

2RP: Responses to Recommendations & Voluntary Pledges

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Second Review Session 17

Review in the Working Group: 25 October 2013

Adoption in the Plenary: 20 March 2014

Central African Republic's responses to recommendations (as of 10.07.2014):

In the Report of the Working Group:	In the Addendum:	During the plenary:	Summary:
174 recs accepted (81 of which were considered as already implemented or in the process of implementation), 1 which "did not enjoy its support" (-> noted) and 3 left pending	No addendum	The delegation accepts the 3 pending recommendations	Accepted: 177 Noted: 1 Total: 178

Paragraph headers are as in the Report of the Working Group, but the nature of responses to recommendations may have subsequently been changed.

List of recommendations contained in Section II of the Report of the Working Group A/HRC/25/11:

104. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue and listed below have been examined by and enjoy the support of the Central African Republic:

A - 104.1 Take necessary steps domestically to ensure compliance with the obligations under the international human rights instruments to which it is a party (South Africa);

A - 104.2 Speed up the ratification of international legal instruments not yet ratified (Burundi);

A - 104.3 Consider ratifying the international human rights conventions to which the Central African Republic has not yet been a party (Burkina Faso);



A - 104.4 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Djibouti);

A - 104.5 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Montenegro);

A - 104.6 Reiterate its recommendation to abolish the death penalty and to ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and duly eliminate provisions concerning the capital punishment from the national criminal law (Portugal);

A - 104.7 Abolish the death penalty (France);

A - 104.8. Officially abolish the death penalty still contained in the Penal Code of 2010 and to accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR (Germany);

A - 104.9 Consider the abolition of the death penalty (Rwanda);

A - 104.10 Speed up the legal process toward the abolition of the death penalty (including in the Penal Code) with the cooperation of the Office of the High Commissioner and the donors, and establish an official moratorium on the death penalty, including of minors, to be taken into account in all peace negotiations or agreements with the rebel factions (Uruguay);

A - 104.11 Finalise the process of abolishing the death penalty with a view to ratifying the Second Optional Protocol of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Australia);

A - 104.12 Ratify without delay the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Luxembourg);

A - 104.13 Intensify its efforts to ratify the OP-CRC-AC (Lithuania);

A - 104.14 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Chile);

A - 104.15 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict, and harmonize national legislation in conformity with the provisions of OP-CRC-AC (Republic of Moldova);

A - 104.16 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict and develop and apply strategies aimed at ending impunity of those responsible for committing grave violations against children in conflict (Croatia);

A - 104.17 Ratify the OP-CRC-AC (Sierra Leone);

A - 104.18 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict as soon as possible (Slovenia);

A - 104.19 Early ratification and full implementation of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Slovakia);

A - 104.20 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Spain);

A - 104.21 Ratify the main international human rights instruments, including OP-CAT, the optional protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol, and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, and ensure that their provisions are incorporated into the national legal system (Costa Rica);

A - 104.22 Strengthen the national legal framework through the adherence to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and the relevant protocols (Mexico);

A - 104.23 Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Benin);

A - 104.24 Consider the possibility of ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Ecuador);

A - 104.25 Consider ratifying the Organization of African Unity Convention Governing Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the Convention for the Elimination of Mercenaries in Africa, and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Democratic Republic of the Congo);

A - 104.26 Cooperate fully with the independent expert who will be designated by the Human Rights Council (Romania);

A - 104.27 Continue addressing the equality between women and men through implementation of relevant programs and policies (Cambodia);

A - 104.28 Strengthen the institutional and legal human rights framework, in order to ensure effective and impartial investigations into all reports of extrajudicial killings, enforced disappearances, torture, other ill-treatment and sexual violence against women and children and to bring those responsible to justice (Lithuania);

A - 104.29 Take all measures to ensure protection of women and girls from violence and to end impunity of perpetrators of such crimes (Slovakia);

A - 104.30 Enforce existing laws to bring to justice perpetrators of extensive extrajudicial killings, enforced disappearances, attacks on civilians (including children) and instances of sexual and gender-based violence (Sierra Leone);

