



Suggested recommendations to States considered in the 25th round of the Universal Periodic Review, 2-13 May 2016

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Recommendations to the government of Antigua and Barbuda

International human rights standards

- Ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and its Optional Protocol and opt-in to the inquiry and inter-state procedures;
- Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its Optional Protocols;
- Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

International standards relating to arms control

- Strictly implement the Arms Trade Treaty, with particular attention to implementing Article 6 on Prohibitions and Article 7 on Export and Export Assessment, prohibiting the transfer of arms that could be used to commit or facilitate serious violations of international human rights and humanitarian law;
- Promptly submit annual reports as a State Party on arms imports and exports (Article 13(3)) which should be comprehensive and public;
- Fully implement the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Explosives, Ammunition and Other Related Materials;
- Fully implement, and where necessary tighten, national laws related to the regulation of civilian acquisition, possession and use of firearms.

International justice

- Accede to the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court, and implement it into national law;
- Accede to the Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity, without making a reservation, and implement it into national law;
- Adhere to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, without making a reservation, and recognize the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of victims and other states parties.

The death penalty

- Establish an official moratorium on executions, commute all existing death sentences and abolish the death penalty in national legislation.

Recommendations to the government of Greece

Refugees and migrants

- Immediately halt the practice of push-backs in the Aegean and on the land border with Turkey;
- Prohibit the detention of children in law and end it in practice, increase shelter capacity, and improve living conditions for asylum-seekers and unaccompanied children;
- Take urgent measures to provide adequate reception conditions for asylum-seekers and vulnerable migrants on mainland Greece.

Excessive use of force and ill-treatment by law enforcement officials

- Bring the definition of torture provided in Article 137 (A) (2) of the Criminal Code in line with the UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;
- Establish a truly effective and independent police complaints mechanism to investigate allegations of misconduct;
- Thoroughly evaluate all less lethal equipment to ensure that it meets minimum standards of reliability, accuracy and consistency in order to meet international standards on the use of force, including the UN Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials and the UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials;
- Establish strict rules and training of law enforcement officials in the use of less lethal equipment in line with international standards on the use of force.

Hate crime

- Ensure that all crimes where there are indications of a discriminatory motive are fully and effectively investigated, including by uncovering any discriminatory motive;
- Ensure that prosecution authorities bring discriminatory motives to the attention of the court when suspected perpetrators are brought to trial.

Conscientious objectors

- Reduce the duration of alternative service so that is not punitive or discriminatory;
- Cease the practice of arresting, prosecuting, fining or imprisoning conscientious objectors for refusing conscription into the military or for refusing to carry out alternative service which is punitive or discriminatory.

Roma children discriminated in education

- Take measures to end discrimination, including segregation, against Roma children in schools.

LGBTI rights

- Ensure legal recognition of same sex relationships through marriage, including adoption rights;
- Ensure recognition of gender identity in law and allow individuals to change their legal name and gender, including the gender markers on official documents issued by the authorities, through quick, accessible and transparent procedures and in accordance with the individual's sense of gender identity;
- Abolish any medical requirement, including surgery and mental health diagnosis, for the purpose of obtaining legal gender recognition.

International and regional human rights standards

- Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and opt-in to the inquiry and inter-state procedures;
- Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combatting violence against women and domestic violence;
- Accede to the Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity, without making any reservation or declaration amounting to a reservation;
- Promptly recognize the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of victims and other states parties.

International standards relating to arms control

- Strictly implement the Arms Trade Treaty, with particular attention to implementing Article 6 on Prohibitions and Article 7 on Export and Export Assessment, prohibiting the transfer of arms that could be used to commit or facilitate serious violations of international human rights and humanitarian law;
- Promptly submit annual reports as a State Party on arms imports and exports (Article 13(3)) which should be comprehensive and public;
- Fully implement the EU Common Position on Arms Exports, prohibiting the transfer of arms, munitions, equipment and technology where there is a clear risk they might be used for serious violations of international human rights and humanitarian law.

