

Compilation of recommendations relating to statelessness made during the first cycle (1st-12th sessions) of the Human Rights Council's Universal Periodic Review

Note: This document is for information purposes only. It summarizes the recommendations made during the UPR but is not exhaustive and does not contain all information pertaining to each recommendation. The official record of UPR recommendations remains the report adopted by the UPR Working Group established to review each United Member State. These reports can be found at www.ohchr.org.

- 1st Session: 7-18 April 2008
- 2nd Session: 5-16 May 2008
- 3rd Session: 1-15 December 2008
- 4th Session: 2-13 February 2009
- 5th Session: 5-15 May 2009
- 6th Session: 30 November – 11 December 2009
- 7th Session: 8-19 February 2010
- 8th Session: 3-14 May 2010
- 9th Session: 1-12 November 2010
- 10th Session: 24 January – 4 February 2011
- 11th Session: 2-13 May 2011
- 12th Session: 3-14 October 2011

Number of recommendations: 208

Number of recommendations by session: 1st (1), 2nd (2), 3rd (6), 4th (8), 5th (13), 6th (21), 7th (28), 8th (15), 9th (26), 10th (25), 11th (41), 12th (22)

Number of recommendations by theme:

- Accession to the Statelessness Conventions - 50
- General recommendations on prevention and reduction of statelessness and protection of stateless persons - 26
- Specific recommendations on nationality, including reduction of statelessness, prevention of statelessness among children and right of women to confer nationality - 73
- Birth registration - 54
- Access to ID-papers/ Discrimination as regards issuance of ID-papers - 5

Country under review	Session	Recommendations relating to statelessness	Reaction
Albania	6th	67. 12. Adopt the Law on the Rights of the Child and the Law against Discrimination as matters of priority, as well as measures to ensure the implementation of laws on birth registration (Norway); 67. 71. Adopt further measures to ensure birth registration of all children (Czech Republic); 67. 72. Facilitate and ensure registration of all children born in Albania (Mexico); 67.73 Take appropriate measures to promote the registration of all children, paying particular attention to the most vulnerable and marginalized groups (Azerbaijan);	67.12, 67.71, 67.72, 67.73 accepted
Andorra	9th	84.11 Accede to the United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons of 1954 and to the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness of 1961 (Germany);	84.11 rejected
Angola	7 th	87. 97. To adopt further effective measures and policies aimed at increasing the number of registered births (Japan);	87.97 accepted
Antigua and Barbada	12 th	68.7. Ratify the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Slovakia);	68.7 accepted
Armenia	8th	93.25. Intensify efforts to prevent and combat violence against children, including corporal punishment (Brazil); adopt specific legislation punishing violence against children, including the prohibition of corporal punishment; move forward in taking the measures necessary for the registration of the highest possible number of births; support educational policies aimed at enabling girls to	93.25 accepted

		continue their education and eliminating stereotypes regarding gender roles; initiate awareness-raising programmes, particularly in rural areas, in order to change the tendency to value child labour more than education, and encourage access for minority children to education in their mother tongue (Uruguay);	
Bahamas	3 rd	52. 7. To consider specifically with regard to the prevention of physical abuse of children the implementation of the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Netherlands); to take necessary measures, as recommended by the Committee on the Rights of the Child, to prevent child abuse and neglect and increase efforts to ensure the registration of all children at birth (Italy); to undertake a comprehensive study on child abuse in order to understand its scope	52.7 accepted
Bahrain	1 st	60. 5. The draft law on the provision of citizenship to children where the father is not a Bahraini citizen would be considered a priority (Russian Federation).	60.5 accepted
Bangladesh	4 th	94. 15. Take measures to ensure women's rights are protected through implementing existing laws such as the Early Marriage Act and the Dowry Act (Australia); Continue combating discrimination and violence against women and girls by elaborating effective laws and implementing them effectively, and adopt without delay (Germany) a uniform Family Code that fully complies with the provisions of CEDAW (Norway); Ensure that women's rights are protected, through effective implementation of existing laws, the development of a comprehensive national action plan to combat violence against women and the adoption of a family code complying with the provisions of CEDAW (Netherlands); Intensify its efforts to protect children from early and forced marriages (Liechtenstein); Amend, if necessary, the relevant discriminatory legal provision concerning the transfer of citizenship to children of women in mixed marriages (Czech Republic); Adopt a comprehensive action plan to address wage inequalities and make available maternity leave in all public and private employments (Norway). 94.16. Taking into account the provisions of the CRC, take further measures to prohibit all forms of violence against children, including corporal punishment and to raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility (Brazil); Review its domestic legislation and practice to bring them both in compliance with its international obligations in the	94.15, 94.16 accepted

