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**Human Rights Council**  
**Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review**  
**Thirty-second session**  
Geneva, 21 January-1 February 2019

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

#### **Dominican Republic**

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

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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-second session from 21 January to 1 February 2019. The review of the Dominican Republic was held at the 15th meeting, on 30 January 2019. The delegation of the Dominican Republic was headed by H.E. Dr. Flavio Dario Espinal, Legal Adviser of the Presidency of the Republic. At its 18th meeting, held on 1 February 2019, the Working Group adopted the report on the Dominican Republic.
2. On 15 January 2019, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of the Dominican Republic: Peru, Qatar and Togo.
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 the Dominican Republic:
  - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/32/DOM/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.6/32/DOM/2);
  - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/32/DOM/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Liechtenstein, “Portugal on behalf of the Group of Friends on national implementation, reporting and follow-up”, Slovenia, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, and Uruguay was transmitted to the Dominican Republic 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 Head of the Delegation pointed out that for the Dominican Republic the UPR was a useful mechanism that allowed the identification of challenges, the dialogue among States in the search of solutions, and progress in consolidating human rights protection.
6. From 1930 to 1961, the Dominican Republic was subjected to a brutal dictatorship with cruel human rights violations. After the end of the dictatorship, the country began a democratic transition process that led to a “coup d’état”, to an attempt of civil war and to a foreign military intervention. Since 1978, the country had enjoyed a democratic political regime. As part of this process of democratic consolidation, a new Constitution was adopted in 2010, which assembles a body of fundamental rights as one of its major contributions.
7. He highlighted in particular the National Plan for the Regularization of Foreign Nationals, which had benefited 288,486 people during eighteen months, period during which deportations were suspended in order to generate confidence among the undocumented population. The process was free and included a communication, assistance and support campaign in the communities. The Government counted with the support of institutions and organizations with experience in the field, such as UNHCR, IOM, UNICEF, EU, among others. In the end, 259,976 foreigners obtained a legal status to continue living and working in the country.
8. The Head of Delegation referred to huge investments made in the rural sector and to a policy of access to credit in support of entrepreneurship and small businesses, all with a gender focus. He stated that, according to a recent ECLAC report, the Dominican Republic was one of the countries in Latin America that had most reduced poverty levels in recent years. According to official figures, general poverty went down from 39.7% in 2012 to 25.5%

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in 2017, which represented a reduction of 1,249,401 in the number of people living in poverty.

## **B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review**

9. During the interactive dialogue, 66 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

10. Algeria noted with satisfaction the considerable progress achieved by the Dominican Republic in promotion and protection of human rights. In particular, it welcomed the positive results of the Strategic Plan for the reduction of maternal mortality and the Strategic Plan on combating child labour.

11. Argentina welcomed the delegation of the Dominican Republic and thanked for the presentation of its report. It congratulated the Dominican Republic for signing the Declaration on Safe Schools as well as for the adoption of the Progressing with Solidarity Programme.

12. Australia welcomed the changes to the Constitution, which prohibited the violence against women and discrimination based on gender and nationality. It remained concerned about gender-based violence, limitations on sexual and reproductive rights, lack of progress in implementing the Law 169-14 and the growing culture of impunity, arbitrary detentions and extra-judicial killings.

13. Bahamas welcomed the progress and highlighted the “Progressing with Solidarity Programme”. It also noted the efforts in combating violence against women, establishing a goal to eradicate child labour by 2025 and its worst forms by 2020, combating trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling as well as in reducing poverty.

14. Barbados recognised the actions taken to strengthen the national human rights framework. It noted the Dominican Republic’s affirmation to the international community, that it was a multi-ethnic and multicultural State and, accordingly, had a duty to strengthen the protection and safeguards needed by all victims of discrimination.

15. Belgium acknowledged the progress made by the Dominican Republic since its previous universal periodic review, but it was convinced that further progress can still be achieved to increase the protection of human rights in line with core international human rights treaties.

16. Benin welcomed progress made for the implementation of the recommendations received by the Dominican Republic at the second cycle of the universal periodic review.

17. The Plurinational State of Bolivia expressed its appreciation to the Dominican Republic, as well as to the Central America Governments, for having signed an eight-year agreement (2013-2021) to promote free of discrimination education with equal opportunities.

18. Brazil commended the Dominican Republic for the adoption of its National Plan for Human Rights, and urged the Dominican Republic to progress in the field of prevention and punishment of femicide and other forms of violence against women and girls.

19. Bulgaria commended the achievements of the Dominican Republic in implementing the recommendations of the second universal periodic review, and in particular, the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention of the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict. Bulgaria also noted progress in reducing the gender gap, especially through appropriate steps in the areas of health and education.

20. Cabo Verde praised the Dominican Republic for progress in the combat against poverty and in developing social protection. Cabo Verde encouraged the Dominican Republic to redouble its efforts to improve access to decent and inclusive work for the entire population and in particular for vulnerable groups.

21. Canada welcomed the positive steps taken to protect human rights by issuing the National Plan for Human Rights in December 2018.