Recommendations to the government of Hungary

Rights of refugees and asylum-seekers

- Repeal the amendments, brought in between June and September 2015, to the Asylum Law, the Law on Criminal Procedure and the Criminal Code that criminalize “illegal entry” across the border fence and introduce “transit zones” for asylum-seekers at the border;
- Repeal the amendment to the Asylum Law – Act CXXVII/2015, which entered into force in August 2015, and which authorizes the government to issue a list of “safe countries of origin” and “safe third countries” of transit to which asylum-seekers may be returned, in breach of Hungary’s international obligations to protect the rights of refugees and migrants;
- Repeal the amendment to the Asylum Law – Act CXL/2015, which entered into force in September 2015, and which authorizes the government to introduce “transit zones” in response to the sharp increase of the number of refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants entering the country;
- Repeal the amendments to the Law on Criminal Procedure and Criminal Code in Act CXL/2015, which entered into force in September 2015, and which criminalize “illegal entry”, in violation of the 1951 Refugee Convention, which prohibits the imposition of penalties for refugees entering the country irregularly;
- Provide asylum-seekers with immediate access to Hungarian territory, a prompt and effective individual asylum claim procedure to assess their claims fairly and individually, with access to interpreters, legal aid and other procedural safeguards;
- Ensure that any detention for migration purposes is necessary and proportionate, and decided on following an examination of individual circumstances, with all the procedures and safeguards set out in international standards, and prioritize the use of alternatives to detention.

Use of force

- Instruct security forces deployed at the borders to use non-violent means before resorting to the use of force, and, where use of force may be necessary, to exercise restraint and to use force only as far as it is proportionate to the objective.

- Ensure that all cases of excessive use of force are promptly, independently and effectively investigated;
- Thoroughly evaluate all less lethal equipment to ensure that it meets minimum standards of reliability, accuracy and consistency in compliance with international standards on the use of force, including the UN Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials and the UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials;
- Establish strict rules and training of law enforcement officials in the use of less lethal equipment in line with international standards on the use of force.

Hate crimes

- Ensure that hate crimes motivated by racism, xenophobia or other forms of discrimination are fully and effectively investigated and that those against whom there is sufficient admissible evidence of criminal wrongdoing are brought to justice under laws providing for sanctions that reflect the gravity of the human rights abuses;
- Develop and implement a protocol on investigation of hate crimes in collaboration with civil society and ensure that law enforcement officials are aware of it, including through regular training programmes;
- Take effective measures to ensure that the special hate crime network at the national police, established in 2012, is able to operate efficiently, including allocation of sufficient resources, provision of specialised and regular training, and effective access by the public to the network;
- Ensure that victims of hate crimes have effective access to remedy, including justice, through prompt and thorough information about developments in their cases, appropriate support and assistance at each stage of the criminal justice process, and provision of legal and psychological support as appropriate;
- Improve the data collection system to ensure that comprehensive data on hate crimes is collected at all levels, including reporting, investigation, prosecution and sentencing and that such data is disaggregated by protected grounds and made publicly accessible.

Right to adequate housing and prohibition of forced evictions

- Respect, protect and fulfil the right to adequate housing, including the obligation to prohibit, refrain from and prevent forced evictions, harassment and other threats;
- Repeal legislation criminalising homelessness and fulfil the right to adequate housing for everybody without discrimination.

International human rights standards

- Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and opt-in to the inquiry and inter-state procedures;
- Ratify and implement Protocol Nr. 12 of the European Convention on Human Rights, which sets out the general prohibition of discrimination;
- Promptly accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, without making any reservation to it, and recognize the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of victims and other states parties.

International standards relating to arms control

- Strictly implement the Arms Trade Treaty, with particular attention to implementing Article 6 on Prohibitions and Article 7 on Export and Export Assessment, prohibiting the transfer of arms that could be used to commit or facilitate serious violations of international human rights and humanitarian law;
- Promptly submit annual reports as a State Party on arms imports and exports (Article 13(3)) ensuring that these are comprehensive and public;

- Fully implement the EU Common Position on Arms Exports, prohibiting the transfer of arms, munitions, equipment and technology where there is a clear risk they might be used for serious violations of international human rights and humanitarian law;
- Accede to and fully implement the United Nations Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition.

Recommendations to the government of Ireland

National human rights framework

- Expand the definition of “human rights” in the legislation establishing the Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission so that the Commission can exercise its functions by reference to all of Ireland’s international and domestic human rights obligations;
- Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and establish a national preventive mechanism as required under the Optional Protocol;
- Ensure the full and effective implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, including by accepting the recommendation by the government-established Constitutional Convention to strengthen the protection of economic, social and cultural rights in the Constitution, *Bunreacht na hÉireann*, and make these rights enforceable before the courts;
- Should it be decided that the recommendation of the Constitutional Convention on the constitutional protection of economic, social and cultural rights requires further examination, ensure that such a process is robust, transparent and subject to clear timelines;
- Ensure that all victims of human rights violations are provided with access to effective remedies, including by ratifying the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and opting in to its inquiry and inter-state procedures.