		area of the rights of the child, in particular regarding (i) protection against kidnapping and trafficking, and (ii) the juvenile justice system including through providing adequate separate facilities of corresponding capacity for juveniles in detention or prison and adopting specific measures for the protection of their human rights (Czech Republic); Continue its efforts to further the enforcement of child rights and laws (Indonesia); Intensify its efforts to implement without delay existing laws concerning the protection of the rights of the child, including the births and deaths registration Act of 2004 (Italy).	
Belize	5 th	67.17. Rectify possible shortcomings in the registration procedure for all newborn children (Czech Republic);	67.17 accepted
Bhutan	6 th	101.4 Accede to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, its 1967 Protocol and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Canada); 101.92. Call upon relevant United Nations agencies and organizations, in particular UNICEF, to provide technical assistance to build its capacity to promote gender equality, make women more autonomous, protect children in the country and set up effective institutional mechanisms for birth registration (Algeria);	101.4 not clear; 101.92 accepted
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7 th	90. 31. To eliminate discriminatory provisions from the Constitution; to adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation including, inter alia, protection against discrimination based on sex or gender; to strengthen the protection of persons against statelessness; and to adopt measures to guarantee universal birth registration under all circumstances, including for Roma children (Czech Republic); 90. 114. To take the measures necessary to guarantee that the Roma ethnic minority has access to identity documentation, without mentioning their ethnic group (Argentina); 90. 115. To create and implement public information programmes to combat anti-Roma prejudice, as recommended by the Human Rights Committee, and to harmonize civil registration procedures, as indicated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Israel);	90.31 accepted; 90.114 accepted; 90.115 rejected
Brunei Darussalam	6 th	91.13. Take a human rights approach to issues of race, citizenship and religion to foster an inclusive society in which all are equally protected (United Kingdom); 91.24. Reconsider the practice of confiscating the passports of migrants	91.13, 91.24 not clear.

		who bring to the courts a dispute with their employers, or consider an emergency judicial procedure which makes it possible to fully guarantee the rights of migrant workers on its territory (France);	
Bulgaria	9 th	80.6. Consider acceding to (Brazil)/accede to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Germany, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Azerbaijan, Slovenia);	80.6 accepted
Burundi	3 rd	80. 38. Strengthen efforts to ensure that all newborn children are officially registered (Czech Republic);	80.38 accepted
Cambodia	6 th	82. 84. Ensure registration at birth of all children, including non-Khmer citizens born in Cambodia (Czech Republic);	82.84 accepted
Central African Republic	5 th	75.5. Consider ratifying the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the establishment of an African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights; the OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa; the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons; the Convention on the Nationality of Married Women; international conventions on apartheid; and OP-CAT (Argentina);	75.5 Pending
Colombia	3 rd	87. 62. Adopt measures ensuring effective national birth registration, including through programmes of mobile registration units and registration of those without documentation (Czech Republic);	87.62 accepted
Comoros	5 th	65. 29. Establish systematic registration of all newborn children and adopt further measures, including awareness-raising campaigns, to fight child labour and violence against children (Czech Republic);	65.29 accepted
Congo	5 th	79. 28. Improve procedures aimed at raising the percentage of children registered at birth (Italy);	79.28 accepted
Cote d'Ivoire	6 th	101.13. Ratify the two optional protocols to CRC, ICRMW and the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (Congo); 101.17. As pledged in the national report, envisage signing and ratifying the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and the International Convention for the protection of All Persons From Enforced Disappearance (Democratic Republic of the Congo); 101.20. Take further measures to reduce the number of stateless in the country and sign and ratify the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (Netherlands); 101.21. Take the necessary measures to allow stateless children born in	101.13, 101.17, 101.20, 101.21 pending

		its territory to acquire Ivorian nationality and remove discriminatory grounds of eligibility for naturalization, including the requirement that persons must be free of mental or physical handicaps (Canada);	
Croatia	9 th	<p>97.25. Strengthen efforts to combat racial discrimination, especially against the Roma and Serb minorities, in particular in the areas of education, employment, housing, citizenship and political participation (Ecuador);</p> <p>97.75. Continue to pay special attention to the situation of the Roma minority by strengthening its efforts to provide equal access to citizenship without discrimination based on ethnicity (Finland);</p> <p>97.86. Make efforts to resolve difficulties in repossessing property and acquiring citizenship for returnees, in order to ensure the successful integration of minorities into Croatian society (Republic of Korea).</p> <p>98.5. Follow up with their valuable work on human rights issues by ratifying the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, and by accepting recommendations made by the Human Rights Council mechanisms (Hungary);</p> <p>98.18. Strengthen the efforts aimed at ensuring equal access to citizenship (Poland), and ensure that the administrative procedures and legislative provisions on citizenship do not put at a disadvantage persons of non-Croat ethnic origin (Poland; Finland);</p> <p>98.19. Increase measures to integrate ethnic Serb and Roma minorities into the fabric of Croatian life, including through a broadcast media campaign to communicate and strengthen themes of reconciliation and tolerance. Such a media campaign could also target the minority communities themselves with messages on how to address some of the issues that perpetuate discrimination, such as Roma-language broadcasts on birth registration, education and health services (United States);</p>	97.25, 97.75, 97.86, 98.5, 98.19 accepted; 98.18 rejected
Denmark	11 th	<p>106.115. Oversee the citizenship policy regarding the granting of citizenship to stateless persons in order to ensure its correspondence with the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Finland);</p> <p>106.123 Denmark (11th session): Review the requirements for migrants</p>	106.115 accepted, 106.123 rejected, 106.130 rejected.

