

# AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

## Suggested recommendations to States under review in the 44th session of the UPR Working Group,

06 November 2023- 17 November 2023

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## Recommendations to the government of Azerbaijan

Amnesty International calls on the government of Azerbaijan to:

### Freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association

- Ensure that human rights defenders and any other individuals are able to peacefully and fully exercise their rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly without discrimination or fear of retribution.
- Immediately end all politically motivated prosecutions and other forms of harassment and intimidation of government critics and other dissenting voices. All those arrested solely for expressing their criticism of the authorities must be immediately and unconditionally released, the criminal proceedings against them terminated and convictions or sentences quashed.
- Immediately lift other reprisals and arbitrary restrictions stemming from the peaceful exercise of human rights, including frozen bank accounts, travel bans and professional restrictions.
- Ensure that persons detained on politically motivated charges are retried in line with international standards, or else released.
- Restore a functioning safe and enabling environment for civil society, including NGOs, human rights defenders, journalists and activists.
- Repeal the legislative changes introduced in recent years restricting the rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association, and bring the regulations on funding and registration of NGOs in line with international standards.
- Allow international human rights monitors unimpeded access to Azerbaijan to carry out their human rights work.

### Human rights defenders

- Ensure thorough, prompt and independent investigation into all reports of human rights violations against human rights defenders and bring to justice those suspected of criminal responsibility for such crimes.
- Recognize the important work of women human rights defenders and LGBTI defenders, and ensure their effective protection against gender-specific threats and violence they face because of their work or their real or perceived gender identity.
- Fully co-operate with the UN human rights mechanisms, in particular the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders, to enable them to conduct visits without restriction on duration and scope, and ensure they are allowed to meet with HRDs without hindrance.

### Independence of the judiciary and the right to a fair trial

- Ensure that fair trial guarantees and due process rights are respected and upheld in all cases, in particular for all persons arrested and convicted on politically motivated charges.
- Enforce the absolute prohibition of torture and other ill-treatment and investigate all credible allegations promptly, effectively and impartially, and bring all those responsible to account in fair trial proceedings.

- Ensure that all detained individuals are provided with effective safeguards for due process, in particular access to a lawyer of their choice and to their family members.
- Review all cases in which forced confessions obtained under coercion may have been used in trials; where such confessions have contributed to conviction, those convicted should be released and given a fair trial in which such evidence is excluded.
- End reprisals and harassment against human rights lawyers and ensure that lawyers are able to effectively represent victims of human rights violations and perform their professional functions without intimidation, harassment or undue interference, as provided by the UN Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers.
- Ensure the effective independence of the Bar Association (Collegium of Lawyers) of Azerbaijan.

### **Rights of women and girls**

- Ensure that cultural, religious, social or traditional norms or customs are not invoked, nor constitute justification or grounds for, avoiding liability for acts of domestic violence under criminal law and criminal procedural law.
- Remove from legislation any requirements for mandatory alternative dispute resolution processes, including mediation and conciliation, in relation to all forms of gender-based violence.
- Provide survivors of domestic violence in all parts of the country with access to effective remedies and means of protection and assistance, including accommodation or shelters and other support services including free legal aid.
- Ensure services designated to provide safety and assistance to survivors of domestic violence, especially shelters, are adequately resourced and meet international standards and best practice in terms of their availability, accessibility and the level and quality of service provided.
- Take measures to ensure that women who experience greater barriers in accessing health services, including women with disabilities and women from rural areas, have access to sexual and reproductive health and rights.
- End gendered reprisals against women and LGBTI human rights defenders, and ensure accountability for all reported instances of such reprisals by, amongst others, government agents and those acting on their behalf, including instances and threats of sexual violence, public smear, violation of the right to privacy and unlawful surveillance, including against female relatives of human rights defenders, political activists and others.

### **International Humanitarian Law**

- Thoroughly, effectively and impartially investigate reported violations of international humanitarian law, during the conflict over the Nagorno-Karabakh region and its aftermath. In particular, investigate the videos apparently featuring killings, including by decapitation, and mutilation and other ill-treatment of prisoners by Azerbaijani military, identify all those responsible, from among members of the armed forces and/or other forces under government command or control, and, where there is sufficient admissible evidence of criminal responsibility, bring them to justice in proceedings that respect fair trial standards.
- Without delay, provide full and adequate reparations to all victims of violations of international humanitarian law.
- Ensure that cluster munitions are never used in any future military action, and firmly commit to their disuse, destruction, clearance, and disposal; join the Convention on Cluster Munitions.

- Prioritise the wellbeing and human rights of the population of Nagorno-Karabakh over attempts to pursue political gains, work out a solution with other stakeholders which will ensure unimpeded access to impartial humanitarian relief to this territory and facilitate people's freedom of movement. Ensure unimpeded movement on the highway connecting Armenia to Nagorno-Karabakh in line with the 22 February 2023 order of the International Court of Justice. Both sides must prioritise the wellbeing and human rights of the population over attempts to pursue political gains, and must work out a solution which will ensure unimpeded access to impartial humanitarian relief and facilitate people's freedom of movement.

### **Climate and environmental justice and human rights**

- To contribute towards global efforts to reach zero-carbon emissions by 2050 in order to effectively limit global warming to 1.5°C, end all subsidies and financing of fossil fuels, phase out all fossil fuel production and shift to renewable energy, in a manner that complies with international human rights standards.
- Adopt, regularly review, 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.
- Make efforts in climate negotiations to:
  - Ensure that the Work Programme to Scale Mitigation Ambition and Implementation and other relevant measures is adapted annually as necessary, based on the best available science, so that it effectively limits global warming to 1.5°C.
  - Ensure the UNFCCC Loss and Damage Fund is adequately resourced so that it can provide effective 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.
  - Establish concrete mechanisms to ensure carbon markets activities for emission reductions do not violate the human rights of affected people, as well as a fully independent, accessible and transparent grievance process, before allowing for any market or non-market activities to take place.
  - Adopt measures to ensure that carbon market activities only include those that allow for rapid, genuine emission reductions and do not include unproven technologies for carbon capture, storage and removal.
  - In all climate decisions, include specific mention of the primary importance of protection of the rights of Indigenous peoples and their territories, and rural peoples and communities, as well as protection of the life and safety of environmental and land defenders.
  - Protect civic space and participation at international meetings for NGOs, environmental and human rights defenders, and Indigenous Peoples, including by pressing for meaningful improvements in the human rights situation in host countries ahead of the conferences.

### **Technology and Human Rights**

- Impose an immediate moratorium on the sale, transfer, export and use of spyware technology- until a system of human rights safeguards is in place to prevent abuses.

- Enforce a ban on highly invasive spyware, with functionality that cannot be limited and the use of which cannot be independently audited, as even human rights compliant regulatory frameworks would be inadequate to prevent human rights abuses linked to this type of spyware.
- 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.
- Ensure thorough, prompt, independent and impartial investigations into all reports of unlawful targeted surveillance and use of spyware against journalists and human rights defenders and provide victims with adequate access to effective remedies.

### **Pandemic response**

- Develop, regularly review and implement a coherent, adequately funded and transparent national pandemic response plan that includes clear, evidence-based health-related information on available methods for prevention and cure, such as the benefits of relevant vaccines and how to access them and ensures fair distribution of vaccines, tests, medicines or any other remedies or health tools to prevent exclusion and any kind of discrimination in conformity with international human rights standards.
- Strengthen Azerbaijan's national health care system by ensuring adequate funding, infrastructure, workforce, medicines, and medical equipment, to remove all barriers to accessing health care, including financial and transport barriers, that people may face in accessing health care.
- Insist that the convention, agreement or other international instrument on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response currently being negotiated at the World Health Organization has human rights at its core, is developed in a fully transparent and inclusive process and ensures fair access to pandemic health counter-measures for all without discrimination.

### **Ratifications of international treaties**

- Ratify the Convention on the Protection of all persons from Enforced Disappearances 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.
- 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 ILO Conventions 169 (Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention), 189 (Domestic Workers Convention), and 190 (the Violence and Harassment Convention of 2019).
- 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.
- Promptly accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and implement it into national law.

## ***Key Amnesty International Documents on Azerbaijan for reference***

**Amnesty International: Suggested recommendations to States under review in the 44th session of the UPR Working Group, 06 November 2023 - 17 November 2023**

All of Amnesty's work on Azerbaijan can be found at: <https://www.amnesty.org/en/location/europe-and-central-asia/azerbaijan/>

## Recommendations to the government of Bangladesh

### Amnesty International calls on the government of Bangladesh to:

#### Right to peaceful assembly

- End the excessive or otherwise unlawful use of force when responding to public demonstrations, fulfil its obligations to protect and facilitate peaceful assemblies, and ensure that any responses (including restrictions) are lawful, necessary and proportionate in line with international standards.
- Effectively investigate the excessive or otherwise unlawful use of force against protestors and take appropriate disciplinary action against relevant law enforcement officials, including those with command responsibility.
- Release all those arbitrarily arrested and detained solely on the basis of their political affiliation during the mass arrests that took place in the first half of December 2022.

#### Death penalty

- Pending full abolition of the death penalty, bring legislation in line with international human rights law and standards, including by restricting the imposition of the death penalty to the 'most serious crimes', which has been interpreted as intentional killing, and establish an official moratorium on executions as first steps.
- Ensure individuals charged with capital offences have access to competent and effective legal representation, paying special regard to the additional needs of foreign nationals, such as language support services and regular access to communication with their family members abroad.
- Ratify, without reservations, the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.

#### Freedom of Expression

- Repeal the Digital Security Act 2018 unless it can be amended in line with international human rights law including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to which Bangladesh is a state party.
- Immediately and unconditionally release and drop all charges against all those charged under the DSA solely for exercising their right to freedom of expression, such as journalists and human rights defenders.
- Ensure public participation and consultation, including members of the press, in drafting any new legislation and policy related to human rights online, including but not limited to the draft Data Protection Act and Cyber Security Act before it is tabled in Parliament.

#### Enforced disappearances and extrajudicial killings

- Launch effective, independent and impartial investigations into the conduct of the Rapid Action Battalion, particularly in relation to allegations of enforced disappearances and extrajudicial killings perpetrated by its agents.
- Ratify the Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, 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 accept the UN Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances request to conduct an official visit to Bangladesh.

