

CRIN

	Article 1: self determination	Article 2: achieving progressive realisation
Afghanistan		Afghanistan, 2010, E/C.12/AFG/CO/2-4: access to justice.
Albania		Albania, 2013, E/C.12/ALB/CO/2-3: discrimination against minority groups / lack of birth registration and personal identity documents among Roma and Egyptian children / stigmatization and discrimination of children with disabilities and their limited access to services and absence of preventive, early identification and reporting mechanisms of abuses of children with disabilities.
Algeria		
Andorra		
Angola		

Antigua and Barbuda		
Argentina		
Armenia		
Australia		Australia, 2009, E/C.12/AUS/CO/4: the continuing high levels of ill health among indigenous people, in particular women and children / need for an adequate national plan to improve the educational system for indigenous peoples, including in remote areas
Austria		
Azerbaijan		Azerbaijan, 2013, E/C.12/AZE/CO/3: access to education for children with disabilities / persistence of domestic violence and inadequate application of the law, including the failure of law enforcement officials to intervene in violence against refugee women and girls.
Bahamas		
Bahrain		
Bangladesh		
Barbados		

Belarus		
Belgium		
Belize		
Benin		
Bhutan		
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)		
		Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2005, E/C.12/BIH/CO/1: returnees, in particular those belonging to ethnic minorities, are often denied access to social protection, health care, school education for their children and other economic, social and cultural rights.
Bosnia and Herzegovina		
Botswana		

Brazil		
Bulgaria		
Burkina Faso		
Burundi		
Cambodia		Cambodia, 2009, E/C.12/KHM/CO/1: need to provide detailed information on persons with disabilities, including children and women, with regard to their enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights.
Cameroon		Cameroon, 2011, E.C.12/CMR/CO/2-3: need for intensified efforts to combat poverty, focusing on women and children.

		Canada, 2006, E/C.12/CAN/CO/5: long-standing issues of discrimination against First Nations women and their children.
Canada		
Cape Verde		
Central African Republic		
Chad		
Chile		
China		
Colombia		
Congo		
Costa Rica		
Côte d'Ivoire		

Croatia		
Cuba		
Cyprus		Cyprus, 2009, E/C.12/CYP/CO/5: children of women with displaced person status are still not entitled to a Refugee Identity Card and are only entitled to a Certificate by Descent which does not enable them to access any benefits.
Czech Republic		
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		
Democratic Republic of the Congo		DRC, 2009, E/C.12/COD/CO/4: most adults with disabilities have to resort to begging and their children are excluded from access to education and health care

Denmark		
Djibouti		
Dominica		
		Dominican Republic, 2010, E/C.12/DOM/CO/3: children of Haitian descent born in the State party continue to suffer discrimination.
Dominican Republic		
Ecuador		
		Egypt, 2000, E/C.12/1/Add.44: persistence of traditional practices and attitudes with regard to women and children
Egypt		

El Salvador		El Salvador, 2006, E/C.12/SLV/CO/2: lack of support programmes for children and adolescents whose parents have emigrated.
Equatorial Guinea		
Eritrea		
Estonia		
Ethiopia		
Finland		

France		
Gabon		Gabon, 2013, E/C.12/GAB/CO/1: persistence of practices that are harmful to women and girls, such as early marriage, forced marriage, polygamy, widowhood practices, levirate and female genital mutilation, as well as of stereotype / discrimination and stigmatization of all low- income and marginalized individuals and groups including children born out of wedlock
Gambia		Gambia, 2015, E/C.12/GMB/CO/1: the absence of a provision criminalising FGM / the persistence of harmful practices, including polygamy, child marriage and domestic violence.

Georgia		
Germany		
Ghana		
Greece		
Grenada		

		Guatemala, 2003, E/C.12/1/Add.93: insufficient progress towards the effective implementation of the Peace Agreements, leading to persistent serious problems, such as lack of educational reforms
Guatemala		
Guinea		
Guinea-Bissau		
Guyana		
Haiti		
Holy See		
Honduras		
Hungary		

Iceland		
		India, 2008, E/C.12/IND/CO/5: lack of progress achieved by the State party in eliminating traditional practices and provisions of personal status laws that are harmful and discriminatory to women and girls, including sati, devadasi, witch-hunting, child marriages, dowry deaths and honour killings
India		
Indonesia		

Iran (Islamic Republic of)		
Iraq		
Ireland		

Israel		
Italy		

<u>Jamaica</u>		
<u>Japan</u>		Japan, 2013, E/C.12/JPN/CO/3: provisions which are discriminatory towards women, children born out of wedlock and same-sex couples
<u>Jordan</u>		

Kazakhstan		
Kenya		
Kiribati		
Kuwait		
Kyrgyzstan		
Lao People's Democratic Republic		
Latvia		
Lebanon		
Lesotho		
Liberia		

<u>Libya</u>		
<u>Liechtenstein</u>		
<u>Lithuania</u>		
<u>Luxembourg</u>		

<u>Madagascar</u>		
<u>Malawi</u>		
<u>Malaysia</u>		
<u>Maldives</u>		
<u>Mali</u>		
<u>Malta</u>		
<u>Marshall Islands</u>		
<u>Mauritania</u>		
<u>Mauritius</u>		Mauritius, 2010, E/C.12/MUS/CO/4: children with disabilities, children affected and/or infected by HIV/AIDS, and children from disadvantaged families often suffer under de facto discrimination

Mexico		
		<p>Moldova, 2011, E/C.12/MDA/CO/2: Roma population continues to face marginalization and social exclusion, especially in the areas of education, housing, health and employment</p>
Moldova		
Monaco		
Mongolia		

Montenegro		
Morocco		
Mozambique		
Myanmar		
Namibia		
Nauru		
Nepal		

		Netherlands, 2010, E/C.12/NLD/4-5: sylum-seekers and unaccompanied minors in the Netherlands held in detention for long periods of time / undocumented migrants, including families with children, are not entitled to a basic right to shelter and are rendered homeless after their eviction from reception centres / although undocumented migrants are entitled to healthcare and education, in practice they cannot always have access to either
Netherlands		
New Zealand		
Nicaragua		
Niger		
Nigeria		
Niue		

<u>Norway</u>		
<u>Oman</u>		
<u>Pakistan</u>		
<u>Palau</u>		
<u>Panama</u>		
<u>Papua New Guinea</u>		
<u>Paraguay</u>		
<u>Peru</u>		

<u>Philippines</u>		
<u>Poland</u>		
<u>Portugal</u>		
<u>Qatar</u>		
<u>Republic of Korea</u>		
<u>Republic of Moldova</u>		
<u>Romania</u>		

<u>Russian Federation</u>		
<u>Rwanda</u>		
<u>Saint Kitts and Nevis</u>		
<u>Saint Lucia</u>		
<u>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</u>		
<u>Samoa</u>		
<u>San Marino</u>		
<u>Sao Tome and Principe</u>		
<u>Senegal</u>		

Serbia		
Seychelles		
Sierra Leone		
Singapore		
Slovakia		
Slovenia		

<u>Solomon Islands</u>		
<u>Somalia</u>		
<u>South Africa</u>		
<u>South Sudan</u>		
<u>Spain</u>		Spain, 2012, E/C.12/ESP/CO/5: austerity measures, especially for the poor, women, children, persons with disabilities, unemployed adults and young persons, older persons, gypsies, migrants and asylum seekers
<u>Sri Lanka</u>		
<u>State of Palestine</u>		
<u>Sudan</u>		

Suriname		
Swaziland		
Sweden		
Switzerland		
Syrian Arab Republic		Syria, 2001, E/C.12/1/Add.63: certain traditions, customs and cultural practices that continue to impede the full enjoyment by women and girls of their rights

Tajikistan		
Tanzania		
Thailand		

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		
Timor-Leste		
Togo		Togo, 2001, E/C.12/1/Add.61: persistence of societal discrimination patterns, in particular in relation to women and girls, and between the various ethnic minorities living in Togo
Trinidad and Tobago		
Tunisia		Tunisia, 1999, E/C.12/1/Add.36: indicators on education, child mortality, access to piped water and healthcare are much worse in the north- west of the country than in the north-east
Turkey		
Turkmenistan		
Uganda		

Ukraine		
United Arab Emirates		
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		
United States of America		
Uruguay		
Uzbekistan		
Vanuatu		

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Children's right

Article 3: equal rights to men and women	Article 4: limitations	Article 5 - The rights under the Covenant must not be abused by any group, individual or the State
Albania, 2013, E/C.12/ALB/CO/2-3: Sex-selective abortions		

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Cambodia, 2009, E/C.12/KHM/CO/1: violence against women and girls.		
Cameroon, 2011, E.C.12/CMR/CO/2-3: violence against women and girls.		

Chad, 2009, E/C.12/TCD/CO/3: FGM / sexual violence, including rape, against women and girls, particularly in and around sites for internally displaced persons and refugee camps		
China, 2005, E/C.12/1/Add.107: sale and sexual exploitation of girls.		
Colombia, 2010, E/C.12/COL/5: violence against girls		
Costa Rica, 2007, E/C.12/CRI/CO/4: domestic violence against children / increase in sexual and commercial exploitation, sex tourism and trafficking in persons, especially women and girls		

DRC, 2009, E/C.12/COD/CO/4: FGM, forced and early marriage.		

Ecuador, 2012, E/C.12/ECU/CO/3: sexual violence and exploitation of girls.		
2000, E/C.12/1/Add.44: Inequality of access to education between boys and girls and high drop-out rates for boys persist		

Ethiopia, 2012, E/C.12/ETH/1-3: FGM.		

