



Suggested recommendations to States under review in the 41st session of the UPR Working Group, November 2022

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Recommendations to the government of Algeria

Amnesty International calls on the government of Algeria to:

Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association

- Release activists, journalists and human rights defenders detained solely for exercising their rights to freedom of peaceful assembly.
- Amend legislation that criminalizes peaceful assembly including Article 79, Article 97, Article 98 and Article 100 of the Penal Code.
- Amend Articles 15, 17, 19 and 23 of Law No. 91-19 on Public meetings and Demonstrations so that it is in line with the Constitution.
- Repeal Law No. 12-06 on Associations and elaborate a new law, as previously accepted by Algeria in the 3rd review.
- Amend Article 95 Bis of the Penal Code criminalizing the "reception of funding" that could be a threat to "national security or the normal functioning of institutions, or the national unity, or the territorial integrity or the fundamental interests of Algeria or security or public order".

Freedom of expression

- Release activists, journalists and human rights defenders detained solely for exercising their rights to freedom of expression.
- Release and drop all charges against lawyers for defending their clients and exercising their right to freedom of expression.
- Amend security-related charges in the Penal Code used to criminalize the right to freedom of expression including Articles 74, 75, 96, 144, 144 Bis, 146, 196 bis and 290 bis.
- Review the Law on Audio-visual Activity to bring it into conformity with human rights standards.

Counterterrorism and human rights

- Amend Article 87 bis of the Penal Code to define more precisely the crime of "terrorism" in line with international human rights law and standards so as not to unlawfully limit the rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association and stop using bogus terrorism charges to prosecute peaceful activists and journalists.

Torture and other ill-treatment

- Open independent, impartial and effective investigations into allegations of torture and ill-treatment and make the results of those investigations public to enable anyone found to be suspected of criminal responsibility to be brought to justice in fair trials before ordinary civilian courts, as previously accepted by Algeria in the 3rd review.
- Ensure that all prisoners are held in detention conditions which meet international standards and have full access to their lawyers and families.

Freedom of religion and belief

- Protect the right of people to practise their religion freely.
- Lift undue restrictions in Decree 03-06 on the practice of a religion other than Islam, including on the conditions to exercise worship, conditions on places of cult, knowledge about other religions and the authorization to collect money so to respect the country's obligations under international human rights law regarding the rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly.
- Repeal Article 144 bis 2 on "offending" the Prophet and "denigrating the creed and precepts of Islam".

Independence of the judiciary

- Ensure that any disciplinary procedure against a judge is only possible in case of gross misconduct, that discipline is conducted through a fair and impartial mechanism away from any government interference, and that guarantees of due process are respected.
- Amend Law No. 04-12 of 6 September 2004 on the Supreme Judicial Council to lift the executive branch undue control over the judiciary.
- Amend Law No. 04-11 of September 2004 regulating the statute of magistrates to avoid the influence of the executive branch on the appointment of judges.

Discrimination based on gender or sexual orientation

- Amend all articles in the Penal Code and Family Code which discriminate on the basis of gender, namely Articles 326 (excuses rapists if they marry the victim) and 336 (does not provide a definition of rape) of the Penal Code, and Articles 11 (women must marry in the presence of a male relative), 53 and 54 (a husband doesn't need justification to divorce his wife, but a wife does), and 66 (a mother who remarries loses custody of her children) of the Family Code.
- Decriminalize same-sex sexual relations by repealing Article 338 of the Penal Code that criminalizes "homosexual acts".
- Adopt comprehensive legislation to prevent and combat violence against women in line with the new Constitution, as previously accepted by Algeria in its 3rd review.

Rights of migrants and refugees

- Abolish or amend Article 175 bis of the Penal Code, which criminalizes "illicit" exit from Algeria, and ensure that any violations of migration legislation are treated as administrative, not criminal, offences.
- Amend Law No. 08-11 to decriminalize irregular entry, stay, and exit and ensure they are treated as administrative offences rather than criminal offences.
- Adopt national legislation implementing the 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Optional Protocol, as well as other international law and standards for the protection of people in need of international protection.
- Grant protection to refugees recognized as such by UNHCR.

- Stop the practice of arbitrary arrests and summary expulsions of foreign nationals without due process and respect the principle of non-refoulement.

Death Penalty

- Abolish the death penalty for all crimes and, pending abolition, commute all death sentences.
- Ensure that the death penalty, is not under any circumstances, imposed in violation of the guarantees provided for in Article 6 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Ratification of treaties

- Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.
- Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.
- Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and opt into the inquiry and inter-state procedures.
- Withdraw the reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.
- Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, signed on 6 February 2007, without making any reservation, 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.
- Promptly ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, signed on 28 December 2000, and implement it into national law.
- Ratify the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court, without making any reservation or declaration amounting to reservations.
- Promptly accede to the 1968 Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity, without making any reservation, and implement it fully into national law.
- Ratify ILO Conventions 149 (Nursing Personnel Convention), 169 (Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention), 189 (Domestic Workers Convention), and 190 (the Violence and Harassment Convention of 2019).

Climate Crisis and Human Rights

- Fully implement Algeria's Nationally Determined Contribution, update as necessary Algeria's 2030 emissions target to ensure it is fully aligned with the 1.5°C imperative and take necessary action to rapidly phase out all fossil fuels and shift to renewable energy produced in a manner consistent with human rights.

- Adopt and implement human rights-consistent adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures that will adequately protect people from the foreseeable and unavoidable impacts of the climate crisis.
- Identify Algeria's exact needs in terms of technology transfer and financial resources needed from wealthier countries to complement its emissions reduction, adaptation efforts and for loss and damage in a manner that fully protects human rights in the face of the climate crisis.
- Speedily adopt, strengthen and implement relevant domestic legislation to protect and promote the right to a clean, healthy and environment and its associated impact on other rights.
- In the UNFCCC negotiation process, work to:
 - Ensure that the Work Programme to Scale Mitigation Ambition and Implementation will effectively limit global warming to 1.5°C.
 - Ensure the Glasgow Dialogue leads to the speedy provision by wealthy countries of new and additional finance to provide support and remedy to people whose human rights have been negatively affected as a result of the loss and damage caused by the climate crisis.
 - Work to ensure human rights references included in the COP26 decisions on carbon markets and other cooperative approaches translate into concrete human rights protection measures and establish a fully independent grievance mechanism to provide redress to victims of human rights violations committed as a result of carbon offsetting projects or other non-market cooperative emission reduction activities.
 - Protect civic space and participation at future COPs for NGOs and Indigenous Peoples, including by pressing for meaningful improvements in the human rights situation in host countries ahead of the conference.

Business and human rights

- Enact legislation to ensure that all companies domiciled in Algeria are required to respect human rights and held liable for their negative human rights impacts domestically and extraterritorially, including a legal requirement for these companies to conduct ongoing human rights due diligence in their global operations and supply chains and the provision of remedies in Algeria for affected communities.

Covid-19/pandemic response

- Put human rights at the core of any response to fight any pandemic, including Covid-19, including by ensuring fair distribution of vaccines, tests, medicines or any other remedies or health tools both in Algeria's national allocation plans and internationally, in conformity with international human rights standards to prevent exclusion and any kind of discrimination.
- Develop a coherent, adequately funded and transparent national pandemic response plan that is consistent with Algeria's human rights obligations,
- Support the extension of the limited WTO TRIPS waiver for Covid-19 vaccines to tests, treatments and other necessary health tools.
- Insist that the International Pandemic Treaty (or other international instrument) currently under discussion at the World Health Organization has human rights at its core and is developed in a fully transparent and inclusive process.

Technology and human rights/surveillance

- Impose an immediate moratorium on the sale, transfer, and use of spyware technology.
- Conduct an immediate, independent, transparent and impartial investigation of any cases of unlawful surveillance revealed by the Pegasus Project, and where appropriate, pursue legal avenues to provide remedies to victims and hold perpetrators to account, in accordance with international human rights standards.
- Implement domestic legislation that imposes safeguards against human rights violations and abuses through digital surveillance and establishes accountability mechanisms designed to provide victims of surveillance abuses a pathway to remedy.
- Disclose information about all previous, current and future contracts with private surveillance companies by responding to requests for information or by making proactive disclosures.

Key Amnesty International Documents on Algeria for reference

Algeria: Shutting Down Civic Space: Submission to the 41st Session of the UPR Working Group, 11 May 2022, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/mde28/5313/2022/en/>

All documents on Algeria are available at: <https://www.amnesty.org/en/location/middle-east-and-north-africa/algeria/>

Recommendations to the government of Bahrain

Amnesty International calls on the government of Bahrain to:

Human rights institutions

- Ensure the independence and impartiality in practice of the national human rights institutions, in particular the Special Investigations Unit and the Ombudsman of the Ministry of Interior.
- Ensure accountability for all recorded cases of human rights violations, including those mentioned in the Bahrain Independent Commission of Inquiry report, referring to trial, where appropriate, officers of all ranks including those with superior responsibility.

Torture and other ill-treatment

- Ensure that all detainees are fully protected against torture and other ill-treatment; conduct full, effective, prompt, impartial and independent investigations into all allegations of torture ensuring that detainees who claimed to have been tortured or otherwise ill-treated are moved to other facilities whenever appropriate, and any officials reasonably suspected of involvement in torture or other abuse of detainees are immediately removed from positions that would allow them to commit further violations, interfere with investigations or grant them immunity, pending investigations.

Rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly

- Immediately and unconditionally release all prisoners of conscience imprisoned solely for peacefully exercising their rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly, including Sheikh Ali Salman, Dr Abduljalil al-Singace, Abdulhadi al-Khawaja and Hassan Mushaima.
- Allow opposition party members and leaders to exercise their rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly, in line with international human rights law.
- Repeal or amend all laws that unduly restrict the activities of political associations, including Act No. 26 of 2005 on Political Associations.
- Immediately lift the ban on peaceful protests in Manama and respect, protect, promote and fulfil the right to peaceful assembly.

Death penalty

- Commute all death sentences and immediately establish an official moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty for all crimes.
- Ensure that the death penalty, is not under any circumstances, imposed in violation of the guarantees provided for in Article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Ratification of treaties

- Promptly ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, signed on 11 December 2000, and implement it into national law.
- Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.
- Accede to the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court, without making any reservation or declaration amounting to reservations.
- Promptly accede to the 1968 Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity, without making any reservation, and implement it fully into national law.
- Promptly accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, without making any reservation, 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.
- Promptly ratify remaining human rights treaties, including:
 - the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families;
 - the first and second Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
 - the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and opt in to the inquiry and inter-state mechanisms;
 - the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;

- the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;
 - the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure;
 - the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
- Promptly ratify and implement the Arms Trade Treaty, signed on 21 November 2013, with particular attention to Article 6 on Prohibitions and Article 7 on Export and Export Assessment, which prohibit the transfer of arms that could be used to commit or facilitate serious violations of international human rights and humanitarian law.
 - Ratify ILO Conventions 149 (Nursing Personnel Convention), 169 (Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention), 189 (Domestic Workers Convention), and 190 (the Violence and Harassment Convention of 2019).

Business and human rights

- Enact legislation to ensure that all companies domiciled in Bahrain are required to respect human rights and held liable for their negative human rights impacts domestically and extraterritorially, including a legal requirement for these companies to conduct ongoing human rights due diligence in their global operations and supply chains and the provision of remedies in Bahrain for affected communities.

Climate Crisis and Human Rights

- Fully implement its Nationally Determined Contribution, update as necessary Bahrain's 2030 emissions target to ensure it is fully aligned with the 1.5°C imperative and take necessary action to rapidly phase out all fossil fuels and shift to renewable energy produced in a manner consistent with human rights
- Adopt and implement human rights-consistent adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures that will adequately protect people from the foreseeable and unavoidable impacts of the climate crisis.
- Speedily adopt, strengthen and implement relevant domestic legislation to protect and promote the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment and its associated impact on other rights.
- In the UNFCCC negotiation process, work to:
 - Ensure that the Work Programme to Scale Mitigation Ambition and Implementation will effectively limit global warming to 1.5°C.
 - Ensure the Glasgow Dialogue leads to the speedy provision by wealthy countries of new and additional finance to provide support and remedy to people whose human rights have been negatively affected as a result of the loss and damage caused by the climate crisis.
 - Work to ensure human rights references included in the COP26 decisions on carbon markets and other cooperative approaches translate into concrete human rights protection measures and establish a fully independent grievance mechanism to provide redress to victims of human rights violations committed as a result of carbon offsetting projects or other non-market cooperative emission reduction activities.

- Protect civic space and participation at future COPs for NGOs and Indigenous Peoples, including by pressing for meaningful improvements in the human rights situation in host countries ahead of the conference.

Covid-19/pandemic response

- Put human rights at the core of any response to fight any pandemic, including Covid-19, including by ensuring fair distribution of vaccines, tests, medicines or any other remedies or health tools both in Bahrain's national allocation plans and internationally, in conformity with international human rights standards to prevent exclusion and any kind of discrimination.
- Develop a coherent, adequately funded and transparent national pandemic response plan that is consistent with Bahrain's human rights obligations.
- Support the extension of the limited WTO TRIPS waiver for Covid-19 vaccines to tests, treatments and other necessary health tools.
- Insist that the International Pandemic Treaty (or other international instrument) currently under discussion at the World Health Organization has human rights at its core and is developed in a fully transparent and inclusive process.

Technology and Human Rights

- Impose an immediate moratorium on the sale, transfer, and use of spyware technology.
- Conduct a prompt, thorough, independent, transparent, impartial and effective investigation into cases of unlawful surveillance in Bahrain revealed by the Pegasus Project, and where appropriate, pursue legal avenues to provide remedies to victims and hold suspected perpetrators to account, in accordance with international human rights standards.
- Implement domestic legislation that imposes safeguards against human rights violations and abuses through digital surveillance and establishes accountability mechanisms designed to provide victims of surveillance abuses a pathway to remedy...
- Disclose information about all previous, current and future contracts with private surveillance companies by responding to requests for information or by making proactive disclosures.

Key Amnesty International Documents on Bahrain for reference

All documents on Bahrain are available at: <https://www.amnesty.org/en/location/middle-east-and-north-africa/bahrain/>

Recommendations to the government of Brazil

Amnesty International calls on the government of Brazil to:

Extrajudicial executions

- Implement a plan, with concrete goals, milestones, and allocation of resources to reduce police lethality, gun violence and extrajudicial executions in the country, considering regional disparities and differences between states.

