

List of Recommendations Rejected by States

Below are a list of all the children's rights recommendations **rejected** by States under review, for Sessions 1 – 10 of the Universal Periodic Review. The set of recommendations for the recently completed Session 11 are yet to be released, and of course the recommendations for Session 12 will be available after the reviews taken place in October.

All the rejected recommendations below, together with the recommendations accepted and pending, can be found on [CRIN's main UPR page](#).

Session 10

Rwanda

R - 81.1. Ensure that children under the age of 18 are not recruited into any armed group on the national territory (Slovenia); prohibit child recruitment into local defence forces or into any armed group (Hungary)

Oman

R - 91.2. Deepen its efforts to eliminate discrimination against women and respect the rights of the child by reforming the Nationality Law to enable Omani mothers to transmit their nationality to their children, regardless of the nationality of their father (France)

Myanmar

R - 107.12. With regard to children, take necessary measures to improve the birth registry system, following the recommendation of the CRC in not identifying any ethnic or religious group in official documents which could allow discriminatory treatment; to avoid statelessness; to ban corporal punishment in families and schools and other institutions, by organizing educational campaigns; and start reforms in the juvenile justice system, following the Convention and the international standards by increasing the age of criminal responsibility (Uruguay)

R - 107.46. Promptly investigate all allegations that military personnel and other officials have committed serious crimes and violations of human rights including extrajudicial killings, recruitment of child soldiers, torture, sexual violence and forced labour (Canada)

Mozambique

R - 91.2. Ensure that all former girl soldiers as well as any girls and young women who were exploited in the armed forces as slaves for labour or sexual exploitation are included in programmes for reintegration of former soldiers (Slovenia);

R - 91.3. Place greater emphasis on assisting former girl soldiers to reintegrate into society (Ghana)

Estonia

R - 80.8. Establish a separate and independent institution for safeguarding children rights (Norway)

The following States did not reject any recommendations:

Nauru
St Lucia
Austria
Australia
Georgia
St Kitts and Nevis
Namibia
Niger
Paraguay

Session 9

Libya

R - 96.7. Ensure equality, under the law and in practice, of women, and amend all discriminatory legal provisions concerning marriage (including polygamy), male guardianship, child custody, divorce and inheritance, as recommended by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Israel);

Malawi

104.8. Adhere to the following instruments:

- the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families; the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict; the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina).

105.11. Strengthen efforts to eliminate discrimination against girls and vulnerable groups such as children with disabilities and orphans (Bangladesh).

105.36. Take all necessary measures for the realization of effective compulsory and free-of-cost primary education for all (Italy);

105.37. Continue efforts to ensure that all children finish primary school and make primary education compulsory (Austria);

105.38. Consider making primary education compulsory, in accordance with article 28 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Mauritius);

Lebanon

R - 82.1. Ratify the optional protocols to ICESCR and ICCPR and the optional protocols to CEDAW and the one concerning children in armed conflict, signed in 2007 (Spain);

R - 82.15. Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to comply with international standards (Slovakia);

R - 82.16. Continue to address the issue of street children by adopting a comprehensive national strategy to provide these children with official documents and adequate assistance, including recovery and social reintegration services (Poland);

R - 82.17. Amend the law on citizenship in such a way that ensures that all Lebanese women, regardless of the nationality of their husband, can pass on their citizenship to their children and husbands (Netherlands);

R - 82.18. That the proposed draft law which would allow Lebanese women to pass on their nationality to their children and foreign spouses be adopted as soon as possible (Norway); Enact legislation to grant Lebanese nationality to the spouses and children of Lebanese women (United Kingdom); Amend its law on nationality to enable Lebanese women to confer their nationality to their children (Canada);

R - 82.28. Lift the obstacles to employ Palestinian refugees, give access to employment to the Palestinian refugees, give access to free education to all children of refugees and enable universal health care (France);

Maldives

100.10. Consider ratifying the 1951 Refugee Convention and the 1967 Protocol thereto, and the Protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children (Brazil).