### **Discrimination**

- Launch an immediate, impartial, and thorough investigation against the five large-scale anti-Hindu attacks in Narail (July 2022), Rangpur and other districts (October 2021), Sunamganj district (March 2021), Cumilla district (November 2020) and Bhola (October 2019), prosecute all those who perpetrated violence in accordance with international standards of due process, and ensure reparations for all Hindu families victimized by the carnage.
- Fully implement the human rights provisions of the Chittagong Hill Tracts Peace Accord, by de-militarizing the region, prosecuting those responsible for violence against Indigenous leaders and individuals in the region and protecting the rights of the Indigenous peoples over their traditional land.
- Conduct inclusive and participatory loss and damage needs assessments considering the adverse effect of climate change on the enjoyment of human rights with special attention to individuals and groups most affected by climate change, such as the Indigenous Munda people and Hindu Dalits including in the coastal south-western region of the country.
- Allocate more resources to public sector goods and services including health, education, agriculture and social protection whilst prioritizing the most disadvantaged and marginalized.

### **Rohingya Refugees**

- Ensure that journalists, representatives of the UN, civil society organizations, including donor and humanitarian agencies and human rights organizations, have unfettered access to Bhashan Char island, to independently assess conditions.
- Ensure Rohingya children have access to proper and timely education.
- Respect the principle of non-refoulement by ensuring that Rohingya refugees are not transferred to any place, including their country of origin, where they may be at risk of serious human rights abuses and violations.

### **International Human Rights Law**

- Submit all overdue state party reports to UN Treaty Bodies.
- Ratify the Optional Protocol to the ICCPR and issue a declaration under Article 22 of the Convention Against Torture so individuals facing violations of human rights guaranteed by these treaties can send complaints directly to the Human Rights Committee and Committee Against Torture.
- 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 on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity.
- Ratify ILO Conventions 169 (Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention), 189 (Domestic Workers Convention), and 190 (the Violence and Harassment Convention of 2019).
- 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.

### **Climate and environmental justice and human rights**

- To contribute towards global efforts to reach zero-carbon emissions by 2050 in order to effectively limit global warming to 1.5°C, end all subsidies of fossil fuels, and shift to renewable energy, in a manner that complies with international human rights standards.
- Adopt, regularly review 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 and communicate Bangladesh's exact needs in terms of technology transfer and financial resources 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 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.
- Make efforts in climate negotiations to:
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  - Ensure that the Work Programme to Scale Mitigation Ambition and Implementation and other relevant measures is adapted annually as necessary, based on the best available science, so that it effectively limits global warming to 1.5°C.
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  - Adopt measures to ensure that carbon market activities only include those that allow for rapid, genuine emission reductions and do not include unproven technologies for carbon capture, storage and removal.
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### **Pandemic response**

- Develop, regularly review and implement a coherent, adequately funded and transparent national pandemic response plan that includes clear, evidence-based health-related information on available methods for prevention and cure, such as the benefits of relevant vaccines and how to access them and ensures fair distribution of vaccines, tests, medicines or any other remedies or health tools to prevent exclusion and any kind of discrimination in conformity with international human rights standards.
- Strengthen Bangladesh's national health care system by ensuring adequate funding, infrastructure, workforce, medicines, and medical equipment, to remove all barriers to accessing health care, including financial and transport barriers, that people may face in accessing health care.
- Insist that the convention, agreement or other international instrument on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response currently being negotiated at the World Health Organization has human rights at its core, is developed in a fully transparent and inclusive process and ensures fair access to pandemic health counter-measures for all without discrimination.

## ***Key Amnesty International Documents on Bangladesh for reference***

**Bangladesh: Dissent under attack:** <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/asa13/6649/2023/en/>

All of Amnesty's work on Bangladesh can be found at: <https://www.amnesty.org/en/location/asia-and-the-pacific/south-asia/bangladesh/>

## Recommendations to the government of Burkina Faso

### Amnesty International calls on the government of Burkina Faso to:

#### Violations and abuses by all parties to the conflict

- Ensure that all persons suspected of responsibility for serious abuses or violations of human rights and international humanitarian law committed in the context of the conflict since 2016, including crimes under international law, are prosecuted through the ordinary courts, and tried in proceedings that meet fair trial standards, without recourse to the death penalty.

#### Denial of humanitarian access

- Foster the continued collaboration with the UN bodies in Burkina Faso and other international, and national humanitarian organizations to help to establish humanitarian corridors and alternatives to military escorts, allowing those organizations to assess and monitor the needs of conflict-affected civilians and to deliver assistance to them.
- Work with relevant stakeholders in taking urgent steps to ensure that all displaced persons, including children, have access to sufficient food, health care, education, and shelter.

#### Women and girls' rights

- Reform the Family Code to raise the legal age of marriage for girls from 17 to 18 years, without exception, traditional or otherwise, and to lift all discriminatory provisions.
- Strengthen public awareness campaigns against female genital mutilation.
- Implement the National Plan of Action on Gender-Based Violence, including by improving holistic access to justice for survivors including provision of support services, providing targeted training and capacity building for law enforcement and justice officials, and allocating sufficient resources to enable key ministries to implement the Plan of Action.

#### Right to education

- Prioritize and fund measures to prevent, mitigate, and respond to attacks on and closing of schools including, for example, expanding support for schools in communities hosting forcibly displaced persons.
- Where access to schools is not feasible due to security reasons, develop and promote innovative alternatives for continued educations in settlements hosting sizeable IDP populations, via education programs on radio, broadcast in local languages.
- Ensure, to the maximum extent feasible, that sufficiently trained teachers are deployed to schools across the region, including for displaced children, and that those teachers are supported and protected, including through providing better security, to maximize their attendance.
- Strengthen and support the implementation of the Safe Schools Declaration to better protect the civilian character of schools and to help reduce attacks and threats of attacks against students, teachers, and educational facilities. Such measures might include refraining from the military use of schools and universities, even when the schools are abandoned; conducting risk assessments once schools are vacated by armed groups or forces to ensure they are safe for learning; and implementing measures, including through laws, policies, and trainings, to discourage the military use of schools and universities.

#### Right to truth, justice, and reparation

- Ensure fair trial rights of all people, notably those arrested for terrorism charges.
- Ensure all persons suspected of having committed crimes against civilians are tried by civilian courts.

- Revise Article 10 of the Statute of Special Forces in Burkina Faso, by removing the provisions that grant Special Forces immunity from prosecution for actions taken during their service.

#### **Freedom of expression**

- Cease harassment and intimidation of journalists and media covering the conflict.
- Revise the Criminal Code to ensure its provisions (including Article 312-11) could not be used to arbitrarily harass or intimidate human rights defenders, journalists, and limit press freedom, and hinder access to information.

#### **Torture and other-ill treatment**

- Expedite the investigation into the death of detainees at the gendarmerie post of Tanwalbougou in May 2020, and bring to justice respective of fair trial standards, all those responsible for these deaths in detention.
- Ensure that all detainees are informed of their rights, and kept in humane conditions, by reducing overcrowding, ensuring access to adequate medical care and that they are not subjected to any hardship or constraint other than those necessitated by their deprivation of liberty.
- Investigate promptly, impartially, independently, and effectively all reports of torture and ill-treatment, bring to justice respective of fair trial standards all agents responsible for these violations to the rights of detainees, and provide reparations to those whose rights have been violated.

#### **Death penalty**

- Abolish the death penalty for all crimes by removing the punishment from military laws before the mid-term review.
- Ratify, without reservations, the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.

#### **Climate and environmental justice and human rights**

- To contribute towards global efforts to reach zero-carbon emissions by 2050 in order to effectively limit global warming to 1.5°C, end all subsidies of fossil fuels, phase out all fossil fuel production and shift to renewable energy, in a manner that complies with international human rights standards.
- Adopt, regularly review 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 and communicate Bangladesh's exact needs in terms of technology transfer and financial resources 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.
- Make efforts in climate negotiations to:
  - Ensure the Loss and Damage Fund is adequately resourced so that it can provide effective 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.

- Establish concrete mechanisms to ensure carbon markets activities for emission reductions do not violate the human rights of affected people, as well as a fully independent, accessible, and transparent grievance process, before allowing for any market or non-market activities to take place.
- Adopt measures to ensure that carbon market activities only include those that allow for rapid, genuine emission reductions and do not include unproven technologies for carbon capture, storage and removal.
- Protect civic space and participation at international meetings for NGOs and Indigenous Peoples, including by pressing for meaningful improvements in the human rights situation in host countries ahead of the conferences.
- include in all climate decisions, specific mention of the primary importance of protection of the rights of Indigenous peoples and their territories, and rural peoples and communities, as well as protection of the life and safety of environmental and land defenders.

### **Technology and Human Rights**

- Impose an immediate moratorium on the sale, transfer, export and use of spyware technology- until a system of human rights safeguards is in place to prevent abuses.
- Enforce a ban on highly invasive spyware, with functionality that cannot be limited and the use of which cannot be independently audited, as even human rights compliant regulatory frameworks would be inadequate to prevent human rights abuses linked to this type of spyware.
- 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.
- Ensure thorough, prompt, independent and impartial investigations into all reports of unlawful targeted surveillance and use of spyware against journalists and human rights defenders and provide victims with adequate access to effective remedies.

### **Pandemic response**

- Develop, regularly review and implement a coherent, adequately funded and transparent national pandemic response plan that includes clear, evidence-based health-related information on available methods for prevention and cure, such as the benefits of relevant vaccines and how to access them and ensures fair distribution of vaccines, tests, medicines or any other remedies or health tools to prevent exclusion and any kind of discrimination in conformity with international human rights standards.
- Strengthen Burkina Faso's national health care system by ensuring adequate funding, infrastructure, workforce, medicines, and medical equipment, to remove all barriers to accessing health care, including financial and transport barriers, that people may face in accessing health care.
- Insist that the convention, agreement or other international instrument on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response currently being negotiated at the World Health Organization has human rights at its core, is developed in a fully transparent and inclusive process and ensures fair access to pandemic health counter-measures for all without discrimination.

### **Ratifications of international treaties**

- Recognize the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of victims or other states parties.
- 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 on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity.
- 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).

### ***Key Amnesty International Documents on Burkina Faso for reference***

*Burkina Faso: No backtrack on human rights, Amnesty International: submission to the 44th session of the UPR working group, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/afr14/5736/2022/en/>*

All of Amnesty International's work on Burkina Faso can be accessed at:  
<https://www.amnesty.org/en/location/africa/west-and-central-africa/burkina-faso/>

## Recommendations to the government of Cameroon

Amnesty International calls on the government of Cameroon to:

### Ensuring accountability and justice for atrocities committed amid armed violence in the Anglophone regions:

- Conduct prompt, thorough, independent and impartial investigations into all allegations of crimes under domestic law and human rights violations committed by all armed forces in the context of the armed violence in the Anglophone North-West and South-West regions, including into the state's responsibility for crimes committed by the militias, and prosecute and sentence those responsible in fair trials, without recourse to the death penalty.
- Ensure that all victims of crimes and human rights violations are able to participate in the abovementioned trials and, more broadly, provided with truth and justice.
- Ensure that all victims of crimes and human rights violations are granted reparation, including measures of restitution, compensation, rehabilitation, satisfaction and guarantees of non-repetition, and including ensuring those people whose identity documents have been destroyed or lost in the context of the armed violence can get prompt support from the authorities to obtain new ones.
- Ensure military tribunals can only have jurisdiction over offences of a purely military nature committed by military personnel.
- Make the declaration under Article 34.6 of the Protocol of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights establishing the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights, which enables NGOs and individuals to bring cases to the court directly.