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22. Chile praised the Dominican Republic for its first National Plan for Human Rights, the creation of a monitoring system for the implementation of recommendations, and the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.
23. China welcomed efforts to promote sustainable economic and social development, to eradicate poverty, to develop education and health, and to protect the rights of vulnerable groups such as women, children, adolescents and the disabled. China also welcomed the reform of the judiciary, and measures to combat corruption and human trafficking.
24. Colombia welcomed the starting of mechanisms, plans and institutional actions to combat trafficking in persons and trafficking in migrants. Colombia also underlined institutional work for the elimination of child labour through awareness-raising campaigns and the National Strategic Plan against Child Labour.
25. Costa Rica was concerned about widespread racial discrimination, legal provisions and actions that make the situation of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, particularly those of Haitian origin, precarious, as well as persistent discrimination and gender stereotyping of women and girls.
26. Cuba emphasized the inclusion of a gender perspective and the rights of women in the updating of the Dominican Republic's legal framework, as well as the efforts for the protection of children and the reduction of child labour.
27. Cyprus noted with appreciation the Strategic National Plan for the Reduction of Maternal Mortality, the National Plan for the Prevention of Pregnancy, the National Strategic Plan against Child Labour and the determination of the Government to eradicate the exploitation of children. It also commended the decision of the Government to instruct all directors of State educational institutions to proceed with the enrolment of all children and teenagers, regardless of their status.
28. Democratic People's Republic of Korea commended the Dominican Republic for the efforts and achievements made in the implementation of the recommendations it received during the second universal periodic review cycle. It particularly noted the implementation of a number of plans and programs, including the "National Strategic Plan against Child Labour" and the "Progressing with Solidarity" programme.
29. Denmark noted that the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture established practical tools for preventing torture and ill-treatment of proven value for both those working in the custodial systems and for detainees. It stressed that the Convention against Torture Initiative stood ready to assist the Government in that regard.
30. Ecuador welcomed the National Human Rights Plan, the second National Plan of Action to combat human trafficking, the establishment of the Monitoring System for UN Recommendations and the implementation of the National Plan for the Regularization of Foreigners allowing the regularization of more than 260,000 persons of over 100 nationalities.
31. Egypt commended the efforts that the Dominican Republic had made to combat child labour and fight violence against women. It urged the country to press on with its efforts aimed at achieving comprehensive social development, with housing for the needy, education for all, and improved conditions for people with disabilities.
32. El Salvador took note with real appreciation of the Dominican Republic's campaigns geared to the prevention of violence against women as well as, its programmes aimed at tackling and helping to eliminate such violence. In addition, it welcomed efforts made with a view to combating people-smuggling and human trafficking.
33. France welcomed the improvements in the human rights situation in the Dominican Republic such as the adoption of the first National Human Rights Plan, the Plan for the regularization of foreigners, the Plan of Action to combat human trafficking and migrant-smuggling, and the Plan of Action to combat domestic violence.
34. Georgia noted the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolishment of the death penalty. It

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welcomed the broadened National Strategic Plan to Combat Child Labour and efforts to fight corruption, including the establishment of the Public Ethics Commission.

35. Germany welcomed the adoption of the Naturalization Law in 2014 (Law 169-14) and the creation of a registration plan for foreigners. It was concerned about the remaining legal gaps causing statelessness, the situation of women and the ongoing domestic violence against children, as well as critical conditions in Dominican prisons.

36. Guyana commended the Dominican Republic for its efforts to promote and protect human rights. It took particular note of the national strategy regarding violence against women, children, HIV/AIDS and the National Development Strategy 2030. It further recognized efforts made with a view to the elimination of child labour by 2025.

37. Haiti welcomed efforts to promote and protect human rights. It hailed the appointment of a people's ombudsman in accordance with the Paris Principles and the approval of a national human rights plan that had not yet been adopted. It urged the Government to combat all forms of racism and discrimination.

38. The delegation of the Dominican Republic informed that the issue of adolescents in free unions was being addressed under different public policies that sought to reduce teenage pregnancy. They affirmed that the State had prepared a new National Plan for the Reduction of Teenage Pregnancy (PREA-RD) 2019-2023 and its operational plan 2019-2020, through a participatory process, which included all key institutions identified in the National Commission for the Reduction of Teenage Pregnancies.

39. The delegation said that following previous UPR recommendations, on September 21, 2016, the Dominican Republic had acceded to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights in 2016. The country had signed the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance on September 27, 2018 and on May 5, 2016 ratified the ILO Convention No. 189. It had also begun the ratification process of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide in September 2018.

40. On 10 December 2018, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs also had launched the first National Human Rights Plan 2018-2022 to expand freedoms and meet the real needs of residents.

41. The delegation also reported that in 2017, with cooperation from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Paraguay, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs launched the System for the Monitoring of Recommendations (SIMORED), an IT tool that encompasses the international human rights recommendations made to the Dominican Republic.

42. On the issue of Law 169-14 and statelessness, the delegation explained that the Constitutional Court took a decision that potentially placed several people in a state of vulnerability but that Law 169-14 sought to resolve the situation of children of undocumented foreigners born in the country. Several international organizations tried to count the numbers of this population, but due to a certain methodological interpretation of the National Survey of Immigrants, the Dominican Republic was attributed hundreds of thousands of people in a stateless condition.

43. In 2014, the Central Electoral Board audited the civil registry and identified 55,000 people born to foreign parents in an irregular migratory status, known as Group "A". Dominican documents were reinstated or recognized to all those people and they are recognized as full Dominicans. Group "B" corresponds to persons born to foreign parents in irregular migratory status who never registered in the civil registry. Law 169-14 called for the submission of necessary documentation within 90 days to obtain the right to an expedited special naturalization, which was extended to 90 more days due to the small number of people registered. In the end, this number rose to 8,700 people.

44. The delegation stated that the Dominican Republic had continued to receive criticism over the last three years despite the fact that civil society organizations had not been able to show more people in a potentially vulnerable situation and that the Dominican State had reiterated on several occasions that it would seek a solution for all the cases brought to the State's attention.

