



Response of Switzerland concerning its UPR recommendations – 27.02.2013

1. Switzerland is a strong supporter of the UPR process and is pleased to undertake its second UPR. The UPR is an important factor of transparency, both among states and vis-a-vis citizens and an important instrument to foster a permanent national debate on human rights. Switzerland sees its semi-direct democracy and its federalist system as effective and efficient vehicles to respect, protect and promote human rights as well as to foster human rights culture in the country.
2. In October 2012, the UN member states made 140 recommendations of which Switzerland accepted 50 and rejected 4 immediately. With this document Switzerland presents its position regarding the remaining 86 recommendations of which it now accepts 49 and rejects 36. In conformity with its practice concerning other international obligations, Switzerland accepted only the recommendations which Switzerland is able to implement and recommendations that have already been implemented.
3. True to the inclusive and participative process it adopted in preparing its national report, Switzerland undertook wide consultations with all the concerned parties. The response presented below rests upon the opinion of the cantonal governments, of the Conference of cantonal governments and of the different departments (ministries) of the federal government.
4. The UPR recommendations are aimed at Switzerland as a State party, nonetheless responsibility for implementing them and fulfilling the country's international obligations lies with the competent state bodies at all levels. According to their respective constitutional powers, federal, cantonal and municipal authorities are responsible to implement these recommendations.

List of recommendations examined by Switzerland along with the position taken

	<i>Recommendation</i>	<i>Swiss Positions</i>	<i>Explanatory Notes</i>
123.1.	Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Spain) (Slovakia) (Hungary); Encourage ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, as well as the establishment of a priority national program to address this agenda (Mexico);	Rejected	Switzerland is currently preparing the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Ratification of the Optional Protocol is however not envisaged for the time being.
123.2.	Ratify the first Optional Protocol to the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Spain); Accede to the first Optional Protocol of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Bulgaria) (Belarus); Step up its efforts towards ratification of the first Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Chile); Ratify the first Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights before the next UPR cycle (Hungary); Consider acceding to the first Optional Protocol to the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, in order to improve the human rights protection of the persons subject to its jurisdiction (Uruguay);	Rejected	Ratification of the Optional Protocol is currently being discussed in Switzerland. For this purpose, the Swiss Centre of Expertise in Human Rights (SCHR) has been mandated to prepare a study on the differences between the jurisprudence of the Human Rights Committee and that of the European Court of Human Rights. The discussions will be pursued on the basis of the results of this study. No political decision has been made at this point in time.
123.3.	Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Spain);	Rejected	The Federal Council, as well as the Federal Supreme Court considers the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, with some exceptions, to be programmatic in character. The recommendation to ratify the Option Protocol to the Covenant can therefore not be accepted for the time being.
123.4.	Consider early ratification of the third Optional Protocol to the CRC on a communications procedure (Slovakia); Consider signing and ratifying the Optional Protocol to the CRC on a communications procedure (Liechtenstein);	Accepted	With the adoption of the recommendation, Switzerland agrees to examine the possibility of ratifying this Convention.

