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**Human Rights Council**  
**Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review**  
**Twenty-first session**  
Geneva, 19-30 January 2015

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

#### **Guinea**

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\* 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 twenty-first session from 19 to 30 January 2015. The review of Guinea was held at the third meeting on 20 January 2015. The delegation of Guinea was headed by S.E Mr Khalifa Gassama Diaby, Minister of Human Rights and Civil Liberties. At its 10<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 23 January 2015, the Working Group adopted the report on Guinea.
2. On 13 January 2015, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Guinea: Albania, Bangladesh and Congo.
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 Guinea:
  - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/21/GIN/1);
  - (b) A compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/21/GIN/2);
  - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/21/GIN/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Czech Republic, Germany, Norway, Slovenia, Spain, and the United States of America was transmitted to Guinea through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the UPR.

## I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

To be completed by 6 February 2015

## II. Conclusions and/or recommendations\*\*

*[paragraph numbers will change after section I is completed]*

5. **The following recommendations will be examined by Guinea which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the 29<sup>th</sup> session of the Human Rights Council in June/July 2015:**
  - 5.1. **Consider taking further steps towards the ratification of international human rights instruments that it is not yet a party to (Philippines);**
  - 5.2. **Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil, Economic and Cultural Rights (Portugal);**
  - 5.3. **Ratify the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil, Economic and Cultural Rights and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Sierra Leone);**

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Conclusions and recommendations will not be edited

- 5.4. **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, with the ultimate aim of abolishing the death penalty in all circumstances (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 5.5. **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Benin);**
- 5.5. **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Uruguay);**
- 5.7. **Establish a formal moratorium on the death penalty with a view to ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR (Australia);**
- 5.8. **Consider taking all necessary steps to introduce a de jure moratorium on capital executions with a view to fully abolish the death penalty, and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR (Italy);**
- 5.9. **Accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and establish without delay a de jure moratorium on executions with a view to permanently abolish the death penalty (Luxembourg);**
- 5.10. **Ratify the second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR aiming at the abolition of death penalty (Montenegro);**
- 5.11. **Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR and continue its efforts to increase national awareness in order to secure the abolition of the death penalty (Namibia);**
- 5.12. **Accelerate the ratification process of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Turkey);**
- 5.13. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Spain);**
- 5.14. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Uruguay);**
- 5.15. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Benin);**
- 5.15. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Togo);**
- 5.17. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Montenegro);**
- 5.18. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and establish the national preventive mechanism at the earliest possible (Costa Rica);**
- 5.19. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (OP-CAT) and a swift establishment of a national preventive mechanism in accordance with the Protocol (Czech Republic);**
- 5.20. **Intensify efforts to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment (Denmark);**

- 5.21. Proceed with the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Gabon);
- 5.22. Review the status of implementation into domestic law of the Convention against Torture and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention (Germany);
- 5.23. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Ghana);
- 5.24. Abolish the death penalty and sign and ratify the second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR (Portugal);
- 5.25. Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Portugal);
- 5.25. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Uruguay);
- 5.27. Proceed with the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Gabon);
- 5.28. Pursue and finalize the ratification process of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Democratic Republic of the Congo);
- 5.29. Smoothen the process of the ratification of the Optional Protocol to CEDAW and improve inter-institutional coordination across the civil society organisations, ministerial departments, and other national actors involved in the defence of women's rights (Mexico);
- 5.30. Make every effort to accelerate the process of ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Rwanda);
- 5.31. Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Uruguay);
- 5.32. Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Cabo Verde);
- 5.33. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Cabo Verde);
- 5.34. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Slovenia);
- 5.35. Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a Communications Procedure (Slovakia);
- 5.35. Fully align its national legislation with the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and continue full cooperation with the International Criminal Court in its preliminary investigation of the crimes committed on 28 September 2009 and its aftermath (Netherlands);

