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Draft report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Equatorial Guinea

* The annex to the present report is circulated as received

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Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007, held its nineteenth session from 28 April to 9 May 2014. The review of Equatorial Guinea was held at the 12th meeting on 5 May 2014. The delegation of Equatorial Guinea was headed by Mr. Alfonso Nsue Mokuy. At its 17th meeting held on 8 May 2014, the Working Group adopted the report on Equatorial Guinea.
2. On 15 January 2014, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Equatorial Guinea: Estonia, Japan and South Africa.
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Equatorial Guinea:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/19/GNQ/1);
 - (b) A compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/19/GNQ/2);
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/19/GNQ/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by the Czech Republic, Liechtenstein, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Equatorial Guinea through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the UPR.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation of Equatorial Guinea expressed satisfaction on the significant progress that had been achieved in the field of human rights but acknowledged that challenges remained. The promulgation of the new Constitution had given new impetus to the state and to social development.
6. Fighting poverty was fundamental to advance the full enjoyment of freedoms, and this was being done in multiple areas in particular: social housing; hospitals; and schools, enabling the real enjoyment of the benefits generated by the State.
7. In relation to the recommendations received during the first UPR review, the delegation indicated, inter alia, that after extensive exam, CRPD had been submitted to the House of Deputies and to the Senate as a step towards ratification.
8. Equatorial Guinea also noted the implementation of Decree No. 129/2004 and the integration of persons with disabilities to social security programs conducted by the National Association of Disabled. It provided further details in this regard.
9. The delegation highlighted that the Constitution provided for the independence for the judiciary and defined in detail its attributes and functioning and recalled the relevant provisions of the Constitution. It also indicated that a number of legal and other trainings on human rights had been carried out

10. The delegation highlighted that the Government's decision not to tolerate the practice of torture and arbitrary detentions had been extended at the national level, with the adoption of drastic coercive measures. As a consequence, the Ministry of National Security had developed a Police Reference Handbook on Human Rights. The first page of this handbook quoted, HE Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, when he stated "-My biggest concern is, and will be the welfare of my people , their right to safety and freedom is not negotiable. The Security and Order Forces must guarantee these rights and ensure the safety of all citizens. "The delegation added that this reflected the Government's commitment concerning torture, arbitrary detention and other and other degrading treatments.

11. It was indicated that the National Human Rights Commission was adjusting to the Paris Principles and that Equatorial Guinea was making great efforts to reach a continuous cooperation with UN agencies through the presentation of its national reports as well as participation and monitoring of forums and meetings on CEDAW, CRC, UPR, and participation without reservation in the activities of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatments.

12. A commission was created to study OP-CRC-SC and OP-CEDAW prior to their submission to the Council of Minister for approval, before sending these to Parliament.

13. With regard to the issue of smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons, the delegation stated that Equatorial Guinea had never practiced the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons, particularly children, and that the process for the ratification of the OP-CRC-SC had already been approved by the Government and therefore sent to Parliament in 2014.

14. The delegation also indicated that the International Red Cross and representatives of various religious groups had free access to detention centres at the national level. The Attorney General and the National Human Rights Commission perform periodic inspections and that perpetrators of acts of arbitrary detention, kidnapping, torture or similar acts had been tried by military courts, receiving prison sentences and in other cases, dismissals.

15. The delegation underscored that on April of 2014 the Government decided to send the United Nations Convention against Corruption to the Committee on Political Affairs for their opinion and that the Commission of Jurists had already decided to suggest the signing of this instrument with reservations regarding the Statute of Rome. The Government will render its ruling, after receiving the report from the Committee on Political Affairs.

16. The delegation indicated that the anti-corruption prosecutor is providing efficient rules to eradicate this evil, and informed about the obligation to declare the heritage of the people under the surveillance for conflict of interests and the use of privileged information. It provided detailed information on action adopted in this regard.

17. It was also recalled that in 2014 the National Government approved the accession of Equatorial Guinea to the OPCRC-AC, which has been sent to Parliament for the formalities of accession. On the Rome Statute, the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea endorsed the Declaration of the African Union in this regard.

18. Equatorial Guinea highlighted the Constitutional establishment of legal initiatives to ensure adequate representation and participation of women in the performance of duties and other functions in state institutions. Thus the gender ratio both in government and the Senate is extensive in terms of women's participation.

19. It highlighted an increase in public spending on social sectors.

20. The delegation then provided information on measures taken with regard to urbanism, housing, electricity and sanitation including the construction of roads to unlock rural areas and the completion of over 15,000 households nationwide.
21. Equatorial Guinea described measures adopted to improve health in particular maternal mortality and rural child noting that these ensured assistance to 90% of all births nationally. It stated that by 2015, maternal mortality would decrease by 50 % and 80% by 2020.
22. Measure to combat AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases, and malaria were then described.
23. The delegation informed about a reform of the national educational system through the adaptation of curricula and textbooks at various levels.
24. The delegation asserted that the country counts with many associations and NGO's and the Ministry of the Interior is making arrangements to have a more flexible criteria regarding granting of permits. It stated that restrictions on written press have been reduced, and many magazines and publications have flourished, assuring there is no censorship.
25. The delegation indicated that through Decree 426/2.014, as a prelude to abolition, the Government had issued a temporary amnesty moratorium against death penalty in the Republic of Equatorial Guinea.
26. It was also mentioned that the Government will carry out shortly the restructuring of the Centre for Human Rights, to make it more dynamic.
27. The delegation affirmed that regarding the recommendations mentioned above that did not enjoy full acceptance of Equatorial Guinea in the past, many of them had already been addressed, and those which are still pending decision would be treated promptly in order to maintain as always, the dialogue between Equatorial Guinea and the United Nations System within an honest and transparent dialogue in which the UPR.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

28. During the interactive dialogue, 76 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.
29. Sweden was concerned at the lack of progress in implementing the recommendations from 2009 and at high poverty and low human development indicators, despite Equatorial Guinea's high per capita income.
30. Switzerland appreciated the acceptance by Equatorial Guinea of all its recommendations of the previous UPR. It encouraged the country to continue efforts in their implementation.
31. Thailand noted efforts to combat human trafficking and reduce maternal and infant mortality, accession to OP-CEDAW and steps towards bringing the NHRI in line with the Paris Principles. It encouraged accession to OP-CRC-AC and OP-CRC-IC.
32. Timor-Leste commended the 2012 constitutional reform, progress in education, health and children's rights and the Government's commitment to fulfilling its economic and social objectives.
33. Togo noted measures to improve the situation of women, children and disabled persons. It commended efforts to ensure economic and social rights.
34. Tunisia encouraged Equatorial Guinea to intensify its efforts to eliminate gender stereotypes and to strengthen its cooperation with all of the UN human rights bodies.