123.5.	Ratify the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Slovakia);	Rejected	Ratification of the Convention on the reduction of statelessness is not foreseen at the moment. Nevertheless, Switzerland will continue to fight resolutely and effectively, within the realms of possibility, to reduce the phenomenon of statelessness and defend the legal rights of stateless persons. On the occasion of the review of the Swiss Citizenship Act, Switzerland intends to accede to the European Convention on Nationality of 1997 and to the Convention of 2006 of the Council of Europe Convention on the Avoidance of Statelessness in relation to State Succession.
123.6.	Consider ratifying ILO Convention No. 189 (Philippines);	Accepted	
123.7.	Withdraw remaining reservations to the CRC (Slovenia);	Rejected	See 123.8./9./10.
123.8.	Withdraw its reservations to article 10, paragraph 1, of CRC (Uruguay)	Rejected	Family reunification for all foreign citizens will continue not to be guaranteed also after the amendments to the legislation in question. While family reunification for provisionally accepted persons is subject to a waiting period of three years, it is not foreseen for asylum seekers. For this reason, the reservation to Art. 10 CRC cannot be withdrawn at this point in time.
123.9.	Withdraw its reservations to Article 37 (c) of CRC (Uruguay)	Rejected	Swiss law guarantees the separation of minors and adults in preventive detention. With regard to the execution of sentences, this guarantee will become effective after the period of ten years (2007-2017). This period has been provided to enable the establishment of the necessary institutions by the cantons.
123.10.	Withdraw its reservations to Article 40 of CRC (Uruguay);	Rejected	Due to the chosen model of the Swiss juvenile criminal procedure the separation between the investigating and judicial authorities is not guaranteed in every case. However, Switzerland is bound by the jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights.
123.11.	Withdraw remaining reservation to CEDAW (Slovenia);	Rejected	The reservations to Art. 15 para. 2 and Art. 16 para. 1(h) CEDAW cannot be withdrawn. Although the current law conforms to these provisions, the final provisions of the Swiss Civil Code provide that marriage contracts concluded under the

			old law remain valid.
123.12.	With regard to Article 16 paragraph 1 (g) of CEDAW, withdraw reservations from the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, especially in view of the modification of the Swiss naming rights and citizenship law which are foreseen to enter into force in January 2013 (Germany);	Accepted	The emphasis of this recommendation being placed on the reservation concerning Art. 16 para. 1(g) CEDAW, Switzerland accepts the recommendation. However, it is not able to withdraw the reservations to Art. 15 para. 2 and Art. 16 para. 1(h) CEDAW (cf. 123.11).
123.13.	Implement withdrawal of reservations on the International Convention of the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (Egypt);	Rejected	Art. 261 ^{bis} of the Swiss Penal Code already suppresses acts of racial discrimination, in particular the incitement to racial hatred. The scope of the reservation primarily concerns the simple participation of an individual in an organisation with racist intentions. However, associations and legal entities can be dissolved by the Court due to its pursuit of immoral or unlawful objects e.g. in violation of the prohibition of discrimination. This reservation remains justified with regard to freedom of expression and of association.
123.14.	Consider the possibility of withdrawing its reservation to Article 4 of CERD (Cuba);	Rejected	See 123.13.
123.15.	Include in its Criminal Code a definition of torture (South Africa);	Rejected	All acts of torture are incriminated in Swiss penal law, even though there is not a specific provision on torture.
123.16.	Include a definition of torture in its Criminal Code incorporating all elements contained in Article 1 of the Convention Against Torture (New Zealand); Introduce in the Penal Code a definition of torture that incorporates all the elements provided for in the Convention against Torture (Costa Rica);	Rejected	See 123.15.
123.17.	Further develop its institutional and human rights infrastructure, including the appointment of a federal ombudsperson (Bulgaria);	Accepted	By accepting the recommendations 123.17 to 123.22, Switzerland intends to confirm its voluntary commitment made at its first review in 2008, namely to consider the possibility of establishing a national human rights institution and to monitor progress made since the launching of a pilot project, the SCHR,
123.18.	Undertake measures in conformity with the Paris Principles	Accepted	

