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

Guinea

* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in French.

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirty-fifth session from 20 to 31 January 2020. The review of Guinea was held at the 2nd meeting, on 21 January 2020. The delegation of Guinea was headed by the Minister of State, Minister of Justice of Guinea, H.E. Mr. Mamadou Lamine Fofana. At its 9th meeting, held on 24 January 2020, the Working Group adopted the report on Guinea.

2. On 14 January 2020, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Guinea: Mauritania, Denmark and Bulgaria.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council 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.6/35/ GIN/1);

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/35/ GIN/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/35/ GIN/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Germany, Liechtenstein, Portugal, on behalf of Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay was transmitted to Guinea through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation stated that the Republic of Guinea presented itself as a country convinced of its progress in the promotion and protection of human rights, but also aware of the challenges it faces. Guinea remains a country that hopes for the support and guidance of its peers for the consolidation of human rights for which it is resolutely committed. The participation of Guinea in the third cycle of the UPR is proof not only of the commitment of the Republic of Guinea to continue to include the issue of human rights among the fundamental and priority questions, but also that of our will to consolidate our relations with all the mechanisms for promotion and protection of human rights.

6. The UPR constitutes a formidable framework for responsible and uncompromising diagnosis on the evolution of Human Rights. Since the advent of the third republic in 2010 following the election as President of the Republic of Professor Alpha CONDE, the Government has made immense efforts within the framework of the promotion and protection of Human Rights relating, among other things, to the many of the recommendations from the previous review. We can cite among others: (1) The strengthening of institutions responsible for the promotion and protection of human rights such as the national human rights institution and the *Mediature*; (2) The abolition of the death penalty in the new penal code promulgated on October 26, 2016.

7. This voluntary omission opens the way to the ratification of the second optional protocol to the ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty; (3) The criminalization of torture (articles 232 et seq.), previously assimilated to assault and battery; (4) Preparation and adoption of a national policy letter for the promotion and protection of human rights; (5) The development and adoption of the national inclusion program for people with disabilities; (6) The creation in 2017 of the national committee to fight against trafficking in persons and similar practices; (7) The revision and adoption of the children's code by the National Assembly; (8) The development of a National Strategic Plan for the definitive abandonment of female genital mutilation 2019–2023; (9) The fight against impunity.

8. In this regard, the Government of the Republic of Guinea created on April 13, 2018, the steering committee of the trial regarding the massacres of September 28, 2009, which is estimated to be held in June 2020. The steering committee is responsible for the organization of the trial, the mobilization of the resources necessary for this purpose, especially with regard to the compensation fund for the victims of this tragedy and the establishment of a protection system for magistrates, victims, witnesses and all those involved.

9. The Government has also just started the construction of a courtroom intended for the holding of the trial. The delay in the holding of this trial is mainly due to procedural issues including, inter alia, the appeal to the Supreme Court, which struck down the order for the referral of the accused to the jurisdiction of judgment and the compliance of the texts governing these particular types of offenses (sexual violence).

10. As for the follow-up to the cases of killings documented during political demonstrations, they are systematically the subject of investigations, which encounter difficulties because the judicial police officers do not have the technical skills and capacities to conduct their investigations.

11. The strengthening of the freedom of thought, association and action of political parties (supervision of public events), of the press (creation and operation of the High Communication Authority) and of the organizations of civil society (role of citizen watch and control of public action).

12. The adoption and implementation of the 2011 mining code revised in 2013 stipulating the conditions of acquisition, exploitation and distribution of the benefits (local and national) of artisanal, semi-industrial and industrial mining, the adoption and implementation of the environment code emphasizing the protection of fauna, flora and the conditions of mining and the adoption and implementation of the investment code which indicates the conditions and facilities for investments.

13. The promotion and protection of human rights is irreversibly anchored in the Republic of Guinea. In this perspective, the country counts on the political, technical and institutional support, assistance and accompaniment of all bilateral and multilateral partners on human rights issues that are inseparable from any economic and social development. In the meantime, Guinea remains convinced that this UPR mechanism will be very useful for the country's commitment and determination to draw all the profits linked to this mechanism within the framework of the effective promotion and protection of Human Rights in Guinea.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

14. During the interactive dialogue, 81 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

15. Mali commended Guinea on the adoption of the National Policy Letter for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in August 2019. It also welcomed the efforts made by Guinea to strengthen its legal arsenal to suppress human rights violations.

16. Mexico recognized the efforts made by Guinea, including the abolition of the death penalty, the publication of the Law on Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities and the criminalization of female genital mutilation.
17. While welcoming steps towards the promotion and protection of human rights through legislative and institutional developments, Montenegro noted with concerns reports on discrimination against women in family law and practices harmful to women. Specifically it called on the Government to improve access to sexual and obstetric health-care services.
18. Morocco noted with satisfaction Guinea's ongoing process to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, and highlighted progress achieved in birth registry and in improving conditions of detention.
19. Mozambique welcomed Guinea's comprehensive report and praised it for having ratified the bulk of international human rights instruments and for having adopted a plethora of national acts and programs to improve human rights.
20. Namibia thanked Guinea for a comprehensive report and for its commitment to the UPR. Namibia was extremely pleased to note that the death penalty has not been applied in Guinea since 2003.
21. Nepal commended the adoption of a National Gender Policy for empowering women in various spheres, a programme for increased participation of women and young person in civil service, and the adoption of an initiative to combat domestic violence.
22. While commending Guinea for its cooperation with the ICC regarding the crimes committed on 28 September 2009 and its aftermath, Netherlands remained concerned with the excessive use of force during peaceful demonstrations and urged Guinea to respect civic space in the run-up for the 2020 presidential elections.
23. Niger welcomed the progress made by Guinea through the implementation of several recommendations made during the Second UPR Cycle, in particular one made by Niger to reinforce its cooperation with human rights mechanisms.
24. Nigeria took note of the commendable efforts by Guinea to strengthen its human rights legal and institutional frameworks. It also commended Guinea for taking steps towards poverty reduction and job creation.
25. Oman congratulated Guinea for its national report, which provides evidence of its commitment to human rights, and made several recommendations.
26. Philippines recognized Guinea's commitment to strengthen its National Human Rights Institution by ensuring the allocation of sufficient resources and appreciated the adoption of policy measures to strengthen the rights of women, children and other vulnerable groups.
27. Portugal welcomed the fact that there is no mention of the death penalty on the Criminal Code and the Code of Military Justice.
28. Rwanda welcomed the positive steps taken by Guinea to implement recommendations from the last UPR cycle. It also called on Guinea to promptly adopt a revised Children's code.
29. Senegal referred to the National Policy Letter for the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights as well as the ratification of the majority of international human rights instruments as adequate barometers to measure Guinea's political will to honour its international commitments.

