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Albania);
- 5.22. Withdraw its reservations to various articles of the CRC (Sierra Leone);
- 5.23. Withdrawn the reservation of articles 26 (c), 37 and 40 of the Convention on the Right of the Child and ratify the Optional protocol of the Convention of the Child on a communication procedures (Spain);

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

- 5.42. Continue efforts to ensure greater wage equality between men and women (Libya);
- 5.43. Take further steps to address and implement measures to decrease the wage gap between men and women (Iceland);
- 5.44. Continue to promote gender equality in the workplace and to accelerate work on reducing the wage gap (Sri Lanka);
- 5.45. Ensure that wages of men and women are equal when doing the same work (Lebanon);
- 5.46. Strengthen the measures for fighting discrimination (Bulgaria);
- 5.47. Intensify efforts to eradicate all forms of discrimination (Belarus);
- 5.48. Take effective measures towards giving end to discrimination on grounds of racial or ethnic origin, skin colour, socio-economic status, gender, religion and other status in the field of employment and education (Albania);
- 5.49. Combat frequent discrimination on the grounds of race, ethnicity, nationality and religion and strengthen efforts to prevent discriminatory stereotypes and hate speech that were targeted at Muslims, migrants, refugees and asylum seekers (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 5.50. Continue to improve mechanisms for monitoring cases of discrimination on the grounds of origin or ethnicity by governmental and private entities (Brazil);
- 5.51. Strengthen mechanisms to combat discrimination of minorities and persons of immigrant background (Serbia);
- 5.52. Adopt effective legislative and administrative measures to vigorously fight racial discrimination and xenophobia and guarantee the rights of ethnic minorities (China);
- 5.53. Adopt policies necessary for the protection of victims of discrimination based on religion, language and ethnic origin (Angola);
- 5.54. Continue strengthening policies and measures to prevent and eliminate the manifestations of racism, xenophobia and intolerance in society (Uruguay);
- 5.55. Strengthen strategies to combat manifestations of racism, xenophobia and intolerance, including incitement to hatred, taking into account international human rights standards in this regard (Panama);
- 5.56. Take more effective measures to prevent and suppress manifestations of racism, xenophobia and intolerance and encourage a positive climate of dialogue in this regard (Iceland);
- 5.57. Take all necessary measures to combat xenophobia, Islamophobia and eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against all migrants, Muslims and people of African origin (Turkey);
- 5.58. Strengthen measures to fight against the discrimination of which certain communities are victims, including persons of African descent and migrants (Burkina Faso);
- 5.59. Adopt targeted policies to promote effective equality of people of African descent (South Africa);
- 5.60. Continue taking measure to promote effective equality of people of African descent (Namibia);