- 5.37. **Ratify the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court and implement it fully at national level (Slovakia);**
- 5.38. **Continue to promote the harmonization of laws, so as to make possible the legal framework necessary to implement the Convention against Torture (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**
- 5.39. **Accelerate the process to adopt the Gender Equality Bill in order to strengthen its efforts to address discrimination against women (Zimbabwe);**
- 5.40. **Amend its Criminal Code to cover various forms of sexual violence, including marital rape and domestic violence; and enforce all legislation concerning women and girls (Australia);**
- 5.41. **Strengthen national legislation to combat domestic violence, child prostitution, trafficking and child labour (Botswana);**
- 5.42. **Adopt legislative and normative measures towards the abolition of the death penalty and commute all those sentenced for prison sentences (Chile);**
- 5.43. **Strengthen the ongoing legislative processes regarding the equality between men and women (Equatorial Guinea);**
- 5.44. **Review the existing laws and regulations with a view to ensuring full gender equality in all aspects of life (Slovenia);**
- 5.45. **Establish a strong and independent national human rights institution, in conformity with the Paris Principles (Costa Rica);**
- 5.45. **Set up an independent national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles (Egypt);**
- 5.47. **Support the action of the Ministry of Human Rights and Civil Liberties and take the necessary measures to ensure that the independent national human rights institution is in conformity with the Paris Principles (France);**
- 5.48. **Accelerate the establishment of the national human rights institution and to ensure is conformity with the Paris Principles (Gabon);**
- 5.49. **Establish a fully-fledged National Human Rights Institution in full compliance with the Paris Principles (Ghana);**
- 5.50. **Continue its efforts in the promotion and protection of human rights by establishing a national human rights institution based on the Paris Principles (Indonesia);**
- 5.51. **Consider setting up an independent national human rights institution that would comply with the Paris Principles, and providing this institution with the necessary resources to effectively fulfil its mandate (Namibia);**
- 5.52. **Seek assistance in establishing a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Sierra Leone);**
- 5.53. **Consider establishing a National Human Rights Institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (South Africa);**
- 5.54. **Continue its efforts for the establishment of the National Human Rights Institution (Sudan);**

- 5.55. Set up an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Timor Leste);
- 5.55. Establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles and provide it with the resources necessary for an effective action (Cabo Verde);
- 5.57. Take effective measures to strengthen the capacity of the newly established human rights institutions including the Ministry of Human Rights and Civil Liberties, and the national observatory on violence against women and children (Republic of Korea);
- 5.58. Update the national action plan for the implementation of the rights of the child, drafted in 2012 (Turkey);
- 5.59. Continue to strengthen its successful national policies, to promote equality in the areas of education, health and employment of women and girls (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- 5.60. Establish a mechanism for the protection and support of victims aimed to enhance assistance to victims and witnesses (Slovakia);
- 5.61. Develop targeted technical assistance programmes to strengthen the national human rights architecture (Morocco);
- 5.62. Continue efforts towards national reconciliation (Algeria);
- 5.63. Call upon the assistance of United Nations bodies, in the context of the implementation of a comprehensive policy for children with sufficient resources and the reform of the Guinean Committee for the monitoring, protection and defence of the rights of the child (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 5.64. Continue its active engagement with its international and regional partners to implement technical cooperation and assistance programs on human rights protection (Philippines);
- 5.65. Continue utilizing this Inter-ministerial Standing Committee with a view to finalize other initial and periodic reports to various treaty bodies (Indonesia);
- 5.65. Entrust the Inter-ministerial Committee on Human Rights with drafting the overdue reports to the UN Human Rights Treaty Bodies, including on ICESCR, ICCPR, CERD and CRPD (Portugal);
- 5.67. Submit more regularly its reports to the treaty bodies (Senegal);
- 5.68. Intensify on-going efforts to submit its overdue reports to the relevant special procedures mechanisms (Sierra Leone);
- 5.69. Reply positively to all pending requests by the United Nations human rights special procedures (Brazil);
- 5.70. Accept the visit of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence, with a view to providing accountability and redress for victims and their families regarding the events which took place in November 2009 (Brazil);
- 5.71. Consider issuing standing invitations to all Special Procedures (Ghana);
- 5.72. Strengthen its cooperation with the human rights mechanisms, in particular with the special procedures (Niger);