A - 104.31 Undertake a screening of all security forces under international guidance in order to exclude perpetrators of violations of international human rights and humanitarian law from the national security and defence forces (Austria);

A - 104.32 Carry out transparent and impartial investigations, in accordance with international standards, regarding allegations of murders and extrajudicial killings in order to guarantee protection of the right to life (Canada);

A - 104.33 Make effort to put an end to the attacks by all armed groups against unarmed civilians in the Central African Republic (Sudan);

A - 104.34 Facilitate immediate access for victims of sexual violence to available services (Lithuania);

A - 104.35 Continue its efforts in fighting acts of sexual violence, including the establishment of mechanisms for the identification, reporting and monitoring of such cases (Republic of Moldova);

A - 104.36 Develop and apply, as a matter of priority, strategies aimed at combating sexual violence against women, and especially girls, and ensure that they are provided with support for physical and mental health (Croatia);

A - 104.37 Put in place special measures to monitor, identify, and report sexual and gender-based violence, with a view to its prevention and punishment, bearing in mind the need to exclude these crimes, where feasible, from amnesty processes (Ireland);

A - 104.38 Deploy further efforts to prevent and punish grave forms of violence against women, in particular when they result in widespread rape (Italy);

A - 104.39 Take appropriate measures to put an end to violence against women (Rwanda);

A - 104.40 Establish training and awareness mechanisms to combat sexual violence against women and fight the culture of denial and stigma so the women may seek medical care and establish judicial complaints against perpetrators (Netherlands);

A - 104.41 Step-up efforts aimed at combating and eradicating FGM and other traditional harmful practices (Slovakia);

A - 104.42 Strengthen the legislation and effective measures in order to better protect vulnerable groups, in particular women and children, and eradicate the customary practices that are harmful to them (Viet Nam);

A - 104.43 Re-establish the rule of law in the whole territory, by monitoring the army, the police, the gendarmerie and the customs in the exercise of their functions (Belgium);

A - 104.44 Ensure an immediate restoration of the rule of law and protection of its civilian population, especially vulnerable groups such as women and children (Czech Republic);

A - 104.45 Create a police force capable of ensuring the maintenance of law and order (Romania);

A - 104.46 Strengthen the role of the police and develop its capacities in order for it to be able to carry out its role in dealing with the citizens in conformity with the law (Sudan);

A - 104.47 Take full and necessary measures to restore the administration of justice and exert its utmost efforts to realise the rule of law (Republic of Korea);

A - 104.48 Make sufficient judicial staff and facilities available to restore the rule of law and to conduct screening of soldiers and police officers reporting back for duty to ensure that those responsible for human rights violations are excluded from further service and face trial in due process (Netherlands);

A - 104.49 Strengthen the fight against impunity by effectively prosecuting those who have committed human rights violations (Belgium);

A - 104.50 Take immediate action to bring to an end the prevailing impunity for human rights violations in the country (Sweden);



A - 104.51 Guarantee the fight against impunity by ensuring that all persons convicted for human rights violations are brought to justice (Luxembourg);

A - 104.52 Guarantee the fight against impunity by ensuring that all the perpetrators of human rights violations are prosecuted and tried, when appropriate, by the international criminal justice (France);

A - 104.53 Fight against impunity and ensure that those responsible for the serious human rights violations and acts of violence perpetrated against the civilian population, including sexual violence against women and children, torture and summary executions, are brought to justice and held accountable (Portugal);

A - 104.54 Ensure the respect of rights and fundamental freedoms of the whole population and adopt all the necessary measures to guarantee the accountability of the authors of crimes, acts of violence, and all human rights violations (Argentina);

A - 104.55 Take all the necessary measures to ensure the end of all violent acts against the civilian population all over the national territory, and bring the perpetrators to justice (Gabon);

A - 104.56 Investigate and bring to justice all perpetrators of human rights violations at the earliest (Sweden);

A - 104.57 Ensure that members of the rebel forces who have been convicted of human rights violations do not integrate regular security services (Belgium);

A - 104.58 All allegations of human rights violations, including those against members of the armed forces and of the Séléka, should be thoroughly and impartially investigated, and those responsible for any such violations prosecuted (Ireland);

