

## Recommendations Relevant to Statelessness made during the First Cycle of the Universal Periodic Review (2008 – 2011)

*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 Nations Member State. These reports can be found at [www.ohchr.org](http://www.ohchr.org).*

### Accession to the Statelessness Conventions

1. **Andorra** (9<sup>th</sup> session): accede to the Conventions on statelessness (2 recommendations): **rejected**. Government response: the State has no present plans to accede to the conventions on statelessness.
2. **Antigua and Barbuda** (12<sup>th</sup> session): accede to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (1 recommendation): **will be considered**.
3. **Bhutan** (6<sup>th</sup> session): Accede to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness. Government (1 recommendation) response: the State does not expressly reject the recommendation to accede to the 1961 Convention, but it says it must gradually broaden its international obligations based on its financial ability and resources.
4. **Bulgaria** (9<sup>th</sup> session): Accede to the 1954 Convention on the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (5 recommendations): **accepted**.
5. **CAR** (5<sup>th</sup> session): ratify the 1954 Convention on the Status of Stateless Persons (1 recommendation): **will be considered**. Government response: no response was given to this recommendation during the adoption session.
6. **Côte d'Ivoire** (6<sup>th</sup> session): ratify the 1954 Convention on the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (3 recommendations): **will be considered**. Government response: in light of the current crisis the State will defer consideration of this recommendation and ratify the treaty in due time after the end of the crisis.
7. **Dominican Republic** (6<sup>th</sup> session): Ratify the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and sign and ratify the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (1 recommendation): **will be considered**. Government response: no response given to this recommendation during the adoption session.
8. **Estonia** (10<sup>th</sup> session): Accede to the Convention relating to the Stateless persons and to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (1 recommendation): **rejected**.
9. **Georgia** (10<sup>th</sup> session): Ratify the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (2 recommendations): **partial acceptance**. Government response: the State is reviewing national legislation for subsequent ratification of the 1954 Convention, but will not be ratifying the 1961 Convention
10. **Greece** (11<sup>th</sup> session): Ratify the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (1 recommendation): **accepted**. Government response: the



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Government will accede to the 1961 Convention in due course and has domestic legislation in place to avoid statelessness.

11. **Grenada** (8<sup>th</sup> session): Accede to the Conventions on stateless persons (1 recommendation): **rejected**. Government response: the State will continue reviewing the possibility of ratifying the Stateless Conventions.
12. **Haiti** (12<sup>th</sup> session): Accede to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons as well as the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (1 recommendation): **rejected**.
13. **Iceland** (12<sup>th</sup> session): Ratify the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons as well as the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (1 recommendation): **accepted**.
14. **Jamaica** (9<sup>th</sup> session): 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 (1 recommendation): **will be considered**. Government response: the Government attaches importance to the objectives underpinning these Conventions and will keep them under review with the aim of taking a decision on ratification.
15. **Kuwait** (8<sup>th</sup> session): Ratify the Convention relating to the status of stateless persons and the Convention relating to the reduction of statelessness (3 recommendations): **rejected**. Government response: no response given as to rationale for rejecting this recommendation.
16. **Latvia** (11<sup>th</sup> session): Effectively comply with the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (1 recommendation): **rejected**
17. **Mozambique** (10<sup>th</sup> session): Ratify the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (1 recommendation): **accepted**.
18. **Myanmar** (10<sup>th</sup> session): Ratify the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (1 recommendation): **will be considered**. Government response: the State is considering becoming a party to the Stateless Conventions, but this requires approval by the Parliament.
19. **Namibia** (10<sup>th</sup> session): Ratify the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (1 recommendation): **will be considered**. Government response: no response to this recommendation was given during the adoption session.
20. **Nauru** (10<sup>th</sup> session): Ratify the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (1 recommendation): **accepted**.
21. **Niger** (10<sup>th</sup> session): Ratify the 1954 Convention on the Status of Stateless Persons (1 recommendation): **accepted**.
22. **Oman** (10<sup>th</sup> session): Ratify the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness: **will be considered**
23. **Palau** (11<sup>th</sup> session): Accede to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of



