

Addendum to the Report of the Working Group

Ireland welcomes the recommendations made in the course of its UPR on 11 May 2016 and is pleased to provide the following responses.

6.1 PARTIALLY ACCEPTED

Consider ratifying those international human rights instruments to which it is not yet a party (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));

Ireland is committed to ratification of the pending international human rights instruments. Ireland does not become party to treaties until it is first in a position to comply with the obligations contained in the treaty in question, including by amending domestic law as necessary.

6.2 PARTIALLY ACCEPTED

Accede to OP-CRC-SC, ICRMW, CRPD, ICPPED and the Convention Against Discrimination in Education (Honduras);

The OP-CRC-SC will be ratified as soon as practicable after legislation relating to sexual offences has been amended.

There are no plans to sign the ICRMW.

Work is underway to meet the commitment made by Government to ratify CRPD by end-2016.

Ireland is committed to ratification of the ICPPED as soon as other legislative priorities permit.

There are no plans for Ireland to ratify the UNESCO Convention. Ireland is committed to the principles of equality of educational opportunity contained in the Convention.

6.3 PARTIALLY ACCEPTED

Ratify the CRPD, the ICRMW and the OP-CRC-SC, as a matter of priority (Egypt);

See 6.2.

6.4 PARTIALLY ACCEPTED

Ratify CRPD, OP-CAT and ICRMW (Azerbaijan);

See 6.2.

Ireland will ratify OP-CAT once the necessary legislation on National Preventative Mechanisms has been enacted.

6.5 PARTIALLY ACCEPTED

Ratify the CRPD, OP-CAT and the ILO Convention 169 (Paraguay);

See 6.2 and 6.4

Ireland has no plans to sign ILO Convention 169.

6.6 PARTIALLY ACCEPTED

Accede to the main international human rights instruments to which the country is not yet a party, in particular the ICPPED (Argentina);

See 6.1 and 6.2.

6.7 PARTIALLY ACCEPTED

Ratify the OP-ICESCR and accept the competence of the Committee as regards the inquiry procedure and inter-state communications (Finland);

Ireland is committed to ratifying OP-ICESCR and consideration is being given as to how best to implement it.

6.8 PARTIALLY ACCEPTED

Further accelerate the efforts to strengthen the legal framework to protect the rights of migrants, including by considering to ratify the ICRMW (Indonesia);

Major reforms to the system for determining applications for international protection were introduced in 2015. New procedures will streamline the processing of applications and significantly reduce the length of time spent awaiting decisions. The reforms, when implemented, will ensure asylum seekers are treated humanely and with respect and ensure more efficient protection and immigration procedures and safeguards.

See 6.2.

6.9 PARTIALLY ACCEPTED

Ratify as soon as possible the UN CRPD, without any reservation (Sweden);

Any reservations will be made in accordance with international law.

6.10 PARTIALLY ACCEPTED

Ratify the UN CRPD and fully implement the Education for Persons with Special Educational Needs Act 2004 as soon as possible (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

See 6.2.

The Programme for Government commits to consult with stakeholders on how best to progress sections of the EPSEN Act that were introduced on a non-statutory basis.

6.11 NOT ACCEPTED

Repeal Articles 42.1 and 40.3.3 of the Constitution (Slovenia);

There are no proposals to amend Article 42.1.

The Constitution can only be amended following a referendum of the people.

The Government established a Citizens Assembly to review the Eighth Amendment of the Constitution (Article 40.3.3) and report back to Parliament with recommendations. The Assembly will be chaired by a Justice of the Supreme Court and will be comprised of 100 citizens randomly chosen from the population.

6.12 PARTIALLY ACCEPTED

Take additional measures aimed at achieving the gender equality, including amendment to the Constitution on the role and status of women in Irish society (Kyrgyzstan);

The Government will publish an updated National Women's Strategy by end-2016.

The Government has committed to holding a constitutional referendum on Article 41.2.1.

6.13 PARTIALLY ACCEPTED

Amend article 41(2) of the Constitution on the role and status of women in order to render its provisions gender-equal (Turkey);

See 6.12.

