

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

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

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

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

131.5 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Montenegro) (Bosnia and Herzegovina) (Ukraine) (Belgium) (France) (Philippines);

131.6 Swiftly ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal);

131.7 Accelerate the process of ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Angola);

131.8 Ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Syrian Arab Republic);

131.9 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Ghana) (Panama);

131.10 Ratify the third Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Montenegro);

131.11 Consider signing and ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Andorra);

131.12 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Bulgaria);

131.13 Ratify as soon as possible the third Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Germany);

131.14 In order to further strengthen the fulfilment of children's rights, ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Liechtenstein);

131.15 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Germany) (Ghana) (Estonia) (Belgium) (France) (Guatemala) (Philippines);

131.16 Consider signing and ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Andorra) (Italy);

131.17 Ensure effective implementation of the provisions set out in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Estonia);

131.18 Ratify the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity (Armenia);

131.19 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Belgium);

131.20 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (France);

131.21 Consider withdrawing its reservations to articles 26, 37 (c) and 40 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Albania);

131.22 Withdraw its reservations to various articles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Sierra Leone);

131.23 Withdraw the reservations to articles 26 (c), 37 and 40 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Spain);

131.24 Fully respect diplomatic courtesy and abide by the provisions of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations and the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (Turkey);

131.25 Extend the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance to Aruba, Curaçao and Sint Maarten (Greece);

131.26 Extend the accession by Curaçao and Sint Maarten to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol (Greece);

131.27 Provide unhindered access by the Netherlands Institute for Human Rights to places of detention to further strengthen its role in promoting human rights in the country (Sri Lanka);

131.28 Implement the national action plan to combat discrimination in all its forms (Cuba);

131.29 Extend the National Action Plan on Human Rights to cover all relevant human rights issues, including counter-terrorism, government surveillance, migration and human rights education (Germany);

131.30 Extend the National Action Plan on Human Rights published in 2013 to cover all relevant human rights issues, including respect for human rights while countering terrorism, and ensure independent monitoring and evaluation of the Action Plan (Hungary);

131.31 Develop a national strategy that specifically addresses racism and racial discrimination (Hungary);

131.32 Issue a national action plan for countering discrimination as well as hate crimes, including indicators for success (Sweden);

131.33 Establish an effective arrangement for dialogue with representatives of minority groups in order to be properly informed about their problems and needs, and develop policies and programmes to improve their situation (Hungary);

131.34 Consider establishing a, or strengthening the existing, national mechanism responsible for coordination, implementation, reporting and follow-up, in line with the good practices identified by OHCHR in its study/guide concerning national mechanisms for reporting and follow-up (Portugal);

131.35 Take all remedial measures, including legislative measures, to ensure that the rights enshrined in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights are applicable and justiciable (South Africa);

131.36 Adopt a policy of dialogue with all States based on respect for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, particularly mutual respect and sovereign equality and respect for the rights of people to choose their political, economic and social system (Syrian Arab Republic);

131.37 Raise awareness of the danger of intervention in the internal affairs of States and the risk of condoning support to terrorism, as it is a threat to international peace and security (Syrian Arab Republic);

131.38 Continue to take action towards a comprehensive gender equality strategy (Bosnia and Herzegovina);

131.39 Continue taking measures aimed at closing the gender gap (Namibia);

131.40 Fully implement the equal opportunities policy with the aim of ensuring gender equality (Botswana);

131.41 Persist in implementing measures to remove any salary discrepancies between men and women for equal work (Bosnia and Herzegovina);

131.42 Continue efforts to ensure greater wage equality between men and women (Libya);

131.43 Take further steps to address and implement measures to decrease the wage gap between men and women (Iceland);

131.44 Continue to promote gender equality in the workplace and to accelerate work on reducing the wage gap (Sri Lanka);

131.45 Ensure that the wages of men and women are equal when doing the same work (Lebanon);

131.46 Strengthen the measures for fighting discrimination (Bulgaria);

131.47 Intensify efforts to eradicate all forms of discrimination (Belarus);

131.48 Take effective measures to put an end to discrimination on grounds of racial or ethnic origin, skin colour, socioeconomic status, gender, religion or other status in the fields of employment and education (Albania);

131.49 Combat frequent discrimination on the grounds of race, ethnicity, nationality and religion and strengthen efforts to prevent discriminatory stereotypes and hate speech targeted at Muslims, migrants, refugees and asylum seekers (Islamic Republic of Iran);

