

Responses to Recommendations

ERITREA

Review in the Working Group: 30 November 2009
 Adoption in the Plenary: 17 March 2010

Eritrea's responses to recommendations (as of 30.03.2010):

In the Report of the Working Group:	In the Addendum:	During the plenary:	Summary:
No response, all pending	62 REC accepted; 18 rejected and 56 commented on with no clear position given ¹	The delegation re read the addendum. The President of the HRC, quoting resolution 5/1, asked for clarifications on the remaining REC and whether they were accepted or noted. The delegation said those REC “do not really lend to that kind of response”. They are therefore “noted”. As the delegation provided comments about them in the addendum, we consider them as “no clear position”.	Accepted: 62 Rejected: 18 No clear position: 56 Pending: 0

List of recommendations contained in Section II of the Report of the Working Group A/HRC/13/2:

“79. In the course of the discussion, the following recommendations were made to Eritrea. These recommendations will be examined by Eritrea, which will provide responses in due time. The response of Eritrea to these recommendations will be included in the outcome report to be adopted by the Human Rights Council at its thirteenth session:

A - 1. Give favourable consideration to ratifying the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT) as well as the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) (Mexico);

A - 2. Accede to CAT (Azerbaijan);

A - 3. Ratify CAT (Poland, Turkey, Austria, Norway);

A - 4. Ratify CAT without delay (Netherlands);

¹ The delegation refers to recommendations numbers that do not correspond to the ones contained in the Report of the Working Group. However, this is our understanding of the responses.

NC - 5. Consider the possibility of ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (CED) and accept the jurisdiction of the relevant committee (Argentina);

R - 6. Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, including accession to the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities (Slovakia);

A - 7. Ratify CRPD

R - as well the optional protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Austria);

A - 8. Sign and ratify CAT, ICCPR, CED,

R - the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and

A - CRPD and

R - its Optional Protocol (Spain);

NC - 9. Abolish the death penalty once and for all, sign and ratify the second Optional Protocol to ICCPR (Spain);

A - 10. Ratify ILO convention 182 on the worst forms of child labour following the relevant recommendation made by Committee on the Rights of the Child in 2008 (France);

NC - 11. Sign, ratify and implement CED as soon as possible and cooperate actively with the Working Group on enforced or involuntary disappearances (France);

A - 12. Ratify CAT and

R - its Optional Protocol, as well the two Optional Protocols to ICCPR, and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Chile);

R - 13. Consider ratifying the Rome Statute, CAT and the second Optional Protocol to ICCPR (Switzerland);

A - 14. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant workers and Members of their Families (Nigeria);

NC - 15. Implement the 1997 Constitution and the rights that this document enshrines, including freedom of expression (Australia);

NC - 16. Take the necessary steps to implement its Constitution (Canada);

NC - 17. Expeditiously and fully implement the Constitution adopted in 1997 and strive for earliest adoption of a penal and criminal procedure code as well as a civil and civil procedure code in accordance with international standards and provide clearly in new legislation for freedom of expression, assembly, movement and belief (Slovakia);

NC - 18. Apply the 1997 Constitution, approve a law on political parties and hold democratic elections (Spain);

NC - 19. Implement the 1997 Constitution and publicly affirm the right to freedom of expression, opinion, religion, association and movement (Slovenia);

NC - 20. Consider establishing an independent national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles (Algeria, Egypt);

NC - 21. Consider establishing an independent national human rights institution (Nigeria) ;

NC - 22. Strengthen its human rights infrastructure (Pakistan);

A - 23. Adopt a national action plan for children in order to cover all areas included in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Algeria);

NC - 24. Consider issuing a standing invitation to all United Nations human rights special procedures (Brazil);

NC - 25. Grant the request made by the Special Rapporteur on torture in 2005 and 2007 to visit the country (Netherlands);

NC - 26. Invite the special procedures mandate-holders who requested to visit the country (Turkey);

NC - 27. Issue a standing invitation to the special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Poland, Argentina, Chile);

NC - 28. Extend a standing invitation to all special procedures and give a positive response to pending visits of Special Rapporteurs on freedom of expression, freedom of religion and the right to food and the Special Rapporteur on torture (Spain);

NC - 29. Respond positively to requests for visits by the United Nations Special Rapporteurs on torture and freedom of opinion and expression (Ireland);

A - 30. Enhance the level of cooperation with different United Nations treaty bodies and special procedures (Azerbaijan);

