



Suggested recommendations to States considered in the 20th round of the Universal Periodic Review, 27 October – 7 November 2014

Table of contents			
	Page		Page
Angola	1	Iran	14
Bolivia	2	Iraq	16
Bosnia & Herzegovina.....	4	Italy	18
Egypt	4	Kazakhstan	19
El Salvador	9	Madagascar	21
Fiji	11	San Marino	21
Gambia	13	Slovenia	21

Recommendations to the government of Angola

The national human rights framework

- To incorporate into domestic law the provisions of international human rights standards, including right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, and the prohibition against the collective expulsion of non-nationals, as accepted in the previous review;
- To ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and opt-in to the inquiry and inter-state mechanisms, and to ensure that the process of ratification of human rights treaties signed by Angola in 2014 is completed in accordance with its undertaking at its 2010 UPR;
- To ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, signed on 7 October 1998, and implement it into national law;
- Ratify, without making any reservation, the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court;
- Implement the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance into national law and recognize the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of victims or other states parties;
- Adhere to the Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity, without making any reservation and implement the Treaty into national law.

Human rights violations by the police and security forces

- To ensure that prompt, impartial and thorough investigations are carried out into all allegations of human rights violations by security forces and that those suspected of criminal responsibility are brought to trial, as accepted in the previous review;
- To ensure reparation, including fair and adequate compensation, for victims of human rights violations by the security forces or to their families.

Forced evictions

- To stop all forced evictions and to place a moratorium on mass evictions until a comprehensive human rights compliant housing policy and a legal framework prohibiting forced evictions and providing effective remedies are in place, as accepted in the previous review;
- To extend an invitation to the Special Rapporteur on the right to adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context;
- To provide immediate assistance, including adequate housing, to those who have been forcibly evicted and remain homeless, and to adequately compensate all victims, as accepted in the previous review.

Suppression of freedom of association and assembly

- To ensure that police comply with the minimum international standards on the use of force and do not use excessive force or commit other human rights violations against demonstrators against forced evictions, and that they protect demonstrators from violence by third parties;
- To ensure authorities respect, protect and promote the right to freedom of association and assembly, including by not prohibiting peaceful assemblies and demonstrations.

Suppression of freedom of expression and the press

- To respect, protect and promote freedom of expression of journalists, in particular with regard to the well-established international human rights principle that public officials should tolerate more, rather than less, criticism than private individuals;
- To repeal criminal defamation laws, particularly those providing special punishment for alleged defamation of the head of state or other public officials.

Recommendations to the government of Bolivia

Justice and reparation for human rights violations

- Strengthen mechanisms to provide truth and justice to victims of human rights violations committed between 1964 and 1982, including by undertaking prompt, independent and impartial investigations to bring those suspected of criminal responsibility to trial;
- Guarantee that any proposed truth commission satisfies the requirements of independence and autonomy, as required by international standards, and that it will not replace judicial proceedings;
- Ensure full and effective reparation for victims of past human rights violations, including setting up a fair and transparent mechanism to review applications submitted under Law 2640;
- Guarantee access to classified military files that could clarify cases of enforced disappearances, extrajudicial killings and other human rights violations committed between 1964 and 1982;
- Create and implement mechanisms in the judiciary to address the backlog of cases, including by providing resources and capacity to reduce delays in the administration of justice.

Sexual and reproductive rights

- Reform the Criminal Code to decriminalize abortion in all circumstances, and to ensure that women and girls seeking or obtaining an abortion, as well as the medical practitioners providing it, are not subject to criminal sanctions;
- Eliminate all practical barriers to safe and legal abortion and ensure that sexual and reproductive health services are available to all girls and women;
- Provide adequate resources for the full and effective implementation of the Strategic National Plan on Sexual and Reproductive Health 2009-2015, in particular access for women and girls to information about contraception;

- Promptly adopt the bill currently under discussion on sexual and reproductive rights, in line with Bolivia's international obligations under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

Indigenous Peoples' rights

- Ensure that legislation on the right of Indigenous Peoples to consultation and free, prior and informed consent is consistent with international human rights obligations, and that all representatives of Indigenous Peoples are included in the consultation process on this legislation;
- Guarantee that any decision around the construction of the highway in the Isiboro-Sécure Indigenous Territory and National Park (TIPNIS) will not go ahead until concerns highlighted by the affected communities during the consultation process in 2012 have been fully addressed;
- Ensure that allegations of excessive use of force by the police during the Indigenous march in September 2011 are promptly and independently investigated and that those suspected of criminal responsibility are brought to justice.

Prison conditions

- Improve prison conditions, including by tackling overcrowding and considering gender perspectives in any measure undertaken, in accordance with international law and standards, such as the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners;
- Take appropriate steps to ensure the specific needs of children living with their parents in prison, including measures to ensure their safety, adequate living conditions and access to education, as required by international standards, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Torture and other ill-treatment

- Ensure that the definition of and sanction for torture in the Criminal Code is consistent with the UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. Torture should also be defined in national law as a crime against humanity, when committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack against any civilian population, as set out in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court - to which Bolivia is a state party;
- Ensure that the implementation of the National Preventive Mechanism is in line with the Optional Protocol to the UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

Human rights defenders

- Review Law 351 and Supreme Decree 1597 to ensure that requirements for NGOs and non-profit entities to operate legally do not hamper their independence or their capacity to undertake their legitimate work;
- Foster an environment in which human rights defenders can freely carry out their legitimate human rights work and publicly recognize human rights defenders as legitimate and vital actors in society.

International human rights standards:

- To ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and to opt-in to the inquiry and inter-state mechanisms;
- Promptly recognize the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of victims or other states parties.

Recommendations to the government of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Prosecution

- Amend the Criminal Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina to bring it into line with current standards of international criminal law related to the prosecution of crimes under international law and, in particular, of war crimes of sexual violence;
- Provide sustained political and financial support to the State Court and to the Prosecutor's Office, as well as to judicial and investigative bodies at the entity level.

Witness protection and support

- Ensure that entity courts and Prosecutors' Offices have adequate measures for witness support and protection, so that the transfer of cases to these institutions can be effective and not lead to impunity, particularly in cases of war crimes of sexual violence.