### Arbitrary detention

- Immediately and unconditionally release all persons arbitrarily detained.
- Ensure that arrests and detentions are conducted in compliance with international human rights standards and domestic law, and that all security forces are trained on and understand these norms.
- Ensure that there are sufficient, recognizable and precise grounds for arrest and that evidence is appropriately gathered. A suspect must only be arrested if there is a reasonable suspicion that he or she may have committed a crime. If there are insufficient grounds for arrest, the person must be immediately released.
- Ensure that detainees are promptly brought before an ordinary court that upholds international fair trial standards, are informed of the charges against them, and have knowledge of and access to legal procedures allowing them to challenge the legality of their detention.

### Freedom of expression

- Guarantee the rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly, in accordance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights.
- Immediately end the arbitrary arrest and detention of people who are merely exercising their right to freedom of expression or peaceful assembly.
- Refrain from implementing total or partial internet shutdowns, in compliance with international standards on freedom of expression.

- Take all appropriate measures to protect journalists, human rights defenders and activists who receive threats for having documented or denounced crimes and human rights violations in the context of the armed violence in the Anglophone regions.
- Respect the 1998 UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders.

### **Rights of Indigenous Peoples**

- Finalize, within a clear time frame, the adoption of a comprehensive legal framework on minorities and Indigenous peoples, including constitutional protection, via a process that ensures the effective and meaningful participation of indigenous peoples and ethnic groups as well as civil society organizations.

### **Cooperation with international and regional human rights mechanisms**

- Affirmatively respond to requests for visits by UN Special Procedures without further undue delay, especially the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, the Special Rapporteur on the Independence of Judges and Lawyers and the Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights Defenders.
- Affirmatively respond to the request made by the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights to conduct a fact-finding mission on human rights violations in the Anglophone regions.

### **Death penalty**

- Abolish the death penalty in law and commute all death sentences.
- Ratify, without reservations, the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.

### **Climate justice and human rights**

- To contribute towards global efforts to reach zero-carbon emissions by 2050 in order to effectively limit global warming to 1.5°C, end all subsidies of fossil fuels, phase out all fossil fuel production and shift to renewable energy, in a manner that complies with international human rights standards.
- Adopt, regularly review 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 Cameroon's exact needs in terms of technology transfer and financial resources 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.
- Make efforts in climate negotiations to:
  - Ensure that the Work Programme to Scale Mitigation Ambition and Implementation and other relevant measures is adapted annually as necessary, based on the best available science, so that it effectively limits global warming to 1.5°C.
  - Ensure the UNFCCC Loss and Damage Fund is adequately resourced so that it can provide effective 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.
  - Establish concrete mechanisms to ensure carbon markets activities for emission reductions do not violate the human rights of affected people, as well as a fully



independent, accessible and transparent grievance process, before allowing for any market or non-market activities to take place.

- Adopt measures to ensure that carbon market activities only include those that allow for rapid, genuine emission reductions and do not include unproven technologies for carbon capture, storage and removal.
- In all climate decisions, include specific mention of the primary importance of protection of the rights of Indigenous peoples and their territories, and rural peoples and communities, as well as protection of the life and safety of environmental and land defenders.
- Protect civic space and participation at international meetings for NGOs, environmental and human rights defenders, and Indigenous Peoples, including by pressing for meaningful improvements in the human rights situation in host countries ahead of the conferences.

### **Technology and Human Rights**

- Impose an immediate moratorium on the sale, transfer, export and use of spyware technology- until a system of human rights safeguards is in place to prevent abuses.
- Enforce a ban on highly invasive spyware, with functionality that cannot be limited and the use of which cannot be independently audited, as even human rights compliant regulatory frameworks would be inadequate to prevent human rights abuses linked to this type of spyware.
- 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.
- Ensure thorough, transparent, prompt and independent investigations into all reports of unlawful targeted surveillance and use of spyware against journalists and human rights defenders and provide victims with adequate access to effective remedies.

### **Pandemic response**

- Develop, regularly review and implement a coherent, adequately funded and transparent national pandemic response plan that includes clear, evidence-based health-related information on available methods for prevention and cure, such as the benefits of relevant vaccines and how to access them and ensures fair distribution of vaccines, tests, medicines or any other remedies or health tools to prevent exclusion and any kind of discrimination in conformity with international human rights standards.
- Strengthen Cameroon's national health care system by ensuring adequate funding, infrastructure, workforce, medicines, and medical equipment, to remove all barriers to accessing health care, including financial and transport barriers, that people may face in accessing health care.
- Insist that the convention, agreement or other international instrument on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response currently being negotiated at the World Health Organization has human rights at its core, is developed in a fully transparent and inclusive process and ensures fair access to pandemic health counter-measures for all without discrimination.

### **Ratifications of international treaties**

**Amnesty International: Suggested recommendations to States under review in the 44th session of the UPR Working Group, 06 November 2023 - 17 November 2023**

- Ratify the Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance 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.
- 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 without further delay the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, which Cameroon signed in 2009 and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which Cameroon signed in 2008.
- Without further delay, ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, which Cameroon signed in 1998, and implement it 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).

***Key Amnesty International Documents on Cameroon for reference***

All of Amnesty's work on the Cameroon can be found at: <https://www.amnesty.org/en/location/africa/west-and-central-africa/cameroon/>

## Recommendations to the government of Canada

### Amnesty International calls on the government of Canada to:

#### International treaties and the National Human Rights Framework

- Promptly accede to the Optional Protocol of the Convention against Torture, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and OP-ICESCR and opt in to the inquiry and inter-state procedures.
- Ratify the Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance 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.
- Ratify the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity.
- Ratify ILO Conventions 149 (Nursing Personnel Convention), 169 (Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention), and 189 (Domestic Workers Convention).
- Amend domestic legislation to fully incorporate Canada's obligations under the Arms Trade Treaty.

#### Gender Rights

- Ensure full implementation of the Calls for Extractive and Development Industries by the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women (MMIWG).
- Implement accountability mechanisms for the MMIWG and 2SLGBTQQIA+ National Action Plan.
- Immediately eliminate all discriminatory provisions of the *Indian Act*.
- Mainstream trans-inclusion in all policies and programmes, including mental health and anti-online violence strategies.
- Criminalize forced and coerced sterilization and incorporate free, prior, and informed consent to sterilization.
- Repeal laws that criminalize the exchange of sexual services between consenting adults.

#### Rights of Indigenous Peoples

- Delineate concrete steps and enforcement mechanisms to ensure full Canadian federal law compliance with UNDRIP following tabling of Canada's Action Plan in Parliament in June 2023.
- Implement the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's Calls to Action, particularly #71-76 pertaining to missing children and unmarked burials at residential schools.
- Coordinate efforts with provincial and territorial representatives to support Indigenous Peoples' jurisdiction over child and family services in Indigenous territories.
- Provide Indigenous communities in Ontario impacted by mercury poisoning with health care, effective remedies and concrete measures to safeguard cultural rights to safely practise fishing in contaminated rivers.

**Amnesty International: Suggested recommendations to States under review in the 44th session of the UPR Working Group, 06 November 2023 - 17 November 2023**

- Work with Québec to implement the Public Inquiry Commission's calls to action against discrimination across public services.

**Rights of refugees and migrants**

- Immediately withdraw from the Safe Third Country Agreement.
- Immediately end immigration detention in provincial jails and invest in community-based alternatives.
- Enable people with irregular migration status to access essential health care.
- Provide open work permits for workers in Temporary Foreign Worker programmes.
- Work with Québec to restore access to provincially subsidized childcare services to refugee claimants.

**Right to non-discrimination**

- Co-create a plan with Black workers to address anti-Black racism in the federal public service, including compensation, mental health programmes, hiring and promotion targets, and accountability measures.
- Report progress on the implementation of Canada's Anti-Racism Strategy 2019-2022, following consultation with Black, Indigenous, and racialized communities.
- Ban the use, development, production, and sale of facial technology for mass surveillance purposes by the police and other government agencies.
- Prohibit racial profiling practices by law enforcement and engage in consultations on community-led approaches to uphold public safety.
- Implement recommendations of the Correctional Investigator on systemic racism in the criminal justice system.
- Work with Québec to implement Joyce's Principle, publicly acknowledge systemic racism against Indigenous, Black and racialized Peoples, and repeal Bill 21.

**Climate and environmental justice**

- Include the right to free, prior and informed consent for all Indigenous Peoples in the forthcoming national Action Plan to align legislation with UNDRIP and freeze implementation and approval of large-scale development projects that do not have FPIC of affected Indigenous Peoples.
- Co-develop an action plan to respect the Indigenous cultural rights of the Pessamit, address the impacts of climate change and provide compensation for the loss of territory and damages caused by forestry and hydroelectric industries.
- End all subsidies and financing of fossil fuels, end all fossil fuel production, and shift to renewable energy that complies with international human rights standards to reach zero-carbon emissions by 2030.
- Develop and implement a national strategy to identify, address and prevent environmental racism.
- Speedily adopt, strengthen and implement relevant domestic legislation, including the Strengthening Environmental Protection for a Healthier Canada Bill, to protect and promote the right to a clean, healthy and environment and its associated impact on other rights.

- Substantially increase funding for climate mitigation and adaptation in lower-income countries and allocate new, additional resources to address climate change-related loss and damage in the countries most affected, including by providing adequate funding to the new Loss and Damage Fund.
- Make efforts in climate negotiations to:
  - Ensure that the Work Programme to Scale Mitigation Ambition and Implementation and other relevant measures is adapted annually as necessary, based on the best available science, so that it effectively limits global warming to 1.5°C.
  - Ensure the UNFCCC Loss and Damage Fund is adequately resourced so that it can provide effective 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.
  - Establish concrete mechanisms to ensure carbon markets activities for emission reductions do not violate the human rights of affected people, as well as a fully independent, accessible and transparent grievance process, before allowing for any market or non-market activities to take place.
  - Adopt measures to ensure that carbon market activities only include those that allow for rapid, genuine emission reductions and do not include unproven technologies for carbon capture, storage and removal.
  - In all climate decisions, include specific mention of the primary importance of protection of the rights of Indigenous peoples and their territories, and rural peoples and communities, as well as protection of the life and safety of environmental and land defenders.
  - Protect civic space and participation at international meetings for NGOs, environmental and human rights defenders, and Indigenous Peoples, including by pressing for meaningful improvements in the human rights situation in host countries ahead of the conferences.