Germany, 2011, E/C.12/DEU/CO/5: need to address gender role stereotypes and to educate girls and boys about equal career opportunities with a view to promoting their pursuance of education in fields other than the ones traditionally dominated by either sex		

Hungary, 2008, E/C.12/HUN/CO/3: trafficking of women and girls		

<p>India, 2008, E/C.12/IND/CO/5: lack of progress achieved by the State party in eliminating traditional practices and provisions of personal status laws that are harmful and discriminatory to women and girls, including sati, devadasi, witch-hunting, child marriages, dowry deaths and honour killings</p>		
<p>Indonesia, 2014, E/C.12/IDN/CO/1: child marriage / FGM</p>		

<p>Iran, 2013, E/C.12/IRN/CO/2: low minimum age for marriage, namely 13 years for girls and 15 years for boys</p>		

Israel, 2011, E/C.12/ISR/CO/3: prevalence of domestic violence against women and girls / unequal treatment of Bedouin women and girls with regard to education, employment, and health, especially those living in unrecognised villages		

<p>Japan, 2013, E/C.12/JPN/CO/3: need to educate girls and boys about equal career opportunities with a view to promoting their pursuance of education in fields other than those traditionally dominated by either sex</p>		

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Mauritania, 2012, E/C.12/MRT/CO/1: The personal Status Code assigning different roles, duties and rights to the husband and the wife in family matters, and different treatment to girls and to boys, resulting in inferior social status to women and girls / FGM		

Morocco, 2000, E/C.12/1/Add.55: access of young girls to education is considerably more limited, particularly in the rural areas,		
Nepal, 2014, E/C.12/NPL/CO/3: deep- rooted stereotypes and patriarchal attitudes that discriminate against women and girls		

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Rwanda, 2013, E/C.12/RWA/CO/2-4: need to reinforce its awareness- raising campaigns on the elimination of negative cultural attitudes against women and girls		
Senegal, 2001, E/C.12/1/Add.62: enduring discriminatory practices against women and girls		

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Sri Lanka, 2010, E/C.12/LKA/CO/2-4: still not repealed personal laws discriminating against girls, such as the provisions of the Muslim Personal Law allowing early marriage of girls as young as 12 years old		

Tanzania, 2012, E/C.12/TZA/CO/1-3: FGM		

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its and the UN Committee on Econom

Article 6: Right to work	Article 7: just and favourable conditions of work	Article 8: right to form and join trade unions
Afghanistan, 2010, E/C.12/AFG/CO/2-4: lack of employment opportunities	Afghanistan, 2010, E/C.12/AFG/CO/2-4:child labour.	
Albania, 2013, E/C.12/ALB/CO/2-3: discrimination against minority groups.	Albania, 2013, E/C.12/ALB/CO/2-3: child labour / child trafficking.	
	Algeria, 2010, E/C.12/DZA/CO/4: Child labour.	

Belgium, 2013, E/C.12/BEL/CO/4: youth unemployment among 15–24- year-olds remains very high. 2007, E/C.12/BEL/CO/3: youth unemployment rates are considerably higher than the European Union average rate.		
	Benin, 2008, E/C.12/BEN/2: prevalence of child labour, including economic exploitation and frequent abuse of children working as domestic servants or "vidomegons".	
	Bolivia, 2008, E/C.12/BOL/CO/2: exploitation in employment / child labour.	
Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2005, E/C.12/BIH/CO/1: high unemployment rate, in particular among youth, women.		

	Brazil, 2009, E/C.12/BRA/CO/2: child labour.	
	Bulgaria, 2012, E/C.12/BGR/CO/4-5: child labour. 1999, E/C.12/1/Add.37: child labour / children living in the street.	
Cameroon, 2011, E.C.12/CMR/CO/2-3: high rates of unemployment and underemployment, especially among young people and women	Cameroon, 2011, E.C.12/CMR/CO/2-3: the minimum age for working in the State party is 14 years / children under the age of 15 years work in plantations and in private households / doubts about the effectiveness of measures taken to combat child labour	

	Chad, 2009, E/C.12/TCD/CO/3: child labour / child soldiers.	
	China, 2005, E/C.12/1/Add.107: children working in hazardous occupations	
	Congo, 2000, E/C.12/1/Add.45: child labour.	

DRC, 2012, E/C.12/COG/CO/1: high rates of youth unemployment and underemployment	DRC, 2012, E/C.12/COG/CO/1: child labour	

	<p>Dominican Republic, 2010, E/C.12/DOM/CO/3: child trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labour / child labour</p>	
	<p>Ecuador, 2012, E/C.12/ECU/CO/3: child labour. 2004, E/C.12/1/Add.100: child labour, especially in agriculture and domestic work / high incidence of sexual abuse and prostitution of girls and boys.</p>	
	<p>Egypt, 2000, E/C.12/1/Add.44: child labour.</p>	

	El Salvador, 2006, E/C.12/SLV/CO/2: child labour / youth gangs (maras) arisen as a result of problems such as unemployment, the use of child labour, urban violence and family disintegration	
	Equatorial Guinea, 2012, E/C.12/GNQ/CO/1: child labour.	
	Estonia, 2011, E/C.12/EST/CO/2: child labour.	
	Ethiopia, 2012, E/C.12/ETH/1- 3: child labour.	

France, 2008, E/C.12/FRA/CO/3: youth unemployment rate considerably higher than the average unemployment rate.		
Gabon, 2013, E/C.12/GAB/CO/1: high youth unemployment rates.	Gabon, 2013, E/C.12/GAB/CO/1: child labour.	
Gambia, 2015, E/C.12/GMB/CO/1: high unemployment rate disproportionately affecting women and youth.		

<p>Germany, 2011, E/C.12/DEU/CO/5: need to address gender role stereotypes and to educate girls and boys about equal career opportunities with a view to promoting their pursuance of education in fields other than the ones traditionally dominated by either sex</p>		
	<p>Greece, 2004, E/C.12/1/Add.97: child labour.</p>	

	Guatemala, 2003, E/C.12/1/Add.93: child labour	
	Honduras, 2001, E/C.12/1/Add.57: high number of children who are forced to work to support themselves, and in particular about the serious situation of street children and the existence of street gangs	

	Indonesia, 2014, E/C.12/IDN/CO/1: child labour	

	Iran, 2013, E/C.12/IRN/CO/2 and 1993, E/C.12/1993/7: child labour	
	Iraq, 1997, E/C.12/1/Add.17: child labour	

	Italy, 2004, E/C.12/1/Add.103: continued existence of a large informal economy in the State party which, inter alia, infringes upon the enjoyment of the economic, social and cultural rights of those employed therein, including children.	

	Jamaica, 2013, E/C.12/JAM/CO/3-4: child labour in agriculture, fishing and the informal sector. 2001, E/1990/6/Add.28: persistence of child labour, particularly in the informal sector / the minimum low working age of 12 years is not adhered to in practice	
	Jordan, 2000, E/C.12/1/Add.46: protection is most needed because it often involves hazardous working conditions, and largely female and child workers	

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	Mexico, 2006, E/C.12/MEX/CO/4: child labour	

	Montenegro, 2014, E/C.12/MNE/CO/1: child labour, including forced begging and informal and dangerous work on the streets. 2005, E/C.12/1/Add.108: child labour	
	Morocco, 2000, E/C.12/1/Add.55: child labour / no legislation in place which affords protection to those who are employed as domestic workers, especially young girls.	
	Nepal, 2014, E/C.12/NPL/CO/3: child labour	

<p>New Zealand, 2003, E/C.12/1/Add.88: high unemployment rate among young people</p>		

	Paraguay, 2015, E/C.12/PRY/CO/4 and 2007, E/C.12/PRY/CO/3: child labour.	
	Peru, 2012, E/C.12/PER/CO/2- 4: child labour	

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	Serbia, 2014, E/C.12/SRB/CO/2: child labour.	

Spain, 2012, E/C.12/ESP/CO/5: high levels of unemployment, particularly among young people		
	Sri Lanka, 2010, E/C.12/LKA/CO/2-4: Non- enforcement of child labour laws	

	Syria, 2001, E/C.12/1/Add.63: child labour.	

Tajikistan, 2015, E/C/TJK/CO/2-3: youth unemployment	Tajikistan, 2015, E/C/TJK/CO/2-3: child labour. 2006, E/C.12/TJK/CO/1: number of children that drop out of school and take up work, many of these children work in hazardous conditions harmful to their health, with little or no training on safety precautions, and that they are exposed to various forms of violence	
	Tanzania, 2012, E/C.12/TZA/CO/1-3: child labour	

	Togo, 2013, E.C.12/TGO/CO/1: child labour	
	Turkey, 2011, E/C.12/TUR/CO/1: child labour / minimum age of employment and authorised types of work for children does not conform to international standards	

	Uruguay, 2010, E/C.12/URY/CO/3-4: child labour	
	Uzbekistan, 2014, E/C.12/UZB/CO/2: child labour	

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ic, Social and Cultural Rights - Annex 2

Article 9: right to social security	Article 10: the family and protection of its members	Article 11: adequate standard of living
Afghanistan, 2010, E/C.12/AFG/CO/2-4: violence against children and the need for social protection programmes to enable the most disadvantaged and marginalised families to meet their basic needs and to care for their children	Afghanistan, 2010, E/C.12/AFG/CO/2-4: violence against children, including corporal punishment and forced and early marriage / child labour / child recruitment into armed forces / child trafficking	
Albania, 2013, E/C.12/ALB/CO/2-3: lack of birth registration and personal identity documents among Roma and Egyptian children	Albania, 2013, E/C.12/ALB/CO/2-3: child labour / stigmatization and discrimination of children with disabilities and their limited access to services and absence of preventive, early identification and reporting mechanisms of abuses of children with disabilities / limited assistance and support to children during the transition from state institutions to an independent adulthood / psychological violence against children, sexual abuse as well as of physical violence in the family.	Albania, 2013, E/C.12/ALB/CO/2-3: discrimination against minority groups / forced evictions and demolition of Roma and Egyptian's irregular settlements.
Algeria, 2010, E/C.12/DZA/CO/4: access of families of disappeared persons to social security benefits, including pension and child education benefits.	Algeria, 2010, E/C.12/DZA/CO/4: corporal punishment of children within the family and alternative care settings / child labour.	
	Angola, 2008, E/C12/AGO/CO/3: children accused of witchcraft	Angola, 2008, E/C12/AGO/CO/3: poverty / right to food

Argentina, 2011, E/C.12/ARG/CO/3: certain groups such as migrants and their children are excluded from receiving the universal allowance for children.		
	Armenia, 2014, E/C.12/ARM/CO/2-3: the high rate of institutionalisation of children / corporal punishment of children in all settings / sex- selective abortions.	
Australia, 2009, E/C.12/AUS/CO/4: conditionalities for the payment of benefits.		
		Austria, 2005, E/C.12/AUT/CO/3: 13 per cent of the population and 18 per cent of the families with many children are exposed to poverty .
	Azerbaijan, 2013, E/C.12/AZE/CO/3: persistence of domestic violence and inadequate application of the law, including the failure of law enforcement officials to intervene in violence against refugee women and girls / practice of early marriage among IDPs and in rural areas. 2004, E/C.12/1/Add.104: children who are illegally adopted from orphanages for the purpose of trafficking in organs	

	Belarus, 2013, E/C.12/BLR/CO/4-6: a large number of children from socially vulnerable families are deprived of their family environment after parents have had their parental rights removed due to the inability to comply with their child-rearing responsibilities.	Belarus, 2013, E/C.12/BLR/CO/4-6: lack of adequate access to subsidized/social housing by disadvantaged groups, in particular young families, families with many children, older persons, persons with disabilities and refugees, and the long waiting list for social housing which deprives many people of their right to adequate housing.
	Belgium, 2013, E/C.12/BEL/CO/4: a number of women and girls with disabilities are victims of domestic violence / persistence of the practice of corporal punishment, including in the family context. 2007, E/C.12/BEL/CO/3: corporal punishment of children within the family has not yet been included in the Criminal Code as a specific offence.	Belgium, 2013, E/C.12/BEL/CO/4: poverty experienced by the most underprivileged and marginalized sectors of the population in the State party, notably children and persons of foreign origin.
	Benin, 2008, E/C.12/BEN/2: discrimination against children born out of wedlock / 25 per cent of Beninese children have not been registered at birth / killings of so-called "witch children", including infants with disabilities / prevalence of child labour, including economic exploitation and frequent abuse of children working as domestic servants or "vidomegons" / FGM / trafficking.	
	Bolivia, 2008, E/C.12/BOL/CO/2: physical and mental abuse of children / exploitation in employment / child labour.	
	Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2005, E/C.12/BIH/CO/1: high number of victims, mostly children, of anti-personnel mines since the end of the armed conflict.	Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2013, E/C.12/BIH/CO/2: poverty among children without parental care and minority groups.