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- Statelessness (2 recommendations): **will be considered.** Government response: the Government is developing awareness and determining its capacity to accede to the Statelessness Conventions.
24. **Papua New Guinea** (11<sup>th</sup> session): Ratify the 1954 Convention related to the Status of Stateless Persons and 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (1 recommendation): **accepted.**
  25. **Saint Lucia** (10<sup>th</sup> session): Ratify the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (2 recommendations): **rejected.** Government response: due to resource constraints and national priorities the State cannot accede to the Statelessness Conventions.
  26. **Saint Vincent and the Grenadines** (11<sup>th</sup> session): Ratify the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (1 recommendation): **will be considered.** Government response: the State will continue to give consideration to ratifying the 1961 Convention on Statelessness.
  27. **Samoa** (11<sup>th</sup> session): Ratify the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (1 recommendation): **will be considered.** Government response: the State will continue to determine its ability to accede to the 1954 and 1961 Conventions on Statelessness.
  28. **Sao Tome and Principe** (10<sup>th</sup> session): Ratify the 1954 Convention relating to the status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the reduction of Statelessness (1 recommendation): **rejected.**
  29. **Saudi Arabia** (4<sup>th</sup> session): consider positively acceding to the conventions on statelessness (1 recommendation): **accepted.**
  30. **Seychelles** (11<sup>th</sup> session): Ratify the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Person and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (1 recommendation): **will be considered.** Government response: the State will submit the Statelessness Conventions to the relevant stakeholders to determine its ability to ratify them.
  31. **Solomon Islands** (11<sup>th</sup> session): Ratify the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (1 recommendation): **accepted.**
  32. **Surinam** (11<sup>th</sup> session): Ratify the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (1 recommendation): **rejected.** Government response: the recommendation will continue to enjoy the attention of the Government.
  33. **Tajikistan** (12<sup>th</sup> session): Ratify the 1954 and 1961 Statelessness Convention (1 recommendation): **will be considered.**
  34. **Thailand** (12<sup>th</sup> session): Consider ratifying the conventions on stateless persons (3 recommendations): **will be considered.**
  35. **Trinidad and Tobago** (12<sup>th</sup> session): Accede to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (1 recommendation): **will be considered.**
  36. **Uganda** (12<sup>th</sup> session): Ratify the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (1 recommendation): **rejected.**

37. **Ukraine** (2<sup>nd</sup> session): Redouble efforts to the Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons of 1954 and the 1961 Convention to Reduce Statelessness (1 recommendation): **rejected**. Government response: the State was in the process of introducing into national legislation a law on the Legal Status of Stateless Persons and Foreigners.
38. **Vietnam** (5<sup>th</sup> session): Consider ratifying the Convention on the Status of Stateless Persons (1 recommendation): **accepted**.
39. **Venezuela** (12<sup>th</sup> session): Ratify the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons as well as the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (1 recommendation): **rejected**.
40. **Zimbabwe** (12<sup>th</sup> session): Ratify the 1961 Convention on the Status of Stateless Persons (1 recommendation): **will be considered**.

**Total** = 53 recommendations made to 40 States to accede to one/both of the Statelessness Conventions

### **Prevention and Reduction of Statelessness**

1. **Bosnia and Herzegovina** (7<sup>th</sup> session): Reduce the number of stateless persons in the country (1 recommendation): **in the process of implementing**. Government response: the State is constantly taking measures to reduce the number of stateless persons.
2. **Brunei Darussalam** (6th session): Take a human rights approach to citizenship in which all are equally protected. Government response: all persons are protected equally under the law (1 recommendation): considers already implemented.
3. **Croatia** (9th session): Provide for equal access to citizenship without discrimination based on ethnicity: in the process of implementation; Review the requirements for migrants and asylum-seekers to obtain permanent residence and citizenship (2 recommendations): **rejected**.
4. **Denmark** (11<sup>th</sup> session): 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 (1 recommendation): **accepted**. Government response: its citizenship policies correspond with the Statelessness Conventions.
5. **Dominican Republic** (6th session): Apply consistent and non-discriminatory citizenship policies and practices (1 recommendation): **rejected**.
6. **Estonia** (10th session): Resolve the problem of persons without citizenship and ensure this problem does not arise in the future (1 recommendation): **accepted**.
7. **Greece** (11th session): Speed up the process of reinstating the citizenships of approximately 60,000 Greek citizens who were dismissed from Greek citizenship, because of the later repealed Article 19 of the Greek Citizenship Law (1 recommendation): **rejected**.
8. **Haiti** (12<sup>th</sup> session): Provide greater protection for vulnerable groups by combating statelessness (1 recommendation): **will be considered**.