- 5.73. Continue its cooperation with various international organizations particularly the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in order to achieve additional progress in the field of economic, social and cultural rights (United Arab Emirates);
- 5.74. Continue cooperating with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to strengthen human rights education within the judiciary, and the military and security forces (Equatorial Guinea);
- 5.75. Continue collaboration with the international institutions to combat the Ebola virus (Kuwait);
- 5.75. Step up cooperation with the international community, improve its public health care system and raise its capacity in preventing and addressing large scale public health events such as Ebola outbreaks (China);
- 5.77. Continue its national efforts, with the support and assistance of the international community, in the promotion and protection of human rights particularly in the realization of economic, social and cultural rights of the people of Guinea (Bangladesh);
- 5.78. Take further measures to address the difficulties regarding the registration of children at birth and to implement a universal birth registration strategy (Albania);
- 5.79. Intensify its efforts to ensure that all children are registered at birth, particularly in rural areas (Turkey);
- 5.80. Implement a comprehensive strategy for birth registration taking into account the particular situation of refugee children, former refugees and migrants (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 5.81. Establish the necessary conditions to register boys and girls at birth, including ensuring free birth certificates (Mexico);
- 5.82. Overcome prejudices against women and girls, and strive to eliminate stereotypes and harmful practices (China);
- 5.83. Consider adopting a comprehensive strategy addressing all forms of discrimination, particularly on promoting the rights of women, girls, and children with disabilities, children living in rural areas, children living in poverty, refugee children and children born out of wedlock (Albania);
- 5.84. Enhance efforts to fight all forms of discrimination against women by ensuring effective implementation of the existing legislation, by implementing a policy of equal work for equal pay, by developing a comprehensive national strategy to facilitate equal access of girls and women to all levels and fields of education (Italy);
- 5.85. Strengthen the fight against all forms of discrimination, particularly violence against women and girls, with special emphasis on the fight against sexual violence and female genital mutilation (Luxembourg);
- 5.85. Adopt measures to combat stereotypes that place women and girls at a disadvantage and further promote equality between men and women (Togo);
- 5.87. Take steps to legally ensure equal rights of children born of incestuous relationships or born out of wedlock, according to Article 378 of the Civil Code (Spain);



- 5.88. Decriminalize all homosexual activities and not to adopt any discriminatory measures against people on the basis of their sexual orientation (Italy);
- 5.89. Ensure to LGBTI persons the full enjoyment and equal treatment of their human rights by repealing norms that criminalize and stigmatize them (Argentina);
- 5.90. Undertake appropriate awareness-raising efforts, and strengthen the measures to guarantee the human rights of the residents of areas affected by Ebola virus outbreak with assistance from the international community (Japan);
- 5.91. Abolish the death penalty (France);
- 5.92. Abolish the death penalty (Timor Leste);
- 5.93. Establish a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Uruguay);
- 5.94. Accelerate the process of abolishing the death penalty (Rwanda);
- 5.95. Accelerate and deepen investigations of complaints of torture and other ill-treatment (Chile);
- 5.95. Ensure and enforce prevention of all acts of torture, impartial investigation by independent courts and prosecution of committed perpetrators (Germany);
- 5.97. Intensify efforts to prosecute all alleged crimes of torture and illegal detention perpetrated by armed and security forces (Italy);
- 5.98. Ensure that law enforcement officers receive training on human rights norms and standards (Egypt);
- 5.99. Continue to provide effective training that builds the capacity of armed forces, police and other security forces on the protection of human rights especially, vulnerable groups (Ethiopia);
- 5.100. Continue providing human rights training to security and defence forces and ensure that violations committed by these forces are prosecuted (France);
- 5.101. Further emphasize the prevention of excessive use of force through security forces, especially in the handling of protests and demonstrations, including adequate training of security forces (Germany);
- 5.102. Take necessary steps to ensure that all allegations of torture are duly investigated, perpetrators prosecuted and the victims duly compensated. (Ghana);
- 5.103. That police and gendarmerie receive adequate training in crowd control and the use of force and firearms in line with international standards (Norway);
- 5.104. Intensify efforts in the fight against extrajudicial executions, rape and torture (Spain);
- 5.105. Step up efforts to improve the conditions of detention (Comoros);
- 5.105. Improve conditions of detention (Senegal);