NC - 31. Step up cooperation with the special procedures and consider extending a standing invitation to them (Latvia);

A - 32. Improve its cooperation with the United Nations treaty bodies by agreeing on timelines for submitting overdue reports to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and, if need be, identify needs for assistance to that end (Norway);

A - 33. Establish an effective and inclusive process to follow-up on recommendations of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (Norway);

R - 34. Repeal all legislative provisions which criminalize sexual activity between consenting adults of the same sex (Canada);

R - 35. Bring its penal code into conformity with its international human rights obligations by repealing those provisions which criminalize same-sex activity between consenting adults (United States);

A - 36. Implement the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Norway);

A - 37. Fully implement the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child contained in paragraph 61 of document CRC/C/ERI/CO/3 (Slovenia);

A - 38. Take necessary measures to ensure full enjoyment of the right to life, physical integrity and security of all persons (Argentina);

A - 39. Make the promotion of gender equality an explicit component in all development policies (Spain);

A - 40. Consider implementing an educational campaign aimed at the promotion of gender equity, as well as awareness-raising on harmful practices against women (South Africa);

A - 41. Take all measures which may contribute to combat female genital mutilation (Algeria);

A - 42. Fully enforce the commitment to abolishing female genital mutilation (Ireland);

A - 43. Implement in a comprehensive manner the national plan against female genital mutilation and allocate adequate resources to this end (Norway);

A - 44. Continue and strengthen its efforts regarding the prohibition of female genital mutilation (Germany);

A - 45. Continue to apply existing legislation and adopt measures to eradicate female genital mutilation (Chile);

A - 46. Take all measures to ensure the prohibition of female genital mutilation and its effective criminalization (Argentina, Norway);

A - 47. Implement a strategy to support the law banning female genital mutilation, including an awareness and education campaign (Canada);

A - 48. Continue its efforts to raise awareness as well as effectively enforce the abolishment of female genital mutilation by providing adequate resources and bringing perpetrators of such cruelty to justice (Austria);

A - 49. Strengthen its implementation of the laws to protect women and girls from rape and other forms of sexual violence and sexual exploitation and hold accountable those responsible for such crimes (Ghana);

NC - 50. Criminalize all acts of sexual violence and rape in marriage (Spain);

NC - 51. Criminalize rape in marriage (France);

A - 52. Adopt a more comprehensive legislation to combat domestic violence and all forms of sexual abuse (France);

A - 53. Take appropriate measures to guarantee that all legal provisions, and especially those of the Civil Code and customary practices, are in conformity with the minimum age for marriage which, under the Constitution, is 18 years (France);

A - 54. Take all necessary measures to protect the human rights, dignity and physical integrity of female members of the armed forces through an awareness-raising campaign, and also by taking firm judicial and disciplinary action against perpetrators (Austria);

A - 55. Undertake all necessary measures to stop sexual exploitation and violence against women in the armed forces (Slovenia);

R - 56. Take all possible measures to prevent the recruitment and torture or cruel and degrading treatment by the police and military of children (Germany);

R - 57. Make means available to give effect to the norm which raises the minimum age for military service and guarantees that minors not be subjected to any treatment that violates fundamental human rights and that they be ensured the right not to do their military service (Argentina);

R - 58. Respect the provisions of the Proclamation on National Service and immediately end the practice of indefinitely extending military service (Canada);

R - 59. Recognize the right to conscientious objection to military service and reinstate the alternative civilian national service (Slovenia);

R - 60. Consider ending the practice of indefinite national service and begin a process of phased demobilization for those who have served for more than the statutory 18 months (United Kingdom);

R - 61. Look to ensure the avoidance of national service conscripts being used as forced labour for private enterprises and to end the recruitment of children under the age of 18 into military service and training (United Kingdom);

R - 62. Curb abuses of Eritrean citizens in the national service programme, pass and enforce a comprehensive anti-trafficking statute, and cease the conscription of children into military services (United States);

R - 63. Take effective measures to eradicate underage recruitment (under 18), to elaborate programmes for protection of children from torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment and to provide independent access to physical and psychological recovery, social reintegration and compensation for victims of armed conflicts (Poland);

R - 64. Make a concerted effort to prevent the use of child soldiers in its recurrent armed conflict (Ghana);

R - 65. Take effective measures to protect all children against torture, cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment as well as investigating and punishing those responsible (Argentina);

NC - 66. Issue clear public orders to the security forces to cease arbitrary arrest, detention and torture (Slovenia);