	regarding the Swiss Centre of Expertise in Human Rights (Bulgaria); Increase efforts to develop the Swiss Resource Centre for Human Rights into a national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles (Malaysia); Convert the Swiss Resource Centre for Human Rights into a wholly independent national human rights institution, in compliance with the Paris Principles, when the pilot project ends in 2015 (New Zealand);		of limited duration (2011-2015). Switzerland insists on the fact that this acceptance does not prejudice in any way the results of the evaluation of the pilot project, due in 2014 and to be carried out by an independent evaluator, nor the decision that the Federal Council is going to take after the evaluation. With the creation of the SCHR, Switzerland has chosen the form of a specialised institute and not the form of an ombudsperson for the pilot project of its human rights institution.
123.19.	Adopt the necessary measures to convert the Swiss Resource Centre for Human Rights into a national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles, giving it a broad human rights mandate (Slovenia);	Accepted	
123.20.	Consider establishing a national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles (Poland);	Accepted	
123.21.	Establish an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Russian Federation); Establish a National Human Rights Institution in compliance with the Paris Principles (Greece);	Accepted	
123.22.	Establish a national human rights institution with a broad mandate and sufficient financial and human resources, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Uruguay);	Accepted	
123.23.	Establish ombudsmen federal mechanisms in compliance with the Paris Principles, ensuring their full independence from the State, and adjust those which currently exist to these principles (Nicaragua);	Rejected	Many mediation services (ombudsperson offices) already exist in Switzerland, in various cantons and professional sectors. However the creation of a federal Ombudsperson is not foreseen. For the time being Switzerland focuses on the evaluation of the national human rights institution (see 123.17 ff.).
123.24.	Establish anti-discrimination ombudsmen in each of its cantons (Australia)	Rejected	The ban on discrimination is enshrined in the constitution so that legal recourse is already available to those affected. In addition, all cantons operate, or are in the process of establishing, contact points to which affected persons in need can turn.

123.25.	Extend the mandate of the Federal Commission to deal with complaints of racism and incitement to xenophobia (Libya);	Rejected	An extension of the mandate of the Federal Commission against Racism would contradict the mandate of an extraparlimentary commission and the separation of powers (see Art. 57 Government and Administration Organisation Act).
123.26.	Strengthen further the powers of the Swiss Federal Commission against Racism in line with the Council of Europe's recommendations (Australia);	Rejected	See 123.25.
123.27.	Reinforce its efforts to combat racism by taking measures to adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation (Canada); Adopt a comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation (Brazil);	Rejected	<p>Switzerland will reinforce its efforts to combat racism, but an additional anti-discrimination law is not foreseen. Switzerland punishes discrimination under the Federal Constitution, the Penal Code and the Civil Code. Switzerland prefers to proceed in a targeted manner, sector by sector, for instance in the Gender Equality Act, in the Disability Discrimination Act or the anti-racism criminal provision. Switzerland undertakes numerous measures to counter discrimination.</p> <p>In 2012, the SCHR was mandated to prepare a study on access to justice in cases of discrimination. This study is currently in preparation. Furthermore, following the recommendation of the Federal Council, Parliament invited the latter, in December 2012, to submit a report to it on the current law and preventive measures against discrimination.</p>
123.28.	Adopt national legislation against discrimination (France);	Rejected	See 123.27.
123.29.	Adopt a comprehensive anti-discrimination law enforced uniformly throughout the Confederation (Greece); Enact a comprehensive anti-discrimination law enforced uniformly throughout the Confederation (India); Adopt a comprehensive anti-discrimination law aimed at preventing racial discrimination, and ensure that it is applied to the whole territory of the Swiss Federation (Uzbekistan);	Rejected	See 123.27.
123.30.	Continue with the necessary legislative reforms in the fight against racial discrimination (Spain)	Accepted	Switzerland will continue to combat racial discrimination with the necessary measures. Reforms of the Penal Code in this regard

