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Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*


Guinea

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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, 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: Bulgaria, Denmark and Mauritania.
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 the 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 Guinea was convinced of its progress in the promotion and protection of human rights, but also aware of the challenges it faced. Guinea remained a country that hoped for the support and guidance of its peers for the consolidation of human rights, to which it was resolutely committed. The participation of Guinea in the third cycle of the universal periodic review was proof not only of the commitment of Guinea to continuing to include the issue of human rights among the fundamental and priority questions, but also of its will to consolidate its relations with all the mechanisms for the promotion and protection of human rights.
6. The universal periodic review constituted a formidable framework for a responsible and uncompromising assessment of the evolution of human rights. Since the advent of the third republic in 2010, following the election of Alpha Condé as President, the Government had made immense efforts within the framework of the promotion and protection of human rights relating to, among other things, many of the recommendations from the previous review. Those included the strengthening of institutions responsible for the promotion and protection of human rights, such as the national human rights institution and the national ombudsman, and the abolition of the death penalty in the new Criminal Code promulgated on 26 October 2016. The voluntary abolition of the death penalty opened the way to the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.
7. Other efforts in that area included the criminalization of torture, which had previously been included under assault and battery; the preparation and adoption of a national policy statement for the promotion and protection of human rights; the development and adoption of a national inclusion programme for people with disabilities; the creation in 2017 of the

national committee to combat trafficking in persons and similar practices; the revision and adoption of the children's code by the National Assembly; the development of a national strategic plan (2019–2023) to definitively put an end to female genital mutilation; and the fight against impunity.

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

9. The Government had just started the construction of a courtroom for holding the trial. The delay in the holding of the trial was mainly due to procedural issues including, inter alia, the appeal to the Supreme Court, which had struck down the order for the referral of the accused to the jurisdiction of judgment, and the work needed to ensure the compliance of the texts governing the types of offences perpetrated, in particular sexual violence.

10. The cases of killings documented during political demonstrations were systematically subjected to investigations. Difficulties were encountered in the investigations because the judicial police officers did not have the technical skills and capacities to conduct the investigations.

11. The delegation referred to the strengthening of freedom of thought and association, and of action of political parties; of freedom of the press; and of civil society organizations.

12. The delegation also referred to the mining code, adopted and implemented in 2011 and revised in 2013, which set out the conditions for the 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, which emphasized the protection of fauna and flora and set out the conditions for mining; and the adoption and implementation of the investment code, which set out the conditions and facilities for investments.