		and asylum seekers to obtain permanent residence and citizenship. 106.130. Implement the legal provisions, and where necessary, adopt legal reforms to guarantee family reunification of foreigners who have settled in Denmark, particularly family members of refugees, in accordance with the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, as well as the 1954 Convention relating to the status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Ecuador);	
Dominican Republic	6 th	87. 43. Work with the Government of Haiti to ensure Haitians living in the Dominican Republic have adequate access to civil and birth registration mechanisms in order to establish the Haitian citizenship (United States). 88.11. Ratify the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and sign and ratify the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (Canada); 88. 29. Make more efforts to guarantee the right of all children to be registered immediately after birth through a simplified and inclusive procedure, thus allowing them access to basic social services such as education and health (Uruguay); 89. 4. Adopt measures to ensure that Dominican of Haitian descent are not denied citizenship or access to civil and birth registration procedures and are not arbitrarily subject to retroactive cancellation of birth and identity documents (United States): This is not acceptable because, as noted earlier, application of the law is not retroactive in the Dominican Republic. In addition the Constitution of the Dominican Republic is not subject to interpretation as to who is or is not a Dominican; 89. 5. Apply consistent and non-discriminatory citizenship policies and practices (Canada).	87.43, 88.11, 88.29 accepted 89.4, 89.5 rejected
Djibouti	4 th	67. 24. Enhance the efforts being carried out by Djibouti in the areas of child labour, sexual exploitation and begging among children, as well as the low level of births registered in rural areas (Turkey); 68. 5. Adopt and implement the legislation and policies concerning children, especially concerning birth registration, violence against children, juvenile justice, street children to name just a few (Slovenia) and to consider legislation which prohibits all forms of violence against children, including corporal punishment, and which promotes	67.24 accepted; 68.5 not clear

		alternative forms of discipline (Brazil);	
El Salvador	7 th	82. 21. To conduct a national campaign for the universal provision of identity documents (Brazil);	82.21 accepted
Eritrea	6 th	79. 128. Follow-up on the recommendation of the Committee on the Rights of Child to seek technical assistance from UNICEF on specific areas, including improving access to education for women and girls and in increasing the rate of registrations births (Malaysia);	79.128 accepted
Ethiopia	6 th	97. 43. Take measures to achieve timely registration of all births and create an adequate and credible birth registration system (Poland); 98. 9. Ensure effective birth registration of all children, raise the age of criminal responsibility in compliance with CRC and adopt specific measures to strengthen protection of human rights of children from vulnerable groups, such as children in detention, internally displaced children and children of refugees (Czech Republic);	97.43 accepted; 98.9 pending
Estonia	10 th	77.85. Resolve the problem of persons without citizenship, and prevent such cases from arising in the future (Ecuador); 80.4. Accede to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Bosnia and Herzegovina); 80.17. Grant citizenship to all those who live on a permanent basis in the territory of Estonia and wish to become a citizen, grant, as a matter of urgency, the right to citizenship to all children born in Estonia of so-called non-citizens, without exception, lift the prohibition on access of membership in political parties to so-called non-citizens who have permanent residency in the country and are citizens of countries which are not members of the European Union, as well as provide non-citizens the passive right to vote in municipal elections (Russian Federation);	77.85 accepted; 80.4, 80.17 rejected
Georgia	10 th	105.11. Establish institutional structures to ensure birth registration throughout the country, including of the IDP population (Austria); 106.11. Ratify the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Slovakia); 106.12. Ratify the Convention on the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Plurinational State of Bolivia);	105.11 accepted 106.11. accepted – ratify the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and rejected - the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Slovakia); 106.12. accepted – ratify the Convention on the Status of Stateless Persons and rejected - the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Plurinational State of Bolivia);

Greece	11 th	84.8 Ratify the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Slovakia); 85.7 Speed up the process of reinstating the citizenships of approximately 60,000 Greek citizens who were dismissed from Greek citizenship, because of the later repelled Article 19 of the Greek Citizenship Law. Create a mechanism to compensate their losses in terms of ownership rights that occurred as a result of the process (Turkey);	84.8 accepted, 85.7 rejected.
Grenada	8 th	71.2. Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, as well as the Optional Protocols thereto; the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance; the First and Second Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; the Protocols to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and to the Convention on the Rights of the Child; and the Rome Statute; accede to the Conventions on refugees and stateless persons; and accomplish the human rights goals set out in Human Rights Council resolution 9/12 (Brazil);	71.2 pending
Haiti	12 th	88.18. Accede to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons as well as the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Norway). 88.19 Ratify the international instruments combating statelessness, and consider a reform of the civil status guaranteeing the rights of all Haitians, including those who live abroad (France) 88.42 Provide greater protections and assistance for member of vulnerable groups and uphold the rights of vulnerable groups by combating gender-based violence, child labour, statelessness, and human trafficking more broadly (United States);	88.18, 88.19, rejected, 88.42 accepted
Iceland	12 th	63.4. Ratify the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons as well as the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of	63.4 Accepted.