- Approve Bill of Law No 4471/2012, as Brazil accepted to do previously, which amends the Code of Criminal Procedure and establishes procedures to guarantee the proper investigation of crimes resulting in violent death that involve law enforcement officials.
- Ensure the effective monitoring and standardization of systems of external control of police activity in Brazilian states and establish civil society oversight mechanisms to curb the unnecessary and excessive use of force by the security forces.
- Ensure that a full, independent, prompt and impartial investigation of all killings resulting from police intervention is carried out, in order to enable those suspected of criminal responsibility to be brought to justice in fair trials before ordinary civilian courts – to the exclusion of military courts.
- Ensure that the Military Police adopts – and makes public – operational protocols for the use of force and firearms through clear and well-defined criteria that comply with the international guidelines and standards, banning the use of rubber bullets in demonstrations and giving periodic training to police officers in the adoption of those protocols.
- Strictly control the use of high-powered firearms (such as rifles) and automatic weapons during police operations in favelas and other densely populated urban areas, in line with international standards on the use of force.

Land disputes, Indigenous peoples and climate justice

- Implement a plan, with concrete goals, milestones, and allocation of resources to speed up and complete Indigenous and quilombola peoples' land demarcation processes, and to combat deforestation, including restructuring public bodies responsible for implementing deforestation and climate change policies.
- Reject the introduction of any legislative or executive proposition that undermines the right to free, prior and informed consent and guarantee adequate consultation and full participation of quilombola, Indigenous and other traditional peoples in all legislative and administrative measures affecting them.
- Adopt policies to strengthen Indigenous and environmental protection agencies, including with financial and human resources, to enable them to enforce legislation and step-up monitoring and patrol of Indigenous territories and environmentally protected areas, as well as to ensure the safety of government officials.
- Refrain from approving bills that would “regularize” predatory actions in Indigenous and quilombolas lands, as well as any other bills that weaken legal protection of Indigenous/quilombolas territories, reserves and other environmentally protected areas.

Repression of dissent

- Issue clear and well-defined guidelines to security forces, judges, and prosecutors so that Law No. 14197/2021 is not used for the purpose of prosecuting critical voices.

Human Rights Defenders

- Enforce the federal court ruling that ordered the federal government to draw up a national plan for the protection of defenders at risk, with the meaningful participation of civil society.

- Review the human rights defenders' protection programme and its regulations to ensure wider participation of civil society and guarantee that protection measures are comprehensive, including individual and collective needs, as well as gender and racial perspectives.
- Ensure that threats and attacks against human rights defenders are promptly and thoroughly investigated, with special attention to Indigenous, quilombolas and other traditional leaders and that those responsible are brought to justice in fair trials.

Criminal justice

- Strengthen national prevention mechanisms against torture, ensuring their functionality, with proper allocation of personnel and resources, as well as reinforce their independence.
- Ensure that justice operators enforce Law No. 13,769/2018, which establishes the right to house arrest for pregnant women, women with children, or caregivers, including during pretrial detention.
- Follow up and monitor the concrete results produced by the resolutions and recommendations from the National Council of Justice that establish human rights standards for criminal judicial policy.
- Ensure that pretrial detention is only ordered as an exceptional measure, based on an individualized determination that it is reasonable and necessary.
- Promptly enact legislation implementing the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court into national law.

Economic and social rights

- Ensure adequate and effective economic recovery measures for the groups in the most vulnerable situation, including cash transfer programmes and additional direct support for small businesses.
- Significantly increase public spending on health to the level of at least 6% of GDP, in line with the Pan American Health Organization's Sustainable Health Agenda for the Americas, to ensure universal access to medicines, treatment and disease prevention and ensure the enjoyment of the highest possible standard of health.
- Ensure greater resource allocation for social protection mechanisms that guarantee equality and non-discrimination and access to essential services for all.
- Ensure the right to an effective remedy, including guarantees of non-repetition to address systemic failings, for all human rights violations arising out of the Covid-19 pandemic response through credible, transparent, independent and impartial investigations, promoting accountability and learning lessons to ensure that any failure to adequately defend human rights is not repeated in any future wave of the Covid-19 pandemic, or in any other epidemic or pandemic.

Violence against LGBTI persons

- Establish mechanisms to protect LGBTI people against all forms of violence and discrimination, as Brazil had accepted to do previously, and include their specific needs in measures to reduce the socio-economic impact of the pandemic.

- Collect disaggregated data on LGBTI people, improving official databases and methodologies to produce socio-economic indicators and reliable data on violence against LGBTI persons.

Women's rights

- Take urgent measures to prevent, investigate and prosecute the high number of femicides of Black women.
- Ensure protection mechanisms, legal aid, and support services for survivors of gender-based violence are sufficiently resourced and accessible to all women and girls who need them without discrimination.
- Ensure universal access to comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services, as Brazil accepted to do previously, including the full functioning of existing lawful abortion services.
- Restore and allocate sufficient resources, whilst ensuring proper budgetary implementation of programmes and actions aimed at promoting racial and gender equality and combating racism and violence against women, as well as ensuring intersectionality in the planning and execution of public policies.

Business and human rights

- Ensure that the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights requires all companies domiciled in Brazil to respect human rights and held liable for their negative human rights impacts domestically and extraterritorially, including a legal requirement for these companies to conduct ongoing human rights due diligence in their operations and supply chains and the provision of remedies in Brazil for affected communities.

Climate Crisis and Human Rights

- Update as necessary Brazil's Nationally determined contribution to ensure its 2030 emissions target is fully aligned with the 1.5°C imperative and take necessary action to rapidly phase out all fossil fuels, shift to renewable energy produced in a manner consistent with human rights and stop deforestation
- Adopt and implement human rights-consistent adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures that will adequately protect people from the foreseeable and unavoidable impacts of the climate crisis.
- Speedily adopt, strengthen and implement relevant domestic legislation to protect and promote the right to a clean, healthy and environment and its associated impact on other rights.
- In the UNFCCC negotiation process, work to:
 - Ensure that the Work Programme to Scale Mitigation Ambition and Implementation will effectively limit global warming to 1.5°C.
 - Ensure the Glasgow Dialogue leads to the speedy provision by wealthy countries of new and additional finance to provide support and remedy to people whose human rights have been negatively affected as a result of the loss and damage caused by the climate crisis.
 - Work to ensure human rights references included in the COP26 decisions on carbon markets and other cooperative approaches translate into concrete human rights protection measures and establish a fully independent grievance mechanism to provide redress to victims of

human rights violations committed as a result of carbon offsetting projects or other non-market cooperative emission reduction activities.

- Protect civic space and participation at future COPs for NGOs and Indigenous Peoples, including by pressing for meaningful improvements in the human rights situation in host countries ahead of the conference.

Covid-19/pandemic response

- Put human rights at the core of any response to fight any pandemic, including Covid-19, including by ensuring fair distribution of vaccines, tests, medicines or any other remedies or health tools both in Brazil's national allocation plans and internationally, in conformity with international human rights standards to prevent exclusion and any kind of discrimination.
- Develop a coherent, adequately funded and transparent national pandemic response plan that is consistent with Brazil's human rights obligations.
- Support the extension of the limited WTO TRIPS waiver for Covid-19 vaccines to tests, treatments and other necessary health tools.
- Insist that the International Pandemic Treaty (or other international instrument) currently under discussion at the World Health Organization has human rights at its core and is developed in a fully transparent and inclusive process.

Technology and Human Rights

- Impose an immediate moratorium on the sale, transfer, and use of spyware technology.
- Conduct a prompt, thorough, independent, transparent, impartial and effective investigation into cases of unlawful surveillance in Brazil revealed by the Pegasus Project, and where appropriate, pursue legal avenues to provide remedies to victims and hold suspected perpetrators to account, in accordance with international human rights standards.
- Implement domestic legislation that imposes safeguards against human rights violations and abuses through digital surveillance and establishes accountability mechanisms designed to provide victims of surveillance abuses a pathway to remedy.
- Disclose information about all previous, current and future contracts with private surveillance companies by responding to requests for information or by making proactive disclosures.

Ratification of Treaties

- Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and opt into the inquiry and inter-state procedures and ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families.
- Promptly accede to the 1968 Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity, without making any reservation, and implement it fully into national law.
- Ratify ILO Conventions 149 (Nursing Personnel Convention), and 190 (the Violence and Harassment Convention of 2019).

Key Amnesty International Documents on Brazil for reference

Brazil: Human rights under assault: Amnesty International's submission to the 41st session of the UPR Working Group: <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/amr19/5432/2022/en/>

All documents on Brazil are available at: <https://www.amnesty.org/en/location/americas/south-america/brazil/> and on Amnesty Brazil's web page: <https://anistia.org.br/informe-se/>

Recommendations to the government of Ecuador

Amnesty International calls on the government of Ecuador to:

Indigenous Peoples

- Guarantee the right to consultation and free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples, as established in the Constitutional Court of Ecuador judgement No. 273-19-JP/22 and in international instruments.
- Promptly, thoroughly, and impartially investigate the 7 April 2020 and 28 January 2022 oil spills in the Amazon, establish the relevant criminal and administrative responsibilities, and guarantee truth, justice and reparations for affected communities.

Human rights defenders

- Implement a comprehensive policy to protect human rights defenders, including a protocol to investigate threats and attacks against them, in adequate consultation with them.

Justice and impunity

- Promptly, thoroughly, and impartially investigate the human rights violations committed in the context of the October 2019 and June 2022 protests with the aim of guaranteeing truth, justice, and reparations for victims.
- Bring all those suspected of criminal responsibility for the October 2019 events, including command and other superiors, to justice in fair trials before ordinary civilian courts.

Sexual and reproductive rights

- Decriminalize abortion in all circumstances and ensure that pregnant persons seeking or obtaining it, and medical practitioners providing it, are not subject to criminal sanctions.
- Ensure timely and effective access to safe and legal abortion services for all pregnant people who need them.

Detainees

- Promptly, thoroughly, and impartially investigate the deaths of detainees, establish the relevant criminal and administrative responsibilities, and guarantee truth, justice and reparations to victims.

Climate Crisis and Human Rights

- Fully implement its Nationally Determined Contribution, update as necessary Ecuador's 2030 emissions target to ensure it is fully aligned with the 1.5°C imperative and take necessary action to rapidly phase out all fossil fuels and shift to renewable energy produced in a manner consistent with human rights
- Adopt and implement human rights-consistent adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures that will adequately protect people from the foreseeable and unavoidable impacts of the climate crisis.
- Identify Ecuador's exact needs in terms of technology transfer and financial resources needed from wealthier countries to complement its emissions reduction, adaptation efforts for loss and damage in a manner that fully protects human rights in the face of the climate crisis.
- Speedily adopt, strengthen and implement relevant domestic legislation to protect and promote the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment and its associated impact on other rights.
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 - Ensure that the Work Programme to Scale Mitigation Ambition and Implementation will effectively limit global warming to 1.5°C.
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 - Protect civic space and participation at future COPs for NGOs and Indigenous Peoples, including by pressing for meaningful improvements in the human rights situation in host countries ahead of the conference.

Covid-19/pandemic response

- Put human rights at the core of any response to fight any pandemic, including Covid-19, including by ensuring fair distribution of vaccines, tests, medicines or any other remedies or health tools both in Ecuador's national allocation plans and internationally, in conformity with international human rights standards to prevent exclusion and any kind of discrimination.
- Develop a coherent, adequately funded and transparent national pandemic response plan that is consistent with Ecuador's human rights obligations.
- Support the extension of the limited WTO TRIPS waiver for Covid-19 vaccines to tests, treatments and other necessary health tools.
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Technology and Human Rights

- Impose an immediate moratorium on the sale, transfer, and use of spyware technology.
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- Disclose information about all previous, current and future contracts with private surveillance companies by responding to requests for information or by making proactive disclosures.

Business and Human Rights

- Enact legislation to ensure that all companies domiciled in Ecuador are required to respect human rights and held liable for their negative human rights impacts domestically and extraterritorially, including a legal requirement for these companies to conduct ongoing human rights due diligence in their global operations and supply chains and the provision of remedies in Ecuador for affected communities.

Ratification of International Treaties

- Opt into the inquiry and inter-state procedures of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
- Ratify ILO Convention 155 (Occupational Safety and Health Convention).
- Promptly ratify and implement the Arms Trade Treaty, with particular attention to Article 6 on Prohibitions and Article 7 on Export and Export Assessment, which prohibit the transfer of arms that could be used to commit or facilitate serious violations of international human rights and humanitarian law.

Key Amnesty International Documents on Ecuador for reference

Ecuador: Amazon at risk: Amnesty International's submission to the 41st session of the UPR Working Group, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/amr28/5384/2022/en/>

All documents relating to Ecuador, are available on Amnesty International's website: <https://www.amnesty.org/en/countries/americas/ecuador/>

Recommendations to the government of Finland

Amnesty International calls on the government of Finland to:

National human rights framework

- Systematically assess the human rights impact of all bills, budget and policy proposals, and other government activities prior to their adoption and during implementation. Further develop criteria and indicators for such assessments, build capacity of civil servants at all levels of government and conduct independent progress reviews, in addition to regular governmental monitoring and reporting.

- Ensure effective monitoring and implementation of recommendations from international human rights bodies including regularly addressing such recommendations in government meetings and the parliament.

Climate change

- Fully implement and go beyond the emission reduction targets set under the new Climate Change Act, EU climate legislation and each sectoral policy efficiently and cost-effectively, in a human rights consistent manner and according to the principles of just transition.
- Ensure inclusive, multi-channel public participation and access to information in all climate-related legislative and policy planning processes, paying particular attention to the most impacted and marginalized groups, including children and youth, indigenous Sámi people and people with disabilities.
- Include a right to appeal decisions related to the adequacy of climate measures under the new Climate Change Act.
- Phase out all fossil fuels, including peat, as soon as possible, including by removing fossil fuel subsidies, and refrain from relying on carbon markets and carbon removal mechanisms that would in fact delay meaningful climate action and may also negatively impact on human rights.
- In the UNFCCC negotiation process, continue efforts to:
 - Ensure that the Work Programme to Scale Mitigation Ambition and Implementation will effectively limit global warming to 1.5°C.
 - Ensure the Glasgow Dialogue leads to the speedy provision by wealthy countries of new and additional finance to provide support and remedy to people whose human rights have been negatively affected as a result of the loss and damage caused by the climate crisis.
 - Work to ensure human rights references included in the COP26 decisions on carbon markets and other cooperative approaches translate into concrete human rights protection measures and establish a fully independent grievance mechanism to provide redress to victims of human rights violations committed as a result of carbon offsetting projects or other non-market cooperative emission reduction activities.
 - Protect civic space and participation at future COPs for NGOs and Indigenous Peoples, including by pressing for meaningful improvements in the human rights situation in host countries ahead of the conference.