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45. Honduras welcomed the progress that the Dominican Republic had made in implementing recommendations from previous UPR cycles together with the country's continued efforts to do justice to its human rights commitments. It acknowledged the ratification of international conventions and commended efforts made with a view to the reduction of poverty.
46. Iceland welcomed the significant efforts that the Dominican Republic had made to strengthen its capacity to prosecute incidents of sexual exploitation of children and noted the unique work carried out by the Centre for the Promotion of Adolescents' Sexual and Reproductive Health with the support of the Ministry of Women.
47. India welcomed steps for incorporating a gender perspective to raise awareness of gender equality and protect women and girls from gender-based violence. It appreciated the Strategic National Plan 2012-2016 for improving healthcare and increasing the quality of sexual and reproductive health services, and commended efforts to address child labour concerns.
48. Indonesia took note of all major human rights achievements since the last universal periodic review cycle. It commended the Dominican Republic on the many steps taken to address violence against women. It further appreciated the formulation of operational protocols to support legal regulations on migrants' rights by the General Directorate of Migration.
49. Iraq hailed progress made since the second UPR cycle. It welcomed the national plans, campaigns launched, and policies and legislation adopted by the Dominican Republic aimed at combating violence against women and protecting children. It commended the country's endeavors to mainstream a gender dimension in order to ensure gender equality.
50. Ireland acknowledged efforts to advance human rights domestically since the last UPR cycle, including the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aimed at the abolishment of the death penalty. It further welcomed the adoption of the first National Human Rights Plan.
51. Italy welcomed the efforts to develop an institutional and legal framework for the promotion and protection of Human Rights. Italy particularly appreciated the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the adoption of the first National Plan for Human Rights and measures to combat gender-based violence and eradicate child labour.
52. Japan appreciated the efforts to promote and protect human rights under democracy and rule of law in accordance with its National Development Strategy for 2030. Japan welcomed the recent adoption of the Political Parties Act that would increase Women's political representation as well as the introduction of several policies for protection and promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities.
53. Lao People's Democratic Republic commended the Government of the Dominican Republic for the progress made in its efforts to promote and protect the rights of women and girls as well as to eliminate poverty in the country through the "Progressing with Solidarity" programme.
54. Latvia took note of received visit from the Special Rapporteur on sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and issued invitation to the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons since the previous review. Latvia noted with regret the lack of cooperation with other special procedures mandate holders of the Human Rights Council.
55. Maldives took positive note of the "Progressing with Solidarity" programme aimed at strengthening the social protection network. The Maldives was also encouraged by the measures taken by Dominican Republic to ensure food security and wellbeing of the population including the Strategic Review of Food Security.
56. Mexico acknowledged the progress made with respect to the previous cycle, among which the development of a Single Portal for Access to Public Information was highlighted, as well as the adoption of the National Plan for Human Rights. Mexico welcomed the efforts to regularize people who could be stateless.

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57. Montenegro noted concerns of several treaty bodies at reported systematic and continued racial discrimination, violence and assault against minorities, LGBTI persons, human rights defenders and journalists. Montenegro called on the Government to pass comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation, as well as to develop specific programmes for addressing all forms of violence, in particular against human rights defenders and journalists.
58. Morocco welcomed the engagement in the sphere of education and investment in school infrastructure, which was reflected in the increase of the school enrolment. Morocco took note of social programmes aimed at combatting the poverty and social exclusion, as well as the efforts deployed to access the housing and property rights.
59. Netherlands welcomed the efforts to improve women's rights and gender equality, as evidenced by the National Plan against domestic violence and the country's improved position in the Global Gender Gap ranking. However, the Netherlands was concerned about violence against women and high maternal mortality rates. The Netherlands also raised attention to discrimination against LGBTI persons.
60. Nicaragua welcomed the delegation and thanked for the presentation of the report. Nicaragua made recommendations.
61. Panama highlighted the commitment in the promotion and protection of human rights, in particular, the reduction of 12.8% of child labour and urged the government to apply all the necessary measures for the reduction of this scourge, as well as to strengthen tax collection with a view to giving priority to the National Development Strategy (2010-2030).
62. Paraguay welcomed the creation of the national system for monitoring human rights recommendations (SIMORED) and highlighted the concrete actions made in the protection of women's rights and specifically with regard to the implementation of public policies and the creation of normative instruments that contribute to the improvement of the quality of life.
63. Peru recognized the progress made in various fields, such as the reduction of child labour, as well as the benefits of the "Progressing with Solidarity" programme. Peru stated that in order to consolidate these developments, it was important to continue benefiting from cooperation with the Inter-American Human Rights system.
64. Philippines commended measures to strengthen investigation of trafficking cases and enhance support and reintegration services for trafficking survivors. Philippines welcomed the conduct of campaigns to raise awareness on violence against women, and the implementation of robust programs to support and develop the capacity of women in micro, small, and medium enterprises.
65. Portugal welcomed the delegation and the progress made by the country in the field of human rights and made recommendations.
66. The Republic of Korea appreciated the Government of the Dominican Republic's leadership in promoting gender equality. It had strived to empower women economically and socially, prevent violence against women, as well as worked to promote sexual health in a comprehensive manner. The Republic of Korea appreciated that these efforts had been buttressed with the Government's efforts at fighting corruption.
67. Senegal noted with satisfaction the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and welcomed the progress in the promotion and protection of the rights of vulnerable groups. It also welcomed the creation of an inter-ministerial committee on the protection of women migrants.
68. Serbia commended the efforts made by the Dominican Republic to implement the recommendations received during the previous UPR cycle, particularly regarding the improvement of the situation of women and children.
69. Seychelles commended the efforts made to eradicate child labour, including the implementation of the National Strategic Plan Against Child Labour. It also positively noted the steps that the Dominican Republic had taken to address trafficking in persons, including the operationalisation of a specialised shelter for adult victims of trafficking.