35. Turkey welcomed the development plan, the appointment of a vice-prime minister for human rights and establishment of the NHRI. It called for a strengthened rule of law and intensified efforts in human rights.
36. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was concerned about retaliations against human rights defenders and allegations of corruption. It urged Equatorial Guinea to ensure freedom of speech and assembly.
37. The United States of America remained concerned about arbitrary detentions and politically-motivated violence, failure to hold security forces accountable for human rights violations, and the lack of legislation protecting children from hazardous labour. It urged protection of freedoms of expression, association and peaceful assembly.
38. Uruguay noted studies and national discussions on the death penalty. It was concerned about reports of corruption and the lack of an independent judiciary.
39. Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) welcomed steps towards ratifying CRPD and improving living standards of persons with disabilities, as well as advances in ensuring access to education.
40. Viet Nam noted continued efforts to enhance enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, especially political, economic and social rights, through constitutional reform, budget transparency and capacity-building.
41. Zimbabwe commended strengthened institutional mechanisms and investment in education, health, public services, water and sanitation as well as gender equality. It urged improvements to the education for all policy and the broadening of human rights training and awareness raising.
42. Algeria appreciated measures to strengthen various national institutions to ensure the best protection of human rights. It commended efforts to promote economic, social and cultural rights.
43. Angola welcomed ratification and harmonization into domestic legislation of international human rights instruments, establishment of the NHRI and adoption of education measures, but was concerned about the female dropout rate and access to schools.
44. Argentina noted legislative amendments and encouraged further steps, including abolishing the death penalty. It encouraged extending a permanent invitation to OHCHR and special procedures. It expressed concern about women's rights.
45. Armenia remained concerned about the situation of women and wanted to know the action taken by Equatorial Guinea to improve women's access to education.
46. Australia was concerned about access to electricity and potable water. It encouraged public education programmes on domestic violence and welcomed the death penalty moratorium. It remained concerned about arbitrary arrests and *incommunicado* detentions.
47. Benin noted progress towards human rights and encourage Equatorial Guinea to continue efforts. It urged the international community to assist the country in its efforts.
48. Botswana encouraged the finalization of pending bills that would effectively address human rights violations. It urged the Government to address sexual violence against women prisoners.
49. Brazil welcomed the commitment to a moratorium on the death penalty and the development of women's rights programmes, but noted remaining challenges to gender issues and protection for other vulnerable groups.

50. Burkina Faso noted measures aimed at preventing migrant-smuggling and trafficking in persons. It wanted to know the main challenges of this issue and the actions taken to overcome it.
51. Burundi applauded institutional and legislative measures to ensure the human rights of disabled person. It also welcomed the reform effort to strengthen the judiciary.
52. Cabo Verde encouraged continued efforts in socioeconomic rights, particularly in education, water and sanitation, electricity supplies, health and social housing. It noted the establishment of the NHRI.
53. Canada enquired about measures to ensure that the Ombudsman's Office was in line with the Paris Principles and was independent. It was concerned about the harassment and arrests of journalists.
54. The Central African Republic encouraged Equatorial Guinea to pursue efforts toward human rights protection. It urged the international community to continue its collaboration with the country.
55. Chad commended measures to improve the human rights situation in Equatorial Guinea, notably the action toward disabled people.
56. Chile noted legal and institutional reforms, including the new Basic Law adopted in 2012 and associated programmes aimed at improving the promotion and protection of human rights.
57. China commended investment in education, health, public and social services and steps towards ratifying OP-CRPD, OP-CRC-AC and OP-CRC-IC. It urged the international community to provide further technical and financial support.
58. Colombia welcomed measures to promote gender equality and enhance women's well-being and status, improve education quality, increase female school enrolment and tackle child labour and HIV/AIDS, notably through awareness-raising initiatives.
59. The Congo appreciated the efforts in the health area, notably the organisation of awareness campaign on the HIV pandemic and mother-to-child transmission.
60. Slovenia noted development regarding the law establishing the moratorium on the death penalty. It reminded concerned about the practices and customs that violate women's and girls' rights.
61. Côte d'Ivoire noted efforts made in areas of education and fight against infant and maternal mortality. It stressed the importance of cooperation between the international community and Equatorial Guinea.
62. Cuba highlighted Government efforts to develop the country, including measures taken to reduce infant mortality, improve education and the quality of and access to health care.
63. The delegation indicated efforts particularly in the training of the army, police and prison officers and made it very clear to all civil and public servants that anyone responsible for torture contravened both the conventions signed and ratified by our country and its commitment to the Human Rights Council, and added that the proof was the training guide for police and uniformed officials handed to the President of the Human Rights Council.
64. The Government asserted that much has been made to eradicate poverty but mentioned this is weighed down by a handicap: after such a long period of unrest, the country doesn't have the physical infrastructure needed, so there has been a budget allocation for this purpose.