	Brazil, 2009, E/C.12/BRA/CO/2: sexual abuse of and violence against children, particularly girls, and at the absence of information on measures taken to address this phenomenon or to assist child victims of abuse / child labour / many children living in the streets.	
	Bulgaria, 2012, E/C.12/BGR/CO/4-5: child labour / the reduced impact of existing plans and strategies on children with disabilities who are in institutions, and about the lack of services to prepare the integration into society of persons who leave institutional care / absence of protection of children born out of wedlock. 1999, E/C.12/1/Add.37: child labour / children living in the street.	
	Cambodia, 2009, E/C.12/KHM/CO/1: violence against women and girls / child labour / child trafficking.	
	Cameroon, 2011, E.C.12/CMR/CO/2-3: violence against women and girls / access to safe drinking water / teenage pregnancies / 20 per cent of abortions performed on teenage girls are carried out illegally, putting their health and lives in danger	Cameroon, 2011, E.C.12/CMR/CO/2-3: need for intensified efforts to combat poverty, focusing on women and children / access to safe drinking water / poor sanitation.

	Canada, 2006, E/C.12/CAN/CO/5: long-standing issues of discrimination against First Nations women and their children / low-income families, single-mother-led families and Aboriginal and African Canadian families, are overrepresented in families whose children are relinquished to foster care / women continue to be forced to relinquish their children into foster care because of inadequate housing.	
	Chad, 2009, E/C.12/TCD/CO/3: FGM / sexual violence, including rape, against women and girls, particularly in and around sites for internally displaced persons and refugee camps / child labour / child soldiers.	Chad, 2009, E/C.12/TCD/CO/3: poverty.
	China, 2005, E/C.12/1/Add.107: sale and sexual exploitation of girls / children working in hazardous occupations	
	Colombia, 2010, E/C.12/COL/5: violence against girls / child recruitment / sexual exploitation of children / low minimum age of marriage (14) / birth registration	
	Congo, 2000, E/C.12/1/Add.45: child labour.	
	Costa Rica, 2007, E/C.12/CRI/CO/4: domestic violence against children / increase in sexual and commercial exploitation, sex tourism and trafficking in persons, especially women and girls	

	Cyprus, 2009, E/C.12/CYP/CO/5: domestic violence	
	DRC, 2012, E/C.12/COG/CO/1: child labour / child trafficking. 2009, E/C.12/COD/CO/4: FGM, forced and early marriage / child trafficking / child recruitment / sexul violence	

	Denmark, 2013, E/C.12/DNK/CO/5: corporal punishment is explicitly prohibited in the home in Greenland / a significant number of children are placed in care outside of their home, including in institutional care. 2004, E/C.12/1/Add.102: child pornography, sexual exploitation of children, and trafficking in women and children.	
	Djibouti, 2013, E/C.12/DJI/CO/1-2: large number of children living or working on the street / approximately one quarter of births are not registered / children born to foreign parents may end up stateless	
	Dominican Republic, 2010, E/C.12/DOM/CO/3: child trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labour / child labour / large number of children unregistered at birth / increasing number of teenage pregnancies, the high number of unsafe abortions involving girls between 12 and 18 years old	
	Ecuador, 2012, E/C.12/ECU/CO/3: sexual violence and exploitation of girls / child labour. 2004, E/C.12/1/Add.100: child labour, especially in agriculture and domestic work / high incidence of sexual abuse and prostitution of girls and boys / child trafficking / domestic violence / increasingly high rate of teenage pregnancies	Ecuador, 2004, E/C.12/1/Add.100: persistent and growing level of poverty.
	Egypt, 2013, E/C.12/EGY/CO/2-4: child labour. 2000, E/C.12/1/Add.44: child labour / the Nationality Law does not grant equal citizenship status to children of Egyptian women married to non-nationals.	

	El Salvador, 2006, E/C.12/SLV/CO/2: lack of support programmes for children and adolescents whose parents have emigrated / child labour / youth gangs (maras) arisen as a result of problems such as unemployment, the use of child labour, urban violence and family disintegration.	
	Equatorial Guinea, 2012, E/C.12/GNQ/CO/1: child labour / cross-border trafficking of children.	
	Estonia, 2011, E/C.12/EST/CO/2: child labour / abortion widely practiced among adolescents, despite efforts to include sex education in the school curricula and the dissemination of information on sexual and reproductive health directed to adolescents through various media.	
	Ethiopia, 2012, E/C.12/ETH/1-3: FGM / child trafficking / sexual exploitation / children living in the street / child abuse / corporal punishment in the home and alternative care settings	Ethiopia, 2012, E/C.12/ETH/1-3: prevalence of chronic food insecurity and malnutrition, in particular amongst children
	Finland, 2014, E/C.12/FIN/CO/6: increasing number of children placed in care institutions. 2007, E/C.12/FIN/CO/5: high number of children who are removed from their families and placed in institutions or foster homes.	

	France, 2008, E/C.12/FRA/CO/3: High rate of suicide among people aged 15 to 44.	France, 2008, E/C.12/FRA/CO/3: High rate of suicide among people aged 15 to 44.
	Gabon, 2013, E/C.12/GAB/CO/1: child labour.	Gabon, 2013, E/C.12/GAB/CO/1: majority of young people live in poverty.
	Gambia, 2015, E/C.12/GMB/CO/1: children subjected to trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation purposes / children living in the street.	Gambia, 2015, E/C.12/GMB/CO/1: high levels of food insecurity and the prevalence of malnutrition, especially among children under 5. 1994, E/C.12/1994/9: chronic malnutrition among children.

	Georgia, 2002, E/C.12/1/Add.83: high number of children living and/or working in the streets often victims of various forms of exploitation, including prostitution and pornography.	
Germany, 2011, E/C.12/DEU/CO/5: the amount of the social security payment for children is very low so that approximately 2.5 million children in the State party remain below the poverty line	Germany, 2011, E/C.12/DEU/CO/5: insufficient number of child care facilities	Germany, 2011, E/C.12/DEU/CO/5: the amount of the social security payment for children is very low so that approximately 2.5 million children in the State party remain below the poverty line / 25 per cent of pupils go to school without breakfast and are thereby at risk of malnutrition as lunch is not yet provided in all schools
	Greece, 2004, E/C.12/1/Add.97: physical and sexual abuse of children seems to occur at a relatively high rate / high numbers of trafficked women and children who are subjected to forced labour and sexual exploitation / child labour.	

	<p>Guatemala, 2003, E/C.12/1/Add.93: lack of effective measures to establish the whereabouts of children who had disappeared and to safeguard the rights of children orphaned by the war / child labour / the problem of violence against women, and its implication for both the physical and mental health of women and children</p>	
	<p>Honduras, 2001, E/C.12/1/Add.57: high number of children who are forced to work to support themselves, and in particular about the serious situation of street children and the existence of street gangs / high incidence of sexual abuse, exploitation and prostitution of children and lack of a national plan to address these issues / high rate of teenage pregnancy</p>	
	<p>Hungary, 2008, E/C.12/HUN/CO/3: trafficking of women and girls / must review its regulations on family reunification of refugees, with a view to broadening the concept of family members, simplifying and expediting reunification procedures, and protecting the right to family life of all refugees, including persons authorised to stay on the basis of subsidiary protection.</p>	

	<p>India, 2008, E/C.12/IND/CO/5: lack of progress achieved by the State party in eliminating traditional practices and provisions of personal status laws that are harmful and discriminatory to women and girls, including sati, devadasi, witch-hunting, child marriages, dowry deaths and honour killings / exceptionally high incidence of domestic violence against women and children and high proportion of children who are subjected to sexual abuse at home.</p>	
	<p>Indonesia, 2014, E/C.12/IDN/CO/1: child marriage / child labour / FGM</p>	

	Iran, 2013, E/C.12/IRN/CO/2: low minimum age for marriage, namely 13 years for girls and 15 years for boys / children living in the street / child labour	
	Iraq, 1997, E/C.12/1/Add.17: address the psychological and emotional problems affecting children after years of armed conflict and related economic and social constraints / child labour	

	<p>Israel, 2011, E/C.12/ISR/CO/3: prevalence of domestic violence against women and girls / severe restrictions on family reunification / in the case of a divorce, custody of children up to the age of six is always given to mothers</p>	<p>Israel, 2011, E/C.12/ISR/CO/3: unequal treatment of Bedouin women and girls with regard to education, employment, and health, especially those living in unrecognised villages</p>
	<p>Italy, 2004, E/C.12/1/Add.103: women with children face increased difficulties in finding and keeping a job, partly due to the lack of services for small children.</p>	

	<p>Jamaica, 2013, E/C.12/JAM/CO/3-4: high rates of domestic and sexual violence / use of corporal punishment in the home and in schools / abuse, neglect and sexual exploitation of children / child victims' lack of access to psychosocial support. 2001, E/1990/6/Add.28: sexual exploitation and prostitution of women and children and the spread of sexually transmitted diseases / violence - including domestic and sexual violence - is committed against women of all ages and against children / children are regularly flogged and even threatened with weapons and child-rearing practices include corporal punishment of children in the home and in schools - these acts are committed with impunity.</p>	
		<p>Japan, 2013, E/C.12/JPN/CO/3: the specific needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups, such as older persons, persons with disabilities, and women and children, were not sufficiently met during the evacuation and in the rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts due to the consequences of the Great East Japan Earthquake and the Fukushima nuclear accident.</p>
	<p>Jordan, 2000, E/C.12/1/Add.46: protection is most needed because it often involves hazardous working conditions, and largely female and child workers</p>	

	Kazakhstan, 2010, E/C.12/KAZ/1: high level of violence against women and children / child trafficking.	
	Kenya, 2008, E/C.12/KEN/CO/1: child trafficking / child labour	Kenya, 2008, E/C.12/KEN/CO/1: children and orphans affected by HIV/AIDS are not adequately supported by the State party
	Kuwait, 2013, E/C.12/KWT/CO/2: practices and legal provisions on marriage which do not meet obligations under article 10 of the Covenant on the protection of family, the care of dependent children and the free consent to marriage. 2004, E/C.12/1/Add.98: trafficking or the purpose of domestic work / discrimination against children born out of wedlock	
		Kyrgyzstan, 2000, E/C.12/1/Add.49: poverty and malnutrition.
	Latvia, 2007, E/C.12/LVA/CO/1: high incidence of domestic violence and other forms of abuse against women and children / children living in the street.	