		Statelessness (Slovakia);	
Iraq	7 th	81. 121. Continue to pay close attention to its obligations under international humanitarian and international human rights law, including with respect to foreign nationals and stateless persons (Australia);	81.121 accepted
Iran	7 th	90. 35. Facilitate for all children born to Iranian mothers access to a birth certificate and Iranian nationality, regardless of the nationality of the father (Mexico);	90.35 accepted
Italy	7 th	84. 40. To implement existing Law 91/1992 on Italian citizenship in a manner that preserves the rights of all children born in Italy (Chile); 84. 63. To take new measures to ensure effective access to identification documents for all citizens (Czech Republic);	84.40, 84.63 accepted
Jamaica	9 th	100.6. Accede to the United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons of 1954 and to the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness of 1961 (Germany);	100.6 not clear
Jordan	4 th	Paragraph 39(c) (Germany): “To review its Nationality Law in order to ensure that a Jordanian mother married to a non-Jordanian man has the right to confer her nationality to their children” Paragraph 63(b) (Norway): “To modify or repeal discriminatory legislation, including discriminatory provisions in its Personal Status Act, Criminal Code and Nationality Act” Paragraph 66(b) (Japan): “Recommended considering amendment of the Jordanian Nationality Act with respect to the right of children to a nationality, as the law currently does not allow a Jordanian mother married to a non-Jordanian man to confer her nationality to her children”	Rejected
Kuwait	8 th	79.102. Continue its efforts to find humane solutions for the “illegal residents”, including granting nationality to those who fulfill the applicable conditions and criteria (Lebanon); 79.103. Take measures to improve the legal and social situation of the illegal residents, in particular by granting them residency, issuing them personal documents, and enabling them access to the public health and education system (Austria); 80.8. Review and amend its laws to ensure gender equality in all its	79.102, 79.103 accepted 80.8, 80.9 rejected 81.1, 81.4, 81.5, 81.6 rejected 82.2, 82.3 rejected 82.7 pending

		<p>legislation, amongst others, in the Nationality Law, and guarantee that all Kuwaiti women are able to transfer nationality to their children and ensure to all Kuwaiti women equal access to their social and economic rights (Netherlands);</p> <p>80.9. Consider modifying or repealing discriminatory legislation, including discriminatory provisions in the Personal Status Law and the Nationality Law (Norway);</p> <p>81.1. Abrogate de jure and de facto discrimination against women, by amending or repealing national legislation that discriminates against women, such as the Nationality Act, the Personal Status Act, the Civil Code and the Private Sector Employment Act, and implement measures to penalize violence against women and girls in all forms, including domestic violence and marital rape (Israel);</p> <p>81.4. Recognize the right to Kuwaiti nationality of those persons who have been left stateless due to the nationality law in 1959, and provide for the same enjoyment of their human rights as to other citizens (Slovakia);</p> <p>81.5. Improve the situation of the “Beduns” by considering the possibility of acceding to the Convention on refugees and its protocol, as well as to the conventions dealing with statelessness (Switzerland);</p> <p>81.6. End all de jure and de facto discrimination against “Beduns” by affording en masse all Beduns equal protection under law, and in particular by conferring Kuwaiti nationality on a non-discriminatory basis and allowing for the use of social services to such persons (Israel).</p> <p>82.2. Ratify the Convention relating to the status of stateless persons and the Convention relating to the reduction of statelessness (Netherlands);</p> <p>82.3. Accede to the 1954 Convention on the Status of Stateless Persons (France);</p> <p>82.7. Promote the principle of equality in the broadest sense possible, including with regard to nationality, foreign issues and in the areas of work, during the development of the new law on the rights of women (Spain);</p>	
Kyrgyzstan	8 th	77.35. Undertake the corresponding measures to improve the birth registry system as recommended by the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Uruguay);	77.35 accepted

Lao People's Democratic Republic	8 th	96.19. Issue travel and identification documents to all Lao Hmong returnees in a timely manner, and guarantee freedom of movement (Australia);	96.19 accepted
Latvia	11 th	<p>91.46 Continue its efforts to promote the full integration of ethnic minorities into Latvian society and facilitate the naturalization and acquisition of citizenship, especially in the case of children (Costa Rica);</p> <p>91.47 Take measures to further facilitate the naturalization of non-citizens (Netherlands);</p> <p>91.48 Consider further facilitation of the acquisition of citizenship and increased efforts to promote the registration of newborns (Brazil);</p> <p>91.49 Do more to promote the value of citizenship among all groups, thereby encouraging naturalization of the remaining non-citizens (United States);</p> <p>91.50 Continue pursuing the society integration policies aimed at uniting country's inhabitants in areas such as state language learning, promotion of cultural identity and cultural interaction, with particular care towards Latvia's "non-citizens", representing around 15 percent of the population (Slovakia);</p> <p>91.51 Step up efforts to improve the integration of ethnic and minority linguistic groups, including welcoming migrants, asylum-seekers, refugees and stateless persons (Ecuador);</p> <p>92.16 Guarantee respect of human rights of foreign citizens, regardless of their immigration status, especially those from vulnerable groups such as refugees, asylum-seekers and stateless persons; and guarantee respect for the principle of non-refoulement established in the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol (Ecuador); and</p> <p>93.40. In accordance with the recommendations of international human rights institutions, grant to non-citizens, without delay, the right to participate in the political life of the country, including in municipal elections, and the opportunity to enjoy all economic, social and cultural rights (Russian Federation);</p> <p>93.42 Revise its legislation to provide automatic acquisition of citizenship by non-citizen children born after 21 August 1991 (Canada);</p> <p>93.43 Follow through on the proposal to change the Citizenship Law to</p>	<p>91.46, 91.47, 91.48, 91.49, 91.50, 91.51 and 92.16 accepted;</p> <p>93.40 rejected;</p> <p>93.42 and 93.43 partly rejected;</p> <p>93.44 partly accepted;</p> <p>94.6 and 94.7 rejected.</p>