13. The promotion and protection of human rights was irreversibly anchored in Guinea. The country counted on the political, technical and institutional support and assistance of all bilateral and multilateral partners on human rights issues, which were inseparable from economic and social development. Guinea remained convinced that the universal periodic review mechanism would be very useful to support the country's commitment to human rights, and was determined to derive the maximum benefit from the 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 statement 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 concern 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 the ongoing process undertaken by Guinea to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and highlighted progress achieved in birth registration and in improving conditions of detention.
19. Mozambique welcomed the comprehensive report submitted by Guinea and praised Guinea for having ratified most of the international human rights instruments and for having adopted a plethora of national acts and programmes to improve human rights.
20. Namibia thanked Guinea for its comprehensive report and for its commitment to the universal periodic review. Namibia was extremely pleased to note that the death penalty had 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 increasing the participation of women and young persons in the civil service, and the adoption of an initiative to combat domestic violence.
22. While commending Guinea for its cooperation with the International Criminal Court regarding the crimes committed on 28 September 2009 and their aftermath, the Netherlands remained concerned about the excessive use of force during peaceful demonstrations. It urged Guinea to respect civic space in the run-up to the 2020 presidential elections.
23. The Niger welcomed the progress made by Guinea through the implementation of several recommendations made during the second universal periodic review cycle, in particular one made by the Niger to reinforce cooperation with human rights mechanisms.
24. Nigeria took note of the commendable efforts made 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 provided evidence of its commitment to human rights, and made several recommendations.
26. The Philippines recognized the commitment made by Guinea to strengthen its national human rights institution by ensuring the allocation of sufficient resources, and expressed appreciation for the adoption of policy measures to strengthen the rights of women, children and other vulnerable groups.
27. Portugal welcomed the fact that there was no mention of the death penalty in the Criminal Code and the Code of Military Justice.
28. Rwanda welcomed the positive steps taken by Guinea to implement recommendations from the previous universal periodic review cycle. It also called on Guinea to promptly adopt a revised children's code.
29. Senegal referred to the national policy statement for the protection and promotion of human rights and to the ratification of the majority of the international human rights instruments as adequate barometers to measure the political will of Guinea to honour its international commitments.
30. Sierra Leone welcomed the regulatory framework for addressing 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 justice codes, and 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 made to promote and protect human rights, including laws on sectoral rights, the independence of the judiciary and the 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 Criminal Code.
36. The Sudan welcomed the commitment of Guinea to having constructive relationships with the Human Rights Council.
37. Timor-Leste appreciated the abolition of the death penalty in the Criminal Code and the Code of Military Justice. 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 the new Criminal Code, the creation of the national committee to combat trafficking in persons 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 rights and workers' rights, and measures taken to improve the working environment.
40. Responding to questions and observations made by States, the delegation of Guinea stressed that Guinea had ratified all of the main conventions. Only a few instruments had not yet been ratified, including the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty. The abolition of the death penalty in the Criminal Code was the first step towards the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the Covenant. With respect to the death penalties that had been handed down, there had been no executions since 2003. Guinea was a de facto abolitionist, while waiting for a formal law to be adopted. Death sentences that had been handed down would de facto be commuted to life imprisonment. There were still formal measures regarding the suspension of the death penalty or amnesty that must be taken.
41. The national independent human rights institution had been established by legislation adopted under the transition military regime. The principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) were the foundation of that institution, but they had not been fully complied with. Studies were currently under way to restore the institution and strengthen its capacity.
42. In addition to the children's code, the Civil Code took into account all aspects of discrimination against women. For the first time, the country had reversed the trend of polygamy. It was no longer a right or principle, but rather an exception. Civil authorities began marriage ceremonies by stating that the couple were subject to monogamy unless the man said to the woman and to the civil authorities that he intended to engage in polygamy. If the woman was not in agreement, the marriage would not take place. That was an important step forward towards the abolition of polygamy, which had been set out in legislation. Polygamy would be reduced gradually as society evolved.
43. The children's code had been adopted and covered all of the provisions of conventions concerning the rights of children, including civil status. Civil status was mentioned in the children's code and in the Civil Code. The Government was now aligning State services with the Civil Code with respect to birth and death registration. Forced marriage was prohibited in the Civil Code and in the children's code. In the Criminal Code, marriage below a certain age was also prohibited.
44. The right to property was guaranteed under the Constitution and under all relevant laws. It could be questioned only if there was an issue of public utility. Political demonstrations were guaranteed by the Constitution of Guinea. The right to demonstrate was guaranteed. It was covered by series of laws, which called upon organizers to uphold a number of measures, including declaring the organization of the demonstration to the committee that oversaw demonstrations, showing that the demonstration would be peaceful and ensuring that security would not be undermined. The security forces could then oversee the demonstration without carrying weapons.

