**ADVANCE QUESTIONS TO BELGIUM (SECOND BATCH)**

**UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND**

* What steps will the Government of Belgium take to improve collection and analysis of statistical data on ethnicity, on the basis of voluntary self-identification, to monitor how public policies affect and serve minority groups?
* What steps will the Government of Belgium take to improve collection of statistical data on hate crime, to enhance law enforcement and judicial capability to recognise and investigate these crimes effectively?
* Following the creation of a National Plan of Action on Business and Human Rights, what steps is Belgium taking to encourage business enterprises to respect human rights in line with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?
* Can the Government of Belgium provide details of their national process for selecting candidates to nominate for UN human rights treaty body elections?
* How will Belgium ensure that the entitlement of irregular migrants to urgent medical assistance is fully and consistently implemented in practice?

**HAITI**

* Violence against men and boys, especially violent crime, is a problem in every country. What is Belgium doing to address this issue inside its territory?
* Furthermore, the past 100 years have brought much needed and welcome progress towards gender equality and women's and girls empowerment. Nevertheless, there is a growing sense among some that boys today are falling further behind, especially in education, and the struggles males face are almost invisible to society. What is Belgium and its regional governments doing to address the particular human rights issues facing men and boys, and by extension masculinity, inside its territory?

**PANAMÁ**

* Does Belgium have any plans to ratify the Additional Protocol on Xenophobia and Racism to the Convention on Cybercrime?
* What measures are being taken to ensure HPV vaccination is equally reimbursed for boys and girls until 18 years old?
* The Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism recommended that Belgium work out the modalities of repatriating children as a matter of priority, including the applicable procedure for the determination of citizenship and adequate rehabilitation and reintegration programmes. We would appreciate information on the progress made in the implementation of this recommendation.
* How does Belgium protect human rights from the adverse effects of the climate crisis, especially to ensure access to information and meaningful participation of marginalized and vulnerable groups in the design and implementation of climate policies?

**IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)**

* What measures, if any, has the Belgian government taken to commit to stop or desist from contributing to violation of human rights of Yemeni people by facilitating export and sale of weapons to Saudi Coalition of war, and to bring the perpetrators of these unlawful acts to justice?
* What are the latest measures adopted to address alleged violation of human rights of prisoners in Belgium? What measures, if any, has Belgium taken to make sure that the inmates are provided with medical care especially COVID-19 related treatment? For instance, how does the Belgian government ensure that human rights are observed in the Saint-Gilles Prison?
* The rise of Islamophobia, hate crimes and discrimination, particularly against Belgian Muslims is a matter of concern. What legal and administrative measures has the Belgian government taken to promote and protect the human rights of Muslims and addressdiscrimination and hate crimes against them?
* The ban on wearing religious symbols such as headscarves in some educational institutions in Belgium has causedviolation of human rights of Muslim women and girls including freedom of religion, right to education and freedom of expression. Will the Belgium authorities commit to repeal that ban, or otherwise take necessary measures to ensure that such ban would not lead to further stigmatization and negative stereotyping of the Muslim community?
* Based on the updated edition of the UNODC Report in 2019, approximately 498 Belgian foreign fighters have contributed to ISIS (Daesh) whichreportedly serves the highest rate in the European Union. What measures have been taken by the Belgian authorities to address the underlying causes and enabling factors that lead to radicalization of its nationals (second generation migrants)? What measureshas Belgium taken to prevent further recruitment of its nationals by violent extremist groups such as DAESH?
* Domestic violence, including against women and girls in Belgium is a significant issue of concern which require due attention. What are the latest measures taken by the Belgian authorities to address this issue, including measures to mitigate the mental and psychological trauma caused by domestic violence?