



Suggested recommendations to States considered in the 19th round of the Universal Periodic Review, 28 April – 9 May 2014

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Recommendations to the government of Albania

National human rights framework

- To fulfil its legal requirement to respond to communications and recommendations made to it by the Ombudsperson (People's Advocate).

Access to justice and reparation

- To guarantee the rights of the family of Remzi Hoxha to justice and reparation, including to be informed of his fate and the whereabouts of his mortal remains, and to receive adequate reparation, including compensation, for the pain and suffering caused by the failure of the authorities to clarify his fate for the past 18 years;
- To ensure that all victims of serious human rights violations and crimes under international law, and their families, have access to justice and reparation without discrimination on political or other grounds.

Violence in the family

- To ensure that all reports of domestic violence are thoroughly investigated and that the perpetrators are brought to justice in accordance with the law;
- To identify and overcome the factors which result in the majority of petitions for protection orders being withdrawn, and to ensure that, when granted, protection orders effectively secure the safety of victims, and that perpetrators who break such orders are sanctioned in accordance with the law;
- To ensure that the Ministry of Justice monitors and reports on the implementation of all provisions in the Criminal Code and the Law on Violence in Family Relations relating to domestic violence.

The right to adequate housing

- To protect all people from forced evictions, including by ensuring that those who would be made homeless by an eviction are provided with adequate alternative housing;
- To ensure that central government and local authorities implement domestic legislation granting

priority in access to social housing to disadvantaged groups and individuals, allocating housing without discrimination and according to transparent, fair and expeditious procedures;

- Where social housing is lacking, to ensure that the most disadvantaged families and individuals are given priority in access to adequate and affordable accommodation;
- To implement the National Strategy for the Improvement of Conditions of the Roma Community and to provide "opportunities for Roma to access housing and infrastructure services in compliance with the state standards", as set out in Albania's Action Plan for the Decade of Roma Inclusion.

Ratification and implementation of international human rights treaties

- To implement the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance into national law;
- To become party to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and opt-in to its inquiry and inter-state procedures.

Recommendations to the government of Bhutan

Ratification and implementation of international human rights treaties

- To become party to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and its Optional Protocol, opting-in to latter's inquiry and inter-state procedures;
- To become party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its First and Second Optional Protocols;
- To promptly accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and to implement it into national law;
- To accede to the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court and to implement it in national law.
- To accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance without making any reservation or declaration amounting to reservation, to recognize the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of victims, and to implement the Convention into national law.

Recommendations to the government of Brunei Darussalam

National legislation

- To immediately revoke the new Penal Code;
- To ensure that its penal code is in strict compliance with international human rights standards, in particular, by ensuring that no provisions allow for the death penalty or permit torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment, such as whipping and bodily mutilation, and by further ensuring that none of its provisions restrict the rights to freedom of thought, conscience or religion, or discriminate against women.

The death penalty

- To abolish the death penalty and, pending that, to remove provisions in national legislation which are in breach of international human rights law, including by abolishing all provisions which provide for death penalty for persons under the age of 18 at the time of their alleged crime and by restricting the imposition of the death penalty to only the "most serious crimes".

Ratification and implementation of international human rights treaties

- To become party to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and its Optional Protocol, opting-in to its inquiry and inter-state procedures;

- To become party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its Optional Protocols;
- To promptly accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and to implement it in national law;
- To accede to the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court and to implement it in national law.
- To accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance without making any reservation or declaration amounting to reservation, to recognize the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of victims, and to implement the Convention into national law.

Recommendations to the government of Costa Rica

Ratification and implementation of international human rights treaties

- To ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and opt-in to its inquiry and inter-state procedures;
- To enact legislation implementing the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court into national law;
- To promptly recognized the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of victims and to implement the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance into national law.