30. Sierra Leone welcomed the regulatory framework to address a number of harmful traditional practices. It expressed concern about reports of civil unrest relating to the political process.
31. Slovakia welcomed the abolition of the death penalty in the Criminal and Military Codes, as well as the penalization of the practices of child and forced marriage in the Criminal Code. It expressed concern about reports of fatal shootings of protesters resulting from the excessive use of force by security forces.
32. Slovenia stated that promoting equality and properly addressing harmful practices, marginalization and exclusion could prevent human rights abuses.
33. Solomon Islands acknowledged efforts to promote and protect human rights, including laws on sectoral rights, the independence of the judiciary and punishment of human rights violations.
34. South Africa welcomed the signing and ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
35. Spain recognized the reforms carried out in the justice and security sector, and the criminalization of torture in the Penal Code.
36. Sudan welcomed the commitment to having constructive relationships with the Human Rights Council.
37. Timor-Leste appreciated the abolition of the death penalty in the Criminal and Military Codes. It also welcomed the adoption of the national strategic plan to end the practice of female genital mutilation and the national policy on social protection.
38. Togo welcomed the criminalization of torture in new Penal Code, the creation of the National Committee to combat human trafficking and similar practices, and current arrangements to ensure the effectiveness of the law on the protection of the rights of persons with albinism.
39. Tunisia welcomed the efforts made with regard to women's rights, sexual and reproductive right and workers' rights and measures taken to improve the working environment.
40. Responding to questions and observations made by states, the delegation stressed that Guinea has ratified all of the main conventions and there is just a couple that are left, including the second optional protocol to the ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty. The abolition of the death penalty in the penal code was the first step towards the ratification of the second optional protocol to the ICCPR. With respect to the death penalties that has been handed down, since 2003, there haven't been any executions and Guinea is a de facto abolitionist while also waiting for a formal law to be adopted. Those who have been sentenced to death, their sentence will de facto be commuted to life imprisonment. There are still formal measures regarding the suspension of the death penalty or amnesty that must be taken.
41. The national independent human rights institution was established by a legislation adopted under the transition, which was under the military regime that was in power at the time. The Paris principles are the foundation of this institution, but they have not been fully complied with. Studies are currently underway to restore this institution and strengthen its capacity.
42. On the rights of women, in addition to the code for children, there is a civil code that was adopted, which takes into account all of these aspects of discrimination against women. For example, the case of polygamy, for the first time the country has reversed the trend. There

is no longer the right to polygamy. It is no longer a principle, it is now an exception. During the marriage, the civil authorities begin by saying to the spouses that they are subject to monogamy unless the spouse says to his wife and to the civil authorities that he intends to use the right of polygamy. If the woman is not in agreement, then the marriage doesn't take place. This is already an important step forward towards abolition of polygamy, which has been set up by the legislation. In the years to come, polygamy will be gradually reduced as society evolves.

43. On the rights of children, the children's code was adopted and covers all of the provisions of the conventions concerning the rights of children including civil status. This is mentioned in the code of children and in the civil code and the government is now making the connection between the civil code and the state services with respect to, to registration as birth and death. Forced marriage is banned in the civil code, in the children's code. In the penal code, a marriage below a certain age is also banned.

44. With respect to the right to property, it is guaranteed under the constitution and under all laws. It can only be questioned if there is an issue of public utility. Political demonstrations are guaranteed by the constitution of Guinea. The right to the demonstration is guaranteed, but it is covered by series of laws, which call upon organizers to uphold a number of measures, including declaring the organization of the demonstration with the committee that oversees these demonstrations and showing that it will be peaceful and ensuring that security will not be undermined. The security forces can then go to oversee the demonstration without carrying weapons.

45. On the reduction of poverty, Guinea is making great deal of efforts, including the creation of an assistance fund for those who are in absolute poverty. The government is working to ensure that everyone can find decent employment and can feed themselves and their families.

46. With respect to violence against women, persons with disabilities and others, as mentioned in the penal code, there's punishment for these crimes and conjugal violence is now condemned very strongly. Rape among spouses, which didn't exist under previous legislation, is now established in the penal code. In terms of programs for integration of persons with disabilities, all the vulnerable groups are taken into account in legislation eliminating discrimination.

47. Turkey commended the important legislative work aimed at advancing the rights of persons with disabilities through the adoption of a new Civil Code and a new code on children and a law on persons with albinism. It also welcomed the creation of an independent national institution of human rights.

48. Ukraine welcomed efforts to improve the civil registry system and the administration of justice. It expressed concerns about a formal ban on freedom of peaceful demonstrations and a lack of effective implementation of the legislation aimed at protecting the freedom of the press. It highlighted the need to step up efforts to combat discrimination against persons with albinism and children living with disabilities.

49. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed the abolition of the death penalty. It urged Guinea to ensure the safety of journalists and human rights defenders. It was concerned by the high number of protesters and by-standers who have died during protests, including up to the 2013 parliamentary elections and in recent months.

50. The United States of America highlighted that impunity for state security actors who commit gross violations of human rights, including arbitrary killings and rape and other forms of gender-based violence, remains a serious problem in Guinea.