A - 104.59 Provide an adequate training to prison staff and ensure that the perpetrators are held accountable for their actions, in order to prevent human rights violations (Djibouti);

A - 104.60 Strengthen the rule of law by providing adequate human rights training and education to members of the administration and particularly the judiciary, including on the rights of suspects, accused and detainees during criminal proceedings (Germany);

A - 104.61 Establish and make operational the Commission of Inquiry, and any additional transitional justice mechanism required, to address human rights violations before and after 2012 (Sweden);

A - 104.62 Provide the National Commission of Inquiry with the necessary resources to promptly, thoroughly, and independently investigate allegations of gross human rights abuses by all parties (Austria);

A - 104.63 Strengthen the capacity of the judicial system, including the transitional justice mechanisms and the national human rights institutions, and contribute to the efforts of the national reconciliation (Gabon);

A - 104.64 Implement all necessary measures to ensure full protection of human rights and promote national reconciliation (Morocco);

A - 104.65 Strengthen measures to respect the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (Benin);

A - 104.66 Establish relevant prison facilities for the Juvenile population (Uganda);



A - 104.67 Prevent the involvement of foreign mercenaries in the internal conflict and their attempts to turn human rights violations into an ethnic and religious conflict (Czech Republic);

A - 104.68 Work with religious leaders on an urgent basis to promote religious tolerance, restore inter-religious harmony and to prevent a cycle of violence and reprisals (Sierra Leone);

A - 104.69 Strengthen inter-religious dialogue and take measures to promote reconciliation among concerned groups (Austria);

A - 104.70 Prevent clashes and tensions occurred between the majority Christian population and the Muslim minorities (Spain);

A - 104.71 Take measures to prosecute the perpetrators of human rights violations that specifically target members of religious groups in order to safeguard freedom of religion and ensure the right to security of the person (Canada);

A - 104.72 The National Transitional Council (NTC) should work with international partners to establish a Central African Republic-owned security force that can ensure the long term protection of the Central African Republic population from attacks by individual and groups (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

A - 104.73 Ensure an enabling environment for the activities of human rights defenders, journalists and other stakeholders of civil society (Tunisia);

A - 104.74 Prepare the elections in accordance with democratic standards while cooperating with the international community (Czech Republic);

A - 104.75 Continue strengthening the relevant policies and programs on strengthening the capacity building, in particular, in the field of economic, social and cultural rights that aims at improving the living standards of its people, through further cooperation and support by the international community (Cambodia);

A - 104.76 Make food security one of the national priorities in order to combat malnutrition and ensure access of the whole population to adequate food (Luxembourg);

A - 104.77 Ensure, with the support of the international technical assistance, access for the entire population, including internally displaced persons, to drinking water and sanitation, food and nutrition, as well as health services (Republic of Moldova);

A - 104.78 Continue its efforts to achieve the goals of the National Sanitary Development Plan 2006–2015 (Algeria);

A - 104.79 Continue to fight tuberculosis and other endemic diseases in order to promote the right to health of the citizens of the Central African Republic (Nigeria);

A - 104.80 Take additional steps to strengthen the sexual and reproductive health and rights of girls and women (Sweden);

A - 104.81 With the support from the relevant international organisations, continue to provide public health care services to its people, especially women and children (Singapore);

A - 104.82 Continue its efforts to achieve the goals of the Operational Plan for Accelerating the Reduction of Maternal and New-born Mortality 2004–2015 (Algeria);

A - 104.83 Continue to take measures within the framework of the Plan of Action on Education for All (2003–2015) in order to promote the right to education especially for women and girls (Nigeria);

A - 104.84 Enhance its efforts to implement the Plan of Action on Education for All (2003–2015) (Indonesia);

A - 104.85 Adopt additional measures, including legal measures aimed at protecting and promoting the right to education for all (Armenia);

A - 104.86 Consider drawing up new legislation on the enforceability of the right to education (Egypt);

A - 104.87 Ensure access and right to education, especially among children and youth and to provide free and compulsory primary education for all children (Maldives);

