

## Responses to Recommendations

### PERU

Review in the Working Group: 6 May 2008

Adoption in the Plenary: 12 June 2008

#### Peru's responses to recommendations:

In the Report of the Working Group:	In the Addendum:	During the plenary:	Recommendations pending responses:	Summary:
No response, all pending	No addendum	3 REC accepted; 1 rejected, 17 pending	17 REC	Accepted: 3 Rejected: 1 No clear position: 0 Pending: 17

#### List of recommendations contained in Section II of the Report of the Working Group A/HRC/8/37:

“52. In the course of the discussion, the following recommendations were made to Peru:

P - 1. To continue paying attention to promoting and protecting the human rights of vulnerable groups (Philippines), especially improving the situation of indigenous peoples (Algeria);

P - 2. To consider applying the Yogyakarta Principles on the Application of International Human Rights Law in relation to Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity as a guide to assist in policy development (Slovenia);

R - 3. To ratify the second Optional Protocol to ICCPR (Portugal) to abolish death the penalty (United Kingdom) and to maintain the de facto moratorium on executions that has been in force since the 1970s (Italy, Philippines).

P - 4. (a) To promptly, impartially and thoroughly investigate all reports of acts of torture and ill-treatment, and torture and forced disappearance perpetrated by agents of the State, ensuring that the military criminal justice system does not carry out these investigations, and take further efforts to ensure that those who report acts of torture or ill-treatment are protected from intimidation and reprisals and to implement the recommendations of the Committee against Torture made in this regard (Canada);

A - (b) To cooperate more closely with the Committee against Torture especially by setting up a national complaint registration and investigation system and a national preventive mechanism (Mexico);

P - 5. To continue to implement its policies, plans and services to protect the advancement of women and to protect them against violence (Chile) and expand the definition of violence against women in accordance with the recommendations of CEDAW (Turkey);

P - 6. To undertake legislative reforms to criminalize trafficking in persons, in accordance with the definition contained in the Palermo Protocol (Mexico);

P - 7. In accordance with the conclusions adopted by the Committee on the Rights of the Child in 2006, measures should be increased to stop child labour and to promote social reintegration of child and adolescent victims of exploitation (Italy);

P - 8. To continue to cooperate with the activities of the Ombudsman (Republic of Korea);

P - 9. To intensify efforts in fully implementing all the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC), in particular with regard to victims' compensation and institutional reforms (France, Canada, Philippines, Germany, Republic of Korea), and to report back to the Human Rights Council. This should include the investigation of all cases of human rights violations committed during the twenty-year armed conflict and bringing to justice those responsible in trials meeting international standards and granting reparations to victims (Netherlands). The TRC implementation should also take into account the situation of vulnerable groups and institutional reforms (United Kingdom);

P - 10. To provide the National Council for Reparations with financial and other resources (Belgium);

P - 11. To further strengthen the capacities and independence of the judicial system and to effectively combat corruption within the judiciary (Germany);

P - 12. To take measures to address the issue of prison overcrowding and poor prison conditions, including providing prisoners with access to medical staff and court-appointed counsel (Canada), especially in the Challapalca prison where detainees live under extreme climatic conditions (Uruguay);

P - 13. To expedite prosecution of cases of violence and intimidation of the media, impose penalties for government officials convicted of these offences and publicly demonstrate support for freedom of expression by denouncing violence against and intimidation of the media in Peru (United States of America);

P - 14. To ensure that human rights defenders, including victims of human rights violations, witnesses, prosecutors, forensic experts, journalists and trade union workers, can carry out their human rights work freely and without fear of intimidation (Australia, the Netherlands) and that Peru report back to the Human Rights Council about further concrete measures or actions taken in this regard (Netherlands). Peru should also consider developing a national policy of protection of human rights defenders, which could consist of a national system of protection of witnesses (Belgium) and human rights defenders (Brazil);

P - 15. To counter the adverse effects of economic activities such as oil production and mining on the full enjoyment of some economic and social rights of communities living in adjacent territories (Turkey);

P - 16. To consider signing and ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Mexico, France);

A - 17. To report regularly to human rights treaty bodies and to respond to special procedures' communications and questions (Slovenia);

P - 18. To address the issue of identity through issuing identification papers to those lacking them (Slovenia);

P - 19. To ensure that a gender perspective is fully integrated in the next stages of the review, including in the outcome of the Universal Periodic Review and that the gender perspective be systematically and continuously integrated in this follow-up process (Slovenia);

A - 20. To demonstrate its commitment to coordinating with civil society, including NGOs, academics, and research institutions, as it develops and implements domestic human rights policy (United States of America) and to involve them in the follow-up work to this review, as noted in the national report of Peru (United Kingdom).”

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