65. The delegation pointed out its work side-by-side with civil society. It welcomed recommendations and carefully noted them, seeking to implement them and advancing.
66. The delegation affirmed they had taken the decision that arbitrary detentions cannot happen again; while it happened in the past, it was not part of the present or of the future of the country and should it occur, then the harshest and most severe penalties will be meted out against those responsible.
67. The delegation expressed they don't have the necessary infrastructure and so we need our own home-grown media.
68. It stated that the President as the Head of State and the Head of Government, does not interfere in the way the judiciary conducts themselves and that his only link to the judiciary was the fact that he was the Head of State and he therefore presided the Supreme Council.
69. The delegation expressed awareness that there is a need to overhaul the legislation as a whole, and that a process is currently under way.
70. It also informed of the ongoing process of ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict.
71. The delegation informed that a minister with responsibility for HIV/AIDS and other pandemics was appointed and free health care for those suffering from those diseases was provided, while support of the international community would enhance this approach.
72. It mentioned work to ensure cultural practices harmful to women do not take place.
73. Regarding average incomes and the large income gaps the delegation explained that resources are not trickling down because of the need to re-invest a large amount of the wealth infrastructure.
74. The delegation explained that some journalists who have come to the country have not registered themselves nor received any accreditation. It added the Government took note of related comments, while affirming that journalists play an important role in society and will be protected.
75. The delegation expressed they will ensure that the proper legal foundations are in place for the independence of the judiciary.
76. It stated that whoever the Government agent may be, if caught or suspected of abusing their office or violating human rights, the person will be prosecuted with the full force of the law.
77. On the case of Professor Augustín Esono Nsogo, the matter had been referred to the public prosecutor's office and he had been released from prison.
78. The delegation reaffirmed there is no censorship and all media is broadcasted and all international press with accreditation is free to disseminate their media.
79. The delegation stated that detention of opposition members has not occurred for some time and no such cases have been recorded in the recent past in Equatorial Guinea.
80. Child labour is prohibited by law and in cases of child labour energetic actions have been taken as well as immediate steps to eradicate it.
81. It informed of efforts to improve university offering and broaden educational programs to make sure everyone has access to education.
82. The delegation informed about special efforts to encourage a multi-party state, with the Government and opposition working together. An agreement was signed in which parties have promised to support one another in the right to a multi-party state.

83. It also informed that micro credit loans have been provided - to women in particular – as a way of boosting the economy at the grass roots level and that a minimum wage is being rolled out on a gradual basis.
84. The delegation stated that judicial and administrative measures had been taken to eradicate torture and arbitrary detention and that cases of violations of human rights were punished immediately.
85. Concerning the independence of the judiciary, the President was the Head of State and guaranteed the independence of the judiciary. The Government had taken steps to ensure that civilian cases could not be heard by military courts and military courts could only hear military issues.
86. On other issues the delegation stated, inter-alia that: sexual orientation is contemplated within general rights which means that all citizens of Equatorial Guinea are equal and protected under the law; a monitoring and supervision commission dealt with transparency and a standing committee to fight corruption was designated by the Chamber of Deputies; human rights awareness campaigns, human rights programs and human rights departments in a number of institutions were being developed; and that the two Chambers would appoint an Ombudsman.
87. The delegation asserted that the Government was trying to ensure protection for human rights defender and was considering adopting a special status for human rights defenders. The Department for Human Rights held meetings with NGOs and discussed implementation of UPR recommendations.
88. A moratorium on the death penalty had been introduced in February 2014. A law had been introduced to provide for compensation of the victims of torture. Measures had been taken to eliminate torture and arbitrary detention and unjustly prolonged detentions.
89. The Czech Republic stated that multiple concerns remain although Equatorial Guinea accepted most of the recommendations from 2009. It expressed concern about the severely limited space for independent human rights activism.
90. The Democratic Republic of the Congo applauded steps to implement previous UPR recommendations, notably the setting up of the Ombudsman Office.
91. Djibouti noted efforts to promote and protect human rights, notably establishment of the Court of Juvenile Defence and programs for abandoned children.
92. Ecuador commended efforts to provide education for all, including adult and adolescent girls, raise literacy levels and improve school facilities, as well as to address HIV/AIDS and support those affected.
93. Egypt commended the comprehensive report submitted by Equatorial Guinea and the country's reiteration of its commitment to the UPR process.
94. Estonia encouraged Equatorial Guinea to work towards guaranteeing gender equality and women's rights, continue to eliminate forced and early marriage and to fight against polygamy.
95. Ethiopia commended action taken to reduce maternal and infant mortality, to improve rural health, to combat corruption and to integrate persons with disabilities into the national security system.
96. France applauded ratification of the OP-CEDAW.
97. Gabon applauded steps to fulfil previous UPR recommendations. It commended efforts to advance women's rights through the National Multisectoral Action Plan for the Advancement of Women and Gender Equity.

98. Germany appreciated steps taken to advance the economic and social rights of the population and made several recommendations.
99. Ghana applauded measures to improve water, roads and electricity infrastructure for rural communities and supported Equatorial Guinea's call for international support to fulfil its economic and social development plan objectives.
100. Guatemala welcomed advances made in the field of human rights. Guatemala shared the view of CEDAW on the importance of establishing a comprehensive strategy to eliminate harmful practices and discriminatory stereotypes against women.
101. Indonesia welcomed the adoption of the National Multisectoral Action Plan for the Advancement of Women and Gender Equity and the National Plan on Education for All, and the establishment of the Directorate-General for Family Health.
102. Iraq welcomed the implementation of legislation to integrate persons with disabilities into the national security system and the steps taken to ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
103. Ireland noted with concern that Equatorial Guinea had not submitted any report to the treaty monitoring bodies. It was concerned about the continued use of the death penalty, particularly the execution of four persons in 2010 after a summary military trial.
104. Italy welcomed the adoption of a moratorium on executions and urged Equatorial Guinea to abolish that heinous punishment. It expressed concern about numerous reports of torture by the police and ill-treatment of detainees.
105. Libya welcomed the measures taken on behalf of persons with disabilities. It urged the international community to assist Equatorial Guinea in achieving the objectives of the National Economic and Social Development Plan for Horizon 2020.
106. Madagascar noted achievements since previous UPR cycle, notably strengthening the judiciary and promoting human rights. It urged the international community to support Equatorial Guinea.
107. Malaysia commended the creation of the Special Service for persons with disabilities. While noting the action taken to combat trafficking in persons, it believed that there was still room for improvement.
108. Mali commended Equatorial Guinea commitment to improve human rights protection. Mali encouraged Equatorial Guinea to strengthen efforts to ensure the welfare of its citizens.
109. Mauritania noted with satisfaction the establishment of the Directorate-General of Special Education, and accession to treaties, including OP-CEDAW.
110. Mexico welcomed the reform of the Constitution in 2012 and the strengthening of the institution of the Office of the Ombudsman. It hoped that increased investment in the social sectors would reduce poverty and improve access to health-care and education services.
111. Montenegro enquired about the obstacles preventing the Government from using the country's natural resources to promote equal opportunities for all. It asked whether a comprehensive strategy was being developed to eliminate practices such as forced and early marriages and stereotypes concerning women.
112. Morocco welcomed the appointment of a deputy prime minister in charge of human rights, and noted the improvement of the legislative framework, including the setting up of the Ombudsman Office. It also welcomed judicial sector reform to ensure better access to justice.