#### **Social and economic rights**

- Develop legislation in consultation with Indigenous Peoples to ensure safe, reliable drinking water and wastewater infrastructure in Indigenous communities.
- Address the housing shortage in Nunavik, Québec in collaboration with Inuit communities.
- Utilize an intersectional Gender-based Analysis Plus approach for the implementation of the National Housing Strategy of Canada.
- Develop an action plan with Québec's Ministère de l'Éducation et de l'Enseignement Supérieur to promote the educational success of Indigenous students.

#### **Extra-territorial rights**

- Require resource extraction companies to carry out intersectional, gender-responsive, human rights and environmental due diligence both in Canada and abroad.
- Enforce compliance with international human rights standards to receive public financing and risk insurance.
- Guarantee access to remedies for human rights and environmental abuses committed abroad.

- Require independent human rights impact assessments for all multilateral trade agreements.
- Consistently implement the Voices-At-Risk Guidelines to support threatened human rights defenders.

### **Technology and Human Rights**

- Impose an immediate moratorium on the sale, transfer, export and use of spyware technology- until a system of human rights safeguards is in place to prevent abuses.
- Enforce a ban on highly invasive spyware, with functionality that cannot be limited and the use of which cannot be independently audited, as even human rights compliant regulatory frameworks would be inadequate to prevent human rights abuses linked to this type of spyware.
- 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.
- Ensure thorough, transparent, prompt and independent investigations into all reports of unlawful targeted surveillance and use of spyware against journalists and human rights defenders and provide victims with adequate access to effective remedies.

### **Pandemic response**

- Develop, regularly review and implement a coherent, adequately funded and transparent national pandemic response plan that includes clear, evidence-based health-related information on available methods for prevention and cure, such as the benefits of relevant vaccines and how to access them and ensures fair distribution of vaccines, tests, medicines or any other remedies or health tools to prevent exclusion and any kind of discrimination in conformity with international human rights standards.
- Federal, provincial and territorial governments should work together to strengthen Canada's national health care system by ensuring adequate funding, infrastructure, workforce, medicines, and medical equipment, to remove all barriers to accessing health care, including financial and transport barriers, that people may face in accessing health care.
- Insist that the convention, agreement or other international instrument on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response currently being negotiated at the World Health Organization has human rights at its core, is developed in a fully transparent and inclusive process and ensures fair access to pandemic health counter-measures for all without discrimination.

### **Debt Relief**

- Support debt relief for countries who need it to guarantee human rights protections in all relevant fora, such as G20 meetings and meetings of international financial institutions including the World Bank and IMF.

## ***Key Amnesty International Documents on Canada for reference***

*Canada: Human rights in peril. Amnesty international: Submission to the 44th session of the UPR working group, 10 November 2023, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/amr20/6627/2023/en/>*

**Amnesty International: Suggested recommendations to States under review in the 44th session of the UPR Working Group, 06 November 2023 - 17 November 2023**

All of Amnesty's work on Canada can be found at: <https://www.amnesty.org/en/location/americas/north-america/canada/>

## Recommendations to the government of Colombia

### Amnesty International calls on the government of Colombia to:

#### Protection of human rights defenders

- When needed by human rights defenders and their communities, implement effective collective and comprehensive protection measures that approach violence by identifying and addressing its structural causes.
- Develop, through a participatory and transparent procedure, a comprehensive, binding and coordinated policy for the protection of human rights defenders, including gender and ethnic perspectives.
- Take urgent action to advance prompt, independent and impartial criminal investigations into allegations of attacks and threats against human rights defenders and their communities and bring to justice all those found responsible.

#### Violence against Venezuelan women and girls

- Ensure that state officials who handle cases of gender-based violence and are in contact with survivors, including the police, public prosecution service and migration and health institutions, have robust protocols for providing support and addressing the specific care needs of refugee and migrant women survivors of gender-based violence as part of a gender-sensitive and intersectional approach with respect to the obligation of non-discrimination.
- Provide appropriate, mandatory initial and ongoing training programmes that aim to actively challenge prejudices, gender stereotypes and myths around gender-based violence to all public officials providing services to all survivors of gender-based violence, including trans people and people who engage in sex work, such as police, public prosecution service, migration, and health services. Such training should include information and skills on the prevention and detection of gender-based violence, gender equality and intersectional discrimination as well as sensitization about the specific care needs of refugee and migrant women survivors of gender-based violence.
- Address the underlying causes, structural inequalities and compounded stereotypes, based on gender, nationality and migration status, that perpetuate violence against Venezuelan women. Ensure that policies on prevention of gender-based violence include also measures to ensure provision of care to children and older people; access to decent employment with the view of enabling socio-economic integration of refugee and migrant women; and social and community integration programmes at the local level, that stimulate and strengthen support networks for refugee and migrant women, women heads of families and caregivers.

#### Rights of refugees and migrants

- Fulfil the right to be recognized as a refugee to all Venezuelan persons, guaranteeing effective access without improper delays. This includes implementing and expanding the application of the definition of refugee person included in the 1984 Cartagena Declaration, recognizing *prima facie* or collective refugee status to all Venezuelan persons seeking international protection in Colombia.
- Ensure full access to alternative regularization mechanisms, specifically the ETPV, without delays or improper limitations regarding cost, date or way of entry to the country, migratory status or formal requirements. This includes suppressing temporary requirements to be registered in the ETPV and the obligation to present a valid identification document for the registration.
- Ensure that any Venezuelan person can access both the ETPV and the asylum system, without considering them as exclusive.



- Ensure that gender and intersectional approaches are taken in any proceeding regarding the condition of a Venezuelan person in Colombia.
- Ensure that all Venezuelan persons in Colombia have access to basic services without discrimination, including integral health services for survivors of gender-based violence.

### **Freedom of expression and peaceful assembly**

- Reform the National Police through a transparent and participatory process that includes at least: (i) measures to demilitarize the institution; (ii) measures to prevent unlawful use of force; (iii) effective mechanisms of supervision and independent oversight and, (iv) measures to guarantee victims of human rights violations by police the rights to truth, justice, reparation, and non-recurrence.
- Take urgent action to advance prompt, independent and impartial investigations regarding allegations of unlawful use of force and human rights violations against peaceful protestors and bring to justice all those found responsible.

### **Climate and environmental justice and human rights**

- To contribute towards global efforts to reach zero-carbon emissions by 2050 in order to effectively limit global warming to 1.5°C, end all subsidies of fossil fuels, phase out all fossil fuel production and shift to renewable energy, in a manner that complies with international human rights standards and does not perpetuate patterns of marginalisation and racial discrimination.
- Adopt, regularly review and implement human rights-consistent adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures that will adequately protect people, especially those living in the most climate-vulnerable territories, from the foreseeable and unavoidable impacts of the climate crisis.
- Identify and communicate Colombia's exact needs in terms of technology transfer and financial resources 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.
- Make efforts in climate negotiations to:
  - Ensure that the Work Programme to Scale Mitigation Ambition and Implementation and other relevant measures is adapted annually as necessary, based on the best available science, so that it effectively limits global warming to 1.5°C.
  - Ensure the Loss and Damage Fund is adequately resourced so that it can provide effective 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.
  - Establish concrete mechanisms to ensure carbon markets activities and energy transition projects for emission reductions do not violate the human rights of affected people, as well as a fully independent, accessible, and transparent grievance process, before allowing for any market or non-market activities to take place.
  - Adopt measures to ensure that carbon market activities only include those that allow for rapid, genuine emission reductions and do not include unproven technologies for carbon capture, storage and removal.
  - Protect civic space and participation at international meetings for NGOs and Indigenous Peoples, including by pressing for meaningful improvements in the human rights situation in host countries ahead of the conferences.

- Include in all climate decisions, specific mention of the primary importance of protection of the rights of Indigenous peoples and their territories, and rural peoples and communities, as well as protection of the life and safety of environmental and land defenders.

### **Technology and Human Rights**

- Impose an immediate moratorium on the sale, transfer, export and use of spyware technology- until a system of human rights safeguards is in place to prevent abuses.
- Enforce a ban on highly invasive spyware, with functionality that cannot be limited and the use of which cannot be independently audited, as even human rights compliant regulatory frameworks would be inadequate to prevent human rights abuses linked to this type of spyware.
- 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.
- Ensure thorough, transparent, prompt and independent investigations into all reports of unlawful targeted surveillance and use of spyware against journalists and human rights defenders and provide victims with adequate access to effective remedies.

### **Pandemic response**

- Develop, regularly review and implement a coherent, adequately funded and transparent national pandemic response plan that includes clear, evidence-based health-related information on available methods for prevention and cure, such as the benefits of relevant vaccines and how to access them and ensures fair distribution of vaccines, tests, medicines or any other remedies or health tools to prevent exclusion and any kind of discrimination in conformity with international human rights standards.
- Strengthen Colombia's national health care system by ensuring adequate funding, infrastructure, workforce, medicines, and medical equipment, to remove all barriers to accessing health care, including financial and transport barriers, that people may face in accessing health care.
- Insist that the convention, agreement or other international instrument on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response currently being negotiated at the World Health Organization has human rights at its core, is developed in a fully transparent and inclusive process and ensures fair access to pandemic health counter-measures for all without discrimination.

### **Ratifications of international treaties**

- 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 on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity.
- Ratify ILO Conventions 149 (Nursing Personnel Convention), and 190 (the Violence and Harassment Convention of 2019).
- 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.

## ***Key Amnesty International Documents on Colombia for reference***

*Colombia: Speaking up and seeking international protection, Amnesty International submission to the 44th session of the UPR working group, 7 November 2023,*  
<https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/amr23/6599/2023/en/>

All of Amnesty's work on Colombia can be found at: <https://www.amnesty.org/en/location/americas/south-america/colombia/>

## Recommendations to the government of Cuba

### International treaties and the national human rights framework

- Ratify, without further delay, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and their optional protocols and opt in to the ICESCR inquiry and inter-state procedures, both of which Cuba signed in 2008.
- Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment and Punishment; and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.
- 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.
- Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and implement it 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).

### Independent human rights monitoring

- Immediately grant access to independent human rights organizations, including Amnesty International, to monitor and observe trials of human rights defenders and those detained during protests.
- Extend invitations to the UN Special Rapporteurs on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, and about human rights defenders and facilitate their visits by the end of 2024.