- 5.61. Deepen measures for enquiry and punishment of acts of discrimination against people with African descent (Argentina);
- 5.62. Take measures to eradicate crimes against people of African descent, Muslims, Jews and foreigners, which are promoted in the media and social networks, where violence, racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and other related forms of intolerance are openly incited (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 5.63. Thoroughly investigate cases of alleged discrimination against members of the Jewish and Muslim communities including people of African descent and bring the perpetrators of the crimes to justice (Zambia);
- 5.64. Further develop measures to fight Antisemitism and Holocaust denial, including in the field of education (Israel);
- 5.65. Take necessary measures to prevent xenophobia and Islamophobia in Netherland's community and to ensure that religious communities in the Netherlands do not get discriminated against (Indonesia);
- 5.66. Further improve efforts to combat violence against minorities and to combat Islamophobia and xenophobia (Iraq);
- 5.67. Take effective measures to tackle the root causes of racial discrimination and raise awareness about stereotypes (State of Palestine);
- 5.68. Take effective measures to combat the root causes of discrimination on the basis of race and religion and against ethnic minority groups, and to consider establishing a platform for dialogue with the representatives of the ethnic minority groups in order to be properly informed of their problems and needs, and to develop, with their participation, appropriate steps to improve the situation (Kazakhstan);
- 5.69. Take measures to eliminate discrimination and xenophobia and to combat the root-causes of racial discrimination (Bahrain);
- 5.70. Conduct research concerning the root causes, and monitor all trends which may give rise to racist and xenophobic behaviour (Azerbaijan);
- 5.71. Condemn all forms of racism, including in political speech and on the internet and prosecute those involved (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 5.72. Condemn and sanction all manifestations of intolerance, including in political discourse and on the Internet, with a due regard to the freedom of expression, and adopt firm measures to promote the spirit of tolerance and intercultural dialogue and prevent the stigmatization of any group (Guatemala);
- 5.73. Continue efforts to fight all forms of discrimination against foreigners and to combat hate speech in the media by intensifying awareness campaigns and spreading culture of dialogue and acceptance of the other (Tunisia);
- 5.74. Continue the implementation of the public awareness campaign on hate speech on the Internet (Cuba);
- 5.75. Expand current efforts, as appropriate, to counter online intolerance (United States of America);
- 5.76. Take steps to counter hate-speech, including those emanating online, through public awareness campaigns (India);
- 5.77. Continue implementing policies for combating discrimination and hate-speech (Republic of Moldova);
- 5.78. Continue the development of policies to fight hate speech (Israel);

- 5.79. Continue efforts to combat hate speech (Morocco);
- 5.80. Take measures to address the racist discourse in the media and racist statements and threats on the Internet (Serbia);
- 5.81. Investigate and prosecute racist and xenophobic discourse and incitement to hatred in the media and on the internet by extremist politicians (Sierra Leone);
- 5.82. Tackle advocacy of religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence in political discourse and within the media (Malaysia);
- 5.83. Take stricter measures to condemn and ensure accountability for all manifestation of intolerance, including in political discourse and on the Internet and punish those who are involved in it (Egypt);
- 5.84. Double efforts to fight all forms of discrimination and racism, including hate speech and xenophobia (Lebanon);
- 5.85. Continue to combat hate crimes against vulnerable groups and prosecute perpetrators (Pakistan);
- 5.86. Consider making racist motivation a specific aggravating circumstance in sentencing (Norway);
- 5.87. Develop public awareness-raising campaigns on stereotyping and discrimination, and provide mandatory training on human rights for police officers (Azerbaijan);
- 5.88. Strengthen measures to combat ethnic profiling and to further separate between hate speech which targets certain minorities and the exercise of freedom of expression (Indonesia);
- 5.89. Adopt effective measures to eradicate racial and religious profiling and report on those measures in the next national report (Russian Federation);
- 5.90. Continue efforts to combat discrimination and ethnic profiling (Morocco);
- 5.91. Step up its policies to address racial discrimination, racial profiling and hate speech especially against Muslim women, minority group women and asylum-seeking women (Maldives);
- 5.92. Develop and implement specific measures and affirmative policies to eliminate racial profiling and discrimination faced by persons of African descent (Azerbaijan);
- 5.93. Continue taking actions towards curbing racial profiling by law enforcement agencies (Namibia);
- 5.94. Adopt and implement legislation which prohibits law enforcement officials from engaging in ethnic profiling (Belgium);
- 5.95. Continue to implement the measures outlined in its 2014 Action Plan against labour market discrimination (Australia);
- 5.96. Increase efforts to prevent labour market discrimination against workers with non-resident backgrounds, women, and persons with disabilities, by identifying and analysing the root causes for such discrimination and mitigating them through advocacy and training programs (Canada);
- 5.97. Respond to problems of discrimination on the labour market linked to the refusal of hiring of persons on the grounds of their origin or race (Honduras);



