

SUMMARY OF AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL'S SUBMISSIONS TO THE 34TH SESSION OF THE UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW 4-15 NOVEMBER 2019

At its 34th session between 4-15 November 2019, the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) Working Group of the UN Human Rights Council will meet to review the human rights situation in 14 countries: **Angola, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Gambia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Kazakhstan, Madagascar, San Marino and Slovenia.**

The ultimate objective of the UPR is to achieve an improvement of the human rights situation on the ground. Amnesty International therefore urges all UN member states to make recommendations to the states under review that are concrete, measurable and aimed at strengthening the protection of human rights at the national level.

For the 34th session of the UPR, Amnesty International has made submissions of information for ten of the countries as outlined below. These reports set out Amnesty International's key human rights concerns in the countries coming up for review and suggest recommendations for action by the governments concerned.

SUMMARY OF KEY HUMAN RIGHTS CONCERNS IN AMNESTY'S SUBMISSIONS FOR UPR34:

Angola [available in [English](#)]

- Rights to water and sanitation in rural areas;
- Land rights;
- Discrimination against LGBTI people;
- Impunity for human rights violations.

Bolivia: [available in [English](#) and [Spanish](#)]

- Protection of human rights defenders;
- Rights of Indigenous Peoples, including land rights;
- Criminalization of abortion;
- Discrimination against LGBTI people;
- Restrictions on the rights to freedom of expression, association and assembly.

Bosnia and Herzegovina: [available in [English](#)]

- Impunity for war crimes, including rape, committed during the 1992-1995 armed conflict and lack of reparations for the victims;
- Violations of the rights of refugees and migrants arriving in or transiting through the country.

Egypt: [available in [English](#)]

- Restrictions on the rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly;
- Torture and other ill-treatment;
- Arbitrary arrest and unfair trials;
- Enforced disappearances and extrajudicial executions;
- Harsh detention conditions;
- Death penalty;

- Gender-based discrimination and violence;
- Violations of rights of refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants;
- Impunity for serious human rights violations;
- Failure to cooperate with UN human rights mechanisms.

Iran: [available in [English](#)]

- Continued crackdown on freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly;
- Systematic use of torture and other ill-treatment;
- Discrimination against women and girls;
- Discrimination against ethnic and religious minorities;
- Ongoing use of the death penalty including against individuals who were under the age of 18 at the time of the alleged crime.

Iraq: [available in [English](#)]

- Administration of justice including Anti-Terrorism Law Number 13, the General Amnesty Law, and the draft Cybercrime Law;
- Restrictions on the rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association;
- Torture and other ill-treatment, enforced disappearances, arbitrary arrest;
- Rights of displaced persons;
- Collective punishment of individuals with suspected affiliation to IS;
- Sexual and gender-based violence;
- Unfair trials;
- Death penalty.

Italy: [available in [English](#)]

- Protection against torture and police accountability;
- Violations of refugee and migrants' rights, including in the context of cooperation with Libya to control migration;
- Restrictions on the activities of human rights defenders;
- Continuing violations of Roma's right to adequate housing.

Kazakhstan: [available in [English](#)]

- Harsh detention facilities;
- Torture and other ill-treatment;
- Discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity;
- Harassment of human rights defenders;
- Restrictions on the rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association.

Madagascar: [available in [English](#)]

- Weaknesses in the national justice system;
- Excessive use of pre-trial detention;
- Harsh detention conditions;
- Restrictions on the rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly
- Excessive use of force, harassment of human rights defenders, impunity for extrajudicial killings, and criminalization of abortion.

Slovenia: [available in [English](#)]

- Restrictions on access to adequate water and sanitation;
- Persistent discrimination and social exclusion of the Roma population;
- Inadequate legal definition of rape;
- Poor treatment of migrants and refugees.

Now that the UPR is in its third cycle, it is critically important that each review also focuses on follow-up and implementation of the recommendations accepted by the states in the previous review. Amnesty International's submissions all include a section on follow-up to previous recommendations to aid states when preparing their interventions for the 34th UPR Working Group session.