6.14 PARTIALLY ACCEPTED

Amend article 41(2) of the Constitution on the role and status of women by moving to a more gender-neutral wording of the article (Iceland);

See 6.12.

6.15 NOT ACCEPTED

Further strengthen women's rights and review Articles 40 and 41 of the Irish constitution with a view to abandon formulations that potentially promote gender discrimination and to bring Ireland's laws on abortion into compliance with international human rights standards in law and in practice (Germany);

See 6.11 and 6.12

6.16 NOT ACCEPTED

Establish a Constitutional Convention on article 40.3.3 of the Constitution with the aim to remove all restrictive legislation on abortion (Netherlands);

See 6.11

6.17 NOT ACCEPTED

Revise its legislation on abortion, including its Constitution, to provide for additional exceptions in cases of rape, incest or serious risks to the health of the mother, building on the recommendation from the UN Human Rights Committee (Norway);

See 6.11

6.18 NOT ACCEPTED

Repeal legislation that criminalizes abortion and eliminate all punitive measures, in particular Article 40.3.3 of the Irish Constitution (Iceland);

See 6.11

6.19 NOT ACCEPTED

Take forward the democratic process of repealing the Eighth Amendment of the Irish Constitution with a clear timeline, and take all necessary steps to decriminalise abortion in all circumstances, in accordance with the recommendations of the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Denmark);

See 6.11

6.20 PARTIALLY ACCEPTED

Consider creating a dedicated overarching Parliamentary Committee on Human Rights and Equality (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

A range of committees have a focus on specific human rights and equality issues and the coordination of their work takes place under the aegis of the Oireachtas Business Committee.

6.21 ACCEPTED

Strengthen the consultation mechanism, especially in terms of economic, social and cultural rights (Poland);

There is ongoing and extensive consultation in the development of new Disability Inclusion and Traveller and Roma Inclusion Strategies and this will also be central to the development of the new National Women's Strategy.

6.22 PARTIALLY ACCEPTED

Adopt a National Human Rights Action Plan and continue consultations towards this end with stakeholders (Kenya);

Considerable work is already underway on specific sectoral issues. The best use needs to be made of the resources available and to ensure that the Government partners with civil society in the most effective way.

6.23 PARTIALLY ACCEPTED

Adopt a national plan of action on human rights (South Africa);

See 6.22

6.24 PARTIALLY ACCEPTED

Adopt a comprehensive national human rights action plan (Sudan);

See 6.22

6.25 PARTIALLY ACCEPTED

Encourage the development of a National Action Plan on human rights (Greece);

See 6.22

6.26 ACCEPTED

Undertake measures to eliminate stigmatization and discrimination against children born out of wedlock by providing legal certainty in respect of their family name (Namibia);

There is no uncertainty for any children in this respect. The surname of the child must be registered; this can be the surname of the father or mother or both.

6.27 NOT ACCEPTED

Reinstate the age of criminal responsibility of 14 years of age as prescribed in the Children's Act (Botswana);

Ireland's age of criminal responsibility is at 12 years of age, but no prosecution of any child under the age of 14 can take place without the Director of Public Prosecution's consent. While there are no plans to amend the provisions relating to the age of criminal responsibility in the Children Act 2001, the National Youth Justice Action Plan 2014-2018 commits to review generally the operation of the Act.

6.28 NOT ACCEPTED

Raise the age of criminal responsibility to 18 years for all types of offenses (Haiti);

See 6.27

6.29 PARTIALLY ACCEPTED

Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and ratify the Optional Protocol to CRPD and adopt a legislation on gender pay equity and abolish religious discrimination in the schools (Saudi Arabia);

See 6.2

The Employment Equality Acts prohibit discrimination in pay on the basis of gender.

Article 44 of the Constitution specifically protects religious freedom. The Constitution also protects the right to freedom of expression of convictions and opinions. The Equal Status Act 2000 which outlaws discrimination in relation to the admission of a student, makes provision for exemptions to apply in the case of single sex schools and in the case of schools where the objective is to provide education in an environment that promotes certain religious values.