- 5.98. Continue its efforts aiming at eliminating all forms of discrimination, notably against LGBTI persons and against women in the labour market (France);
- 5.99. Implement measures to protect intersex persons from discrimination (Australia);
- 5.100. Guarantee access to legal gender recognition for both intersex and transgender people of all ages, without legal, administrative or financial barriers (Israel);
- 5.101. Strengthen measures aiming at protecting vulnerable persons (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 5.102. Establish clear standards of respect for human rights for officials who exercise immigration control at entry points into the Dutch territory, in order to ensure a respectful, equal and non-discriminatory treatment and protection of the human rights of all persons entering the Dutch territory (Ecuador);
- 5.103. Take the necessary steps in order to make the anti-discrimination services available in all municipalities and widely inform the public on their availability (Republic of Moldova);
- 5.104. Revise the Bosman Act to ensure that all nationals, regardless of their birth place are not excluded from living and working in the Netherlands (Sierra Leone);
- 5.105. Act to eliminate differences in human rights between the European and Caribbean Netherlands (Australia);
- 5.106. Share the experiences acquired in the area of business and human rights, especially on remediation and reparation, through its constructive and substantive participation in the Intergovernmental Working Group established by resolution 26/9 of the Human Rights Council (Ecuador);
- 5.107. Address human rights abuses perpetrated by Dutch companies abroad (Egypt);
- 5.108. Respond to concerns of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination about the participation of Dutch companies in the extractive industry and in the production of soya and palm oil abroad that cause adverse effects in the enjoyment of the human rights and the environment (Honduras);
- 5.109. Consider the establishment of a clear regulatory framework to guarantee that activities carried out by the enterprises under its jurisdiction do not impact negatively on human rights abroad (Peru);
- 5.110. Ensure accountability on human rights violations and environmental damages resulting from global or overseas operations of companies registered or headquartered in the Netherlands (Philippines);
- 5.111. Ensure that Transnational Corporations headquartered in the Netherlands do not violate human rights in their operations abroad (South Africa);
- 5.112. Intensify its efforts to oversight over Dutch companies operating abroad with regard to any negative impact of their activities on the enjoyment of human rights, particularly in conflict areas, which includes situations of foreign occupation, where there are heightened risks of human rights abuses (State of Palestine);
- 5.113. Review any adopted or proposed counter-terrorism legislation, policies, or programs to provide adequate safeguards against human rights violations and minimize any possible stigmatizing effect such measures might have on certain segments of the population (Canada);

- 5.114. Review counter-terrorism measures which target individuals and groups based on race, ethnicity and religion, including Muslims and Muslim communities and ensure that such measures do not associate, or contribute towards associating terrorism with any religion, race, culture, ethnic group or nationality (Malaysia);
- 5.115. Adopt measures to eliminate domestic violence, rape and sexual harassment, ensuring the safety of victims and the timely response to complaints, as well as access to free legal assistance (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 5.116. Ensure training of prosecutors and security forces so they can identify, investigate and prosecute cases of gender-based violence (Israel);
- 5.117. Ensure that its legislation addresses all forms of violence, explicitly prohibits corporal punishment in all settings and includes measures to raise awareness of positive, non-violent and participatory forms of child-rearing throughout the Kingdom, in particular in Aruba as well as in the Caribbean Netherlands (Liechtenstein);
- 5.118. Ensure the protection and rehabilitation of victims of sexual exploitation (Uruguay);
- 5.119. Work to ensure equal access to justice across the Kingdom, including opening offices to provide easily accessible legal advice and referrals in Saba, Bonaire and St. Eustatius (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 5.120. Consider including in its next UPR report, information on measures it has taken to analyse potential risk factors of atrocity crimes including through utilising the UN framework of Analysis for Atrocity Crimes and any assistance it has given to other States to prevent atrocity crimes (Rwanda);
- 5.121. Take necessary measures to ensure that the collection and maintenance of data for criminal purposes does not entail massive surveillance of innocent persons (Spain);
- 5.122. Fully implement international commitments stemming from United Nations human rights conventions such as prohibition of torture, inhuman or degrading treatment, right to liberty of movement, freedom of expression, freedom of assembly and association, to which the Netherlands is a party including with respect to the rights of foreigners, in particular senior government officials present in their territory (Turkey);
- 5.123. Progressively develop existing capacity to effectively tackle modern slavery in fulfilment of its shared treaty obligations, building resilience across the entire Kingdom of the Netherlands (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 5.124. Strengthen the combat of human trafficking (Morocco);
- 5.125. Prevent and promptly, thoroughly and impartially investigate, prosecute and punish human trafficking and provide adequate protection and means of redress to the victims (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 5.126. Further improve the legislative framework to control trafficking of migrant women and their exploitation in prostitution, inhuman and undignified occupations (Iraq);
- 5.127. Redouble efforts to identify victims of human trafficking among asylum-seekers, in particular unaccompanied children (Panama);