131.50 Continue to improve mechanisms for monitoring cases of discrimination on the grounds of origin or ethnicity by governmental and private entities (Brazil);

131.51 Strengthen mechanisms to combat discrimination of minorities and persons of immigrant background (Serbia);

131.52 Adopt effective legislative and administrative measures to vigorously fight racial discrimination and xenophobia and guarantee the rights of ethnic minorities (China);

131.53 Adopt policies necessary for the protection of victims of discrimination based on religion, language and ethnic origin (Angola);

131.54 Continue strengthening policies and measures to prevent and eliminate manifestations of racism, xenophobia and intolerance in society (Uruguay);

131.55 Strengthen strategies to combat manifestations of racism, xenophobia and intolerance, including incitement to hatred, taking into account international human rights standards in this regard (Panama);

131.56 Take more effective measures to prevent and suppress manifestations of racism, xenophobia and intolerance and encourage a positive climate of dialogue in this regard (Iceland);

131.57 Take all necessary measures to combat xenophobia and Islamophobia and to eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against all migrants, Muslims and people of African origin (Turkey);

131.58 Strengthen measures to fight the discrimination of which certain communities are victims, including persons of African descent and migrants (Burkina Faso);

131.59 Adopt targeted policies to promote the effective equality of people of African descent (South Africa);

131.60 Continue taking measure to promote the effective equality of people of African descent (Namibia);

131.61 Deepen measures to enquire on and punish acts of discrimination against people of African descent (Argentina);

131.62 Take measures to eradicate crimes against people of African descent, Muslims, Jews and foreigners, which are promoted in the media and social networks, where violence, racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and other related forms of intolerance are openly incited (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

131.63 Thoroughly investigate cases of alleged discrimination against members of the Jewish and Muslim communities, including people of African descent, and bring the perpetrators of such crimes to justice (Zambia);

131.64 Further develop measures to fight anti-Semitism and Holocaust denial, including in the field of education (Israel);

131.65 Take necessary measures to prevent xenophobia and Islamophobia in the Netherlands and to ensure that religious communities in the Netherlands do not get discriminated against (Indonesia);

131.66 Further improve efforts to combat violence against minorities and to combat Islamophobia and xenophobia (Iraq);

131.67 Take effective measures to tackle the root causes of racial discrimination and raise awareness about stereotypes (State of Palestine);

131.68 Take effective measures to combat the root causes of discrimination on the basis of race and religion and against ethnic minority groups, and to consider establishing a platform for dialogue with the representatives of the ethnic minority groups in order to be properly informed of their problems and needs, and to develop, with their participation, appropriate steps to improve the situation (Kazakhstan);

131.69 Take measures to eliminate discrimination and xenophobia and to combat the root causes of racial discrimination (Bahrain);

131.70 Conduct research concerning root causes and monitor all trends which may give rise to racist and xenophobic behaviour (Azerbaijan);

131.71 Condemn all forms of racism, including in political speech and on the Internet, and prosecute those involved (Syrian Arab Republic);

131.72 Condemn and sanction all manifestations of intolerance, including in political discourse and on the Internet, with due regard for freedom of expression, adopt firm measures to promote a spirit of tolerance and intercultural dialogue and prevent the stigmatization of any group (Guatemala);

131.73 Continue efforts to fight all forms of discrimination against foreigners and to combat hate speech in the media by intensifying awareness campaigns and spreading a culture of dialogue and acceptance of the other (Tunisia);

131.74 Continue implementing the public awareness campaign on hate speech on the Internet (Cuba);

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

131.76 Take steps to counter hate speech, including online, through public awareness campaigns (India);

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

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

131.79 Continue efforts to combat hate speech (Morocco);

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

131.81 Investigate and prosecute racist and xenophobic discourse and incitement to hatred in the media and on the

Internet by extremist politicians (Sierra Leone);

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

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

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

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

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

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

131.88 Strengthen measures to combat ethnic profiling and to further separate it from hate speech which targets certain minorities, and protect the exercise of freedom of expression (Indonesia);

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

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

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

131.92 Develop and implement specific measures and affirmative policies to eliminate racial profiling and discrimination faced by persons of African descent (Azerbaijan);

131.93 Continue taking actions to curb racial profiling by law enforcement agencies (Namibia);

131.94 Adopt and implement legislation which prohibits law enforcement officials from engaging in ethnic profiling (Belgium);