100.15. Review reservations to ICCPR and CRC with a view to withdrawing or limiting them (Slovenia).

100.16. Reconsider their reservations to CRC (Palestine).

100.17- Make further efforts with a view to withdrawing reservations to CRC (Brazil).

100.19 - Withdraw reservations to articles 14 and 21 of CRC (Slovakia).

100.21 - Withdraw reservations to CRC (Spain).

Jamaica

R - 101.17. Increase the age of criminal responsibility (Trinidad and Tobago);

United States

92.71. Consider raising to 18 years the minimum age for the voluntary recruitment to the armed forces, and explicitly define as a crime the violation of the provisions of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Uruguay).

92.141. Halt immediately the unjustified arms race and bring to justice those responsible for all war crimes and massacres against unarmed civilians, women, children as well as acts of torture carried-out in prisons such as Abu Ghraib, Bagram and Guantanamo (Nicaragua).

92.180. Incorporate in its legal system the possibility of granting parole to offenders under 18 sentenced to life imprisonment for murder (Switzerland); Renounce to life in prison without parole sentences for minors at the moment of the actions for which they were charged and introduce for those who have already been sentenced in these circumstances the possibility of a remission (Belgium); Prohibit sentencing of juvenile offenders under the age of 18 without the possibility of parole at the federal and state level (Austria); Cease application of life imprisonment without parole for juvenile offenders and to review all existing sentences to provide for a possibility of parole (Slovakia).

92.181. Enact legislation to ensure that imprisonment is only used as a last resort when sentencing all juvenile offenders and provide systematic resocialisation support (Austria).

Whilst the United States accepted the following recommendation, they rejected the point that the Conventions should be ratified without reservations.

92.1. Ratify the following conventions and protocols: CEDAW; the ICESCR; the Convention on the Rights of the Child; the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families; the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance; the Statute of the International Criminal Court; those of the ILO; the United Nations Declaration on Indigenous Peoples, and all those from the Inter-American Human Rights System (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela).

Andorra

R - 85.2 Consider taking necessary steps to guarantee access to fundamental social human rights, such as health care and education, for foreign residents, including their children, regardless of their migratory status (Brazil).

The following States made no rejections:

Liberia
Mauritania
Marshall Islands
Mongolia
Honduras
Panama
Bulgaria
Croatia

Session 8

Spain (State under Review)

87. R - 8. Continue developing awareness-raising measures in educational policies in fighting gender- based violence in order to tackle the deeply rooted stereotypes vis-à-vis women (Austria);

R - 9. Adopt a national plan of action to combat violence against women and girls and to ensure that all victims of gender-based violence have effective access to legal assistance and protection measures (Islamic Republic of Iran);

R - 10. Consider instigating a national plan to combat violence against women and girls, including in relation to human trafficking (Denmark);

R - 12. Establish a mechanism guaranteeing the correct identification of victims of the trafficking in persons and provide them with adequate and comprehensive support, especially in the case of minors (Bolivia);

R - 13. Consider the establishment of a national mechanism for the correct identification of victims of sexual exploitation, as well as the possibility of including specific measures for minors (Panama);

R - 14. Establish a national mechanism to identify all victims and take necessary measures to ensure access to the asylum procedure for foreign women who are victims of trafficking, or at the risk of being trafficked, who can show a need for international protection, as recommended by CEDAW, CRC, and the CESCR, in light of the serious efforts made by the Government of Spain to adopt a Plan to Combat Human Trafficking for the Purposes of Sexual Exploitation (Israel);

Kenya

103. R - 103.2. Strictly ensure that the death penalty is not imposed for children, and declare an official moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Australia);

Guinea-Bissau

67. R - 67.3. Repeal or amend legislation that discriminates against disabled person and children, with a focus on eradicating the practice of killing newborn children with disabilities, preventing violence at the hands of family members and society in general, and ensuring equal access to all public transportation and buildings (Israel);