- 5.128. Adopt and implement specific legislation on collection, use and accumulation of meta-data and individual profiles, including in security and anti-terrorist activities, guaranteeing the right to privacy, transparency, accountability, and the right to decide on the use, correction and deletion of personal data (Mexico);
- 5.129. Ensure the protection of private life and prevent cases of unwarranted access of special agencies in personal information of citizens in the Internet that have no connection with any illegal actions (Russian Federation);
- 5.130. Promote gender equality in relation to bridging the wage gap, especially for women belonging to religious and ethnic minorities (Bahrain);
- 5.131. Study the possibility of a universal basic income program in all regions with a view of phasing out the existing social protection system, in full consultation with key stakeholders (Haiti);
- 5.132. Ensure continuous access to health care, notably for vulnerable persons (France);
- 5.133. Strengthen policies for access to health-care services especially for children with low economic and social status and undocumented children (Maldives);
- 5.134. Pursue efforts to address study/academic failure in the secondary schools of children from disadvantaged socio-economics environments (Algeria);
- 5.135. Continue to implement relevant legislation and policies with a view to efficiently combating bullying in schools, as part of the efforts to tackle radicalization (Romania);
- 5.136. Ensure comprehensive sexuality education is integrated into the national school curriculum, including on topics such as sexual diversity, sexual rights and gender equality (Belgium);
- 5.137. Continue to promote human rights education with the particular focus on inter-faith and inter-cultural dialogue (Pakistan);
- 5.138. Integrate human rights education into the national school curriculum, provide sufficient resources to human rights education and training of teachers and ensure that they receive training in topics such as sexual diversity, sexual rights, resilience, gender equality and consent (Slovenia);
- 5.139. Include human rights education in the curriculum (Sudan);
- 5.140. Make further steps to eliminate discrimination against women (Georgia);
- 5.141. Continue to take measures to advance the empowerment of women without any discrimination (Myanmar);
- 5.142. Prevent and combat all forms of discrimination and eliminate violence against women, including domestic violence (Philippines);
- 5.143. Pass laws and follow-up on its implementation aiming at eliminating discrimination against women based on wages, and particularly, discrimination on the bases of motherhood and pregnancy (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 5.144. Empower women and effectively address discrimination in employment by installing a paid paternity leave of adequate length that is non-transferable and follows directly after maternity leave (Slovenia);
- 5.145. Enhance gender equality by reducing gender pay gap and increased employment opportunities for women through the process of implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Maldives);