		<p>provide citizenship automatically to the newborn children of non-citizen parents unless the parents refuse it (Norway); and</p> <p>93.44 Seek to further decrease the number of non-citizens and to improve the social and political rights of non-citizens (Australia).</p> <p>94.6 Adopt effective steps to promptly eliminate an unacceptable system of non-citizenship. As a priority and urgent step, simplify the naturalization process for those at the retirement age, as well as grant children of 'non-citizens' the rights to acquire automatically citizenship at birth (Russian Federation); and</p> <p>94.7 Effectively comply with the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness. Pay particular attention to the 326.906 persons considered as non-citizens, who are therefore considered as stateless persons. Pay special and urgent attention and solution to this severe and current humanitarian problem (Ecuador).</p>	
Lebanon	9 th	<p>82.17. Amend the law on citizenship in such a way that ensures that all Lebanese women, regardless of the nationality of their husband, can pass on their citizenship to their children and husbands (Netherlands);</p> <p>82.18. That the proposed draft law which would allow Lebanese women to pass on their nationality to their children and foreign spouses be adopted as soon as possible (Norway); Enact legislation to grant Lebanese nationality to the spouses and children of Lebanese women (United Kingdom); Amend its law on nationality to enable Lebanese women to confer their nationality to their children (Canada);</p> <p>82.19. Amend personal status laws so as to further ensure women's rights, in particular with regard to marriage dissolution, child custody and inheritance (Brazil);</p> <p>82.20. Amend the personal status laws in line with CEDAW, to ensure that women are treated in the same way as men in issues related to child custody, inheritance and divorce (Netherlands);</p>	82.17, 82.18, 82.19, 82.20, 82.33 rejected 84.11 accepted
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	9 th	95.8. In line with the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, adopt a national plan to eliminate stereotypes regarding the role of women in society, and speed up the reform process to guarantee equality between men and women, including with regard to the transfer of nationality, the custody of	95.8 rejected

		children, divorce and inheritance (Mexico);	
Lithuania	12 th	89.22. Implement policies and actions aimed at the effective integration of the Roma community which would include the employment, education, security, social and health sectors, emphasis on the promotion of the Roma language, and the regularization of their identity documents (Mexico); 90.17. Ease the procedure of obtaining citizenship, including by reducing the language requirement (Russia);	89.22 accepted; 90.17 Rejected.
Malawi	9 th	105.2. Consider revising its national legislation in order to prevent situations of statelessness (Brazil); 105.8. Repeal legislation that causes Malawian women to lose their citizenship when marrying a foreign national (Austria);	105.2, 105.8 rejected
Maldives	9 th	100.92. Take all measures necessary to ensure full respect for freedom of religion or belief and freedom from discrimination on the basis of religion, including by way of allowing non-Muslims to become citizens and withdrawing its reservation to article 18 of ICCPR (Sweden); 100.98. Enact legislation that also allows non-Muslims to acquire Maldivian citizenship (Austria); 100.119. Continue its legislative, institutional and socio-economic reforms to provide an effective framework to address gender mainstreaming, violence against women, religious intolerance, particularly with regard to citizenship, freedom of speech, and human trafficking, and focus on the very key question	100.92, 100.98 rejected 100.119 accepted
Mauritania	9 th	91.21. Speed up the process of repatriating Mauritians who in the past had been expelled, and granting them and their families a certificate of citizenship. Those who returned to Mauritania before the introduction of the corrective measures should also have their nationality re-established (Canada); 92.39. Eradicate in law and in practice corporal punishment and the amputation of limbs, child abuse and neglect, female genital mutilation, forced and early marriage, and the forced feeding of girls, as well as issues related to birth registration, and seek technical assistance from United Nations agencies in this regard, as recommended by the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Israel);	91.21, 92.39 accepted
Micronesia	9 th	61.33. Continue to develop legislation in order to adapt it to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, in particular in areas such as the	61.33 accepted; 61.34 not clear

		<p>care of children who are without protection, protection against abuse and sexual exploitation, birth registration, the prohibition of child labour, the minimum age for criminal responsibility and the administration of justice for minors (Spain);</p> <p>61.34. Undertake a legal reform on the issues of the neglect, abuse and sexual exploitation of children, the lack of conformity of the birth registration system, the absence of legislation on child labour, and the non-existence of a clear definition of the minimum age for criminal responsibility (Hungary);</p>	
Monaco	5 th	<p>80. 4. Within the context of item e) of Human Rights Council resolution 9/12, ensure that the system of priorities in the employment sector does not imply discrimination on the grounds of race, colour, nationality, religion, language or ethnic or national origin (Brazil);</p> <p>80. 6. Continue efforts to ensure men and women the same legal rights in all areas of legislation, including those related to marriage and requirements to acquire Monegasque nationality (Sweden);</p> <p>80. 8. Make the conditions for acquiring and transferring nationality the same for men and women (Congo);</p> <p>80.9. Ensure that relevant rules are applied equally irrespective of sex and adopt legislation to allow the transmission of nationality by naturalized Monegasque women to their children (Azerbaijan);</p>	80.4, 80.6, 80.8, 80.9 accepted
Montenegro	3 rd	<p>66.17. Elaborate a census, in conjunction with UNDP, UNHCR and civil society, on the number of Roma, in particular refugees and displaced Roma (Algeria); develop reliable statistics on the number of children belonging to the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian minorities in the Montenegrin school system (Luxembourg); evaluate the access of the various categories of Roma to education, jobs and social protection (Algeria); within the context of the National Programme of Action, adopt further measures and implement programmes to provide access and opportunities for ensuring better social and political integration of Roma groups in Montenegro (Chile); take all necessary measures to guarantee full access to education for children belonging to Roma communities and support their social</p> <p>66. 19. Clarify the legal status of refugees from neighbouring States, with a focus on the prevention of statelessness (Slovenia);</p>	66.17, 66.19 accepted
Mozambique	10 th	<p>89.66. Undertake measures to ensure that all children are registered immediately after birth, as a crucial step for children to benefit</p>	89.66, 90.6 accepted