A - 67. Fully cooperate with the competent humanitarian bodies in order to secure the protection of internally displaced children (Chile);

A - 68. Strengthen its efforts to address the problems of street children and child labour (Azerbaijan);

A - 69. Ban child corporal punishment, notably within the penal and the educational system (France);

A - 70. Consider developing a comprehensive plan for the care and protection of children as recommended by the Committee on the Rights of the Child (South Africa);

A - 71. Strengthen efforts in raising public awareness to eliminate child labour (Slovakia);

A - 72. Put in place a separate system of juvenile justice which will provide for the creation of separate detention facilities for children and adults (France);

NC - 73. Adopt measures to improve the access for international and national humanitarian organizations to detention centres (Mexico);

NC - 74. Provide unlimited access to the International Committee of the Red Cross to all detention facilities in the country (Netherlands);

NC - 75. Allow independent monitors access to all known and secret detention facilities within one year (Slovenia);

NC - 76. Allow independent monitors to access all Eritrean detention facilities and ensure that international standards of law in the treatment of prisoners are respected in Eritrea (Australia);

NC - 77. Treat all detainees humanely and immediately release all prisoners detained without charge or trial or opportunity for appeal (Canada);

NC - 78. Respect international standards of law in the treatment of prisoners (Slovenia);

NC - 79. Ensure that arrested persons have adequate access to legal representation and to establish effective judicial oversight over police and security forces (Austria);

NC - 80. Charge all other prisoners with a recognizable criminal offence and ensure that they are tried in accordance with international standards (Canada);

NC - 81. Dismantle the "special courts" and transfer all cases to the criminal courts or high courts, to comply with human rights obligations regarding fair hearings and due process (United States);

NC - 82. Release anyone detained without charges (Switzerland);

NC - 83. Establish rules that limit preventive custody in the absence of formal criminal charges (Netherlands);

NC - 84. Continue its efforts in the area of human rights with regard to post-incarceration situations in order to ensure a better reintegration into society for prisoners (Morocco);

NC - 85. Investigate allegations of extrajudicial killings, torture and other cruel and inhuman or degrading treatment and bring perpetrators to justice (Australia);

NC - 86. Take the necessary measures to inquire into all allegations of human rights violations and bring to trial those responsible (Switzerland);

NC - 87. Cooperate fully with the Working Group on Enforced and Involuntary Disappearances (Netherlands);

NC - 88. Investigate all pending complaints about enforced or involuntary disappearances and have their perpetrators punished (Chile);

NC - 89. Take steps to ensure that freedom of religion is respected (Australia);

NC - 90. Respect the right of any individual to practice his or her religion of belief without any restriction (Netherlands);

NC - 91. Cease arbitrary arrest and detention of people based on their religious beliefs, and review the legal framework governing religious groups and organizations (Austria);

NC - 92. Issue immediate and clear public orders to security forces to cease arbitrary arrest, detention and torture on the basis of religion or belief (Ireland);

NC - 93. Adopt measures to secure the freedom of religion and belief (Chile);

NC - 94. Take further measures to ensure full respect for freedom of expression and of the press in accordance with its international obligations, including ICCPR, to which Eritrea is a party (Sweden);

NC - 95. Take measures to ensure the prompt release of persons detained for exercising their freedom of expression or as a result of their political views (Sweden);

NC - 96. Take the measures necessary to fully respect the right to freedom of opinion and expression, including by introducing a law to allow independent media and enable journalists to exercise their profession freely (Canada);

NC - 97. As a first step consider a broad amnesty of remaining political and religious prisoners (Brazil);

NC - 98. Unconditionally release all prisoners detained solely because of their political, religious or other conscientiously held beliefs (Norway);

NC - 99. Inform the international community of the conditions of the G11 and other political, media and religious detainees and grant access to them by an international organization to ascertain their conditions, and make clear the charges against them and the legal process to which they will be subjected (United Kingdom);

NC - 100. Conduct a national review to examine the need to maintain the national state of emergency that has denied the people their basic human rights (United States);

A - 101. Not detain, persecute or prosecute returned migrants and asylum seekers and allow the international community, especially the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, access to returnees (United States);

NC - 102. Within the framework of a broad political dialogue, facilitate the participation of all sectors of the society in the political process, including through support for the independence of the judiciary and the press and freedom of expression and assembly (Ghana);

NC - 103. Review and ease restrictions on Eritrean and international non-governmental organizations (Australia);