Right to social security

- Ensure an adequate level of social security provision within the social security reform (2020-2027). The provision level should be increased sufficiently to: 1) Meet the level of provision required by the Revised European Social Charter and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; and 2) Support a reasonable level of minimum income that ensures the rights to an adequate standard of living, health, food, and housing for all as equal members of the society.
- Conduct and publish research on marginalized groups' access to social security, including people with disabilities, LGBTI people, foreign nationals, persons experiencing homelessness, Sámi people, Roma people, and people belonging to other minority groups.

Right to freedom of peaceful assembly

- Protect the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and ensure, including through training and guidance, that law enforcement authorities recognize non-violent civil disobedience as a legitimate form of peaceful assembly covered by article 21 of the ICCPR, and cease any measures against peaceful protesters that may breach their right to freedom of peaceful assembly or expression.
- Drop all disproportionate charges against peaceful protesters, including climate groups and activists practicing non-violent civil disobedience or against those supporting them.

Violence against women

- Create a nationwide network of long-term services alongside other low threshold services. The services must identify and serve the needs of women and girl survivors who are marginalized or/and belong to minorities.
- Adopt legislation obliging regions and municipalities to establish effective preventive measures to reduce and eliminate violence against women, including structures and mechanisms that are coordinated in cooperation with non-governmental organizations.
- Ensure that crimes of violence against women are effectively investigated and prosecuted without undue delay.
- Reform legislation on mediation so that it does not result in the discontinuation of criminal investigation and prosecution in violence against women cases and ensure that all law-enforcement and prosecution staff are aware that mediation is prohibited in cases of repeated violence.
- Ensure that sexual offences committed through the abuse of one's position of authority are classified and punished as sexual violence and rape (as opposed to treated as sexual abuse which is considered a lesser crime) in the reform of the Criminal Code, as per international law and standards.
- Reform legislation in a way that identifies aggravating factors as required under Article 46 of the Istanbul Convention.

Rights of transgender and intersex people

- Establish a comprehensive action plan for protection of the rights of LGBTI people.
- Enact a new law on gender recognition that is based on self-determination and protects the rights of the child.
- Ensure timely access to quality gender-affirming healthcare.
- Adopt legislation, policies and practices that ensure bodily integrity of intersex people.

Refugees' and migrants' rights

- Ensure the right of asylum seekers to a fair asylum determination process, including the right to choose one's lawyer at all stages of the process, the right to appeal to the Supreme Administrative Court without overly stringent requirements and the right to submit subsequent applications without the high threshold set for them in 2019, and reinstate the automatic suspensive effect as regards deportation while the first subsequent application is pending.

- Prohibit immigration detention of children and families with children.
- Ensure that refugees and other beneficiaries of international protection can enjoy their right to family life by repealing the 2016 amendments to the Aliens Act on family reunification, and by facilitating the family reunification application process.
- Revise Section 6 of the Aliens Act to ensure that the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration in all matters relating to children, in compliance with Article 3 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.
- Amend legislation, including the Act on Organizing Social and Health Care, to ensure that everyone can access health services free from discrimination and regardless of their legal status or documentation.

Human rights education

- Make human rights education mandatory for all trainee teachers and include participation and practical skills for trainee teachers to enable them to respect human rights and inclusion in teaching.
- Provide in-service training for all teachers to acquire the necessary skills in human rights education in order to implement the requirements of the national core curricula for basic and upper-secondary education.

Conscientious objectors' rights

- Immediately and unconditionally release all prisoners held due to conscientious objection to military service.
- Ensure that civilian alternatives to military service are non-punitive and non-discriminatory in character and remain under civilian control.

Business and Human Rights

- Enact legislation to ensure that all companies domiciled in Finland are required to respect human rights and the environment and are held liable for their negative human rights impacts domestically and extraterritorially, including a legal requirement for these companies to conduct ongoing human rights and environmental due diligence in their operations and supply chains and the provision of remedies in Finland for affected communities.

Covid-19/pandemic response

- Put human rights at the core of any response to fight any pandemic, including Covid-19, by insisting on fair distribution of vaccines, tests, medicines or any other remedies or health tools internationally, in conformity with international human rights standards to prevent exclusion and any kind of discrimination.
- Support the extension of the limited WTO TRIPS waiver for Covid-19 vaccines to tests, treatments and other necessary health tools.

- Insist that the International Pandemic Treaty (or other international instrument) currently under discussion at the World Health Organization has human rights at its core and is developed in a fully transparent and inclusive process.

Technology and Human Rights

- Impose an immediate moratorium on the sale, transfer, and use of spyware technology.
- Ensure that domestic legislation on intelligence surveillance imposes effective safeguards against human rights violations and abuses and that accountability mechanisms designed to provide victims of surveillance abuses a pathway to remedy are sufficient and transparent.

International Justice

- Remove statutes of limitations for the crime of torture and all war crimes, as well as any other legislative obstacles to the effective investigation and prosecution of crimes under international law.
- Criminalize the recruitment of child soldiers during peacetime.

Ratification of Treaties

- Ratify ILO Conventions 169 (the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention 1989) and 190 (the Violence and Harassment Convention of 2019).
- Promptly accede to the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity without making any reservation.

Key Amnesty International Documents on Finland for reference

Finland: Time to Address Remaining Gaps in Human Rights Protection: Amnesty International's submission to the 41st session of the UPR Working Group;

<https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/eur20/5402/2022/en/>

All documents relating to Finland are available on Amnesty International's website:

<https://www.amnesty.org/en/location/europe/finland/> and Amnesty Finland's website:

<https://www.amnesty.fi/ajankohtaista/>

Recommendations to the government of India

Amnesty International calls on the government of India to:

International treaties

- Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, which India signed in 1997 and committed to ratify in its 2012 and 2017 reviews, and its Optional Protocol, and ensure that domestic legislation defines torture in line with international standards.

- Ratify the first and second Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and opt-in to the inquiry and inter-state procedures; the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure; and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
- Ratify ILO Conventions 149 (Nursing Personnel Convention), 155 (Occupational Safety and Health Convention), 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries, 189 (Domestic Workers Convention), and 190 (the Violence and Harassment Convention of 2019).
- Endorse the UN Draft Principles and Guidelines for the Effective Elimination of Discrimination Based on Work and Descent.
- Strengthen cooperation with the UN Special Procedures and respond positively, without further delay, to requests made by the Special Procedures to visit India, particularly from the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances and the Special Rapporteurs on torture, rights of Indigenous Peoples, right to freedom of expression, and rights to freedom of assembly and association.
- Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and implement it into national law.
- Ratify the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court, without making any reservation or declaration amounting to reservations.
- Ratify the UN Convention relating to the Status of the Refugees and its 1967 Protocol and implement it into national law.
- Promptly accede to and implement the Arms Trade Treaty, with particular attention to Article 6 on Prohibitions and Article 7 on Export and Export Assessment, which prohibit the transfer of arms that could be used to commit or facilitate serious violations of international human rights and humanitarian law.

National human rights framework

- Restrict the imposition of the death penalty to the “most serious crimes”, interpreted as intentional killing, and establish an official moratorium on executions as first steps towards full abolition; ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty; and vote in favour of the ninth draft resolution on a moratorium on the use of the death penalty, due to be considered by the UN General Assembly in late 2022.
- Amend the Protection of Human Rights Act to expand the authority of the national and state human rights commissions in order to strengthen their work to promote human rights and ensure they are adequately staffed and resourced and independent from political interference.

Freedom of expression and peaceful assembly

- Repeal or revise sections 124A, 295A, 298, 153A and 505 of the Indian Penal Code and provisions of other laws that unduly restrict the right to freedom of expression, including Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act.
- Ban the use of facial recognition and remote biometric technologies and ensure that use of any other surveillance technology respects the right to privacy and is subject to judicial supervision and review.

- Stop the practice of slowing down or completely shutting down internet connection and access to social media apps, which is an excessive and disproportionate restriction on the right to freedom of expression.
- Cease muzzling of press through intimidation tactics and immediately release journalists arrested for reporting on sensitive issues across the country.
- Retract the 2020 Revised Media Policy and 2021 Film Policy in Jammu and Kashmir.
- Immediately stop the practice of punitively demolishing the houses and businesses of persons suspected of participating in protests and other alleged crimes and ensure they are not subjected to forced evictions.

Human rights defenders

- Immediately and unconditionally release all persons detained solely for peacefully exercising their rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly, or association, and drop all charges against them.
- Launch prompt, thorough, independent, and impartial investigations into threats, harassment, intimidation, and attacks against human rights defenders.
- Repeal the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act and ensure the right to freedom of association, which includes the ability of civil society organizations to access foreign funding.

Caste-based discrimination and violence

- In collaboration with National and District Legal Services Authority and National and State level Judicial Academy, ensure the effective enforcement of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) (SC/ST [POA]) Act, including by providing training to impart knowledge and sensitisation to district-level law enforcement officials, public prosecutors, and judicial officials responsible for the enforcement of the Act.
- Ensure that all complaints of caste-based atrocities are promptly and voluntarily recorded under the SC/ST (POA) Act by law enforcement officials through first information reports; and that law enforcement officials who fail to register FIR, investigate and file chargesheet within stipulated time are subject to legal and disciplinary actions for negligence of duty.
- Prioritize awareness-raising on the rights of women and girls, ensure protection by allocating adequate and timely compensation and inclusive and sustainable rehabilitation to the victims and survivors, including through psycho-social and career counselling.

Right to Health, Access Emergency Support and Rights at Work

- Ensure that all health workers and essential workers are paid fair wages, which reflect the impact of their work on the health and safety of the worker, specific hardships related to the work and the impact on the worker's personal and family life, in line with international human rights law and standards.
- Develop a plan to ensure that the public health system is adequately funded and staffed, including by increasing budgetary allocations to the health sector, a detailed assessment of the amount of public health spending necessary to ensure that all persons can enjoy the right to health, and options to finance increased public health spending.

Religious violence

- Enact a new law to prevent and respond to communal and targeted religious violence, which incorporates international human rights principles of superior and command responsibility, remedy and reparation.
- Take steps to bring to justice, in fair trials and without recourse to the death penalty, all those responsible for human rights abuses - including political leaders, police or government officials - during past incidents of mass violence against members of religious minorities.
- Establish a comprehensive and adequately resourced victim and witness protection programme at the central and state levels, which is independent of state agencies such as the police.
- Hold accountable public officials who advocate religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility, or violence.
- Repeal the laws in various states that unlawfully criminalize consensual inter-religious marriages.

Gender-Based Violence

- Direct the central government and all state governments to establish standard operating protocols, codes of conduct and accountability mechanisms for police personnel, in line with international standards, for gender-sensitive handling, registering and thorough and impartial investigation of cases of gender-based violence, and ensure that officials who fail to do so are held accountable.
- Remove the exception related to marital rape from the definition of rape in section 375 of the Indian Penal Code.
- Direct the Karnataka state government to prioritize girls' education and safeguard their right to wear headscarves (hijabs) in government-run educational institutions.

Indigenous People's Rights

- Amend existing legislation to provide for the duty to consult Adivasis to obtain their free, prior and informed consent in all decisions that affect them, including by amending the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act.
- Investigate and prosecute human rights abuses suffered by communities due to public and private corporate-led projects and ensure that all victims are provided effective remedy and reparation.
- Require public and private mining companies to identify, prevent and mitigate any adverse impact on human rights, including by carrying out human rights impact assessments as part of due diligence processes.

Arbitrary Deprivation of Nationality

- Restore citizenship to people where it can be shown that the deprivation of citizenship constituted a human rights violation.

Climate Crisis and Human Rights

- Fully implement India's Nationally Determined Contribution, update as necessary India's 2030 emissions target to ensure it is fully aligned with the 1.5°C imperative and take necessary action to

rapidly phase out all fossil fuels and shift to renewable energy produced in a manner consistent with human rights

- Adopt and implement human rights-consistent adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures that will adequately protect people from the foreseeable and unavoidable impacts of the climate crisis.
- Speedily adopt, strengthen and implement relevant domestic legislation to protect and promote the right to a clean, healthy and environment and its associated impact on other rights.
- In the UNFCCC negotiation process, work to:
 - Ensure that the Work Programme to Scale Mitigation Ambition and Implementation will effectively limit global warming to 1.5°C.
 - Ensure the Glasgow Dialogue leads to the speedy provision by wealthy countries of new and additional finance to provide support and remedy to people whose human rights have been negatively affected as a result of the loss and damage caused by the climate crisis.
 - Work to ensure human rights references included in the COP26 decisions on carbon markets and other cooperative approaches translate into concrete human rights protection measures and establish a fully independent grievance mechanism to provide redress to victims of human rights violations committed as a result of carbon offsetting projects or other non-market cooperative emission reduction activities.
 - Protect civic space and participation at future COPs for NGOs and Indigenous Peoples, including by pressing for meaningful improvements in the human rights situation in host countries ahead of the conference.

Covid-19/pandemic response

- Put human rights at the core of any response to fight any pandemic, including Covid-19, including by ensuring fair distribution of vaccines, tests, medicines or any other remedies or health tools both in India's national allocation plans and internationally, in conformity with international human rights standards to prevent exclusion and any kind of discrimination.
- Develop a coherent, adequately funded and transparent national pandemic response plan that is consistent with India's human rights obligations.
- Continue to support the extension of the limited WTO TRIPS waiver for Covid-19 vaccines to tests, treatments and other necessary health tools.
- Insist that the International Pandemic Treaty (or other international instrument) currently under discussion at the World Health Organization has human rights at its core and is developed in a fully transparent and inclusive process.

Business and Human Rights

- Enact legislation to ensure that all companies domiciled in India are required to respect human rights and held liable for their negative human rights impacts domestically and extraterritorially, including a legal requirement for these companies to conduct ongoing human rights due diligence in their global operations and supply chains, and the provision of remedies in India for affected communities.

Technology and Human Rights/surveillance

- Impose an immediate moratorium on the sale, transfer, and use of spyware technology.
- Conduct a prompt, thorough, independent, transparent, impartial and effective investigation into any cases of unlawful surveillance in India revealed by the Pegasus Project, and where appropriate, pursue legal avenues to provide remedies to victims and hold suspected perpetrators to account, in accordance with international human rights standards.
- Implement domestic legislation that imposes safeguards against human rights violations and abuses through digital surveillance and establishes accountability mechanisms designed to provide victims of surveillance abuses a pathway to remedy.
- Disclose information about all previous, current and future contracts with private surveillance companies by responding to requests for information or by making proactive disclosures.