51. Uruguay welcomed the abolition of the death penalty in the Penal Code, the implementation of the Strategic Plan to end female genital mutilation and other action plans to put an end to such practice.
52. Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) welcomed the establishment of the National Health Safety Agency and the provision of free health services, the adoption of law to combat female genital mutilation, and efforts to provide education to girls.
53. Zambia welcomed the adoption of a number of laws aimed at continuing and consolidating the process of promoting and protecting human rights since the last UPR review.
54. Albania welcomed the improvement in the combat against the traditional and harmful practices to women and children, the Inter-ministerial Committee of Human Rights, and the implementation of the National Social and Economic Plan aimed at achieving SDGs by 2030.
55. Algeria welcomed the ratification of the main international and regional instruments relating to the rights of vulnerable persons, and the Programme for the rejuvenation of public administration and the National Strategic Plan to abolish female genital mutilation.
56. Angola commended the reform of the justice system and the removal of the death penalty from the criminal code and the military code. It encouraged Guinea to proceed to ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
57. Argentina commended Guinea for the amendments to the national legislation to rescind the death penalty.
58. Australia commended steps taken to abolish the death penalty, prevent and prohibit FGM and criminalize child marriage. It was concerned about disproportionate use of force by security forces and limits to press freedoms.
59. Azerbaijan positively noted the removal of the death penalty from the Criminal Code and the Code of Military Justice. It welcomed efforts to reduce poverty by adopting various projects in this field.
60. Belgium hailed Guinea's efforts and was concerned about the resurgent political violence.
61. Benin commended the adoption of the law on the rights of specific groups, the law on the independence of the judiciary and the law on the punishment for human rights violations.
62. Botswana welcomed measures taken to strengthen its normative and institutional framework, including the instruments to organize courts, to revise the Electoral Code and to establish the National Human Rights Institution. It also noted reports of use of torture and discrimination faced by persons with albinism.
63. Brazil welcomed the adoption of the law on the rights of persons with disabilities. It commended Guinea for removing the death penalty and urged it to commute the sentences of all those condemned before these legislative changes.
64. Bulgaria acknowledged the adoption of the National Policy for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights and Welfare of Children. It stressed that further measures were needed to protect persons with disabilities against discrimination.
65. Burkina Faso commended Guinea for adopting the National Strategic Plan to end the practice of FGM. It encouraged Guinea to continue its reforms to overcome challenges in the field of human rights.

66. Burundi applauded the reforms to improve the administration of justice and healthcare system, to establish the Ombudsman and measures to combat early marriage, gender-based violence and poverty.
67. Cabo Verde praised Guinea for placing human rights at the center of its National Development Plan and for adopting the Penal Code criminalizing the recruitment of child soldiers and harmful traditional practices.
68. Canada encouraged all stakeholders to show restraints and respect for international human rights obligations in the run-up to the elections. It welcomed the law on parity and encouraged Guinea to revise the Electoral Code to ensure its effective implementation.
69. Chile welcomed the new Criminal Code and the adoption of laws to ensure the independence of the judiciary and to criminalize torture. It deplored the existence of practices such as human trafficking and child labor.
70. China commended Guinea for the adoption of the national economic and social development plan, the national investment and support program for agricultural sector, the boosting of young person's employability program, and its commitment to reducing poverty, creating jobs, improving agricultural production, developing education, healthcare, and protecting the rights of women, children, people with disabilities.
71. Comoros congratulated Guinea for having ratified the great majority of international human rights conventions since its last UPR review. It also welcomed the establishment of the Independent National Human Rights Institution.
72. Côte d'Ivoire commended Guinea's efforts to implement the recommendations made during the previous UPR, including measures taken to improve the education system. It noted with appreciation the establishment of a plan for the revival of the Health System 2015–2017.
73. Cuba highlighted actions carried out to update legislation in various areas, as well as efforts to reduce poverty and expand access to health and education services.
74. Democratic People's Republic of Korea commended progress in strengthening the socio-political and judicial system to protect human rights in accordance with the National Economic and Social Development Plan.
75. Denmark welcomed efforts to improve women's rights and the criminalization of torture. However, it was concerned by the continued prevalence of FGM and sexual violence against women and reports of excessive use of force by the police.
76. The delegation of Guinea stated that, on the ratification of optional protocols and conventions, the government is in the process of looking at what it can do to ratify these instruments as a matter of priority. This is something Guinea pledged to do. It is an unequivocal critical priority for the president of the Republic.
77. The issue of vulnerable people, women and children. The government is looking into this issues, including criminalization of marital rape. The national human rights institution was created during the transition and most institution did not know about the Paris principles. The national human rights institution will be re-structured to ensure that it is consistent with the Paris Principles. The government is ready to provide the national human rights institutions with the resources needed to operate properly as an early warning institution and to continue to bring human rights violations to the attention of the authorities and the public.
78. The right to demonstrate is enshrined in the constitution, but it is framed by a number of legal texts, including the criminal code, the code of criminal procedure and the public order act. Sometimes, people are killed during authorized public demonstrations. Criminal investigation officers are then deployed to the field to document the case. They see what is happening and this is something tricky to do because they have to investigate in the middle

of the demonstrations. The government is currently doing everything it can to clarify what happened in those demonstrations as a result of which people died. All of these cases are subject to criminal investigations. The government systematically appoint judges to get the evidence to clarify facts. The government asked for international assistance and partners have provided support. Currently police officers are being trained to be able to faithfully clarify circumstances, especially as far as ballistics are concerned, to see where a bullet came from and who shot it .etc.

79. A police officer was arrested yesterday or the day before, during a demonstration because he breached the instructions requesting that no police officer can go to a demonstration with an arm, be it a real weapon or an imitation of a weapon. But this police officer was found to be armed in the demonstration that he's currently being prosecuted. Also, sometime ago, another police officer was found to be armed. He felt trapped in the demonstration and wanted to free himself. He shut in the air and he was arrested, prosecuted, and given a 10 year prison sentence.

80. There is a political will of the President of the Republic and his government to combat impunity. The trial of the perpetrators of the human rights violations committed on 28 September of 2018. The challenge came from the unavailability of a proper Court room that is now being built. The other thing was preparing the judicial officials psychologically and technically for them to be able to properly conduct these trial.

81. The judicial officials have also received support from the bilateral and multilateral partners in terms of capacity building, technical training and forensic for them to be able to properly carry out the court procedures and manage the stress.

82. Djibouti highlighted the creation of the Ministry of Human Rights and Public Liberties and welcomed the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

83. Egypt welcomed the reinforcement of Guinea's institutional and legislative frameworks, including the establishment of a national human rights institution and the accession to various international human rights conventions.

84. Ethiopia appreciated Guinea for accepting almost all recommendations from the second cycle review. It took good note of measures such as ratifying the ICESCR and introducing a Social Development and Solidarity Fund.

85. Fiji commended the adoption of the Criminal Code of 2016 and the Code of Military Justice of 2017, which are free of the death penalty, and the criminalization of torture and enforced disappearances.

86. France noted the progress made in the area of human rights in Guinea as seen in the abolition of the death penalty. However, it stressed that the situation remains worrying.