	Libya, 2005, E/C.12/LYB/CO/2: domestic law prohibiting the use of languages other than Arabic in many fields, or the registration of non-Arabic names for newborn children.	
	Lithuania, 2014, E/C.12/LTU/CO/2: corporal punishment continues to be practiced as a means of discipline, particularly in the home, and violence against children is increasing, particularly in urban areas / transit and destination country for trafficking of women and girls for sexual exploitation	
	Luxembourg, 2003, E/C.12/1/Add.86: terminological distinction between “legitimate” and “natural” children	

	<p>Madagascar, 2009, E/C.12/MDG/CO/2: children born to a mother of Malagasy nationality and a father of foreign nationality cannot acquire Malagasy nationality / child labour / violence against children / trafficking of children</p>	<p>Madagascar, 2009, E/C.12/MDG/CO/2: 69 per cent of the population continue to live in poverty, especially women, young people and persons living in rural and remote areas</p>
	<p>Malta, 2004, E/C.12/1/Add.101: discrimination against children born out of wedlock / low age of criminal responsibility / corporal punishment in the home</p>	
	<p>Mauritania, 2012, E/C.12/MRT/CO/1: The personal Status Code assigning different roles, duties and rights to the husband and the wife in family matters, and different treatment to girls and to boys, resulting in inferior social status to women and girls / early marriage / low birth registration rates / children living in the streets / FGM</p>	
	<p>Mauritius, 2010, E/C.12/MUS/CO/4: child abuse / sexual exploitation</p>	

	<p>Mexico, 2006, E/C.12/MEX/CO/4: high rate of domestic violence against women and children / child trafficking / child labour</p>	
	<p>Moldova, 2011, E/C.12/MDA/CO/2: despite the reform of the residential care system for children of 2007, the rate of institutionalization of children remains very high and the reform has made almost no impact on children with disabilities in institutions / absence of measures taken to mitigate the effects of migration of parents on children staying behind / child labour / arbitrary restrictions on prospective adoptive parents or children may be imposed, such as those related to health or disability status / treatment of children of patients with HIV in schools and kindergartens</p>	
	<p>Monaco, 2014, E/C.12/MCO/CO/2-3 and 2006, E/C.12/MCO/CO/1: restrictions preventing naturalised women from transmitting Monegasque nationality to their children after a divorce.</p>	

Montenegro, 2014, E/C.12/MNE/CO/1: ensure the effective implementation of the Law on Social and Child Protection in practice	Montenegro, 2014, E/C.12/MNE/CO/1: early and forced marriages, child labour, including forced begging and informal and dangerous work on the streets. 2005, E/C.12/1/Add.108: child trafficking / child labour / need to take effective measures to ensure the immediate protection and long-term rehabilitation of abused children / ensure the provision of adequate counselling and other assistance to victims of physical and sexual violence and other traumatizing experiences related to armed conflict, in particular women and children.	
	Morocco, 2000, E/C.12/1/Add.55: child labour / no legislation in place which affords protection to those who are employed as domestic workers, especially young girls / persistent discrimination against children born out of wedlock / children living in the street	
	Nepal, 2014, E/C.12/NPL/CO/3: deep-rooted stereotypes and patriarchal attitudes that discriminate against women and girls / child labour / trafficking and sexual exploitation	

	Netherlands, 2010, E/C.12/NLD/4-5: corporal punishment is not prohibited in Aruba	Netherlands, 2010, E/C.12/NLD/4-5: sylum-seekers and unaccompanied minors in the Netherlands held in detention for long periods of time / undocumented migrants, including families with children, are not entitled to a basic right to shelter and are rendered homeless after their eviction from reception centres / although undocumented migrants are entitled to healthcare and education, in practice they cannot always have access to either
	New Zealand, 2012, E/C.12/NZL/CO/3: violence and bullying in schools are widespread in the State party. 2003, E/C.12/1/Add.88: high suicide rate, especially among young people	
	Nicaragua, 2008, E/C.12/NIC/CO/4: child trafficking	

Norway, 2005, E/C.12/1/Add. 109: high number of children removed from their families and placed in institutions or foster homes / asylum-seeking children who suffer from trauma and illness who are not afforded adequate assistance	Norway, 2013, E/C.12/NOR/CO/5: high and increasing number of children removed from family care / unaccompanied asylum-seeking children are cared for by the Child Welfare Services do not cover children beyond the age of 15. 2005, E/C.12/1/Add. 109: high number of children removed from their families and placed in institutions or foster homes / asylum-seeking children who suffer from trauma and illness who are not afforded adequate assistance / high incidence of eating disorders among adolescents / high incidence of suicide among adolescent boys aged 15-19	Norway, 2013, E/C.12/NOR/CO/5: persistently high level of child poverty in some segments of the society / high number of homeless persons, including an increasing number of children that are homeless with their parents
	Paraguay, 2015, E/C.12/PRY/CO/4 and 2007, E/C.12/PRY/CO/3: child labour.	
	Peru, 2012, E/C.12/PER/CO/2-4: prevalence and extent of domestic violence, including violence and sexual abuse of children / child labour / children living in the street	

	Philippines, 2008, E/C.12/PHL/CO/4: forced and early marriage / child trafficking/ child labour	
	Poland, 2009, E/C.12/POL/5: legislation does not prohibit corporal punishment in the home / child trafficking.	
	Portugal, 2000, E/C.12/1/Add.53: child labour / need to intensify efforts to prevent drug addiction among young people and impose appropriate penalties on persons who commit offences relating to paedophilia, child pornography and trafficking in women	Portugal, 2014, E/C.12/PRT/CO/4: child poverty
		Romania, 2014, E/C.12/ROU/CO/3-5: upon eviction, some families with children were left without adequate alternative housing, compensation and protection

	Russia, 2011, E/C.12/RUS/CO/5: Child trafficking / children living in the street / large number of children placed in care institutions.	
	Rwanda, 2013, E/C.12/RWA/CO/2-4: birth registration of refugees, asylum seekers and stateless children is not fully guaranteed in practice / child labour / child trafficking / must fully abolish corporal punishment of any kind in all settings without exception	Rwanda, 2013, E/C.12/RWA/CO/2-4: high poverty rates
	St Vincent and the Grenadines, 2007, E/C.12/1/Add.21: ack of social protection of working minors, due to the discrepancy between the minimum age for employment (16) and the minimum age to receive a national insurance card (18)	
	San Marino, 2007, E/C.12/SMR/CO/4: use of concepts such as “legitimate children” and “natural children” in current legal language / child trafficking	
	Senegal, 2001, E/C.12/1/Add.62: children living in the street	

	<p>Serbia, 2014, E/C.12/SRB/CO/2: increase in trafficking in persons, both internal and cross-border, in particular women and children and the low numbers of persons prosecuted and convicted for the crime / high incidence of abuse and neglect of children / increase in separation of children from the family / insufficient information on the efforts to provide alternative family care for children without parental care, and the fact that community based alternatives to institutional care are insufficiently developed / child labour.</p>	<p>Serbia, 2014, E/C.12/SRB/CO/2: forced evictions and resettlement of internally displaced persons and other disadvantaged groups from irregular settlements and some of the concerned families with children were not consulted beforehand and were left without adequate alternative housing, compensation and protection</p>
	<p>Slovenia, 2005, E/C.12/SVN/CO/1: child trafficking.</p>	

	Solomon Islands, 2002, E/1990/5/Add.50: domestic violence against children	
	Spain, 2012, E/C.12/ESP/CO/5: austerity measures, especially for the poor, women, children, persons with disabilities, unemployed adults and young persons, older persons, gypsies, migrants and asylum seekers / incidents where unaccompanied minors arriving in Spain have not been afforded adequate assistance and protection	Spain, 2012, E/C.12/ESP/CO/5: one in four minors is living below the poverty line, family benefit payments have been drastically cut or even abolished
	Sri Lanka, 2010, E/C.12/LKA/CO/2-4: families of disabled persons receive limited support and therefore continue to resort to institutionalising their children with disabilities, often for long periods / still not repealed personal laws discriminating against girls, such as the provisions of the Muslim Personal Law allowing early marriage of girls as young as 12 years old / ensure that families, and especially the children of migrant workers, are able to fully enjoy all their rights / Domestic violence against children / Non- enforcement of child labour laws / sexual abuse and exploitation of children	Sri Lanka, 2010, E/C.12/LKA/CO/2-4: children are not regularly separated from adults in prisons
	Sudan, 2000, E/C.12/1/Add.48: Abduction of children / considerable number of internally displaced persons, many of whom are abandoned children.	