Recommendations to the government of Cote d'Ivoire

Exercising effective control over security forces

- To ensure in law and practice that any forces performing law enforcement functions conform their actions to relevant international standards, including the *UN Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials* and the *UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement*;
- To issue clear public instructions to all security forces to comply with national law and international human rights law and to make clear that anyone responsible for ordering, carrying out or failing to prevent human rights violations and abuses, especially those involving extrajudicial execution, unlawful killings, enforced disappearances, torture or sexual violence, will be held accountable for their actions;
- To exercise strict chain-of-command control over the armed forces and to hold to account any member of those forces for their actions constituting human rights or international humanitarian law violations, or for allowing others to commit such violations;
- To take immediate action to stop the formal and informal law enforcement and security roles played by the Dozos and to ensure that all allegations of human rights abuses committed by Dozo fighters are promptly, thoroughly, and impartially investigated by ordinary civilian courts;¹
- To immediately suspend, pending investigation, any person in a position of authority suspected of committing violations of international humanitarian or human rights law since November 2010, including those committed in the Duékoué region, so that they are not in a position to commit further abuses.

¹ The Dozos (or "doston"), which in Bambara means "the one who returns to the house after hunting in the forest" are a brotherhood of very powerful and tightly-knit hunters, widely spread around Mali, Guinea, Burkina Faso, Senegal, Niger and Côte d'Ivoire. Since the armed uprising of 2002, the Dozos have regularly fought alongside the *Forces Nouvelles* (FAFN) and have committed serious human rights abuses, including arbitrary and deliberate killings and acts of torture and ill-treatment.

Combating torture

- To define torture in accordance with the definition included in the UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and define it as a separate offense under Ivorian penal law;
- To define rape and other crimes of sexual violence in accordance with the evolution of international law as required in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the Elements of Crimes;
- To carry out prompt, in-depth, independent and impartial investigations of all allegations of torture or other ill-treatment during detention in accordance with international treaties, in particular the *Principles of effective investigation of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment to establish the true facts*, and the *Principles on the Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extrajudicial, Arbitrary and Summary Executions and to the means needed to investigate these executions*;
- To remove from office any person who may be suspected of having committed or participated in serious human rights violations, pending investigation of such allegations;
- To take prompt legal action, whenever there is sufficient admissible evidence, against persons suspected of committing serious human rights violations, particularly torture and other ill-treatment of persons held in police custody or in preventive detention.

Legal proceedings and investigations

- To ensure that all persons arrested for endangering the security of the State and related offenses, including Laurent Gbagbo's relatives and aides, receive a fair trial in which their rights of defence are fully respected;
- To agree to the establishment of an international commission of inquiry into the attack on the Nahibly displaced persons camp – which is no replacement for the judicial determination of guilt or innocence, and full reparations to victims and their families;
- To carry out full and impartial investigations without further delay of all well sites where bodies of individuals who disappeared after the Nahibly attack are believed to have been dumped;
- To take immediate steps to end the formal and informal law enforcement and security roles played by the Dozos and to ensure that all allegations of human rights abuses allegedly committed by Dozo fighters are promptly, thoroughly, independently and impartially investigated;
- To make public the full report of the *Enquête sur les violations des droits de l'homme et du droit international humanitaire survenues dans la période du 31 octobre 2010 au 15 mai 2011*, issued in July 2012;
- To develop an action plan to assure the safety of eyewitnesses and family members of victims of human rights violations and abuses during and after the attack against the Nahibly Camp.

Ratification and implementation of international human rights treaties

- To become party to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and opt-in to its inquiry and inter-state procedures;
- Promptly accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;
- To enact legislation implementing the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court into national law;
- To accede to the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court and to implement it in national law;
- To accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance without making a reservation or a declaration amounting to a reservation, to recognize the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of victims, and to implement the Convention in national law.

Recommendations to the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Torture and other ill-treatment

- To take immediate and transparent action to stop the use of torture and other ill-treatment of detainees in political prison camps and other detention facilities, including forced hard labour and denial of food quotas;
- To immediately close down all political prison camps, and to immediately and unconditionally release all prisoners of conscience, including relatives being held on the basis of 'guilt-by-association'. All other inmates should be charged with an internationally recognizable offence, remanded by an independent court and given a fair trial in line with international standards, or they should be released.

The death penalty

- To immediately end public and extra-judicial executions;
- Pending full abolition of the death penalty, to bring its use in line with international human rights law including by ensuring rigorous compliance in all death penalty cases with international standards for fair trials;
- To introduce an official moratorium on executions as a first step towards abolition of the death penalty.