Abortion

- Repeal Article 40.3.3 (the Eighth Amendment) of *Bunreacht na hÉireann*, the Irish Constitution, to enable the provision, in law and in practice, of a human rights-compliant framework for abortion and information;
- Decriminalize abortion in all circumstances;
- Repeal the Protection of Life During Pregnancy Act 2013 and replace it with a legislative framework that ensures access to abortion, both in law and in practice - at a minimum in cases where the pregnancy poses a risk to the life or to the physical or mental health of the woman or girl, in cases of severe and fatal foetal impairment, and in cases where the pregnancy is the result of rape or incest;
- Repeal the 1995 Regulation of Information Act to permit women and girls to access information about abortion services;
- Ensure that sexual and reproductive health education is part of the mandatory school curriculum and targeted at adolescent girls and boys, with special attention to the prevention of early pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections, as also recommended by the Committee on the Rights of the Child.

Rights of refugees and asylum-seekers:

- Ensure prompt, fair and effective determination of claims for international protection, by implementing the 2015 legislation which provides for a single protection procedure, and prevent undue delays in the granting of refugee status and subsidiary protection;
- Ensure respect for the rights of residents in the “direct provision” system to their economic and social rights, including to adequate housing and an adequate standard of living.

Accountability for past institutional abuses

- Establish an independent and thorough investigation into the broad range of human rights abuses suffered by large numbers of women and girls in the “Magdalene Laundries”;
- Ensure that the Commission of Investigation into the treatment of women and children in “mother and baby homes” has proper regard to the human rights framework in its methodology, findings and recommendations.

International human rights standards

- Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, signed on 29 March 2007, without making any reservation; recognize the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of victims and other states parties, as set out in Articles 31 and 32; and ensure that its provisions are implemented in national legislation;
- Ratify the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, signed on 29 March 2007;
- Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence;
- Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and opt-in to the inquiry and inter-state procedures;
- Accede to the Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity, without making any reservation, and implement it in national law.

International standards relating to arms control

- Strictly implement the Arms Trade Treaty, with particular attention to implementing Article 6 on Prohibitions and Article 7 on Export and Export Assessment, prohibiting the transfer of arms that could be used to commit or facilitate serious violations of international human rights and humanitarian law;
- Promptly submit annual reports as a State Party on arms imports and exports (Article 13(3)) ensuring that these are comprehensive and public;
- Fully implement the EU Common Position on Arms Exports, prohibiting the transfer of arms, munitions, equipment and technology where there is a clear risk they might be used for serious violations of international human rights and humanitarian law;
- Accede to and fully implement the United Nations Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition.

Recommendations to the government of Papua New Guinea

Gender equality

- Repeal all laws and regulations that discriminate against women and girls or amend them in line with international human rights standards;
- Ensure that all public servants are aware of the National Public Service Gender Equity and Social Inclusion Policy (GESI), once adopted, and of how to implement it effectively in their work.

Sexual and gender-based violence

- Fully and promptly implement the Family Protection Act;
- Ensure that all reports of gender-based violence, including sexual violence by the police, are fully and promptly investigated, that the perpetrators are brought to justice in fair trials, and that the victims receive reparation;
- Put in place national-level and provincial-level plans to prevent violence against women and girls, based on a common framework to ensure coherence across provinces and compliance with

PNG's due diligence obligations;

- Adopt clear referral protocols which link up police, healthcare and welfare services, such as counselling, emergency accommodation and legal advice, to ensure that all relevant staff are familiar with these protocols and follow them systematically;
- Ensure that women and girls who have been subject to gender-based violence have access to healthcare services, counselling, emergency accommodation, and long-term and sustainable housing and livelihood solutions;
- Ensure that healthcare professionals, welfare officers, counsellors, legal advisors and security forces are trained in how to respond to female survivors of gender-based violence in a manner that respects women's human rights and prioritizes their safety and welfare;
- Establish Family and Sexual Violence Units in all major police stations, with sufficient human and financial resources;
- Implement awareness-raising programmes to educate communities about all forms of sexual and gender-based violence, including sorcery-related violence;
- Ensure that non-governmental organizations receive sufficient funding to carry out their services for victims of gender-based violence;
- Adopt a comprehensive approach to protecting the economic and social rights of woman and girl survivors of violence, including their rights to housing, social security, education, and work;
- Allocate the necessary resources to develop and implement a system for collecting data and compiling statistics on violence against women and girls for use by all service agencies.