113. Mozambique commended Equatorial Guinea for steps undertaken to promote human rights. It noted the development regarding the law establishing a moratorium on the death penalty.
114. The Netherlands expressed concern about discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity despite the fact that discrimination against LGBT persons was punishable by law.
115. Nicaragua noted progress in the field of education and encouraged Equatorial Guinea to ratify the Convention against Discrimination in Education, the CRPD, and the OP-CRC-AC.
116. Nigeria urged Equatorial Guinea to prioritize the establishment of a platform for fundamental rights and freedoms, to boost health-care facilities, particularly for women and children, and to accede to OP-ICESCR.
117. Norway expressed concern about the situation of human rights defenders and journalists. It encouraged Equatorial Guinea to accede to ICCPR-OP 2 and to adhere to principles of transparency in the management of natural resources.
118. Paraguay noted with concern the lack of a clear definition of discrimination against women. It encouraged Equatorial Guinea to step up its efforts to submit pending reports to the treaty bodies.
119. The Philippines encouraged Equatorial Guinea to seriously consider recommendations aimed at protecting women from discrimination and abuse, and urged it to intensify its engagement with regional and international partners to promote economic, social and cultural rights.
120. Portugal welcomed the creation of the Office of the Ombudsman and the implementation of the National Programme for education of adult, young and adolescent females. It stressed the need for full compliance with ICCPR obligations.
121. The Republic of Korea called for further action to combat stereotypes and harmful practices affecting women. It invited the Government to pay more attention to allegations by civil society organizations concerning civil and political rights.
122. Russian Federation applauded steps to implement previous UPR recommendations. Despite some progress, it remains concerned about human rights situation in the country.
123. Rwanda noted considerable improvement of the human rights situation, notably the setting up of the Ombudsman Office and the Multisectoral plan of action on the promotion of women and gender equality.
124. Sierra Leone applauded action taken to address gender discrimination, the reform of the Constitution and developments that had facilitated access to justice.
125. Singapore commended reforms of the education system and the focus on reducing drop-out rates. It welcomed measures to combat gender-based discrimination and violence.
126. Costa Rica hoped that the Government's education plans and programmes would include human rights education and training. It encouraged Equatorial Guinea to abolish the death penalty.
127. South Africa welcomed efforts to address HIV/AIDS and the National Economic and Social Development Plan for Horizon 2020.
128. South Sudan commended action on behalf of persons with disabilities, budgetary allocations to charitable organizations, and the policy of free education and university access for vulnerable sectors of society.

129. Spain welcomed the participation of Equatorial Guinea in the UPR process.

130. Sudan encouraged the Government to step up its efforts to guarantee free education, and to take further action to protect women against harmful and irresponsible practices and to guarantee fair treatment of women at all levels.

131. The delegation of Equatorial Guinea acknowledged interventions made by the Czech Republic, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Germany and Ghana, Guatemala, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali and Mauritania and took serious note of a number of issues raised by them and informed they would pass recommendations to the government and authorities and that steps would be taken.

132. The delegation also referred to a number of issues raised by these countries, including: the importance given to education for women and girls and for persons with disabilities; the suggestion that will be given to the relevant institutions of the need to envisage the abolition of the death penalty; the need for enhanced international cooperation with international organizations and friendly countries; the efforts that will be done to ratify all relevant instruments pertaining to the rights of persons with disabilities and to put in place the necessary domestic legislation, while much has been already done; the census that will be done of all pending reports to UN mechanisms and the necessary steps to make sure that these are submitted, with support of human rights bodies.

133. The delegation concluded that it took note of all the statements and will take the necessary steps, while congratulating and thanking all delegations for their contribution to the review, hoping to continue with the support of the United Nations.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations**

134. **The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue and listed below enjoy the support of Equatorial Guinea:**

134.1. **Ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Ghana);**

134.2. **Ratify the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education (Ghana);**

134.3. **Sign and ratify the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol to the ICESCR (Portugal);**

134.4. **Accede to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Armenia);**

134.5. **Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Burundi);**

134.6. **Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Chad);**

134.7. **Accelerate the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Congo);**

134.8. **Finalize the process already underway for the ratification of the International Convention on the rights of Persons with Disabilities; (Mexico)**