87. Gabon welcomed measures taken to combat female genital mutilation and to promote legal access to work and education for girls. It congratulated Guinea on the entry into force of the law establishing the Independent National Institution for Human Rights.

88. Georgia commended the ratification of ICESCR and welcomed the progress in establishing and reinforcing human rights institutions despite challenging economic circumstances.

89. Germany welcomed the fact that capital punishment is no longer part of the criminal law. It remained concerned about restrictions of the rights to peaceful assembly and freedom of expression and noted that UPR recommendations in this regard still lack implementation.

90. Ghana commended the ratification of the CEDAW and the Convention of the rights of the Child. It welcomed the establishment of new institutions, including the Independent National Human Rights Institution.
91. Honduras welcomed the ratification of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the abolition of the death penalty in the new Penal Code in 2016 and the new Code of Military Justice in 2017.
92. Iceland welcomed the national report and the steps outlined therein and hope for their continued implementation.
93. India welcomed the ratification of ICESCR and encouraged Guinea to implement projects and programs aimed at poverty reduction, promotion of employment and boosting agricultural yields to ensure socio-economic rights, including equal access to quality education for all.
94. Indonesia commended Guinea for adopting numerous new national laws to improve the rule of law and the promotion and protection of human rights, as a follow-up to its second UPR.
95. Iran acknowledged several positive steps including adoption of the Act on Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities, which contributed to the creation of equal opportunities for this vulnerable layer of the society.
96. Iraq welcomed Guinea's accession to the International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights and to the Convention against Torture. It also welcomed the strengthening of human rights institutions.
97. Ireland commended progress made since the last UPR cycle, particularly the abolition of the death penalty and the criminalization of torture in the revised Criminal Code. It expressed hope to see the existing death sentences commuted and urged Guinea to prevent cases of torture and ill treatment.
98. Italy welcomed the adoption of the new Criminal Code in 2016, which has abolished the death penalty, criminalized torture and punished offenses such as the recruitment of child soldiers considered a war crime.
99. Japan commended Guinea's efforts to strengthen its institutional framework for the protection of human rights, despite its economic challenges. It welcomed the measures taken by Guinea to promote empowerment of women and youth.
100. Latvia noted measures taken by the Government and encouraged further efforts in fulfilling human rights obligations and commitments.
101. Lesotho commended Guinea for strides taken to protect and promote the rights of citizens by enacting various pieces of legislation safeguarding their rights.
102. Libya commended the efforts made by Guinea to implement several accepted recommendations of the previous review, especially recommendations related to the protection and of promotion of human rights and the rule of law. It also welcomed the ratification of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.
103. Maldives commended the Government of Guinea for its efforts to strengthen the education system in its stride to implement the national poverty reduction strategy. It also welcomed the national gender policy as a strong step towards promoting equality and equity.
104. Saudi Arabia commended the steps taken to implement several accepted recommendations from the previous UPR especially those related to social rights and the right to development.

105. Myanmar commended measures taken by Guinea to establish new institutions and strengthen existing ones in the field of human rights, and implement a human rights-based approach to development.

106. Mauritania welcomed significant progress made by Guinea since its last UPR, including the Law to Prevent, Detect and Repress Corruption and the Law on Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities.

107. Serbia stated that Guinea has shown significant respect for the UPR and its previous outcomes, and welcomed the efforts and measures taken to improve the situation of women and girls.

108. Luxembourg welcomed the positive developments in Guinea, in particular the reforms undertaken by the government such as the adoption of the current penal code, which no longer mentions the death penalty, and the revision of its National Gender Policy in 2018.

109. In its closing statement, the delegation addressed additional issues, including albinism, prison conditions, sexual orientation and forced marriage. On albinism, the delegation informed that a law is being drafted for the protection of the rights of persons with albinism. On the prison regime, the Republic of Guinea has 28 prisons, which are mostly overcrowded. The penal code has created alternative sentences in order to deal with the issue of overcrowding prisons. Now instead of sending people systematically to prison the person who has been convicted can carry out public utility duties or community service.

110. The government is also training judges to be able to hand down such sentences. Pre-trial detention is also a major factor for prison overcrowding. The code of criminal procedure has tried to fix this by limiting the pre-trial detention period to four months and by creating a dedicated judge on the assessment of sentencing who can evaluate the detention of persons and eventually order their liberation.

111. With regard to sexual orientation, homosexual relations are criminalized in most African Muslim countries. The laws in Guinea reflect the culture and morality of the country. This is why Guinea has made homosexual relations a crime. When the country's morality changes, the law will evolve and this phenomenon of sexual orientation will be accepted as an acquired right. However, it should be noted that despite this ban, no citizen is prosecuted for their alleged sexual orientation. Although frowned upon in Guinea, these people are currently tolerated.

112. Forced marriage is a crime in Guinea with even aggravating circumstances when the child involved is under a certain age. The same thing goes for FGM, which is a crime. An awareness-raising campaign is also underway to educate the population on this issue.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

113. The following recommendations will be examined by Guinea, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the forty-fourth session of the Human Rights Council.

113.1 Consider ratifying the main international human rights instruments to which the country is not yet a party (Côte d'Ivoire);

113.2 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of Persons from Enforced Disappearance (France); (Mali); (Montenegro); (Uruguay);

113.3 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Albania); (Chile); (Denmark); (Honduras); (Ukraine);

- 113.4 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture, and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Comoros);**
- 113.5 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Serbia);**
- 113.6 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and establish a national preventive mechanism and an independent investigation mechanism for all allegations of torture (Spain);**
- 113.7 **Reconsider speeding up the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture (Mozambique);**
- 113.8 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Germany); (Honduras); (Iceland); (Portugal);**
- 113.9 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and commute all death sentences (Australia);**
- 113.10 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Uruguay);**
- 113.11 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Azerbaijan);**
- 113.12 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and ensure that the sentences of persons who remain under sentence of death are commuted without delay (Slovakia);**
- 113.13 **Continue its actions and initiatives to ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Benin);**
- 113.14 **Enhance its efforts towards abolishing the death penalty including through ratification of the Second Optional Protocol of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Rwanda);**
- 113.15 **Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal);**
- 113.16 **Continue efforts towards ratifying the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Senegal);**
- 113.17 **Accelerate the process of ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women (Senegal);**
- 113.18 **Complete the process of ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Mali);**
- 113.19 **Accelerate efforts to ratify both the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Sierra Leone);**