131.95 Continue to implement the measures outlined in its 2014 action plan against labour market discrimination (Australia);

131.96 Increase efforts to prevent labour market discrimination against workers with non-resident backgrounds, women and persons with disabilities by identifying and analysing the root causes of such discrimination and mitigating them through advocacy and training programmes (Canada);

131.97 Respond to problems of discrimination on the labour market linked to the refusal to hire persons on the grounds of their origin or race (Honduras);

131.98 Continue its efforts to eliminate all forms of discrimination, notably against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and against women in the labour market (France);

131.99 Implement measures to protect intersex persons from discrimination (Australia);

131.100 Guarantee access to legal gender recognition for both intersex and transgender people of all ages, without legal, administrative or financial barriers (Israel);

131.101 Strengthen measures aimed at protecting vulnerable persons (Côte d'Ivoire);

131.102 Establish clear standards of respect for human rights for officials who exercise immigration control at points of entry into the Netherlands territory, in order to ensure a respectful, equal and non-discriminatory treatment and protection of the human rights of all persons entering the territory (Ecuador);

131.103 Take the necessary steps to make the anti-discrimination services available in all municipalities and widely inform the public of their availability (Republic of Moldova);

131.104 Revise the Bosman act to ensure that all nationals, regardless of their birth place, are not excluded from living and working in the Netherlands (Sierra Leone);

131.105 Act to eliminate differences in human rights between the European and Caribbean Netherlands (Australia);

131.106 Share the experiences acquired in the area of business and human rights, especially on remediation and reparation, through its constructive and substantive participation in the intergovernmental working group established by resolution 26/9 of the Human Rights Council (Ecuador);

131.107 Address human rights abuses perpetrated by Netherlands companies abroad (Egypt);

131.108 Respond to concerns of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination about the participation of

Netherlands companies in the extractive industry and in the production of soya and palm oil abroad that have adverse effects on the enjoyment of human rights and the environment (Honduras);

131.109 Consider the establishment of a clear regulatory framework to guarantee that the activities carried out by the enterprises under its jurisdiction do not have a negative impact on human rights abroad (Peru);

131.110 Ensure accountability for human rights violations and environmental damage resulting from the global or overseas operations of companies registered or headquartered in the Netherlands (Philippines);

131.111 Ensure that transnational corporations headquartered in the Netherlands do not violate human rights in their operations abroad (South Africa);

131.112 Intensify its efforts to maintain oversight over Netherlands companies operating abroad with regard to any negative impact their activities may have on the enjoyment of human rights, particularly in conflict areas, which includes situations of foreign occupation where there is a heightened risk of human rights abuses (State of Palestine);

131.113 Review any adopted or proposed counter-terrorism legislation, policies or programmes to provide adequate safeguards against human rights violations and minimize any possible stigmatizing effect such measures might have on certain segments of the population (Canada);

131.114 Review counter-terrorism measures that 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 to associating terrorism with any religion, race, culture, ethnic group or nationality (Malaysia);

131.115 Adopt measures to eliminate domestic violence, rape and sexual harassment, ensuring the safety of victims and the timely response to complaints, as well as access to free legal assistance (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

131.116 Ensure the training of prosecutors and security forces so they can identify, investigate and prosecute cases of gender-based violence (Israel);

131.117 Ensure that its legislation addresses all forms of violence, explicitly prohibits corporal punishment in all settings and includes measures to raise awareness of positive, non-violent and participatory forms of child-rearing throughout the Kingdom, in particular in Aruba and in the Caribbean Netherlands (Liechtenstein);

131.118 Ensure the protection and rehabilitation of victims of sexual exploitation (Uruguay);

131.119 Work to ensure equal access to justice across the Kingdom, including by opening offices to provide easily accessible legal advice and referrals in Saba, Bonaire and Sint Eustatius (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

131.120 Consider including in its next universal periodic review report information on measures it has taken to analyse potential risk factors that could lead to atrocities, including by utilizing the United Nations *Framework of Analysis for Atrocity Crimes: A Tool for Prevention*, and on any assistance it has given to other States to prevent atrocity crimes (Rwanda);

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

131.122 Fully implement international commitments stemming from United Nations human rights conventions such as on the prohibition of torture, inhuman or degrading treatment and on the rights 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 its territory (Turkey);

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

131.124 Strengthen efforts to combat human trafficking (Morocco);

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

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

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

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

131.129 Ensure the protection of private life and prevent cases of unwarranted access by special agencies to the personal information of citizens on the Internet when there is no connection with any illegal actions (Russian Federation);