R - 67.4. Intensify efforts to improve the human rights of women, and take measures to combat harmful traditional practices under customary law, such as early and forced marriage, trafficking, polygamy and levirate marriage (Norway);

Kuwait

80. R - 8. Review and amend its laws to ensure gender equality in all its legislation, amongst others, in the Nationality Law, and guarantee that all Kuwaiti women are able to transfer nationality to their children and ensure to all Kuwaiti women equal access to their social and economic rights (Netherlands); (unsure)

81. R - 1. Abrogate de jure and de facto discrimination against women, by amending or repealing national legislation that discriminates against women, such as the Nationality Act, the Personal Status Act, the Civil Code and the Private Sector Employment Act, and implement measures to penalize violence against women and girls in all forms, including domestic violence and marital rape (Israel);

R - 2. Prohibit the treatment of formerly trafficked women and children remaining in Kuwait as in violation of national immigration laws, and grant permission for them to remain in the country to defend their rights (Israel);

The following States made no rejections:

Belarus

Sweden

Turkey

Guyana

Grenada

Armenia

Kyrgyzstan

Kiribati

Guinea

Laos

Session 7

Qatar (State under review)

85. R - 6. To consider re-examining reservations to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention against Torture with a view to withdrawing them (Brazil);

R - 16. To increase the age of criminal responsibility to a minimum of 12 years, in line with recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Chile);

86. R - 1. To continue to focus work on the rights of women and children, and to lift its reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women to guarantee fair and equal legislation (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

R - 3. To review its reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women with a view to withdrawing them, especially the reservation to the right of a child to obtain Qatari nationality from a Qatari woman married to a foreign man (Netherlands);

R - 10. To consider abolishing the death penalty and corporal punishment, in particular against children (Brazil);

Italy

84. R - 38. To incorporate in its legislation the 1996 Supreme Court judgement that corporal punishment was not a legitimate method of discipline in the home, and criminalize corporal punishment in all cases, including in education (Spain);

San Marino

R - 32. To guarantee dual nationality in order to prevent discrimination against children whose parents have not renounced their nationality of origin (Mexico).

R - 2. To clarify the status of the relationship between San Marino's international obligations and its domestic legislation, to ensure that those international obligations are given effect by domestic courts, and to carry out a comprehensive review of its *ius commune* in order to identify provisions of domestic legislation that contradict principles and provisions of the Conventions, as recommended by the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Committee on the Rights of the Child, respectively (Israel);

San Marino response: As indicated in the national report and during the interactive dialogue, international instruments concerning human rights and freedoms, once ratified, prevail over domestic legislation and are directly applied by judges. Should a previous domestic norm be in conflict with an international instrument, the latter always prevails.

R - 8. To amend its legislation in order to ensure that children are not discriminated against on the grounds of nationality (Brazil); San Marino is not in a position to accept the recommendation above, since children are not discriminated against on the basis of their nationality;

R - 10. To raise the minimum age for military recruitment under any circumstances to at least 18 years, and to provide for conscientious objection to military service (Slovenia);

R - 11. To raise the minimum age of those subject to military draft to 18 (Austria);

San Marino response: San Marino is not in a position to accept recommendations Nos. 10, 11 above, as there is neither compulsory military service nor compulsory civil service in the country. Recruitment into the military corps, which is on a strictly voluntary basis, is reserved for citizens older than 18 years of age;

Iran

92. R - 12. Repeal or amend all discriminatory provisions against women and girls in national legislation (Israel);

R - 14. Ensure that all minorities, and particularly the Baha'i community, can exercise all of their rights free from discrimination and persecution, in conformity with the recommendations of the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing (Mexico);

R - 20. Abolish the death penalty (Luxembourg)/immediately stop executions and abolish the death penalty (Germany)/amend the relevant legislation to abolish capital punishment entirely, in keeping with General Assembly resolutions 62/149 and 63/168, as well as the Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, and transfer the existing death sentences to imprisonment terms (Slovakia)/consider a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to abolishing it (Brazil)/ introduce a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its abolition (Italy)/extend the moratorium on the death penalty and abolish the death penalty, especially for juveniles, in keeping with its international commitments (Estonia)/introduce a moratorium on executions as soon as possible (Belgium)/put an end to executions and adopt a moratorium on the death penalty (France)/commute all death sentences, in particular executions of political prisoners, and abolish, in practice, public executions by hanging and stoning (Israel);