Access to food and health care and services

- To respect, protect and fulfil the right to an adequate standard of living, the right to food and the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health;
- To ensure that government policy on access to food, healthcare and health services, including the Public Distribution System, is free of discrimination and political considerations, and to prioritize the needs of marginalized groups, including people living in poverty, women, children, and the elderly;
- To ensure effective implementation of universal healthcare, as enshrined in the Constitution and the Public Health Law;
- To ensure that medical personnel are paid adequately and regularly, and that they are properly trained in new developments and international best practice to enable them to carry out their duties and maintain hygiene standards.

Restrictions on freedom of movement

- To amend the Criminal Code and other relevant legislation to remove the requirement for permission to travel internally or abroad, in compliance with international legal obligations;
- To ensure that no one is detained or prosecuted for leaving the country without permission, or subjected to torture or other ill-treatment, forced labour, enforced disappearance, or the death penalty on return to North Korea.

Co-operation with UN human rights mechanisms

- To invite and cooperate fully with the UN Special Rapporteur, and to permit the Special Rapporteur and supporting staff unrestricted access to visit the country and to provide them with all information necessary to enable them to fulfil such mandate.

Ratification and implementation of international human rights instruments

- To become party to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, opting-in to its inquiry and inter-state procedures;
- To become party to the First and Second Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
- To promptly accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and to implement it in

national law;

- To accede to the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court and to implement it in national law.
- To accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance without making any reservation or declaration amounting to a reservation, to recognize the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of victims, and to implement the Convention in national law.

Recommendations to the government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Institutional framework

- In light of DRC's ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment on 23 September 2010, to establish the national preventive mechanism envisaged by OP-CAT, to appoint qualified and independent experts, and to provide it with sufficient resources and political support to carry out its mandate effectively;
- To issue a standing invitation to the UN Special Procedures and to facilitate without delay the visits requested by the UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders and the African Commission Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders in Africa;
- To take steps toward abolition of the death penalty by declaring an official moratorium on all executions and commuting all death sentences to prison terms.

Human Rights Defenders

- To take immediate steps to end threats, killings, arbitrary arrests and detention, and torture and other ill-treatment of human rights defenders by state security services and to take effective measures to protect them against attacks by armed groups;
- To carry out prompt, thorough, independent and impartial investigations into reports of human rights violations and abuses against human rights defenders, and to prosecute alleged perpetrators in accordance with international fair trial standards;
- To adopt legislation to improve the protection of the rights of human rights defenders, including their rights to freedom of expression and association;
- To ensure existing mechanisms for engagement with human rights defenders, such as the Human Rights Liaison Entity, are active and effective, including by providing technical, financial and material resources to the Protection Cell for Human Rights Defenders.

Freedom of expression, association and assembly

- To ensure that all individuals, including journalists, human rights defenders, opposition politicians, and real or perceived government opponents are able to freely exercise their right to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly without fear of arrest, detention, intimidation, or harassment.

Sexual and gender-based violence

- To develop effective mechanisms, in consultation with groups representing women's interests, to prevent violence against women and girls, to increase access to medical and psycho-social care for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, to facilitate prosecution of those responsible of such violence, and to provide full reparation for victims and survivors, in fulfilment of DRC's commitments made at the previous UPR to do so and in line with UN Security Council resolutions 1325 and 1820.

Justice and accountability

- To promptly incorporate the provisions of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court into domestic law and to implement it in policy and practice;

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- To fully cooperate with the International Criminal Court throughout investigations and trials of cases, to fully respect its obligations under the Rome Statute, and to arrest and transfer Sylvestre Mudacumura to the International Criminal Court;²
- To establish a transitional justice mechanism, in consultation with domestic civil society, and national and international stakeholders, which is independent, impartial and effective in addressing grave human rights violations committed in DRC since 2003;
- To establish an independent background-check and screening mechanism to exclude suspected perpetrators of gross human rights violations from the army, police and intelligence services, pending full judicial investigation of any allegations against them;
- To take all measures necessary to ensure that individuals, including members of the national army, police and intelligence services, suspected of committing crimes under international law and other serious human rights violations are thoroughly investigated and brought to justice in fair trials that exclude the death penalty.