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9. **Iraq** (7<sup>th</sup> session): 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 (1 recommendation): **accepted.**
10. **Kuwait** (8<sup>th</sup> session): Find humane solutions for the “illegal residents”, including granting nationality to those who fulfill the applicable conditions and criteria (5 recommendations): **accepted.**
11. **Latvia** (11<sup>th</sup> session): Pay particular attention to the 326,906 persons considered as non-citizens, who are therefore considered as stateless persons (1 recommendation): **rejected.**
12. **Lithuania** (12<sup>th</sup> session): Ease the procedure of obtaining citizenship, including removing a language requirement (1 recommendation): **rejected.**
13. **Malawi** (9<sup>th</sup> session): Revise national legislation in order to prevent situations of statelessness (1 recommendation): **rejected.**
14. **Maldives** (9<sup>th</sup> session): Enact legislation that also allows non-Muslims to acquire Maldivian citizenship (2 recommendations): **rejected.**
15. **Moldova** (12<sup>th</sup> session): Work towards addressing statelessness and protecting the rights of stateless persons (1 recommendation): **accepted.**
16. **Montenegro** (3<sup>rd</sup> session): Clarify the legal status of refugees from neighbouring States, with a focus on the prevention of statelessness (1 recommendation): **in the process of implementing.**
17. **Myanmar** (10<sup>th</sup> session): Adapt Act of Citizenship of 1982 to put an end to the statelessness of the Rohingya (3 recommendations): **rejected.**
18. **Nepal** (10<sup>th</sup> session): Address cases of statelessness in the new Constitution’s drafting process (1 recommendation): **rejected.**
19. **Panama** (9<sup>th</sup> session): Revise the Constitution, in accordance with the CRPD, to avoid the rejection of naturalization for individuals on the grounds of physical or mental disability (1 recommendation): **accepted.**
20. **Sierra Leone** (11<sup>th</sup> session): Urgently address, the anomaly - accepted by the Government - regarding citizenship status for residents of non-African descent (1 recommendation): **accepted.**
21. **Slovenia** (7<sup>th</sup> session): 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 independence (11 recommendations): **accepted.**
22. **Sudan** (11<sup>th</sup> session): 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 (1 recommendation): **accepted**; 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 (1 recommendation): **accepted.**
23. **Ukraine** (2<sup>nd</sup> session): Bring legislation on the determination of the status of stateless persons in line with international standards (1 recommendation): **accepted.**

**Total** = 42 recommendations made to 23 States to prevent and reduce statelessness

**Prevention of statelessness among children and right of women to confer nationality on their children on an equal basis as men**

1. **Bahrain** (1<sup>st</sup> session): Consider the draft law of citizenship allowing for children of non-Bahraini fathers to gain citizenship a priority (1 recommendation): **accepted.**
2. **Bangladesh** (4<sup>th</sup> session): Amend the discriminatory legal provisions regarding the transfer of citizenship to children of mixed marriages (1 recommendation): **accepted.**
3. **Côte d'Ivoire** (6<sup>th</sup> session): Allow stateless children born in the State to obtain citizenship (1 recommendation). Government response: citizenship laws allow for citizenship to be obtained through blood lineage and other means.
4. **Estonia** (10<sup>th</sup> session): Grant citizenship to all children of so called non-citizens (1 recommendation): **rejected.**
5. **Iran** (7<sup>th</sup> session): Facilitate for all children born to Iranian mothers, access to a birth certificate regardless of the nationality of the father (1 recommendation): **accepted.**
6. **Italy** (7<sup>th</sup> session): Implement existing Law 91/1992 on Italian citizenship in a manner that preserves the rights of all children born in Italy (1 recommendation): **accepted.**
7. **Jordan** (4<sup>th</sup> session): Review 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 (2 recommendations): **rejected.**
8. **Kuwait** (8<sup>th</sup> session): Guarantee that all Kuwaiti women are able to transfer nationality to their children (4 recommendations): **rejected.**
9. **Latvia** (11<sup>th</sup> session): Facilitate the naturalization and acquisition of citizenship, especially in the case of children. Legislation allows for children of non-citizens to receive citizenship through registration or naturalization (2 recommendations): **accepted.**
10. **Lebanon** (9<sup>th</sup> session): 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 (2 recommendations): **rejected.**
11. **Libyan Arab Jamahiriya** (9<sup>th</sup> session): Establish gender equality in the transfer of citizenship (1 recommendation): **will be considered.**
12. **Malawi** (9<sup>th</sup> session): Repeal legislation that causes Malawian women to lose their citizenship when marrying a foreign national (1 recommendation): **rejected.**
13. **Monaco** (5<sup>th</sup> session): Make the conditions for acquiring and transferring nationality the same for men and women (1 recommendation): **accepted.**
14. **Oman** (10<sup>th</sup> session): Permit Omani mothers to transmit citizenship to their children irrespective of the father's nationality (2 recommendations): **rejected.**
15. **Qatar** (7<sup>th</sup> session): Allow a child to obtain Qatari nationality from a Qatari woman married to a foreign man (3 recommendations): **rejected.**