		formally from the social protection system (Uruguay); 90.6. Ratify OP-ICESCR, the Rome Statute of the ICC as well as the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Slovakia);	
Myanmar	10 th	106.13. Ratify the remaining core human rights treaties, such as ICCPR, CERD and CAT as well as the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Hungary); 107.3. Modify the Citizenship Law of 1982 to ensure all minorities equal rights as citizens and remove all restrictions imposed on the Muslim minority in Rakhine State (Switzerland); 107.10. Adapt the Citizenship Act of 1982 in order to put an end to the statelessness of the Rohingya population (Belgium); 107.12. With regard to children, take necessary measures to improve the birth registry system, following the recommendation of the CRC in not identifying any ethnic or religious group in official documents which could allow discriminatory treatment; to avoid statelessness; to ban corporal punishment in families and schools and other institutions, by organizing educational campaigns; and start reforms in the juvenile justice system, following the Convention and the international standards by increasing the age of criminal responsibility (Uruguay); 107.67. Immediately end violence and discrimination against members of ethnic and religious minorities, grant full citizenship rights to Rohingyas and end sexual violence committed against ethnic minority women (United States of America);	106.13, 107.3, 107.10, 107.12, 107.67 rejected
Namibia	10 th	98.18. Ratify the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Slovakia);	98.18 pending
Nauru	10 th	79.24. Ratify... the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Slovakia);	79.24 accepted
Nepal	10 th	108.36. Ensure that children of internally displaced persons, refugees, asylums seekers and their families enjoy the right to health, education and birth registration without discrimination (Thailand). 109.12. Address cases of statelessness in the new Constitution's	108.36 not clear 109.12 rejected

		drafting process (Slovakia);	
Niger	10 th	76.2 Ratify the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (Slovakia);	76.2 accepted
Oman	10 th	90.13. Ratify ICCPR and its two Optional Protocols, ICESCR and its Optional Protocols, CAT, the Optional Protocol to CEDAW, the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its Protocol, the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Slovakia); 90.34. Amend its Nationality Law to enable women the legal right to transmit Omani citizenship to their children (United States of America); 91.2. Deepen its efforts to eliminate discrimination against women and respect the rights of the child by reforming the Nationality Law to enable Omani mothers to transmit their nationality to their children, regardless of the nationality of their father (France);	90.13, 90.34 pending; 91.2 rejected
Palau	11 th	62.25 Accede to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol; to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Republic of Moldova); 62.27 Ratify the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the reduction of Statelessness (Slovakia); 62.29. Revise the status of children born of foreign parents in accordance with relevant international standards (Hungary)	62.25, 62.27, 62.29 pending.
Panama	9 th	68.27. Intensify the necessary measures to guarantee the right of all children to have their birth registered, in particular children of African descent, indigenous children and those who live in rural and border areas (Mexico); 68.28. Address difficult access to birth registration procedures, particularly for children of African descent, indigenous children and those living in rural and border areas (Nigeria); 68.29. Take measures to overcome the difficulty of access to birth registration procedures, particularly for children of African descent, indigenous children and children living in rural and border areas (Haiti);	68.27, 68.28, 68.29 accepted
Papua New Guinea	11 th	78.62. Take necessary measures to ensure that all children are	78.62, 78.63, 78.64, 79.14: Accepted

		<p>registered at birth (Czech Republic);</p> <p>78.63. Ensure that all children are registered at birth and make every effort to register all persons not previously registered (Slovakia);</p> <p>78.64. Increase efforts to ensure the registration of all children at birth (Brazil);</p> <p>79.14. Ratify the 1954 Convention related to the Status of Stateless Persons and 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Slovakia);</p>	
Paraguay	10 th	85.54. Pass legislation to ensure that unregistered children are not deprived of their rights, and that concrete steps be taken to decrease current obstacles to child registration (Canada);	85.54 accepted
Qatar	7 th	<p>85. 8. To review the Family Code and the law on nationality, in particular to ensure gender equality in the area of divorce and the acquisition of nationality by affiliation (France);</p> <p>85.12. To amend or repeal national laws that discriminate against women and do not prevent violence against women sufficiently, including family laws, laws and procedures related to the authority of guardians of women, nationality laws and housing regulations (Slovenia);</p> <p>85. 15. To adopt a national plan against gender-based violence. To identify and remedy those areas in the national legislation that might be discriminatory, including family laws, laws and procedures relating to the authority of guardians of women, nationality laws and norms relating to housing (Spain);</p> <p>86.3 To review its reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women with a view to withdrawing them, especially the reservation to the right of a child to obtain Qatari nationality from a Qatari women married to a foreign man (Netherlands);</p>	85.8, 85.12, 86.3 rejected
Republic of Moldova	12 th	73.62. Work towards addressing statelessness and protecting the rights of stateless persons (Brazil);	73.62 accepted
Saint Lucia	10 th	<p>89.18 Ratify...the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness... (Slovakia);</p> <p>89.109. Develop a national asylum seeker plan and become a party to the Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons along with the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Hungary);</p>	89.18, 89.109 rejected