The death penalty

Pending full abolition:

- To establish an official moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty, as provided by four UN General Assembly resolutions, including 67/176 of 20 December 2012;
- To commute without delay all death sentences to terms of imprisonment;
- To immediately remove all provisions in national law which are in breach of international human rights law, including in particular all capital crimes which do not involve intentional killing;
- To ensure rigorous compliance in all death penalty cases with international standards for fair trials, in particular that no death sentences are imposed by military tribunals;
- To ratify without reservations the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at abolition of the death penalty.

Ratification and implementation of international human rights treaties

- To implement the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court in national law;
- To accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance without making any reservation or declaration amounting to reservation, to recognize the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of victims, and to implement the Convention into national law.

Recommendations to the government of Dominica

Ratification of regional and international human rights instruments

- To ratify and implement the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its Optional Protocol, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (opting in to its inquiry and inter-state procedures), the First and Second Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (with technical and financial support of the UN system, as necessary);
- To ratify and implement the Inter-American Convention to Prevent and Punish Torture, and to sign and ratify the Inter-American Convention against Racism, Racial Discrimination and Related Forms of Intolerance, as well as the Inter-American Convention against All Forms of Discrimination and Intolerance Discrimination (with technical and financial support of the Inter-American systems, as

² On 13 July 2012, the International Criminal Court issued an arrest warrant for Sylvestre Mudacumura, alleged commander of the armed branch of the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR), for war crimes allegedly committed between January 2009 and September 2010 in eastern DRC.

necessary);

- To fully align national legislation to implement its obligations under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;
- To accede to the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court and to implement it in national law.

Discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons

- To acknowledge that LGBTI persons are at greater risk of discrimination, prejudice and violence due to laws criminalizing consensual same-sex activity;
- To repeal all provisions in national law that criminalize same-sex relations, including in the Sexual Offences Act.

The death penalty

- To establish a formal moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty, in keeping with the UN General Assembly resolutions on this issue adopted since December 2007, including resolution 67/176 of 20 December 2012;
- To support calls to abolish the death penalty nationally and internationally, including by voting in favour of future UN General Assembly resolutions on a moratorium on the use of the death penalty;
- To ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at abolition of the death penalty.

Recommendations to the government of Equatorial Guinea

The national human rights framework

- To carry out the necessary reforms to ensure the independence of the judiciary;
- To amend the Penal Code and the Penal Procedures Code to bring them in line with international human rights law.

The death penalty

- To immediately abolish the death penalty for all crimes;
- Pending full abolition, to establish an official, binding and permanent moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty, as provided by four UN General Assembly resolutions, including 67/176 of 20 December 2012;
- To commute without delay all current death sentences to terms of imprisonment;
- To publish information on the use of the death penalty, in particular the number of executions carried out, death sentences imposed, and people on death row;
- To provide, in advance, convicted persons, their families and their lawyers with adequate information about executions, and to return, if requested, the bodies of those executed to their families for burial, or to inform them where the body is located and to provide reasonable access to that location;
- To ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.

Unfair trials

- To ensure that all trials are conducted in accordance with international standards for fair trials and that no one is tried twice for the same offence;
- To ensure that military courts are used solely to try military personnel on purely military matters;
- To ensure that statements made under torture are not admitted as evidence in court and, where necessary, to order a re-trial.

Torture and other ill-treatment

- To fully implement Law 6/2006 banning torture and to bring to justice those suspected of involvement in torture, including political officials;
- To ensure reparation, including compensation, for victims of torture, as stipulated in Law 6/2006;
- To ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

Arbitrary arrest or confinement of political opponents and their families

- To ensure that nobody is arrested for exercising their rights to freedom of expression, association or peaceful assembly;
- To bring to an immediate end the practice of arresting the families of political opponents as hostages.

Unlawful killings

- To carry out investigations into all unlawful killings by security personnel and to prosecute those responsible;
- To end the illegal practice of confining political opponents to their places of origin regardless of where they reside.