All religious denominations and groups are free to establish their own social, cultural and educational institutions, including schools.

6.30 NOT ACCEPTED

Adopt a comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation that includes all grounds set out in the ICESCR (India);

Ireland has comprehensive and robust equality legislation in place, which prohibits discrimination on nine specified grounds: gender, civil status, family status, age, race, religion, disability, sexual orientation and membership of the Traveller community. The legislation is designed to promote equality, prohibit discrimination – direct, indirect and by association – and victimisation, and allow positive measures to ensure full equality across the nine grounds.

6.31 NOT ACCEPTED

Adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation that includes all the grounds for discrimination (Israel);

See 6.30.

6.32 NOT ACCEPTED

Adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation that includes all the grounds for discrimination (South Africa);

See 6.30.

6.33 ACCEPTED

Close the gender pay gap (Algeria);

Ireland continues to address the gender pay gap and the complex factors that cause it, including by the introduction of a national minimum wage which has led to an

improvement. The national minimum wage benefits those in the lowest income groups in which women predominate. The Government has also committed to introducing wage surveys for companies of 50 and more employees to promote wage transparency.

6.34 ACCEPTED

Take effective measures to increase women's representation in decision-making positions and close the pay gap (Bangladesh);

Considerable measures are in place to improve women's representation in the public, private and political spheres and initiatives are being undertaken.

See 6.33

6.35 ACCEPTED

Take effective measures to increase women's representation in decision-making positions in all areas, close the gender pay gap and eliminate strong gender role stereotypes and ensure that all women workers benefit from the maternity benefits scheme (Namibia);

See 6.34

See 6.33

All women who are in employment or self-employment and satisfy the contribution conditions are entitled to Maternity Benefit.

6.36 ACCEPTED

Introduce a domestic violence bill, improve data collection on domestic violence and strengthen support services, including shelters and legal aid, for victims (Lithuania);

A consolidated Bill is being prepared. The Second National Strategy on Domestic, Sexual and Gender-based Violence is particularly concerned with strengthening services to victims and improving data collection and analysis.

6.37 ACCEPTED

Adopt the draft law on domestic and sexual violence against women, and strengthen support services in shelters and legal assistance to the victims (Uruguay);

See 6.36.

6.38 ACCEPTED

Finalise the adoption of the Domestic Violence Bill and ensure that perpetrators of domestic violence are held to account (Botswana);

See 6.36.

6.39 ACCEPTED

Provide shelters and legal aid to victims of domestic violence, and submit a draft law on domestic violence (Bahrain);

See 6.36.

6.40 ACCEPTED

Collect accurate statistics of cases of domestic violence against women, as well as strengthen support services to victims of domestic violence, including shelters and legal aid services (Russian Federation);

See 6.36.

6.41 ACCEPTED

Improve protection of victims of domestic violence, including by providing with shelter and legal aid (Republic of Moldova);

See 6.36.

6.42 ACCEPTED

Continue to strengthen policies and programmes to combat domestic and sexual violence against women, including a system of psychological, legal and physical support for the victims (Chile);

See 6.36.

6.43 NOT ACCEPTED

Adopt immediately legislation that prohibits racial discrimination, as previously recommended (Mexico);

Ireland already has legislation in place which prohibits racial discrimination.

6.44 PARTIALLY ACCEPTED

Step up measures to combat acts of racism by the law enforcement bodies, including against Travellers (Russian Federation);

See 6.43

Members of An Garda Síochána (police force) are subject to the same legislation as all Irish citizens. Complaints about possible misconduct by members of An Garda Síochána can be made to the Garda Síochána Ombudsman Commission, which is an independent agency.

6.45 PARTIALLY ACCEPTED

Establish acts with racist motivation as a criminal offences (Spain);

Where criminal offences such as assault, criminal damage, or public order offences are committed against a person based on their race, religion etc., the trial judge can take aggravating factors (e.g. motivation based on a victim's religion, race, etc.) into account at sentencing.