### Freedom of expression, peaceful assembly, and association

- Immediately initiate genuine dialogue with human rights defenders, independent journalists, and other actors, including those critical of the authorities.
- Immediately and unconditionally release all those detained for the exercise of their freedom of expression and peaceful assembly.
- Amend provisions of the new Penal Code which have been historically used to criminalize human rights defenders, independent journalists, activists, artists, or other people critical of the authorities, such as "contempt", "public disorder", and "resistance", and which now carry more severe minimum penalties.
- Amend or repeal provisions of the new Penal Code which stand to further limit freedom of expression, such as Article 143, which prohibits receipt of finances that are deemed to "fund activities against the Cuban state and its constitutional order," and Article 120.1 which allows anyone who "endangers the constitutional order and normal functioning of the State and the Cuban government" to be punished with imprisoned from four to 10 years.
- Stop subjecting human rights activists and independent journalists to surveillance and arbitrary detentions, including de facto house arrest.

### **Prisoners of conscience:**

- Immediately and unconditionally release all people who have been imprisoned solely for the peaceful exercise of their rights to freedom of expression, association, or peaceful assembly.

### **Internet interruptions:**

- Desist from using internet interruptions or shutdowns that are incompatible with international human rights law to clamp down on freedom of expression and assembly.

### **Economic, social and cultural rights:**

- Ensure that the economic, social and cultural rights of the population are met, and address their need for greater access to food and medicine.

### **Freedom of Movement**

- Refraining from denying entry to activists, journalist, and citizens of Cuba who wish to visit or return home is a crucial step to uphold their fundamental human right of freedom of movement.
- End the travel ban imposed on activists, journalists, artists, and opposition figures.

### **Climate and environmental justice and human rights**

- To contribute towards global efforts to reach zero-carbon emissions by 2050 in order to effectively limit global warming to 1.5°C, end all subsidies of fossil fuels, phase out all fossil fuel production and shift to renewable energy, in a manner that complies with international human rights standards.
- Adopt, regularly review 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 and communicate Cuba's exact needs in terms of technology transfer and financial resources 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.
- Make efforts in climate negotiations to:
  - Ensure that the Work Programme to Scale Mitigation Ambition and Implementation and other relevant measures is adapted annually as necessary, based on the best available science, so that it effectively limits global warming to 1.5°C.
  - Ensure the Loss and Damage Fund is adequately resourced so that it can provide effective 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.
  - Establish concrete mechanisms to ensure carbon markets activities for emission reductions do not violate the human rights of affected people, as well as a fully independent, accessible, and transparent grievance process, before allowing for any market or non-market activities to take place.
  - Adopt measures to ensure that carbon market activities only include those that allow for rapid, genuine emission reductions and do not include unproven technologies for carbon capture, storage and removal.
  - Protect civic space and participation at international meetings for NGOs and Indigenous Peoples, including by pressing for meaningful improvements in the human rights situation in host countries ahead of the conferences.

- include in all climate decisions, specific mention of the primary importance of protection of the rights of Indigenous peoples and their territories, and rural peoples and communities, as well as protection of the life and safety of environmental and land defenders.

### **Technology and Human Rights**

- Impose an immediate moratorium on the sale, transfer, export and use of spyware technology- until a system of human rights safeguards is in place to prevent abuses.
- Enforce a ban on highly invasive spyware, with functionality that cannot be limited and the use of which cannot be independently audited, as even human rights compliant regulatory frameworks would be inadequate to prevent human rights abuses linked to this type of spyware.
- 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.
- Ensure thorough, transparent, prompt and independent investigations into all reports of unlawful targeted surveillance and use of spyware against journalists and human rights defenders and provide victims with adequate access to effective remedies.

### **Pandemic response**

- Develop, regularly review and implement a coherent, adequately funded and transparent national pandemic response plan that includes clear, evidence-based health-related information on available methods for prevention and cure, such as the benefits of relevant vaccines and how to access them and ensures fair distribution of vaccines, tests, medicines or any other remedies or health tools to prevent exclusion and any kind of discrimination in conformity with international human rights standards.
- Strengthen Cuba's national health care system by ensuring adequate funding, infrastructure, workforce, medicines, and medical equipment, to remove all barriers to accessing health care, including financial and transport barriers, that people may face in accessing health care.
- Insist that the convention, agreement or other international instrument on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response currently being negotiated at the World Health Organization has human rights at its core, is developed in a fully transparent and inclusive process and ensures fair access to pandemic health counter-measures for all without discrimination.

### **Death penalty**

- Abolish the death penalty in law for all crimes.
- Vote in favour of UN General Assembly resolutions on a moratorium on the use of the death penalty.

## ***Key Amnesty International Documents on Cuba for reference***

*Cuba: Escalated repression: Amnesty International submission to the Working Group of the 44<sup>th</sup> session of the UN Universal Periodic Review, 5 November 2023, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/amr25/6592/2023/en/>*

**Amnesty International: Suggested recommendations to States under review in the 44th session of the UPR Working Group, 06 November 2023 - 17 November 2023**

All of Amnesty's work on Cuba can be found at: <https://www.amnesty.org/en/location/americas/central-america-and-the-caribbean/Cuba/>

## Recommendations to the government of Germany

### Amnesty International calls on the government of Germany to:

#### Discrimination

- Develop a comprehensive strategy against hate crimes which puts perspectives of affected persons and communities at the centre and includes obligatory anti-discrimination training for police, prosecutors and judges and adjustments to the statistical documentation of politically motivated violence.
- Establish a comprehensive, accessible and independent counselling structure for victims/survivors of discrimination and racism throughout Germany.
- Develop and implement concrete measures to address systemic and institutional racism including those already recommended by the NSU Committee of Enquiry in 2013 regarding policing and ECRI recommendations.
- Introduce the standard of reasonable suspicion for identity controls at the federal and state level to combat racial profiling.
- Establish effective, independent investigation mechanisms for human rights violations by law enforcement officials at state and federal level which are independent from the authorities of the interior and equipped with effective investigative powers.
- Introduce Identification badges for law enforcement officials at state and federal level to combat impunity.

#### Right to truth, justice and calls for reparations

- Meaningfully address the demands of Herero and Nama peoples for justice and reparations regarding the genocide.

#### Right to privacy

- Ensure that all surveillance measures are proportionate, necessary and based on law. Refrain from all indiscriminate surveillance and revise intelligence and police law accordingly. Revise the Act on the Federal Intelligence Service in line with human rights standards, amending provisions which are overly broad and vague, such as §19.
- Impose an immediate moratorium on the sale, transfer, export and use of spyware technology- until a system of human rights safeguards is in place to prevent abuses.
- Enforce a ban on highly invasive spyware, with functionality that cannot be limited and the use of which cannot be independently audited, as even human rights compliant regulatory frameworks would be inadequate to prevent human rights abuses linked to this type of spyware.
- Implement domestic legislation that imposes safeguards against human rights violations and abuses through digital surveillance and establish 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.



- Ensure thorough, transparent, prompt and independent investigations into all reports of unlawful targeted surveillance and use of spyware against journalists and human rights defenders and provide victims with adequate access to effective remedies.

### **Sexual and reproductive rights**

- Fully decriminalize abortion and provide universal access to safe abortion, post-abortion care and evidence-based, non-biased abortion-related information, including by removing any barriers to access to abortions, such as mandatory counselling and waiting periods.

### **Gender-based violence**

- Develop a central strategic framework for the implementation of the Istanbul Convention, per GREVIO recommendations.
- Address the protection concerns highlighted by GREVIO, especially the lack of consideration for specific needs of marginalized groups, such as asylum-seeking, refugee and migrant women, Roma women, women with disabilities and LGBTI women.

### **LGBTI people's rights**

- Establish a fast, accessible and transparent procedure for legal gender recognition based on a person's self-declaration.
- Put an end to non-emergency, invasive and irreversible treatments on intersex children unless they are medically necessary, including by postponing decisions until individuals can meaningfully participate in determinations about what is being done to their bodies.

### **Freedom of peaceful assembly**

- Repeal section 17.2 of the Bavarian police law due to concerns over its legality and incompatibility with fair trial rights.
- Repeal the law in the federal state of North Rhine-Westphalia which disproportionately restricts the right to freedom of peaceful assembly by extending state control and police intervention powers.
- Ensure that bans of protests are issued only as the last resort if a concrete danger to elementary legal interests cannot be averted in any other way. Refrain from blanket bans accordingly. Guarantee that protest bans are never issued in violation of the right to non-discrimination.
- Refrain from utilizing any criminal or investigative measure purely as a means of deterrence particularly against protestors.

### **Rights of refugees and asylum seekers**

- Adopt conclusive deportation bans to Afghanistan and Syria.
- Recognize that all women and girls fleeing Afghanistan are at risk of persecution and should be granted international protection.
- Amend the existing humanitarian admission programme for Afghan nationals at risk and their families to ensure a functioning and transparent programme that enables them to obtain admission to Germany quickly and safely.
- Recognize the right to family reunification for all individuals enjoying international protection, and apply an expanded notion of family, which includes siblings and any dependents.

- Ensure the effective realization of the right to family life by increasing resources of German embassies dealing with visa applications for family reunification.
- Ensure that benefits for asylum seekers secure a “dignified minimum existence” in accordance with the German welfare system.

### **Business and Human Rights**

- Ensure adequate resources for the Federal Office for Economic Affairs and Export Control for implementation of the Supply Chain Due Diligence Act.
- Work towards a comprehensive due diligence framework at EU level, compliant with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. It must apply to all enterprises along the whole value chain, with comprehensive due diligence obligations for human rights, the environment, and director’s duties of care, guaranteeing effective participation of rights holders and civil liability including a fair burden of proof.

### **Climate Change and Human Rights**

- Minimize the adverse impact of climate change by adopting emission reduction targets aligned with Germany’s responsibility and resources, implementing sufficient sectorial policies, while ensuring human rights are protected in all climate policies and their implementation.
- Rapidly phase out fossil fuel production and consumption, immediately end all fossil fuel subsidies and shift to renewable energy produced in line with human rights standards.
- Substantially increase funding for climate mitigation and adaptation in lower-income countries and allocate new, additional resources to address climate change-related loss and damage in the countries most affected, including by providing adequate funding to the new Loss and Damage Fund.
- Support the Council of Europe’s recognition of the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, including by adopting a protocol to the European Convention on Human Rights.
- Make efforts in climate negotiations to:
  - Ensure that the Work Programme to Scale Mitigation Ambition and Implementation and other relevant measures is adapted annually as necessary, based on the best available science, so that it effectively limits global warming to 1.5°C.
  - Ensure the Loss and Damage Fund is adequately resourced so that it can provide effective 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.
  - Establish concrete mechanisms to ensure carbon markets activities for emission reductions do not violate the human rights of affected people, as well as a fully independent, accessible, and transparent grievance process, before allowing for any market or non-market activities to take place.
  - Adopt measures to ensure that carbon market activities only include those that allow for rapid, genuine emission reductions and do not include unproven technologies for carbon capture, storage and removal.
  - Protect civic space and participation at international meetings for NGOs and Indigenous Peoples, including by pressing for meaningful improvements in the human rights situation in host countries ahead of the conferences.
  - Include in all climate decisions, specific mention of the primary importance of protection of the rights of Indigenous peoples and their territories, and rural peoples and

communities, as well as protection of the life and safety of environmental and land defenders.