- 5.107. Redouble its efforts to eradicate the problem of violence against women, in all its forms (Burundi);
- 5.108. Strengthen measures to prevent and suppress all forms of gender violence and include in the penal code the various forms of sexual violence, including marital rape (Chile);
- 5.109. Prevent and punish all forms of violence especially that which targets women and girls, and ensure that the criminal code contains provisions covering the various forms of sexual violence (Egypt);
- 5.110. Take measures to prevent child, early and forced marriages, including through educational and advocacy campaigns to enforce existing legislation (Canada);
- 5.111. Observe the national law for all young girls with regards to the legal age of marriage and take firm action to prevent young girls from becoming victims of forced and early marriage, particularly in rural areas (Sweden);
- 5.112. Raise awareness among religious leaders, magistrates and different political actors with a view to combat sociocultural factors which run counter to the harmonious development of Guinean society (Democratic Republic of the Congo);
- 5.113. Consider taking steps towards strict implementation of its laws prohibiting traditional practices harmful to women and children (Philippines);
- 5.114. Redouble its efforts to advance women's rights and eliminate harmful practices (India);
- 5.115. Continue to implement and build on efforts to address female genital mutilation/cutting, including by engaging state and non-state stakeholders in dialogue on education, programming, and legislation needed to eliminate this harmful practice and advance gender equality (United States of America);
- 5.115. Strengthen actions against discrimination, violence against women and female genital mutilation; ensure effective access to justice; and strengthen the implementation of sanctions against this type of crimes (Argentina);
- 5.117. Strengthen and broaden the Strategic Plan to effectively implement the prohibition of female genital mutilation, promoting a change in custom (Chile);
- 5.118. Step up efforts to definitively and rapidly eliminate the practice of female genital mutilation (Comoros);
- 5.119. Adopt a comprehensive strategy to fight against female genital mutilation, including the punishment of its perpetrators, educational and awareness-raising programmes as well as medical support to women and girls affected (Czech Republic);
- 5.120. Strengthen its efforts to combat traditional practices that are harmful to women and children, particularly, female genital mutilation (Ethiopia);
- 5.121. Combat violence against women, in particular female genital mutilation, by ensuring that these are systematically brought to justice and by raising awareness (France);
- 5.122. Re-double efforts aimed at reducing the high incidence of female genital mutilation and other practices that are harmful and discriminate against women (Ghana);

- 5.123. Take all necessary measures to ensure the effective enforcement of Law L010/AN/2000, with a view to the eradication of FGM, and to undertake additional awareness raising measures about the risks and harm associated with this practice as well as its prohibition (Ireland);
- 5.124. Make all efforts to apply existing national legislation in order to reduce the current rate of FGM in the country, including effective criminal prosecution of the practice, appropriate awareness campaigns, and education in schools (Italy);
- 5.125. Take adequate measures to combat female genital mutilation, that is to enforce existing legislation prohibiting FGM and to ensure that perpetrators of female genital mutilation are prosecuted (Netherlands);
- 5.125. Implement measures to reduce violence against women, including domestic violence, spousal rape and female genital mutilation (FGM) (Norway);
- 5.127. Intensify its efforts to eradicate FGM (Portugal);
- 5.128. Prevent and punish all forms of violence against women, including the criminalization of marital rape and domestic violence (Portugal);
- 5.129. Strengthen the enforcement of existing legislation prohibiting female genital mutilation and at the same time enhance awareness-raising activities by focusing on the health risks of this harmful practice (Republic of Korea);
- 5.130. Redouble efforts to eliminate FGM and other harmful traditional practices, including through strict enforcement of the legal prohibition and increased awareness-raising of the harmful consequences of such practices (Slovenia);
- 5.131. Strengthen measures against the practice of female genital mutilation (South Africa);
- 5.132. Continue its efforts in combatting violence against women and girls, in particular the problems of female genital mutilation (Thailand);
- 5.133. Continue efforts to fight effectively against the socio-cultural and religious burden for the elimination of female genital mutilation (Togo);
- 5.134. Continue its efforts initiated to better protect the rights of vulnerable groups, particularly women and children (Senegal);
- 5.135. Follow-up on the implementation of guidelines to strengthen the promotion and protection of children's rights (Equatorial Guinea);
- 5.135. Redouble its efforts to strengthen protection measures to combat all forms of abuse and neglect against children, including all forms of child labour (Trinidad and Tobago);
- 5.137. Continue its efforts in the promotion and protection of the rights of its children (Brunei Darussalam);
- 5.138. Strengthen protection measures against child labour (Slovenia);
- 5.139. Strengthen its child protection systems at local level, investigate and prosecute cases of child labour and child abuse (Spain);
- 5.140. Continue its efforts to strengthen the rule of law and good governance (Singapore);