Key Amnesty International Documents on India for reference

India: Persecution of minorities and shrinking space for dissent: Amnesty International's submission to the 41st session of the UPR Working Group;

<https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/asa20/5491/2022/en/>

All documents relating to India are available on Amnesty International's website:

<https://www.amnesty.org/en/location/asia-and-the-pacific/south-asia/india/>

Recommendations to the government of Indonesia

Amnesty International calls on the government of Indonesia to:

Attacks and Intimidation of HRDs and Civil Society Organizations

- Respect, protect, and fulfil the rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly, and association, including by ensuring a safe and enabling environment in which media outlets, journalists, civil society organizations, and human rights defenders are effectively protected and can work safely without fear of reprisal.
- Ensure that all attacks, threats, and intimidations towards civil society organizations and human rights defenders are investigated promptly, independently, impartially, and effectively. The investigation, and any following prosecutions, should not be limited to direct perpetrators, but also investigate any involvement of commanders, irrespective of rank, and where sufficient admissible evidence is found, suspects should be prosecuted before civilian courts in proceedings that meet international fair trial standards and do not impose the death penalty.
- Issue prompt instructions to all branches of law enforcement to end intimidation, harassment, and attacks against human rights defenders, civil society organizations, media outlets, journalists, and lawyers around the country, including unlawful surveillance and other reprisals for their work.
- Adopt a more comprehensive policy for the protection of human rights defenders at risk, including a clear and encompassing definition of Human Rights Defenders, specific provisions regarding Women Human Rights Defenders, and mechanisms for defenders at risk which incorporate preventative, collective and gender-sensitive approaches.

Freedom of expression

- Repeal or revise laws and regulations that impose arbitrary restrictions on the rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly, including but not limited to, Law No. 11 of 2008 on Electronic Information and Transaction Law (EIT Law) and Regulation of the Minister of Communication and Informatics No.5 of 2020 on Electronic System Provider in the Private Sector.
- Decriminalize defamation by repealing Article 27 paragraph (3) of EIT Law and ensure that defamation is treated as a matter for civil litigation.
- Ensure that digital attacks and intimidation online are investigated promptly, independently, impartially, and effectively.
- Ensure the safety of journalists and bring to justice perpetrators of attacks, including police officers, to stop impunity.
- Ensure the passage of data protection and privacy laws to strengthen individuals' rights in the digital age.
- Refrain from imposing duties to proactively monitor online content or intermediary liability regimes that incentivize over-broad censorship and ensure that any restriction on the right to freedom of expression online meets the principles of legality, legitimacy, necessity, and proportionality.
- Stop the practice of slowing down or completely shutting down internet connection, which is always an excessive and disproportionate restriction on the right to freedom of expression.

Freedom of assembly and association

- Ensure that all tactics of policing demonstrations are consistent with national law and international standards on the use of force, including the UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials, and provide appropriate training of police and other security forces.
- Ensure prompt, impartial, independent, and effective investigations into reports of unnecessary or excessive use of force by the police and bring the perpetrators to justice in fair trials.
- Immediately and unconditionally release all prisoners of conscience who are detained simply for exercising their rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly.
- Repeal or substantially amend Articles 106 and 110 regarding treason of Indonesia's Criminal Code, ensuring that these provisions can no longer be used to criminalize people who express critical opinions or protest peacefully.

Climate Crisis and Human Rights

- Fully implement Indonesia's Nationally determined contribution and update as necessary its 2030 emissions target to ensure it is fully aligned with the 1.5°C imperative and take necessary action to rapidly phase out all fossil fuels, shift to renewable energy produced in a manner consistent with human rights and stop deforestation
- Adopt and implement human rights-consistent adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures that will adequately protect people from the foreseeable and unavoidable impacts of the climate crisis.

- Speedily adopt, strengthen and implement relevant domestic legislation to protect and promote the right to a clean, healthy and environment and its associated impact on other rights.
- In the UNFCCC negotiation process, work to:
 - Ensure that the Work Programme to Scale Mitigation Ambition and Implementation will effectively limit global warming to 1.5°C.
 - Ensure the Glasgow Dialogue leads to the speedy provision by wealthy countries of new and additional finance to provide support and remedy to people whose human rights have been negatively affected as a result of the loss and damage caused by the climate crisis.
 - Work to ensure human rights references included in the COP26 decisions on carbon markets and other cooperative approaches translate into concrete human rights protection measures and establish a fully independent grievance mechanism to provide redress to victims of human rights violations committed as a result of carbon offsetting projects or other non-market cooperative emission reduction activities.
 - Protect civic space and participation at future COPs for NGOs and Indigenous Peoples, including by pressing for meaningful improvements in the human rights situation in host countries ahead of the conference.

Business and Human Rights

- Enact legislation to ensure that all companies domiciled in Indonesia are required to respect human rights and held liable for their negative human rights impacts domestically and extraterritorially, including a legal requirement for these companies to conduct ongoing human rights due diligence - as set out in the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights - in their global operations and supply chains and the provision of remedies in Indonesia for affected communities.
- Ensure companies adopt a policy of zero-tolerance of acts of violence, threats or intimidation committed against human rights defenders, indigenous communities and environmental activists opposing or expressing their views about the company's projects.
- Promote collaboration of companies with the state authorities in the investigation of any attack, threat or intimidation perpetrated against human rights defenders, indigenous communities, and environmental activists because of their work in opposing or expressing their views on a company's projects.

Covid-19/pandemic response

- Put human rights at the core of any response to fight any pandemic, including Covid-19, including by ensuring fair distribution of vaccines, tests, medicines or any other remedies or health tools both in Indonesia's national allocation plans and internationally, in conformity with international human rights standards to prevent exclusion and any kind of discrimination.
- Develop a coherent, adequately funded and transparent national pandemic response plan that is consistent with Indonesia's human rights obligations.
- Continue to support the extension of the limited WTO TRIPS waiver for Covid-19 vaccines to tests, treatments and other necessary health tools.

- Insist that the International Pandemic Treaty (or other international instrument) currently under discussion at the World Health Organization has human rights at its core and is developed in a fully transparent and inclusive process.
- Ensure that employers – whether it is public or private – take all practicable steps to provide a just and favourable conditions of work, including providing adequate personal protective equipment to protect health and essential workers during the pandemic, all health and essential workers are paid fair wages, and take active steps to protect the mental health of health and essential workers.

Technology and Human Rights/surveillance

- Impose an immediate moratorium on the sale, transfer, and use of spyware technology.
- Implement domestic legislation that imposes safeguards against human rights violations and abuses through digital surveillance and establishes accountability mechanisms designed to provide victims of surveillance abuses a pathway to remedy.
- Disclose information about all previous, current and future contracts with private surveillance companies by responding to requests for information or by making proactive disclosures.

Death Penalty

- Abolish the death penalty for all crimes.
- Pending abolition,
 - establish an official moratorium on all executions;
 - establish an independent and impartial body, or mandate an existing one, to review all cases where people have been sentenced to death, with a view to commuting the death sentences. In particular, in all cases where the death penalty has been imposed for drugs offences or where the trial did not meet the most rigorous international fair trial standards, or in cases where the procedures were seriously flawed, offer a retrial that fully complies with international fair trial standards and which does not resort to the death penalty;
 - take the opportunity of the reform of the Criminal Code to bring provisions in national legislation that allow for the use of the death penalty in line with international law and standards, including by removing from the scope of the death penalty any offence other than intentional killing, and ensure that all those who have been sentenced to death for other offences, in particular for drugs offences, have their sentences commuted accordingly;
 - in proceedings related to offences where the death penalty might be imposed, ensure that the most rigorous internationally recognized standards for fair trial are respected, including by implementing all relevant recommendations made by the UN Human Rights Committee and the UN Committee against Torture; and by improving access for all people facing the death penalty to competent legal assistance for those facing criminal charges or where there is a possibility to pursue appeals or other recourse procedures, in particular for those from disadvantaged or marginalized socio- economic backgrounds, and ensure that resources are available to Legal Aid Providers pursuant to Law No. 16 of 2011 on Legal Aid to avail competent pro-bono lawyers in all regions of the country;
 - vote in favour of the ninth draft resolution on a moratorium on the use of the death penalty, due to be considered by the UN General Assembly in late 2022.

Ratification of Treaties

- Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, and ILO Convention No. 189 on Domestic Workers, as Indonesia committed to during its previous UPR, and to incorporate their provisions into domestic law and implement them in policy and practice.
- Ratify the first and second Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and opt in to the inquiry and inter-state procedures; the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, signed on 28 February 2000; the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure; and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;
- Promptly accede to and implement the Arms Trade Treaty, with particular attention to Article 6 on Prohibitions and Article 7 on Export and Export Assessment, which prohibit the transfer of arms that could be used to commit or facilitate serious violations of international human rights and humanitarian law.
- Ratify ILO Conventions 149 (Nursing Personnel Convention), 155 (Occupational Safety and Health Convention), 169 (Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention), 189 (Domestic Workers Convention – as Indonesia committed to do during its previous two reviews), and 190 (the Violence and Harassment Convention of 2019).

Key Amnesty International Documents on Indonesia for reference

Indonesia: Amnesty international and the Alliance of Independent Journalists: Submission to the 41st Session of the UPR Working Group, November 2022,

<https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/asa21/5434/2022/en/>

All documents relating to Indonesia are available on Amnesty International's website:

<https://www.amnesty.org/en/location/asia-and-the-pacific/south-east-asia-and-the-pacific/indonesia/>

Recommendations to the government of Morocco

Amnesty International calls on the government of Morocco to:

Freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly

- Remove provisions criminalizing peaceful free expression from the Penal Code.¹

¹ The following articles of the Penal Code criminalize peaceful free expression: defamation (Articles 442 and 443), public insult (Articles 443 and 444), offending the King or Crown Prince (Article 179), offending public officials (Article 263) including falsely reporting an offence to an official (Article 264), "slandorous denunciation" (Article 445), offending "public bodies" (Article 265), disrespecting state symbols and emblems (Articles 267-1 to 267-4), and disrespecting Islam, the monarchy, or Morocco's "territorial integrity" understood by the Moroccan authorities to include Western Sahara (Article 267-5).

- End the prosecution of and criminal investigations against journalists, bloggers and human rights defenders under the Penal Code for peacefully exercising their right to freedom of expression.
- Remove obstacles to non-governmental associations seeking registration from the authorities and arbitrary restrictions on the peaceful activities of associations permitted in domestic law.
- Respect the right to peaceful protest and refrain from forcibly dispersing peaceful protest.
- End restrictions on the access to Morocco and Western Sahara for journalists, peaceful activists and human rights defenders.

Right to a fair trial

- Amend the Code of Criminal Procedure to protect the rights of all detainees to legal counsel of their choice promptly after arrest and with no time limit and to have a lawyer present at all times during interrogation.
- Ensure that statements or confessions made by a person deprived of liberty, other than in the presence of a judge and with the assistance of a lawyer, have no probative value in legal proceedings.
- Remove all exceptions from the Code of Criminal Procedure to prompt access to a lawyer for terrorism suspects and those held on state security charges.
- Amend the Code of Criminal Procedure to enable the defence to compel, through the courts, the presence of prosecution witnesses and to cross-examine them.
- Implement decisions by the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention regarding individual cases, including Mohamed Hajib, Ali Aarrass, Abdessamad Bettar, and Rachid Ghribi Laroussi,² all of whom remain imprisoned.

Human rights violations in the context of countering terrorism

- Amend the Penal Code to include a precise definition of “advocacy of terrorism”.

Torture and other ill-treatment

- Ensure that whenever torture or other ill-treatment is alleged or suspected, the authorities undertake a prompt and impartial investigation, including a forensic medical examination in conformity with the Istanbul Protocol, or an autopsy in conformity with the Minnesota Protocol in case of a death in custody.
- Ensure that legal proceedings are postponed pending the outcome of investigations into alleged torture and other ill-treatment; that the scope, methods and findings of such investigations are made public; and that officials suspected of committing torture or other acts of ill-treatment are suspended from active duty during the investigations.
- Ensure that all reports of torture and other ill-treatment are promptly, impartially, independently and effectively investigated, including by conducting medical examinations in line with the Istanbul Protocol.

² Opinions no. 40/2012, 25/2013, 3/2013, 23/2015

- Lift all arbitrary house arrests and conduct independent investigations into the arbitrary and abusive use of force in raids on the houses of Sahrawi activists.
- Ensure that all prisoners are granted adequate medical care, are not held in prolonged solitary confinement, have regular and unfettered access to their lawyers and family, and that prison conditions are in line with international standards.

Women's rights and gender-based discrimination

- Review all laws and practices that discriminate on the basis of gender and bring them in line with international law and standards.
- Abolish Articles 454 and 449-452 of the Penal Code that criminalize abortion.
- Guarantee access to legal and safe abortion, at a minimum, in case of pregnancies resulting from rape or incest, or when a pregnancy poses a risk to the life or health of the woman or girl, as well as in cases of severe or fatal foetal impairment, in accordance with the recommendations of the human rights treaty bodies.
- Decriminalize consensual sexual relations, including by repealing Penal Code provisions prohibiting same-sex sexual relations (Article 489), sexual relations outside marriage (Article 490) and adultery (Articles 491, 492, 493).

Refugees and migrants

- Adopt national asylum legislation in line with international law and standards.
- End collusion in Spain's summary expulsion of migrants, asylum seekers and refugees.
- End the use of disproportionate or unnecessary force against migrants, asylum seekers and refugees by law enforcement officials.
- Investigate reports of human rights violations committed against migrants, asylum seekers and refugees, make the findings publicly available, hold those responsible to account and provide victims with adequate remedies.
- Ensure that human rights-based border governance measures are put in place, including access to safe migration pathways, protection from refoulement, protection from arbitrary arrest and detention, and absence of use of force as a means of controlling any type of migration.
- Ensure that law enforcement officials and border control staff receive proper training on standards and regulations limiting the use of firearms and force (including batons, sticks, and all their variants) and that police personnel in border regions receive thorough training in human rights standards, as well as in the principles and standards of refugee protection.
- Ensure that all border-control operations are carried out in full compliance with international human rights obligations, in particular with respect to the right to life and humane treatment and the principle of non-refoulement.
- Ensure effective access to justice for all migrants without discrimination, in particular based on migration status, so that irregular migrants are able to seek remedies without fear of detention or deportation.

Impunity for human rights violations and abuses

- Conduct full, impartial and independent investigations into all allegations of crimes under international law and, where sufficient admissible evidence exists, prosecute those responsible in fair trials without recourse to the death penalty.
- Accept the competence of the UN Committee on Enforced Disappearances to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of victims and interstate complaints.