Unnecessary or excessive use of force

- Ensure independent and effective investigation of all crimes committed by the security forces and bring the perpetrators to justice;
- Introduce effective measures to protect women from abuse by the police during arrest and detention;
- Fully investigate all complaints of torture and other ill-treatment, extrajudicial killings, or sexual violence against detainees by the security forces, and bring to justice those responsible in fair trials and without recourse to the death penalty.

Arbitrary detention

- Ensure all persons detained are brought promptly before a court of law and able to seek judicial review of the reasons for their detention;
- Respect and uphold the right to a fair trial;
- Ensure detained persons have access to a lawyer of their choice, family members and medical treatment.

Asylum-seekers and refugees

- Work with UNHCR to remedy any deficiencies in the process to determine refugee status;
- Ensure that no refugee or asylum-seeker is subject to *refoulement*;
- Ensure that all decisions to detain are automatically and regularly reviewed as to their lawfulness, necessity, and proportionality by means of a prompt, oral hearing by a court or similar competent, independent and impartial judicial body, accompanied by the provision of legal aid;
- Ensure free and full access for independent agencies, including churches and community interest groups; local, national, and international governmental organizations; and non-governmental organizations, and permit them to monitor detention conditions;
- Ensure refugees' freedom of movement and develop an integration policy to facilitate refugees'

access to housing, employment, education and health services, to promote their effective integration into Papua New Guinean society.

The death penalty

- Abolish the death penalty for all crimes in national legislation;
- Pending full abolition of the death penalty:
 - Establish an official moratorium on executions, as provided by five UN General Assembly resolutions, including 69/186 of 18 December 2014;
 - Commute without delay all death sentences;
 - Ensure rigorous compliance in all death penalty cases with international law and standards, including by ensuring that:
 - No person is sentenced to death for crimes committed when they were below 18 years old at the time of the crime;
 - The death penalty is not used on persons with mental or intellectual disabilities;
 - Every person's right to appeal against to a higher tribunal is respected in all cases;
 - Proceedings in death penalty cases strictly comply with international fair trial standards.

International human rights standards and obligations

- Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its Optional Protocol, as well as the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;
- Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and opt-in to the inquiry and inter-state procedures;
- Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its Optional Protocols;
- Submit all periodic reports that are outstanding to the treaty bodies;
- Design an effective framework to implement its national and international human rights obligations.

International justice

- Accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the Agreement on the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court, and implement them fully in national law;
- Accede to the Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity, without making any reservation, and implement it in national law;
- Adhere to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, without making any reservation or declaration amounting to reservations, and recognize the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of victims and other states parties.

International standards relating to arms control

- Accede to and implement the Arms Trade Treaty, with particular attention to implementing Article 6 on Prohibitions and Article 7 on Export and Export Assessment, prohibiting the transfer of arms that could be used to commit or facilitate serious violations of international human rights and humanitarian law;
- Accede to and fully implement the United Nations Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition;
- Fully implement, and where necessary tighten, national laws related to the regulation of civilian

acquisition, possession and use of firearms.

Recommendations to the government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

International human rights standards

- Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and opt-in to the inquiry and inter-state procedures;
- 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 Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

International standards relating to arms control

- Strictly implement the Arms Trade Treaty, with particular attention to Article 6 on Prohibitions and Article 7 on Export and Export Assessment, prohibiting the transfer of arms that could be used to commit or facilitate serious violations of international human rights and humanitarian law;
- Promptly submit annual reports as a State Party on arms imports and exports (Article 13(3)) ensuring that these are comprehensive and public;
- Fully implement the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Explosives, Ammunition and Other Related Materials;
- Fully implement, and where necessary tighten, national laws related to the regulation of civilian acquisition, possession and use of firearms.

International justice

- Accede to the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court, and implement it in national law;
- Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, signed on 29 March 2010, without making a reservation or a declaration amounting to reservations, and recognize the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of victims and other states parties.

The death penalty

- Establish an official moratorium on executions, commute the last existing death sentence and abolish the death penalty from national legislation.

Recommendations to the government of Samoa

International human rights standards

- Ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and its Optional Protocol and opt-in to the inquiry and inter-state procedures;
- Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its Optional Protocol.