	Suriname, 1995, E/C.12/1995/6: early marriage	
	Sweden, 2008, E/C.12/SWE/CO/5: increase in the number of children living in poverty.	Sweden, 2008, E/C.12/SWE/CO/5: increase in the number of children living in poverty.
	Switzerland, 2010, E/C.12/CHE/2- 3: lack of information about the extent sexual abuse of children	
	Syria, 2001, E/C.12/1/Add.63: domestic violence against both women and children and the lack of legislation to criminalise such violence / forced labour in prisons, especially by minors	

	<p>Tajikistan, 2015, E/C/TJK/CO/2-3: child labour. 2006, E/C.12/TJK/CO/1: child trafficking / early marriage / more than half of children living in State institutions or under trusteeship or guardianship do not receive any pension</p>	<p>Tajikistan, 2015, E/C/TJK/CO/2-3: food insecurity and malnutrition.</p>
	<p>Tanzania, 2012, E/C.12/TZA/CO/1-3: widespread domestic violence and sexual abuse of women and children / corporal punishment in all settings / child labour / children living in the streets / child trafficking / FGM</p>	<p>Tanzania, 2012, E/C.12/TZA/CO/1-3: high rates of malnutrition and chronic hunger of children in rural areas</p>

	Macedonia, 2006, E/C.12/MKD/CO/1: high incidence of domestic violence against women and children / child trafficking / children living in the street	
	Togo, 2013, E.C.12/TGO/CO/1: child labour. 2001, E/C.12/1/Add.61: child trafficking	
	Tunisia, 1999, E/C.12/1/Add.36: discrepancies between the rights of men, women and children of both sexes to enjoy the right to inherit	
	Turkey, 2011, E/C.12/TUR/CO/1: corporal punishment still legal in the home / child labour	
Turkmenistan, 2011, E/C.12/TKM/CO/1: inadequate provision of social assistance and welfare benefits for persons with disabilities	Turkmenistan, 2011, E/C.12/TKM/CO/1: child marriage	

		Ukraine, 2014, E/C.12/UKR/CO/6: high poverty rates remain amongst families with three or more children and with children under the age of 3
	UK, 2009, E/C.12/GBR/CO/5: corporal punishment in the home	UK, 2009, E/C.12/GBR/CO/5: poverty and fuel poverty, especially among children, remain widespread
	Uruguay, 2010, E/C.12/URY/CO/3-4: de facto discrimination against children born out of wedlock is widespread / child marriage / child labour / children living in the street	Uruguay, 2010, E/C.12/URY/CO/3- 4: children living in the street / disproportionate vulnerability to poverty of children, particularly those under 6 years of age

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Article 12: right to health	Article 13-14: right to education	Article 15: cultural rights, intellectual property rights
	Afghanistan, 2010, E/C.12/AFG/CO/2-4: girls' access to education.	
Albania, 2013, E/C.12/ALB/CO/2-3: lack of birth registration and personal identity documents among Roma and Egyptian children / The Committee is concerned about the inadequate budgetary allocation to the health care and the limited access to health services in particular in rural areas, the high infant mortality and the absence of information on sexual and reproductive health as part of the education curricula.	Albania, 2013, E/C.12/ALB/CO/2-3: lack of birth registration and personal identity documents among Roma and Egyptian children / high drop-out rates of girls from primary education, in particular of Roma children / limited access to education in minority languages in public schools and lack of steps taken to preserve, protect and promote minority languages and cultures.	Albania, 2013, E/C.12/ALB/CO/2-3: limited access to education in minority languages in public schools and lack of steps taken to preserve, protect and promote minority languages and cultures.
Angola, 2008, E/C12/AGO/CO/3: infant and under-five mortality.	Angola, 2008, E/C12/AGO/CO/3: children from poor families, girls, children with disabilities, victims of mine accidents and children in both urban and remote rural areas have limited access to education.	

Argentina, 2011, E/C.12/ARG/CO/3: inadequate reproductive health-care services for girls / high level of tobacco consumption especially among women and youth	Argentina, 2011, E/C.12/ARG/CO/3: problems of children remaining outside the education system, illiteracy, course repetition and school dropout.	
	Armenia, 2014, E/C.12/ARM/CO/2-3: poor quality of education / access to education for children with disabilities. 1999, E/C.12/1/Add.39: decline in the percentage of government allocations for education relative to allocations for other sectors.	
Australia, 2009, E/C.12/AUS/CO/4: the continuing high levels of ill health among indigenous people, in particular women and children.	Australia, 2009, E/C.12/AUS/CO/4: need for an adequate national plan to improve the educational system for indigenous peoples, including in remote areas.	
Austria, 2005, E/C.12/AUT/CO/3: high rates of tobacco and alcohol consumption, as well as the abuse of illicit drugs such as cannabis, especially among minors.	Austria, 2013, E/C.12/AUT/CO/4: the high dropout rates of migrant children, children of migrant background, particularly among girls, and Roma children.	
Azerbaijan, 2004, E/C.12/1/Add.104: high incidence of infant mortality	Azerbaijan, 2013, E/C.12/AZE/CO/3: access to education for children with disabilities / lack of efforts to increase the net enrolment ratio in primary education, the number of out-of-school children and the drop-out rate. 2004, E/C.12/1/Add.104: the State party does not provide free compulsory education to non-Azerbaijani children and lack of State investment in education.	

Belgium, 2007, E/C.12/BEL/CO/3: access to health-care facilities, goods and services for persons belonging to vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, such as undocumented migrant workers and members of their families, is limited to access to urgent medical care.	Belgium, 2013, E/C.12/BEL/CO/4: many children with disabilities attend special schools and are not included in the mainstream education system. 2007, E/C.12/BEL/CO/3: lack of adequate mechanisms to ensure uniformity in educational standards.	
Benin, 2008, E/C.12/BEN/2: 25 per cent of Beninese children have not been registered at birth which reportedly hinders their access to health services and education / high maternal and infant mortality rate / FGM.	Benin, 2008, E/C.12/BEN/2: 25 per cent of Beninese children have not been registered at birth which reportedly hinders their access to health services and education / low secondary school attendance and low primary school attendance in rural areas, particularly with respect to girls.	
Bolivia, 2008, E/C.12/BOL/CO/2: lack of effective health coverage given to children.		
Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2005, E/C.12/BIH/CO/1: high number of victims, mostly children, of anti-personnel mines since the end of the armed conflict.	Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2013, E/C.12/BIH/CO/2: high percentage of Roma children not receiving compulsory primary education and relatively high drop-out rates among Roma pupils / discrimination against children from ethnic groups in schools.	

	Brazil, 2009, E/C.12/BRA/CO/2: illiteracy rates remain a problem in the State party and that inequalities persist in literacy levels between the white and black populations / 43 per cent of children between 7 and 14 years of age do not complete the eighth grade of basic education at the proper age.	
Bulgaria, 2012, E/C.12/BGR/CO/4-5: high frequency of teenage pregnancies, often leading teenage girls to drop out of school / high rates of infant and maternal mortality.	Bulgaria, 2012, E/C.12/BGR/CO/4-5: high drop-out rates. 1999, E/C.12/1/Add.37: discrimination against Roma children in schools.	
	Cambodia, 2009, E/C.12/KHM/CO/1: Primary education is not compulsory.	
Cameroon, 2011, E.C.12/CMR/CO/2-3: infant mortality / teenage pregnancies / 20 per cent of abortions performed on teenage girls are carried out illegally, putting their health and lives in danger / poor sanitation / need to improve access to, and the availability and quality of, services for the prevention of AIDS, while also developing treatment services, especially in rural areas, paying particular attention to vulnerable groups such as women, young people and children.	Cameroon, 2011, E.C.12/CMR/CO/2-3: access to education of children with disabilities / high costs of expenses related to school enrollement / unequal access to primary education for girls in some provinces.	

	Canada, 2006, E/C.12/CAN/CO/5: African Canadian students face difficulties in accessing education and experience a disproportionately high drop- out rate from secondary school.	
Chad, 2009, E/C.12/TCD/CO/3: infant and under-5 mortality.	Chad, 2009, E/C.12/TCD/CO/3: high school dropout rate in the poorest regions of the country / persistently high illiteracy rate.	
	China, 2005, E/C.12/1/Add.107: discrimination in access to primary education.	
Colombia, 2010, E/C.12/COL/5: high malnutrition rate which affects a considerable number of children and women / maternal and infant mortality / high rate of drug consumption among adolescents	Colombia, 2010, E/C.12/COL/5: access to free and compulsory education / high rate of illiteracy among young persons.	
Congo, 2000, E/C.12/1/Add.45: child children affected by HIV and some 45,000 children are said to have lost either their mother or both parents as a result of the epidemic.	Congo, 2000, E/C.12/1/Add.45: dissatisfactory education system.	
Costa Rica, 2007, E/C.12/CRI/CO/4: high rate of teenage pregnancies.	Costa Rica, 2007, E/C.12/CRI/CO/4: increase in the percentage of the secondary school drop-out rate.	

	Croatia, 2001, E/C.12/1/Add.73: children from certain minority groups, in particular the Roma, and children of undocumented aliens may not be going to school / educational curricula of schools at all levels must be reviewed with a view to promoting human rights education, mutual understanding, tolerance and friendship	
	Cyprus, 2009, E/C.12/CYP/CO/5: limited opportunities for Cypriot Turkish speaking children to receive instruction in their native language / discrimination against migrant children's access to education.	
	Czech Republic, 2014, E/C.12/CZE/CO/2: children with disabilities remain primarily schooled in specialised institutions / segregation of Roma children in schools.	
DRC, 2012, E/C.12/COG/CO/1: high child mortality rates / need for info on sex education programmes in the country's schools. 2009, E/C.12/COD/CO/4: alarming rates of infant and under-5 mortality rates.	DRC, 2012, E/C.12/COG/CO/1: lack of information on the percentage of children with disabilities who are enrolled in school / need for info on sex education programmes in the country's schools / quality of education remains unsatisfactory. 2009, E/C.12/COD/CO/4: access to primary schools remains fee-paying and therefore unaffordable for many.	

	Denmark, 2013, E/C.12/DNK/CO/5: the disadvantaged position of children of immigrants and Roma in public schools, linked to socio-economic factors, compared to ethnic Danish pupils / children with disabilities are much less likely than children without disabilities to take final exams after completing compulsory primary and secondary education	Denmark, 2013, E/C.12/DNK/CO/5: ensure that all disadvantaged and marginalized groups and individuals, including persons with disabilities, as well as children from low-income families and migrant children, and older persons can fully enjoy their right to take part in cultural life.
Djibouti, 2013, E/C.12/DJI/CO/1-2: promote greater access to maternal and reproductive health-care services, including for young people.	Djibouti, 2013, E/C.12/DJI/CO/1-2: the right to basic education is not guaranteed for all / Somali and Afar languages have no legal status in the State party and that they have still not been incorporated in school curricula	Djibouti, 2013, E/C.12/DJI/CO/1-2: Somali and Afar languages have no legal status in the State party and that they have still not been incorporated in school curricula
Dominican Republic, 2010, E/C.12/DOM/CO/3: increasing number of teenage pregnancies, the high number of unsafe abortions involving girls between 12 and 18 years old	Dominican Republic, 2010, E/C.12/DOM/CO/3: increasing number of teenage pregnancies, the high number of unsafe abortions involving girls between 12 and 18 years old	
Ecuador, 2012, E/C.12/ECU/CO/3: rate of child malnutrition standing at 26 per cent / insufficiency of child health services. Ecuador, 2004, E/C.12/1/Add.100: increasingly high rate of teenage pregnancies	Ecuador, 2012, E/C.12/ECU/CO/3: sexual abuse committed in schools and the limited results yielded by judicial investigations. Ecuador, 2004, E/C.12/1/Add.100: high rate of illiteracy and school drop-outs / education for indigenous children	
Egypt, 2013, E/C.12/EGY/CO/2-4: increase public spending on child health care	Egypt, 2013, E/C.12/EGY/CO/2-4: budgetary share of expenditure on education was decreased, resulting in the poor quality public education. 2000, E/C.12/1/Add.44: Inequality of access to education between boys and girls and high drop-out rates for boys persist	

	El Salvador, 2006, E/C.12/SLV/CO/2: primary schools are not free.	
Equatorial Guinea, 2012, E/C.12/GNQ/CO/1: high infant and child mortality rates.	Equatorial Guinea, 2012, E/C.12/GNQ/CO/1: unsatisfactory quality of education.	
	Estonia, 2011, E/C.12/EST/CO/2: high number of pupils who do not complete the upper secondary education / violence in schools.	
Ethiopia, 2012, E/C.12/ETH/1-3: high rate of infant mortality.	Ethiopia, 2012, E/C.12/ETH/1-3: primary education is neither free nor compulsory / low primary school enrolment and attendance rates, including for refugee children / high dropout rates / gender gap in enrolment / insufficient number of trained teachers / poor quality of education	
Finland, 2014, E/C.12/FIN/CO/6: the decision on sterilisation might be made by the legal representative of the rights holder. 2007, E/C.12/FIN/CO/5: increase in alcohol and drug abuse and high incidence of mental health disorders in the State party, especially among young persons	Finland, 2014, E/C.12/FIN/CO/6: persistence of discrimination and bullying, high number of children in special education and the high dropout rate among children of immigrant background and Roma Children. 2007, E/C.12/FIN/CO/5: high dropout rate of Roma children.	