			are not foreseen.
123.31.	Adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination strategies (Egypt)	Accepted	
123.32.	Adopt a national plan against racism, discrimination, xenophobia and other forms of intolerance (Costa Rica); Adopt an action plan to fight racial discrimination (Spain);	Accepted	Planning and implementing measures against racial discrimination and racism have to be carried out in close cooperation between the Confederation, cantons, cities, municipalities and civil society actors. Based on a joint decision of the Confederation and the cantons, this coordinated procedure against discrimination at federal, cantonal and municipal levels in the framework of the Cantonal Integration Plans (CIP) constitutes a national action plan. In this CIP, the cantons set out, among other things, how they are expanding their consultation service and what measures they are taking to counter structural discrimination. In this context, the Federal office for the combat against racism has been mandated by the Federal Council to monitor, promote and assess the activities in the area of combating discrimination.
123.33.	Adopt a national action plan and legislation to prevent and combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, including a comprehensive definition of racial discrimination (South Africa);	Accepted	See 123.32.
123.34.	Adopt a national plan and legislation against racial discrimination, xenophobia and other forms of intolerance (Jordan);	Accepted	See 123.32.
123.35.	Continue to ensure better protection of the rights of all citizens through implementing an anti-discrimination law which could effectively protect different social groups, particularly the most vulnerable (Cambodia);	Rejected	Switzerland will continue to strengthen protection of the rights of all citizens with measures that effectively protect different social groups, particularly the most vulnerable. Therefore Switzerland aligns itself with the first part of the recommendation. However, Switzerland sees no need to adopt an additional anti-discrimination law and therefore rejects the recommendation (see 123.27.).
123.36.	Take appropriate measures in combating racist, islamophobic and xenophobic attitudes in the country, particularly against	Rejected	Switzerland will continue to combat racist, islamophobic and xenophobic attitudes. Switzerland sees no need to adopt an

	members of the Muslim community, and also adopt a comprehensive anti-discrimination law to be enforced uniformly throughout the Confederation (Iran);		additional anti-discrimination law (see also 123.27.).
123.37.	Strengthen measures to reinforce existing mechanisms on combating all forms of discrimination, particularly racial discrimination, including by adopting a specific law prohibiting incitement to hatred based on racial and religious motives, in accordance with article 20, paragraph 2, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Indonesia);	Accepted	Art. 20 para. 2, has already been entirely implemented via Art. 261 ^{bis} of the Swiss Penal Code.
123.38.	Take additional measures required to combat racial, ethnic and religious discrimination (Argentina);	Accepted	
123.39.	Adopt further anti-discrimination measures, including implementing the Council of Europe's recommendation for Switzerland to adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation and prohibit discrimination regarding employment and accommodation in civil matters (Australia);	Rejected	See 123.27.
123.40.	Pay more attention to monitoring and combatting violations of the rights of religious and national minorities, including through the possible development of corresponding programmes which would take into account the ethno-cultural traditions of migrants, and, at the same time, help their integration in the Swiss society (Russian Federation);	Accepted	
123.41.	Considers conducting a broader public education and awareness campaign with the aim of overcoming the negative preconceptions against foreign nationals and immigrants among the Swiss population (Timor-Leste);	Rejected	Due to the experience from the tripartite dialogue between representatives of the Confederation, cantons and municipalities with Muslim discussion partners, broad public education and awareness campaigns to overcoming the negative preconceptions against immigrants had turned out to be less effective than talks conducted at the cantonal and municipal levels to finding pragmatic and well-adapted solutions. Therefore it is more worthwhile to strengthen the information and awareness-raising elements within the framework of the CIP.