Right to reparation

- Ensure the immediate adoption of a state Law on the Rights of Victims of Torture and Civilian Victims of War;
- Ensure the harmonisation of the entity laws regulating the rights of civilian victims of war, including through the application of the 2003 Criminal Code in all jurisdictions in Bosnia and Herzegovina when prosecuting war crimes of sexual violence;
- Adopt, implement and monitor implementation of all initiatives aimed at ensuring the rights of the survivors of war crimes of sexual violence, including the Strategy on Transitional Justice and the Programme for Victims of Sexual Violence in Conflict and Beyond.

International human rights standards:

- To opt-in to the inquiry and inter-state mechanisms of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

Recommendations to the government of Egypt

Reform of the security forces

- Establish an independent accountability and oversight body with authority over all aspects of police operations. Such a body should have an independent, effective and impartial complaints mechanism that can deal with complaints about security forces' misconduct and human rights violations, and with independent investigation teams, to deal specifically with complaints against or involving the police or security forces;
- Make public a clear structure of the various security branches with a clear chain of command;
- Integrate human rights education in trainings and curriculum for law enforcement and military personnel in order to enhance human rights related knowledge, skills and attitudes; such trainings should use learner-centred teaching methodologies and include relevant international standards, including the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials and the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms.

Excessive and unnecessary force

- Ensure that police and other state agencies that exercise law enforcement functions adhere to the UN Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials and the UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials, by giving clear instructions that force may only be used when strictly necessary and only to the extent required for performance of their duty, and that lethal force may only be used when strictly unavoidable in order to protect their lives or the lives of others;
- Ensure that any legislation on the use of force, whether when policing demonstrations or carrying out arrest, has clear provisions requiring police officers to seek to de-escalate situations and to minimize damage or serious injury in restoring public order;

- Prohibit the use of firearms as a means to disperse a crowd and to limit the use of firearms to the protection of life and against serious injury.

Torture and other ill-treatment

- Ensure that all those detained are protected from torture or other ill-treatment, and that detention conditions meet the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and the Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners;
- Establish a mechanism that provides for the mandatory conduct of independent, unrestricted and unannounced visits to any places where anyone may be deprived of their liberty (including the right to conduct confidential interviews with any detainees of the visiting body's choice without law enforcement officials present or otherwise listening), including any national security and military facilities;
- End immediately the use of incommunicado detention;
- Prohibit by law the use or admissibility in judicial proceedings of statements or confessions obtained through torture or other ill-treatment;
- Ensure that individuals are only held in publicly listed places of detention under the oversight of judicial authorities, including military facilities and those of the National Security Agency. In this respect, amend Article 1bis of Law 396 of 1956 (the Law on Prison Regulations), which states that people can be held in places of detention specified in this Law as well as in places defined by decree by the Minister of Interior;
- Ensure that prison administration is put under the supervision of the Ministry of Justice, rather than the Ministry of Interior;
- Modify the definition of the crime of torture in national law to bring it into full conformity with the definition in Article 1(1) of the UN Convention against Torture, in particular by explicitly prohibiting all forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, making clear that the prohibition is absolute and must not be suspended under any circumstances, including during a state of war or other public emergency;
- Establish measures to prevent torture and other ill-treatment of detainees and prisoners at each stage from arrest and detention to custody, during trial and criminal detention, and in all places of detention; such measures should include human rights training programmes for security forces, police officials, prison staff and relevant military personnel.

Due process and the right to fair trial

- Ensure officers carrying out arrests identify themselves to those arrested and notify them in writing of the reasons for the arrest, the authority ordering the arrest, and the place where they will be detained;
- Ensure that all detainees can exercise their right to consult a lawyer of their choice in private, and to have a lawyer present during questioning and the making of statements, from the outset of detention and throughout the period in custody;
- Ensure that the families of those detained are informed promptly of the place of detention of their relatives, and any subsequent transfers to other places of detention, without delay;
- Ensure that all those detained on recognizably criminal charges are tried in proceedings that fully conform with international fair trial guarantees, such as the right to challenge the legality of their detention and the right to adequate defence, including the right to have access to a lawyer at all stages of judicial proceedings, the right to have adequate time and facilities to prepare a defence, and the right to have witnesses cross-examined;
- Cease trying civilians before military courts and to transfer any ongoing cases to civilian courts, in proceedings that meet international standards for fair trial and without recourse to the death penalty, or release the defendants; and to order re-trials in ordinary civilian courts for all civilians already convicted by military courts, or release them;

- Repeal the Anti-Terrorism Law (Law 97 of 1992) or else amend it to be consistent with international law and standards. Ensure any legislation enacted to replace the Anti-Terrorism law conforms with international law and standards.

Impunity for human rights violations

- Ensure that investigations into human rights violations committed since 30 June 2013, including by the fact-finding committee established on 21 December 2013, are effective, impartial, independent, and set up in accordance with human rights law and standards;
- Ensure investigations include all incidents where security forces, including the army, have used excessive and unnecessary lethal force against protesters; torture or other ill-treatment; sectarian violence; and sexual assaults on women;
- Ensure investigative mechanisms have powers of subpoena, search and seizure, and to compel members of the Ministry of Interior and armed forces to testify, regardless of their rank and affiliation;
- Ensure the findings of investigations into human rights violations are made public; and bring those responsible for human rights violations to justice in proceedings meeting international standards for fair trial, regardless of their rank, and without recourse to the death penalty;
- Ensure all investigations into killings follow the methods set out in the UN Principles on the Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extra-legal, Arbitrary and Summary Executions. Findings should be presented to ordinary civilian judicial authorities with the view of bringing those suspected of criminal responsibility to justice. Such judicial authorities must include effective safeguards against interference and/or influence from police or security officers, as well as politicians. Those appointed for this task must be individuals of integrity and ability with appropriate qualifications, and must enjoy the trust of victims;
- Ensure that bodies mandated with gathering evidence against protesters are independent of the suspected perpetrators of human rights violations or the agencies to which they belong;
- Bring those suspected of criminal responsibility for serious human rights violations or crimes under international law, regardless of their rank, to trial in fair trials and without recourse to the death penalty;
- Provide the Human Rights Council with regular updates on the progress of the investigations into human rights violations.