A - 104.88 Prioritize an education agenda (Mexico);

A - 104.89 Consider taking legislative, policy and educational measures, including awareness-raising measures, to overcome the stigmatisation of the poorest children, including girls and children with disabilities, and to ensure that those children have equal access to high quality education (Egypt);

A - 104.90 Adopt appropriate measures to guarantee equal access to education without any discrimination to pave the way to the country's economic and social development in a sustainable manner (Thailand);

A - 104.91 Enhance the right of education, especially for children with disabilities (South Sudan);

A - 104.92 Facilitate the return of refugees and internally displaced persons (Czech Republic);

A - 104.93 Maintain the efforts for the effective protection of the rights of internally displaced persons, with special attention to women, children and persons with special needs (Ecuador).

105. The following recommendations enjoy the support of Central African Republic, which considers that they are already implemented or in the process of implementation:

A - 105.1 Ratify CAT (Latvia);

A - 105.2 Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Forms of Cruel, Degrading or Inhuman Treatment or Punishment (Spain);

A - 105.3 Ratify the CAT and OP-CAT (Estonia);

A - 105.4 Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, and accept the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances (Argentina);

A - 105.5 Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (France);

A - 105.6 Become a party to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its Optional Protocol (Montenegro);

A - 105.7 Complete its legal framework by ratifying in particular the Convention against Torture and its Optional Protocol, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Rome Statute (Tunisia);

A - 105.8 Promulgate and strengthen national legislation to comply with obligations under the Rome Statute and adhere to the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity (Uruguay);

A - 105.9 Take steps to implement the country's obligations under the Rome Statute of the ICC (Australia);

A - 105.10 Ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Estonia);

A - 105.11 Consider ratifying the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Armenia);

A - 105.12 Improve the situation of women and children by implementing the United Nations Security Council resolution 1325 and related resolutions on women, peace and security (Estonia);

A - 105.13 Take all the appropriate measures to protect women and girls against all forms of sexual violence and ensure the full respect of the "Women, Peace and Security" resolutions of the Security Council, by ensuring an increased participation of women in decision-making regarding conflict resolution and peace process (Luxembourg);

A - 105.14 Ensure the protection of women against sexual violence and ensure the implementation of the "Women, Peace and Security" resolutions of the Security Council, in particular regarding their effective participation in the transitional process (France);

A - 105.15 Put forward its utmost efforts to eradicate sexual and gender-based violence (Republic of Korea);

A - 105.16 Put in place effective mechanisms to identify, report, and monitor sexual and gender-based violence (Slovenia);

A - 105.17 Ensure throughout the country, protection and promotion of human rights in accordance with the first chapter of the recently promulgated Constitution of Transition and effectively criminalize the violations of such rights (Spain);

A - 105.18 Strengthen the justice system to protect human rights of the vulnerable people in particular women and children (South Sudan);

A - 105.19 In its future decisions and actions, give priority to human rights, especially with regard to the most vulnerable categories, such as women and children (Italy);

A - 105.20 Ensure a rapid return to constitutional rule through the organization of free and transparent elections (Côte d'Ivoire);

A - 105.21 Speed up the amendment of the Criminal Code, Code of Criminal Procedure, and Code of Military Justice to effectively deal with human rights violations (Botswana);



A - 105.22 Adopt without delay proper measures aimed at ensuring the immediate release of all children-soldiers and tackle this grave breach of human rights as a high priority (Italy);

A - 105.23 Ensure the immediate release of all children associated with armed forces or groups by issuing clear orders including at local level (Austria);

A - 105.24 Cease the use of child soldiers by local militia groups (Japan);

A - 105.25 Take all the necessary measures to ensure the protection of the rights of the child, put an end to the recruitment and use of child soldiers by all the parties to the conflict, and create mechanisms to support the reintegration of demobilized children (Luxembourg);

A - 105.26 Take all necessary measures to halt recruitment of children into armed groups and to adopt adequate legislation to prevent further recruitment (Maldives);

A - 105.27 The government and all other parties concerned should ensure the immediate release of all child soldiers and take all measures to prevent any future recruitment (Republic of Korea);