Prolonged pre-trial detention/incommunicado detention/secret transfers

- To ensure that detainees are brought before a judge to determine the legality of their detention within the 72 hours prescribed by law;
- To ensure that those suspected of a recognizable criminal offence are promptly charged and tried within a reasonable time;
- To end immediately the practice of incommunicado and secret detention and to disclose the whereabouts of all detained;
- To ensure that all detainees are officially registered and have access to their families and lawyers;
- To ratify the Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

Freedom of expression/assembly/association

- To end the restrictions on the rights to freedom of expression, assembly and association and to refrain from arresting those who exercise these rights;
- To end the harassment, intimidation and attacks on the media and to promote the development of a genuinely free media.

Ratification and implementation of international human rights treaties

- To become party to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, opting-in to its inquiry and inter-state procedures;
- To promptly accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and to implement it in national law;
- To accede to the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court and to implement it in national law.
- To accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance without making any reservation or declaration amounting to reservation, to recognize the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of victims, and to implement the Convention in national law.

Recommendations to the government of Ethiopia

Freedom of association - Charities and Societies Proclamation

- To immediately remove from the Charities and Societies Proclamation provisions that violate the rights to freedom of expression, association and assembly, that restrict human rights activities by local and international NGOs, and that prohibit and criminalize the work of human rights defenders.

Arbitrary detentions and disappearances

- To ensure that all detainees are charged promptly with a recognisable criminal offence or released immediately and unconditionally;
- To guarantee that persons under arrest are not held in un-gazetted places of detention, that all detainees are given prompt and full access to legal representatives of their choice, and that their families are immediately informed of their whereabouts and granted access to them;
- To make available the full details of those arrested, including suspected members or supporters of armed opposition groups and members of opposition political parties, including their names, current location and detention status;
- To immediately undertake independent, impartial and thorough investigations into all reports of serious human rights violations in the Somali and Oromia regions, and to bring those responsible to justice in accordance with international fair trial standards and without recourse to the death penalty.

Torture and other ill-treatment

- To undertake prompt, thorough, effective and impartial investigations into all allegations of torture and other ill-treatment of detainees, and to ensure that the suspected perpetrators are tried in accordance with international standards for fair trial, and without recourse to the death penalty;
- To publically declare that no one, including those in detention, should be subjected to torture or other ill-treatment, and to ensure this is fully adhered to by police and other law enforcement officials;
- To grant access for independent monitors to prisons and other places of detention, including Maikelawi in Addis Ababa and military camps in Oromia;
- To ban disciplinary measures in prison which constitute torture or other ill-treatment, and to establish effective mechanisms to ensure that disciplinary measures are not imposed arbitrarily or unfairly.

Freedom of expression

- To amend the Anti-Terrorism Proclamation to remove vague provisions that can be used to criminalize the exercise of the rights to freedom of expression and association;
- To observe its obligations under domestic and international human rights law to promote and protect freedom of expression, including by immediately ending the practise of arresting those who are critical of the government;
- To cease targeting journalists who are carrying out their legitimate professional work, including reporting on peaceful protests and on the activities of opposition groups, armed groups and groups proscribed as terrorist organisations;
- To cease the use of criminal prosecutions to stifle the right to freedom of expression of opposition politicians, independent media, and other groups that are critical of the government.

Ratification and implementation of international human rights treaties

- To become party to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, opting-in to its inquiry and inter-state procedures;
- To become party to the First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

- To promptly accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and to implement it in national law;
- To accede to the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court and to implement it in national law.
- To accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance without making any reservation or declaration amounting to reservation, to recognize the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of victims, and to implement the Convention in national law.

Recommendations to the government of Nicaragua

Violence against women and girls and sexual and reproductive rights

- To reverse the weakening of the protection provided under the Comprehensive Law against Violence against Women (Law 779), and to avoid putting women in a situation where they have to negotiate with their attackers. In situations of violence, mediation should not be offered as an option by the state, as this not only puts women at risk, but also allows perpetrators to escape justice. The state must offer women an effective, clear and safe route out of violent situations, and ensure that those who abuse them are held to account;
- To urgently address rape and sexual abuse of girls, including through the development and implementation of an integrated plan aimed at preventing rape and sexual abuse of children, and at protecting survivors and at bringing perpetrators to justice. The plan must also ensure full reparation for young survivors, including services to foster their health, self-respect, autonomy and dignity and their physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration;
- To repeal all laws which impose criminal sanctions on women and girls who seek or have an abortion, and all laws which impose criminal penalties on those, including medical professionals, who provide information about abortions or safe abortion;
- To take all necessary measures to ensure that safe and legal abortion services are available, accessible, acceptable and of good quality for all women and girls who are pregnant as a result of rape, sexual assault or incest, or whose lives or health are at risk if they continue with the pregnancy.