Death penalty

- Commute all death sentences with a view to abolishing the death penalty for all crimes.
- Ensure that the death penalty, is not under any circumstances, imposed in violation of the guarantees provided for in Article 6 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Climate Crisis and Human Rights

- Fully implement Morocco's Nationally determined contribution and take necessary action to rapidly phase out all fossil fuels, shift to renewable energy produced in a manner consistent with human rights and stop deforestation
- Adopt and implement human rights-consistent adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures that will adequately protect people from the foreseeable and unavoidable impacts of the climate crisis.
- In line with Morocco's promotion of UN resolutions recognizing the right to a healthy environment, continue to demonstrate leadership by speedily adopting, strengthening and implementing relevant domestic legislation to protect and promote the right to a clean, healthy and environment and its associated impact on other rights.
- In the UNFCCC climate change negotiations, work to:
 - Ensure that the Work Programme to Scale Mitigation Ambition and Implementation will effectively limit global warming to 1.5°C.
 - Ensure the Glasgow Dialogue leads to the speedy provision by wealthy countries of new and additional finance to provide support and remedy to people whose human rights have been negatively affected as a result of the loss and damage caused by the climate crisis.
 - Work to ensure human rights references included in the COP26 decisions on carbon markets and other cooperative approaches translate into concrete human rights protection measures and establish a fully independent grievance mechanism to provide redress to victims of human rights violations committed as a result of carbon offsetting projects or other non-market cooperative emission reduction activities.
 - Protect civic space and participation at future COPs for NGOs and Indigenous Peoples, including by pressing for meaningful improvements in the human rights situation in host countries ahead of the conference.

Business and Human Rights

- Review legislation to ensure that all companies domiciled in Morocco are required to respect human rights and held liable for their negative human rights impacts domestically and extraterritorially, including a legal requirement for these companies to conduct ongoing human rights due diligence in

their global operations and supply chains and the provision of remedies in Indonesia for affected communities.

Covid-19/pandemic response

- Put human rights at the core of any response to fight any pandemic, including Covid-19, including by ensuring fair distribution of vaccines, tests, medicines or any other remedies or health tools both in Morocco's national allocation plans and internationally, in conformity with international human rights standards to prevent exclusion and any kind of discrimination.
- Develop a coherent, adequately funded and transparent national pandemic response plan that is consistent with Morocco's human rights obligations.
- Support the extension of the limited WTO TRIPS waiver for Covid-19 vaccines to tests, treatments and other necessary health tools.
- Insist that the International Pandemic Treaty (or other international instrument) currently under discussion at the World Health Organization has human rights at its core and is developed in a fully transparent and inclusive process.

Technology and Human Rights/surveillance

- Impose an immediate moratorium on the sale, transfer, and use of spyware technology.
- Conduct a prompt, thorough, independent, transparent, impartial and effective investigation into any cases of unlawful surveillance in Morocco revealed by the Pegasus Project, and where appropriate, pursue legal avenues to provide remedies to victims and hold suspected perpetrators to account, in accordance with international human rights standards.
- Implement domestic legislation that imposes safeguards against human rights violations and abuses through digital surveillance and establishes accountability mechanisms designed to provide victims of surveillance abuses a pathway to remedy.
- Disclose information about all previous, current and future contracts with private surveillance companies by responding to requests for information or by making proactive disclosures.

Ratification of Treaties

- Ratify ILO Conventions 149 (Nursing Personnel Convention), 155 (Occupational Safety and Health Convention), 169 (Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention), 189 (Domestic Workers Convention), and 190 (the Violence and Harassment Convention of 2019).
- Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.
- Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and opt into the inquiry and inter-state procedures; and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure, signed on 28 February 2012.
- Promptly ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, signed on 8 September 2000, and implement it into national law.

- Ratify the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court, without making any reservation or declaration amounting to reservations.
- Promptly ratify the 1968 Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity, without making any reservation, and implement it fully into national law.
- Promptly ratify and implement the Arms Trade Treaty, with particular attention to Article 6 on Prohibitions and Article 7 on Export and Export Assessment, which prohibit the transfer of arms that could be used to commit or facilitate serious violations of international human rights and humanitarian law.

Key Amnesty International Documents on Morocco for reference

All documents relating to Morocco are available on Amnesty International's website:

<https://www.amnesty.org/en/location/middle-east-and-north-africa/morocco-and-western-sahara/>

Recommendations to the government of the Netherlands

Amnesty International calls on the government of The Netherlands to:

Detention, including solitary confinement, of undocumented migrants and rejected asylum seekers

- Prohibit the use of solitary confinement as a punitive measure immediately; ensure that other forms of solitary confinement measures are limited and are used as a last resort for the shortest period as possible and are ultimately prohibited.
- Refrain from collective punishment and opt for de-escalation and restorative conflict resolutions when there are order and security problems in detention facilities.
- Make the 'right to liberty' a priority by including the 'ultimum remedium' principle in policies concerning the detention of migrants; ensure that the burden of proof of the necessity of the detention measure is with the government; provide for accessible alternatives to detention and refrain from detaining children and other vulnerable people.
- Create an independent, external judicial review of detention measures and human rights, that complies with the standards of the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and provide a clear, simple, and effective complaints procedure.

Forced returns

- Do not execute forced returns to destinations where there is a real risk of torture or other serious human rights violations.
- Before a return takes place, assess whether the forced return or its method will cause a real of torture or other serious human rights violations and take such risks into account in asylum decisions and/or the return decision.

Racial and ethnic profiling

- Establish a clear, unambiguous, and legally binding ban on the use of data regarding race, nationality and ethnicity, or proxies thereof, in risk-scoring in search of potential perpetrators, or crime or fraud suspects, and in the context of checks to verify immigration status.
- Improve mechanisms for monitoring of discrimination on the grounds of race, origin, nationality or ethnicity by governmental entities by ensuring systematic monitoring of police stop-and-search operations and provide instructions and guidance to police officers on how to use stop-and-search powers, including the requirement that police officers explain their reasoning and the legal grounds for the stop-and-search to the affected individual.
- Establish an effective, transparent, and accessible grievance mechanism, which is communicated to all persons subjected to stop-and-search, whereby they can obtain remedy for the discriminatory application of stop-and-search.
- Put in place a framework that a) prevents human rights violations in relation to the use of algorithmic decision-making systems from taking place, b) establishes monitoring and oversight mechanisms as safeguards, c) holds those responsible for violations to account, and d) provides effective remedy to individuals and groups whose rights have been violated.

Surveillance

- Take necessary measures to ensure that the collection and maintenance of data for crime prevention and national security purposes do not entail mass surveillance through, for instance, limiting the mandate of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism and Security so that their powers cannot be misused.
- Bring the legal framework that regulates the office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism and Security in line with international human rights law and ensure that all activities of the Coordinator are accompanied by human rights safeguards and are necessary and proportionate.
- Impose an immediate moratorium on the sale, transfer, and use of spyware technology.
- Implement domestic legislation that imposes safeguards against human rights violations and abuses through digital surveillance and establishes accountability mechanisms designed to provide victims of surveillance abuses a pathway to remedy.
- Conduct an immediate, independent, transparent and impartial investigation into all export licences granted for spyware technology and revoke all marketing and export licences in situations where there is a substantial risk such technology could contribute to human rights violations.
- Disclose information about all previous, current and future contracts with private surveillance companies by responding to requests for information or by making proactive disclosures.

Business and human rights

- Adopt human rights due diligence legislation in line with the UNGPs, that requires businesses to respect human rights in their own operations, in their global value chains and within their business relationships and that holds businesses accountable for negative impacts on human rights in their value chains.

- Ensure access to remedy for victims of corporate human rights abuses linked to Dutch companies in the revised National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights, eliminating barriers to justice, such as the absence of grounds for jurisdiction and liability of Dutch parent and lead companies, and the high burden of proof, and limited access to information.

Sexual violence

- Bring the legal definition of rape in line with international human rights law and standards, including the Istanbul Convention, so that it is based on the absence of consent.
- Review the timeline for the implementation of the proposed law on sexual violence so it is congruent with the urgency of the situation. Do not postpone the implementation until 2024.

Climate Crisis and Human Rights

- Fully implement and go beyond the emission reduction targets set in the EU Nationally determined contribution and each sectoral policy efficiently and cost-effectively, in a human rights consistent manner and according to the principles of just transition.
- Phase out all fossil fuels as soon as possible, including by removing fossil fuel subsidies, and refrain from relying on carbon markets and carbon removal mechanisms that would in fact delay meaningful climate action and may also negatively impact on human rights.
- Urgently scale up climate finance to lower-income countries, with the aim of delivering the amount of USD 600 billion between 2020 and 2025 promised by wealthier countries.
- Speedily adopt, strengthen and implement relevant domestic legislation to protect and promote the right to a clean, healthy and environment and its associated impact on other rights.
- In the UNFCCC negotiation process), work to:
 - Ensure that the Work Programme to Scale Mitigation Ambition and Implementation will effectively limit global warming to 1.5°C.
 - Ensure the Glasgow Dialogue leads to the speedy provision by wealthy countries of new and additional finance to provide support and remedy to people whose human rights have been negatively affected as a result of the loss and damage caused by the climate crisis.
 - Work to ensure human rights references included in the COP26 decisions on carbon markets and other cooperative approaches translate into concrete human rights protection measures and establish a fully independent grievance mechanism to provide redress to victims of human rights violations committed as a result of carbon offsetting projects or other non-market cooperative emission reduction activities.
 - Protect civic space and participation at future COPs for NGOs and Indigenous Peoples, including by pressing for meaningful improvements in the human rights situation in host countries ahead of the conference.

Covid-19/pandemic response

- Put human rights at the core of any response to fight any pandemic, including Covid-19, including by ensuring fair distribution of vaccines, tests, medicines or any other remedies or health tools both in The Netherlands' national allocation plans and internationally, in conformity with international human rights standards to prevent exclusion and any kind of discrimination.

- Develop a coherent, adequately funded and transparent national pandemic response plan that is consistent with The Netherlands' human rights obligations.
- Support the extension of the limited WTO TRIPS waiver for Covid-19 vaccines to tests, treatments and other necessary health tools.
- Insist that the International Pandemic Treaty (or other international instrument) currently under discussion at the World Health Organization has human rights at its core and is developed in a fully transparent and inclusive process.

Ratification of Treaties

- Ratify ILO Conventions 149 (Nursing Personnel Convention), 189 (Domestic Workers Convention), and 190 (the Violence and Harassment Convention of 2019).
- Promptly accede to the 1968 Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity, without making any reservation, and implement it fully into national law.
- Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (signed on 24 September 2009) and opt into the inquiry and inter-state procedures, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families; the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure; and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Key Amnesty International Documents on the Netherlands for reference

Netherlands: Racial Profiling, Corporate Crimes and Detention Of Migrants: Amnesty International's submission to the 41st session of the UPR Working Group

<https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/eur35/5404/2022/en/>

All documents relating to the Netherlands are available on Amnesty International's website:

<https://www.amnesty.org/en/location/europe-and-central-asia/netherlands/>

And Amnesty Netherlands' website: <https://www.amnesty.nl/?s=nederlands>

Recommendations to the government of the Philippines

Amnesty International calls on the government of the Philippines to:

National Human Rights Framework

- Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance without making any reservations, bring the Anti-Enforced or Involuntary Disappearance Act in line with the Convention, 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.
- Ensure the full independence of the Commission on Human Rights in accordance with the Paris Principles, and provide adequate financial and human resources to it, including sufficient budget to strengthen its human rights work.

- Institutionalize information-sharing, cooperation and collaboration with the Commission on Human Rights, with a view to facilitating their investigations of drug-related killings, killings of human rights defenders and activists, and other human rights violations.
- Provide material and technical assistance to help strengthen the Commission on Human Rights' witness protection programme.
- Enact and implement without delay the National Committee for the Prevention of Torture and OPCAT Implementation Act (Senate Bill 113), which has been pending since 2016, and the Human Rights Defenders Protection Act, which was passed by the House of Representatives in January 2022.
- Pass legislation, such as the Comprehensive Anti-Discrimination Bill and the SOGIE (Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Gender Expression) Equality Bill, that provides safeguards and protection against violence, harassment, and other forms of attacks against LGBTI people and other groups most vulnerable to acts of discrimination.

Extrajudicial executions and other violations in the “war in on drugs”

- Immediately end the so-called “war on drugs” led by the police, including the implementation of deadly drug enforcement operations.
- Order law enforcement agencies to refrain from all conduct which violates international law, including unlawful killings, arbitrary arrests, acts of torture and other ill-treatment and other abuses.
- End incitement or excuses for violence against people suspected of using or selling illicit drugs, as well as human rights defenders critical of the “war on drugs.”
- End the policy of drug “watch lists” for people who use drugs.
- Initiate independent, impartial, and effective investigations into police suspected of involvement in violations in the context of the “war on drugs,” including extrajudicial executions, and links to unknown armed persons committing them.
- Ensure prosecution of all authorities, regardless of rank, in all cases where investigations uncover sufficient, admissible evidence of criminal responsibility for offences involving serious human rights violations and abuses, including extrajudicial executions and involvement in murders by unknown armed persons.
- Provide adequate assistance for families of victims of drug-related killings, including financial aid, legal support, and psychological services.
- Promote a clear, evidence-based understanding of the complexity of drug dependence and reform all drug policies to ensure the protection of health and human rights.
- Ensure that any drug treatment is voluntary, medically indicated, based on scientific evidence and carried out in a non-discriminatory, transparent and inclusive way.
- End the political harassment of Senator Leila de Lima; order her immediate and unconditional release; and prosecute in fair trials those found to be responsible for her arbitrary detention and other human rights violations committed against her, such as gender-based attacks and violations to her right to due process.

- Allow immediate and unhindered access to the country to international human rights monitoring and investigative mechanisms, including UN bodies, Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council and investigators of the International Criminal Court.

Activists and human rights defenders

- Cease threats and attacks against civil society organizations, human rights defenders and political activists, and expressly condemn and end any harmful or threatening rhetoric against them; end the vicious and, at times deadly, practice of “red-tagging” of groups or individuals and provide effective protection for those who have been red-tagged; and bring those responsible for threats and attacks to justice in fair trials.
- Ensure swift and independent investigations into allegations of human rights violations against human rights defenders and hold perpetrators accountable, including by swiftly enacting the Human Rights Defenders Protection Act to strengthen existing laws and provide additional institutional measures to protect human rights defenders from threats and attacks.
- Avoid the use of counter-insurgency and counterterrorism to justify human rights violations by reviewing the government’s counter-insurgency policies and agencies, including the National Task Force to End Local Communist Armed Conflict (NTF-ELCAC), and ending policies which infringe on human rights and do not comply with international human rights law and standards.
- Publicly instruct officials – including from the NTF-ELCAC – to end the harassment and intimidation of human rights defenders and political activists and ensure that these groups can carry out their human rights work in a safe and enabling environment.
- Ensure the protection, security and well-being of all Indigenous peoples, including those risking their lives to call attention to human rights violations in their communities and fight for Indigenous peoples’ rights
- End violence, arrests and harassment against Indigenous individuals; launch prompt and impartial investigations into attacks, including abductions; and prosecute and bring to justice those found responsible.
- Ensure that the Anti-Terrorism Act and its implementing rules and regulations are amended and brought in line with international standards, and not used to target those who are critical of the government.
- Comply strictly with national and international standards on the use of force, including the Philippine National Police Operational Procedures, UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials; the UN Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials; and the UN Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment. Ensure all police officers are fully trained and implement these standards.
- Ensure effective implementation of the Administrative Order (AO) No. 35 Guidelines – which created a task force to monitor, investigate and prosecute cases of “extra-legal killings, enforced disappearances, torture and other grave violations of the right to life, liberty and security of persons – including through periodic monitoring of its implementation with a view to increasing the capacity of the task force to handle cases, and identify and prosecute perpetrators.