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70. Slovenia commended the progress made by the Dominican Republic since the last cycle, including the abolishment of compulsory pregnancy testing and HIV/AIDS testing as a condition of employment, the efforts to improve the education system, and the advances in the political participation of women at the 2016 elections.
71. Spain noted positively the adoption of the National Plan on Human Rights, the establishment of the Ombudsman Office and the creation of the General Directorate Against Gender Violence in the Attorney General Office.
72. The delegation expressed that the General Act on Equality and Non-discrimination was a priority and that the Government had been making major efforts to have this law adopted as soon as possible. This act is currently under discussion with various groups.
73. The delegation also mentioned that efforts were being made by the Council of the Judiciary, which has issued various resolutions for a more effective and efficient criminal policy, with the priority of solving the issue of pre-trial detention. In 2018, mobile courts were set up to hear from prisons the preliminary hearings of the accused. Likewise, ad hoc notification centres were established in the penitentiary centres to amend the delay generated by the transfer of the inmates to the administrative offices of the courts.
74. Also, in 2018, the Attorney General of the Republic had launched the Humanization Plan of the Penitentiary System to improve the treatment of inmates, promote their rehabilitation and reintegration into society, and solve the overcrowding of prisons through extensions and restructuring of existing centres, as well as the construction of new facilities.
75. The delegation stated that in order to combat trafficking and smuggling of migrants, the Government had an inter-institutional system chaired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to analyse the prevention and prosecution of this crime.
76. In 2016, the first shelter for assisting and protecting adult victims of trafficking was put in place. The "No Excuses" campaign had been developed by the Attorney General and Vice-presidency together with UNICEF, to raise public awareness against sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.
77. The delegation reported that the Central Electoral Board, in charge of the Civil Registry, together with the Ministry of the Presidency, signed an agreement to reach a timely universal registration of births by registering births in the Civil Registry offices available in hospitals, as well as to promote late birth declarations in situations of vulnerability. In this regard, 67 offices had been set up in hospitals and mobile operations had been carried out to process late birth declarations in different rural and urban sectors, thus reducing the administrative procedures to obtain such declarations.
78. The State of Palestine noted the efforts made by the Dominican Republic since the last UPR review and urged it to consider extending a standing invitation to the special procedures mandate holders of the Human Rights Council. It also commended the development of strategies to combat discrimination and promote equality.
79. Switzerland welcomed the efforts made by the Dominican Republic in order to combat gender inequality and gender based violence. It was concerned about discrimination and violence against LGBTI persons as well as reports on an excessive use of provisional detention measures.
80. Togo congratulated the Dominican Republic for the establishment of the Ombudsman Office and the implementation of the second plan to fight against human trafficking and smuggling of migrants. It also welcomed the elaboration of a follow up system to the recommendations formulated by different human rights mechanisms.
81. Tunisia valued progress achieved in the implementation of the recommendations from the last UPR cycle, particularly in efforts to combat violence against women and domestic violence, as well as to improve education and prevent school dropout.
82. Turkey praised achievements in gender equality initiatives. It encouraged the implementation of "The 2030 National Development Strategy Plan" which focuses on child labour and pregnancy, the elimination of violence against women and human trafficking, the reduction of poverty, social and territorial inequality and discrimination.



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83. Ukraine noted positive measures to combat trafficking in persons, including the Criminal Investigation Unit within the Public Prosecution Services and the second National Plan of Action against Trafficking in Persons and Migrant Smuggling. It noted recent achievements made in women's rights through the implementation of the "Progressing with Solidarity" programme.

84. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed the signing up to the Call to Action on Modern Slavery and joining the WeProtect Global Alliance. It remained concerned about lack of access to human rights of undocumented migrants, lack of defined timeline for the prison reform, and increase in "femicides".

85. United States of America was encouraged to create a working group to address racial discrimination. It urged strict respect for judicial independence and impartiality and lamented the widespread improper influence on judicial decisions. It remained concerned about the inconsistent enforcement of laws on freedom of association and collective bargaining.

86. Uruguay congratulated the Dominican Republic for the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the International Labour Organization Conventions 189 and 183. It noted the establishment of the Directorate against Gender Violence and the implementation of the National Plan against Gender Violence.

87. Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed the "Progressing with Solidarity" programme, which promotes the protection of the poorest families. It noted the certification of low-cost homes, the nationwide remodeling of hospitals, the high coverage of the National Health Insurance to the elderly in extreme poverty, and the creation of educational centers.

88. Botswana welcomed the establishment of the Directorate against Gender based Violence by the Attorney-General Office of the Dominican Republic, and the National Plan of Action against Trafficking in Persons and Migrant Smuggling.

89. The Head of Delegation stated that the Dominican Republic had made enormous progress in political, economic, institutional and social terms. He said that allegations of persecution of human rights defenders or journalists, or of murders, disappearances or imprisonment no longer exist.

90. He noted that the economy had grown, generating opportunities for more employment and wealth. From an institutional point of view, he referred to the method of election of judges and the system of tenure and judicial career. He highlighted the existence of entities such as the Constitutional Court, the Central Electoral Board and the Ombudsman's Office with autonomy from the government.

91. From a social point of view, he clarified that enormous progress had been made in the fight against poverty and inequality. The Government had made a great effort in social policies without jeopardizing macroeconomic stability, growth, confidence in investment, and putting special emphasis on education.

92. He acknowledged existing challenges such as violence against women and teenage pregnancies. Regarding statelessness, he highlighted that few countries could show a migratory regularization plan like that of the Dominican Republic, which has made an extraordinary effort to implement it. In addition, he argued that Law 169-14 was a normative basis that responded to all legal situations that could have been created.

93. The Head of Delegation ended his intervention recognizing the country's challenges and highlighting that the interventions of the Permanent Missions in the UPR helped to understand how the country was perceived from the comments and recommendations. He recalled that the Government was in permanent dialogue with members of organizations from different communities to be able to capture their concerns and demands in a constructive process of collaboration, with a view to consolidating democracy and human dignity.

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## II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

94. The following recommendations will be examined by the Dominican Republic, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the forty-first session of the Human Rights Council:

94.1 Consider the ratification of pending human rights instruments, particularly the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, and the Optional Protocols to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Chile);

94.2 Consider acceding to those international human rights instruments to which the Dominican Republic is not yet a party, including the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the International Labour Organization Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) and the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, inter alia (Honduras);

94.3 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Benin);

94.4 Become a party to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Seychelles);

94.5 Consider to adhere to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Colombia);

94.6 Consider acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Ecuador);

94.7 Accede to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (Mexico);

94.8 Initiate the process for signing and ratifying the International Convention on the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Paraguay);

94.9 Consider the ratification of the International Convention on the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Philippines);

94.10 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Montenegro);

94.11 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Togo);

94.12 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Ukraine);

94.13 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Benin);

94.14 Become party to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Botswana);

94.15 Accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Iraq);

94.16 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Denmark);