### **Ratification of international treaties**

- Opt-in to the inquiry and inter-state procedures of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families.

- As previously recommended:
  - Promptly recognize the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of victims (Article 31, International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance).
  - Ratify, without reservations, the First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
- Accede to the Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity without making any reservations, and implement it into national law.
- Ratify ILO Convention 149 (Nursing Personnel Convention).

### ***Key Amnesty International Documents on Germany for reference***

*Germany: Discrimination on the rise: Submission to the 42nd Session of the UPR Working Group, 14 July 2022,*  
<https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/eur23/6481/2023/en/>

All of Amnesty's work on Germany can be found at: <https://www.amnesty.org/en/location/europe-and-central-asia/germany/>

## Recommendations to the government of the Russian Federation

### Amnesty International calls on the government of the Russian Federation to:

#### Freedom of expression

- Repeal articles of the Criminal Code and the Code of Administrative Offences that prohibit and penalize “discreditation of the Armed Forces”, “dissemination of knowingly false information” and other forms of protected speech.
- Revise “counterextremist”, “counterterrorist” and “high treason” legislation to ensure that it does not use overly broad or vague language open to abusive interpretation and end its use to target government critics and release and clear of all charges all those wrongfully imprisoned or fined under such legislation and provide them with adequate reparation.
- Decriminalize libel.
- End the prosecution of Aleksei Navalny and immediately and unconditionally release him, his associates and everyone who has been deprived of liberty solely for their exercise of the right to freedom of expression, including criticism of war of aggression against Ukraine.
- Ensure effective, impartial and transparent investigation of all cases of arbitrary arrest, torture and other ill-treatment, enforced disappearance and unlawful killing in Chechnya and elsewhere, and bring those responsible to account in fair trial proceedings.

#### Freedom of association and human rights defenders

- Repeal all legislation on “foreign agents” and “undesirable organizations,” and end all harassment of civil society organizations.
- Stop the campaign to liquidate, harass and persecute human rights groups and other civil society organizations, reinstate registration of those unlawfully liquidated and return their confiscated property.

#### Freedom of peaceful assembly

- Abolish the excessive restrictions on public assemblies introduced during the Covid-19 pandemic.
- Bring legislation governing public assemblies and relevant policing practice in line with Russia’s human rights obligations, including by lifting all undue restrictions on organizers and places of public assemblies, and allowing for spontaneous peaceful protest, and ensuring that law enforcement agencies do not use unnecessary or excessive force when dealing with public assemblies and face justice when they do so.
- Ensure, in law and practice, that only recognizable offences clearly defined in law are penalized, and that penalties for any such offences are fully compliant with Russia’s international human rights obligations, including by decriminalizing “repeated violations of the established procedure of organizing or holding public events”.

#### Freedom of religion and belief

- Stop the persecution of Jehovah’s Witnesses, immediately and unconditionally release all individuals detained solely for practising their religion and provide them with adequate reparation.

#### Torture and other ill-treatment

- Ensure effective, impartial and transparent investigations into all reports of torture or other ill-treatment, bring those responsible for all such violations to account in fair trial proceedings, and ensure full and adequate reparation for their victims.

### **Discrimination of LGBTI people**

- Repeal all homophobic and transphobic legislation, including penalization of “propaganda of non-traditional sexual relations and (or) preferences, sex change” and a ban on legal gender recognition and gender-affirming interventions.

### **International cooperation**

- Cooperate fully with international and regional human rights and international justice mechanisms, including the International Criminal Court.

### **Death penalty**

- Abolish the death penalty in law for all crimes.
- Co-sponsor and vote in favour of UN General Assembly resolutions on a moratorium on the use of the death penalty.
- Ratify, without reservations, the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.

### **Climate and environmental justice and human rights**

- To contribute towards global efforts to reach zero-carbon emissions by 2050 in order to effectively limit global warming to 1.5°C, end all subsidies of, and finance for, fossil fuels, phase out all fossil fuel production and shift to renewable energy, in a manner that complies with international human rights standards.
- Adopt, regularly review 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.
- Make efforts in climate negotiations to:
  - Ensure that the Work Programme to Scale Mitigation Ambition and Implementation and other relevant measures is adapted annually as necessary, based on the best available science, so that it effectively limits global warming to 1.5°C.
  - Ensure the Loss and Damage Fund is adequately resourced so that it can provide effective 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.
  - Establish concrete mechanisms to ensure carbon markets activities for emission reductions do not violate the human rights of affected people, as well as a fully independent, accessible, and transparent grievance process, before allowing for any market or non-market activities to take place.
  - Adopt measures to ensure that carbon market activities only include those that allow for rapid, genuine emission reductions and do not include unproven technologies for carbon capture, storage and removal.

- Protect civic space and participation at international meetings for NGOs and Indigenous Peoples, including by pressing for meaningful improvements in the human rights situation in host countries ahead of the conferences.
- include in all climate decisions, specific mention of the primary importance of protection of the rights of Indigenous peoples and their territories, and rural peoples and communities, as well as protection of the life and safety of environmental and land defenders.

#### **Debt Relief**

- Support debt relief for countries who need it to guarantee human rights protections in all relevant fora, such as G20 meetings and meetings of international financial institutions including the World Bank and IMF.

#### **Technology and Human Rights**

- Impose an immediate moratorium on the sale, transfer, export and use of spyware technology- until a system of human rights safeguards is in place to prevent abuses.
- Enforce a ban on highly invasive spyware, with functionality that cannot be limited and the use of which cannot be independently audited, as even human rights compliant regulatory frameworks would be inadequate to prevent human rights abuses linked to this type of spyware.
- 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.
- Ensure thorough, transparent, prompt and independent investigations into all reports of unlawful targeted surveillance and use of spyware against journalists and human rights defenders and provide victims with adequate access to effective remedies.

#### **Pandemic response**

- Develop, regularly review and implement a coherent, adequately funded and transparent national pandemic response plan that includes clear, evidence-based health-related information on available methods for prevention and cure, such as the benefits of relevant vaccines and how to access them and ensures fair distribution of vaccines, tests, medicines or any other remedies or health tools to prevent exclusion and any kind of discrimination in conformity with international human rights standards.
- Strengthen the Russian Federation's national health care system by ensuring adequate funding, infrastructure, workforce, medicines, and medical equipment, to remove all barriers to accessing health care, including financial and transport barriers, that people may face in accessing health care.
- Insist that the convention, agreement or other international instrument on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response currently being negotiated at the World Health Organization has human rights at its core, is developed in a fully transparent and inclusive process and ensures fair access to pandemic health counter-measures for all without discrimination.

#### **Ratifications of international treaties**

- Ratify the Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance 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.
- 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 Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.
- 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.
- Sign and ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, which the Russian Federation signed in 2000.
- Ratify ILO Conventions 169 (Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention), 189 (Domestic Workers Convention), and 190 (the Violence and Harassment Convention of 2019).

## ***Key Amnesty International Documents on the Russian Federation for reference***

*The Russian Federation: Dark times for human rights: Submission to the 44<sup>th</sup> session of the UPR Working Group, 13 November 2023, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/eur46/6651/2023/en/>*

All of Amnesty's work on the Russian Federation can be found at:  
<https://www.amnesty.org/en/location/europe-and-central-asia/russia/>

## Recommendations to the government of Turkmenistan

### Amnesty International calls on the government of Turkmenistan to:

#### Freedom of expression and peaceful assembly

- Expedite the full implementation of constitutional provisions on freedom of expression to comply with repeated recommendations by the UN Human Rights Committee to establish an environment that enables and encourages the creation and functioning of independent media.
- Respect the right to freedom of expression and ensure that journalists can exercise their profession without fear of prosecution or intimidation.
- Stop the persecution, intimidation, harassment, detention or imprisonment of civil society activists, and others, critical of the authorities, and their relatives, who peacefully exercise their rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly in Turkmenistan and abroad.
- Promptly initiate thorough and impartial investigations into all allegations of intimidation, beatings or other violent physical acts against those participating in peaceful protests and their relatives and bring those suspected of criminal responsibility for the violence and intimidation to justice in fair trial proceedings.
- Immediately release Nurgeldy Khalykov, Marat Dushemov and Mansur Mingelov imprisoned merely for exercising their rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly.

#### Human rights defenders

- Publicly recognize human rights defenders, including women human rights defenders and human rights defenders who face particular risks and threat, and ensure support for them to carry out their human rights work.
- Ensure thorough, prompt and independent investigation into all reports of human rights violations against human rights defenders and bring to justice those suspected of criminal responsibility for such crimes.
- Recognise the important work of women human rights defenders and LGBTI defenders and ensure their effective protection against gender-specific threats and violence they face because of their work or their real or perceived gender identity.
- Ensure young human rights defenders and youth-led organizations engaged in the defence and promotion of human rights are recognized and protected, including by removing age-based discriminatory practices which restrict participation of young people in public decision-making, as well as by providing resources for their work.
- Fully co-operate with the UN human rights mechanisms, in particular the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders, the Special Rapporteur on freedom of opinion and expression, the Special Rapporteur on freedom of peaceful assembly and association, to enable them to conduct visits without restriction on duration and scope, and ensure they are allowed to meet with HRDs, independent journalists and civil society activists without hindrance.

#### Freedom of religion and belief

- Enshrine in law the right to conscientious objection to compulsory military service and ensure that alternative service is not punitive or discriminatory in nature or duration.



- Stop the persecution of Jehovah's Witnesses, immediately and unconditionally release all individuals detained solely for practising their religion and exercising their right to conscientious objection and provide them with adequate reparation.

#### **Torture and other ill-treatment and deaths in custody**

- Allow the ICRC full access to places of detention in accordance with ICRC principles.
- Ensure effective, impartial and transparent investigations into all reports of torture or other ill-treatment, as well as deaths in custody, and bring those suspected of criminal responsibility for all such violations to account in fair trial proceedings and ensure full and adequate reparation for their victims and survivors.