Attacks on Press Freedom

- Commit to respecting, promoting, protecting and fulfilling freedom of expression and the media in the country in policy and practice and cease all attempts to curtail media freedom.

- Repeal or substantially amend all laws unduly restricting freedom of expression, including the Cybercrime Prevention Act of 2012 as well as the law criminalizing libel, and bring them in line with international human rights law and standards,
- Thoroughly, impartially, independently, transparently and effectively investigate deaths, threats and harassment of journalists, and bring to justice those responsible in fair trials.
- Drop all charges against Maria Ressa, her current and former colleagues at Rappler, and Rappler itself; end the harassment, intimidation and attacks against Maria, Rappler and other independent media in the Philippines.
- Ensure the immediate resumption of the operations of media network ABS-CBN.
- Take steps to find and arrest all those responsible for the Maguindanao Massacre and bring them to justice in fair trials.
- Ensure access to justice and adequate reparations for families of the victims of the Maguindanao Massacre.

Death Penalty

- Uphold the Philippines' international obligations as a state party to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and withdraw any proposals to reintroduce this punishment under national legislation, for any crimes.
- Vote in favour of the ninth draft resolution on a moratorium on the use of the death penalty, due to be considered by the UN General Assembly in late 2022.

Climate Crisis and Human Rights

- Fully implement the Philippine's Nationally Determined Contribution, update as necessary the Philippine's 2030 emissions target to ensure it is fully aligned with the 1.5°C imperative and take necessary action to rapidly phase out all fossil fuels and shift to renewable energy produced in a manner consistent with human rights
- Adopt and implement human rights-consistent adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures that will adequately protect people from the foreseeable and unavoidable impacts of the climate crisis.
- Identify the Philippine's exact needs in terms of technology transfer and financial resources needed from wealthier countries to complement its emissions reduction, adaptation efforts and for loss and damage in a manner that fully protects human rights in the face of the climate crisis.
- Speedily adopt, strengthen and implement relevant domestic legislation to protect and promote the right to a clean, healthy and environment and its associated impact on other rights.
- Take steps to put in place human rights-consistent legislation, policies and services relating to disaster preparedness and response, and ensure that the rights of people living in vulnerable communities – such as the rights to life, livelihood, water, housing – are respected and upheld especially in times of disasters.
- Ensure access to food, safe water, adequate housing, electricity and sanitation facilities without discrimination to victims of typhoon Yolanda and all those affected by severe weather events, while

ensuring that people are not forced to live in conditions that blight their health and impact their livelihoods.

- Take into account the needs and requirements of different groups in the design and implementation of climate change adaptation and disaster-risk reduction strategies. This requires identifying and addressing the factors, including marginalization and discrimination, that increase the risks of harm from climate impacts and allocating adequate resources to the realization of the economic, social and cultural rights of all persons, with priority to those facing the greatest risks.
- Ensure adaptation measures give priority to the most marginalized groups, communities and individuals, including by seeking to address gender imbalances and be informed by the traditional knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and other local communities.
- Ensure that funds received through international cooperation and assistance are used to protect and fulfil human rights and are accessible to people who need it most, especially those marginalized.
- In the UNFCCC negotiation process, work to:
 - Ensure that the Work Programme to Scale Mitigation Ambition and Implementation will effectively limit global warming to 1.5°C.
 - Ensure the Glasgow Dialogue leads to the speedy provision by wealthy countries of new and additional finance to provide support and remedy to people whose human rights have been negatively affected as a result of the loss and damage caused by the climate crisis.
 - Work to ensure human rights references included in the COP26 decisions on carbon markets and other cooperative approaches translate into concrete human rights protection measures and establish a fully independent grievance mechanism to provide redress to victims of human rights violations committed as a result of carbon offsetting projects or other non-market cooperative emission reduction activities.
 - Protect civic space and participation at future COPs for NGOs and Indigenous Peoples, including by pressing for meaningful improvements in the human rights situation in host countries ahead of the conference.

Covid-19/pandemic response

- Put human rights at the core of any response to fight any pandemic, including Covid-19, including by ensuring fair distribution of vaccines, tests, medicines or any other remedies or health tools both in the Philippines's national allocation plans and internationally, in conformity with international human rights standards to prevent exclusion and any kind of discrimination.
- Ensure that everyone has access to objective, credible and evidence-based information on vaccines to encourage and empower them to make informed decisions on getting vaccinated, without imposing disproportionately punitive measures – such as restrictions on the use of public transport and access to essential services – to compel immunization.
- Invest the maximum available resources to strengthen the country's health system to ensure preparedness for future pandemics and continue to deliver other health services. Investments should be made with a goal of building a more robust national health system that can sustainably increase the availability, accessibility, affordability and quality of health facilities, goods and services.
- Increase budgetary allocations to the public health sector and develop a plan to ensure that the public health system is adequately funded and staffed. This should include a detailed assessment of

the amount of public health spending necessary to ensure that all persons can enjoy the right to health, and options to finance increased public health spending.

- Ensure full and equitable access to vaccines to all, and especially to low-income and marginalized communities.
- Provide those most at-risk of Covid-19 and those from marginalized groups access to adequate healthcare and financial assistance where necessary, as well as protection from abuse by law enforcers during quarantine restrictions.
- Publicly commit to end corruption within government. Ensure transparency and accountability in the management of public finances in health. Investigate and address allegations of corruption and bring those responsible to justice in fair trials.
- Ensure that all health workers and essential workers are paid fair wages, which reflect the impact of their work on their health, safety and personal life, as well as the specific hardships related to their work, in line with international human rights law and standards. Where the circumstances of the pandemic affect any of the factors listed above – such as, where hardships or the impact of the work on the health of the worker is significantly increased – the government should consider revising their wages, or supplementing them even if temporarily, to reflect these changed circumstances.
- Collect and publish data by occupation, including categories of health and other essential workers who have been infected by COVID-19, and how many have died as a result, in order to ensure effective protection in the future. This data should be disaggregated on the basis of prohibited grounds of discrimination, including but not limited to gender, caste, ethnicity, and nationality wherever possible, as well as place of work.
- Develop a coherent, adequately funded and transparent national pandemic response plan that is consistent with the Philippines' human rights obligations.
- Continue to support the extension of the limited WTO TRIPS waiver for Covid-19 vaccines to tests, treatments and other necessary health tools.
- Insist that the International Pandemic Treaty (or other international instrument) currently under discussion at the World Health Organization has human rights at its core and is developed in a fully transparent and inclusive process.

Business and Human Rights

- Enact review legislation to ensure that all companies domiciled in the Philippines are required to respect human rights and held liable for their negative human rights impacts domestically and extraterritorially, including a legal requirement for these companies to conduct ongoing human rights due diligence in their operations and supply chains and the provision of remedies in the Philippines for affected communities.
- Strengthen government institutions responsible for enforcing labour standards (including the Department of Labor and Employment, and the National Labor Relations Commission) so they are better resourced and have greater capacity to, among other things, monitor and inspect business activities, ensure the fair and timely resolution of worker disputes with their employers, and more effectively collaborate and coordinate with other parts of government.
- Give local government units a greater role in the enforcement of labour standards, by harmonizing relevant legislation and related orders, rules and regulations to clarify and strengthen the mandates of government institutions.

- Ensure all relevant legislation is consistent with the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights' General Comment No. 23 on the right to just and favourable conditions of work.

Technology and Human Rights/surveillance

- Impose an immediate moratorium on the sale, transfer, and use of spyware technology.
- Implement domestic legislation that imposes safeguards against human rights violations and abuses through digital surveillance and establishes accountability mechanisms designed to provide victims of surveillance abuses a pathway to remedy.
- Disclose information about all previous, current and future contracts with private surveillance companies by responding to requests for information or by making proactive disclosures.

Ratification of Treaties

- Ratify ILO Conventions 155 (Occupational Safety and Health Convention), 169 (Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention), and 190 (the Violence and Harassment Convention of 2019).
- Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and its and opt-in to the inquiry and inter-state procedures, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure; and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Key Amnesty International Documents on the Philippines for reference

Philippines: Incitement and Impunity: Amnesty International's submission to the 41st session of the UPR Working Group, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/asa35/5456/2022/en/>

All documents relating to the Philippines are available on Amnesty International's website: <https://www.amnesty.org/en/location/asia-and-the-pacific/south-east-asia-and-the-pacific/philippines/> and Amnesty Philippines website: <https://www.amnesty.org.ph/category/region/asia-and-the-pacific/philippines/>

Recommendations to the government of Poland

Amnesty International calls on the government of Poland to:

Ratification of international treaties

- Ratify the Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance signed on 25 June 2013, without making any reservation; recognize the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of victims or other states parties and implement the Convention fully into national law.
- Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and its and opt-in to the inquiry and inter-state procedures; the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families; the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure.

- Ratify ILO Conventions 155 (Occupational Safety and Health Convention), 169 (Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention), 189 (Domestic Workers Convention), and 190 (the Violence and Harassment Convention of 2019).

Independence of the judiciary

- End the harassment of judges and prosecutors critical to the judicial reforms and defending the rule of law.

Human Rights Defenders

- End the harassment of activists for offending religious beliefs and cease any further misuse of this term.
- Stop instrumentalizing petty offences and criminal proceedings against activists and peaceful protesters.
- Ensure prompt, thorough, independent and impartial investigations into threats and attacks against human rights defenders.

Discrimination

- As previously recommended, amend the Criminal Code to provide that crimes motivated by discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity are investigated and prosecuted as hate crimes.
- Fully implement the Istanbul Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence, especially in terms of consent-based rape laws and definition of economic violence.

Women's rights

- Amend the legal definition of rape in the Criminal Code to non-consensual intercourse.
- Amend the current definition of domestic violence to include economic violence.

Sexual and reproductive rights

- Ensure legal, timely and effective access to both safe abortion and contraception to all people who need it, in line with international human rights law and standards. To this end, decriminalize all aspects of abortion and refrain from criminalizing the provision of other sexual and reproductive health services and information, list and identify and remove any access barriers.
- Refrain from criminalizing comprehensive sexuality education (CSE) and ensure its provision to all children and adolescents both in and outside of school, in line with international law and standards.

Right to asylum

- End pushbacks and collective expulsions of asylum seekers, migrants and refugees.
- Ensure access to territory to those seeking protection and individual assessment of all asylum claims.

- Lift the ban on media, humanitarian and other civil society organization accessing the restricted area in order to provide assistance.

Freedom of expression

- End the harassment and intimidation of individuals perceived as critical of the government's policies, including journalists, human rights defenders, judges and prosecutors.
- Decriminalize defamation and ensure it is treated as a matter of civil litigation.
- Ensure the independence and editorial freedom of the public broadcasting service to allow for a broad range of opinions to be voiced.

Freedom of peaceful assembly

- Ensure that Pride parades are not arbitrarily banned and guarantee that LGBTI people can exercise their right to freedom of peaceful assembly without fear of reprisals.
- Ensure that all demonstrations enjoy equal access to public spaces and that all individuals are equally protected by the police.
- Ensure that any restriction on public assemblies is necessary and proportionate to a legitimate aim. Decisions to ban a demonstration should only be the last resort after a thorough assessment where no less restrictive means could achieve the desired aim.
- Adequately train law enforcement officials in the adequate policing assemblies, including on international standards on the use of force.
- Ensure that law enforcement officials refrain from arresting and harassing protesters solely for participating in a peaceful assembly.
- Immediately release all individuals detained solely for exercising their right to peaceful assembly and drop all charges against them.

Climate Crisis and Human Rights

- Fully implement and go beyond the emission reduction targets set in the EU Nationally determined contribution and each sectoral policy efficiently and cost-effectively, in a human rights consistent manner and according to the principles of just transition.
- Phase out all fossil fuels as soon as possible, including by removing fossil fuel subsidies, and refrain from relying on carbon markets and carbon removal mechanisms that would in fact delay meaningful climate action and may also negatively impact on human rights.
- Urgently scale up climate finance to lower-income countries, with the aim of delivering the amount of USD 600 billion between 2020 and 2025 promised by wealthier countries.
- Speedily adopt, strengthen and implement relevant domestic legislation to protect and promote the right to a clean, healthy and environment and its associated impact on other rights.

- In the UNFCCC negotiation process, work to:
 - Ensure that the Work Programme to Scale Mitigation Ambition and Implementation will effectively limit global warming to 1.5°C.
 - Ensure the Glasgow Dialogue leads to the speedy provision by wealthy countries of new and additional finance to provide support and remedy to people whose human rights have been negatively affected as a result of the loss and damage caused by the climate crisis.
 - Work to ensure human rights references included in the COP26 decisions on carbon markets and other cooperative approaches translate into concrete human rights protection measures and establish a fully independent grievance mechanism to provide redress to victims of human rights violations committed as a result of carbon offsetting projects or other non-market cooperative emission reduction activities.
 - Protect civic space and participation at future COPs for NGOs and Indigenous Peoples, including by pressing for meaningful improvements in the human rights situation in host countries ahead of the conference.

Covid-19/pandemic response

- Put human rights at the core of any response to fight any pandemic, including Covid-19, including by ensuring fair distribution of vaccines, tests, medicines or any other remedies or health tools both in Poland's national allocation plans and internationally, in conformity with international human rights standards to prevent exclusion and any kind of discrimination.
- Develop a coherent, adequately funded and transparent national pandemic response plan that is consistent with Poland's human rights obligations.
- Support the extension of the limited WTO TRIPS waiver for Covid-19 vaccines to tests, treatments and other necessary health tools.
- Insist that the International Pandemic Treaty (or other international instrument) currently under discussion at the World Health Organization has human rights at its core and is developed in a fully transparent and inclusive process.