A - 105.28 Prevent the recruitment and the use of children in armed forces and armed groups (Lithuania);

A - 105.29 Urgently address the grave violations committed against children, including sexual violence, recruitment of child soldiers and the use of children as human shields during the conflict, ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict, and sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Portugal);

A - 105.30 Pay particular attention to the protection, release and reintegration of all children associated with armed groups (Lithuania);

A - 105.31 Integrate child soldiers in the society and the education system (Belgium);

A - 105.32 Step up efforts for the protection of children subject to recruitment into armed forces, including through the adoption of adequate legislation on the matter (Brazil);

A - 105.33 Facilitate the development of concrete action plans and determine deadlines in order to put an end to the recruitment of children, in accordance with the recommendations of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict (Chile);

A - 105.34 Take measures to put an end to the recruitment of children by armed groups and ensure the reintegration of demobilized children (France);

A - 105.35 Ensure the immediate and unconditional release of all children recruited and used by armed groups, in particular through the immediate issuance of clear orders on all levels, and to take all measures required to prevent any future recruitment, and to ensure that child victims of armed conflict have access to adequate care, counselling and assistance with recovery and reintegration into their communities (Germany);

A - 105.36 Ensure the immediate release of all children in the context of negotiations with armed groups and facilitate the preparation of concrete and time-bound action plans to halt the recruitment of children by armed groups and Government forces (Slovenia);

A - 105.37 Ensure demobilisation of child soldiers and commit to integrating children in armed groups back into civilian life (Australia);

A - 105.38 Continue striving for the necessary disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of all elements of Seleka as a precondition to enable guaranteeing humanitarian assistance and the defence of human rights (Spain);

A - 105.39 Design and implement vetting procedures to ensure that Seleka members responsible for abuses are not integrated into the armed forces and to follow its obligations under the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict when considering any recruitment or use of children (United States of America);

A - 105.40 Continue positive efforts to put an end to the prevailing insecurities and violence plaguing the country (Egypt);

A - 105.41 Keep efforts to restore basic services in justice, the police and healthcare as a matter of priority (Egypt);

A - 105.42 Take necessary measure to prevent and protect further assaults on health services centres (Thailand);

A - 105.43 Promote a secure environment and a stable and sustainable policy to allow the Central African people to benefit from all human rights (Democratic Republic of the Congo);

A - 105.44 Ensure effective implementation of the Libreville Peace Agreement, and put an end to the prevailing insecurity and violence in the country (Botswana);

A - 105.45 Re-establish constitutional order by supporting the current political process, the transitional institutions and the enforcement mechanisms, and support the implementation of the Libreville agreements and the N'Djamena roadmap (Gabon);

A - 105.46 Ensure the application of the transitional process in accordance with the N'Djaména Declaration in order to restore the rule of law in the country (Canada);

A - 105.47 Strengthen the efforts to resolve the political crisis of the country and address, with the assistance of the international community, the issue of insecurity (Morocco);

A - 105.48 Solicit assistance from the international community in the framework of technical and financial assistance to strengthen its capacity in the area of human rights and promotion, in order to allow the reform of the security sector and restore the rule of law, a sine qua non condition for a real enjoyment of human rights (Angola);

A - 105.49 Take concrete steps to ensure security for its people to guarantee their enjoyment of human rights (Uganda);

A - 105.50 Take all the necessary steps to prevent intercommunity confrontations and violence (Luxembourg);

A - 105.51 Take all the necessary measures to ensure the security of the people and their property (Togo);

A - 105.52 Take all the necessary measures to restore the State authority (Togo);

A - 105.53 Restore peace and stability (Togo);

A - 105.54 Implement the Decision of the African Union on Consolidation of Peace and Security in the Country (Ethiopia);

A - 105.55 Work without delay for national reconciliation and continue the efforts made in favour of the dialogue between all the components of the Central African Republic society (France);

A - 105.56 Continue efforts to conduct the national reconciliation (South Sudan);

A - 105.57 All parties of the Central African Republic continue to improve the security environment, maintain the social stability, and create conditions for political transition and reconstruction that people of the Central African Republic can enjoy all human rights (China);