Freedoms of expression, association and assembly

- Immediately and unconditionally release all prisoners of conscience detained solely for peacefully exercising their rights to freedoms of expression, association and assembly;
- Uphold the right to freedom of expression, including by protecting the freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers and through any media; and by refraining from imposing undue restrictions on Internet and mobile telecommunications services;
- Repeal or amend, with a view to bringing into conformity with international law, the provisions of the Penal Code that infringe freedom of expression, in particular Articles 80(d), 98bis(b), 98(f), 102, 102bis, 171, 178, 179, 181, 188, 201 and 308, as these allow for the imprisonment of journalists and others for vaguely defined offences, such as harming “national interest” or “social peace”;
- Review Law 84 of 2002 (the Law on Associations) or replace it so that national legislation complies with international standards, including to allow enable non-governmental organizations to function without impediments such as prior authorization, funding controls and administrative dissolution;
- Uphold the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and repeal or review all laws that can be used to restrict on public assemblies, such as the Anti-Terrorism Law (Law 97 of 1992), Law 10 of 1914 on gatherings, Law 14 of 1923 relating to public meetings and demonstrations and Law 107 of 2013 on public assemblies;

- Lift restrictions on peaceful striking in Labour Law (Law 12 of 2003) and repeal or amend Article 124 of the Penal Code to decriminalize the peaceful exercise of the right to strike.

Right to work and trade union rights

- Set up and enforce a system to ensure a fair minimum wage so that all workers and their families are guaranteed decent living conditions;
- Initiate legal and institutional reforms to promote and protect labour rights, including by allowing for workers to organize freely and to form independent trade unions.

Sexual and gender-based discrimination and violence

- Amend the definition of sexual harassment in Articles 306 bis A and B of the Penal Code to bring it in line with international standards, and remove the stipulation that perpetrators must have had the intention of “receiving sexual gratification”;
- Adopt new legislation, and review existing laws, in order to criminalize all forms of violence against women and girls, including by introducing legal provisions prohibiting domestic violence, including marital rape, as well as sexual harassment and assaults consistent with international law and standards;
- Amend the definition of rape in national legislation, in line with international human rights law and standards, to address and criminalize all forms of forced and coercive sexual invasion, not limited to the penetration of a penis into a vagina, but also covering forced and coerced oral and anal sexual acts, as well as forced anal or vaginal penetration with objects;
- Recruit sufficient numbers of women police officers, prison staff, prosecutors and judges to ensure the protection and fair treatment of women and girls, whether as members of the public, survivors or victims of violence, or suspects, detainees, or prisoners;
- Develop gender-specific standards, based on The United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the “Bangkok Rules”), following extensive consultation with police officials, prison authorities, staff and prisoners, former prisoners, as well as civil society, in order to ensure women prisoners and detainees are held in conditions and within regimes that respect and ensure their human rights and meet their gender-specific needs. The standards should detail gender-specific procedures to be followed at each stage from arrest and detention to custody during trial and criminal detention, to ensure women’s human rights are respected and, in particular, that they are protected from sexual and gender-based violence and exploitation from other prisoners, and members of the security forces and prison staff;
- Ensure all violent crimes against women, regardless of the characteristics of the victim or perpetrator, are treated as seriously as other violent crimes. Clear instructions must be given to law enforcement and judicial officials to diligently address violence and harassment against women, and law enforcement officials and public prosecutors must be held to account if they mock, offend, or pressure women victims of violence into not pursuing their complaints;
- Amend all laws and policies which discriminate against women and girls and ensure that they conform with international standards;
- Introduce temporary special measures in the formal labour market to eliminate both horizontal and vertical occupational segregation, close the wage gap between women and men and apply the principle of equal remuneration and equal opportunities at work;
- Regulate the informal sector to ensure that women in this sector are not exploited and are able to earn a living wage, and are provided social security and other benefits;
- Ensure that women are represented in public and private institutions in a way that reflect their population and lift any discriminatory practices related to their appointment in all governmental positions;
- End the arrest and prosecution of people for their real or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity and repeal laws criminalizing consensual sex between adults in private.

Discrimination and violence against religious minorities

- Prioritize the building and restoration of places of worship destroyed or partially damaged during sectarian attacks in August 2013 and other incidents;
- Formally repeal Presidential Decree 391/2005 requiring governors' authorization for the restoration of churches and all other discriminatory provisions governing the building of churches, including the Ottoman Decrees;
- Take immediate measures to improve security for Coptic Christians and other minorities, including consultations with minority communities to identify appropriate measures;
- Change all laws and practices that discriminate against Christians and other religious minorities to ensure that they conform to Articles 2, 18 and 26 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which prohibit discrimination and guarantee freedom of thought, conscience and religion and equality before the law;
- Devise and implement, in meaningful consultation with religious institutions and independent human rights and minority rights activists, a strategy to address discrimination against and stereotyping of religious minorities.

Right to adequate housing

- Enact and enforce a clear prohibition on forced eviction and implement a moratorium on mass evictions until a comprehensive human rights compliant housing policy and a legal framework prohibiting forced evictions is in place;
- Ensure a minimum degree of security of tenure for all to provide legal protection to all persons against forced eviction, harassment and other threats;
- Adopt guidelines for evictions, based on the UN Basic Principles and Guidelines on Development-Based Evictions and Displacement, and which comply with international human rights standards, including General Comment 7 of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
- Ensure genuine consultation with all potentially affected people when developing plans for "unsafe areas" and "unplanned areas", including to explore all feasible alternatives to evictions and resettlement options;
- Ensure that evictions are only carried out as a last resort after all feasible alternatives to eviction have been explored and only when all protections required under international human rights law are in place, including the requirements on consultation, adequate notice and adequate alternative housing for those who cannot provide for themselves;
- Ensure that any resettlement or alternative housing provided complies with requirements under international law on adequacy of housing, including location, security of tenure, habitability and affordability;
- Make public all plans for "unsafe areas" and "Cairo 2052" and ensure affected residents are made aware of all envisaged developments;
- Review development plans for the Greater Cairo region to ensure that they are consistent with international human rights standards, including the prohibition against forced evictions and the requirement to ensure consultation with and participation of affected communities in the decisions that affect their human rights.

Refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants

- Allow asylum-seekers meaningful access to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and to afford them international protection;
- Immediately release individuals arrested on suspicion of attempting "illegal migration" whose release was previously ordered by the public prosecutor and who are not being charged with any crime; their continued detention is arbitrary and unlawful;
- Ensure that all refugees arrested and detained have access to due process, including access to lawyers and families;

- Ensure that refugees in detention who require medical care have access to it;
- Make urgent and substantial efforts to halt the ongoing abuses against refugees, asylum seekers and migrants in the Sinai region of the country;
- End all forcible deportations to Syria. The conflict in Syria and the widespread human rights violations, war crimes and crimes against humanity being perpetrated there mean that all those fleeing Syria should be considered refugees under the 1951 Convention or the 1969 OAU Convention, or both;
- End forced deportations of Syrians and Palestinians from Syria to other countries; Egypt has an obligation to provide protection to refugees arriving to its territory.

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, in particular by restricting the imposition of the death penalty to only the "most serious crimes".

Co-operation with UN mechanisms

- Implement recommendations by UN treaty bodies and Special Procedures;
- Issue a standing invitation to the UN Special Procedures and to facilitate immediately all visits requested by them.

International human rights standards:

- To ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and to opt-in to the inquiry and inter-state mechanisms;
- Ratify or accede without making any reservation to the international human rights treaties to which Egypt is not yet a state party, as well as the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, to which Egypt is a signatory state, and to implement them in national law.

Human Rights Education

- Adopt a National Human Rights Education Plan in line with commitments under the UN Declaration on Human Rights Education and Training and the World Programme on Human Rights, and with a commitment to undertake a comprehensive review of human rights education in curricula and textbooks for all levels of education, and to incorporate human rights education in teacher training;
- Ensure all legislation, guidelines and policy documents, including those related to the development and adoption of new curricula by the Centre for Curriculum and Instructional Materials Development, emphasize and reflect the human rights principles of equality, human dignity, respect, non-discrimination and inclusion, accountability, participation and empowerment.

Recommendations to the government of El Salvador

Access to safe and legal abortion

- Repeal laws criminalizing abortion and ensure the elimination of punitive measures for women and girls seeking abortion, as well as for health care providers and others performing abortions or assisting in obtaining such services where full consent is given;
- Ensure access to abortion in both law and practice, at a minimum, in cases where the pregnancy poses a risk to the life or the physical or mental health of the woman or girl, where the foetus

will be unable to survive outside the womb, and where the pregnancy is the result of rape or incest;

- Ensure that all laws and practices establish the duty of health providers to respect patient confidentiality, including by not reporting women and girls suspected of undergoing abortion or having suffered a miscarriage to law enforcement authorities. Ensure that all working in the health care system are aware of this legal obligation and impose sanctions on those failing to comply.

Imprisonment of women for pregnancy-related issues

- Immediately and unconditionally release all women and girls who have been imprisoned in relation to undergoing abortion or suffering a miscarriage, including those convicted in this regard of abortion, homicide, aggravated homicide or any other crime. Ensure that such women and girls, as well as those serving non-custodial sentences, are not left with a criminal record for having undergone an abortion or suffered a miscarriage;
- Drop the charges against women and girls in relation to undergoing an abortion or suffering a miscarriage, and immediately and unconditionally release those detained on such charges;
- Pending changes to the relevant laws, immediately cease investigating and charging women and girls in relation to undergoing an abortion or having suffered a miscarriage;
- When considering petitions for pardon by women imprisoned for pregnancy-related issues, assess if their convictions were the result of unfair proceedings. In particular, examine whether the woman was informed of her rights prior to being questioned, had access to effective and timely legal representation, was questioned while lucid and not under the effects of anaesthetic, severe blood loss or while in shock, or suffering from a mental health disorder or condition. In addition, examine whether the forensic evidence met acceptable scientific standards, and whether forensic and other evidence against the woman was incomplete, contradictory or inconclusive, and whether the law enforcement and justice officials complied with their professional obligations to ensure non-discrimination and equality before the law, including by not relying on discriminatory gender stereotypes.

Access to modern contraceptive information and services

- Ensure that all women, including young women, have access to contraceptive information and services, including the full-range of quality modern methods of contraception, including emergency contraception;
- Ensure access to youth-friendly, confidential sexual and reproductive health information and services, including by repealing laws and ending practices which require parental or guardian consent for accessing contraception;
- Provide comprehensive, accurate and non-discriminatory sexuality education both inside and outside the formal education system.

Fully implementation of the 2012 Special Integral Law for a Life Free from Violence for Women

- Ensure that all state bodies tasked with implementing the 2012 Special Integral Law and other legislation designed to promote and protect women's rights are provided with the necessary resources to carry out their roles as well as with training in the application of the 2012 Special Integral Law and in gender sensitivity and non-discrimination;
- Ensure that a single coherent system of suitably disaggregated data collection on gender-based violence is available and operational, in order to properly assess the scale and nature of violence against women and girls;
- Ensure that all cases of gender-based violence are thoroughly investigated, that those responsible are brought to justice, and that the survivors of gender-based violence have access to justice, effective remedies, and adequate support services;
- Ensure that any official who allows, promotes or tolerates impunity for, or who blocks investigation of, crimes of violence against women and girls faces appropriate sanctions, as articulated in Article 4 of the 2012 Special Integral Law;

- Ensure that additional shelters are made available across the country for women and their children fleeing gender-based violence.

Past human rights violations

- Investigate, prosecute and punish promptly and impartially those responsible for human rights violations which occurred during the armed conflict 1980-1992, including acts of torture and ill-treatment, sexual violence, enforced or involuntary disappearance, or massacres;
- Abolish the amnesty law with immediate effect, in line with recommendations made by the UN and the Inter-American systems;
- Ensure reparations for the survivors of past human rights violations, including family members of persons who disappeared or were massacred.

International human rights standards:

- To ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and opt-in to the inquiry and inter-state mechanisms;
- Accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and implement it into national law;
- Ratify, without making any reservation, the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court;
- Ratify, without making any reservation, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance; implement it into national law and recognize the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of victims or other states parties;
- Adhere to the Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity, without making any reservation, and implement the Treaty into national law.

Recommendations to the government of Fiji

National human rights framework

- Repeal all immunity provisions, including in the Constitution, to ensure that there is no impunity for those suspected of criminal responsibility for human rights violations or crimes under international law, including violations of the rights to life and to freedom from torture and other ill-treatment;
- Review the Constitution and domestic laws to ensure that human rights are fully protected, that victims have access to remedies, and that no restrictions may be placed on human rights, other than those that are consistent with international human rights law and standards.