- 113.20 **Step up its efforts to combat child and forced marriage and ratify the Third Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedures (Slovakia);**
- 113.21 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Slovenia);**
- 113.22 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (South Africa);**
- 113.23 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Togo);**
- 113.24 **Finalize the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Ukraine);**
- 113.25 **Accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Ukraine);**
- 113.26 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (Montenegro);**
- 113.27 **Continue moving towards ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 113.28 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Cabo Verde);**
- 113.29 **Reconsider speeding up the process aiming at the signature of the Optional Protocol to the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Mozambique);**
- 113.30 **Accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Namibia);**
- 113.31 **Take further steps towards ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Georgia);**
- 113.32 **Continue with efforts aimed at ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Georgia);**
- 113.33 **Continue with on-going efforts to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment and Punishment (Ghana);**
- 113.34 **Ratify the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), of the International Labour Organization (Honduras);**
- 113.35 **Ratify the International Convention for the protection of all persons from enforced disappearances (Honduras);**
- 113.36 **Accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Iraq);**

- 113.37 Consider signing and ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Italy);
- 113.38 Step up cooperation with the special procedures of the Human Rights Council by responding positively to the pending visit requests by the special procedures mandate holders (Latvia);
- 113.39 Consider the extension of a standing invitation to all special procedures mandate holders of the Human Rights Council (Latvia);
- 113.40 Explore the possibility of ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Niger);
- 113.41 Support the Ministry of Human Rights and Civil Liberties to take the necessary measures to ensure that an independent national human rights institution is in conformity with the Paris Principles and promote and protect human rights, including freedoms of expression and opinion, as well as social and economic rights (Solomon Islands);
- 113.42 Continue efforts to create a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Tunisia);
- 113.43 Continue its efforts to strengthen its human rights framework and to promote civil and political rights (Turkey);
- 113.44 Ensure the independence of the national human rights institution (Ukraine);
- 113.45 Continue with the establishment and strengthening of the national human rights institution (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 113.46 Strengthen the functioning and independence of the national human rights institutions to guarantee its compliance with the Paris Principles (Zambia);
- 113.47 Continue to provide support to strengthening the work of Independent National Human Rights Institution and the High Authority of Communication (Morocco);
- 113.48 Provide the National Independent Human Rights Institution with adequate resources in order to reach a total independence in its actions, and thus meet the criteria of the Paris Principles (Comoros);
- 113.49 Continue efforts to establish, as provided for by the provisions of article 146 a 148 of the Constitution, an Independent National Human Rights Institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Djibouti);
- 113.50 Amend the penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code to ensure that they are in line with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (France);
- 113.51 Encourage to strengthen the functioning and independence of the National institution of Human Rights to guarantee its compliance with the Paris Principle (Ghana);
- 113.52 Strengthen the independence of the National Human Rights Institution, further in accordance to the Paris Principles (India);
- 113.53 Continue to improve the capacity of its Independent National Human Rights Institution, moving towards its alignment with the Paris Principles (Indonesia);

- 113.54 Continue to take measures to strengthen the functioning of the National Human Rights Institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Nepal);
- 113.55 Strengthen the capacity of the national human rights institution, especially with regards to the rights of people with disabilities and ensure they are fully included in society (Mauritania);
- 113.56 Complete the process of establishing an independent national human rights institution with sufficient budget and completely trained staff to enable it to fully discharge its mandate (Serbia);
- 113.57 Allocate the national human rights institution a budget that is appropriate and permanent staff sufficiently trained to enable it to fully fulfil its mandate, pursuing to the Paris Principles (Niger);
- 113.58 Decriminalize consensual relationships between same-sex adults and promote respect for the rights of LGBTI people (Spain);
- 113.59 Take the appropriate measures to combat acts of discrimination and violence against people from the LGBTIQ group and to rescind national laws that criminalise same-sex relations (Argentina);
- 113.60 Consider decriminalising the consensual sexual relations between adults of the same sex (Chile);
- 113.61 Decriminalize consensual sexual relations between adults of the same sex and expand its anti-discrimination legislation, to include a prohibition of discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity (Iceland);
- 113.62 Decriminalize consensual same-sex sexual conduct (Italy);
- 113.63 Continue to mobilize resources and seek necessary support to enhance its capacity for the promotion and protection of human rights (Nigeria);
- 113.64 Adopt a comprehensive, gender-responsive and disability-inclusive approach to climate change adaptation and mitigation policies, consistent with the UNFCCC and Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, to address the economic, cultural and social impacts that climate change represents, for the full and effective enjoyment of human rights for all (Fiji);
- 113.65 Make sure to consult the local communities before concluding contracts relating to the management of natural resources or to projects which have a social and environmental impact (Luxembourg);
- 113.66 Reconsider speeding up the process aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Mozambique);
- 113.67 Ensure that sentences of persons who remain under capital punishment are commuted without delay (Portugal);
- 113.68 Ensure that the sentences of persons sentenced to death are commuted (Timor-Leste);
- 113.69 Consider commuting the sentences of persons sentenced to death prior to the entry into force of the Criminal Code (Uruguay);
- 113.70 Abolish definitively the death penalty and commute all death sentences that predate the new Penal Code (Cabo Verde);