45. Guinea was making great efforts to reduce poverty, including through the creation of an assistance fund for those who were in absolute poverty. The Government was working to ensure that everyone could find decent employment and could feed themselves and their families.
46. Violence against women, persons with disabilities and others was criminalized, and the punishment for those crimes were set out in the Criminal Code. Conjugal violence was now condemned very strongly. The crime of rape within marriage, which did not exist under previous legislation, was now established in the Criminal Code. In terms of programmes for the integration of persons with disabilities, all vulnerable groups were 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, 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 made 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 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 bystanders who had died during protests, including up to the 2013 parliamentary elections and in recent months.
50. The United States highlighted that impunity for State security actors who committed gross violations of human rights, including arbitrary killings and rape and other forms of gender-based violence, remained a serious problem in Guinea.
51. Uruguay welcomed the abolition of the death penalty in the Criminal Code, the implementation of the strategic plan to end female genital mutilation and other action plans to put an end to such practice.
52. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed the establishment of the national health security agency and the provision of free health services, the adoption of the 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 previous universal periodic review.
54. Albania welcomed the improvements in the combating of traditional and harmful practices against women and children; the interministerial committee on human rights; and the implementation of the national social and economic plan aimed at achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030.
55. Algeria welcomed the ratification of the main international and regional instruments relating to the rights of vulnerable persons; 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 justice code. It encouraged Guinea to proceed to ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.
57. Argentina commended Guinea for the amendments made to the national legislation to rescind the death penalty.
58. Australia commended steps taken to abolish the death penalty, prevent and prohibit female genital mutilation and criminalize child marriage. It expressed concern about the disproportionate use of force by security forces and limits on 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 that field.
60. Belgium hailed the efforts made by Guinea. It expressed concern 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 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 the 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 who had been condemned prior to the 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 female genital mutilation. It encouraged Guinea to continue its reforms to overcome challenges in the field of human rights.
66. Burundi applauded the reforms undertaken to improve the administration of justice and the health-care system and to establish the office of the ombudsman, and measures taken to combat early marriage, gender-based violence and poverty.
67. Cabo Verde praised Guinea for placing human rights at the centre of its national development plan and for adopting the new Criminal Code, which criminalized the recruitment of child soldiers and harmful traditional practices.
68. Canada encouraged all stakeholders to show restraint 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 trafficking in persons and child labour.
70. China commended Guinea for the adoption of the national economic and social development plan, the national investment and support programme for the agricultural sector, the programme to boost the employability of young persons, and its commitment to reducing poverty, creating jobs, improving agricultural production, developing education and health care, and protecting the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities.
71. The Comoros congratulated Guinea for having ratified the great majority of international human rights conventions since the previous universal periodic review. It welcomed the establishment of the independent national human rights institution.
72. Côte d'Ivoire commended the efforts made by Guinea to implement the recommendations made during the previous universal periodic review, including measures taken to improve the education system. It noted with appreciation the establishment of the plan for the recovery 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. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea commended progress in strengthening the sociopolitical and judicial systems 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 female genital mutilation and sexual violence against women and reports of excessive use of force by the police.

76. The delegation of Guinea stated that the Government was looking at what it could do to ratify optional protocols and conventions to which it was not a party – which Guinea had pledged to do. It was, unequivocally, a critical priority for the President of the Republic.

77. The Government was examining issues faced by vulnerable people, women and children; action taken included the criminalization of marital rape. The national human rights institution would be restructured to ensure that it was consistent with the Paris Principles. The Government was ready to provide the national human rights institution 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 was enshrined in the Constitution, and the exercise of that right was also set out in a number of legal texts, including the Criminal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure and the law on public order. There had been cases where people had been killed during authorized public demonstrations. Criminal investigation officers had been deployed to the field to document the cases. They had the difficult task of assessing the situation and investigating the incident in the middle of the demonstrations. The Government was currently doing everything it could to clarify what had happened with regard to the deaths at those demonstrations. All of the cases were under criminal investigation. The Government systematically appointed judges to get the evidence to clarify facts. It had asked for international assistance and partners had provided support. Currently, police officers were being trained to be able to faithfully clarify circumstances, especially in the area of ballistics, including to see where a bullet came from and who shot it.

79. A police officer had just recently been arrested during a demonstration because he had breached the instructions stipulating that no police officer was to go to a demonstration armed with a weapon, either real or fake. Some time ago, another police officer had been armed at a demonstration. He had felt trapped in the demonstration and, wanting to get free, he had shot his weapon in the air. He was arrested, prosecuted and sentenced to 10 years in prison.

80. There was a political will among the President and his Government to combat impunity. One challenge in the trial of the perpetrators of the human rights violations committed on 28 September 2018 had been the unavailability of a proper courtroom; one was currently being built. Another challenge was preparing the judicial officials psychologically and technically so they could conduct the trial properly.