16. **San Marino** (7<sup>th</sup> session): Soften strict requirements for citizenship, particularly for children who have one parent who is not from San Marino and guarantee dual nationality for children whose parents have not renounced their nationality of origin (1 recommendation): **rejected**. Government response: State will continue to consider recommendation.
17. **Surinam** (11<sup>th</sup> session): Implement policies and legislation aimed at gender equality, including in the area of acquisition of nationality (1 recommendation): **accepted**.
18. **United Arab Emirates** (3<sup>rd</sup> session): 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 non-citizens do (1 recommendation): **will be considered**. Government response: at the adoption session the Government indicated this recommendation would remain under study.
19. **Yemen** (5<sup>th</sup> session): amend the Personal Status Law of 1992 and the Citizenship Law of 1990 to prevent discrimination against women in nationality (1 recommendation): **rejected**.

**Total** = 28 recommendations made to 19 States to prevent statelessness amongst children and to ensure the right of women to confer their nationality to their children on an equal basis as men

### **Birth registration**

1. **Albania** (6<sup>th</sup> session): Facilitate and ensure the birth registration of all children born in Albania (3 recommendations): **accepted**.
2. **Angola** (7<sup>th</sup> session): Adopt further effective measures and policies aimed at increasing the number of registered births (1 recommendation): **accepted**.
3. **Armenia** (8<sup>th</sup> session): Take measures to ensure the highest number of birth registrations possible (1 recommendation): **in the process of implementation**.
4. **Bahamas** (3<sup>rd</sup> session): Increase efforts to ensure the birth registration of all children (1 recommendation): **accepted**.
5. **Bangladesh** (4<sup>th</sup> session): Intensify efforts to implement protection for children, including the Births and Deaths Registration Act of 2004 (1 recommendation): **accepted**.
6. **Belize** (5<sup>th</sup> session): Rectify the shortcomings in the registration of all new born children (1 recommendation): **accepted**.
7. **Bosnia and Herzegovina** (7<sup>th</sup> session): Adopt measures to guarantee universal birth registration to minorities, such as the Roma population. Government response: State is constantly taking measures to enhance birth registration of minorities, including the Roma population (1 recommendation): **in the process of implementing**.
8. **Burundi** (3<sup>rd</sup> session): Strengthen efforts to ensure that all newborn children are officially registered (1 recommendation): **accepted**.
9. **Cambodia** (6<sup>th</sup> session): Ensure birth registration of all non-Khmer children born in Cambodia (1 recommendation): **no response given**.



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10. **Colombia** (3<sup>rd</sup> session): Adopt measures ensuring effective national birth registration, including through programmes of mobile registration units and registration of those without documentation (1 recommendation): **accepted.**
11. **Comoros** (5<sup>th</sup> session): Establish systematic registration of all newborn children (1 recommendation): **accepted.**
12. **Congo** (5<sup>th</sup> session): Improve procedures aimed at raising the percentage of children registered at birth (1 recommendation): **accepted.**
13. **Dominican Republic** (6<sup>th</sup> session): 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 (4 recommendations): **will be considered.** Government response: no response given during the adoption session.
14. **Djibouti** (4<sup>th</sup> session): Enhance efforts to address the low level of birth registrations (1 recommendation): **accepted.**
15. **Eritrea** (6<sup>th</sup> session): Increase birth registration rates (1 recommendation): **accepted.**
16. **Ethiopia** (6<sup>th</sup> session): Take all measures to ensure timely birth registration and establish an adequate and credible birth registration system (2 recommendations): **accepted.**
17. **The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia** (5<sup>th</sup> session): Establish a national comprehensive plan for civil status registration and the right to identity, which includes awareness raising-campaigns for parents and other responsible persons, which will help to speed up the registration of births (1 recommendation): **in the process of implementing.**
18. **Georgia** (10<sup>th</sup> session): Establish institutional structures to ensure birth registration throughout the country, including of the IDP population (1 recommendation): **accepted.**
19. **Iran** (7<sup>th</sup> session): Facilitate for all children born to Iranian mothers, access to Iranian nationality, regardless of the nationality of the father (1 recommendation): **accepted.**
20. **Kyrgyzstan** (8<sup>th</sup> session): Improve the birth registry system as recommended by the Committee on the Rights of the Child (1 recommendation): **accepted.**
21. **Latvia** (11<sup>th</sup> session): Increase efforts to promote the registration of newborns: **accepted.**
22. **Mauritania** (9<sup>th</sup> session): Address issues related to birth registration (1 recommendation): **will be considered.**
23. **Micronesia** (9<sup>th</sup> session): Continue to develop legislation in particular areas such as birth registration (2 recommendations): **accepted.** Government response: the State already has a birth registration system in place.
24. **Mozambique** (10<sup>th</sup> session): Take measures to ensure children are registered immediately after birth (1 recommendation) **accepted.**
25. **Myanmar** (10<sup>th</sup> session): Improve the birth registry system, to avoid identifying ethnic or religious group in official documents which could allow discriminatory treatment and to avoid statelessness (1 recommendation): **rejected.**