International standards relating to arms control

- Strictly implement the Arms Trade Treaty, with particular attention to Article 6 on Prohibitions and Article 7 on Export and Export Assessment, prohibiting the transfer of arms that could be used to commit or facilitate serious violations of international human rights and humanitarian law;

- Promptly submit annual reports as a State Party on arms imports and exports (Article 13(3)) ensuring that these are comprehensive and public.

International justice

- Accede to the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court, and implement it in national law;
- Accede to the Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity, without making any reservation, and implement it in national law;
- Promptly recognize the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of victims and other states parties.

Recommendations to the government of Sudan

Suppression of freedom of expression and association

- Amend the National Security Act 2010, the Press and Printed Press Materials Act 2009, the Voluntary and Humanitarian Work Act 2006, and the Criminal Act 1991, to ensure that none of the provisions in these unduly restrict the rights to freedom of expression, association and assembly;
- End all harassment and arbitrary arrests of political activists, human rights defenders, and journalists.

Arbitrary arrests and use excessive force

- End all harassment and arbitrary arrests of political activists, human rights defenders, and journalists;
- Explicitly prohibit torture and other ill-treatment in national legislation and in practice, and incorporate a clear and comprehensive definition of torture in national legislation in line with international standards;
- End the impunity of security forces responsible for the killing of scores of protesters in Khartoum and other cities in Sudan in September 2013, including by instituting an independent public inquiry into the killings and ensuring that those responsible are held to account.

Freedom of religion

- Repeal all legislation that allows for the application of corporal punishment, including flogging, amputation and other cruel punishments, such as stoning;
- Revise the 1991 Penal Code and abolish the penalization of apostasy.

Armed conflicts

- Immediately end all attacks directed at civilians and civilian objects, and all indiscriminate aerial bombardment and other indiscriminate military attacks in South Kordofan, Blue Nile and Darfur;
- Allow unrestricted, independent humanitarian access to all areas of South Kordofan, Blue Nile and Darfur for the purposes of providing food, health services, support to the education system and other assistance to civilians affected by the conflict;
- Launch prompt, independent, impartial and effective investigations into all violations of international human rights and humanitarian law in order to bring to justice those suspected of criminal responsibility.

The death penalty

- Establish an official moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty, as called for in five UN General Assembly resolutions, including most recently resolution 69/186 of 18 December 2014;

- Commute, without delay, all death sentence to terms of imprisonment;
- Ensure full compliance with international standards for fair trials in all death penalty cases;
- 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.

Sudan National Human Rights Commission

- Ensure that the Sudan National Human Rights Commission complies with the Paris Principles and that it has adequate funding, independence, and a transparent and consultative appointment process, to enable it to effectively investigate and publicly report on human rights violations across the country.

National human rights framework

- Repeal the constitutional amendment introduced by Parliament in January 2015 to Article 151 of the 2005 National Interim Constitution which transforms the NISS into an armed force with powers to arrest and detain.

International human rights standards

- Ratify, without reservations, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and their Optional Protocols;
- Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and opt-in to the inquiry and inter-state procedures;
- Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, signed on 8 September 2000, and the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court, and implement them fully in national law;
- Accede to the Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity, without making any reservation, and implement it in national law;
- Promptly ratify 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 and other states parties.

International standards relating to arms control

- Adhere to and strictly implement the Arms Trade Treaty, with particular attention to Article 6 on Prohibitions and Article 7 on Export and Export Assessment, prohibiting the transfer of arms that could be used to commit or facilitate serious violations of international human rights and humanitarian law;
- Fully respect and comply with the existing UN Security Council arms embargo on the Darfur region;
- Fully implement the Nairobi Protocol for the Prevention, Control and Reduction of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region, the Horn of Africa and Bordering States.

Recommendations to the government of Suriname

International human rights standards

- Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and opt-in to the inquiry and inter-state procedures;
- Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.

International standards relating to arms control

- Accede to and implement the Arms Trade Treaty, with particular attention to implementing Article 6 on Prohibitions and Article 7 on Export and Export Assessment, prohibiting the transfer of arms that could be used to commit or facilitate serious violations of international human rights and humanitarian law.

International Justice

- Ratify the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court, and implement it in national law;
- Accede to the Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity, without making any reservation, and implement it in national law;
- Promptly ratify 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 and other states parties.