The Government has recently approved a review of the Prohibition of Incitement to Hatred Act 1989.

6.46 PARTIALLY ACCEPTED

Take effective steps to address racism and xenophobia and incorporate the provisions of the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD) into its domestic legislation, to raise awareness and promote tolerance in society and to ensure that violent acts, discrimination and hate speech are systemically investigated and the alleged perpetrators prosecuted (Azerbaijan);

The Government is committed to combating racism. Anti-racism initiatives will be taken under the new Integration Strategy. Ireland has ratified ICERD and our legislation is compliant with its provisions.

The Prohibition of Incitement to Hatred Act 1989 makes it an offence to use words, publish or distribute written material, or broadcast any visual images or sounds which are threatening, abusive or insulting and are intended, or are likely to stir up hatred.

See 6.45

6.47 PARTIALLY ACCEPTED

Develop a legislation that sets the line between freedom of expression and hate speech and setup a strong mechanism to monitor all manifestations of intolerance, racism, xenophobia especially against Muslims (Saudi Arabia);

See 6.46.

6.48 PARTIALLY ACCEPTED

Continue measures to protect the rights of migrant workers, including combating racism, xenophobia and religious intolerance, and as further gesture of its commitment, consider ratifying the International Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Sri Lanka);

See 6.2 and 6.46.

6.49 PARTIALLY ACCEPTED

Continue legislating so that there is no discrimination against LGBTI persons in the field of pensions (Spain);

Pensions legislation already prohibits discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation.

6.50 PARTIALLY ACCEPTED

Implement the recommendations arising from the Office of the Inspector of Prisons' review of the Irish Prison Service (Australia);

The review is being considered with a view to identifying how its recommendations might best be implemented and it has informed the Irish Prison Service Strategic Plan 2016 – 2018.

6.51 PARTIALLY ACCEPTED

Conduct comprehensive investigation related to reports by human rights non-governmental organisations about abuses in child care institutions and homes for mothers and children, as well as practices of forced labour in so-called 'Magdalene laundries' (Russian Federation);

The Final Report in relation to progress on each of the 99 recommendations in the Ryan Report and its implementation plan was published in March 2015.

The Commission of Investigation into Mother and Baby Homes and Certain Related Matters, established in February 2015, to establish the facts, and provide a full account, of what happened to vulnerable women and children in these Homes between 1922 and 1998 has all the necessary powers to fulfil its role and remains committed to completing its investigations by February 2018.

A comprehensive report to establish the facts concerning the Magdalen Laundries - the McAleese Report - was published in February 2013.

6.52 NOT ACCEPTED

Provide protection of the family as the natural and fundamental unit of the society (Egypt);

Ireland's Constitution recognises the importance of the family and guarantees its protection; following a referendum in 2015 this protection was extended to same sex unions. International human rights law accords human rights to individuals and Ireland is fully committed to the promotion and protection of these rights.

6.53 PARTIALLY ACCEPTED

Repeal the constitutional and legislative provisions criminalizing the offense of blasphemy, these provisions could constitute an excessive limitation to the freedom of expression (France);

The Government has committed to holding a referendum on removing blasphemy from the Constitution.

6.54 PARTIALLY ACCEPTED

Take necessary steps to amend its legislation on freedom of expression and remove prohibition of blasphemy in line with ICCPR article 19 and Human Rights Committee's General Comment 34, and the Venice Commission's recommendation (Sweden);

See 6.53.

6.55 ACCEPTED

Continue consolidating and increasing its national social inclusion programmes (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));

The Government is committed to developing and implementing strategies for preventing, reducing and ultimately eliminating poverty and social exclusion in collaboration with other stakeholders, including people experiencing poverty.

6.56 ACCEPTED

Implement and support the particular government programmes of social integration and community activation (Iraq);

The Social Inclusion and Community Activation Programme (SICAP) continues to be supported.