26. **Palau** (11<sup>th</sup> session): Revise the status of children born of foreign parents in accordance with relevant international standards (1 recommendation). Government response: the Government takes note of this recommendation and noted that in line with the Constitution the legislature can address the status of children born to foreigners.
27. **Panama** (9<sup>th</sup> session): Intensify 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 (3 recommendations): **accepted**.
28. **Papua New Guinea** (11<sup>th</sup> session): Take measures to ensure that all children are registered at birth (3 recommendations): **accepted**.
29. **Paraguay** (10<sup>th</sup> session): Take concrete steps to decrease current obstacles to child registration (1 recommendation): **in the process of implementing**.
30. **Solomon Islands** (11<sup>th</sup> session): Take measures to ensure all children are registered at birth and register all those who were not registered at birth (2 recommendations): **accepted/in the process of implementation**.
31. **Sudan** (11<sup>th</sup> session): Work towards the compulsory registration of births (1 recommendation): **accepted**.
32. **Tajikistan** (12<sup>th</sup> session): Ensure all births are registered and facilitate access to birth registration, including by reducing its cost (1 recommendation): **accepted**.
33. **Timor Leste** (12<sup>th</sup> session): Improve the system of birth registration, including by intensifying efforts to sensitize and mobilize public opinion with regard to the advantages of birth registration (1 recommendation): **accepted**.
34. **Uganda** (12<sup>th</sup> session): Strengthen and further develop measures to ensure that all children born within the national territory are registered (1 recommendation): **accepted**.
35. **Yemen** (5<sup>th</sup> session): Take concrete measures to ensure effective birth registration, particularly in remote and rural areas (1 recommendation): **accepted**.
36. **Zimbabwe** (12<sup>th</sup> session): Amend Birth and Death Registration act to ensure all children born in Zimbabwe, regardless of their parents' origin, are issued birth certificates (1 recommendation): **will be considered**.

**Total** = 47 recommendations made to 36 States on birth registration

### **Access to Identification Documentation**

1. **Brunei Darussalam** (6<sup>th</sup> session): Avoid confiscating the passports of migrants who bring suit against their employers (1 recommendation): **considered already implemented**. Government response: the State does not confiscate passports, but may retain a passport for the purpose of investigating any offense in accordance with national laws.
2. **Bosnia and Herzegovina** (7<sup>th</sup> session): Allow for ethnic minorities, especially Roma, to have access to identity documents without reference to their ethnicity (1 recommendation): **partially accepted**. Government response: the State

allows for minorities to initiate and implement their own initiatives within the legal framework and in accordance with the capabilities of individual communities.

3. **El Salvador** (7<sup>th</sup> session): Conduct a national campaign for the universal provision of identity documents (1 recommendation): **accepted.**
4. **Italy** (7<sup>th</sup> session): Take new measures to ensure effective access to identification documents for all citizens (1 recommendation): **accepted.**
5. **Lao People's Democratic Republic** (8<sup>th</sup> session): Issue travel and ID documents to all Lao Hmong returnees in a timely manner, and guarantee freedom of movement (1 recommendation): **accepted.**
6. **Lithuania** (12<sup>th</sup> session): With regard to the Roma population regularize their ID documents (1 recommendation): **accepted.**
7. **Mauritania** (9<sup>th</sup> session): Speed up the process of repatriating Mauritians who in the past had been expelled, and granting them and their families a certificate of citizenship (1 recommendation): **in the process of implementing.**

**Total** = 7 recommendations made to 7 States on access to identification documents

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