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- 94.17 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and sign the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (France);**
- 94.18 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Panama);**
- 94.19 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, as well as the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on the Rights of the Child concerning a communications procedure and the conventions on statelessness (Spain);**
- 94.20 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture (Ukraine);**
- 94.21 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Benin);**
- 94.22 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal);**
- 94.23 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Benin);**
- 94.24 **Ratify the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Statelessness (Montenegro);**
- 94.25 **Adhere to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Costa Rica);**
- 94.26 **Accede to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and ratify the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Haiti);**
- 94.27 **Consider the possibility to ratify the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and to accede to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, to protect human rights of all foreigners born in the Dominican territory (Peru);**
- 94.28 **Consider acceding to the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and consider ratifying the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Uruguay);**
- 94.29 **Ratify and implement the International Labour Organization Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention 1930 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 94.30 **Ratify the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention N° 169 of the International Labour Organization (Denmark);**
- 94.31 **Step up cooperation with the special procedures of the Human Rights Council by responding positively to the pending visit requests by the special procedures mandate holders and to consider extending a standing invitation to all special procedures mandate holders of the Human Rights Council (Latvia);**
- 94.32 **Consider extending a standing invitation to the special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Bahamas);**
- 94.33 **Extend a standing invitation to all Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council (Panama);**
- 94.34 **Issue a standing invitation to the Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council (Republic of Korea);**
- 94.35 **Issue a standing invitation to the Special Procedures mechanism (Seychelles);**

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- 94.36 Extend an open invitation to the Human Rights Council Special Procedures (Ukraine);
- 94.37 Integrate good practices for implementing the UPR recommendations into its national reviews on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (Cabo Verde);
- 94.38 Adopt the necessary legal measures to recognize the competence of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (Costa Rica);
- 94.39 Strengthen the work of the *Defensoría del Pueblo* as national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles (Chile);
- 94.40 Ensure that the Ombudsman Office's administrative and budgetary autonomy is maintained to safeguard its impartiality (Indonesia);
- 94.41 Strengthen the mandate of the ombudsman's office in light of the Paris Principles (Peru);
- 94.42 Take the necessary steps to ensure that the Office of the Ombudsman can fulfil its mandate effectively, independently and in full compliance with the Paris Principles (Togo);
- 94.43 Ensure the independence of the Office of the Ombudsman in full compliance with the Paris Principles (Ukraine);
- 94.44 Finalise the National Human Rights Plan and make it operational as soon as possible (Senegal);
- 94.45 Take urgent measures to launch the implementation of the National Human Rights Plan (Togo);
- 94.46 Promote the establishment of a national reporting and monitoring mechanism, as well as a national coordinating body reporting on sustainable development goals and human rights, in an integrated manner (Cabo Verde);
- 94.47 Establish a plan for implementing human rights recommendations, aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals and incorporating all accepted recommendations (Cabo Verde);
- 94.48 Use this third cycle of the UPR to generate data that can support both the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and human rights, including the rights of children, women, the disabled and immigrants (Cabo Verde);
- 94.49 Continue to strengthen its follow-up tool for human rights recommendations, seeking the establishment of mechanisms for linking the 2030 Agenda Objectives for sustainable development (Paraguay);
- 94.50 Accelerate the process of adoption of the draft law concerning equality and non-discrimination, both in public and private spheres (Algeria);
- 94.51 Finalize the process of adoption of the Law on equality and non-discrimination and take all necessary steps to combat all forms of racial discrimination (Ecuador);
- 94.52 Adopt as soon as possible a general law on equality and non-discrimination with provisions punishing discrimination in all its forms, particularly on ethnic grounds (Haiti);
- 94.53 Take the necessary legislative and policy steps to combat discrimination in any form and on any grounds (Honduras);
- 94.54 Enact comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation which includes, inter alia, sexual orientation and gender identity as protected characteristics (Australia);
- 94.55 Adopt a general law on equality and non-discrimination that prohibits discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, and that

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**guarantees equal access to justice and to sexual and reproductive health rights (Mexico);**

**94.56 Put in place a comprehensive legal framework to combat against discrimination with emphasis on that based on race (Senegal);**

**94.57 Increase efforts at addressing all form of discrimination, including against migrants (Guyana);**

**94.58 Review and if necessary amend national legislations to ensure full compliance with the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and other accepted international standards regarding racial discrimination and xenophobia (Seychelles);**

**94.59 Continue to discourage racism, xenophobia and intolerance (Botswana);**

**94.60 Implement policies and programs to prevent discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity, including by ensuring that medical workers and police respect the rights, protect the health, and ensure the safety of LGBTI individuals (Canada);**

**94.61 Continue taking measures aimed at combating discrimination against LGBTIQ persons, in particular through awareness raising campaigns among security forces and through investigation and punishment of acts of discrimination and violence towards them (Argentina);**

**94.62 Combat discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity (France);**

**94.63 Promote and protect the human rights of LGBTI persons and combat structural discrimination (Iceland);**

**94.64 Adopt legislation protecting LGBTI persons against violence and discrimination in Dominican society (Netherlands);**

**94.65 Adopt laws to prohibit discrimination and hate crimes on grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity and implement public policies, including awareness campaigns and human rights training for the security forces, to combat structural discrimination against LGBTI persons (Portugal);**

**94.66 Continue its efforts against discrimination and adopt more legislative measures to combat all forms of discrimination (State of Palestine);**

**94.67 Promote a national action plan on business enterprises and human rights (Chile);**

**94.68 Investigate all allegations of the use of excessive force and extrajudicial killings by law enforcement agents and ensure they receive training on the appropriate use of force so as to prevent deaths and casualties (Canada);**

**94.69 Tackle the problem of extrajudicial executions and violence by security forces by implementing the 2016 police reform and by combating impunity (France);**

**94.70 Increase efforts at addressing excessive use of force by law enforcement officials (Guyana);**

**94.71 Establish an independent body to investigate allegations of police abuse in a timely and transparent way (Australia);**

**94.72 Strengthen its commitment to prevent and combat violence and abuses committed by the police and security forces, also by enhancing and deepening its dialogue with civil society organizations, and ensure that the victims and their families have access to fair and independent justice (Italy);**

**94.73 Take steps to end extrajudicial killings, torture and life-threatening prison conditions (United States of America);**