Technology and Human Rights/surveillance

- Impose an immediate moratorium on the sale, transfer, and use of spyware technology.
- Conduct a prompt, thorough, independent, transparent, impartial and effective investigation into any cases of unlawful surveillance in Poland revealed by the Pegasus Project, and where appropriate, pursue legal avenues to provide remedies to victims and hold suspected perpetrators to account, in accordance with international human rights standards.
- Implement domestic legislation that imposes safeguards against human rights violations and abuses through digital surveillance and establishes accountability mechanisms designed to provide victims of surveillance abuses a pathway to remedy.
- Disclose information about all previous, current and future contracts with private surveillance companies by responding to requests for information or by making proactive disclosures.

Business and Human Rights

- Review legislation to ensure that all companies domiciled in Poland are required to respect human rights and held liable for their negative human rights impacts domestically and extraterritorially, including a legal requirement for these companies to conduct ongoing human rights due diligence in their global operations and supply chains and the provision of remedies in Poland for affected communities.

Key Amnesty International Documents on Poland for reference

Poland: Erosion of Human Rights and the Rule of Law: Amnesty International's submission to the 41st session of the UPR Working Group, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/eur37/5448/2022/en/>

All documents relating to Poland are available on Amnesty International's website:

<https://www.amnesty.org/en/location/europe-and-central-asia/poland/>

and Amnesty Poland's website: https://amnesty.org.pl/aktualnosci/?country_region%5B%5D=Polska

Recommendations to the government of South Africa

Amnesty International calls on the government of South Africa to:

Gender-Based Violence

- Develop clear, measurable targets for every indicator of the National Strategic Plan on Gender-Based Violence in all relevant government department's annual performance plans and ensure that this information is available to the public.
- Prioritize appropriate, mandatory, initial and continuous training for all relevant professionals, including police and investigating officers, detectives, and other law enforcement officials who work with victims and survivors of gender-based violence on fulfilling their legal obligations.
- Appropriately resource police officers and stations, including ensuring each station has a victim-friendly room.
- Ensure regular, independent monitoring and evaluation of the handling of rape cases by the police, including monitoring the quality and timeliness of investigations, and link performance related targets to these.
- Promote changes in the knowledge, attitudes and behaviours of people of all genders with a view to eradicating harmful gender stereotypes and myths around sexual violence, and promoting personal and bodily autonomy and consent, for instance through informed awareness-raising campaigns owned by and directed at everyone in South African society.
- Provide appropriate, systematic and mandatory training for the relevant professionals working with sexual violence survivors in prevention and detection of sexual violence, gender equality and intersectional discrimination, rape myths and stereotypes, with a view to preventing secondary victimization, and eradicating discriminatory practices and the application of gender stereotypes at all stages of the legal process.

Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights

- Disseminate and implement awareness raising programmes and conduct comprehensive training for all health care workers and staff affiliated to healthcare facilities (including security guards, receptionists) on the National Clinical Guidelines for Implementation of the Choice of Termination of Pregnancy Act across all nine provinces, to ensure that refusals to provide abortion care is adequately regulated so it doesn't undermine pregnant people's right to access abortion.
- Ensure that facilities and services for sexual and reproductive health (SRH), including for abortion, are available and accessible for all, particularly in rural areas.
- Improve knowledge among health care workers and adolescents about sexual and reproductive health and rights, including through comprehensive sexuality education that involves both women and girls, and men and boys and through provision of accessible information on where to access SRH services, including abortion services.

Education

- Withdraw the declaration in relation to Articles 13(2)(a) and 14 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
- Set concrete targets and deadlines for addressing all school infrastructure that requires upgrading and commit to meeting them by 2023 at the latest.
- Ensure all schools have access to adequate and safe water and sanitation, including replacing all unsafe and unsanitary pit toilets by 2023.
- Ensure that where targets are not met, appropriate remedial action is taken including holding both ministers and officials to account for any failings.

Business and human rights

- Develop and implement an action plan outlining the steps that will be taken to ensure that the DMRE increases its capacity to monitor SLP compliance with clear timelines for the implementation and take any necessary action to ensure a more effective enforcement of the provisions of the SLPs.
- Legally require that all company SLP reports to the DMRE are publicly disclosed and made available and accessible to employees, affected communities, and other stakeholders, in English and one other relevant local language and in a format that is understandable to the most marginalised irrespective of education levels.
- Increase the human and financial resources available to the DMRE to monitor and enforce compliance with SLPs.
- Review, in consultation with affected communities, mining companies and other relevant stakeholders, the SLP regulatory framework. This review must include:
 - Clear divisions of duties and responsibilities between the local government, the DMRE and mining companies.
 - Gender responsiveness and the inclusion of women in decision-making processes.
 - Creation of administrative, civil or criminal liability mechanisms for mining companies that fail to comply with their SLPs.

- Clear directives that mining companies cannot defer unmet duties in a particular five-year SLP reporting cycle into the next five-year iteration.
- Amend the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act to align with the Interim Protection of Informal Land Rights Act which embeds the right to full and informed consent.
- Review the legislative and regulatory framework to ensure that all companies domiciled in South Africa are required to respect human rights and held liable for their negative human rights impacts domestically and extraterritorially, including a legal requirement for these companies to conduct ongoing human rights due diligence in their global operations and supply chains and the provision of remedies in South Africa for affected communities.

Physical attacks and harassment of journalists

- Ensure the Public Prosecutor promptly finalises its independent and impartial investigation into the murder of Thamsanqa Junior Bonase and brings all those responsible to justice in a fair trial.
- Enforce Standing Order (General) 156 which sets out how police officers should treat journalists and details limitations in this regard, including with respect to preventing journalists from photographing or making visual recordings of incidents. In collaboration with a relevant media organization, such as Sanef, allocate significantly more resources to the South African Police Service (SAPS) for training on the content of Standing Order 156.
- Launch a public awareness campaign on the importance of a free media to the advancement of human rights, particularly at the grassroots and community levels.
- Consider the vulnerability of journalists to crime as a special case with specific needs when developing crime-fighting strategies in communities. The specific vulnerabilities in this regard need to be understood in consultation with journalists and relevant media organizations such as Sanef.

Surveillance of journalists

- Ensure the changes to the Regulation of Interception of Communications and Provision of Communication-related Information Act 70 (2002) are in line with both the Constitution, South Africa's international obligations, and accepted human rights best practice, including that the principles of transparency and oversight by an independent body of lawful state surveillance is given due consideration.
- Open up any proposed changes to the legislation for public input and deliberation, including consultation with journalists and media organizations.

Editorial interference at the public broadcaster

- Ensure that the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) fully implements its 2020 editorial policies to guarantee its full independence.
- Implement these policies in a transparent way that reassures the public of the editorial independence of the broadcaster.

“False news”

- Recognise the nuanced ecology of causes of the circulation of “false news” and repeal any law that criminalises disinformation and misinformation.

- Adopt a multistakeholder approach to responses to “false news”, such as those adopted by the Independent Electoral Commission and Media Monitoring Africa in the lead up to elections.
- Step up efforts to disseminate reliable, objective, trustworthy and evidence-based information, which is crucial to counter false and misleading information and build trust among the population.
- Support Media and Information Literacy (MIL) training initiatives, including fact-checking services, and systematise MIL training in the country’s education system.
- Commit to public transparency in government-decisions making in all spheres of activity.
- Build the capacity of officials to work with data and report on data properly, and properly fund data capacity development in South Africa generally.

Cybercrimes Act

- Amend the Cybercrimes Act to include a public interest defence to protect journalists and other media workers.

Prevention and Combating of Hate Crimes and Hate Speech Bill

- Ensure that unnecessary and disproportionate limits to freedom of expression are removed from the Bill in the current review process.
- Explore and implement broader interventions to foster equality and non-discrimination, including mechanisms of dialogue and discussion, as alternative ways to progressively educate the public on the harms of hate speech and to foster national unity.

Threats to whistle-blowers

- Review the Protected Disclosures Act to strengthen the protection of whistle-blowers, including with respect to reporting mechanisms for whistle-blowers.
- Establish transparent oversight mechanisms to ensure that this protection is properly received, and that the public is reassured that this protection is received.
- Allocate resources for the protection of whistle-blowers and ensure that these are clearly accounted for in line with the Public Finances Management Act.
- Adequately fund the Auditor-General and the Public Protector to ensure they have the capacity to properly fulfil their duties in respecting and protecting whistle-blowers.

Review of the Protection of State Information Bill

- Include a public interest defence for the sharing of protected information in the Bill.
- Make specific the definition of “classified documents” in order to limit its misuse.
- Ensure that journalists are not punished solely for being in possession of protected information and bring relevant laws in line with international standards.

The Films and Publications Act

- Revisit the amendments to the Act to bring them practically and meaningfully in line with its obligation to protect freedom of expression and the necessary role of the media in society.

Children and the media

- Ensure the balance struck by the Constitutional Court between children's rights to dignity and privacy and the right to freedom of expression is followed through in the re-drafting of the Criminal Procedure Act.

Climate Crisis and Human Rights

- Fully implement South Africa's Nationally Determined Contribution, update as necessary South Africa's 2030 emissions target to ensure it is fully aligned with the 1.5°C imperative and take necessary action to rapidly phase out all fossil fuels and shift to renewable energy produced in a manner consistent with human rights.
- Adopt and implement human rights-consistent adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures that will adequately protect people from the foreseeable and unavoidable impacts of the climate crisis, including by adopting the Climate Change Bill with its objective to "enable the development of an effective climate change response and a long-term transition to a low-carbon and climate-resilient economy and society."
- Speedily adopt, strengthen and implement relevant domestic legislation to protect and promote the right to a clean, healthy and environment and its associated impact on other rights.
- In the UNFCCC negotiation process, work to:
 - Ensure that the Work Programme to Scale Mitigation Ambition and Implementation will effectively limit global warming to 1.5°C.
 - Ensure the Glasgow Dialogue leads to the speedy provision by wealthy countries of new and additional finance to provide support and remedy to people whose human rights have been negatively affected as a result of the loss and damage caused by the climate crisis.
 - Work to ensure human rights references included in the COP26 decisions on carbon markets and other cooperative approaches translate into concrete human rights protection measures and establish a fully independent grievance mechanism to provide redress to victims of human rights violations committed as a result of carbon offsetting projects or other non-market cooperative emission reduction activities.
 - Protect civic space and participation at future COPs for NGOs and Indigenous Peoples, including by pressing for meaningful improvements in the human rights situation in host countries ahead of the conference.

Covid-19/pandemic response

- Put human rights at the core of any response to fight any pandemic, including Covid-19, including by ensuring fair distribution of vaccines, tests, medicines or any other remedies or health tools both in South Africa's national allocation plans and internationally, in conformity with international human rights standards to prevent exclusion and any kind of discrimination.

- Develop a coherent, adequately funded and transparent national pandemic response plan that is consistent with South Africa's human rights obligations.
- Continue to support the extension of the limited WTO TRIPS waiver for Covid-19 vaccines to tests, treatments and other necessary health tools.
- Insist that the International Pandemic Treaty (or other international instrument) currently under discussion at the World Health Organization has human rights at its core and is developed in a fully transparent and inclusive process.

Technology and Human Rights/surveillance

- Impose an immediate moratorium on the sale, transfer, and use of spyware technology.
- Implement domestic legislation that imposes safeguards against human rights violations and abuses through digital surveillance and establishes accountability mechanisms designed to provide victims of surveillance abuses a pathway to remedy.
- Disclose information about all previous, current and future contracts with private surveillance companies by responding to requests for information or by making proactive disclosures.

Ratification of Treaties

- Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and its and opt into the inquiry and inter-state procedures.
- Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure.
- Ratify ILO Convention 169 (Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention) and 155 (Occupational Safety and Health Convention).
- Ratify the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court, without making any reservation or declaration amounting to reservations.
- Promptly ratify the 1968 Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity, without making any reservation, and implement it fully into national law.
- Promptly ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, without making any reservation; recognize the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of victims or other states parties and implement the Treaty fully into national law.

Key Amnesty International Documents on South Africa for reference

South Africa: Human rights delayed: Amnesty International's submission to the 41st session of the UPR Working Group, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/afr53/5274/2022/en/>

Joint submission to the 41st session of the UPR Working Group by Amnesty International South Africa, Campaign for Free Expression, Committee to Protect Journalists, Media Monitoring Africa, and the South African National Editors' Forum, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/afr53/5467/2022/en/>

All documents relating to South Africa are available on Amnesty International's website: <https://www.amnesty.org/en/location/africa/southern-africa/south-africa/> and Amnesty South Africa's web page on South Africa: <https://amnesty.org.za/countries/south-africa/>

Recommendations to the government of Tunisia

Amnesty International calls on the government of Tunisia to:

National human rights framework

- Establish a Constitutional Court with the power to strike down laws deemed unconstitutional, including those inconsistent with the human rights enshrined in the constitution, and resolve disputes over the interpretation of the constitution itself.
- Amend the 2022 Constitution, including Article 125, to establish the principle of independence for the Constitutional Court, including provisions on specific measures to guarantee that the appointment and disciplinary procedures of judges are determined in line with established standards of judicial conduct, and not at the executive's whim, and to protect judges from any form of political interference.
- Ensure that national laws, including the Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Military Code of Justice and the 2022 Constitution, comply with Tunisia's international human rights obligations.
- Immediately rescind Decree-Law 2022-35 and Decree Law 2022-11, to abolish the President's power to dismiss judges and strengthen judicial independence by reinstating the recently dissolved High Judicial Council.
- Amend the 2022 Constitution to ensure that it complies with international standards of judicial independence, including through provisions to establish the principle of judicial independence and to bar the executive branch from intervening in judicial appointments, career tracks, or disciplinary procedures.
- Publicly commit to protecting civic space for civil society in Tunisia and to ensuring that the rights and protections guaranteed by Decree-law 2011-88 are retained.
- Amend national laws including the Military code of Justice, Decree-Law 1982-70 (on internal security forces), and Decree-Law 2011-69 (amending the Military Code of Justice), and the 2022 Constitution, to abolish military courts' jurisdiction over civilians and establish the principle that military courts may not prosecute civilians; immediately drop all charges against those facing prosecution in military courts for peacefully exercising their human rights and transfer all other military trials of civilians to civilian courts, in accordance with international fair trial standards.
- End the arbitrary imposition of travel bans, house arrest, and other forms of arbitrary detention; investigate and bring to justice in fair trials any officials responsible for such practices; and repeal or amend national laws including Decree-Law 1978-50 to render such practices illegal in all circumstances.

- Repeal or amend Article 5 of the 2022 Constitution to ensure that authorities may not cite religious principles and values as grounds for failing to honour Tunisia's obligations under international human rights law.