- 113.71 **Ensure that the sentences of persons sentenced to the death penalty prior to its removal from the Criminal Code of 2016 and the Code of Military Justice of 2017 are commuted without delay (Fiji);**
- 113.72 **Ensure that sentences of persons who remain under sentence of death are commuted without delay (Namibia);**
- 113.73 **Continue its valuable work to guarantee the right to life, liberty and security of its people, to further promote the rule of law, and to guarantee impartial and fair access to the justice system for all its citizens (Turkey);**
- 113.74 **Improve the living conditions and treatment of prisoners (Zambia);**
- 113.75 **Take urgent and meaningful measures to improve prison conditions in line with the UN Nelson Mandela Rules, especially with regard to overcrowding, access to food, water, sanitation and medical treatment (Germany);**
- 113.76 **Continue to address incidents of torture, violence and ill-treatment perpetrated by officials of the defence and security forces as well as police officers, especially during public protests (Lesotho);**
- 113.77 **End impunity and ensure accountability through prompt, thorough and impartial investigations into cases of human rights violations allegedly committed during the protests of 28 September 2009 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 113.78 **Immediately conduct transparent investigations into and hold identified perpetrators accountable for the deaths of individuals killed during a series of demonstrations in October and November 2019 (United States of America);**
- 113.79 **Publicly announce a timeline to hold trials for those responsible for the 2009 Conakry stadium massacre and rape of more than 100 women and girls (United States of America);**
- 113.80 **Take all necessary measures to ensure that the trial related to the massacres carried out at the stadium on the 28th September 2009, can take place in June 2020 (Belgium);**
- 113.81 **Strengthen the judiciary system to combat impunity more effectively (Cabo Verde);**
- 113.82 **Provide support for a credible trial concerning the massacre, rapes and other abuses committed in the Conakry Stadium on 28 September 2009 (Canada);**
- 113.83 **Continue efforts to ensure that allegations of human rights violations committed by the security forces be subject to independent and impartial investigations and take measures to strengthen the fight against impunity for perpetrators of violations (France);**
- 113.84 **Ensure that perpetrators of gender-based violence, including female genital mutilation, early or forced marriage and rape, are systematically brought to justice in fair trials (France);**
- 113.85 **Take effective measures to ensure an effective criminal prosecution, especially with regard to the most serious crimes (Germany);**
- 113.86 **Take effective measures to eliminate remaining barriers to a full judicial investigation of the violations committed on 28 September 2009 (Germany);**

- 113.87 Carry out prompt and independent investigations into all alleged cases of human rights violations and abuses committed by the security forces (Italy);
- 113.88 Continue ongoing efforts to reform the judicial system (Libya);
- 113.89 Accelerate reform of the security sector with an emphasis on its respect for human rights, including the right to assembly (Sierra Leone);
- 113.90 Refrain from the disproportionate use of force against protesters and provide its law enforcement agents with adequate training on policing of assemblies in accordance with international standards (Slovakia);
- 113.91 Take all necessary measures to guarantee the rights of all citizens to freedom of peaceful association and to form trade unions (Sudan);
- 113.92 Continue to work to ensure that all preparations for a free, fair, and transparent election, including the registration and verification of all eligible voters, are completed in time for the proposed February 16, 2020 election (United States of America);
- 113.93 Take the necessary measures to guarantee the exercise of the rights to freedoms of expression and association (Uruguay);
- 113.94 Ensure that human rights defenders, journalists and students can carry out their activities in an environment free from acts of intimidation or reprisals (Uruguay);
- 113.95 Adopt all necessary measures aimed to guarantee freedom of expression to journalists and human rights defenders (Argentina);
- 113.96 Safeguard the right to freedom of assembly and expression in law and practice (Australia);
- 113.97 Guarantee the constitutional right of every citizen to participation in public affairs and in peaceful demonstration by adopting a law in conformity with the Article 21 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Belgium);
- 113.98 Amend the law on maintaining public order and the law on the use of force by the gendarmerie to bring them in line with the international human rights standards (Canada);
- 113.99 Amend Art. 363 of the 2016 Criminal Code and Art. 31 of the 2016 Cybercrime Act to bring it in full compliance with Art. 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Denmark);
- 113.100 Ensure security and respect for the freedoms of journalists and human rights defenders (France);
- 113.101 Ensure the full realization of civil and political rights for all, including the rights of peaceful assembly, demonstration and free expression (Germany);
- 113.102 Continue to enact and fully implement legislations that seek to promote and protect the rights of freedom of expression, association and information (Ghana);
- 113.103 Guarantee the rights to freedom of information and freedom of expression and ensure that human rights defenders and journalists can carry out their legitimate and peaceful activities, including monitoring and documenting human rights violations, without threat to their security and without fear of attack or reprisal (Iceland);

- 113.104 Take further steps in ensuring the protection of the freedom of expression and the freedom of assembly (Indonesia);
- 113.105 Make every efforts to hold free and fair elections, including the respect of citizen's rights to freedom of expression and assembly, as guaranteed under Articles 19 and 21 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Those responsible for the unlawful use of force against demonstrators should be appropriately investigated and held accountable (Ireland);
- 113.106 Ensure that the rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association are duly respected and protected during the elections in 2020 and beyond (Japan);
- 113.107 Review the legislation that curbed freedom of expression and decriminalize defamation (Maldives);
- 113.108 Bring legislation, including the Criminal Code, the 2016 Law on Cyber-Security and the 2019 Law on the Prevention and Repression of Terrorism, in line with international and regional human rights standards, and remove any restrictions that hinder civil society organizations and journalists in doing their legitimate work (Netherlands);
- 113.109 Adopt an organic law on the promotion and protection of human rights defenders in Guinea (Luxembourg);
- 113.110 Ensure that all provisions of Guinean law are brought into conformity with the right to freedom of expression, and in the meantime, ensure that no one is imprisoned for defamation (Luxembourg);
- 113.111 Continue to enhance the human rights-based approach to the implementation of its National Economic and Social Development Plan (Philippines);
- 113.112 Expedite and strengthen the implementation of poverty reduction strategies with a particular focus on children (South Africa);
- 113.113 Strengthen the application of poverty reduction strategies (Timor-Leste);
- 113.114 Continue advancing in the eradication of poverty with social policies that increase the quality of life of its people, especially the most vulnerable with the support of international cooperation (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 113.115 Continue implementing measures aimed at reducing poverty and ensuring that these programmes are implemented effectively (Azerbaijan);
- 113.116 Continue to implement the National Economic and Social Development Plan and to promote sustainable economic and social development (China);
- 113.117 Continue giving priority to the actions for the reduction of poverty (Cuba);
- 113.118 Continue efforts to reduce poverty, in particular in rural and underdeveloped areas (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 113.119 Continue its efforts for reducing poverty and creation of employment particularly for youth and women (India);
- 113.120 Continue efforts to eradicate poverty, promote employment and improve agricultural yield (Saudi Arabia);