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- 94.74 **Redouble efforts to address violence and harassment, particularly as they impact women and girls, through the provision of sensitisation and training to law enforcement officials, first responders and other stakeholders (Barbados);**
- 94.75 **Ensure that killings of LGBTI persons are investigated in an independent and impartial manner and develop, in collaboration with civil society organizations, an anti-discrimination legislation in accordance with international law (Switzerland);**
- 94.76 **Ensure that conditions of detention are in line with international human rights standards, including ending unlawful extensions of pre-trial detention (Germany);**
- 94.77 **Take further efforts to protect prisoners' human rights by improving detention conditions through prison infrastructure development and other measures (Japan);**
- 94.78 **Implement the prison reform programme as soon as possible, and ensure the longstanding pre-trial detention issues are prioritised (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 94.79 **Introduce measures aimed at increasing the independence of the judiciary (Republic of Korea);**
- 94.80 **Ensure that provisional detention is only imposed as last resort, in accordance with the Tokyo Rules, and that the judicial system is provided with the necessary resources to enable accused persons to be tried within a reasonable time, in a fair trial (Switzerland);**
- 94.81 **Take measures to improve judicial independence, with a priority on addressing bribery and interference in the adjudication of corruption cases, and by ensuring authorities enforce judicial orders to release detainees (United States of America);**
- 94.82 **Punish administrative delays or other forms of inaction that lead to impunity for crimes and violence against women, children and the LGBTI collective (Spain);**
- 94.83 **Continue efforts at addressing corruption and ensuring access to justice for all segments of society (Guyana);**
- 94.84 **Continue efforts to combat and eradicate corruption, including through the investigation of all cases and bringing to justice those found responsible (Bahamas);**
- 94.85 **Conduct awareness campaigns on the importance of the work carried out by human rights defenders (Panama);**
- 94.86 **Increase efforts to address trafficking in persons (Guyana);**
- 94.87 **Continue efforts to ensure effective measures to combat human trafficking (Maldives);**
- 94.88 **Strengthen measures to further combat trafficking in persons especially among women and children and other vulnerable groups (Philippines);**
- 94.89 **Increase efforts to stop and prevent the trafficking of persons and sexual exploitation (Republic of Korea);**
- 94.90 **Fight more effectively against human trafficking, sexual violence and sexual exploitation, which particularly affect women, children and people of foreign origin (Senegal);**
- 94.91 **Make further efforts to combat smuggling and trafficking in migrants (Iraq);**

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- 94.92 End multiple forms of sale, exploitation and sexual abuse of children (Botswana);
- 94.93 Consider adoption of legislation that will establish the minimum age of marriage at 18 years for both men and women (Bulgaria);
- 94.94 Raise the minimum age of marriage to 18 years for both men and women and define child marriage as an offence in the Criminal Code (Belgium);
- 94.95 Protect and support the family, as it is the natural and fundamental unit for achieving social cohesion (Egypt);
- 94.96 Take concrete steps to ensure access to employment opportunities for persons with disabilities, in particular women with disabilities (Bahamas);
- 94.97 Develop and implement a comprehensive employment policy particularly focused on young people, women and people with disabilities (Panama);
- 94.98 Continue to implement the "Solidarity and Progress Plan", strive to eliminate poverty and achieve sustainable development (China);
- 94.99 Redouble efforts in the implementation of social programs with a view to eliminating poverty and guaranteeing access to health and education services (Cuba);
- 94.100 Continue progress in eradicating poverty and ensuring social development and food security for all citizens (Egypt);
- 94.101 Continue its programmes on poverty elimination and social development (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 94.102 Continue to strengthen social programmes in the fight against poverty and exclusion (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 94.103 Continue the *Programa Progresando con Solidaridad*, with the aim of reducing poverty and social exclusion (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 94.104 Fulfil commitments to guarantee the full enjoyment of all human rights of children and adolescents, women, persons with disabilities, migrants and the elderly (El Salvador);
- 94.105 Continue its efforts to further strengthen the social protection, especially the protection of the rights of women and girls through its national policies and programmes (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 94.106 Strengthen further its efforts to substantially reduce the teenage pregnancy by fully promoting nationwide awareness-raising campaigns in place and introducing additional methods aimed at preventing child pregnancy and, if necessary, engage with relevant United Nations agencies in this regard (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 94.107 Pursue efforts deployed to improve access to adequate housing (Morocco);
- 94.108 Continue with the housing plans that it promotes in favour of the population (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 94.109 Implement measures to increase the capacity of attention into the national health services, in order to reduce infant and maternal mortality rates (Colombia);
- 94.110 Address the issue of maternal mortality by crafting a comprehensive action plan, and to decriminalize abortion on the grounds of incest, rape and acute danger to the mother's life (Netherlands);
- 94.111 Continue its efforts in the improvement of health care services (Tunisia);

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- 94.112 **Protect women from all forms of violence and ensure that the implementation of the National Strategic Plan for the reduction of maternal and child mortality provides particular attention to adolescent girls and young women (Portugal);**
- 94.113 **Strengthen the strategic plan for the prevention of adolescent pregnancy, among others, through a greater budget allocation (Peru);**
- 94.114 **Designate sufficient resources for the implementation of the Plan for the Reduction of Adolescent Pregnancy 2019–2023 and the Strategy for Comprehensive Sexual Education (Slovenia);**
- 94.115 **Recognize and protect sexual and reproductive rights, including by decriminalizing abortion (France);**
- 94.116 **Abolish criminal sanctions on women and girls who undergo abortion and revise legislation so that they can access legal, safe and voluntary termination of pregnancy (Iceland);**
- 94.117 **Allow the termination of the pregnancy in a legal and safe way, at least when the pregnancy jeopardizes the life of the woman, when it is the result of rape or incest, or when the foetus has malformations incompatible with life (Mexico);**
- 94.118 **Decriminalize abortion, at least in cases where the pregnancy presents a risk to the life of the woman, the pregnancy is the result of rape or incest, or there are foetal malformations incompatible with life (Slovenia);**
- 94.119 **Revise its penal code in order to decriminalize abortion, at least in cases of rape, incest, threats to the life and / or health of the mother, or in cases of severe foetal malformation, in accordance with the opinion of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (Switzerland);**
- 94.120 **Reform the Criminal Code to decriminalize, as a first step, abortion in three cases: in the face of risks to the life of women, foetal malformations incompatible with extra uterine life, and pregnancies resulting from rape or incest (Belgium);**
- 94.121 **Consider decriminalizing voluntary termination of pregnancy in cases where the woman's life is at risk, whether due to rape or incest, or where malformations incompatible with life occur (Uruguay);**
- 94.122 **Implement additional measures to prevent HIV/AIDS transmission, and treat affected persons (Brazil);**
- 94.123 **Continue efforts to strengthen the educational system and take the relevant steps to improve the quality of teaching on all educational levels (Georgia);**
- 94.124 **Pursue efforts deployed in schooling and school infrastructure development (Morocco);**
- 94.125 **Continue its efforts to improve the quality of education and ensure the educational inclusion of children with disabilities (State of Palestine);**
- 94.126 **Continue to increase access and quality of public education (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 94.127 **Strengthen the National Literacy Plan: "*Quisqueya Aprende Contigo*" expanding its coverage to rural areas (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**
- 94.128 **Enhance the protection of the rights of women and children, and continue to promote education (China);**
- 94.129 **Continue all efforts to ensure access to education for all children and teenagers (Cyprus);**