- 5.146. Increase efforts for the effective elimination of all forms of discrimination against women in employment, especially avoiding the horizontal and vertical occupational segregation, and unequal pay (Chile);
- 5.147. Increase the efforts aimed at combatting intersectional discrimination against women and girls based on their belonging to ethnic minority groups or on gender (Paraguay);
- 5.148. Increase measures aimed at decreasing the high number of women who are victims of domestic violence (Paraguay);
- 5.149. Review current legislation, policies, and programs relating to maternity and parental leave with a view to ensuring an adequate period of infant and early childhood care while mitigating negative impacts on career advancement (Canada);
- 5.150. Support women's conflict prevention efforts and provide technical assistance on conflict resolution processes to countries emerging from conflict in order to promote women's effective participation (Liechtenstein);
- 5.151. Intensify efforts to address factors contributing to women disproportionately affected by poverty, especially single mothers and women of old age, including by ensuring adequate social protection and safeguards, providing opportunities for additional income generation and improved child care facilities (Malaysia);
- 5.152. Intensify its effort to fully implement the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Bangladesh);
- 5.153. Continue taking measures in order to protect the rights of the child, inter alia by ratifying the third Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Georgia);
- 5.154. Intensify its efforts in relation to children's rights including particularly the Caribbean countries forming part of the State, including to prohibit corporal punishment in all settings; to develop and implement public awareness programmes; to reduce the rate of school drop-out and intensify efforts to eradicate child labour; to raise the minimum age of recruitment in the military to 18 years and to ratify the Optional protocol to the CRC on a communications procedure without reservations (Ireland);
- 5.155. Continue its efforts to provide children at risk with easy access to necessary psychological care (Timor Leste);
- 5.156. Provide sufficient resource and establish mechanisms for monitoring and assessing the implementation of its action plans on children's rights (Timor Leste);
- 5.157. Continue efforts to protect children from sexual exploitation, and protect unaccompanied refugee children and protect them from enforced disappearance (Tunisia);
- 5.158. Continue its solid effort to strengthen the protection of the rights of the child particularly with regards to child trafficking and child sex tourism (Indonesia);
- 5.159. Investigate the disappearance of unaccompanied children from asylum reception centres and search for and identify those who might have been victims of enforced disappearance (Zambia);
- 5.160. Provide adequate health care for children with low economic status, as well as children who are not documented (Bahrain);

- 5.161. Put an end to the baby box initiatives, which allow the anonymous abandonment of children without knowing their identity (Lebanon);
- 5.162. Combat all forms of discrimination against refugee children, asylum seekers and undocumented migrants (Paraguay);
- 5.163. Consider amending a piece of legislation in the Dutch law that would allow the separation of juveniles from adults in correctional centres (Zambia);
- 5.164. Consider amending the juvenile justice law to cover all children under the age of 18 years (Botswana);
- 5.165. Amend laws on the minimum age of criminal responsibility, which allows dealing with some children as adult criminals (Egypt);
- 5.166. Increase the minimum age for voluntary recruitment into army to 18 years (Paraguay);
- 5.167. Implement the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities by among other things, amending the job support schemes in order to enable all persons with disabilities to access employment in the same way as those without disabilities (Kenya);
- 5.168. Revise existing job schemes to ensure access to a wider spectrum of work for people with disabilities than provided for under current legislation, to comply fully with CRPD (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 5.169. Continue to develop appropriate policies to provide equal job opportunities for the persons with disabilities (Myanmar);
- 5.170. Adopt concrete measures to ensure access to employment of persons with disabilities and to promote the principle of inclusive education throughout the national education system (Spain);
- 5.171. Explore alternative ways to treat persons with mental and psychosocial disabilities and impartially investigate into the excessive use of restrictive measures in mental health institutions (Poland);
- 5.172. Take further measures to ensure the full enjoyment of human rights of ethnic minorities, migrants, Muslims and people of African origin (Republic of Korea);
- 5.173. Adopt appropriate policies to extend protection to all ethnic and religious minorities and ensure their enjoyment of necessary legal protection in the face of widespread discrimination (Egypt);
- 5.174. Set up an effective format for introducing a dialogue with representatives of minorities, acquiring comprehensive information on their problems and needs, developing and implementing, in consultation with them, policies and programs to improve their situation as well as to prevent and eradicate racial discrimination against them (Uzbekistan);
- 5.175. Take further steps to create better work opportunities for the members of minority groups (Timor Leste);
- 5.176. Provide additional funding for the protection of religious minorities (United States of America);
- 5.177. Reintroduce Turkish mother tongue lessons as part of the primary and secondary school curricula (Turkey);