123.42.	Increase efforts designed to reinforce mutual understanding between the migrant communities and Swiss society in general (Turkey)	Accepted	
123.43.	Pay particular attention to the training of law enforcement agents in the sphere of combatting discrimination and promoting human rights (Turkey);	Accepted	
123.44.	Promote continuous training on human rights for police officers (Nicaragua);	Accepted	
123.45.	Establish an independent mechanism in all cantons of the country with a mandate to investigate all complaints about excessive use of force, cruel treatment and other police abuse (Uzbekistan);	Rejected	Under Swiss legislation, incidents of excessive use of force, cruelty and other forms of abuse of authority by the police will be investigated and judged by independent judicial authorities. The separation of powers is guaranteed. The creation of an independent contact point in every canton is therefore not necessary.
123.46.	Continue to take the necessary steps to prevent incidents of acts of violence with racist and xenophobic reasons by security agents against foreigners, immigrants and asylum seekers and to bring to justice the perpetrators of such acts (Brazil);	Accepted	
123.47.	Put in place independent inquiries on the use of excessive force during deportations (France);	Accepted	The National Commission for the Prevention of Torture has been mandated to monitor deportation flights.
123.48.	Pursue efforts to combat xenophobia and to train police officers, prosecutors, judges and future legal professionals in the scope and application of the relevant legal framework (Ireland);	Accepted	
123.49.	Take necessary measures to expand the provisions of the Criminal Code on hate speech in order to include grounds which go beyond hatred based on race, religion or origin of the individual, integrating such factors as language, colour, sex, mental or physical deficiency, sexual orientation or other	Rejected	Switzerland complies with its international obligations, as well as the guarantee of freedom of expression and the ban on racial, ethnic and religious discrimination.

	similar grounds (Canada);		
123.50.	Continue efforts to combat racial discrimination, particularly against migrant workers and their families, religious minorities, particularly against Muslims, and linguistic minorities (Libya);	Accepted	See 123.32.
123.51.	Take more effective measures to combat racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia against minority groups in the country, in particular the Muslims (Malaysia);	Accepted	See 123.50.
123.52.	Step up awareness-raising campaigns and encourage dialogue with different religions and ethnic groups to establish legal mechanisms to facilitate access of all migrants to their rights (Libya);	Accepted	Switzerland will continue to encourage and facilitate dialogue with different religions and ethnic groups. The outcome of experiences made in this area in the past years showed that talks conducted locally are best suited for finding pragmatic and well-adapted solutions. The cantonal governments will continue and strengthen the existing information and awareness-raising measures as well as the many existing activities between cultural and religious communities and local authorities within the framework of the Cantonal Integration Programmes.
123.53.	Take legal proceedings on complaints as to racial discrimination and incitement to racial and religious hatred (Iran);	Accepted	Art. 261 ^{bis} of the Swiss Penal Code already suppresses acts of racial discrimination, in particular the incitement to racial hatred.
123.54.	Provide adequate accommodation for refugees and asylum seekers and their children, away from unhealthy locations such as near airports (Namibia);	Rejected	The responsible authorities do their best to provide suitable accommodation for all asylum seekers. However, in view of the large number of asylum seekers the decisions of authorities where to situate accommodations are subject to certain constraints.
123.55.	Take more active measures to decrease the level of unemployment of migrants, particularly among women and young people (Russian Federation);	Accepted	Active measures to decrease the level of unemployment of migrants, particularly among women and young people have been taken for example within the framework of the CIP, the strategy against poverty and new focus by the public employment service.

123.56.	That the Federal authorities take a closer interest in ensuring that the concerns of irregular migration are handled at the cantonal levels with similar empathy, in a manner consistent with the spirit of international human rights and humanitarian law (Nigeria);	Accepted	
123.57.	Provide teaching of the mother-tongue to migrant children more effectively, with improved cooperation with the Suisse communal authorities (Turkey);	Rejected	The teaching of native languages and cultures is practised in Switzerland, extending to more than 40 languages. In most cases the various language communities organise the courses themselves, and in some cases the home country provides funding and/or staff. Organisational support is made available by local school communities. The level of cooperation between Swiss local authorities and the language groups in question is high. Further measures are not foreseen for the time being.
123.58.	Provide concrete legal measures against hate speech and incitement (Egypt);	Accepted	Art. 261 ^{bis} of the Swiss Penal Code already suppresses acts of racial discrimination, in particular the incitement to racial hatred.
123.59.	Introduce prompt constitutional and legislative measures ensuring that “popular initiatives” do not violate the human rights of certain individuals or groups (Egypt);	Rejected	The fact that Swiss citizens have the possibility to suggest changes to the constitution by the means of a popular initiative is a fundamental element of Swiss democracy. Legislative measures to improve the compatibility of popular initiatives with international law are currently under discussion. The decision of the parliament in this matter cannot be anticipated at this point in time.
123.60.	Put in place institutional guarantees to ensure that its human rights commitments are protected against popular initiatives that may violate these commitments (Norway);	Rejected	See 123.59.
123.61.	Invite to the country the Special Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Racism, the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants, and the Special Rapporteur on Torture (Belarus);	Accepted	Switzerland has a standing invitation for all Special Rapporteurs.
123.62.	Enhance national policies for the freedom of religion and	Accepted	