- 5.141. Take further steps to bring to justice the perpetrators of human rights violations, particularly those named in the UN Commission of Inquiry report into the crimes of 28 September 2009 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 5.142. Place indicted government officials on administrative leave pending conclusion of the investigation related to the 2009 stadium violence, and urge all members of the security forces to cooperate fully with the investigation (United States of America);
- 5.143. Promptly bring individuals accused of a crime before a judge to demonstrate commitment to respect the rule of law and Guinea's obligations under Article 9 of the ICCPR (United States of America);
- 5.144. Continue to reform the judicial and security systems (Angola);
- 5.145. Ensure all allegations of human rights abuses by security forces are independently investigated and that perpetrators are held to account (Australia);
- 5.145. Strengthen measures to combat impunity within the security forces and bring all perpetrators to account (Botswana);
- 5.147. Take measures to ensure the independence of the judicial system over the executive, to ensure that the fight against corruption and the improvement of accountability are pursued (Canada);
- 5.148. Prosecute the perpetrators within the security forces who committed violent acts against demonstrators and opposition members, while providing the adequate resources to support impartial investigations and respecting international human rights law (Canada);
- 5.149. Accelerate judicial proceedings against the perpetrators of human rights violations committed in 2009, establish reparation mechanisms for victims and make operational the process of justice, truth and reconciliation (France);
- 5.150. Pursue the reform of the justice sector by implementing the plan of priority actions, including for the improvement of conditions of detention (France);
- 5.151. Ensure prompt and effective investigations into allegations of excessive use of force, and enforcement of judicial summons and prosecution of abuses committed (Germany);
- 5.152. Take further steps to promote national reconciliation and transitional justice, in particular with a view to complete investigation and prosecution of grave human rights violations committed in the 2009 massacre (Germany);
- 5.153. Further strengthen its efforts against the long-standing issue of widespread impunity (Japan);
- 5.154. Continue its efforts of reform in the criminal justice system, from the police to the courts, through the prison administration (Luxembourg);
- 5.155. Further strengthen its efforts in the fight against impunity, particularly in the context of the tragic events in Conakry on 28 September 2009 (Luxembourg);

- 5.155. **Maintain close collaboration with the international system, in order to implement the decree established in 2012 on the rules of general discipline, by which human rights training could be provided to public officials (Mexico);**
- 5.157. **Conclude the investigation of the stadium massacre to ensure that those culpable be held to account (Norway);**
- 5.158. **Step up efforts to combat impunity, in particular through the investigation and prosecution of human rights violations committed by security forces (Republic of Korea);**
- 5.159. **Bring to justice the perpetrators of the slaughter of September 2009 and establish a witness protection mechanism for special cases (Spain);**
- 5.160. **Take immediate and concrete steps for justice and fight against impunity for the crimes and human rights violations that were committed against unarmed civilians in Conakry in 2009 (Sweden);**
- 5.161. **Guarantee and ensure full freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly of journalists, activists, human rights defenders and participants in demonstrations (Uruguay);**
- 5.162. **Implement the recommendations of the 2013 election observation missions and ensure that elections in 2015 and beyond, are free and fair and preceded by inclusive and free campaigning (Czech Republic);**
- 5.163. **Ensure the safety of journalists and independence of the media, including in the run-up to the elections, and the rigorous implementation of the Organic Law of 22 June 2010 on freedom of the press (Czech Republic);**
- 5.164. **Take the necessary measures to guarantee the right to peacefully demonstrate (France);**
- 5.165. **Fully guarantee freedom of expression and establish a national observatory for demonstrations, in particular with a view to elections (Germany);**
- 5.165. **Fully respect the right to freedom of peaceful assembly, effectively investigate all allegations of excessive and disproportionate use of force by law enforcement personnel and ensure that all perpetrators are held accountable for their actions (Ireland);**
- 5.167. **Take the requisite measures to increase the number of women in decision-making positions as per the quotas provided for in the Electoral Code of the country (Namibia);**
- 5.168. **Continue progress in the eradication of poverty, with the application of its sound social policies to improve the quality of life of its people, especially those most in need, with the necessary support of international cooperation (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**
- 5.169. **Strive to reduce hunger and poverty and guarantee the provision of basic necessities to vulnerable groups (Zimbabwe);**
- 5.170. **Continue its efforts and search for international cooperation to reduce hunger and poverty (Cuba);**
- 5.171. **Continue efforts which aim to alleviate poverty (Kuwait);**