Abuse of emergency measures

- Amend national laws and the 2022 Constitution, including Decree-Law 1978-50 and Article 96 of the Constitution, to ensure that any derogation from Tunisia's international human rights obligations is exceptional, temporary, and limited strictly to what is required by the exigencies of the situation, and subject to regular review and approval by an impartial, independent mechanism provided by law; and that any such measures do not impinge on non-derogable rights and freedoms.
- Amend national laws, including Decree-Law 1978-50, to ensure that any extraordinary powers mandated to authorities under state of emergency laws are subject to judicial oversight and control.

Torture and other ill-treatment

- Amend Article 101bis of the Penal Code so that its definition of torture is consistent with Article 1 of the UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.
- Thoroughly investigate all allegations of torture or other ill-treatment, including rape and other sexual assault, prosecute without undue delay all those suspected of criminal responsibility in line with international fair trial standards and without recourse to the death penalty, and provide redress and compensation to victims.
- Ensure that law enforcement officers accused of torture or other ill-treatment are suspended from active service until investigations into the allegations against them are finished.

Impunity for human rights violations

- Implement the recommendations of the Truth and Dignity Commission's report, published on 29 March 2019.
- Ensure full reparation for the victims of crimes under international law or human rights violations committed between 1955 and 2013 and protect all individuals who may provide information for the investigations.
- Undertake an overhaul of the security apparatus and establish a vetting system for all members of the security forces to ensure that those reasonably suspected of serious human rights violations do not remain in – or are not placed in - positions where they could repeat such violations and make public a clear structure of the security branches, including the chain of command.

Freedom of expression, peaceful assembly, and association

- Ensure that any restrictions on the rights to freedom of expression, assembly and association, including under emergency measures, are strictly in line with international standards.
- Allow peaceful demonstrators to hold public gatherings to express their views unhindered, ensure that all allegations of unlawful use of force by security forces against peaceful protesters are investigated in a prompt, effective and independent manner, and hold to account any members of security forces found to have committed or to bear responsibility for such unlawful use of force.

- Amend or repeal laws that criminalize the peaceful exercise of the right to freedom of expression, including Articles 121(3), 125, 128 and 226 in the Penal Code, which criminalize attacks on sacred values, offences to public officials, defamation of public officials, and offences to public order or public morals, as well as Decree-Law 2022-14 on goods speculation and Article 91 of the Code of Military Justice.
- Drop all charges against individuals being investigated or prosecuted for their peaceful exercise of the right to freedom of expression, in particular for criticizing the authorities for “insult.”

Sexual and gender-based violence

- Fully implement Law No. 58 of 2017 on the Elimination of Violence Against Women, including by providing adequate financial and human resources.
- Repeal or amend Articles 236 and 230 of the Penal Code to end criminalization of adultery and same-sex sexual relations.
- Immediately and unconditionally release anyone detained because of their actual or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity.

Death Penalty

- Commute all death sentences with a view to abolishing the death penalty for all crimes.
- Ensure that the death penalty is not under any circumstances imposed in violation of the guarantees provided for in Article 6 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Climate Crisis and Human Rights

- Fully implement Tunisia’s Nationally Determined Contribution, update as necessary Tunisia’s 2030 emissions target to ensure it is fully aligned with the 1.5°C imperative and take necessary action to rapidly phase out all fossil fuels and shift to renewable energy produced in a manner consistent with human rights.
- Adopt and implement human rights-consistent adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures that will adequately protect people from the foreseeable and unavoidable impacts of the climate crisis.
- Identify Tunisia’s exact needs in terms of technology transfer and financial resources needed from wealthier countries to complement its emissions reduction, adaptation efforts and for loss and damage in a manner that fully protects human rights in the face of the climate crisis.
- Speedily adopt, strengthen and implement relevant domestic legislation to protect and promote the right to a clean, healthy and environment and its associated impact on other rights.
- In the UNFCCC negotiation process, work to:
 - Ensure that the Work Programme to Scale Mitigation Ambition and Implementation will effectively limit global warming to 1.5°C.
 - Ensure the Glasgow Dialogue leads to the speedy provision by wealthy countries of new and additional finance to provide support and remedy to people whose human rights have been negatively affected as a result of the loss and damage caused by the climate crisis.

- Work to ensure human rights references included in the COP26 decisions on carbon markets and other cooperative approaches translate into concrete human rights protection measures and establish a fully independent grievance mechanism to provide redress to victims of human rights violations committed as a result of carbon offsetting projects or other non-market cooperative emission reduction activities.
- Protect civic space and participation at future COPs for NGOs and Indigenous Peoples, including by pressing for meaningful improvements in the human rights situation in host countries ahead of the conference.

Covid-19/pandemic response

- Put human rights at the core of any response to fight any pandemic, including Covid-19, including by ensuring fair distribution of accessible, affordable and good quality vaccines, tests, medicines or any other remedies or health tools both in Tunisia's national allocation plans and internationally, in conformity with international human rights standards to prevent exclusion and any kind of discrimination.
- Develop a coherent, adequately funded and transparent national pandemic response plan that is consistent with Tunisia's human rights obligations that includes provision of sufficient health workers across geographic areas that are adequately trained to work with individuals and communities, particularly those identified as priority populations for pandemic health efforts.
- Support the extension of the limited WTO TRIPS waiver for Covid-19 vaccines to tests, treatments and other necessary health tools.
- Insist that the International Pandemic Treaty (or other international instrument) currently under discussion at the World Health Organization has human rights at its core and is developed in a fully transparent and inclusive process.
- Ensure access to accurate and evidence-based information, in formats that are accessible to everyone, about the availability, safety and effectiveness of Covid-19 vaccines, including by:
 - identifying and empowering locally trusted leaders and messengers to better understand the magnitude and nature of the obstacles they face, to combat misinformation, provide support for the registration process, and correctly answer questions in order to increase public knowledge about the vaccine in a unified way with state and local stakeholders;
 - increasing rural targeted messaging to ensure that communication interventions are effectively reaching people in rural settings, where access to radio, mobile phones, smartphones, and internet might be very limited.
- Offer regular free transportation to vaccination centres or sustainably increase the use of mobile vaccination clinics to reach the most remote rural populations and improve coverage by providing people with chronic conditions, individuals with disabilities, or homebound individuals with a meaningful and equitable opportunity to get vaccinated.
- Invest in institutionalized collaboration mechanisms allowing more participatory dialogue between rural communities, civil society actors, and national authorities to build meaningful and inclusive partnership focused on health equality considerations based on rural community's inputs.
- Develop the health sector in rural areas by strengthening the neglected network of rural primary health centres with advantageous incentives for local health professionals, adequate resources, and digital technology to reinforce their effective integration within the overall health system response in

a way that contributes to the fundamental right of enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health for all regardless of where they live.

Technology and Human Rights/surveillance

- Impose an immediate moratorium on the sale, transfer, and use of spyware technology.
- Disclose information about all previous, current and future contracts with private surveillance companies by responding to requests for information or by making proactive disclosures.

Ratification of Treaties

- Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and opt in to the inquiry and inter-state procedures.
- Ratify ILO Conventions 149 (Nursing Personnel Convention), 155 (Occupational Safety and Health Convention), 189 (Domestic Workers Convention), 169 (Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention) and 190 (the Violence and Harassment Convention of 2019).
- Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.

Key Amnesty International Documents on Tunisia for reference

All documents relating to Tunisia are available on Amnesty International's website:

<https://www.amnesty.org/en/location/middle-east-and-north-africa/tunisia/>

Recommendations to the government of the United Kingdom

Amnesty International calls on the government of the United Kingdom to:

Human Rights Framework

- Abandon proposals to replace the Human Rights Act 1998 with a Bill of Rights and commit to continued domestic incorporation of ECHR rights.
- Incorporate into domestic law all human rights in the core human rights treaties to which the UK is a state party.
- Legislate to remove the presumption in favour of prospective only quashing orders from the Judicial Review and Courts Bill, and ensure such remedies are only used in exceptional circumstances where they serve the interests of justice and provide an effective remedy for all affected persons.
- Provide adequate funding to all UK National Human Rights Institutions and ensure that they are not subject to financial control which might affect their independence and ability to promote and enhance human rights.

Counter terrorism and Policing

- Repeal Part 3 (Public order) of the Police Crime and Sentencing bill introducing restrictions on legitimate peaceful protest that are not proportional, or necessary, may lack lawful basis and are incompatible with the UK's international human rights obligations.
- Take meaningful action to eliminate racism in police use of force, including in the use of Taser. Strengthen guidance on Taser to ensure it remains a specialist piece of less lethal equipment and its use is restricted to imminent life threatening situations that cannot be contained through less extreme options.
- Amend the Counter-Terrorism and Border Security Act 2018 to repeal offences relating to entering or remaining in a designated area and expanding criminalization of expression; and remove the new Terrorism Act 2000 port and border controls allowing suspicion-less stops to determine if an individual may be engaged in hostile state activity.
- Scrap the Terrorism Prevention and Investigation Measures regime; or reverse regressive changes made, by reinstating the previous standard of proof, limits on the number of times an Order can be renewed and limits on the maximum hours of curfew that may be imposed.

Racial Discrimination

- Abandon the approach of denying institutional racism.
- Reform the Serious violence duty in the Police Crime and Sentencing Bill to safeguard data protection and remove the Police led approach. Scrap the introduction of Serious Violence Reduction Orders (SVROs).
- Ensure that citizenship rights are accessible to all British people by removing prohibitive barriers to citizenship registration including fees and good character requirements.
- Restrict powers to strip citizenship including by ensuring that nobody is made stateless or left without citizenship of a country with which they have a close connection.

Rights of Refugees

- Abandon the asylum provisions of the Nationality and Borders Bill.
- Affirm the UK's commitment to the Refugee Convention and share responsibility with other nations for providing asylum, including by establishing safe and legal routes for people seeking asylum in the UK (particularly where they have family and other close connection to the UK).

Modern Slavery

- Abandon the modern slavery provisions of the Nationality and Borders Bill which restrict access to support and protection for victims of modern slavery in the UK.

Business and Human Rights

- Transform the Modern Slavery Act 2015 'Transparency in Supply Chains' reporting requirement into a mandatory human rights due diligence requirement to ensure that businesses tackle modern slavery more effectively.

- Overhaul the strategic export licensing system to ensure UK military equipment and related goods, technology and services are not transferred where there is clear risk they might be used to commit or facilitate serious violations of international human rights law. Bring the provision of training formally within the export licensing system.

Failure of accountability and openness

- Hold a fully independent and human rights compliant judge-led investigation into allegations of UK involvement in abuse of detainees held overseas.
- Abandon the unilateral and deeply concerning approach to dealing with the legacy of the Northern Ireland conflict and revert to the Stormont House Agreement which, with further work, provides a way forward capable of discharging the UK's human rights obligations.

Rights of women and girls

- Ensure all survivors of domestic abuse can equally access support, welfare systems and legal tools that provide protection from abuse, without discrimination on any grounds, including immigration status.
- Promptly ratify the Istanbul Convention.

Trans and non-binary people

- Immediately reform the Gender Recognition Act in all parts of the UK, based on international human rights standards.

Reproductive Health and Rights

- Urgently commission abortion services in Northern Ireland in line with the new framework.

Right to Adequate Housing

- Amend the Housing (Homeless Persons) Act 1996 Part 7 to abolish the criteria of 'priority need' and 'intentionality' for determining entitlement to housing; and ensure that everyone who is homeless and unable to provide for themselves is provided with housing, while prioritizing those most at risk of abuse, exploitation, and other human rights violations.

Climate Crisis and Human Rights

- Fully implement and go beyond the emission reduction targets set in the Nationally determined contribution in a human rights consistent manner and according to the principles of just transition and adopt and implement effective sectoral policies.
- Phase out all fossil fuels as soon as possible, including by removing fossil fuel subsidies, and refrain from relying on carbon markets and carbon removal mechanisms that would in fact delay meaningful climate action and may also negatively impact on human rights.
- Urgently scale up climate finance to lower-income countries, with the aim of delivering the amount of USD 600 billion between 2020 and 2025 promised by wealthier countries

- In the UNFCCC negotiation process), work to:
 - Ensure that the Work Programme to Scale Mitigation Ambition and Implementation will effectively limit global warming to 1.5°C;
 - Ensure the Glasgow Dialogue leads to the speedy provision by wealthy countries of new and additional finance to provide support and remedy to people whose human rights have been negatively affected as a result of the loss and damage caused by the climate crisis;
 - Ensure human rights references included in the COP26 decisions on carbon markets and other cooperative approaches translate into concrete human rights protection measures and establish a fully independent grievance mechanism to provide redress to victims of human rights violations committed as a result of carbon offsetting projects or other non-market cooperative emission reduction activities;
 - Protect civic space and participation at future COPs for NGOs and Indigenous Peoples, including by pressing for meaningful improvements in the human rights situation in host countries ahead of the conference.

Covid-19/pandemic response

- Put human rights at the core of any response to fight any pandemic, including Covid-19, including by ensuring fair distribution of vaccines, tests, medicines or any other remedies or health tools both in the United Kingdom's national allocation plans and internationally, in conformity with international human rights standards to prevent exclusion and any kind of discrimination.
- Develop a coherent, adequately funded and transparent national pandemic response plan that is consistent with the United Kingdom's human rights obligations,
- Support the extension of the limited WTO TRIPS waiver for Covid-19 vaccines to tests, treatments and other necessary health tools.
- Insist that the International Pandemic Treaty (or other international instrument) currently under discussion at the World Health Organization has human rights at its core and is developed in a fully transparent and inclusive process.

Technology and human rights/surveillance

- Impose an immediate moratorium on the sale, transfer, and use of spyware technology.
- Implement domestic legislation that imposes safeguards against human rights violations and abuses through digital surveillance and establishes accountability mechanisms designed to provide victims of surveillance abuses a pathway to remedy.
- Disclose information about all previous, current and future contracts with private surveillance companies by responding to requests for information or by making proactive disclosures.

Ratification of Treaties

- Promptly ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families; the first Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and opt into the inquiry and inter-state procedures; and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure.

- Promptly ratify ILO Conventions 149 (Nursing Personnel Convention), 169 (Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention), 155 (Occupational Safety and Health Convention), and 189 (Domestic Workers Convention).
- Promptly ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance without making any reservation and 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.
- Promptly ratify the 1968 Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity, without making any reservation, and implement it fully into national law.

Key Amnesty International Documents on the United Kingdom for reference

United Kingdom: Dismantling the Human Rights Framework: Amnesty International's submission to the 41st session of the UPR Working Group, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/eur45/5421/2022/en/>

All documents relating to the United Kingdom are available on Amnesty International's website: <https://www.amnesty.org/en/location/europe-and-central-asia/united-kingdom/>