81. The judicial officials had received support from bilateral and multilateral partners in terms of capacity-building, technical training and forensics to help them 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 Civil Liberties and welcomed the accession by Guinea to 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 the country's institutional and legislative frameworks, including the establishment of a national human rights institution and its accession to various international human rights conventions.

84. Ethiopia expressed appreciation to Guinea for accepting almost all of the recommendations from the second cycle review. It took good note of measures such as the ratification of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the introduction of the Social Development and Solidarity Fund.

85. Fiji commended the adoption of the Criminal Code of 2016 and the Code of Military Justice of 2017, from which the death penalty had been removed, and the criminalization of torture and enforced disappearance.

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 remained 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 by Guinea of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and welcomed the progress made in establishing and reinforcing human rights institutions despite challenging economic circumstances.
89. Germany welcomed the fact that capital punishment was no longer part of the criminal law. It remained concerned about restrictions on the rights to peaceful assembly and freedom of expression and noted that implementation of universal periodic review recommendations in that regard was still lacking.
90. Ghana commended the ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on 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 Criminal Code and the new Code of Military Justice.
92. Iceland welcomed the national report and the steps outlined therein and expressed hope for their continued implementation.
93. India welcomed the ratification of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and encouraged Guinea to implement projects and programmes aimed at poverty reduction, promotion of employment and the boosting of agricultural yields to ensure enjoyment of socioeconomic 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 universal periodic review.
95. The Islamic Republic of Iran acknowledged several positive steps, including the adoption of the law on equal opportunities for persons with disabilities, which contributed to the creation of equal opportunities for that vulnerable segment of society.
96. Iraq welcomed the ratification by Guinea of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. It also welcomed the strengthening of human rights institutions.
97. Ireland commended the progress made since the previous universal periodic review cycle, particularly the abolition of the death penalty and the criminalization of torture in the revised Criminal Code. It expressed hope that the existing death sentences would be commuted and urged Guinea to prevent cases of torture and ill-treatment.
98. Italy welcomed the adoption of the new Criminal Code, through which Guinea had abolished the death penalty, criminalized torture and provided for punishments for such offences as the recruitment of child soldiers, which was considered a war crime.
99. Japan commended the efforts made by Guinea to strengthen its institutional framework for the protection of human rights, despite its economic challenges. It welcomed the measures taken by Guinea to promote the 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 made in protecting and promoting the rights of citizens through the enactment of various pieces of legislation safeguarding those 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 substantive 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 and to implement the national poverty reduction strategy. It also welcomed the national gender policy as an important step towards promoting equality and equity.

104. Saudi Arabia commended the steps taken to implement several accepted recommendations from the previous universal periodic review, 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 to implement a human rights-based approach to development.

106. Mauritania welcomed the significant progress made by Guinea since the previous universal periodic review, including the adoption of the law to prevent, detect and combat corruption and of the law on equal opportunities for persons with disabilities.

107. Serbia stated that Guinea had shown significant respect for the universal periodic review 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 Criminal Code, which no longer mentioned the Death Penalty, and the revision of its national gender policy in 2018.

109. In its closing statement, the delegation of Guinea addressed additional issues, including albinism, prison conditions, sexual orientation and forced marriage. A law was being drafted for the protection of the rights of persons with albinism. Guinea had 28 prisons, which were mostly overcrowded. Alternative sentences had been incorporated into the Criminal Code in order to deal with the issue of overcrowding in prisons. Instead of people being sent systematically to prison, a person who had been convicted could carry out community service. The Government was training judges to be able to hand down such sentences.

110. Pretrial detention was a major factor in prison overcrowding. To help address that, the Code of Criminal Procedure had been amended to limit the pretrial detention period to four months, and provision had been made for a dedicated judge to assess sentencing, who could evaluate the detention of persons and potentially order his or her release.

111. Homosexual relations were criminalized in most African Muslim countries. The laws in Guinea reflected the culture and morality of the country, thus homosexual relations were made a crime. When the country's morality changed, the law would evolve and the phenomenon of sexual orientation would be accepted as an acquired right. However, it should be noted that despite the prohibition, no citizen was prosecuted for their alleged sexual orientation. Although frowned upon in Guinea, those people were currently tolerated.