	other practices of minorities (Thailand)		
123.63.	Enforce and enhance relevant laws and regulations for the freedom of religion and other practices of minorities (Thailand);	Accepted	
123.64.	Take the measures necessary to ensure freedom of expression in accordance with article 19 of ICCPR and General Comment 34 of the Human Rights Committee (Turkey);	Accepted	Swiss law respects the freedom of expression, guaranteed by Art. 19 of the Covenant. In particular, Art. 261 ^{bis} of the Swiss Penal Code, which outlaws racial discrimination, conforms with the conditions enabling limitations on the freedom of expression and to the recommendation n 34 of the Human Rights Committee which clarifies these conditions.
123.65.	Ensure that freedom of expression is without unnecessary restrictions to ensure freedom of religion (Namibia);	Accepted	
123.66.	Protect victims of trafficking in persons by allocating additional resources and services in all cantons, and prosecute and punish perpetrators according to the severity of their crime (Honduras);	Accepted	
123.67.	Adopt and promote human trafficking legislation that focuses on the sexual exploitation of women and girls and provides full support to victims, and which factors in the role of cantons (United Kingdom);	Accepted	
123.68.	Design a strategy against trafficking and sexual exploitation of women and girls covering the proper detection and protection of victims, with an impact on the whole country (Mexico);	Accepted	
123.69.	Encourage the expansion of the bilateral cooperation between the Swiss and Romanian task forces against human trafficking to more countries of origin (Maldives);	Accepted	
123.70.	Specify the criteria that apply to the consideration of violence when extending residence permits for victims of domestic violence, to facilitate their fair, standardised and transparent application (New Zealand);	Accepted	

123.71.	Ensure that victims of domestic violence have access to immediate remedies and protection, and review legislation on residence permits with a view to avoiding the effect that the application of the law might have in practice, forcing women to remain in abusive relationships (South Africa);	Accepted	An amendment of Art. 50 para. 2 of the Foreign Nationals Act is currently in progress, which takes into account the jurisprudence of the Federal Supreme Court. According to this project, a foreign national whose residence permit was linked to his or her family status has a right to a prolongation of the permit after the dissolution of the family if he or she was victim of domestic violence. Under the current legislation, the prolongation is only granted if, as an additional condition, the social reintegration in the country of origin is seriously compromised. Other amendments are currently not envisaged.
123.72.	Take measures to increase the representation of women, including through temporary special measures (Norway); Adopt temporary special measures to increase the participation of women in all fields (Jordan);	Accepted	Switzerland has taken and will take in the future effective measures to increase the participation of women in all fields.
123.73.	Take firm measures against discrimination in all forms and in particular that against foreign women (Viet Nam);	Accepted	
123.74.	Move towards establishing gender equality offices in all cantons to enable coordination at the Federal Level (Trinidad and Tobago);	Accepted	Most cantons already conform to this recommendation, albeit with varying organisational forms. A recent ruling of the Federal Supreme Court obligates all of the cantons to take appropriate measures.
123.75.	Adopt measures to reduce gender inequality in the labour market, allowing women and men to reconcile family and professional responsibilities, including by providing sufficient pre-school education facilities and places of childcare (Slovakia);		<i>We await the results of the vote of 3 March 2013.</i>
123.76.	Adopt federal legislation in order to provide protection against all forms of discrimination, including on grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity (Norway);	Rejected	Switzerland sees no need to adopt an additional anti-discrimination law (see also 123.27.). Concerning the discrimination on the ground of sexual orientation, the Federal Act on Gender Equality prohibits discrimination in the professional sphere on the basis of sexual identity. The same law prohibits sexual harassment between persons of the same sex at the place of work.