Ratification of human rights conventions

- To ratify without making any reservation and incorporate into national law the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its Optional Protocols, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and its Optional Protocol, the Convention on Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its Optional Protocol, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (recognizing the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of victims or other states parties) and the Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity.

Cooperation with the UN and other humanitarian and human rights organizations

- Issue an open invitation to all Special Procedures of the UN Human Rights Council, the ILO, and other international observers and co-operate fully with them in implementing recommendations for the restoration of the rule of law, the independence of the judiciary and respect for human rights;
- To ensure full cooperation with and meaningful access by international human rights and humanitarian organizations to Fiji.

Rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association

- Ensure that there are no restrictions on the rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly, in the Constitution, national laws, policy and practice, other than those stipulated in international human rights law and standards;
- Ensure that victims of violations of the rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly have the right to a timely and effective remedy;
- Review all criminal charges against human rights defenders, and withdraw those imposed solely for exercising the rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly;
- Ensure that no one is arbitrarily arrested and detained for exercising their rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly, and that no one is the subject of threats, violence, harassment, persecution, intimidation or reprisals for their exercise of those rights;
- Facilitate and protect the exercise of the rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly, with particular vigilance in relation to minority groups and activists advocating for economic, social and cultural rights, who are at greater risk of attacks and stigmatization;
- Ensure that no political parties are discriminated against in relation to their formation, ability to access funding, and to exercise their rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly, including through peaceful demonstrations and access to the media.

Workers' rights

- Amend current legislation, including the *Essential National Industries (Employment) Decree 2011* and relevant parts of the Constitution, or pass new laws to protect workers' rights in line with international human rights law and international labour standards, including the right to form and join a trade union, the right to collectively bargain, and the right to seek improved working conditions without penalty or reprisal.

Torture and other ill-treatment

- Publicly condemn all acts of torture and other ill-treatment, ensure that such practices cease immediately, and make clear to all officers involved in arrest, detention and interrogation that torture and other ill-treatment will not be tolerated under any circumstances;
- Ensure that all those suspected of being responsible for torture or other ill treatment, including those who committed the violations and those in positions of responsibility who ordered or allowed others to commit them, are brought to trial in proceedings that meet international fair trial standards, without recourse to the death penalty;
- Immediately respond positively to the outstanding requests for a visit made by the UN Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and fully co-operate with the Special Rapporteur, including by providing him with a copy of all investigation records and medical reports relating to the torture and ill treatment of escaped prisoners.

Independence of the judiciary

- Ensure the executive immediately ceases all interference with the independence of the judiciary and lawyers, including the Fiji Law Society, and ensure that the processes governing the qualification and discipline of lawyers and judges are free from political interference, as required by international human rights law and standards;

- Review the Constitution, decrees and other laws to ensure that all judges have security of tenure and that they can only be appointed or removed through an independent and transparent process consistent with international human rights law and standards;
- Immediately respond positively to the outstanding requests for a visit made by Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers to visit Fiji and to fully co-operate with the Special Rapporteur.

Recommendations to the government of Gambia

Freedom of expression, association and assembly

- Repeal legislation that does not comply with international and regional human rights law, in particular the Information and Communication (amendment) Act 2013 and Criminal Code (amendment) Act 2013;
- Refrain from intimidating or harassing human rights defenders and explicitly recognize the legitimacy of their human rights work;
- Ensure that all persons, including journalists, opposition leaders, real or perceived government opponents, and human rights defenders are able to freely exercise their rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly without fear of arrest, detention, intimidation or harassment.

Arbitrary arrest and detention

- Immediately and unconditionally release all prisoners of conscience;
- Release all those currently detained unlawfully or charge them with a recognizable criminal offence in proceedings that meet international fair trial standards, without recourse to the death penalty;
- Immediately instruct the police, army and the National Intelligence Agency to cease unlawful arrests and detention;
- Allow independent human rights monitors access to detention centres;
- Improve the conditions of detention in all places of detention and ensure that prisoners and detainees have access to medical care, adequate and appropriate food, hygiene, and exercise.

Independence and impartiality of the judiciary

- Put in place measures to safeguard the independence of the judiciary in line with the UN Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary;
- Ensure that all judicial appointments and dismissals are subject to all relevant constitutional procedures, and to oblige the executive to comply with decisions of the Judicial Service Commission.

Impunity for human rights violations

- Investigate all allegations of torture or other ill-treatment and to hold to account those suspected of criminal responsibility. Any information obtained under torture must not be allowed in a court of law;
- Fully and effectively implement the judgments of the Economic Community Of West African States Court of Justice and the resolutions on the human rights situation in the Gambia adopted by the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights;
- Submit all overdue reports to the UN Human Rights Committee and other treaty bodies;
- Establish a National Human Rights Institution complying with the Paris Principles;
- Extend a standing invitation to the UN Special Procedures and to re-schedule, without delay, the visits by the UN Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment

or punishment and the UN Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, which were cancelled unilaterally by the government on 6 August 2014;

- Ratify, without making any reservation, outstanding human rights treaties, including the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its Optional Protocol, International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (recognizing the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of victims or other states parties), and the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance;
- Make a declaration pursuant to the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Establishment of an African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights that would allow direct access for individuals and NGOs to the court.

The death penalty

Pending abolition of the death penalty:

- Establish an immediate moratorium on executions, with a view to abolition, in line with resolutions of the UN General Assembly including resolution 67/176 of 2012;
- Commute all death sentences to terms of imprisonment;
- Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at abolition of the death penalty;
- Immediately remove all provisions in national law which are in breach of international human rights law, in particular those providing for the mandatory imposition of the death penalty and the use of capital punishment for crimes which do not meet the threshold of "most serious crimes" under international and Constitutional law;
- Ensure rigorous compliance in all death penalty cases with international standards for fair trials, including the rights
 - to be tried before an independent, impartial and competent tribunal,
 - to competent defence counsel at every stage of the proceedings,
 - to adequate time and facilities to prepare one's defence,
 - to be presumed innocent until guilt has been proved beyond a reasonable doubt,
 - to appeal to a higher court, and
 - to seek pardon and commutation of sentence;
- Release the bodies of those executed, if requested by the family, or to make known the site of burial and allow reasonable access to that site;
- Allow lawyers and families of those on death row access to the prison to visit their clients/relatives.