- 5.178. Elaborate a new general strategy aimed at reducing the less favourable and discriminatory situation of Roma, Sinti and traveller communities (Peru);
- 5.179. Develop training programs for police officers in line with human rights principles on how to deal with minorities and vulnerable groups (Bahrain);
- 5.180. Take the necessary measures to address the situation of continuing discrimination against migrants, particularly in employment, health care and housing, and the reported increase in hostility towards refugees and asylum seekers as well as the opposition to the opening of new reception centres, in line with its international obligations (Uganda);
- 5.181. Implement the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to end marginalization and poverty of migrants who face high levels of unemployment, as compared to native Dutch persons (Kenya);
- 5.182. Provide judicial remedies or through the national human rights institution for migrants who have been discriminated against in the labour market because of their origin, religion, nationality or ethnicity, and intensify structural measures to combat stereotypes during selection and recruitment processes (Mexico);
- 5.183. Guarantee the rights of refugees and migrants and make substantive progress in fighting and preventing xenophobic violence (China);
- 5.184. Strengthen and standardize measures with a view to ensuring a better protection of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers throughout its entire territory (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 5.185. Consider the use of alternative measures to detention for migrants and refugees, by ensuring that vulnerable persons and children never remain detained (Chile);
- 5.186. Prioritize the use of alternative measures to detention of migrants and ensure that the detention of vulnerable persons is avoided (Guatemala);
- 5.187. Reduce immigration detention and promote alternatives to such detention (Kenya);
- 5.188. Advance in the use of alternative measures to detention of migrants (Uruguay);
- 5.189. Deepen measures so that non-accompanied children and asylum seekers family groups be not deprived of liberty (Argentina);
- 5.190. Consider reviewing policies of detention of migrants that might imply their criminalization based on their migration status and promoting the creation of regular pathways of admission and regularization of undocumented migrants (Brazil);
- 5.191. Ensure high transparency and oversight by the civil society over detention conditions and treatment of migrants and asylum seekers (Russian Federation);
- 5.192. Stop arresting migrants in isolated cells and in solitary confinement (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 5.193. Introduce additional measures to reduce the use of detention of individuals solely for immigration purposes and consider using other alternatives when possible (Sweden);
- 5.194. Take measures to address cases of detentions whose length goes beyond the limit established by the EU return directive (Portugal);

5.195. Process expeditiously requests for family reunification of refugees to ensure that unaccompanied minors are able to reunite with their families (Mexico);

5.196. Provide for due access of migrants, asylum seekers and refugees to health care and other protection systems, such as education and employment services (Portugal);

5.197. Expedite efforts to introduce a statelessness determination procedure and provide persons recognised as stateless with a legal status and access to basic human rights, in full consultation with key stakeholders (Haiti);

5.198. Ensure that a national human rights institution, compliant with the Paris Principles cover all parts of the Netherlands, whether through extension of the mandate of the existing NHRI , or establishment of similar but separate institutions in the Caribbean territories (Ireland);

5.199. Seek the harmonisation of the human rights norms in the four countries of the Kingdom according to the international standards (Peru);

5.200. Continue to protect and promote human rights in the Cariban Netherlands by reducing poverty, providing minimum social security and establishing legal offices to provide legal advice and referrals to increase access to justice (Kenya);

5.201. Provide technical assistance for the Aruban, Curaçao and Sint Maarten authorities to educate prison officers and to improve prison facilities in compliance with international human rights standards (Republic of Korea);

5.202. Continue the process of eliminating the differences between the Caribbean and the European parts of the Netherlands, as soon as possible (Romania);

5.203. Eradicate significant gap in the realisation of human rights in the European and oversees parts of the Kingdom (Russian Federation);

**6. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.**

## Annex

### Composition of the delegation

The delegation of the Netherlands was headed by the Minister of the Interior and Kingdom Relations, Mr. Ronald Plasterk and composed of the following members:

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