Arbitrary detention, torture and other ill-treatment, and alleged failure to investigate and to protect

- To ensure thorough, independent and transparent investigations into all allegations of rape, torture or other ill-treatment at the hands of the police or other state officials, to hold those responsible to account and to provide reparations and redress to the victims, without delay;
- To ensure that police officers accused of failing to protect peaceful protestors are promptly and fully investigated, and sanctioned if the allegations are upheld.

Ratification and implementation of international human rights standards

- To ratify the Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, opting-in to its inquiry and inter-state procedures;
- To promptly accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and to implement it in national law;
- To accede to the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court and to implement it in national law.

Recommendations to the government of Norway

Ratification and implementation of international human rights standards

- To become party to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, opting-in to its inquiry and inter-state procedures;
- To ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance - signed on 21 December 2007 - without making a reservation or a declaration amounting to a reservation, to recognize the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of victims, and to implement the Convention in national law.

Recommendations to the government of Portugal

Ratification and implementation of international human rights standards

- To ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families;
- To implement the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance into national law;
- To provide information on measures to implement the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
- To take all appropriate measures to ensure that the recommendations by the Committee on the Rights of the Child are fully implemented, particularly those relating to child poverty, asylum-seeker and refugee children, and to bringing the juvenile justice system fully into line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child;
- To fully align national legislation to implement its obligations under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;
- To provide information on the implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (the Istanbul Convention);
- To develop a comprehensive National Human Rights Plan, including to facilitate the implementation of its human rights obligations, to promote dialogue with all sectors of society, and to promote a human rights based approach in policy making at all levels of government;
- To strengthen the Ombudsman as a national human rights institution, in line with the Paris Principles, including to promote the National Human Rights Plan.

Torture, other ill-treatment, excessive use of force by police and prison conditions

- To conduct prompt, thorough, impartial and effective investigations into all allegations of torture and other ill-treatment by police, and to bring those responsible for such acts to justice;
- To establish a central complaints mechanism to process in a timely manner all complaints of torture and other ill-treatment;
- To address overcrowding in prisons, including through the application of non-custodial measures as an alternative to imprisonment and by using pre-trial detention only exceptionally and in line with international standards.

Counter-terrorism

- To conduct a full, effective and independent investigation into the possible role of Portuguese officials and the use of state territory in connection with human rights violations associated with the programme of CIA renditions or other unlawful transfers, and to make the findings of such an investigation public.

Economic, social and cultural rights

- To conduct human rights impact assessments of economic recovery plans and policies, in particular how these impact on vulnerable groups;
- To establish a national monitoring mechanism to measure the extent to which these plans and policies conform to its human rights obligations, including the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

Hate crimes

- To review its Criminal Code to ensure that hate crimes perpetrated on grounds that are prohibited under international human rights are prohibited in the law;
- To thoroughly investigate any discriminatory motive associated with acts that constitute a criminal offence under national law;
- To introduce a national data gathering system to assess the extent of racism and racial discrimination in Portugal.

Discrimination against Roma

- To combat all forms of discrimination against Roma, including by effectively implementing its National Roma Communities Integration Strategy, 2013-2020;
- To promptly, thoroughly and effectively investigate all reports of violence targeting Roma communities;
- To publicly condemn harassment, discrimination and abuses against Roma, including by law enforcement officials;
- To increase training of law enforcement personnel to refrain from racist and discriminatory conduct, and to encourage the recruitment into the police force of members of the Roma community.

Discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity

- To review Law 9/2010 of 31 May 2010 to ensure that married same-sex couples can access adoption, in line with the right to found a family as set out in international human rights standards to which Portugal is a party.