Recommendations to the government of Swaziland

Independence of the judiciary

- Put in place measures to safeguard the independence of the judiciary in line with the UN Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary, as Swaziland had accepted to do in the previous review.

Restrictions on fundamental freedoms

- Remove all restrictions, in law and practice, which prevent the full enjoyment of the right to freedom of association, including associating for purposes of contesting political power, as guaranteed under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and other international standards, as Swaziland had accepted to do in the previous review;
- Repeal or immediately amend the Suppression of Terrorism Act of 2008 and other pieces of security legislation to bring them in line with international human rights standards, as Swaziland had accepted to do in the previous review;
- Withdraw all criminal charges brought against human rights defenders and political opponents under laws such as the Suppression of Terrorism Act of 2008 and the Seditious and Subversive Activities Act of 1938;
- Stop using the criminal justice system to violate the rights of freedom of expression and association;
- Ensure that freedom of association is protected and that membership and activities of trade unions and non-violent political organisations are not restricted.

Discrimination against women

- Urgently enact the Sexual Offences and Domestic Violence Bill, including to override existing legislation that is in conflict with obligations under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and to publicly commit to a time-frame within which this will be accomplished.

Right to life and physical integrity

- Institute an urgent review of laws, regulations and procedures relating to the use of force and firearms by law enforcement officials;
- Enact legislation which specifically defines and criminalizes torture and stipulates effective measures to prevent and punish any violation of the right not to be subjected to torture, as Swaziland had accepted to do in the previous review;
- Implement a process leading to the establishment of an effective, independent and impartial body to oversee and investigate alleged human rights violations by the security forces with the

power to recommend a remedy, including prosecutions;

- Ensure that the Coroner's report into the death in custody of Luciano Reginaldo Zavale, when completed, is made public and that investigations into possible criminal charges and/or disciplinary proceedings are conducted, as appropriate.

The death penalty

- Commute, without delay, all death sentences to terms of imprisonment with a view to abolishing the death penalty;
- Ensure full compliance with international standards for fair trials in all death penalty cases;
- 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.

International human rights standards

- Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and opt-in to the inquiry and inter-state procedures;
- Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

International standards relating to arms control

- Accede to and implement the Arms Trade Treaty, with particular attention to implementing Article 6 on Prohibitions and Article 7 on Export and Export Assessment, prohibiting the transfer of arms that could be used to commit or facilitate serious violations of international human rights and humanitarian law;
- Fully implement the SADC Protocol on Control of Firearms, Ammunition and Other Related Materials;
- Fully implement, and where necessary tighten, national laws related to the regulation of civilian acquisition, possession and use of firearms.

International justice

- Adhere to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court, and implement them fully in national law;
- Accede to the Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity, without making any reservation, and implement it in national law;
- Promptly ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, signed on 25 September 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 and other states parties.

Recommendations to the government of Tajikistan

International human rights standards

- Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and opt-in to the inquiry and inter-state procedures;
- Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

International standards relating to arms control

- Accede to and implement the Arms Trade Treaty, with particular attention to implementing Article 6 on Prohibitions and Article 7 on Export and Export Assessment, prohibiting the transfer of arms that could be used to commit or facilitate serious violations of international human

rights and humanitarian law.

International justice

- Ratify the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court, and implement it in national law;
- Accede to the Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity, without making any reservation, and implement it in national law;
- Accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, without making a reservation, and recognize the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of victims and other states parties.

Recommendations to the government of Tanzania

International human rights standards

- Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and opt-in to the inquiry and inter-state procedures;
- Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its Optional Protocol.

International standards relating to arms control

- Accede to and implement the Arms Trade Treaty, with particular attention to implementing Article 6 on Prohibitions and Article 7 on Export and Export Assessment, prohibiting the transfer of arms that could be used to commit or facilitate serious violations of international human rights and humanitarian law.

The death penalty

- Commute, without delay, all death sentences to terms of imprisonment with a view to abolishing the death penalty;
- Ensure full compliance with international standards for fair trials in all death penalty cases;
- 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.

International Justice

- Ratify the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court, signed on 27 January 2004, and implement it into national law;
- Accede to the Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity, without making any reservation, and implement it in national law;
- Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, signed on 29 September 2008, 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 and other states parties.

Recommendations to the government of Thailand

Interim Constitution

- Repeal Section 44 of the Interim Constitution and restore constitutional human rights protection;
- Repeal Head of NCPO Order No 3/2015 and other orders which arbitrarily restrict freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly, freedom of movement, and orders allowing for

the trial of civilians in military courts.