#### **Enforced disappearances**

- Ensure that prompt, thorough, independent and impartial criminal investigations are conducted into alleged disappearances and that the victims of enforced disappearance, including their families, are provided with full and effective reparation, including restitution, compensation, and rehabilitation

#### **Gender-based Violence**

- Consider ratification of or accession to the Istanbul Convention and adopt its principles, definitions and standards in addressing violence against women and domestic violence at the national level.
- Adopt a comprehensive law specifically defining and criminalizing all forms of gender-based violence against women and girls, in particular domestic violence, marital rape and sexual assault within and outside marriage.
- Ensure that acts of domestic violence are punishable by effective, proportionate and dissuasive sanctions.
- Ensure that cultural, religious, social or traditional norms or customs are not invoked, nor constitute justification or grounds for, avoiding liability for acts of domestic violence under criminal law and criminal procedural law.
- Remove from legislation any requirements for mandatory alternative dispute resolution processes, including mediation and conciliation, in relation to all forms of violence.
- Provide law enforcement officials and judges with appropriate training and clear prescriptive protocols for handling reports of domestic violence, and ensure guidelines are in place for applying protection measures, including designation of direct responsibility for ensuring the safety of survivors.

#### **Sexual and reproductive rights**

- Repeal the 2015 law restricting access to abortion to the first five weeks of pregnancy, effectively depriving women of the right to access to lawful and safe terminations.
- Guarantee access for women and girls to non-judgmental and accessible sexual and reproductive health information and services, affordable or, if needed, free, modern contraceptives and emergency contraception, in particular for rural women and adolescent girls.

#### **Rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people**

- Decriminalize consensual same sex relations between men.

- Ensure that all credible allegations of arbitrary detention, extortion, torture and other ill-treatment of LGBTI persons by government agents or of their abuse by non-state actors are promptly, thoroughly, impartially and independently investigated, and that those suspected of criminal responsibility are brought to justice in fair trials.
- Devise and implement specific procedures to ensure that LGBTI persons who lodge complaints or provide witness reports about extortion or physical abuse by police or non-state actors are protected against reprisals as soon as the authorities receive the complaint/witness report and that appropriate disciplinary or, where relevant, criminal measures are imposed against those suspected of criminal responsibility for such actions.

### **Right to housing and forced evictions**

- Ensure that residents are given adequate notice and consulted in a timely and transparent manner ahead of any proposed evictions and house demolitions and that they are offered relocations to housing of similar size and quality or fair compensation.
- Implement a moratorium on mass evictions prior to ensuring compliance with international law and standards. Prohibit forced evictions in law.

### **Forced Labour**

- Strictly enforce national legislation that prohibits the use of forced and child labour, with particular focus on the labour of women and children in the cotton sector.
- Implement the recommendations of UN Treaty Bodies, Special Procedures and ILO Mechanisms.

### **Ratification of international treaties**

- Ratify the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure, and opt-in to the inquiry and inter-state mechanisms.
- Promptly ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, making the declarations set out in Articles 31 and 32 (recognition of the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearance to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of victims and from other states parties), and to implement the Convention into national law.
- Promptly ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.
- Promptly ratify the 1968 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 and to implement it into national law.
- Promptly ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and implement it into national law.
- Accede to the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court and to implement it in 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).

- Ratify the Council of Europe (CoE) Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention).

### **Climate and environmental justice and human rights**

- To contribute towards global efforts to reach zero-carbon emissions by 2050 to effectively limit global warming to 1.5°C, end all subsidies of fossil fuels, phase out all fossil fuel production and shift to renewable energy, in a manner that complies with international human rights standards.
- Adopt, regularly review 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.
- Make efforts in climate negotiations to:
  - Ensure that the Work Programme to Scale Mitigation Ambition and Implementation and other relevant measures is adapted annually as necessary, based on the best available science, so that it effectively limits global warming to 1.5°C.
  - Ensure the Loss and Damage Fund is adequately resourced so that it can provide effective 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.
  - Establish concrete mechanisms to ensure carbon markets activities for emission reductions do not violate the human rights of affected people, as well as a fully independent, accessible, and transparent grievance process, before allowing for any market or non-market activities to take place.
  - Adopt measures to ensure that carbon market activities only include those that allow for rapid, genuine emission reductions and do not include unproven technologies for carbon capture, storage and removal.
  - Protect civic space and participation at international meetings for NGOs and Indigenous Peoples, including by pressing for meaningful improvements in the human rights situation in host countries ahead of the conferences.
  - Include in all climate decisions, specific mention of the primary importance of protection of the rights of Indigenous peoples and their territories, and rural peoples and communities, as well as protection of the life and safety of environmental and land defenders.

### **Technology and Human Rights**

- Impose an immediate moratorium on the sale, transfer, export and use of spyware technology- until a system of human rights safeguards is in place to prevent abuses.
- Enforce a ban on highly invasive spyware, with functionality that cannot be limited and the use of which cannot be independently audited, as even human rights compliant regulatory frameworks would be inadequate to prevent human rights abuses linked to this type of spyware.
- 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.

- Ensure thorough, transparent, prompt and independent investigations into all reports of unlawful targeted surveillance and use of spyware against journalists and human rights defenders and provide victims with adequate access to effective remedies.

### **Pandemic response**

- Develop, regularly review and implement a coherent, adequately funded and transparent national pandemic response plan that includes clear, evidence-based health-related information on available methods for prevention and cure, such as the benefits of relevant vaccines and how to access them and ensures fair distribution of vaccines, tests, medicines or any other remedies or health tools to prevent exclusion and any kind of discrimination in conformity with international human rights standards.
- Strengthen Turkmenistan's national health care system by ensuring adequate funding, infrastructure, workforce, medicines, and medical equipment, to remove all barriers to accessing health care, including financial and transport barriers, that people may face in accessing health care.
- Insist that the convention, agreement or other international instrument on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response currently being negotiated at the World Health Organization has human rights at its core, is developed in a fully transparent and inclusive process and ensures fair access to pandemic health countermeasures for all without discrimination.

### ***Key Amnesty International Documents on Turkmenistan for reference***

All of Amnesty's work on Turkmenistan can be found at: [Human rights in Turkmenistan Amnesty International](#)

## Recommendations to the government of Tuvalu

### Amnesty International calls on the government of Tuvalu to:

#### International treaties and the national human rights framework

- Seek NHRI accreditation for the office of the Chief Ombudsman in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles).
- Fulfil its existing obligations for treaty body reporting under CEDAW as a priority and ensure that future reports are submitted in a timely manner with appropriate civil society engagement and consultation.
- Ratify the Convention on the Protection of all persons from Enforced Disappearances 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.
- Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and opt in to inquiry and inter-state mechanisms
- 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).
- Ratify the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity.
- Ratify to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and implement it into national law.

#### Freedom of religion

- Amend Article 3.1 in the Religious Bodies Registration Act 2008 and section 4.4 of the Religious Organisations Restriction Act 2020 to guarantee freedom of religion for all individuals.
- Continue to promote communication of religious tolerance for outer islands and hold local leaders accountable for abuses against minority religious groups.

#### Violence against women and girls

- Reform the Penal Code to criminalize marital rape and continue to promote awareness and training on gender-based violence.
- Continue to raise societal awareness about the contents of the Family Protection and Domestic Violence Act of 2014 and develop a national action plan on the prevention of violence against women and girls.
- Continue to integrate women into political leadership positions and ensure women are involved in policymaking and implementation.
- Improve access to information and accessibility of sexual and reproductive health services and decriminalize abortion.

### **People with disabilities**

- Implement legislation to ensure that public spaces and services can accommodate people with disabilities.
- Uphold and protect the right to education for all persons with disabilities by expanding education services and facilities and develop a separate curriculum for special needs students.
- Improve availability and access to public health care for people with psycho-social disabilities.

### **Sexual orientation, gender identity and expression and sex characteristics**

- Revise the Penal code to include a gender-neutral definition of rape and decriminalize same-sex sexual activity.
- Develop and adopt legal and administrative measures to investigate acts of discrimination, stigmatization, and violence against people because of their sexual orientation, gender identity and expression and sex characteristics and ensure that people are able to effectively access remedies when their rights are violated, including through criminal prosecutions, compensation, shelters, medical and psycho-social support.

### **Adequate health care**

- Strengthen human and financial resources of health-care services for people living on outer islands and direct budgetary allocations to the maintenance of health clinics on outer islands.
- Improve access to emergency obstetric care, midwife training and resources devoted to maternal and reproductive healthcare for outer islands.
- Provide midwives, nurses and rural health care workers on outer islands with specialized training in noncommunicable diseases (NCD) and provide outer island health clinics with the necessary equipment for treatment of NCDs.

### **Pandemic response**

- Develop, regularly review and implement a coherent, adequately funded and transparent national pandemic response plan that includes clear, evidence-based health-related information on available methods for prevention and cure, such as the benefits of relevant vaccines and how to access them and ensures fair distribution of vaccines, tests, medicines or any other remedies or health tools to prevent exclusion and any kind of discrimination in conformity with international human rights standards.
- Strengthen Tuvalu's national health care system by ensuring adequate funding, infrastructure, workforce, medicines, and medical equipment, to remove all barriers to accessing health care, including financial and transport barriers, that people may face in accessing health care.
- Insist that the convention, agreement or other international instrument on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response currently being negotiated at the World Health Organization has human rights at its core, is developed in a fully transparent and inclusive process and ensures fair access to pandemic health counter-measures for all without discrimination.

### **Climate crisis and human rights**

- Continue to implement TCAPs climate change adaptation policies to avoid or minimise impacts on the human rights of people in Tuvalu and regularly and publicly report on progress through the Environmental and Social Management Plan.
- Conduct inclusive and participatory loss and damage needs assessments considering the adverse effect of climate change on the enjoyment of human rights and ensuring that individuals and groups most affected are fully able to participate.
- Ensure any new funding received to address loss and damage can be accessed by most affected groups, including women, Indigenous peoples, people with disabilities and other marginalized groups, particularly those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.
- Seek international co-operation and assistance on proposed plans such as international relocation with particular consideration given to the preservation of social, economic and cultural rights due to climate change and ensure such plans are consistent with international human rights laws and standards, including that indigenous people are able to maintain their collective identity and right to self-determination in a safe and adequate location that ensures all their human rights are guaranteed.
- To contribute towards global efforts to reach zero-carbon emissions by 2050 in order to effectively limit global warming to 1.5°C, end all subsidies of fossil fuels, phase out their use and shift to renewable energy, in a manner that complies with international human rights standards.
- Make efforts in climate negotiations to:
  - Ensure the Loss and Damage Fund is adequately resourced and accessible by those most affected, so that it can provide effective 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.
  - Establish concrete mechanisms to ensure carbon markets activities for emission reductions do not violate the human rights of affected people, as well as a fully independent, accessible, and transparent grievance process, before allowing for any market or non-market activities to take place.
  - Adopt measures to ensure that carbon market activities only include those that allow for rapid, genuine emission reductions and do not include unproven technologies for carbon capture, storage and removal.
  - Protect civic space and participation at international meetings for NGOs and Indigenous Peoples, including by pressing for meaningful improvements in the human rights situation in host countries ahead of the conferences.
  - include in all climate decisions, specific mention of the primary importance of protection of the rights of Indigenous peoples and their territories, and rural peoples and communities, as well as protection of the life and safety of environmental and land defenders.