- 131.130 Promote gender equality in relation to bridging the wage gap, especially for women belonging to religious and ethnic minorities (Bahrain);
- 131.131 Study the possibility of a universal basic income programme in all regions with a view to phasing out the existing social protection system, in full consultation with key stakeholders (Haiti);
- 131.132 Ensure continuous access to health care, notably for vulnerable persons (France);
- 131.133 Strengthen policies for access to health-care services, especially for children with low economic and social status and undocumented children (Maldives);
- 131.134 Pursue efforts to address and study academic failures in the secondary schools of children from disadvantaged socioeconomic environments (Algeria);
- 131.135 Continue to implement relevant legislation and policies with a view to efficiently combating bullying in schools, as part of the efforts to tackle radicalization (Romania);
- 131.136 Ensure comprehensive sexuality education is integrated into the national school curriculum, including on topics such as sexual diversity, sexual rights and gender equality (Belgium);
- 131.137 Continue to promote human rights education with a particular focus on interfaith and intercultural dialogue (Pakistan);
- 131.138 Integrate human rights education into the national school curriculum, provide sufficient resources for human rights education and training of teachers and ensure that they receive training in topics such as sexual diversity, sexual rights, resilience, gender equality and consent (Slovenia);
- 131.139 Include human rights education in the curriculum (Sudan);
- 131.140 Take further steps to eliminate discrimination against women (Georgia);
- 131.141 Continue to take measures to advance the empowerment of women without any discrimination (Myanmar);
- 131.142 Prevent and combat all forms of discrimination and eliminate violence against women, including domestic violence (Philippines);
- 131.143 Pass laws and follow up on their implementation with the aim of eliminating wage discrimination against women and, in particular, discrimination based on motherhood and pregnancy (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 131.144 Empower women and effectively address discrimination in employment by installing a paid paternity leave of adequate length that is non-transferable and follows directly after maternity leave (Slovenia);
- 131.145 Enhance gender equality by reducing the gender pay gap and increasing employment opportunities for women through implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Maldives);
- 131.146 Increase efforts for the effective elimination of all forms of discrimination against women in employment, especially avoiding horizontal and vertical occupational segregation, and unequal pay (Chile);
- 131.147 Increase efforts aimed at combating intersectional discrimination against women and girls based on their belonging to ethnic minority groups or on gender (Paraguay);
- 131.148 Increase measures aimed at decreasing the high number of women who are victims of domestic violence (Paraguay);
- 131.149 Review current legislation, policies and programmes relating to maternity and parental leave with a view to ensuring an adequate period of infant and early childhood care while mitigating the negative impacts on career advancement (Canada);
- 131.150 Support women's conflict prevention efforts and provide technical assistance on conflict resolution processes to countries emerging from conflict in order to promote women's effective participation (Liechtenstein);
- 131.151 Intensify efforts to address factors contributing to women being 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 improving child care facilities (Malaysia);
- 131.152 Intensify its efforts to fully implement the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Bangladesh);
- 131.153 Continue taking measures in order to protect the rights of the child, inter alia by ratifying the third Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Georgia);
- 131.154 Intensify its efforts in relation to children's rights, including, in particular, in 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 children dropping out of school, to 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 Convention on the

Rights of the Child on a communications procedure without reservations (Ireland);

131.155 Continue its efforts to provide children at risk with easy access to the necessary psychological care (Timor-Leste);

131.156 Provide sufficient resources and establish mechanisms for monitoring and assessing the implementation of its action plans on children's rights (Timor-Leste);

131.157 Continue efforts to protect children from sexual exploitation, protect unaccompanied refugee children and protect them from enforced disappearance (Tunisia);

131.158 Continue its solid efforts to strengthen the protection of the rights of the child, particularly with regard to child trafficking and child sex tourism (Indonesia);

131.159 Investigate the disappearance of unaccompanied children from asylum reception centres and search for and identify those who might have been victims of enforced disappearance (Zambia);

131.160 Provide adequate health care for children with low economic status, as well as children who are not documented (Bahrain);

131.161 Put an end to the "baby box" initiatives, which allow the anonymous abandonment of children without knowing their identity (Lebanon);

131.162 Combat all forms of discrimination against refugee children, asylum seekers and undocumented migrants (Paraguay);