Conclusions and recommendations will not be edited

- 134.9. **Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Togo);**
- 134.10. **Consider ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. (Ethiopia)**
- 134.11. **Consider ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in the future. (Malaysia)**
- 134.12. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Togo);**
- 134.13. **Ratify the OP-CAT (Czech Republic);**
- 134.14. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Estonia);**
- 134.15. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and that this practice become a priority line of action of the government (Spain);**
- 134.16. **Cooperate with all treaty bodies including submitting its initial report to the Committee against Torture which has been overdue since 2003 (Ghana);**
- 134.17. **Cooperate with Treaty Bodies by submitting its reports (Congo);**
- 134.18. **Improve the cooperation with the United Nations human rights mechanisms (Mali);**
- 134.19. **Submit without delay its overdue reports under the international human rights treaties to which it is a party, if necessary seeking technical support from the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (Ireland);**
- 134.20. **Make up the delay in the submission of overdue reports to treaty bodies (Burkina Faso);**
- 134.21. **Submit its overdue reports to the respective treaty bodies (Sierra Leone);**
- 134.22. **Submit periodic reports on the implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Mali);**
- 134.23. **Implement urgently all accepted recommendations from 2009 that remain outstanding (Sweden);**
- 134.24. **Continue determined efforts to improve national legislation in the area of promotion and protection of the rights and freedoms of its citizens (Russian Federation);**
- 134.25. **Legally establish an independent judiciary and ensure that all laws are in line with the principles of international law (Switzerland);**
- 134.26. **Create an independent national human rights institution as well as facilitate the legal recognition of NGOs and human rights defenders, simplifying the procedure for their recognition and functioning (Spain);**
- 134.27. **Strengthen the effectiveness of the Anti-Corruption Attorney through public overseeing mechanisms of official payments made and of the assets of senior officials of the State (Spain);**

- 134.28. Continue making efforts to promote civil, political, economic, social, environmental and cultural rights in all areas of society (Nicaragua);
- 134.29. Establish an inclusive process to follow up the UPR recommendations (Norway);
- 134.30. Disseminate and implement effectively the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Defenders (Norway);
- 134.31. Prioritize the promotion of the rights of the child by ensuring that national legislation is in line with its obligations under relevant international human rights instruments, by providing more resources to create and fully implement programs that promote the security and safety of children, such as measures to eradicate corporal punishment and domestic violence, and by improving access to and quality of education and health services (Philippines);
- 134.32. Improve public access to the information on legal and policy measures taken by the Government in the field of human rights (Republic of Korea);
- 134.33. Consolidate achievements in the promotion and protection of human rights (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 134.34. Strengthen the efforts aimed at the planning of the public policies for the protection of the rights of women through their active participation in the political, economic and social development of the country (Ecuador);
- 134.35. Carry out awareness raising campaigns, at the community level, regarding women's and girls' rights and to combat any discriminatory practices towards women and girls (Portugal);
- 134.36. Take all measures necessary to eliminate discrimination against women, on the basis of a comprehensive strategy aimed at eliminating discriminatory practices and stereotypes and also violence against women (Turkey);
- 134.37. Put in place a comprehensive strategy aimed at eliminating discriminatory stereotypes against women (Rwanda);
- 134.38. Carry out a large awareness campaign among the population to change the mind set of those groups which resist women's emancipation and perpetuate practices and customs contrary to human rights. (Democratic Republic of the Congo);
- 134.39. Continue efforts to improve opportunities that women have in order to ensure that they participate on an equal footing in public life and all sectors of society (Sudan);
- 134.40. Continue strengthening the implementation of measures aimed at eliminating harmful and discriminatory practices against women, including those that favour the participation of women in politics and in the main positions of public administration (Colombia);
- 134.41. Step up efforts aimed at addressing the deep-rooted stereotypes that still have a negative impact on the rights of women, and fight against the heinous traditional practices such as early and forced marriages; (Italy);
- 134.42. Strengthen human rights education programmes in order to eliminate discrimination (Djibouti);

- 134.43. **Take additional measures to promote equality of access to employment (Egypt);**
- 134.44. **To enact the law on the establishment of a moratorium on the death penalty as soon as possible (Slovenia);**
- 134.45. **Put in place a moratorium on the use of the death penalty, with a view to its abolition (Ireland);**
- 134.46. **Introduce a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to ending its application (Germany);**
- 134.47. **Promulgate legislation on a moratorium on the death penalty, as referred to in their National Report (South Africa);**
- 134.48. **Advance efforts to impose a formal moratorium on executions with a view to acceding to the relevant conventions, Optional Protocol of the ICCPR (Sierra Leone);**
- 134.49. **Continue intensifying its efforts to combat trafficking in persons including adopting a regulatory framework to address the exploitation of women and children (Malaysia);**
- 134.50. **Redouble its efforts to further protect children from trafficking (Philippines);**
- 134.51. **Consider the possibility of improving the conditions of detention and of reforming its penitentiary system (Russian Federation);**
- 134.52. **Improve detention conditions in particular by allowing all detainees to refer their case to a judge and by abolishing all forms of arbitrary or secret detention (Switzerland);**
- 134.53. **Increase efforts to prevent any abuse against people under police custody and improve the living condition of the detainees (Italy);**
- 134.54. **Take necessary measures to deal with the situation of women in prisons and protect them against all forms of violence, especially against harassment and sexual violence (Central African Republic);**
- 134.55. **Take effective action to end violence against women and children, including by making it a criminal offence and by holding perpetrators accountable (Germany);**
- 134.56. **Set up a national program to fight violence against women, especially domestic violence (Russian Federation);**
- 134.57. **Continue to implement measures to enhance the protection of women and girls against violence (Singapore);**
- 134.58. **Do more to ensure the effective prosecution of domestic violence cases (Australia);**
- 134.59. **Provide law enforcement officials with human rights training and that the fight against impunity for acts of torture be intensified. (Czech Republic);**
- 134.60. **Apply law 6/2006 preventing and punishing torture and prosecute those who are suspected of involvement in this type of crime, including members of security forces (Canada);**