### **Technology and Human Rights**

- Impose an immediate moratorium on the sale, transfer, export and use of spyware technology: until a system of human rights safeguards is in place to prevent abuses.
- Enforce a ban on highly invasive spyware, with functionality that cannot be limited and the use of which cannot be independently audited, as even human rights compliant regulatory frameworks would be inadequate to prevent human rights abuses linked to this type of spyware.

**Amnesty International: Suggested recommendations to States under review in the 44th session of the UPR Working Group, 06 November 2023 - 17 November 2023**

- 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.
- Ensure thorough, transparent, prompt and independent investigations into all reports of unlawful targeted surveillance and use of spyware against journalists and human rights defenders and provide victims with adequate access to effective remedies.

***Key Amnesty International Documents on Tuvalu for reference***

*Turning the tide on human rights and the climate crisis: Submission to the 44th Session of the UPR Working Group, 06 November 2023 – 17 November 2023, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/asa47/6616/2023/en/>*

All of Amnesty's work on Tuvalu can be found at: <https://www.amnesty.org/en/search/TUVALU/>



## Recommendations to the government of Uzbekistan

### Ratification of international treaties and cooperation with the UN

- Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol.
- Ratify the Convention on the Protection of all persons from Enforced Disappearances 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.
- 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 and enact implementing legislation.
- 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 169 (Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention), 189 (Domestic Workers Convention), and 190 (the Violence and Harassment Convention of 2019).

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

- Ensure thorough, prompt and independent investigations into all reports of assaults on, and harassment and intimidation of human rights defenders, independent, journalists, bloggers and civil society activists and bring to justice those suspected of criminal responsibility for such crimes.
- Ensure that journalists, writers and bloggers can work freely without fear of retribution for expressing critical opinions or covering topics that the Government finds sensitive.
- Release blogger Otabek Sattoriy and accord him an enforceable right to compensation and other reparations, in line with Opinion 83/2022 of the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention.
- Repeal the legislative changes introduced in recent years restricting the rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association, and bring the regulations on the operation, funding and registration of NGOs in line with international standards, and allow such organizations to register in a simple, transparent procedure and carry out their activities without undue state interference.
- Decriminalise slander and insult (Articles 139, 140 and 158, part 3 of the Criminal Code)
- Refrain from imposing Internet shutdowns and cease the arbitrary blocking and disabling of websites, social media platforms and mobile phone messengers.
- Recognise the important work of women human rights defenders and LGBTI defenders and ensure their effective protection against gender-specific threats and violence they face because of their work or their real or perceived gender identity.
- Fully co-operate with the UN human rights mechanisms, in particular the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders, the Special Rapporteur on freedom of opinion and expression, the Special Rapporteur on freedom of peaceful assembly and association, to

enable them to conduct visits without restriction on duration and scope, and ensure they are allowed to meet with HRDs, independent journalists and civil society activists without hindrance.

### **Violence against women and girls**

- Include an article criminalizing all forms of domestic violence including psychological violence, economic and sexual violence in the final draft of the proposed new Criminal Code, currently under review, and ensure that it specifically addresses the ongoing, controlling and coercive nature of domestic violence.
- Amend the Criminal Procedural Code to stipulate that incidents of domestic violence should, in all cases, be investigated through public prosecution instead of through private prosecution and that a survivor of domestic violence is not responsible for instigating criminal proceedings.
- Ensure that cultural, religious, social or traditional norms or customs are not invoked, nor constitute justification or grounds for, avoiding liability for acts of domestic violence under criminal law and criminal procedural law.
- Remove from legislation any requirements for mandatory alternative dispute resolution processes, including mediation and conciliation, in relation to all forms of violence.
- Ensure in practice that all survivors of domestic violence can access free legal aid and emergency assistance.
- Provide law enforcement officials and judges with appropriate training and clear prescriptive protocols for handling reports of domestic violence, and ensure guidelines are in place for applying protection measures, including designation of direct responsibility for ensuring the safety of survivors.
- Consider ratification of or accession to the Istanbul Convention and adopt its principles, definitions and standards in addressing violence against women and domestic violence at the national level.

### **Rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people**

- Enact legislation to abolish Article 120 of the Criminal Code.
- Ensure that all credible allegations of arbitrary detention, extortion, torture and other ill-treatment of LGBTI persons by government agents or of their abuse by non-state actors are promptly, thoroughly, impartially and independently investigated, and that those suspected of criminal responsibility are brought to justice in fair trials.
- Devise and implement specific procedures to ensure that LGBTI persons who lodge complaints or provide witness reports about extortion or physical abuse by police or non-state actors are protected against reprisals as soon as the authorities receive the complaint/witness report and that appropriate disciplinary or, where relevant, criminal measures are imposed against those suspected of criminal responsibility for such actions.
- Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.

### **Torture and other ill-treatment**

- Expedite the establishment in law of an effective system of independent, unannounced inspection and supervision of all places of detention by competent, independent and impartial bodies with a view to preventing torture or other ill-treatment.
- Expedite the establishment in law of a genuinely independent complaints and investigation mechanism to investigate all allegations of torture and other ill-treatment as announced in 2020 by the General Prosecutor's Office and ensure that complainants are protected against any form of reprisal.
- Ensure the initiation of prompt, thorough, impartial, independent and effective investigations of all deaths in custody and of all complaints of torture, sexual abuse and other ill-treatment of any person subjected to any form of arrest, detention or imprisonment, as well as when there are reasonable grounds to believe that the torture and other ill-treatment has occurred even if no complaint has been made.
- Cease reprisals and pressure on survivors of torture, their lawyers and relatives and civil society activists who assist with lodging complaints of torture and thoroughly, transparently and effectively investigate the allegations.
- Ensure a judicial review of the convictions of those individuals who claim to have been forced to confess under duress and end impunity for the those suspected of criminal responsibility for torture.
- Ensure that survivors of torture and their families are provided with access to justice and the right to an effective remedy and reparation, including restitution, fair and adequate financial compensation and appropriate medical care and rehabilitation where necessary, the truth about what happened, as well as effective guarantees of non-repetition.
- Compile and publish comprehensive statistics on allegations of torture and other forms of ill-treatment disaggregated by sex, age and, where applicable, details of charges brought, complaints, investigations, prosecutions, convictions and means of redress.

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

- Allow the creation of a genuinely impartial and independent investigation, including independent national and international experts, into the use of excessive and lethal force, killings, arbitrary detentions and allegations of torture during mass protests in Karakalpakstan in July 2022 and bring those suspected of criminal responsibility to justice in fair trial proceedings.
- Impartially, thoroughly and independently investigate credible allegations that lawyer and editor Dauletmurat Tazhimuratov and others accused of organising mass protests in Karakalpakstan were subjected to torture and other forms of ill-treatment in detention to force them to confess and incriminate others; bring those reasonably suspected of criminal responsibility to justice in fair trial proceedings; and ensure redress for the victims and survivors.
- Ensure that all detainees and prisoners, including those that have been extradited or otherwise returned from other countries, are able to exercise their rights to contact their family or another third party, and to consult in private and in confidence with a lawyer of their choice and with an independent medical practitioner.

#### **Arbitrary extension of length of imprisonment**

- Take meaningful steps to end the practice of closed trials, including inside prisons or prison camps, of convicted prisoners charged with allegedly breaking prison rules and conduct an independent review of all sentences of those convicted and sentenced to additional years in prison under Article 221 of the Criminal Code.

#### **Right to housing and forced evictions**

- Ensure that residents are given adequate notice and consulted in a timely and transparent manner ahead of any proposed evictions and house demolitions and that they are offered relocations to housing of similar size and quality or fair compensation.
- Implement a moratorium on mass evictions prior to ensuring compliance with international law and standards. Prohibit forced evictions in law.

#### **Climate and environmental justice and human rights**

- To contribute towards global efforts to reach zero-carbon emissions by 2050 in order to effectively limit global warming to 1.5°C, end all subsidies and financing of fossil fuels, phase out all fossil fuel production and shift to renewable energy, in a manner that complies with international human rights standards.
- Adopt, regularly review, 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.
- Make efforts in climate negotiations to:
  - Ensure that the Work Programme to Scale Mitigation Ambition and Implementation and other relevant measures is adapted annually as necessary, based on the best available science, so that it effectively limits global warming to 1.5°C.
  - Ensure the UNFCCC Loss and Damage Fund is adequately resourced so that it can provide effective 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.
  - Establish concrete mechanisms to ensure carbon markets activities for emission reductions do not violate the human rights of affected people, as well as a fully independent, accessible and transparent grievance process, before allowing for any market or non-market activities to take place.
  - Adopt measures to ensure that carbon market activities only include those that allow for rapid, genuine emission reductions and do not include unproven technologies for carbon capture, storage and removal.
  - In all climate decisions, include specific mention of the primary importance of protection of the rights of Indigenous peoples and their territories, and rural peoples and communities, as well as protection of the life and safety of environmental and land defenders.
  - Protect civic space and participation at international meetings for NGOs, environmental and human rights defenders, and Indigenous Peoples, including by pressing for meaningful improvements in the human rights situation in host countries ahead of the conferences.

#### **Technology and Human Rights**

- Impose an immediate moratorium on the sale, transfer, export and use of spyware technology- until a system of human rights safeguards is in place to prevent abuses.

- Enforce a ban on highly invasive spyware, with functionality that cannot be limited and the use of which cannot be independently audited, as even human rights compliant regulatory frameworks would be inadequate to prevent human rights abuses linked to this type of spyware.
- 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.
- Ensure thorough, transparent, prompt and independent investigations into all reports of unlawful targeted surveillance, use of spyware and phishing attacks against journalists and human rights defenders and provide victims with adequate access to effective remedies.

### **Pandemic response**

- Develop, regularly review and implement a coherent, adequately funded and transparent national pandemic response plan that includes clear, evidence-based health-related information on available methods for prevention and cure, such as the benefits of relevant vaccines and how to access them and ensures fair distribution of vaccines, tests, medicines or any other remedies or health tools to prevent exclusion and any kind of discrimination in conformity with international human rights standards.
- Strengthen Uzbekistan's national health care system by ensuring adequate funding, infrastructure, workforce, medicines, and medical equipment, to remove all barriers to accessing health care, including financial and transport barriers, that people may face in accessing health care.
- Insist that the convention, agreement or other international instrument on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response currently being negotiated at the World Health Organization has human rights at its core, is developed in a fully transparent and inclusive process and ensures fair access to pandemic health counter-measures for all without discrimination.

### ***Key Amnesty International Documents on Uzbekistan for reference***

All of Amnesty's work on Uzbekistan can be found at: <https://www.amnesty.org/en/location/europe-and-central-asia/uzbekistan/>