R - 21. Immediately halt the execution of juveniles and political prisoners and, furthermore, establish an official

moratorium (Canada)/comply with its obligations under article 37 of CRC and article 6 of ICCPR and prohibit executions of persons who, at the time of their offences, were under the age of 18 (Israel)/cease immediately the use of the death penalty, especially for minors and those who committed offences while they were juveniles (New Zealand)/favourably consider alternative sentences for juvenile offenders, and immediately halt executions of all juvenile offenders on death row (Slovenia);

R - 22. Consider the elimination of cruel punishment, including juvenile execution and stoning (Japan);

R - 39. Provide for urgent instructions to all schools to respect freedom of religion or belief and to take specific measures to reprimand any teacher or school administrator who intimidates or discriminates against Baha'i children (Slovenia);

Iraq

83 R - 27. Ensure that Iraq's national legislation guarantees the rights of boys, girls and adolescents and establishes 18 as the age of adulthood, especially regarding penal responsibility (Mexico).

Slovenia

R - 58. To establish specialized tribunals with a view to accelerating trials related to family cases, in which the best interests of children should prevail,

Bosnia and Herzegovina

90. R - 6. To implement the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and to incorporate it into the criminal justice system (Qatar);

R - 23. To intensify its efforts to progressively implement the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, in collaboration with the relevant United Nations agencies (Morocco);

R - 38. To take further activities to improve the situation of women and to secure children's rights (Slovenia);

R - 39. To continue the implementation of comprehensive strategies aimed at the protection of children's rights (Belarus);

R - 41. To intensify efforts to implement the country's international commitments, as well as the corresponding national strategies and plans of action regarding children's rights (Slovakia);

R - 58. To put in place adequate channels for the reporting of child abuse, with a view to criminal persecution, and to provide physical and psychological assistance for the victims of such violence (Brazil);

R - 63. To work on long-term preventive programmes targeting the trafficking of persons, especially women and children (Germany);

R - 64. To continue efforts to prevent internal trafficking and trafficking from the country to other countries, in accordance with the recommendation of the Special Rapporteur on the trafficking in persons, especially women and children (Kazakhstan);

The following countries made no rejections to the recommendations:

Nicaragua
Egypt
El Salvador
Madagascar
Gambia
Bolivia
Fiji
Kazakhstan
Angola

Session 6

Eritrea

R - 56. Take all possible measures to prevent the recruitment and torture or cruel and degrading treatment by the police and military of children (Germany);

R - 57. Make means available to give effect to the norm which raises the minimum age for military service and guarantees that minors not be subjected to any treatment that violates fundamental human rights and that they be ensured the right not to do their military service (Argentina);

R - 61. Look to ensure the avoidance of national service conscripts being used as forced labour for private enterprises and to end the recruitment of children under the age of 18 into military service and training (United Kingdom);

R - 62. Curb abuses of Eritrean citizens in the national service programme, pass and enforce a comprehensive anti-trafficking statute, and cease the conscription of children into military services (United States);

R - 63. Take effective measures to eradicate underage recruitment (under 18), to elaborate programmes for protection of children from torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment and to provide independent access to physical and psychological recovery, social reintegration and compensation for victims of armed conflicts (Poland);

R - 64. Make a concerted effort to prevent the use of child soldiers in its recurrent armed conflict (Ghana);

R - 65. Take effective measures to protect all children against torture, cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment as well as investigating and punishing those responsible (Argentina);