	France, 2008, E/C.12/FRA/CO/3: significant disparities in terms of school performance and drop-out rates continue to exist between French pupils and pupils belonging to racial, ethnic or national minorities.	France, 2008, E/C.12/FRA/CO/3: efforts needed to preserve and promote regional and minority languages and cultural heritage, inter alia by ensuring that sufficient financial and human resources be allocated to the teaching of regional and minority languages and cultures in public schools and to TV and radio broadcasting in these languages.
Gabon, 2013, E/C.12/GAB/CO/1: infant mortality.	Gabon, 2013, E/C.12/GAB/CO/1: high illiteracy, school dropout and repetition rates in the State party / the education system suffers from, inter alia, a severe lack of trained teachers and inadequate curricula.	
Gambia, 2015, E/C.12/GMB/CO/1: high rates of maternal and infant mortality, in particular in rural areas. 1994, E/C.12/1994/9: chronic malnutrition among children / alarming figures of infant mortality	Gambia, 2015, E/C.12/GMB/CO/1: disparities between rural and urban areas in access to education and the hampering of access to education for refugee children / Hidden costs of education, mainly affecting children belonging to marginalised and disadvantaged groups / Poor school infrastructure / High dropout rates, especially among girls, reportedly due to child marriage. 1994, E/C.12/1994/9: absence of free and compulsory education / over 75 per cent of adults between the ages of 15 and 54 are functionally illiterate and that 90 per cent of the total are women.	

	Georgia, 2002, E/C.12/1/Add.83: although primary education should be provided free of charge, as stipulated by law and in article 14 of the Covenant, parents are faced with payments for various purposes.	
	Germany, 2011, E/C.12/DEU/CO/5: need to address gender role stereotypes and to educate girls and boys about equal career opportunities with a view to promoting their pursuance of education in fields other than the ones traditionally dominated by either sex / 25 per cent of pupils go to school without breakfast and are thereby at risk of malnutrition as lunch is not yet provided in all schools / the number of pupils who leave schools without a diploma, particularly among socially disadvantaged pupils / need to introduce a reduction of tuition fees in the national framework legislation regulating higher education / education on human rights, including on economic, social and cultural rights, is not given sufficient attention and not systematically integrated into education curricula at various levels.	
Greece, 2004, E/C.12/1/Add.97: highest tobacco and alcohol consumption rates in Europe, in particular, among minors	Greece, 2004, E/C.12/1/Add.97: discrimination against Roma in schools / high percentage of Roma and Turkish-speaking children are not enrolled in school, or drop out at a very early stage of their schooling / it is impossible to receive bilingual instruction in Turkish and Greek in primary school and members of other linguistic groups have no possibility to learn their mother tongue at school.	Greece, 2004, E/C.12/1/Add.97: high percentage of Roma and Turkish-speaking children are not enrolled in school, or drop out at a very early stage of their schooling / it is impossible to receive bilingual instruction in Turkish and Greek in primary school and members of other linguistic groups have no possibility to learn their mother tongue at school.

Guatemala, 2003, E/C.12/1/Add.93: relatively high incidence of child mortality / increasing level of drug addiction, especially among young people	Guatemala, 2003, E/C.12/1/Add.93: insufficient progress towards the effective implementation of the Peace Agreements, leading to persistent serious problems, such as lack of educational reforms / persistent discrimination against indigenous peoples, with regard to, among other factors, education / only 30 per cent of children living in rural communities, and 20 per cent of indigenous children, complete the primary level of education / the limited access for indigenous peoples to enjoy education in their mother tongue.	Guatemala, 2003, E/C.12/1/Add.93: the limited access for indigenous peoples to enjoy education in their mother tongue.
Honduras, 2001, E/C.12/1/Add.57: high rate of teenage pregnancy	Honduras, 2001, E/C.12/1/Add.57: high rate of teenage pregnancy and that those girls are deprived of the opportunity to continue their education	
Hungary, 2008, E/C.12/HUN/CO/3: easy access to drugs and alcohol among school children	Hungary, 2008, E/C.12/HUN/CO/3: high number of Roma children segregated in separate schools, such as special remedial schools for children with mental disabilities, or in separate substandard “catch-up” classes within schools / mainstream schools frequently put pressure on Roma parents to apply for private student status for their children / high dropout rate among Roma students at the secondary level	Hungary, 2008, E/C.12/HUN/CO/3: limited opportunities for minorities, including for the Roma, to receive instruction in, or of, their native language and of their culture.

<p>Iceland, 2012, E/C.12/ISL/CO/4: there are financial constraints for families with children with disabilities in accessing required health-care services. 2003, E/C.12/1/Add.89: high level of alcohol and drug consumption among young people</p>	<p>Iceland, 2012, E/C.12/ISL/CO/4: the extensive budget cuts to the educational sector since 2008 have led to a reduction in staffing, merging of class groups and cancellation of courses, particularly affecting children with special needs / high dropout rate in upper secondary education, in particular of students with an immigrant background</p>	<p>Iceland, 2012, E/C.12/ISL/CO/4: ensure that all disadvantaged and marginalized groups and individuals, including persons with disabilities, as well as children from low-income families and migrant children, and older persons can fully enjoy their right to take part in cultural life.</p>
<p>India, 2008, E/C.12/IND/CO/5: need to expand availability and accessibility of reproductive and sexual health information and services for everyone, and ensure that the educational programmes, including within the school curriculum, as well as services on sexual and reproductive health</p>	<p>India, 2008, E/C.12/IND/CO/5: need to expand availability and accessibility of reproductive and sexual health information and services for everyone, and ensure that the educational programmes, including within the school curriculum, as well as services on sexual and reproductive health / low quality of education in, and the under-funding of, public schools / absence of human rights education in the school curricula</p>	
<p>Indonesia, 2014, E/C.12/IDN/CO/1: need to ensure access to sexual and reproductive health services to unmarried women and teenagers as well as to married women without the consent of spouses</p>	<p>Indonesia, 2014, E/C.12/IDN/CO/1: the lack of education services or their poor quality in some areas / higher drop-out rates among girls / process of privatisation of higher education</p>	

<p>Iran, 2013, E/C.12/IRN/CO/2: must ensure universal access to health insurance, providing for coverage for a minimum essential level of benefits to all individuals and families, including access to health facilities, goods and services on a non-discriminatory basis; provision of essential drugs; access to reproductive, maternal (prenatal as well as post-natal) and child health care / infant and child mortality</p>	<p>the Baha'i community face widespread and entrenched discrimination, including denial of access to employment in the public sector and institutions of higher education / the high drop-out rates of girls in rural schools upon reaching puberty and of indigenous Arab children / high illiteracy rates among Ahwazi Arabs as well as Azeris/ the lack of female teachers in rural areas/ the stark differences in teaching staff capacities and material equipment between schools in urban and rural areas / many children, in particular those in rural areas, are not registered at birth, creating an obstacle to school enrolment. 1993, E/C.12/1993/7: Discrimination on religious grounds in the educational system / Insufficiency of the education offered to the children belonging to the Kurdish minority / The situation of the Kurds and the disparities that exist between the different ethnic and economic groups in the enjoyment of their rights to education, to work, to travel, to</p>	<p>Iran, 1993, E/C.12/1993/7: The situation of the Kurds and the disparities that exist between the different ethnic and economic groups in the enjoyment of their rights to education, to work, to travel, to housing and to the enjoyment of cultural activities.</p>
	<p>Iraq, 1997, E/C.12/1/Add.17: rapidly increasing rate of illiteracy in Iraq, now estimated at 54 per cent, especially among women</p>	

<p>Israel, 2011, E/C.12/ISR/CO/3: must increase its efforts in the creation of educational programmes and services on sexual and reproductive health for all the population, especially women and young people from the OPT and the Arab Israeli population group / unequal treatment of Bedouin women and girls with regard to education, employment, and health, especially those living in unrecognised villages</p>	<p>must increase its efforts in the creation of educational programmes and services on sexual and reproductive health for all the population, especially women and young people from the OPT and the Arab Israeli population group / unequal treatment of Bedouin women and girls with regard to education, employment, and health, especially those living in unrecognised villages / school dropout rate is systematically higher in Arab schools compared to Hebrew schools / serious shortage of classrooms in schools for Arab Israeli children, as well as in the OPT / education system still does not provide adequate support to children with disabilities / Palestinian children living in the OPT are not able to enjoy their right to education, as a consequence of restrictions on their movement, regular harassment by settlers of children and teachers on their way to and from school, attacks on educational facilities, and sub-standard school infrastructure</p>	
	<p>Italy, 2004, E/C.12/1/Add.103: the plight of Roma immigrants living in camps with poor housing, unhygienic sanitary conditions, limited employment prospects and inadequate educational facilities for their children.</p>	