- 113.121 Continue efforts in ensuring an effective and efficient health-care system for the betterment of its people (Nigeria);
- 113.122 Guarantee access to sexual and reproductive health services (Spain);
- 113.123 Improve women's access to sexual and obstetric health-care services in order to prevent and combat maternal mortality (Angola);
- 113.124 Continue its actions and initiatives to promote basic health services and access to education for all (Benin);
- 113.125 Continue making efforts to improve access and quality of inclusive health care and education services, particularly in rural areas (Cuba);
- 113.126 Consider further strengthening of measures for ensuring access to basic healthcare services (India);
- 113.127 Continue to protect and promote the right to health for all, by promoting universal health coverage (Japan);
- 113.128 Continue efforts to guarantee the right to education for all and reduce the gender gap in this area (Tunisia);
- 113.129 Take necessary measures to guarantee girls and boys equal access to education (Albania);
- 113.130 Establish a legislative framework providing free access to quality primary and secondary education and seeking to reduce social and geographic disparities (Algeria);
- 113.131 Enhance initiatives to continue advancing in the reduction of illiteracy (Cuba);
- 113.132 Further strengthen its effort to provide full access to education and health for all, in cooperation with relevant UN agencies and other partners (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 113.133 Pursue efforts to promote the right to education to all without discrimination (Egypt);
- 113.134 Continue its ongoing measures under "Education for All" Programme to ensure access to quality education by children of different socio-economic backgrounds and abilities (Myanmar);
- 113.135 Continue taking measures to ensure gender equality in terms of school enrolment (Oman);
- 113.136 Continue to take measures to ensure that young women also have access to accommodation structures in higher education (Oman);
- 113.137 Step up efforts in addressing the root causes of and vulnerabilities of women and children to gender-based violence (Philippines);
- 113.138 Continue to implement programs to strengthen the economic participation of women and young people (Philippines);
- 113.139 Strengthen its efforts to prevent and combat all forms of violence against women and sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Portugal);
- 113.140 Strengthen implementation of legislation and policies aimed at ending harmful traditional practices, in particular, child, early and forced marriages and female genital mutilation (Rwanda);

- 113.141 Continue to promote access of women to decision-making bodies and schooling for girls (Senegal);
- 113.142 Establish and strengthen domestic legislation to combat and eliminate harmful practices, including on female genital mutilation (Slovenia);
- 113.143 Create a holistic framework for addressing these harmful practices (Slovenia);
- 113.144 Continue to strengthen its national policies to promote equality in the areas of education, health and employment of women and girls (Solomon Islands);
- 113.145 Redouble efforts aimed at reducing the high incidence of female genital mutilation and other practices that are harmful and discriminate against women (Solomon Islands);
- 113.146 Continue to prevent and combat all forms of violence against women, including forced and early marriages; female genital mutilation; criminalization of marital rape; and investigate and punish these acts with appropriate sanctions for the perpetrators, in addition to awarding appropriate reparation to victims (Mexico);
- 113.147 Continue strengthening measures in combatting violence against women and girls, in particular against the practice of female genital mutilation (South Africa);
- 113.148 Establish urgently strategies to eradicate the practice of female genital mutilation (Spain);
- 113.149 Adopt as soon as possible a new Civil Code that eliminates all discriminatory provisions against women in the field of family law (Spain);
- 113.150 Continue efforts to combat all forms of violence against women, step up awareness-raising campaigns to put an end to forced and early marriages and female genital mutilation (Sudan);
- 113.151 Continue efforts to eradicate harmful practices, in particular female genital mutilation, forced and early marriage (Ukraine);
- 113.152 Apply the law and carry out educational campaigns to end female genital mutilation and underage and forced marriages (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 113.153 Ensure availability and awareness of support services for victims of modern slavery, which give due regard to effects of gender-based violence such as forced sexual exploitation, forced marriage and female genital mutilation (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 113.154 Strengthen the implementation of the national strategy to combat female genital mutilation (Zambia);
- 113.155 Establish a structured and coherent action plan to promote the employment of women, particularly in political and public life (Albania);
- 113.156 Fully enforce the bans on female genital mutilation and child marriage, including through education campaigns and by ensuring perpetrators are brought to justice (Australia);
- 113.157 Criminalise all forms of sexual and gender-based violence, including marital rape (Australia);

- 113.158 Strengthen integration into schooling programmes of modules for training about female genital mutilation and excision (Belgium);
- 113.159 Continue the laudable efforts made in the context of poverty reduction and promotion of jobs for women (Morocco);
- 113.160 Step up the fight against discrimination and violence against women, including marital rape and practices which are harmful to women such as polygamy, child marriage, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation (Brazil);
- 113.161 Take further steps to ensure that women are not discriminated against in law or in practice and to increase women's participation in public life (Bulgaria);
- 113.162 Organise awareness raising campaigns among the communities about the harmful consequences of female genital mutilation and other harmful traditional practices (Burkina Faso);
- 113.163 Redouble its efforts to eradicate the scourge of female genital mutilation (Burundi);
- 113.164 Accelerate the implementation of the National plan on the eradication of female genital mutilation (Cabo Verde);
- 113.165 Strengthen the laws with respect to female genital mutilation, in particular by criminalising the failure to report this practice and to carry out education campaigns and awareness-raising campaigns within the society (Canada);
- 113.166 Strengthen legal and policy measures to combat the practice of female genital mutilation and child marriage, including through awareness-raising campaigns for the population and, religious or traditional leaders (Chile);
- 113.167 Further strengthen the implementation of the national strategy to combat female genital mutilation (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 113.168 Amend Art. 268 of the 2016 Criminal Code to explicitly criminalize marital rape (Denmark);
- 113.169 Continue the policy of eliminating inequalities between men and women by taking the necessary measures to ensure the participation of women in political, economic and social life (Djibouti);
- 113.170 Pursuit efforts to promote women's rights and their empowerment in political, economic and social life (Egypt);
- 113.171 Allocate the necessary human, technical and financial resources to effectively implement its policies and procedures to combat trafficking in persons, with a focus on trafficking of women and children (Fiji);
- 113.172 Continue its efforts to establish equal access for women in all social categories to quality health care during child birth by allocating significant funds for the training of medical staff (Gabon);
- 113.173 Amend legislation in order to criminalize marital rape and take meaningful measures to ensure that the perpetrators of enforced marriage, rape and gender-based violence, including female genital mutilation, are brought to justice in fair trials (Germany);