Norway

R - 6. Withdraw reservations to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), within the context of Human Rights Council resolution 9/12(Brazil); consider lifting its reservations in respect of article 10 (2) (b) and (3) of ICCPR (South Africa); reconsider its reservations to ICCPR, especially with regard to article 10(2) (b) and its compatibility with article 37(c) of the Convention of Rights of the Child with regard to the separation of children from adults in detention centres (Spain); withdraw the reservations to ICCPR (Portugal);

R - 13. Work with the Ombudsman for Children and relevant civil society organizations to create programmes to educate law enforcement officials on how to proactively address the problem of adolescents from ethnic minority backgrounds feeling stigmatized by and lacking trust in the police (United States);

R - 19. Strengthen the 2009-2012 action plan put in place by the Government to promote equality and prevent ethnic discrimination against immigrants, their children and national minorities, by supplementary measures to remedy the causes of social disparities of those affected (Algeria);

R - 30. Take necessary measures to separate incarcerated minors from adults (Algeria);

[Click here to view Norway's reasons for their rejections](#)

Albania

R - 1. Prohibit corporal punishment as a method of admonishing children and adolescents (Chile);

R - 2. Prohibit by law the practice of corporal punishment of children as a disciplinary method (Argentina).

Albania responded to the above, stating:

71. With regard to the two recommendations above : "The Albanian legislation provides necessary measures to address domestic violence including violence against children. The Law on Measures against Domestic Violence (article 10) provides a set of protective measures for victims of domestic violence. Domestic violence is included as a penal offence in the Penal Code of the Republic of Albania."

Cote D'Voire

R - 23. Grant investigative competences to the National Committee to combat violence against women and children created in 2000 (Belgium);

North Korea

R - 13. Allow urgently the development of international operations of food distribution in the whole country; put an end to discrimination in the governmental food distribution, prioritizing children, pregnant women, persons with disabilities and senior citizens (Spain);

R - 20. Establish a moratorium on executions with a view to the rapid abolition of the death penalty, and in the immediate future, respect minimum international standards, including the right to a fair trial, the limitation of the death penalty to the most serious crimes, as well as the non application of the death penalty to minors, pregnant women and persons suffering from mental diseases (France);

R - 27. Abolish the practice of torture, cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment, including the collective punishment of families, as reported by the Special Rapporteur, and amend national legislation to prohibit the torture and other ill-treatment of children, as recommended by the Committee on the Rights of the Child; (Israel);

R - 29. End collective punishment of families, especially against children (Slovenia);

R - 30. Abolish military training for children (Slovenia);

R - 32. Create and adopt a law that specifically addresses trafficked persons in the country and abolish all practices of penalizing trafficked women and children for unlawfully exiting the country upon their deportation back to DPRK (Israel);

R - 33. Take immediate action to cease the practice of forced labour, including in detention facilities, and take urgent measures to ensure that children are not forced to participate in mobilization projects (United States);

R - 34. Take effective measures against the practice of forced labour, including child labour and join ILO (Italy);

Brunei Darussalem

R - 18. Specifically prohibit corporal punishment in institutions (Germany); prohibit corporal punishment in other public institutions and abolish whipping as a form of punishment (Italy); abolish the practice of corporal punishment (France); legally prohibit any form of corporal punishment of children and adolescents (Chile);

Ethiopia

R - 14. Give favourable consideration to prohibit the death penalty and corporal punishment in the Constitution and Ethiopian legislation in the area of the right to life (Mexico);

R - 20. Take effective measures, in line with the Committee on the Rights of the Child, to protect all children from torture, cruel and degrading treatment, particularly from members of the military (Germany);

R - 21. Strengthen the human rights education and training of military forces and police, prison and judicial staff, and ensure their accountability for any violations of human rights, in particular for violence or sexual violence against women, children and persons of minority sexual orientation or gender identity (Czech Republic)

The following made no rejections:

Cyprus
Costa Rica
Dominican republic
Equatorial Guinea
Cambodia
Portugal
Bhutan
Dominica
DR Congo

Session 5

Belize

68. 2. Increase the age of criminal responsibility and the minimum age for marriage so that they comply with international standards (Czech Republic); change the legislation to raise the age limit for criminal responsibility to eighteen (Germany);

7. Abolish corporal punishment for children (Germany);

Chad

84, 50b R - Paragraph 50 (b) (Slovenia) "Take immediate and adequate measures to ensure that the minimum age for recruitment in military forces is 18, to release underage fighters from its military forces and to facilitate contact between armed groups and the United Nations in order to demobilize and prevent the recruitment of children, particularly the practice of recruitment of children in refugee camps".