Rights of LGBTI individuals

- Promote human rights for all, regardless of their sexual orientation or gender identity, and to refrain from making threatening, intimidating, or discriminatory remarks against LGBTI persons;
- Amend laws which criminalize consensual same-sex sexual conduct and a person's right to freedom of expression through their clothing.

International human rights standards:

- To ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and to opt-in to the inquiry and inter-state mechanisms.

Recommendations to the government of Iran

Normative and institutional framework:

- Ratify or accede to, without making any reservation, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and their Optional Protocols, and withdraw its

reservation to the Convention on the Rights of the Child;

- Ratify or accede to, without making any reservation, the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, signed on 31 December 2000, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (recognizing also the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of victims or other states parties), and the Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity;
- To ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and opt-in to the inquiry and inter-state mechanisms;
- Honour the existing standing invitation to the UN Special Procedures to visit Iran, and immediately facilitate a visit by the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Iran.

Protection and promotion of human rights in national legislation:

- Repeal or amend the provisions of national laws and all policies that discriminate against women and girls or have a discriminatory impact on them;
- Guarantee women and girls' equality before the law and their full protection under the law on an equal basis with men;
- Abolish laws, policies and practices that discriminate on the basis of race, colour, religion, ethnicity, birth, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, political or other opinion, national or social origin, or other status.

The death penalty:

Pending abolition of the death penalty:

- Immediately 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, and end the cruel punishment of stoning;
- Review the cases of all prisoners under sentence of death with a view to commuting their sentence or according them new trials that fully satisfy international standards for fair trial, without resort to the death penalty;
- Immediately remove all provisions in national law which are in breach of international human rights law, in particular by amending all laws and practices to guarantee that no individual under 18 at the time of their alleged crime is sentenced to death and to restrict the imposition of the death penalty only to intentional killing.

Torture and other ill-treatment:

- Explicitly prohibit torture and other ill-treatment in national legislation and in practice, and incorporate a clear and comprehensive definition of torture in national legislation in line with international standards;
- Repeal all legislation that allows for the application of corporal punishment, including flogging, amputation and other cruel punishments, such as stoning;
- Ensure that all allegations of torture and other ill-treatment are independently, promptly and thoroughly investigated, and that those suspected of criminal responsibility are brought to trial, in fair trials and without resort to the death penalty.

Violence and discrimination against women:

- Repeal all laws, policies and practices, including provisions of the Penal and Civil Codes, that discriminate against women and girls;
- Amend official population control policies to ensure protection of the rights of women and girls to access and to receive sexual and reproductive health services and information;
- Investigate, promptly and impartially, all reports of violations of women and girls' human rights, including violence against them, and bring to justice anyone found responsible for such abuses in fair trials, without recourse to the death penalty.

Discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity:

- Repeal the provisions of the Islamic Penal Code criminalizing same-sex sexual activity between consenting adults;
- Repeal all discriminatory legislation, policies and practices that result or could result in discrimination on the basis of actual or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity.

Restrictions on the rights to freedom of expression, association, and assembly:

- Remove arbitrary restrictions on the right to freedom of expression contained in domestic law, in line with Iran's obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
- Immediately and unconditionally release all prisoners of conscience imprisoned solely for the peaceful exercise of their rights;
- Remove all legal restrictions on the exercise of the rights to freedom of expression, assembly and association that do not adhere strictly to international standards.

Persecution of ethnic and religious minorities:

- End discrimination in law and practice against ethnic and religious minorities, and ensure full protection of their rights, including their rights to freedom of expression, association, assembly, religion and education.

Restrictions on the right to education and academic freedom:

- Ensure that access to higher education is made equally accessible to all on the basis of an individual's academic ability and merit, and to uphold the right to study, work, and teach in higher education without discrimination on grounds of sex, ethnicity, religion or other status;
- Revoke all arbitrary suspensions, expulsions and dismissals of students and academic staff from higher education, and to allow the individuals concerned to resume their study or work.

Recommendations to the government of Iraq

The human rights situation in Iraq has further deteriorated since Amnesty International made its submission of information to OHCHR. The take-over in June 2014 by the Islamic State in Iraq and al-Sham (ISIS, now IS) of Mosul, Iraq's second largest city, and other towns and villages in north-western Iraq, has resulted in massive displacement of communities and a resurgence of sectarian tensions. Hundreds of thousands of civilians, the vast majority from Iraq's diverse ethnic and religious minorities, have fled areas that have come under IS control following killings, abductions, threats and attacks against their properties and places of worship.

Meanwhile, more than a million Sunni Muslims in Mosul and other IS-controlled areas cannot escape from those area because of ongoing fighting between IS and Iraqi and Kurdish government forces; some have been killed in air strikes carried out by the Iraqi government forces.

A July 2014 Amnesty International briefing documents human rights abuses by IS as well as by the Iraqi armed forces and the risks faced by civilians from frequent air strikes, including killings and injury of civilians in and around Mosul. Amnesty International has also gathered evidence pointing to a pattern of extrajudicial executions of detainees by Iraqi government forces and Shi'a militias in the cities of Tal 'Afar, Mosul and Ba'quba.

Human rights violations in the context of the current crisis

- Ensure that adequate protection and humanitarian assistance, including shelter, food, water, sanitation and essential medical assistance, are provided to those displaced by the conflict;
- Ensure that all military action complies with international human rights and humanitarian law and that all serious violations are thoroughly and impartially investigated and the perpetrators brought to justice;

- Ensure that attacks are only directed at military targets and that all feasible precautions are taken to avoid incidental death or injury of civilians;
- All parties to the conflict should immediately end the killing of captives and the abduction of civilians, treat detainees humanely at all times, and refrain from carrying out indiscriminate attacks, including the use of artillery shelling and unguided aerial bombardments in areas with large concentrations of civilians.

National human rights framework

- Enforce the prohibition of torture as stipulated in the Constitution and the Penal Code and ban the use of torture to coerce "confessions" from detainees;
- Clearly indicate in the Penal Code the length of imprisonment for those convicted of torture;
- Ensure that prompt, thorough and impartial investigations are conducted into all allegations of torture, as stipulated under Article 12 of the UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and Article 333 of the Penal Code, and that those suspected of criminal responsibility are brought to trial;
- Strengthen the political and financial independence of the Iraqi National High Commission for Human Rights, empower its members to carry out investigations into all abuses of human rights, including those committed by high-ranking security officers and government officials, and ensure the full independence of the Commissioners in law and practice.