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- 94.130 Promote targeted education for girls with the view to increasing their social inclusion and reduce unwanted pregnancies (Cyprus);
- 94.131 Take appropriate measures to reintegrate those children exposed to labour exploitation into educational institutions in line with its National Strategy against Child Labour (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 94.132 Implement the Strategy for Comprehensive Sexual Education in an effective manner through the training of public and private teachers and designate the necessary funding for its implementation (Iceland);
- 94.133 Continue to provide supports to educational institutes to ensure that children and teenagers can access to state-sector educational institutions (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 94.134 Continue to conduct of programs to promote human rights awareness among the public (Philippines);
- 94.135 Strengthen efforts at tackling all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls (Guyana);
- 94.136 Continue efforts to include participation of women in the political system and eliminate all forms of discrimination against women (Maldives);
- 94.137 Undertake training to promote the economic and political empowerment of women, as well as educational awareness programs with a view to combating stereotypes and gender discrimination from an early age (Costa Rica);
- 94.138 Continue the effective implementation of its public policies and programs dedicated to the promotion of women's rights, and to combat gender violence (Cuba);
- 94.139 Develop long-term strategies to overcome stereotyped views on the role and position of women (Iceland);
- 94.140 Continue its efforts to promote gender equality and support women's participation in decision-making positions (Tunisia);
- 94.141 Take effective measures to protect girls and adolescents from early marriage, sexual exploitation and teen pregnancy, including by investigating and prosecuting all acts of sexual violence against women and girls, and providing training to national and local law enforcement officials as well as personnel working in the tourism sector (Canada);
- 94.142 Undertake efforts aimed at strengthening institutional capacity to fight against domestic violence, violence against women and femicide (Colombia);
- 94.143 Ensure that women are effectively protected from violence and are fully entitled to their sexual and reproductive health and rights, especially by approving the reform of the Criminal Code decriminalizing abortion in certain cases (Germany);
- 94.144 Allocate adequate resources to fully implement the national action plan on violence against women (Australia);
- 94.145 Urgently approve the bill entitled "Comprehensive System against Violence against Women" and assign the necessary funding for its implementation (Iceland);
- 94.146 Continue its efforts in preventing gender-based violence (India);
- 94.147 Initiate an advocacy strategy in the form of a national action plan aimed at preventing violence against women (Indonesia);
- 94.148 Adopt a law that guarantees the access to justice for women victims of violence (Iraq);

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- 94.149 Expedite adoption of the draft Bill on violence against women along with a national plan of action to prevent and combat violence against women; and strengthen capacity of the Ministry of Women, as a coordinating body, to allow for their full implementation (Ireland);
- 94.150 Continue and intensify action to protect women's rights, including against domestic and gender-based violence, and further promote gender equality (Italy);
- 94.151 Redouble efforts to eliminate violence against women, taking note of the persistently high number of femicides in the country (Japan);
- 94.152 Continue with programs to address and work on the elimination of violence against women (Nicaragua);
- 94.153 Continue implementation of measures to address gender-based violence in a responsive and holistic manner (Philippines);
- 94.154 Invest more efforts to promote the rights of women to life without violence, and build general support for a comprehensive law on the prevention, punishment and eradication of violence against women, and allocating more funds to the Ministry of Women for these purposes (Serbia);
- 94.155 Increase the budget allocation of the institutional mechanisms for the defense of women's rights and the fight against gender violence and thus advance in the fight against the impunity of the perpetrators (Spain);
- 94.156 Continue its exerted efforts to eliminate violence against women and domestic violence (Tunisia);
- 94.157 Conduct thorough, independent and impartial investigations into femicide ensuring that the perpetrators are brought to justice and guaranteeing reparation for victims and their families for the harm suffered (Belgium);
- 94.158 Redouble efforts and adopt effective measures to eradicate violence and discrimination against women and girls (Uruguay);
- 94.159 Further strengthen the National Council for Children and Adolescents and provide it with sufficient financial and technical resources needed to fulfil its mandate (Bulgaria);
- 94.160 Strengthen the institutional framework for birth registration to ensure that all persons born in the Dominican Republic are promptly registered (Mexico);
- 94.161 Continue to promote policies that allow persons to effectively register births in a non-discriminatory manner (Barbados);
- 94.162 Implement measures to reduce, and in the future, to neutralize the problem of unregistered children under the age of five (Serbia);
- 94.163 Provide financial and technical resources to the National Council for Children and Adolescents, fulfil its mandate and urgently reform the Civil Code to establish a minimum age for marriage and thus reduce child marriage rates (Spain);
- 94.164 Continue the process of implementing labour legislation, especially by eliminating child labour (Georgia);
- 94.165 Continue its efforts in preventing child labour (India);
- 94.166 Continue to advance in the inclusive approach to violence in the health regulations regarding the comprehensive care for adolescents (Nicaragua);
- 94.167 Take effective measures to reduce violence against children, especially domestic violence, and ensure their access to education (Germany);
- 94.168 Continue its efforts to protect the rights of children in their comprehensive dimension (Tunisia);