R - Paragraph 65 (e) (Spain) "Take immediate actions to establish a minimum age of 18 for recruitment and ensure that

those still fighting are demobilized, and take measures to prevent recruitment of minors in refugee camps"

Congo

81, R - Paragraph 26 (f) (United States) "Increase efforts to provide care to trafficking victims and end the practice of jailing children found in prostitution and increase efforts to raise awareness among vulnerable populations of the danger of trafficking"

Malta

R 30. Introduce an explicit prohibition by law of the recruitment of children under the age of 15 into armed forces or armed groups (Germany);

R 32. Explicitly and entirely prohibit any kind of corporal punishment of children by law, even in cases of so-called "reasonable chastisement" within the family (Italy and Germany); and strengthen measures to prevent and combat child abuse and ill-treatment (Italy);

Vietnam

102 R - Paragraph 90 (a) (Poland) "Recommended establishing a permanent independent human rights monitoring body, including child rights monitoring body"

Yemen

94 R - 9. Abolish torture and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment in all forms, in particular stoning, flogging and the amputation of limbs, and the execution of minors, as recommended by the Human Rights Committee and the relevant special mandate holders, respectively (Israel);

R - 10. Abolish corporal punishments such as flogging and, in a few cases, amputation of limbs, as they are in violation of article 7 of ICCPR. (Nigeria);

Vanuatu

R 20- Consider imposing adequate sanctions on parents who fail to send their children to school (Austria);

Slovakia

89. R - 9. Adopt a comprehensive legal instrument which recognizes the rights of persons belonging to minority groups, including Roma, and offers the necessary protection, in particular to children, as recommended by the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Cuba);

R - 72. Enact and implement new legislation as well as practical measures to end discriminatory practices against Roma in the education system, in particular provisions of the School Act which lead to Roma children being pushed out of the regular school system and into special educational institutions, thereby perpetuating their segregation (Austria);

R- 75. Develop and implement a strategy to address the disproportionate enrolment of Roma children in comparison with children with disabilities in special schools (New Zealand);

R- 76. Establish practical measures to resolve the issue of Roma children being placed into special schools for disabled children, without clearly defined selection criteria or effective independent complaint mechanisms for parents (Japan);

The following States made no rejections to the recommendations

Uruguay
New Zealand
Afghanistan
Central African Republic
Macedonia
Monaco
Chile

Session 4

Germany

81. 4. Withdraw reservations and declarations to the Convention on the Rights of the Child

Djibouti

54(b) (Italy): "To conduct national awareness campaigns concerning the prohibition of FGM"

Canada

86 :R - 9. Within the context of paragraph 1 (a) of resolution 9/12 of the Human Rights Council, entitled "Human Rights Goals", withdraw Canadian reservations to the Convention on the Rights of the Child; particularly regarding the duty to detain children separately from adults (Brazil);

Azerbaijan

Paragraph 74 (Armenia): "to stop the discriminatory practices against its own citizens, and redress the situation to achieve full protection of human rights for all its citizens, especially children"

China

117- Paragraph 79(c) (Finland): "To withdraw its reservation to the article 6 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child."

Paragraph 84(a) (Argentina): "Recommended analysing the possibility of ratifying human rights instruments which are considered relevant in strengthening its promotion and protection, highlighting: ICCPR, International Convention for the Protection of All Persons Against Enforced Disappearances, and assess the possibility of accepting the competency of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances in accordance with the Convention, and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, supplementing the Convention against Transnational Organised Crime".