			Furthermore, the provisions of Swiss labour laws with regard to the protection of the personality and unfair dismissal apply equally in cases of discrimination based on sexual orientation. Protection also exists in the case of a rental contract. A contract cannot be lawfully rescinded on the basis of the sexual orientation or gender identity of one of the parties. Moreover the family domicile is protected both for married couples and for registered partners.
123.77.	Introduce legislation, uniformly across the Confederation, that explicitly protects LGBT persons from discrimination, and take into account the issues faced by LGBT persons when creating a general act on equal treatment (Ireland);	Rejected	See 123.76.
123.78.	Give consideration to incorporating the UN Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-Custodial Measures for Women Offenders, also known as the “Bangkok Rules”, as part of its policy on the treatment of prisoners (Thailand);	Accepted	
123.79.	Build or designate detention facilities for unaccompanied minors seeking immigration protection separate from adult facilities (United States);	Rejected	Under current legislation administrative detention of minors is only foreseen for very exceptional cases, always respecting the best interests of the child. The establishment of a specific infrastructure is therefore not necessary.
123.80.	Protect minors and ensure that imprisonment of minors is separated from imprisonment of adults (Uzbekistan);	Rejected	See 123.9.
123.81.	Establish an explicit legal ban on corporal punishment of children in the home (Liechtenstein);	Rejected	Corporal punishment is explicitly prohibited by the rules and regulations of schools and institutions. Likewise, assault and, by extension, bodily harm, are punishable under criminal law. For this reason, in 2008, Parliament decided not to follow up a proposal to enact specific legislation to this effect. This matter has been re-examined in the Report of the Federal Council last year, which did not lead to a different conclusion.
123.82.	Continue promoting social values among children and youth through public programs, so that they contribute to their full development and prevent tragedies such as suicide or drug use	Accepted	

	(Nicaragua);		
123.83.	Play an effective role to operationalize the right to development at the international level (Pakistan);	Accepted	
123.84.	Increase assistance to developing countries, up to the level of 0.7 per cent of GNP, in line with UN recommendations (Kuwait); Increase the level of its contribution of official development assistance to reach at least the threshold of 0.7 percent of GNP (Bangladesh);	Accepted	Switzerland confirms its political commitments made in its last UPR and inter alia in the Monterrey Consensus (paragraph 42), at the 2005 World Summit (paragraph 23 (b)), in the Doha Declaration (paragraph 43) and the Rio+20 outcome document “The Future We Want” (paragraph 23 b). In February 2011, Parliament decided to increase official development assistance to 0.5% of Gross National Income by 2015. This was reconfirmed in September 2012 by the Parliament’s Decision on International Cooperation 2013-2016 and has to be seen as a concrete step towards this international policy target. It has not been decided yet when Switzerland renews its ODA target within its budgetary and planning process.
123.85.	Undertake an impact assessment on the possible consequences of its foreign trade policies and investment agreements on the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights by the population of its partner countries (Bangladesh);	Rejected	Switzerland has repeatedly considered the possibility of conducting such assessments. However, it came to the conclusion that, inter alia due to methodological difficulties, such assessments do not allow conclusive responses to be made to the questions raised. But Switzerland will continue its efforts to ensure that its external economic policy is coherent with its development cooperation and human rights policy and to promote human rights in its partner countries.
123.86.	Continue its leadership in the Human Rights Council on human rights and environment, including through its support to the newly appointed Independent Expert on Human Rights and Environment (Maldives);	Accepted	