- 5.172. Collaborate with United Nations institutions to develop the agricultural sector in order to meet the daily food needs of the population (Kuwait);
- 5.173. Pull efforts to work on the poverty reduction strategy and promote sustainable development (Nicaragua);
- 5.174. Strengthen efforts on the implementation of Guinea's Poverty Reduction Strategy (South Africa);
- 5.175. Continue efforts to adopt an action plan for the employment of women (Algeria);
- 5.175. Adopt an action plan for the employment of women and young people (Morocco);
- 5.177. Continue promoting the right to work including to reduce the unemployment rate (Djibouti);
- 5.178. Take necessary measures in increasing and improving the quality of health care facilities (Thailand);
- 5.179. Undertake actions, with the support of the international community, aimed at improving access to health for the population (Cuba);
- 5.180. With the support of international community continue to strengthen the provision of healthcare services to its people, particularly women and children (Singapore);
- 5.181. Continue to engage with the international community and relevant international organizations and seek technical and financial assistance for institutional capacity building and strengthening public health systems (India);
- 5.182. Redouble its efforts in ensuring greater access to maternal and child health care services for women and children including by providing necessary health infrastructure in rural and urban areas (Malaysia);
- 5.183. Increase its efforts to combat HIV/AIDS by ensuring access to treatment and adequate health-care facilities and by ensuring that children living with HIV/AIDS have access to proper health care (Namibia);
- 5.184. Strengthen human rights and health care education (China);
- 5.185. Take the necessary measures to establish completely free primary education (Turkey);
- 5.185. Ensure equitable access to education and free education for all children, as well as to promote the rights of girls to education (Albania);
- 5.187. Ensure effective free education for all children; and ensure equitable access to education (Egypt);
- 5.188. Continue its efforts on the promotion of the right to education with a view of increasing the level of enrolment of girls and boys at primary schools (Malaysia);
- 5.189. Implement measures to ensure boys and girls have equal opportunity to education at all levels (Norway);
- 5.190. Ensure equal access to free and quality education for all children, and offer additional adult learning opportunities in order to increase literacy among the adult population (Slovenia);

- 5.191. **Step up its efforts to achieve universal primary education and increase educational opportunities for illiterate people (Timor Leste);**
- 5.192. **Provide particular attention to social groups which are in vulnerable situation, such as women, children, persons with disabilities and the elderly (Nicaragua);**
- 5.193. **Include human rights education in the school curricula (Sudan);**
- 5.194. **Strengthen human rights teaching in school programmes (Djibouti).**
6. **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 Guinea was headed by S.E Mr Khalifa Gassama Diaby, Minister of Human Rights and Civil Liberties, and composed of the following members:

- M. Aly Diane, Ambassadeur, Représentant permanent de la République de Guinée à Genève;
- M. Abdoulaye Balde, Ambassadeur, Directeur des Affaires juridiques et consulaires du Ministère des Affaires étrangères et des Guinéens à l'étranger;
- M. Pierre Sény Fofana, Conseiller diplomatique du Premier Ministre;
- M. Amirou Diawara, Conseiller technique du Ministre des Droits de l'Homme et des Libertés publiques;
- M. Elhadj Bassirou Diallo, Conseiller juridique du Ministre des Droits de l'Homme et des Libertés publiques;
- M. N'Famara Camara, Directeur national de la Promotion des Droits de l'Homme et des Libertés publiques;
- M. Mamadouba Keita, Directeur national des Affaires criminelles et des Grâces au Ministère de la Justice, Garde des Sceaux;
- Mme Laouratou Bah, Inspectrice générale au Ministère de l'Action sociale, de la Promotion féminine et de l'Enfance;
- Mme Hafsatou Diallo, Attachée de Cabinet au Ministère des Droits de l'Homme et des Libertés publiques;
- M. Aboubacar Cisse, Conseiller à la Mission permanente de la République de Guinée à Genève;
- M. Siba Toupou, Direction nationale de la Protection des Droits de l'Homme;
- M. Soleymane Sissoko, Cabinet du Ministère des Droits de l'Homme et des Libertés publiques;
- M. Lanciné Toramba Traoré, Direction nationale de la Réglementation administrative et des Frontières du Ministère de l'Administration du Territoire et de la Décentralisation;
- Mme Mayenie Camara, Ministère des Droits de l'Homme et des Libertés publiques;
- Mme Nounkoumba Sy, Direction nationale de la Promotion des Droits de l'Homme au Ministère des Droits de l'Homme et des Libertés publiques;
- Capitaine Mamady Sidibe, Point focal des Droits de l'homme du Ministère de la Sécurité et de la Protection civile;
- M. Amara Soumah, journaliste;
- M. Moussa Sylla, journaliste.