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	11 th	78.6. Ratify the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Slovakia);	78.6 pending
Samoa	11 th	75.20. Ratify the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Slovakia);	75.20 accepted.
San Marino	7 th	71. 31. To soften the very strict requirements for citizenship, and to ensure nondiscrimination, particularly with regard to children who have one parent who lacks San Marino citizenship (Czech Republic); 71.32. To guarantee dual nationality in order to prevent discrimination against children whose parents have not renounced their nationality of origin (Mexico) 72. 5. To consider amending the Declaration of Citizens' Rights to expressly include such grounds as race, colour, language, nationality and national or ethnic origin, which are currently subsumed under the notion of "personal status" (Brazil); 72.8. To amend its legislation in order to ensure that children are not discriminated against on the grounds of nationality (Brazil);	71.31, 71.32, 72.5 rejected 72.8 rejected - San Marino is not in a position to accept the recommendation, since children are not discriminated against on the basis of their Nationality.
Sao Tome and Principe	10 th	65.9. Ratify the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Ghana).	65.9 accepted
Saudi Arabia	4 th	87. 3. Consider positively the ratification of the conventions on enforced disappearance, the migrant workers, refugees, statelessness and the reduction of cases of statelessness, and the Optional Protocol to CAT (Mexico);	87.3 accepted
Seychelles	11 th	100.8 Ratify the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Person and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Slovakia);	100.8 accepted
Sierra Leone	11 th	80.28. Urgently address, the anomaly - accepted by the Government - regarding citizenship status for residents of non-African descent (Ireland);	80.28 accepted
Slovenia	7 th	111.77. To enact appropriate legislation and accelerate the process of recognizing "erased" citizens (Australia); 111.78. To adopt legislative and other measures aimed at including all "erased persons", regardless of where they currently reside (Norway); 111.79. To grant, upon request, permanent residency to any person who was a citizen of another republic of the former Yugoslavia and who was a permanent resident of Slovenia immediately prior to its	111.77, 111.78, 111.79, 111.80, 111.81, 111.82, 111.83, accepted; 111.84 rejected ; 111.85, 111.86, 111.87 accepted;

		<p>independence, as well as to his or her descendants; to provide appropriate compensation to those who were disadvantaged as a result of their “erasure”; and to conduct an outreach campaign concerning those measures to inform those now living abroad (Canada);</p> <p>111.80. To retroactively re-register the affected persons, in keeping with the relevant decisions of the Slovenian Constitutional Court from 1999 and 2003, to allow for the full enjoyment of their civil as well as their economic and social rights (Slovakia);</p> <p>111.81. To launch an outreach campaign directed towards “the erased” living abroad, informing them about the adoption of any new legislative measures and the possibility of benefiting from them (Poland);</p> <p>111.82. To place a greater focus on the issue of “erased persons” in the forthcoming period, given the long period of time for which those people have awaited a solution to the problem (Bosnia and Herzegovina);</p> <p>111.83. To continue its efforts regarding the issue of “erased persons” in order to help facilitate the most appropriate remedies for that population in a dignified and efficient manner (Serbia);</p> <p>111.84. To adopt further measures to facilitate access for “erased persons” to Slovenian citizenship (Czech Republic);</p> <p>111.85. To fully implement the intention of the Government of Slovenia to resolve the status of so-called “erased persons” in the near future (Russian Federation);</p> <p>111.86. To restore permanent residency status to the citizens of the former Yugoslavia permanently residing in Slovenia, and to restore the rights of victims (Mexico);</p> <p>111.87. To take into account comments made by members of civil society regarding the rights of those who have lost permanent residency status and who may be entitled to regain it (Philippines);</p>	
Solomon Islands	11 th	<p>80.37. Adopt all necessary measures, in accordance with article 7, paragraph 1, of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, to guarantee the registration of all girls and boys at birth in Solomon Islands; as well as for those persons who have not been registered at birth (Mexico);</p> <p>81.5. Sign or ratify the following international human rights instruments: the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child; the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons</p>	80.37, 81.5, 81.16, 81.45, 81.48 accepted.