<p>Jamaica, 2013, E/C.12/JAM/CO/3-4: HIV rates remain high among youth / high rates of teenage pregnancies. 2001, E/1990/6/Add.28: sexual exploitation and prostitution of women and children and the spread of sexually transmitted diseases / HIV/AIDS is currently the leading cause of death among men and women in the 15-44 age group / rising incidence of teenage pregnancies, leading to higher mortality rates related to abortion of unwanted pregnancies and to higher drop-out rates for girls who leave school to take care of their babies</p>	<p>Jamaica, 2013, E/C.12/JAM/CO/3-4: use of corporal punishment in the home and in schools / underperformance and high drop-out rates of boys at primary and secondary levels / lack of access to formal education for children with disabilities / concern over quality of education at all levels, particularly in rural areas and in disciplines such as mathematics, science and information and technology. 2001, E/1990/6/Add.28: school drop-out rates have increased as young girls are induced to leave school to enter the sex trade / rising incidence of teenage pregnancies, leading to higher mortality rates related to abortion of unwanted pregnancies and to higher drop-out rates for girls / inadequate level of State expenditure on education, accompanied by a decline in the quality of education.</p>	
	<p>Japan, 2013, E/C.12/JPN/CO/3: the exclusion of Korean schools from the State party's tuition fee waiver programme for high school education, which constitutes discrimination / a large number of foreign children do not attend school</p>	

Kazakhstan, 2010, E/C.12/KAZ/1: lack of comprehensive sexual and reproductive health education programmes for girls and for boys in the national school curricula	Kazakhstan, 2010, E/C.12/KAZ/1: human rights education in schools and in training programmes for selected professions, exclude economic, social and cultural rights / systemic discrimination against migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, including in education.	
Kenya, 2008, E/C.12/KEN/CO/1: high incidence of acute malnutrition and of chronic malnutrition, particularly affecting children / high maternal, infant and under-five mortality rates	Kenya, 2008, E/C.12/KEN/CO/1: children from poor families, pregnant girls, children living in remote rural areas and in informal settlements, nomadic children, children with disabilities, refugee children and internally displaced children have limited access to education	
	Kuwait, 2013, E/C.12/KWT/CO/2: primary education is not compulsory for non-Kuwaiti children. 2004, E/C.12/1/Add.98: ages for admission and completion of free compulsory primary to intermediate education have not been clearly set / primary education is not compulsory for non-Kuwaiti children	
	Kyrgyzstan, 2000, E/C.12/1/Add.49: high drop-out rates / girls' access to education is being curtailed by a revival of the tradition of early marriage, and a decrease in the prestige of having a formal education.	
	Latvia, 2007, E/C.12/LVA/CO/1: budget allocation for education and its impact on the quality of education / high percentage of Roma children drop out, often at early stages of schooling.	

	Libya, 2005, E/C.12/LYB/CO/2: need to ensure that human rights education is included in educational curriculum at all levels of education.	Libya, 2005, E/C.12/LYB/CO/2: domestic law prohibiting the use of languages other than Arabic in many fields, or the registration of non-Arabic names for newborn children.
Liechtenstein, 2006, E/C.12/LIE/CO/1: high rates of tobacco and alcohol consumption, as well as the abuse of illicit drugs such as cannabis, especially among minors	Liechtenstein, 2006, E/C.12/LIE/CO/1: immigrant children tend to perform poorly in school in comparison to children of Liechtenstein origin, that they are likely to attend the lower level secondary school and that they are under-represented in tertiary education.	Liechtenstein, 2006, E/C.12/LIE/CO/1: persistence of xenophobia and intolerance against persons of different ethnic origin or religion, particularly against Muslims and persons of Turkish origin.
Lithuania, 2014, E/C.12/LTU/CO/2: increasing prevalence of mental health issues, such as affective disorders, schizophrenia and alcohol-related psychosis, and at the high rate mental health problems observed among 41.7 percent of school-age children / increasing rate of abortion amongst girls and young women between 15 and 19 years of age	Lithuania, 2014, E/C.12/LTU/CO/2: bullying among school children remains high / gap in student achievement between urban and rural areas / lack of disaggregated and comparative data on enrolment and dropout rates among school children / amendments to the Law on Education led to restrictions on the use of national minority languages in State-funded national minority schools and in the State examination / low educational attainment, high dropout rates, and placement in special education schools of Roma children.	
Luxembourg, 2003, E/C.12/1/Add.86: drug abuse and high rates of alcohol and tobacco consumption among adolescent.	Luxembourg, 2003, E/C.12/1/Add.86: need to provide human rights education in schools at all levels.	

Madagascar, 2009, E/C.12/MDG/CO/2: infant mortality rate	Madagascar, 2009, E/C.12/MDG/CO/2: provide education on human rights to students at all levels of education / reservation to article 13, paragraph 2, relating to primary education / access to schools for children living in rural and remote areas / high rate of repetition and dropouts, in particular for girls attending secondary schools / budget allocated to education insufficient / concern over the situation of children with disabilities in the school system.	
	Malta, 2004, E/C.12/1/Add.101: human rights education in schools at all levels and to raise awareness about human rights	
	Mauritania, 2012, E/C.12/MRT/CO/1: high school dropout rate / poor quality of education	
	Mauritius, 2010, E/C.12/MUS/CO/4: sexual and reproductive health services should be made widely available, and mainstream sexual and reproductive health education in schools / slow progress in education	

<p>Mexico, 2006, E/C.12/MEX/CO/4: high rate of maternal mortality caused by unsafe abortions, in particular as regards girls and young women</p>	<p>Mexico, 2006, E/C.12/MEX/CO/4: lack of teachers in primary and secondary schools, especially in indigenous and remote areas / low school attendance by indigenous children, their comparatively poor school performance, the high illiteracy rate among the indigenous population and the limited access to education for, in particular, indigenous and migrant children and agricultural workers under the age of completion of compulsory education / reduction in the budget allocated to intercultural and bilingual education</p>	<p>Mexico, 2006, E/C.12/MEX/CO/4: reduction in the budget allocated to intercultural and bilingual education</p>
<p>Moldova, 2011, E/C.12/MDA/CO/2: children suffering from epilepsy receive psychiatric treatment, often from a very early age, and that there is an absence of social programmes to support their parents / high rate of infant mortality</p>	<p>Moldova, 2011, E/C.12/MDA/CO/2: children suffering from epilepsy receive psychiatric treatment, decreasing enrolment rates in primary and secondary education / the quality of education / efforts are lacking to alleviate the negative impact of indirect and informal costs for the access to education / children with disabilities often do not attend mainstream schools or classes, even in cases in which the nature of the disability would not preclude regular education / children without any disability are often placed in auxiliary schools / limited availability and accessibility of schooling for Roma children living in remote rural settlements</p>	
<p>Monaco, 2014, E/C.12/MCO/CO/2-3: lack of comprehensive sexual and reproductive health education for teenagers in schools / efforts needed to fight drug use among young people, especially through awareness raising. 2006, E/C.12/MCO/CO/1: health problems affecting young people, resulting in particular from drug use and drug addiction</p>	<p>Monaco, 2014, E/C.12/MCO/CO/2-3: lack of comprehensive sexual and reproductive health education for teenagers in schools. 2006, E/C.12/MCO/CO/1: ensure that human rights education is provided in schools at all levels</p>	

Montenegro, 2014, E/C.12/MNE/CO/1: make contraceptives widely available, accessible and affordable to all women and men of reproductive age, including adolescents	Montenegro, 2014, E/C.12/MNE/CO/1: low rate of enrolment / low school attendance / high drop-out rate / low educational attainment among children of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian origin / lack of enrolment of children with disabilities in mainstream schools. 2005, E/C.12/1/Add.108: high percentage of Roma children and children belonging to other minority groups, as well as refugee and internally displaced children, are not enrolled in school, drop out at an early stage, are being discriminated against at school, or are placed in schools for children with special needs.	
Morocco, 2000, E/C.12/1/Add.55: high rate of infant mortality	Morocco, 2000, E/C.12/1/Add.55: low level of primary school attendance / access of young girls to education is considerably more limited, particularly in the rural areas,	
	Nepal, 2014, E/C.12/NPL/CO/3: primary education is not yet compulsory in law / secondary school is not free	

<p>Netherlands, 2010, E/C.12/NLD/4-5: sylum-seekers and unaccompanied minors in the Netherlands held in detention for long periods of time / undocumented migrants, including families with children, are not entitled to a basic right to shelter and are rendered homeless after their eviction from reception centres / although undocumented migrants are entitled to healthcare and education, in practice they cannot always have access to either</p>	<p>Netherlands, 2010, E/C.12/NLD/4-5: difficulties faced by children with disabilities, migrants and persons from ethnic minorities in education</p>	
	<p>New Zealand, 2012, E/C.12/NZL/CO/3: violence and bullying in schools are widespread in the State party. 2003, E/C.12/1/Add.88: Inequalities persist between the Maori and non-Maori people in access to education and the high drop-out rates, especially among Maori children and young people and the disadvantaged and marginalised groups.</p>	
<p>Nicaragua, 2008, E/C.12/NIC/CO/4: high levels of infant mortality</p>	<p>Nicaragua, 2008, E/C.12/NIC/CO/4: racial prejudice against indigenous people, and serious shortcomings in the education service / need to address the subjects of sex education and family planning methods be discussed openly in the school curriculum in order to prevent early pregnancies and the transmission of sexual diseases</p>	

Norway, 2013, E/C.12/NOR/CO/5: children and adolescents living in reception centers do not receive satisfactory treatment from psychiatric services and that the waiting time before receiving such services is long. 2005, E/C.12/1/Add. 109: high incidence of eating disorders among adolescents	Norway, 2013, E/C.12/NOR/CO/5: higher drop-out rate of immigrant students, in particular in upper secondary education / children from minority communities are more likely to experience bullying in schools / restrictions on the access to education of asylum-seeking minors who are over the compulsory school age. 2005, E/C.12/1/Add. 109: restrictions placed on the access to education of asylum-seekers.	
Paraguay, 2015, E/C.12/PRY/CO/4: teenage pregnancy and maternal mortality rates remain high, a situation due, in part, to the lack of adequate sexual and reproductive health services and information and the large number of unsafe abortions. 2007, E/C.12/PRY/CO/3: the expansion of soya bean production has fostered the indiscriminate use of toxic agro-chemicals that have led to the deaths and illness of a number of children and adults / the situation of patients in psychiatric institutions, especially women and children / the lack of adequate procedural safeguards for persons committed to such institutions.	Paraguay, 2015, E/C.12/PRY/CO/4: disparities persist between urban and rural schools in terms of accessibility, quality and infrastructure, which particularly affect indigenous children, children living in remote areas and children with disabilities / many rural schools do not have adequate, separate toilet facilities for each sex, a situation which could have a deterrent effect on school attendance among girls and teenagers. 2007, E/C.12/PRY/CO/3: Discrimination against girls in education	
Peru, 2012, E/C.12/PER/CO/2-4: a significant number of children still suffer from malnutrition, in particular those living in rural and remote areas / high rate of teenage pregnancies, and the lack of adequate sexual and reproductive health services.	Peru, 2012, E/C.12/PER/CO/2-4: discrepancies in quality and infrastructure between urban and rural schools / very high dropout and repetition rates, in particular for girls in rural areas / high illiteracy rate among the indigenous and Afro-Peruvian communities	