131.163 Consider amending a piece of legislation in Netherlands law to allow for the separation of juveniles from adults in correctional centres (Zambia);

131.164 Consider amending the juvenile justice law to cover all children under the age of 18 years (Botswana);

131.165 Amend laws on the minimum age of criminal responsibility, which make it possible to deal with some children as adult criminals (Egypt);

131.166 Increase the minimum age of voluntary recruitment into the army to 18 years (Paraguay);

131.167 Implement the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities by, among other things, amending the job support schemes in order to enable all persons with disabilities to access employment in the same way as those without disabilities (Kenya);

131.168 Revise existing job schemes to ensure access to a wider spectrum of work for people with disabilities than provided for under current legislation, to comply fully with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

131.169 Continue to develop appropriate policies to provide equal job opportunities for persons with disabilities (Myanmar);

131.170 Adopt concrete measures to ensure access to employment for persons with disabilities and to promote the principle of inclusive education throughout the national education system (Spain);

131.171 Explore alternative ways to treat persons with mental and psychosocial disabilities and impartially investigate the excessive use of restrictive measures in mental health institutions (Poland);

131.172 Take further measures to ensure the full enjoyment of human rights of ethnic minorities, migrants, Muslims and people of African origin (Republic of Korea);

131.173 Adopt appropriate policies to extend protection to all ethnic and religious minorities and ensure they enjoy the necessary legal protection in the face of widespread discrimination (Egypt);

131.174 Set up an effective format for introducing a dialogue with representatives of minorities, acquiring comprehensive information on their problems and needs, developing and implementing, in consultation with them, policies and programmes to improve their situation, as well as to prevent and eradicate racial discrimination against them (Uzbekistan);

131.175 Take further steps to create better work opportunities for the members of minority groups (Timor-Leste);

131.176 Provide additional funding for the protection of religious minorities (United States of America);

131.177 Reinstitute Turkish mother tongue lessons as part of the primary and secondary school curricula (Turkey);

131.178 Elaborate a new general strategy aimed at reducing the less favourable and discriminatory situation of Roma, Sinti and traveller communities (Peru);

131.179 Develop training programmes for police officers that are in line with human rights principles on how to deal with minorities and vulnerable groups (Bahrain);

131.180 Take the necessary measures to address the situation of continuing discrimination against migrants, particularly in employment, health care and housing, and the reported increase in hostility towards refugees and asylum seekers, as well as the opposition to the opening of new reception centres, in line with its international obligations (Uganda);

131.181 Implement the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to end the marginalization of and poverty among migrants who face high levels of unemployment, as compared to persons who are native to the Netherlands (Kenya);

131.182 Provide judicial remedies 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 strengthen structural measures to combat stereotypes during selection and recruitment processes (Mexico);

131.183 Guarantee the rights of refugees and migrants and make substantive progress in fighting and preventing xenophobic violence (China);

131.184 Strengthen and standardize measures with a view to ensuring better protection of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers throughout its entire territory (Côte d'Ivoire);

131.185 Consider the use of alternative measures to detention for migrants and refugees by ensuring that vulnerable persons and children never remain detained (Chile);

131.186 Prioritize the use of alternative measures to detention of migrants and ensure that the detention of vulnerable persons is avoided (Guatemala);

131.187 Reduce immigration detention and promote alternatives to such detention (Kenya);

131.188 Make progress in the use of alternative measures to the detention of migrants (Uruguay);

131.189 Deepen measures so that unaccompanied children and asylum-seeking family groups are not deprived of liberty (Argentina);

131.190 Consider reviewing policies on the detention of migrants that might imply their criminalization based on their migration status and promoting the creation of regular pathways for the admission and regularization of undocumented migrants (Brazil);

131.191 Ensure high transparency and oversight by civil society over detention conditions and in the treatment of migrants and asylum seekers (Russian Federation);

131.192 Stop arresting migrants in isolated cells and in solitary confinement (Syrian Arab Republic);

131.193 Introduce additional measures to reduce the practice of detaining individuals solely for immigration purposes and consider using alternatives when possible (Sweden);

131.194 Take measures to address cases of detention whose length goes beyond the limit established by the European Union return directive (Portugal);

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

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

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

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

131.199 Seek to harmonize the human rights norms in the four countries of the Kingdom according to the international standards (Peru);

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

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

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

131.203 Eradicate significant gaps in the realization of human rights in the European and overseas parts of the Kingdom

(Russian Federation).

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