		<p>and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness; ... (Ecuador);</p> <p>81.16. Ratify the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Slovakia);</p> <p>81.45. Implement the recently adopted Human Rights Council resolution on children working and/or living on the street and give priority attention to the prevention of this phenomenon by addressing its diverse causes through economic, social, educational and empowerment strategies. These include proper birth registration, health care, education, awareness-raising and assistance to families (Hungary);</p> <p>81.48. Ensure that all children are registered at birth and make every effort to register all persons previously not registered (Slovakia);</p>	
Sudan	11 th	<p>83.50. Clearly voice its intention to guarantee the protection of ethnic and religious minorities and formalize post-referendum agreements on citizenship rights which will safeguard civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights on an equal footing as citizens-regarding people of both Northern and Southern origin (Finland);</p> <p>83.52. Take concrete steps to prevent any form of infringement on the human rights of southerners residing in the north, including by addressing issues of nationality and citizenship in cooperation with the authorities in Southern Sudan (Norway);</p> <p>83.63. Continue its active efforts to promote children's rights, including the implementation of the new law on children promulgated in 2010, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration activities for children, enhancement of a juvenile court system, and work towards the compulsory registration of births and the eradication of female genital mutilation (Japan)</p> <p>84.6. Continue negotiations with a view to peacefully settling the remaining stipulations of the CPA particularly with regard to issues like: border demarcation, foreign debts, oil and water sharing, and citizenship with the understanding that nobody will be stateless (Somalia);</p>	83.50, 83.52, 83.63, 84.6 accepted.
Suriname	11 th	<p>73.9. Ratify the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Slovakia);</p>	73.9 rejected, 73.12 accepted, 73.23 accepted.

		73.12. Review national legislation, in particular the Nationality and Residence Act, the Penal Code and the Personal Act, so as to repeal provisions that could facilitate discrimination (Mexico); 73.23. Develop further and implement policies and legislation aimed at gender equality, particularly with regard to acquisition of nationality and to sexual or domestic violence (Brazil);	
Tajikistan	12 th	88.50. Ensure that all births are registered and facilitate access to birth registration services including by reducing its cost (Uruguay); 90.13. Ratify the 1954 and 1961 Statelessness Conventions (Germany); Ratify the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Slovakia); 90.14. Positively consider adhering to the Convention related to the Status of Stateless Persons of 1954 and other instruments related to Stateless Persons (Mexico);	88.50 accepted 90.13, 90.14 rejected
Thailand	12 th	89.5. Consider ratifying the conventions on refugees and on stateless persons, OP-CAT and the Rome Statute (Brazil); 89.15. Accede to the United Nations Convention on the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol as well as to the 1954 Convention on the Status of Stateless Persons (France);	89.5 accepted, 89.15 rejected.
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	5 th	77. 8. Put in place a national comprehensive plan for civil status registration and the right to identity, which includes awareness raising-campaigns for parents, guardians and other responsible persons, which will help to speed up the registration of births (Argentina); 77. 41. ... promote the exercise by the Roma of their economic, social and cultural rights, in particular by implementing programmes to facilitate birth registration and the issuing identity documents for this sector of the population (Mexico); ...	77.8, 77.41 accepted
Timor Leste	12 th	77.40. Increase its efforts to promote civil registration of the Timorese population, particularly of children (Brazil); 77.41. In light of what is provided in article 7 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and with the support of the international community, improve the system of birth registration including by intensifying efforts to sensitize and mobilize public opinion regarding the advantages of birth registration in the process of establishing children's identity and the enjoyment of their rights (Uruguay);	77.40, 77.41 accepted
Trinidad and Tobago	12 th	88.22. Ratify the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Slovakia);	88.22 pending

Uganda	12 th	111.72. Strengthen and further develop measures to ensure that all children born within the national territory are registered (Ghana) 112.12. Ratify the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Slovakia);	111.72 accepted; 112.12 Rejected.
Ukraine	2 nd	57. 30. To bring its legislation on the determination of the status of refugees and stateless persons in line with international standards (Mexico); 58. 1. To redouble its efforts and ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families the Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons of 1954 and the 1961 Convention to Reduce Statelessness (Mexico);	57.30 accepted; 58.1 rejected
United Arab Emirates	3 rd	92.4. To consider the possibility of introducing amendments to national laws on citizenship, so that female citizens married to non-citizens can pass on their nationality to their children in the same way that male citizens married to noncitizens do (Germany);	92.4 pending
United Republic of Tanzania	12 th	85.71. Ensure free birth registration and in this regard conduct relevant awareness-raising campaigns for the public and adopt efficient policies with a view to cover country's remote and rural areas (Slovakia);	85.71 accepted
Venezuela	12 th	95.4. Ratify the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons as well as the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Slovakia);	95.4 rejected.
Viet Nam	5 th	99. 5. Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the Conventions relating to the Status of Refugees and the Status of Stateless Persons and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Argentina);	99.5 accepted
Yemen	5 th	91. 6. Take concrete measures to ensure effective birth registration, particularly in remote and rural areas (Norway); 94. 2. Amend the Personal Status Law of 1992 and the Citizenship Law of 1990 to prevent discrimination and violence against women in marriage, divorce, guardianship, testimony, property, nationality, child custody and inheritance, and repeal all discriminatory provisions of the Penal Code, including articles 232, 273 and 275, as recommended by the CEDAW Committee, and the proposed amendment to article 26 of the Penal Code (Israel);	91.6 accepted; 94.2 rejected
Zimbabwe	12 th	94.30. Amend expeditiously the Births and Deaths Registration Act to	94.30 rejected,

		ensure that all children born in Zimbabwe, regardless of their parents' origin, are issued with birth certificates (Slovakia); 94.9. Ratify the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Slovakia);	94.9 accepted
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