112. Forced marriage was a crime in Guinea, with aggravating circumstances when the child involved was under a certain age. Female genital mutilation was also a crime. An awareness-raising campaign was also under way to educate the population on the latter 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 All 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 and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (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, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty 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 to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (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 Optional Protocol to 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 **Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Slovakia)**;
- 113.21 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Optional Protocol to 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 International 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, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (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 the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Georgia)**;
- 113.33 **Continue with ongoing efforts to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or 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 Disappearance (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 procedure mandate holders (Latvia)**;

- 113.39 Consider the extension of a standing invitation to all special procedure 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 the independent national human rights institution and the High Communications Authority (Morocco);
- 113.48 Provide the national independent human rights institution with adequate resources in order to reach 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 to 148 of the Constitution, an independent national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Djibouti);
- 113.50 Amend the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure 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 Principles (Ghana);
- 113.52 Strengthen the independence of the national human rights institution further, in accordance with 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 regard 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 to the national human rights institution a budget that is appropriate, and permanent staff sufficiently trained to enable it to fully fulfil its mandate, pursuant to the Paris Principles (Niger);**
- 113.58 **Decriminalize consensual relationships between same-sex adults and promote respect for the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (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 criminalize same-sex relations (Argentina);**
- 113.60 **Consider decriminalizing 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 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, 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 who had been 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 Criminal 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 a 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 United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the 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 28 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 the 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 16 February 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 at guaranteeing 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 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 into line with the international human rights standards (Canada);
- 113.99 Amend article 363 of the 2016 Criminal Code and article 31 of the 2016 cybercrime act to bring them into full compliance with article 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 legislation that seeks 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 effort 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 cybersecurity and the 2019 law on the prevention and repression of terrorism, into 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 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 to reduce poverty and create 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 to and the quality of inclusive health-care and education services, particularly in rural areas (Cuba);
- 113.126 Consider further strengthening measures for ensuring access to basic health-care 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 United Nations 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 the Education for All programme to ensure access to quality education by children of different socioeconomic 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 programmes 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 the implementation of legislation and policies aimed at ending harmful traditional practices, in particular child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation (Rwanda);
- 113.141 Continue to promote access by women to decision-making bodies and schooling for girls (Senegal);
- 113.142 Establish and strengthen domestic legislation to combat and eliminate harmful practices, including female genital mutilation (Slovenia);
- 113.143 Create a holistic framework for addressing 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 that discriminate against women (Solomon Islands);
- 113.146 Continue to prevent and combat all forms of violence against women, including forced and early marriage, female genital mutilation and 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 combating violence against women and girls, in particular measures 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, and step up awareness-raising campaigns to put an end to forced and early marriage and female genital mutilation (Sudan);
- 113.151 Continue efforts to eradicate harmful practices, in particular female genital mutilation and forced and early marriage (Ukraine);
- 113.152 Apply the law and carry out educational campaigns to end female genital mutilation and underage and forced marriage (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

- 113.153 Ensure the 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 Criminalize all forms of sexual and gender-based violence, including marital rape (Australia);
- 113.158 Strengthen the 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 the 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 Organize 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 criminalizing the failure to report this practice and 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 article 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 Pursue 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 childbirth 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 to eliminate 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 practices that are 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 criminalize 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, by ensuring gender equality and combating violence against women and girls (Japan);

113.183 Strengthen measures to eradicate high prevalence rates of female genital mutilation, which persist across the country, irrespective of the legal framework in place (Lesotho);

113.184 Continuing the ongoing efforts to develop programmes to support girls and women in higher education and scientific research (Libya);

113.185 Further strengthen its 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 the objectives of the children's rights strategy, particularly as regards 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 the 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 the protection of children in exercising their rights, especially in dealing with hazardous materials, and against sexual exploitation (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 113.202 Support programmes 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, in 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 article 73 of 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 of the delegation

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 Guinée 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 la Défense;
 - M. Mamady SIDIBE, Point focal des droits de l'homme au Ministère de la Sécurité;
 - M. Boubacar BARRY, Journaliste;
 - Mme Makalé SOUMAH, Journaliste.
-