International treaties

- Set an early deadline for the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and take steps, prior to ratification, to bring official policy, procedure and practice into conformity with the obligations in the Optional Protocol, including setting up a National Preventive Mechanism;
- To ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and opt-in to the inquiry and inter-state mechanisms;
- Accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and implement it into national law;
- Ratify, without making any reservation, the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court;
- Implement the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance into national law and recognize the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of victims or other states parties;
- Adhere to the Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity, without making any reservation and implement the Treaty into national law.

Flawed criminal justice system

- Protect judges, lawyers and court officials from targeting and harassment by armed groups opposed to the government and ensure that any attacks against them are investigated promptly and thoroughly;
- Combat corruption within the criminal justice system and end immediately harassment of those who speak out against corruption.

Death penalty after unfair trial

Pending full abolition of the death penalty:

- Immediately halt all executions and establish a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty, as provided for by UN General Assembly Resolutions, including Resolution 67/176 of 20 December 2012;

- Review without delay all death penalty cases, including those ratified by the Presidency, with the aim of commuting them to prison terms, or granting a new and fair trial without resorting to the death penalty;
- Remove all provisions for the death penalty which are in breach of international human rights law from national law, in particular all capital crimes which do not involve intentional killing;
- Make public all information on death sentences imposed and executions carried out;
- Respect all international law and standards applying to the use of the death penalty, in particular Article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and other international fair trial standards, including the duty to ensure that defendants have access to qualified legal representation at all stages of the proceedings and that appellate proceedings provide a genuine review of death sentences;
- Ensure that no courts accept as evidence any alleged "confessions" or other self-incriminating statements which may have been coerced or which have been subsequently retracted.

Torture, death in custody and other ill-treatment of detainees with impunity

- Ensure that prompt, thorough, impartial and independent investigations are conducted into all allegations of torture and other ill-treatment and deaths in custody, and that those suspected of criminal responsibility are brought to trial;
- Clarify to all members of the police and security forces that it is a crime to subject detainees or other people in custody or under their control to torture or other ill-treatment, and that any police, security or other officials who order, perpetrate, acquiesce or tolerate such crimes will be held fully accountable and will be liable to prosecution and appropriate penalties;
- Ensure that the visit to Iraq by the UN Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment takes place without further delay, providing guarantees as set out in the Term of Reference for Fact Finding Missions by Special Rapporteurs;
- Ensure that Constitutional provisions and laws prohibiting torture, and the inadmissibility of statements obtained under torture are implemented in practice.

Recommendations to the government of Italy

National human rights framework

- Incorporate the crime of torture in domestic law, with a definition fully consistent with that of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;
- Establish an effective and well-resourced National Preventive Mechanism as required by the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture;
- Establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles;
- Ensure in law and practice equal protection against hate crimes to victims of crimes motivated by hate based on sexual orientation or gender identity.

International treaties

- To ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and opt-in to the inquiry and inter-state mechanisms;
- Ratify, without making any reservation, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (signed on 3 July 2007); implement it into national law and recognize the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of victims or other states parties;
- Adhere to the Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity, without making any reservation and implement the Treaty into national law.

Roma rights

- Stop forced evictions, including by enacting legislation and issuing binding official guidelines incorporating relevant international human rights standards;
- Eliminate segregation of Romani families in camps, including by facilitating the access of Romani families to adequate housing, consistent with international human rights law and standards;
- Eliminate discriminatory barriers which impede Roma's access to social housing, including by amending legislation regulating access to social housing and guaranteeing essential levels of adequate housing for everyone within the national territory;
- Hold local governments accountable for policies violating Roma's rights, including by ensuring that the National Strategy for the Inclusion of Roma is rapidly and consistently implemented at the local level;
- Ensure that authorities investigate any discriminatory motive, whether alleged by the victims or on their own initiative, when there is reason to believe that discrimination may have played a role in the commission of a crime.

Migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees' rights

- Ensure access to fair and satisfactory asylum procedures for all asylum-seekers, including by refraining from carrying out summary or collective expulsions and identification operations at sea;
- Include effective and verifiable human rights safeguards in all migration agreements with third countries and publish all international agreements on migration control;
- Set aside all migration control agreements with other countries until those countries demonstrate that they respect and protect the human rights of refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants and have in place a satisfactory system for assessing and recognizing claims for international protection;
- Ensure adequate living conditions in reception centres and detention centres for migrants;
- Decriminalize irregular entry and stay by amending article 10-bis of *Decreto legislativo, testo coordinato, 25.07.1998 n° 286, G.U. 18.08.1998*;
- Strengthen protection for all migrants, including by expanding regular migration channels;
- Limit restrictions of the liberty of migrants to exceptional cases, based on an individualized assessment of the situation of the person concerned;
- Ensure that asylum-seekers and refugees have access to adequate housing, health care, education, social assistance and employment;
- Ensure that adequate arrangements and mechanisms for search and rescue operations are maintained consistently with international human rights and refugee law, including by implementing the recommendations of the PACE report on the Left-to-die boat.

Prison conditions

- Reduce overcrowding and improve living conditions in prisons as a matter of urgency.

Recommendations to the government of Kazakhstan

Freedom of assembly

- Ensure the right to freedom of assembly to all persons wishing to peacefully express their views, in accordance with international human rights law and Kazakhstan's Constitution;
- Amend the Law on Peaceful Assembly so as to bring the requirement to notify the authorities in advance of the intention to hold a public event into line with international human rights law standards on spontaneous demonstrations.

Freedom of expression

- Ensure that journalists, human rights defenders and other civil society activists are able to seek, receive and impart information, and to carry out their legitimate activities without intimidation, hindrance, or harassment;
- End the arbitrary interference by local authorities in the work of independent media, including the imposition of unduly severe administrative sanctions for minor transgressions;
- Decriminalize libel and slander in the Penal Code;
- Review and amend legislation intended to combat extremism to ensure that it cannot be used to limit the right to the freedom of expression in contravention of Kazakhstan's international obligations, including by suppressing publication of views critical of the authorities in printed, broadcast or online media;
- Amend the 2013 Communications Law to preclude the use of the vaguely defined concept of "social emergency" to suspend or suppress legitimate communications and exchanges of information, or otherwise to limit freedom of expression.