Emergency and special laws

- Repeal the 1914 Martial Law Act and the 2005 Emergency Decree, or amend these laws to remove all provisions violating human rights, in particular those authorizing the army to detain persons arbitrarily and facilitating impunity for the perpetrators of human rights violations;
- Ensure that all detainees are allowed contact with family members, lawyers and independent doctors, and that the provision of these safeguards is effectively monitored;
- Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and allow immediate and unfettered access to all places of detention by independent human rights monitors;
- End arbitrary arrest and detention, lift all conditions imposed on individuals released from “attitude adjustment”, and bring all detainees promptly before an independent, civilian judicial authority.

Legislation on freedom of expression, association and assembly

- Guarantee the rights to freedom of expression, association and assembly, and to immediately and unconditionally release persons detained or imprisoned for their peaceful exercise of these rights;
- Unconditionally expunge sentences, quash convictions, and drop charges against anyone prosecuted for exercising their rights to freedom of expression, association and assembly;
- Repeal laws providing for criminal defamation, and amend the Computer Crimes Act and Article 112 of the Penal Code to ensure that they do not penalize the exercise of freedom of expression.

The death penalty

Pending full abolition:

- Immediately establish a moratorium on executions;
- Commute without delay all death sentences to terms of imprisonment;
- Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and enact legislation abolishing the death penalty;
- Immediately remove all provisions in national law which are in breach of international human rights law, in particular by restricting the imposition of the death penalty to only the “most serious crimes”;
- Ensure rigorous compliance in all death penalty cases with international standards for fair trial.

Enforced disappearance, torture and other ill-treatment

- Enact domestic legislation in line with the UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, including expressly criminalizing torture as defined in that Convention;
- Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of All Persons against Enforced Disappearance, signed on 9 January 2012, recognizing upon ratification the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of victims and other states parties, and implement the Treaty in national law;
- Clarify the fate and whereabouts of those forcibly disappeared and ensure that those responsible for their disappearance are brought to justice;
- Ensure that all complaints of human rights violations by the police or the security forces are subject to immediate, thorough and independent investigation and that the perpetrators are brought to justice in a civilian court. Pending such investigation, suspend from duty anyone reasonably suspected of having committed such violations;
- Ensure that victims of human rights violations and their families can obtain full reparation;

- Promptly accede to the Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity, without making any reservation, and implement it in national law.

Refugees and asylum-seekers

- Ratify the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol and process all requests for asylum in prompt and effective proceedings;
- Strictly abide by the principle of *non-refoulement*, ensuring that no one is forcibly transferred or returned to a country or territory where they would be at real risk of serious human rights violations or abuses;
- End the arbitrary detention of refugees and asylum-seekers and end all detention of children for migration-related purposes.

International human rights standards

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

International standards relating to arms control

- Ratify and implement the Arms Trade Treaty, with particular attention to implementing Article 6 on Prohibitions and Article 7 on Export and Export Assessment, prohibiting the transfer of arms that could be used to commit or facilitate serious violations of international human rights and humanitarian law.

International justice

- Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, signed on 2 October 2000, and promptly accede to the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court, and implement them into national law.

Recommendations to the government of Trinidad and Tobago

International human rights standards

- Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and opt-in to the inquiry and inter-state procedures;
- Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its Optional Protocol.
- Withdraw the reservation under the First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; and ratify without reservations the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at abolition of the death penalty.

International standards relating to arms control

- Ratify and implement the Arms Trade Treaty, with particular attention to implementing Article 6 on Prohibitions and Article 7 on Export and Export Assessment, prohibiting the transfer of arms that could be used to commit or facilitate serious violations of international human rights and humanitarian law;
- Fully implement the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Explosives, Ammunition and Other Related Materials;
- Fully implement, and where necessary tighten, national laws related to the regulation of civilian acquisition, possession and use of firearms.

The death penalty

Pending full abolition:

- Establish an official moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty, as provided by five UN General Assembly resolutions, including 69/176 of 18 December 2014;

- Commute without delay all death sentences;
- Abolish all provisions in national law which provide for mandatory death sentences;
- Ensure rigorous compliance in all death penalty cases with international standards for fair trials.

International Justice

- Accede to the Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity, without making any reservation, and implement it in national law;
- Ratify 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 and other states parties.