Rights of refugees and asylum-seekers

- To ensure the timely processing of asylum applications in order to reduce the waiting time for asylum-seekers;
- To revise recent legislation on the reception of asylum-seekers to ensure that any deprivation of their liberty is in line with international human rights law.

Recommendations to the government of Qatar

Violations of the right to freedom of expression, administrative and incommunicado detention

- To ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its First Optional Protocol;
- To remove legal provisions criminalizing the peaceful exercise of the right to freedom of expression, and to ensure that the 2012 draft Media Law and 2013 draft Cyber-Crimes Law adhere to international standards prior to enactment.
- To end the practice of administrative detention without charge or trial and to repeal any such provisions in the Law on the Protection of Society (Law No. 17 of 2002);
- To release those held in administrative detention, or to charge them with a recognizable criminal offence and try them in a fair trial;
- To bring existing legislation on arrest and detention procedures, including the Counter-Terrorism Law (Law No. 3 of 2004) and the Law on the Protection of Society (Law No. 17 of 2002), into line with international human rights law and standards, so as to protect detainees against arbitrary arrest and

incommunicado detention, and to limit the initial period during which detained persons may be held without charge.

Exploitation of migrant workers, including forced labour and human trafficking

- To ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, its Optional Protocol (opting-in to its inquiry and inter-state procedures), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Core Conventions, in particular ILO Convention C189 on Domestic Workers;
- To reform the Sponsorship Law, including by removing the requirement for foreign nationals to obtain the permission of their current employer before moving jobs or leaving the country;
- To reform the Labour Law to ensure that the labour rights of all workers, including domestic and farm workers, are protected by law;
- To reform the Labour Law to respect the right of migrant workers to freedom of association, including the right to form or join trade unions;
- To significantly improve the enforcement of the labour protections contained in the Labour Law, including by increasing the number of labour inspectors;
- To cancel the imposition of fees on workers for any part of the Labour Court process, including the commissioning of expert reports, as required by Qatari law, and to take appropriate steps to ensure that Labour Court cases are dealt with promptly and expeditiously.

Violence and discrimination against women, including sexual violence

- To amend national laws, which discriminate against women and girls and facilitate violence against them, in line with international human rights law and standards, including family law, laws and procedures relating to the authority of guardians over women, nationality laws, and housing regulations;
- To lift its reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women or to amend them in such a way that they are compatible with the object and purpose of the Convention;
- To ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;
- To criminalize domestic violence, ensuring that the definition is not limited to relatives living in the same residence but includes all persons, thereby protecting domestic workers;
- To develop a dedicated strategy to ensure that domestic workers can complain of violence, including sexual and other abuse, without fear or harassment and that those responsible for such violence are held to account;
- To remove the charge of 'illicit relations' from the Penal Code and to stop detaining people for acts of consensual sex outside of marriage.

Torture and other ill-treatment

- To ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;
- To institute readily enforceable safeguards, including judicial oversight, to protect detainees from torture or other ill-treatment while in custody;
- To establish procedures to ensure that all allegations of torture or other ill-treatment by state officials are investigated promptly, thoroughly, impartially and independently; that any officials responsible for torture or other ill-treatment, including those who instigate, order, inflict or acquiesce to it, are held to account; and that any persons subject to torture or other ill-treatment have the right to remedy and reparations, including appropriate compensation.

Corporal punishment

- To abolish all forms of corporal punishment, including flogging, and, pending abolition, to immediately cease the infliction of such punishments;

Suggested recommendations to States considered in UPR19

- To review Article 1 of the Penal Code to ensure that it is in line with Qatar's international human rights obligations.

The death penalty

Pending full abolition:

- To establish an official moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty, as provided for by UN General Assembly resolutions, including most recently resolution 67/176 of 20 December 2012;
- To remove from national law any death penalty provisions that are in breach of international human rights law, in particular all capital crimes that do not involve intentional killing.

Ratification and implementation of international human rights instruments

- To promptly accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and to implement it in national law;
- To accede to the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court and to implement it in national law.
- To accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance without making a reservation or a declaration amounting to a reservation, to recognize the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of victims, and to implement the Convention in national law.