Philippines, 2008, E/C.12/PHL/CO/4: low rates of contraceptive use and the difficulties in obtaining access to artificial methods of contraception, which contribute to the high rates of teenage pregnancies and maternal deaths	Philippines, 2008, E/C.12/PHL/CO/4: low levels of education.	
Poland, 2009, E/C.12/POL/5: increasing consumption of alcohol and use of tobacco in the State party, particularly among women and children / lack of sexual and reproductive health education programmes in national school curricula	Poland, 2009, E/C.12/POL/5: national school curricula do not provide for adequate human rights education / discrimination against Roma children in education / lack of sexual and reproductive health education programmes in national school curricula / homophobia, particularly bullying in schools.	
	Portugal, 2014, E/C.12/PRT/CO/4: high dropout rates. 2000, E/C.12/1/Add.53: high school drop-out rates and the rate of high illiteracy.	
Romania, 2014, E/C.12/ROU/CO/3- 5: need to adopt a national strategy on sexual and reproductive health and to intensify its efforts to prevent unwanted teenage pregnancies	Romania, 2014, E/C.12/ROU/CO/3-5: high percentage of Roma children who have no formal education and at the high dropout rates / the practice of segregating Roma children and children with disabilities persists in the school system. 1994, E/C.12/1994/4: the Gypsy minority suffer many forms of unofficial discrimination which the Government is often unable to prevent or is unwilling to redress including in their access to education	

Russia, 2011, E/C.12/RUS/CO/5: need to include in the school curricula sex education among the adolescents, to prevent early pregnancy and the control of sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS, and reproductive and sexual healthcare education.	Russia, 2011, E/C.12/RUS/CO/5: need to include in the school curricula sex education among the adolescents, to prevent early pregnancy and the control of sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS, and reproductive and sexual healthcare education / sizeable numbers of children, who do not attend school	
Rwanda, 2013, E/C.12/RWA/CO/2-4: rate of child mortality / high rate of maternal mortality, including among adolescents, which is partially due to unsafe abortions taking place in inadequate or clandestine conditions.	Rwanda, 2013, E/C.12/RWA/CO/2-4: difficulties faced by returnees to be fully reintegrated in Rwanda, including their access to free education / high rate of dropouts among children belonging to disadvantaged and marginalized families	
St Vincent and the Grenadines, 2007, E/C.12/1/Add.21: high incidence of pregnancies among females of school age	St Vincent and the Grenadines, 2007, E/C.12/1/Add.21: no legal requirement that children attend school	
Senegal, 2001, E/C.12/1/Add.62: need for more effective reproductive and sexual health programmes in schools and colleges / high incidence of infant mortality, especially in rural areas / children in the rural areas suffer from serious malnutrition and retarded growth / safe drinking water is not accessible to the entire population and to combat the problems of malnutrition, especially among children, hygiene and water-related diseases	Senegal, 2001, E/C.12/1/Add.62: children of asylum-seekers who have not yet been granted refugee status cannot enrol in school unless they are able to pay tuition fees / low rate of primary school enrolment and about the high rate of illiteracy in Senegal, especially among women	

Serbia, 2014, E/C.12/SRB/CO/2: absence of information on sexual and reproductive health and rights as part of the education curricula, and the limited network of mental health services for children	Serbia, 2014, E/C.12/SRB/CO/2: absence of information on sexual and reproductive health and rights as part of the education curricula, and the limited network of mental health services for children / asylum-seeking children accommodated in the asylum centres in the State party are not being enrolled into local schools / prevalence of violence and discrimination in schools, and the lack of enrolment of children with disabilities into mainstream education / the placement of Roma children in special schools or classes, high dropout rates of Roma children from primary education as well as low school attendance	
Slovakia, 2012, E/C.12/SVK/CO/2: sexual and reproductive health education is not included in school curricula / high rate of tobacco use and the health implications thereof, especially for young people	Slovakia, 2012, E/C.12/SVK/CO/2: Roma children continue to be the victims of segregation in the State party's school system by being refused the right to attend regular classes in some areas and being taught in special classes / sexual and reproductive health education is not included in school curricula	
Slovenia, 2014, E/C.12/SVN/CO/2: shortage of child and adolescent psychiatrists	Slovenia, 2014, E/C.12/SVN/CO/2: regional disparities in access to education, including tertiary education / Roma children are rarely enrolled in pre-school educational institutions; The majority of Roma children in primary and secondary school are enrolled in classes for children with special needs; Roma children achieve low school performance even at primary level; and, Roma School drop-out rate at all school levels remains high	Slovenia, 2005, E/C.12/SVN/CO/1: Roma children do not enjoy protection of their cultural rights, such as the right to education in their mother tongue, unlike members of other minorities who enjoy this right under bilateral international agreements

Solomon Islands, 2002, E/1990/5/Add.50: malnutrition, especially among young people	Solomon Islands, 2002, E/1990/5/Add.50: primary education is not compulsory / cost of textbooks, stationery and teaching materials is unaffordable for many parents and makes primary education inaccessible to many / fewer girls than boys enrol in primary schools and that there is a high drop-out rate among girls in both primary and secondary schools / need to provide human rights education in schools at all levels	
Spain, 2012, E/C.12/ESP/CO/5: high abortion rate among adolescent women between 15 and 19 years of age / high rate of drug and alcohol abuse and tobacco smoking, particularly among young persons	Spain, 2012, E/C.12/ESP/CO/5: Discrimination against immigrants and minorities in education.	
Sri Lanka, 2010, E/C.12/LKA/CO/2-4: mental health services remained insufficient to cope with widespread post-conflict mental disorders	Sri Lanka, 2010, E/C.12/LKA/CO/2-4: ostracism of Veddah children in the school system / a large proportion of children with disabilities - mostly girls - remained deprived of any type of educational opportunities / public investment in education was at a relatively low level / high school dropout mainly due to the low quality of education and school fees despite the constitutional guarantee of free education	
	Sudan, 2000, E/C.12/1/Add.48: School bombings.	

Suriname, 1995, E/C.12/1995/6: malnourishment of children / high mortality rates among children in the refugee camps	Suriname, 1995, E/C.12/1995/6: education is provided only in Dutch, the official language of Suriname	
Sweden, 2008, E/C.12/SWE/CO/5: increase of overweight and obese children.	Sweden, 2008, E/C.12/SWE/CO/5: discrimination against Roma children with regard to their access to education as well as within the educational system, including by harassment and bullying / must ensure that all children entitled to mother tongue education receive it in practice	
Switzerland, 2010, E/C.12/CHE/2-3: high rate of suicides, in particular among young people / inadequacy of sex education and of measures to promote sexual and reproductive health	Switzerland, 2010, E/C.12/CHE/2-3: human rights education is not given sufficient attention / insufficiency of preschool education facilities for children from 3 to 7 years old, as well as the insufficient number of places in childcare centres for children from 0 to 3 years old, in some cantons	

<p>Tajikistan, 2015, E/C/TJK/CO/2-3 and 2006, E/C.12/TJK/CO/1: : infant mortality.</p>	<p>Tajikistan, 2015, E/C/TJK/CO/2-3: access of refugees and asylum seekers to certain urban areas still remains restricted, which, inter alia, limits their access to education /poor quality of education / lack of inclusive education for children with disabilities / decreasing number of classes provided in the languages of ethnic minorities and of students attending schools where the teaching is given in the languages of ethnic minorities. 2006, E/C.12/TJK/CO/1: number of children that drop out of school and take up work / decline in the quality of education / unequal access to education for girls and children with disabilities</p>	
<p>Tanzania, 2012, E/C.12/TZA/CO/1-3: high rate of infant and under-five mortality mortality / highly toxic substances, such as mercury and other dangerous chemicals, by people, especially women and children, who engage in artisanal mining activities</p>	<p>Tanzania, 2012, E/C.12/TZA/CO/1-3: corporal punishment in school / indirect costs in primary education, such as for text books, uniforms and school lunches / inadequacies in the educational infrastructure / lack of access to education of children with disabilities, children of pastoralist communities, as well as refugee children living in the Mtabila camp / / ensure free primary education / high drop-out rate in both primary and secondary education / mandatory pregnancy testing and prohibiting expulsions due to pregnancy.</p>	

Macedonia, 2006, E/C.12/MKD/CO/1: hundreds of children in cities, primarily Roma, live on the streets and do not attend school or benefit from adequate health care / infant mortality rate / limited access of young people to sexual and reproductive health services	Macedonia, 2006, E/C.12/MKD/CO/1: discrimination against Roma in access to education / high dropout rate in primary and secondary education / low school enrolment and attendance in rural areas and among Roma children, Roma and Ashkali refugee children, girls from certain Albanian communities, and children with disabilities / some parents refuse to send their children to ethnically mixed schools / segregation of Roma and other minority or refugee children in separate schools	
	Togo, 2013, E.C.12/TGO/CO/1: high illiteracy, dropout and repetition rates, particularly among girls. 2001, E/C.12/1/Add.61: pattern of discrimination against children, especially girls,	
	Tunisia, 1999, E/C.12/1/Add.36: police presence on university campuses may infringe on the freedoms necessary for academic and cultural expression	
	Turkey, 2011, E/C.12/TUR/CO/1: discrimination against children with disabilities in access to education / corporal punishment in schools / lack of human rights education	
	Turkmenistan, 2011, E/C.12/TKM/CO/1: in spite of specific legislative provisions in this regard, the possibilities for ethnic minorities, notably Kazakh, Uzbek, Armenian and Russian, to study in their mother tongue are limited	

Ukraine, 2014, E/C.12/UKR/CO/6: high child mortality rates	Ukraine, 2014, E/C.12/UKR/CO/6: segregation of Roma children in education	
	UK, 2009, E/C.12/GBR/CO/5: disparities in terms of school performance and dropout rates continue to exist between pupils belonging to ethnic, religious or national minorities, in particular Roma/Gypsies, Irish Travellers, and other students	
Uruguay, 2010, E/C.12/URY/CO/3-4: infant and child mortality rates in remote areas	Uruguay, 2010, E/C.12/URY/CO/3-4: significant secondary school dropout rates and poor levels of literacy in rural areas and among Afro-descendants, occurring despite substantial budgetary allocations for education	
Uzbekistan, 2014, E/C.12/UZB/CO/2: high child mortality rates	Uzbekistan, 2014, E/C.12/UZB/CO/2: quality of education and teaching personnel in the rural areas is low / the percentage of female students in higher education is almost twice as low as compared to male students / decrease in the number of schools providing education in minority languages, especially Kazakh and Turkmen / the insufficient support given to the promotion of the Tajik language	

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