6.57 ACCEPTED

Continue strengthening its sound social policies in order to improve the quality of life of its people with an emphasis on vulnerable groups, in particular ethnic, racial and cultural minorities (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));

The Government is committed to improving people's quality of life and living standards through a three-pronged approach – adequate income support, good jobs that make work pay and access to quality services. Ireland's comprehensive welfare system plays a central role in protecting those who are unemployed and other vulnerable groups. The National Action Plan for Social Inclusion identifies a wide range of targeted actions and interventions to this end.

6.58 NOT ACCEPTED

Launch measures to promote and protect the rights of peasants and other people who work in rural areas (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));

The rights of all people – whether rural or urban dwellers – are equally protected in Ireland and the concept of 'peasant' is not relevant to our situation.

6.59 PARTIALLY ACCEPTED

Expedite the adoption of a national action plan on food security and nutrition (Algeria);

Ireland has endorsed the Framework for Action Report arising from the Second International FAO WHO Conference on Nutrition.

6.60 PARTIALLY ACCEPTED

Develop and strengthen financially the state-sponsored legal aid framework, so that lawyers avoid cases of evictions from social housing (Haiti);

There is a comprehensive system of civil legal aid available (including in relation to evictions from social housing) for persons who meet the eligibility criteria.

6.61 PARTIALLY ACCEPTED

Strengthen the policies of supplementary payments of income and housing assistance, in order to avoid more families being unable to pay their mortgages (Chile);

There is a range of housing supports available to families who are renting accommodation and the Government has put in place a number of services to assist homeowners in mortgage arrears.

6.62 ACCEPTED

Set up an inclusive system for access to quality health care for all social categories in particular disadvantaged and marginalized groups, in consultation with concerned communities and stakeholders (Haiti);

The Government has embarked upon a major programme of health reform, the aim of which is to deliver universal healthcare, where all people can access the quality health services they need, while ensuring that the use of these services does not expose them to financial hardship.

6.63 ACCEPTED

Put into effect its undertaking of previous commitment to implement this year, in strengthening the free health care sector to include all children under the age of twelve (Libya);

The Government is committed to extending free General Practitioner care to children under 12 years of age.

6.64 NOT ACCEPTED

Ensure availability of safe abortions at a minimum in cases where the pregnancy is the result of rape or incest and in cases of severe and fatal foetal impairment (Iceland);

See 6.11

6.65 NOT ACCEPTED

Take all necessary steps to revise the Protection of Life during Pregnancy Act 2013 in line with International Human Rights standards (India);

See 6.11

6.66 NOT ACCEPTED

Amend the Protection of Life During Pregnancy Act 2013 that the women interests and health are better protected, especially in instances where the pregnancy resulted from rape or incest, or in cases of severe foetal impairment (Lithuania);

See 6.11

6.67 NOT ACCEPTED

Consider revising its relevant legislation on abortion in line with international human rights standards on sexual and reproductive health and rights (Republic of Korea);

See 6.11

6.68 NOT ACCEPTED

Broaden through an inclusive public debate the access to abortion for pregnant women, in particular in cases of threat to health, rape and incest (Czech Republic);

See 6.11

6.69 NOT ACCEPTED

Take the necessary steps aimed at revising the relevant legislation with a view to decriminalize abortion within reasonable gestational limits (The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia);

See 6.11

6.70 NOT ACCEPTED

Ensure the full right for women to abortion and implement the decisions of the European Court of Human Rights regarding this right (Slovakia);

See 6.11

The Protection of Life During Pregnancy Act 2013 regulates access to lawful termination of pregnancy in accordance with the X case and the judgment of the European Court of Human Rights in the A, B and C v Ireland case. The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe is satisfied that the Government has given effect to the ruling in the A, B and C v Ireland case by introducing the Protection of Life During Pregnancy Act 2013, related regulations and guidance document. The case was closed on 4 December 2014.