- 134.61. Continue to develop programmes aimed at providing support to vulnerable children and concretely eradicate the practice of corporal punishment (Djibouti);
- 134.62. Hold security forces and other government officials accountable for human rights violations, including the use of torture and arbitrary arrests and detention of members of the opposition (United States of America¹);
- 134.63. Take measures to fight efficiently against impunity, notably for acts of torture and sexual violence, in particular when the persons incriminated are part of law enforcement (France);
- 134.64. Ensure that due process of law in all judicial proceedings, including by bringing detainees before an independent judge within 72 hours and by refraining from torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment in order to extract confessions (Germany);
- 134.65. Provide all those arrested with early access to legal representation (Australia);
- 134.66. Review the provisions of domestic criminal law in line with international provisions in order to introduce the corresponding amendments, in particular the effective adoption of the habeas corpus procedure (Chile);
- 134.67. Allow journalists and human rights defenders to work in a safe environment, notably by prosecuting all those responsible for intimidation or threats against them (France);
- 134.68. Promote the creation of pluralist, free and independent information bodies, ensure that the independence of the press is respected and protected as well as authorize peaceful demonstrations, as recommended previously (Switzerland);
- 134.69. Take measures to promote and protect freedom of expression (Botswana);
- 134.70. Continue to take measures to accelerate the increase of participation of women in political decision-making positions, the judiciary and the civil service (Egypt);
- 134.71. Ensure freedom of expression and information through the independence and pluralism of the media (France);
- 134.72. Put an end to the restrictions hindering the free exercise of the right to freedom of expression, assembly and association (Spain);
- 134.73. To continue to insist in taking poverty reduction as a priority and make efforts to improve people's living standards in order to achieve positive progress in ensuring the "2020 National Economic and Development Plan" (China);
- 134.74. Consider allocating adequate amounts of its available resources for social services and assistance, and continue stepping up efforts to combat poverty, especially in rural areas (Egypt);
- 134.75. Step up efforts to combat poverty, especially in rural areas and disadvantaged and marginalized regions; allocate sufficient funding for this purpose; and ensure that economic, social and cultural rights are fully addressed in all anti-poverty measures (South Africa);

- 134.76. **Adopt a national plan for the poverty reduction supported by a follow-up mechanism (Togo);**
- 134.77. **Increase social spending to meet basic needs, and establish independent means to monitor and evaluate this expenditure (Australia);**
- 134.78. **To continue progress to deliver the objectives set through its National Plan for Economic and Social Development by 2020 (Cuba);**
- 134.79. **Make appropriate and transparent budget allocations for poverty alleviation, primary education, basic health care and sanitation, to realize fundamental economic and social rights, particularly in respect of the poorest, and fully account for all social spending (Sweden);**
- ~~134.80. **Adopt a national plan for the poverty reduction supported by a follow-up mechanism (Togo);**~~
- 134.81. **To continue efforts aimed at improving access to malaria diagnosis and related treatment by 2020 (Algeria);**
- 134.82. **Continue to ensure that all pregnant women are provided with diagnosis for HIV/AIDS and access to antiretroviral treatment free of charge, in order to prevent mother-to-child transmission (Thailand);**
- 134.83. **Improve access to free health care in remote areas (Libya);**
- 134.84. **Allocate a major proportion of its budget to public health, emphasizing the supply of safe drinking water and sanitation services (Spain);**
- 134.85. **Take all necessary measures to improve women's access to reproductive health and related services (Armenia);**
- 134.86. **Continue taking measures aimed to stop the spread of HIV/AIDS and to prevent mother-to-child vertical transmission (Colombia);**
- 134.87. **Step up its efforts to increase enrolment and completion rates for primary and secondary schools, especially for girls (Thailand);**
- 134.88. **Continue to guarantee the allocation of adequate resources for the effective implementation of the educational programmes and intensify its efforts to address low enrolment rates in primary and basic education (Egypt);**
- 134.89. **Intensify efforts to ensure access to education, including efforts to increase enrolment and completion rates (Ethiopia);**
- 134.90. **Implement effectively the National Plan for Education for All and take urgent steps to address the root causes of the high dropout rate for girls (Ghana);**
- 134.91. **Continue to improve its education system and ensure access to quality education for all, in cooperation with UNESCO (Singapore);**
- 134.92. **Continue efforts to decrease female drop-out rates from the school by implementing more measures (South Sudan);**
- 134.93. **Strengthen efforts to ensure access to education in all areas of the country, including rural areas (Sudan1);**
- 134.94. **Consider pursuing a policy aimed at capacity building to develop the country's cultural sector (Egypt);**
- 134.95. **Strengthen the adoption of measures aimed at ensuring greater education coverage (Colombia);**

- 134.96. Continue efforts to improve education and raise school enrolment at the primary level (China);
- 134.97. Continue strengthening its correct education policies as well as the social protection programs which are being implemented, with a view to provide the best standard of living for its people (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 134.98. Continue its efforts to increase school attendance rates and solve the issues of access to educational establishments without overlooking the need to continually monitor the implementation of the sectorial action plan to promote women and gender equality (Angola);
- 134.99. Continue strengthening the social protection programs adopted for persons with disabilities (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 134.100. Advance in the implementation of measures aimed at improving the situation of persons with disabilities (Colombia);
- 134.101. Continue to take measures to implement the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on Torture and the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention to fully afford detained immigrants the right to contact their consular representatives (Ghana);
- 134.102. Continue to actively seeking technical cooperation and assistance from the international community and development partners in order to effectively implement programmes and policies aimed at providing health services and quality education for all citizens (Timor-Leste);
- 134.103. Maintain constructive and cooperative dialogue with the United Nations system in the field of human rights (Timor-Leste).
135. The following recommendations will be examined by Equatorial Guinea which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the 27th session of the Human Rights Council in September 2014.
- 135.1. Ratify the International Convention on the rights of Persons with Disabilities, the International Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on Torture, as well as the Rome Statute (Tunisia);
- 135.2. Ratify the International Convention on the Rights of all Migrants Workers and members of their families (Ghana);
- 135.3. Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Mali);
- 135.4. Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Mali);
- 135.5. Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities as well as the Rome Statute (Paraguay);
- 135.6. Sign or ratify the regional and international human rights instrument which it is not yet a party to, in particular: the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the African Union Convention on Preventing and Combatting Corruption. (Madagascar)