Paragraph 85(b) (Portugal): "To ensure that primary education attains the constitutionally guaranteed universal compulsory status"

Malaysia

105. 21(f) "To develop and adopt national legislation and practices granting formerly trafficked and exploited women and children remaining in Malaysia immunity from penalties under national immigration laws." (Israel)

The following States made no rejections to the recommendations:

Nigeria
Mexico
Mauritius
Bangladesh
Russia
Cameroon
Cuba
Senegal

Session 3

Cape Verde

63. 17. To develop a national strategy for human rights education in the school system at all levels, in accordance with the plan of action 2005-2009 of the World Programme for Human Rights Education, including the review and revision

of curricula and textbooks, the training of teachers and the practice of human rights in the school community (Italy);

United Arab Emirates

93. Paragraph 62(b) (Sweden): “To consider legislative changes to repeal corporal punishment and bring legislation into line with international human rights obligations”

Barbados

77. 13 (first half) Take appropriate legislative and administrative measures to fight against domestic violence and physical abuse of children, and engage in an exchange of information with those countries that are developing best practices in these fields (Italy);

14.(1st part) Eliminate all forms of corporal punishment from its legislation (Chile);

Burundi

81. 3 Develop and implement policies and measures to address inequality between boys and girls in access to education and reported widespread child labour (Slovenia);

Bahamas

54. 3. To consider undertaking studies on children involved in the commercial sex industry, factors luring or compelling them to engage in such crimes, and to take appropriate action (Bangladesh);

- 4. To focus more efforts on combating child prostitution and pornography and in aiding its victims in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Canada);

- 5. To eliminate corporal punishment from Bahamas legislation in accordance with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Chile); to continue, as a matter of priority, efforts to prohibit corporal punishment, of children as well as of adults, and to allocate necessary resources to allow the full implementation of the Convention of the Rights of the Child (Sweden); to put an end to corporal punishment in schools and in the home, and to revise article 1.10 of the Criminal Code (Haiti);

Botswana

92. 20. Continue to incorporate the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child into domestic legislation, especially article 19(1), in relation to deep concerns about the corporal punishment of children (Chile); consider changing legislation to expressly prohibit all forms of corporal punishment in all settings (at home, in schools and in other institutions) and conduct awareness-raising efforts to change the public’s attitude to corporal punishment (Slovenia); to continue efforts to eliminate corporal punishment (Brazil, Sweden), especially in schools (Sweden); to put an end, de jure and de facto, to the practice of corporal punishments in traditional judicial systems (France);

The following countries made no rejections:

Tuvalu
Burkina Faso
Uzbekistan
Colombia
Turkmenistan
Serbia
Liechtenstein
Israel
Montenegro
Luxembourg

Session 2

Ukraine

59- Paragraph 20 (b). To ensure, in areas of compact residence of linguistic minorities, conditions for the unhindered use of the native language and to receive education in the mother tongue; (Russian Federation)

Sri Lanka

84. Paragraph 21 (c) (Canada):

R - "To continue to take steps to ensure that those organizations, with which it is affiliated, like the TMVP, stop recruiting child soldiers and release them"

Paragraph 49 (Romania):

R - "To investigate the role of security forces in child recruitment and hold those responsible accountable."

The following countries made no rejections:

Gabon
Ghana
Peru
Guatemala
Benin
Republic of Korea
Switzerland
Pakistan
Zambia
Japan
France
Tonga
Romania
Mali

Session 1

Netherlands

R- 10. Consider withdrawal of reservations with respect to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Russian Federation)

United Kingdom

56. 2 (2nd part)- To put an end to the so-called "painful techniques" applied to children. (Algeria)

25. To withdraw its reservation to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, concerning the provision that detained children be separated from adults while in detention, as well as the reservation concerning refugee and asylum-seeking children. (Indonesia)

The following countries made no rejections:

India
Brazil
South Africa
Czech Republic
Argentina
Algeria
Philippines
Poland
Bahrain
Ecuador
Tunisia
Morocco
Indonesia
Finland