- 113.174 Amend legislation to criminalize marital rape and remove provisions which discriminate against women, including exceptions to the prohibition of early and enforced marriage in the Criminal Code (Iceland);
- 113.175 Continue its efforts for elimination of harmful practices such as forced marriage and female genital mutilation (India);
- 113.176 Continue to intensify its efforts on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women in line with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Indonesia);
- 113.177 Strengthening the efforts to combat human trafficking (Iraq);
- 113.178 Strengthen implementation of measures to prevent and combat the practices harmful to women, including female genital mutilation (Nepal);
- 113.179 Take steps to combat and prevent all forms of gender-based violence, including enforcing the ban on child, early and forced marriage and the ban on female genital mutilation, and amending legislation to criminalise marital rape. All existing laws to prevent violence against women should be properly enforced and perpetrators should be held to account under appropriate judicial procedures (Ireland);
- 113.180 Make every effort to enforce existing national legislation to combat harmful practices against women and girls, including female genital mutilation and child early and forced marriage, including through effective criminal prosecution and appropriate awareness raising campaigns (Italy);
- 113.181 Amend the legislation to criminalize marital rape and repeal the provisions of the Civil Code, which discriminate against women (Italy);
- 113.182 Continue to protect and promote women's rights, through ensuring gender equality and combatting violence against women and girls (Japan);
- 113.183 Strengthen measures to eradicate high prevalence rates of female genital mutilation which persists across the country, irrespective of the legal framework in place (Lesotho);
- 113.184 Continuing the ongoing efforts to develop programs to support girls and women in higher education and scientific research (Libya);
- 113.185 Further strengthen their efforts to combat human trafficking and people smuggling (Maldives);
- 113.186 Step-up measures to create incentive and empowerment programmes in order to achieve higher representation of women in decision-making bodies (Myanmar);
- 113.187 Strengthen its efforts to conduct awareness raising campaigns on female genital mutilation and other harmful traditional practices (Myanmar);
- 113.188 Combat the high prevalence of female genital mutilation, including by increasing and strengthening awareness raising campaigns about its harm to the victims and by ensuring that perpetrators are held to account (Netherlands);
- 113.189 Strengthen education and awareness raising campaigns among communities on the harmful consequences of female genital mutilation and other harmful traditional practices (Luxembourg);

- 113.190 Continue to realize objectives of the children's rights strategy, particularly as regards their protection from abuse, violence and exploitation (Oman);
- 113.191 Establish a specialized rehabilitation centre for minors in conflict with the law (Sierra Leone);
- 113.192 Promote the registration of children from birth, throughout the national territory, especially in the rural areas, and make efforts to ensure that birth certificates are issued on a free basis (Mexico);
- 113.193 Guarantee free basic education and promote policies to ensure that all children, including children with albinism and children with disabilities, are included and given means to stay in schools, especially in rural areas (Mexico);
- 113.194 Increase efforts to combat child trafficking (Timor-Leste);
- 113.195 Continue efforts to promote the rights of the child, in particular the rights of children without parents (Tunisia);
- 113.196 Enact the new children's code that would explicitly prohibit corporal punishment in all settings, including the home (Zambia);
- 113.197 Strengthen the prevention and punishment for trafficking in human beings as well as measures to support victims of trafficking and sexual exploitation, above all children (Brazil);
- 113.198 Strengthen the laws relating to and prevention of child marriage (Canada);
- 113.199 Continue to take positive measures to better protect the rights of women, children and people with disabilities (China);
- 113.200 Maintain the best practice of providing compulsory education free of charge for all children (Ethiopia);
- 113.201 Strengthen protection of children in exercising their rights, especially in dealing with hazardous materials and against sexual exploitation (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 113.202 Support programs to protect children from abuse, exploitation and violence (Libya);
- 113.203 Scale up efforts to implement the national plan of action on the rights of the child (Mauritania);
- 113.204 Continue its actions and initiatives to strengthen activities to protect persons with albinism and persons living with HIV/AIDS (Benin);
- 113.205 Ensure effective implementation of the 2019 law on the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with albinism, including through public awareness campaigns on the law (Botswana);
- 113.206 Conclude the process of adopting the draft law on the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with albinism (Gabon);
- 113.207 Continue efforts to ensure the human rights of persons with disabilities, including rehabilitation, integration and assuring access to health care services (Sudan);
- 113.208 Adopt the implementing texts of the law on the promotion and protection of the rights of people with disabilities, and put in place a national

policy and a specific strategy that promotes the autonomy of persons with disabilities (Algeria);

113.209 Strengthen measures to ensure the rehabilitation, inclusion and integration of persons with disabilities, especially children, on accessing education and care services (Angola);

113.210 Adopt a legal framework with specific targets concerning the accessibility of services to persons with disabilities (Bulgaria);

113.211 Continue to enhance the rights of persons with disabilities (Islamic Republic of Iran);

113.212 Strengthen efforts to ensure equal opportunities for persons with disabilities and protect them from all forms of discrimination (Saudi Arabia);

113.213 Repeal the Article 73 to the law No. L/94/019/CTRN to decriminalize irregular migration and to ban the detention of children who are asylum-seekers, refugees and migrants (Burkina Faso).

114. 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 de la délégation

La délégation de la Guinée était conduite par SEM Mamadou Lamine FOFANA, Ministre d'Etat, Ministre de la Justice, Garde des Sceaux, Chef de la délégation, et composée des membres suivants:

- S.E. M. Mamadou Taran DIALLO, Ministre de la Citoyenneté et de l'Unité Nationale;
 - S. E. M. Aly DIANE, Ambassadeur, Représentant permanent de la Mission de Guinée auprès l'ONU à Genève et des autres Organisations internationales en Suisse;
 - M. N'Famara CAMARA, Secrétaire général du Ministère de la Citoyenneté et de l'Unité Nationale;
 - M. Laho BANGOURA, Conseiller chargé de la Diplomatie, du Développement et des relations internationales de la Primature;
 - M. Bader KABA, Conseiller chargé des Institutions au Ministère de la Justice;
 - M. Aboubacar Sidiki CAMARA, Conseiller Juridique du Ministère de l'Action Sociale, de la Promotion Féminine et de l'Enfance;
 - M. Sékou SOUMAH, Attaché financier et Consulaire à la Mission permanente de la G auprès de l'ONU à Genève et des autres Organisations internationales en Suisse;
 - M. Lancine Toramba TRAORE, Chef de Division Réglementation au Ministère de l'Administration du Territoire et de la Décentralisation;
 - M. Moriba Abel HABA, Point focal des droits de l'homme au Ministère de l Défense;
 - M. Mamady SIDIBE, Point focal des droits de l'homme au Ministère de la Sécurité;
 - M. Boubacar BARRY, Journaliste;
 - Mme Makalé SOUMAH, Journaliste.
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