- 135.7. **Accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict as soon as possible; (Slovenia)**
- 135.8. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict (Estonia);**
- 135.9. **Consider acceding to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict (Morocco);**
- 135.10. **Take further steps towards the total abolition of the death penalty and, as a matter of priority, sign and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR (Portugal);**
- 135.11. **Abolish the death penalty in the law and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (France);**
- 135.12. **Enforce fully the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and accede to its Second Optional Protocol (Estonia);**
- 135.13. **Remove the death penalty from its criminal statutes and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Australia);**
- 135.14. **Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Gabon);**
- 135.15. **Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Rwanda);**
- 135.16. **Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Burkina Faso);**
- 135.17. **Accelerate the process of accession and then ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Cabo Verde);**
- 135.18. **Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Burkina Faso);**
- 135.19. **Accelerate the process of accession and then ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Cabo Verde);**
- 135.20. **Accede to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Chad);**
- 135.21. **Consider ratifying the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (Ethiopia);**
- 135.22. **Consider ratifying the United Nations Convention against corruption (Rwanda);**
- 135.23. **Take additional efforts to fight against corruption and promptly accede to the United Nations Convention against corruption to ensure that the society can better benefit from the economic and commercial development of the country (Turkey);**

- 135.24. Continue efforts to strengthen legal frameworks and their implementation, through, inter alia, completing the ratification process of CRPD and the Convention against Corruption (Indonesia);
- 135.25. Cooperate with the human rights mechanisms and extend a standing invitation to the Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council (Costa Rica);
- 135.26. Extend an open invitation to all mechanisms and Special Procedures mandate-holders of the Human Rights Council (Uruguay);
- 135.27. Extend an open invitation to special procedures (Guatemala);
- 135.28. Issue standing invitations to all special procedures (Ghana);
- 135.29. Issue a standing invitation to all of the Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council (Republic of Korea);
- 135.30. Take measures aimed at guaranteeing the effective and impartial implementation of legislation and at putting an end to impunity in cases of domestic violence (Argentina);
- 135.31. Adopt legislation that defines gender based violence as a crime, and offers assistance to the victims (Mexico);
- 135.32. Expedite the process of elaboration and adoption of a law that defines and prohibits discrimination against women (Paraguay);
- 135.33. Speed up the process for bringing the national Commission on Human Rights in line with the Paris Principles (Tunisia);
- 135.34. Effectively establish the institution of the Ombudsman created in 2012 and ensure its compliance with the Paris Principles (France);
- 135.35. Select the Ombudsman without delay and in line with the Paris Principles (Australia);
- 135.36. Establish a National Human Rights Institution that is in line with the Paris Principles and fully independent of government control (Germany);
- 135.37. Ensure the establishment and independence of a national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles (Ghana);
- 135.38. Continue efforts to strengthen the National Human Rights Commission to be fully in line with Paris Principles (Indonesia);
- 135.39. Operationalize the National Human Rights Commission and ensure that it is in line with the Paris Principles (Morocco);
- 135.40. Speed up the process of bringing the National Human Rights Commission in line with the Paris Principles, so as to strengthen its mandate (Mozambique);
- 135.41. Establish in consultation with civil society a clear and transparent fiscal policy to manage revenues, combat corruption and account for the use of public funds (Sweden);
- 135.42. Step up the efforts to prevent the diversion of public funds and to combat cases of corruption (Uruguay);
- 135.43. Continue and further strengthen measures to fight against acts of corruption and embezzlement of public funds (Côte d'Ivoire);

- 135.44. Strengthen public policies allowing the elimination of forced and early marriage, levirate and other harmful practices threatening the rights of women (Paraguay);
- 135.45. Continue the patterns that it has legitimately and sovereignly marked out for its democratic course and good governance, with the effective implementation of the culture of acknowledging and respecting each and every one of the human rights in the idiosyncratic customs of the societies and cultures that compose the mosaic of the State of Equatorial Guinea (Viet Nam);
- 135.46. Strengthen existing policies aimed at continued improvement of the electoral system, including with the aid of international cooperation, and taking into account a crosscutting gender perspective (Brazil);
- 135.47. Strengthen efforts to empower women by amending legislation that discriminates women in matters of polygamy, inheritance and child custody, and put legislation in place regarding domestic violence, rape including marital rape and others forms of sexual and gender based violence (Netherlands);
- 135.48. Accelerate the process for the drafting and the adoption of a law on gender equality (Guatemala);
- 135.49. Define and prohibit the discrimination against women (Guatemala);
- 135.50. Consider revising the law on customary marriage with a view to guarantee equal succession rights to women and establish a minimum age of 18 for marriage (Sierra Leone);
- 135.51. Initiate an awareness raising campaign on the importance of equal rights for LGBT persons, in order to foster a climate of true social acceptance in the spirit of the Constitution of Equatorial Guinea (Netherlands);
- 135.52. Expedite at first the process of enacting the moratorium on executions and consider afterwards the total abolition of the death penalty (Turkey);
- 135.53. Establish an official moratorium on the use of the death penalty with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Montenegro);
- ~~135.54. Expedite at first the process of enacting the moratorium on executions and consider afterwards the total abolition of the death penalty (Turkey);~~
- 135.55. Establish a moratorium on the use of the death penalty and consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Uruguay);
- 135.56. Examine the possibility for abolishing the death penalty (Ecuador);
- 135.57. Declare and implement the firm abolition of the death penalty and initiate constitutional and legislative reforms aiming at its full abolition (Spain);
- 135.58. Commission further studies on the issue of death penalty, in view of its abolishment (Mozambique);
- 135.59. Reinforce measures to fight against migrant smuggling and human trafficking which risk to increase in Equatorial Guinea and even in all the sub-region (Democratic Republic of the Congo);
- 135.60. Reinforce policies to fight against human trafficking and migrant smuggling (Côte d'Ivoire);