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- 94.169 Consider including in its National Strategy of Development 2010-2030, the strategic goals integrating persons with disabilities (Algeria);
- 94.170 Consider inclusion of action lines on persons with disabilities in the National Development Strategy (2010-2030) (Bulgaria);
- 94.171 Develop, in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, mental health services that do not lead to institutionalization and over medicalization and that respect the free and informed consent of persons with mental health conditions and psychological disabilities while combating stigma and violence against them (Portugal);
- 94.172 Deepen the measures aimed at combatting discrimination suffered by migrants and their descendants, in particular by guaranteeing their right to nationality and providing necessary safeguards to prevent statelessness of persons born in the Dominican Republic (Argentina);
- 94.173 Adopt the necessary legislative and administrative measures to combat all forms of discrimination in the access to nationality for the children of Haitian immigrants born in the country as well as in the situation of Haitian migrants (Spain);
- 94.174 Continue to broaden coverage for the protection of the human rights of persons in situations of human mobility (Ecuador);
- 94.175 Strengthen cooperation with the Haitian authorities on migration issues in order to end arbitrary expulsions of workers in violation of the applicable international provisions, as a follow up recommendations 98.120, 98.121, 98.122, 98.123 and 98.124 from the second UPR cycle (Haiti);
- 94.176 Incorporate principles contained within the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Indonesia);
- 94.177 Comply with commitments to guarantee the rights of all migrants (Nicaragua);
- 94.178 Fulfill its obligations under Article 18 of the Dominican Constitution, whereby those who enjoyed Dominican nationality prior to the 2010 Constitution coming into effect continue to do so (Barbados);
- 94.179 Issue rapidly the documents recognizing Dominican nationality for all members of Group A under Law 169-14; adopt new legislation recognizing the right of those born in the Dominican Republic before 26 January 2010 to obtain citizenship; and introduce fast-track naturalization process for persons in Group B under Law 169-14 (France);
- 94.180 Take steps to guarantee the rights of persons who have received temporary non-resident permits under the national plan for the regularization of foreigners (France);
- 94.181 Ensure that the naturalization process is adequately resourced to ensure all applicants can access fair and timely adjudication of claims to restore their citizenship (Australia);
- 94.182 Maintain their efforts in promoting and protecting human rights and to pursue the ongoing high-level negotiations with the two neighbouring countries for identifying solutions to resolve the illegal migration (Turkey);
- 94.183 Ensure compatibility of the constitutional framework on migration with international standards regarding nationality, and to amend accordingly the 2004 Migration Law (Ukraine);
- 94.184 Resolve human rights issues resulting from the absence of migrant documentation by finalising, publishing and implementing the protocol for implementation of the National Regularisation Plan for Foreigners, in

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**consultation with civil society, and at the earliest possible date (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

**94.185 Provide fair judicial processes regarding the issuance of identity and citizenship documents to eliminate deportations of legal residents, legal migrants, and persons with a credible claim to Dominican citizenship (United States of America);**

**94.186 Take steps to protect the fundamental rights of all individuals born in the Dominican Republic, including the offspring of undocumented foreigners who have not yet received their Dominican nationality as stipulated by Law 169/14 and who may be still at risk of becoming stateless as a consequence of Constitutional Tribunal ruling 168/13 (Canada);**

**94.187 Prevent and reduce statelessness, especially by implementing Law 169-14, which provides for the registration of those applying for citizenship and recognizes the right of those born in the Dominican Republic before 26 January 2010 to obtain citizenship, including those in Group B of the Law whose births have so far not been registered in the Dominican Republic (Germany);**

**94.188 Restore the Dominican nationality of all persons affected by Constitutional Court ruling 168/13 and adopt all necessary legal and practical measures to prevent and reduce cases of statelessness, including by considering accession to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Ireland);**

**94.189 Maximize efforts to tackle the issue of statelessness (Italy);**

**94.190 Comply with the judgments of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, the recommendations of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, and those formulated by other states in past UPR cycles to implement a legal framework on the effective restitution of nationality to Dominicans of Haitian descent and to develop a national registry to identify stateless persons or those at risk of being stateless (Uruguay);**

**94.191 Promote the necessary legislative changes to prevent, reduce and solve cases of statelessness in its territory (Brazil).**

**95. 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.**

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## Annex

### Composition of the delegation

The delegation of the Dominican Republic was headed by H.E. Dr. Flavio Dario Espinal, Legal Adviser of the Presidency of the Republic and composed of the following members:

- Su Excelencia señora Yanet Camilo. Ministra de la Mujer;
  - Magistrada Sra. Rosario Graciano, Miembro Titular de la Junta Central Electoral;
  - Magistrado Sr. Juan Cuevas Medrano, Miembro Suplente de la Junta Central Electoral;
  - Honorable Sra. Rhadys Abreu de Polanco, Embajadora, Directora de la Dirección de Derechos Humanos, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores (MIREX);
  - Su Excelencia Sr. Francisco A. Caraballo, Embajador, Representante Permanente de la Misión Permanente de la República Dominicana ante la Oficina de las Naciones Unidas en Ginebra, Suiza;
  - Honorable Sr. Josué Fiallo Billini, Embajador Alterno, Coordinador Político ante la Misión de la República Dominicana en el Consejo de Seguridad de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas en Nueva York;
  - Honorable Sra. Danissa Cruz, Directora Unidad de Derechos Humanos de la Procuraduría Especializada de Derechos Humanos, Procuraduría General de la República;
  - Sra. Ingrid Alcántara, Directora de Relaciones Internacionales, Ministerio de la Mujer;
  - Sr. Andy Rodríguez Durán, Ministro Consejero, Misión Permanente de la República Dominicana ante la Oficina de las Naciones Unidas en Ginebra, Suiza;
  - Sr. Francisco Javier Díaz Severino, Encargado de la División de los Derechos Económicos, Sociales y Culturales de la Dirección de Derechos Humanos del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores (MIREX).
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