6.71 NOT ACCEPTED

Take necessary steps to revise its legislation on abortion and provide for clear exceptions, in line with international human rights law and standards, so as to ensure the right to abortion in cases of rape and incest, as well as cases entailing serious risks to the health of the mother or fatal foetal abnormality (Sweden);

See 6.11

6.72 NOT ACCEPTED

Decriminalize abortion in all circumstances and, as a minimum, ensure access to safe abortion also in cases of rape, incest, serious risks to the health of the mother and fatal foetal abnormality (Slovenia);

See 6.11

6.73 NOT ACCEPTED

Review the law on abortion to expand the circumstances in which it can be carried out (Uruguay);

See 6.11

6.74 PARTIALLY ACCEPTED

Adopt a comprehensive sexual and reproductive health policy for adolescents and ensure that sexual and reproductive health education is a part of the mandatory school curricula and targeted at adolescents (Lithuania);

The National Sexual Health Strategy has a number of priority actions aimed at improving the sexual health and well-being of young people.

6.75 NOT ACCEPTED

Ensure that the new system of universal health care guarantees availability and access to services to boys and girls and contraception methods to adolescents, while allowing access to these services in general without discrimination on any grounds (Mexico);

Access for young people to public health services such as contraception is provided in line with the National Sexual Health Policy Strategy framework and in accordance with the national legal requirements applying.

6.76 PARTIALLY ACCEPTED

Adopt a comprehensive sexual and reproductive health policy for adolescents and ensure that sexual and reproductive health education is part of the mandatory school curriculum and targeted at adolescent girls and boys, with special attention on preventing early pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections (New Zealand);

See 6.74.

6.77 NOT ACCEPTED

Identify and address gaps in reproductive health legislation to ensure the protection of women's sexual and reproductive health and rights (United States of America);

See 6.11.

In 2015, the Government approved draft legislative provisions on assisted human reproduction (AHR). The legislation will promote and ensure the health and safety of parents, others involved in the process (such as egg/sperm donors and surrogate mothers) and, most importantly, the children who will be born through AHR. AHR services will be available to people irrespective of gender, marital status or sexual orientation subject to the welfare of any future children.

6.78 NOT ACCEPTED

Take all necessary measures to ensure the full respect of sexual and reproductive rights (France);

See 6.11.

6.79 NOT ACCEPTED

Protect and promote reproductive rights without any discrimination, recognising reproductive rights include the right to the highest attainable standard of sexual and reproductive health, the right of all to decide freely and responsibly the number, spacing and timing of their children, as well as decide on matters related to their sexuality, and to have the information and means to do so free from discrimination, violence or coercion (Canada);

See 6.11 and 6.77.

6.80 PARTIALLY ACCEPTED

Review and amend laws, as appropriate, to ensure that publically-funded schools provide equal access to education for all, irrespective of one's faith or religious affiliation (United States of America);

See 6.29

The Education (Admission to Schools) Bill 2016, which was published in July 2016, proposes to introduce a number of important changes to make enrolment policies fairer and more transparent.

6.81 PARTIALLY ACCEPTED

Undertake thorough consultations with persons with disabilities, representatives and labour organisations, and civil society prior to entering any reservation to Article 27 of the CRPD upon ratification, with respect to reasonable accommodation (Canada);

Ireland has undertaken comprehensive consultations with people with disabilities in context of developing a new Disability Inclusion Strategy, including on ratification of CRPD.

6.82 PARTIALLY ACCEPTED

Achieve the implementation of the national strategy for persons with disabilities and introduce a legal regime of subsidized transport for persons with disabilities (Haiti);

The consultation process on the new Strategy provides the opportunity to interested parties to make recommendations in key areas such as service provision, accommodation, health, employment, transport and education.

6.83 ACCEPTED

Conduct and finalize a timely review of the request for recognition of the Travellers as an ethnic group (United States of America);

The issue of Traveller ethnicity is being considered within the context of discussions on the new National Traveller and Roma Inclusion Strategy.

6.84 PARTIALLY ACCEPTED

Take concrete measures for the issuance of medical cards in Traveller and Roma communities, to guarantee that such children enjoy the same access to and quality of health-care services as others (Iran (Islamic Republic of));

All children under 6 years of age have access to free General Practitioner care. Any person who is ordinarily resident in the State can apply for a Medical Card. Ordinarily resident means that you live in Ireland or intend to live in Ireland for at least a year. Children under 16 apply as part of their parent's/guardian's application. Medical Cards are awarded following a means assessment.