A - 105.58 Continue to take all necessary steps to ensure political stability and the creation of an environment conducive to the promotion and protection of human rights (South Africa);

A - 105.59 Support full, immediate, safe, and unfettered humanitarian access throughout the country; and ensure the protection of civilian populations, including vulnerable groups, through the immediate restoration of law and order (United States of America);

A - 105.60 Make improved access for humanitarian organisations an immediate priority (Australia);

A - 105.61 Take into consideration humanitarian problems related to the crisis and find urgent and adequate responses to these problems (Comoros);

A - 105.62 Intensify efforts for restoring security and improving the humanitarian situation in the country (Rwanda);

A - 105.63 Strengthen the security mechanisms in all the territory (Côte d'Ivoire);

A - 105.64 Launch investigations of human rights violations and return to adherence to democratic principles, including through ensuring genuine periodic elections (Czech Republic);

A - 105.65 Carry out an analysis to identify priorities in the human rights agenda and implement public policies that incorporate a transversal human rights perspective (Mexico);

A - 105.66 Define new transitional measures, including the creation of a national transitional council, in accordance with the recommendation made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations (Chile);

A - 105.67 Determine its technical and financial assistance needs in order to solicit the support from its bilateral and multilateral partners (Congo);

A - 105.68 Take advantage of the cooperation that the international community, particularly the Human Rights Council, can offer in order to pursue the consolidation of its national institutions, an indispensable step for the promotion and protection of human rights on the ground (Brazil);

A - 105.69 Cooperate actively with the international community, in particular United Nations mechanisms, as well as promote democratic rule and restoration of law and order (Japan);

A - 105.70 Call on the international community to provide technical assistance in the field of human rights to allow to achieve its obligations in improving the human rights situation (Sudan);

A - 105.71 Continue to restore order throughout the country in order to enable the population to resume their economic and social activities (Rwanda);

A - 105.72 Establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles, and take measures to provide the necessary resources for its good functioning (Costa Rica);

A - 105.73 Speed up its efforts to ensure the operationalization of the National Human Rights Commission in accordance with the Paris Principles (Indonesia);

A - 105.74 Put in place a national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles (Tunisia);

A - 105.75 Speed up, with the cooperation of the Office of the High Commissioner and donor countries, the legal process to establish a national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles, with material and human resources that guarantee its independence and good functioning (Uruguay);

A - 105.76 Take measures to guarantee the independence of national institutions (Côte d'Ivoire);

A - 105.77 Pursue the rehabilitation of the National Human Rights Commission (Democratic Republic of the Congo);

A - 105.78 Continue to cooperate with the United Nations and the international community to implement measures to ensure the security and safety of its people (Singapore);

A - 105.79 Continue to work with regional organisations and the international community including the OHCHR and other treaty bodies during the process of implementing measures to tackle sexual and gender based violence, release of all child soldiers and prevention of future recruitment, administration of justice and rule of law (Republic of Korea);

A - 105.80 Enhance cooperation with international treaty bodies by submitting overdue reports to CERD, CESCR and HR Committee (Sierra Leone);

A - 105.81 Fund and support the National Commission of Inquiry to investigate and prosecute, as appropriate, parties responsible for abuses committed during the conflict (United States of America).

106. The following recommendation will be examined by the Central African Republic, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the twenty-fifth session of the Human Rights Council in March 2014:

A - 106.1 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the ICESCR (Portugal);

A - 106.2 Consider extending a standing invitation to all the special procedures mandate holders of the Human Rights Council (Latvia);

A - 106.3 Extend standing invitations to special procedures mandate holders to visit the country, who can study the situation on the ground and make recommendations (Maldives).

107. The recommendation below did not enjoy the support of the Central African Republic:

N - 107.1 The National Transitional Council (NTC) should work to establish a functioning justice system. This should be based on an independent police force and judiciary, whose jurisdiction should



Promoting and strengthening
the Universal Periodic Review
<http://www.upr-info.org>

include all human rights abuses committed by individuals associated with Seleka (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

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