NC - 104. Improve the working conditions and involvement of local and international NGOs (Norway);

NC - 105. Create a more favourable environment for a stronger civil society in the country, including guaranteeing the full legitimacy for human rights defenders to spare them from the harassment they had to face so far and establish closer links with international human rights non-governmental organizations (Slovakia);

NC - 106. Remove any legal and other difficulties that restrict the effectiveness and independence of the work of international non-governmental organizations (Germany);

NC - 107. Take all necessary steps to ensure the full enjoyment of the right of all persons to take part in the Government of his or her country (Sweden);

NC - 108. Adopt the necessary measures to facilitate the access to and distribution of international humanitarian assistance in the country so as to support the efforts made by the Government to meet the needs of the population (Mexico);

A - 109. Continue and enhance the ongoing positive efforts aimed at increasing the quality and accessibility of health services for all its citizens (Cuba);

A - 110. Intensify efforts aimed at achieving health-related Millennium Development Goals including child health, maternal mortality, HIV/AIDS, malaria and other major diseases and access to safe water (Malaysia);

A - 111. Continue its efforts to promote human rights, above all the education of children and the provision of health services for children (Saudi Arabia);

A - 112. Redouble its efforts in the area of poverty eradication, including by allocating adequate human and financial resources and providing support and material assistance to the most marginalised and disadvantaged groups in the country (Malaysia);

A - 113. Strengthen measures aimed at the alleviation of poverty as well as access to education and health services (South Africa);

A - 114. Continue its efforts to eradicate poverty with the support and cooperation of the international community (Bangladesh);

A - 115. Continue its efforts to eliminate poverty and reduce disparities in the standards of living in urban and rural areas (Democratic Republic of the Congo);

A - 116. Continue and intensify efforts for further promotion of economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development for better realization of the Millennium Development Goals (Islamic Republic of Iran);

A - 117. Continue and strengthen the positive ongoing efforts aimed at increasing the school enrolment rate of its citizen, with special emphasis on girls and boys (Cuba);

A - 118. Continue its efforts to guarantee the rights of education to children with disabilities in order to facilitate their integration in the society (Qatar);

A - 119. Request technical assistance from OHCHR to submit its fourth report to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women as soon as possible and undertake measures to combat attitudes which may be discriminatory against women (Algeria);

A - 120. Seek technical and financial assistance by the international community in order to contribute to further promotion of economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development for better realization of the Millennium Development Goals (Islamic Republic of Iran);

A - 121. Call upon the international community to pay attention to the existing difficulties at the present stage of its development and provide assistance to it in accordance with its national priorities, in the realms of human rights education and training to relevant bodies of the public sector as well as national capacity-building with respect to preparing periodic reports under the international treaties that Eritrea is party to (Egypt);

A - 122. Continue to seek aid from OHCHR as well as other international donors (Saudi Arabia);

A - 123. Call upon the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review to consider its request, contained in paragraph 92 of its national report, related to its needs in the field of capacity-building and technical cooperation (United Arab Emirates);

A - 124. Seek assistance from the international community to define, in consultation with the Government, needs in the area of technical and financial assistance for implementing priority programmes in terms of the State policies to promote and protect human rights (Morocco);

A - 125. Develop a detailed plan of needs in order to support its request for technical assistance in the context of bilateral and multilateral cooperation (Democratic Republic of the Congo);

A - 126. Request technical assistance from the international community in order to identify useful and good practices for the realization of economic and social rights (Switzerland);

A - 127. Seek technical and capacity-building assistance to increase its capacity for the implementation of its treaty obligations (Pakistan);

A - 128. Follow-up on the recommendation of the Committee on the Rights of Child to seek technical assistance from UNICEF on specific areas, including improving access to education for women and girls and in increasing the rate of registrations births (Malaysia);

A - 129. Establish effective partnership with the donor community with a view to attaining food security through receipt of sufficient food assistance, development of agriculture sectors by receiving resources and technology and introduction of appropriate food distribution system (Bangladesh);

A - 130. Continue to discuss human rights issues frankly with the international community and the European Union, and in so doing find constructive ways of making progress on its international obligations and make tangible improvements on the ground (The United Kingdom);

A - 131. Take concrete measures aiming at fostering a genuine human rights culture with due regard to national and regional particularities as well as historical, cultural and religious background (Islamic Republic of Iran).

Disclaimer: This classification is not official and is based on United Nations documents and webcast. For questions, comments and/or corrections, please write to info@upr-info.org