6.85 PARTIALLY ACCEPTED

Strengthen measures to eliminate discrimination against Roma and children on the basis of religion in health and education sectors (Bangladesh);

See 6.43

It is intended that the new Inclusion Strategy will bring about a real improvement in quality of life for Travellers and Roma in Ireland.

6.86 PARTIALLY ACCEPTED

Introduce measures to improve the living standards of Travellers in society and ensure the legislation in place does not hinder their nomadic customs and practices (Turkey);

See 6.85

6.87 ACCEPTED

Continue giving the broadest possible scope, flexibility and coverage to its immigration policy (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));

See 6.8

6.88 ACCEPTED

Ensure that the legislation that provides individual consideration of the status of refugee includes the provision of sufficient resources for its implementation in order to avoid delays in the effective determination of the requests for the concession of refugee status (Mexico);

See 6.8

6.89 PARTIALLY ACCEPTED

Improve the protection of refugees, migrants and asylum seekers and improve their living conditions and access to social security and guarantee other human rights (China);

See 6.8.

The 2016 Programme for Government commits to reforming the Direct Provision system, with particular focus on families and children.

6.90 PARTIALLY ACCEPTED

Ensure family reunification and the conditions of the reception of refugees and asylum-seekers, in the implementation of the Law on International Protection, are in accordance with international law (Guatemala);

The International Protection Act provides for the specific situation of vulnerable persons such as persons under the age of 18 years and that the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration in dealing with the extension to qualified persons of certain rights including permission to reside and to travel and permission to enter and reside for family members of qualified persons.

6.91 PARTIALLY ACCEPTED

Accelerate the entry into force of the new programme for the protection of refugees and ensure that it guarantees the protection of the best interest of the child and fully complies with international standards regarding unaccompanied migrant children and family reunification (Mexico);

The Irish Refugee Protection Programme is based on both the relocation of asylum seekers from Italy and Greece under EU legal instruments as well as the resettlement of refugees from refugee camps. Ireland will fully comply with all international standards and remains committed to the full implementation of the Programme.

6.92 PARTIALLY ACCEPTED

Amend the General Scheme of the International Protection Bill to address family reunification, best interests of the child and the legal framework of reception conditions (Egypt);

See 6.90

6.93 PARTIALLY ACCEPTED

Address concerns about family reunification and the best interests of the child in its legislation on refugees (Brazil);

See 6.90

6.94 ACCEPTED

Modify the administrative provisions on immigration to protect the victims of trafficking of persons and integrate the prevention of trafficking in persons into the policies for asylum seekers (Honduras);

The International Protection Act provides for victims of human trafficking.

The 2nd National Action Plan to Prevent and Combat Human Trafficking in Ireland will contain a commitment to fundamentally review our formal identification process to ensure that we have in place systems which meet international best practice and the needs of victims including those in the international protection procedure.

6.95 ACCEPTED

Continue efforts to pass legislation to combat human trafficking in the form of sham marriages (Latvia);

It has been made more difficult to broker a marriage of convenience. Evidence of intention to undertake a marriage of convenience is now an impediment to marriage.

6.96 ACCEPTED

Take steps to move towards increased renewable energy production, in-line with their pledges on Climate Action (Maldives);

The National Policy Position on Climate Action and low carbon development provides a high-level policy direction for the adoption and implementation by Government of plans to enable the State to move to a low carbon economy by 2050.

6.97 ACCEPTED

Ensure that its policies, legislation, regulations and enforcement measures effectively serve to prevent and address the heightened risk of business involvement in abuses in conflict situations, which includes situations of foreign occupation (State of Palestine).

Ireland is committed to promoting responsible business conduct and corporate social responsibility through appropriate frameworks, implementing our international obligations and promoting good practice in the business community. As part of our commitment to implementing global standards such as the OECD Guidelines on Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. Our National Plan on Business and Human Rights, will provide tools to prevent and address risks related to human rights abuses, including in conflict affected areas.