Freedom from torture and other ill-treatment

- Establish an adequately resourced independent mechanism to investigate all allegations of torture and other ill-treatment by members of law enforcement agencies, or by persons acting on the orders of or with the acquiescence of members of such agencies;
- Ensure in practice that no statements obtained as a result of torture or other ill-treatment are used as evidence in trial proceedings, except as evidence against a person accused of torture or other ill-treatment;
- Ensure that all persons deprived of their liberty are informed promptly of the reasons for their detention, any charges against them, and allowed prompt and regular access to a lawyer of their choice;
- Ensure that all past allegations of the use of torture or other ill-treatment, as well as all instances of abusive use of force by law enforcement officials, are promptly, effectively and independently investigated, and to hold accountable any official found to have sanctioned or conducted such acts;
- Ensure effective access for independent public monitors to all detention facilities and other penitentiary institutions under the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Violation of non-refoulement obligation

- Ensure that no one is forcibly returned, by means of extradition or otherwise, to a country where they would be at risk of torture or other ill-treatment.

Human rights violations in the context of national security and the fight against terrorism

- Ensure that the principles of fair trial are fully and scrupulously observed in criminal proceedings against anyone suspected of a crime, including those suspected of terrorist activities;
- Grant independent public monitors immediate access to high-security prisons.

International human rights standards

- To ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and to opt-in to the inquiry and inter-state mechanisms;
- Accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and implement it into national law;
- Ratify, without making any reservation, the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court;
- Implement the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance into national law and recognize the competence of the Committee on Enforced

Disappearances to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of victims or other states parties;

- Adhere to the Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity, without making any reservation and implement the Treaty into national law.

Recommendations to the government of Madagascar

International human rights standards

- To ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and to opt-in to the inquiry and inter-state mechanisms;
- Ratify, without making any reservation, the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court (signed on 12 September 2002);
- Ratify, without making any reservation, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (signed on 6 February 2007); implement it into national law and recognize the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of victims or other states parties;
- Adhere to the Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity, without making any reservation and implement the Treaty into national law.

Recommendations to the government of San Marino

International human rights standards

- To ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and to opt-in to the inquiry and inter-state mechanisms;
- Ratify, without making any reservation, the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court;
- Ratify, without making any reservation, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance; implement it into national law and recognize the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of victims or other states parties;
- Adhere to the Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity, without making any reservation and implement the Treaty into national law.

Recommendations to the government of Slovenia

On the national human rights framework

- Address discrimination by public and private actors as a matter of priority;
- Broaden the mandate and powers of the institutions tasked with guaranteeing the principle of equality and non-discrimination, to include the capacities to monitor actions by both state and private actors, to impose legally binding measures to address discrimination, as well as to provide effective remedies to victims of discrimination;
- Implement the recommendations made by the Council of Europe's European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) and the UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) on collecting data disaggregated by the prohibited grounds of discrimination – including “race and colour”.

International human rights standards

- To ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and to opt-in to the inquiry and inter-state mechanisms;
- Ratify, without making any reservation, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (signed on 26 September 2007), implement it in national law, and recognize the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of victims or other states parties.

On “the erased”

- Immediately enforce the automatic return of appropriate legal status (currently a permit for permanent residence) to all those “erased” without additional conditions or administrative fees;
- Officially recognize “erasure” as a violation of human rights and offer an apology to the victims;
- Ensure a prompt, effective, impartial and independent investigation into human rights violations related to “erasure”, carried out by a special investigative body or commission with the necessary competence and adequate resources;
- Ensure individuals or institutions found to be responsible for human rights violations related to “erasure” are held to account;
- Regulate and enable the reunification of families affected by “erasure”;
- Revise the compensation scheme for damages to “the erased” in line with amounts and criteria set out by the European Court of Human Rights Grand Chamber judgment in the case of *Kurić vs Slovenia*, and with the option to claim additional compensation in cases with aggravating circumstances;
- Provide reintegration measures for “the erased”, including housing, social support, and personal reintegration assistance;
- Ensure issues relating to “erasure” and human rights violations suffered by “the erased” are reflected in the school curriculum.

On Roma

- Ensure minimum essential levels of access to safe water for personal and domestic use and to sanitation in all Roma settlements and to electricity for all communities;
- Confer security of tenure for people living in informal settlements;
- Enact legislation to explicitly prohibit forced eviction;
- Regularize settlements where possible or offer alternative solutions in genuine consultation with affected communities;
- Ensure that potential forced evictions in Dobruška vas Roma settlement do not take place;
- Prioritise participation of Romani communities living in informal settlements, as well as other disadvantaged groups, in consultation on public housing policies and programmes, including schemes for non-profit housing and housing subsidies;
- Strengthen education outreach activities in Roma settlements, targeting young people and their parents, to encourage higher school attendance and completion rates;
- Support Roma students studying to become pedagogical workers with training, scholarships and other support measures, and ensure that Roma teachers and teaching assistants enjoy equal employment conditions;
- Ensure that any segregation of Roma children in primary schools is only temporary pending their full integration, and that Roma children are not subject to sub-standard teaching;
- Ensure systematic collection and disaggregation of data regarding Roma students in schools, with particular focus on attendance rates, compulsory education completion rates and correlated to their socio-economic background.

On Human Rights Education

- Further develop regular monitoring and evaluation of human rights education and training in the formal school system, ensuring that policies and practices focus on knowledge, skills and attitudes, and employing learner-centred methodologies, in line with international standards and frameworks, such as the UN Declaration for Human Rights Education and Training and the World Programme on Human Rights Education;
- Further strengthen human rights education in schools by including the issue of discrimination, in particular as regards discrimination against Roma;
- Include human rights education in the training of teachers and teaching assistants, including Roma teachers and teaching assistants;
- Include human rights education in the training curriculum for law enforcement and military personnel, civil servants, health workers, social workers, journalists and other professionals;
- Ensure educative processes, including teacher training, include teaching of Romani culture, history, traditions, and, as an elective, Romani language, at all levels of school, including schools with a significant number of Romani students.