- 135.61. Consider releasing, on humanitarian grounds, the inmates whose detention condition puts at risk their health and life; (Italy);
- 135.62. Accelerate the process of adopting specific legislation and a national action plan to combat all forms of violence against women, particularly those in vulnerable situations, including migrants, persons with disabilities, and women in detention facilities (Philippines);
- 135.63. End the practice of secret detention and guarantee that due legal process is followed, in line with international standards (Mexico);
- 135.64. Take concrete measures to guarantee the respect of rights and fundamental freedoms of all the population, and take necessary actions to investigate and punish those responsible of refugees' kidnappings, arbitrary detentions, tortures, executions and enforced disappearances (Argentina);
- 135.65. Advance in the allocation to the judiciary of necessary financial resources with a view to achieve its full independence as well as to guarantee the due transparency and efficiency of the administration of justice (Uruguay);
- 135.66. Continue strengthening the legal and institutional reform process in order to safeguard the full independency and transparency of the judiciary, including effective monitoring and accountability mechanisms (Chile);
- 135.67. Reform the criminal code and the code of criminal procedure in order to bring them in line with international standards and improve the conditions of detention in all its aspects (Cabo Verde);
- 135.68. Eliminate discrimination against women in the area of marriage by prohibiting polygamy and eradicating the practices of child, early and forced marriage and by ensuring equal inheritance rights for men and women (Canada);
- 135.69. Permit journalists, NGOs and human rights experts to enter Equatorial Guinea and carry out their work without hindrance or risk of retaliation against those they meet (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 135.70. Act in earnest to prevent harassment, politically motivated arrests and arbitrary detentions of political opponents and guarantee their equal access to funding and the media, and that all citizens be granted the right to free participation in public and political life (Czech Republic);
- 135.71. Adopt further and effective measures to prevent and punish episodes of harassment against journalists and human rights defenders, and ensure that nobody is arrested for exercising their right to freedom of expression (Italy);
- 135.72. Take measures to effectively guarantee freedom of expression, assembly and association, prevent censorship and undue control of the media, protect journalists and investigate all attacks against them (Czech Republic);
- 135.73. Increase transparency through the provision of public access to information about financial and other material interests of government ministers (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 135.74. Take necessary steps, such as streamlining organisational registration processes and allowing independent media to operate in the country, to foster an environment where opposition parties, journalists, civil society, and all Equatoguineans can operate freely, independently, and without fear (United States of America);

- 135.75. **Adopt measures to guarantee the freedom of the press in line with international standards, including the decriminalization of defamation (Chile);**
- 135.76. **Guarantee the right to freedom of association by the establishment of an open political space allowing all citizens to exercise this right without interference (Canada);**
- 135.77. **Ease requirements for the registration of all NGOs and facilitate unhindered operation of all civil society actors, including human rights defenders (Czech Republic);**
- 135.78. **Establish necessary measures to eliminate the worst forms of child labour, including raising the minimum age for all hazardous work to 18 and developing a list of hazardous occupations and activities not permitted for children (United States of America);**
- 135.79. **Set priorities and allocate necessary resources for implementing its ‘National Economic and Social Development Plan for Horizon 2020’, with more focus on employment for the youth, gender equality, urban planning, adequate housing, health care and education (Viet Nam);**
- 135.80. **Reinforce and widen the scope of laudable initiatives like the rationalization, by the National Institute of Statistics, of investment on social issues such as health infrastructure, access to water and sanitation, and curbing HIV-AIDS (Brazil);**
- 135.81. **Continue efforts for the implementation of the road map aimed at reducing maternal mortality of a half by 2015, and of 80% by 2020 (Algeria);**
- 135.82. **Take measures to guarantee the effective implementation of free education and ensure that children finalize primary education, taking also into account gender disparities (Nicaragua);**
- 135.83. **Take measures to prioritize the protection of girls and women, to curb school dropout by teenage girls and adopt specific legislation for the protection against violence and forced marriage (Costa Rica);**
- 135.84. **Do everything to eradicate the phenomenon of illegal trafficking of migrants, traffic of human beings and specially the phenomenon of child trafficking and prostitution (Burundi).**
136. **The recommendations below did not enjoy the support of Equatorial Guinea and would thus be noted.**
- 136.1. **Ratify the Rome Statute on the International Criminal Court; (Ghana);**
- 136.2. **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and ensure its implementation (Botswana);**
- 136.3. **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Uruguay);**
- 136.4. **Accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and fully align its national legislation with the Rome Statute (Montenegro);**
- 136.5. **Accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and to the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Court (Estonia);**

136.6. **Ratify the Rome Statute on the International Criminal Court as well as the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (France).**

137. **All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.**

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Equatorial Guinea was headed by Mr. Alfonso Nsue Mokuy, Third Vice-Prime Minister in charge of Human rights, and composed of the following members:

- Ms. Evangelina Filomena Oyo Ebule, Minister of Justice, worship and penitentiary institutions;
 - Ms. Mari Crmen Ecoro, Minister of Social Affairs and Gender Equality;
 - Mr. Silvestre Siale Bileke, Senator;
 - Ms. Ana María Ndje, Assistant for the Third Vice- Prime Minister in charge of Human Rights;
 - Ms Pilar Djombe Ndjangani, Senator;
 - Mr. German Ekua Sima, Chargé d’Affaires of the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea;
 - Mr. Manuel Mba Nchama, General director of Human Rights;
 - Ms. Claudia Ayecaba Ondo, General Cabinet Director;
 - Ms. Carina Monsterrat Nsue Ndje, General Protocol Director;
 - Mr. José Fernando Siale Ndjangani, Lawyer;
 - Ms. Rosa Mba Nsue, National Focal Point on Human Rights;
 - Mr. Diosdado Ondo Nguema, press journalist;
 - Mr. Frederico Eyegue Obama, Aide de camp before the third Vice-Prime minister in charge of Human Rights;
 - Ms. Sinforsosa, member of civil society;
-