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

ANGOLA

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Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007, held its twentieth session from 27 October to 7 November 2014. The review of Angola was held at the 8th meeting on 29 October 2014. The delegation of Angola was headed by Dr. Rui Jorge Carneiro Mangureira. At its 14th meeting held on 4 November 2014, the Working Group adopted the report on Angola
2. On 15 January 2014, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Angola: Chile, Congo and France.
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Angola:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/20/AGO/1);
 - (b) A compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/20/AGO/2);
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/20/AGO/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Mexico, Norway, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was transmitted to Angola, through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the UPR.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation stated that the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms is a permanent feature of Government policy, internally and externally. In 2007, Angola was elected to the Human Rights Council and has served two consecutive terms, from 2007 to 2013. Angola had the privilege of participating in the negotiations and approval of the "IB Package". Angola considers the mechanism of the Universal Periodic Review as an excellent opportunity to assess the performance of governments on human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as to exchange experiences, best practices and challenges, based on universally accepted standards.
6. Angola was engaged in a long period of armed conflict, the consequences of which are still being felt in various fields. However, the last 12 years of effective peace, has allowed the realization of legislative elections in 2008 and general elections in 2012, which took place peacefully and was considered free and fair, by the international community.
7. The delegation stated that the legal framework for human rights is characterized by a set of legal instruments, particularly the Constitution of the Republic of Angola, which enshrines international law, thus demonstrating the particular interest Angola attaches to the human rights and fundamental freedoms enshrined in key international instruments.
8. The delegation stated that during its first universal periodic review Angola accepted 166 recommendations. The status of implementation of those recommendations is contained in the National Report that has been submitted to the Human Rights Council. The

Report was prepared by the Inter-Secretarial Commission for the Preparation of National Reports for Human Rights, with the active participation of the Angolan Civil Society Organizations.

9. The delegation stated that in October 2010, Angola presented its report to the Committee on the Rights of the Child, which examined the second, third and fourth consolidated periodic reports on the implementation of the Convention. The next consolidated report will be submitted in October 2015. In February 2013, the Committee on the Implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) received Angola's consolidated fifth and sixth periodic reports. In March 2013, the Human Rights Committee considered the initial report on the implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The delegation also stated that in April 2013, the then High Commissioner for Human Rights visited Angola. While the High Commissioner noted challenges, she also acknowledged the progress that had been made.

10. In 2010 the Government took concrete steps to strengthen the national system of human rights protection with the merger of the then Ministry of Justice and the Secretary of State for Human Rights, resulted in the establishment of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights.

11. The delegation stated that the National Assembly approved for discussion the draft Law on the Organization and functioning of the Courts which provides for the establishment of 60 district courts and 5 courts of appeal, making access to justice faster, more accessible and less costly.

12. The delegation stated the efforts undertaken towards achieving the main objectives of the Millennium Development Goals had halved the extreme poverty rates. The Government has established the National Plan of Development for 2013-2017, creating conditions to enable the growth of the economy and for the better distribution of wealth.

13. The delegation stated that the preliminary results of the census held in May indicated that the country has 24 383 301 inhabitants, of which 52 percent are female. Women are by far the majority in the population. However, their representation corresponds to 21 percent in government jobs, 36 percent in parliament, 30 percent in the judicial system and 50 percent in diplomacy.

14. The Government is implementing the National Program on Housing and Urban Development, with the main focus on building 35 000 houses and ensuring the right to adequate housing. Evictions occur only by court order and people are resettled. About 20,000 homes have been built in the province of Luanda (Zango Project) that have been given free of charge to citizens in this situation. Also, efforts have been made to improve the distribution of energy and water, and the delegation informed of the three main programs in this regard.

15. In response to advanced questions, the delegation stated that Angola was examining the compatibility of the Rome Statue with its own legal system. The Convention Against Torture and Other Inhuman or Degrading Treatment and the Protocols thereto, together with other instruments, was signed in 2013, and was going through the process of ratification.

16. The Government invited the Special Rapporteurs on Adequate Housing, Migrant Rights and Peaceful Demonstrations to visit Angola. However, the visits did not take place because of the timing, but there is political will to have these visits and they may occur next year. The delegation emphasized that freedom of expression is a fundamental right enshrined in Article 40 of the Constitution of the Republic of Angola in conjunction with Law No. 7/06 of 15 May - Press Law, as well as other international legal instruments

ratified by Angola, including the ICCPR, (art.19) and the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights provided such expression does not violate the respect to honour, good name, reputation and image of the private life of the citizen. The delegation explained that the National Service Criminal Investigation and Instruction, the Attorney General and the courts, only have standing to proceed with these cases if the victim considers his honour offended and proceeds to lodge a formal complaint. If the victim decides to drop the case, for any reason, including agreement with the defendant, the case is closed.

17. The delegation stated that Angola is a member of the United Nations and the African Union Convention against Corruption. It is also a founding member of the Kimberley process on the buying and selling of diamonds. A technical team from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Geology and Mines and the Ministry of Petroleum was considering the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI).

18. A comprehensive program of reform of the health sector was carried out, with rehabilitation of the health infrastructure. There was also the expansion of the municipal health network and the creation of new specialized reference services. Angola continues to show improvement in the areas of pregnancy health care, preventable diseases by vaccination, and the reduction or stabilization in incidence and mortality of endemic diseases in particular HIV / AIDS. The delegation explained that the health indicators show remarkable progress in maternal and infant mortality.

19. The Cabinet Presidential Decree No. 52/12 of 26 March 2012 established the National Commission Regulation Prevention and Audit of Maternal Deaths and perinatal, and the Project on Strengthening of Municipal Health Services for the enhancement of health care and management in the primary care level, with 267 Cuban technicians and project approval for the Tuberculosis and Malaria. The campaigns of provincial and national vaccination are frequent and have contributed to the reduction of preventable diseases.

20. The Constitution of the Republic of Angola establishes several principles in safeguarding the rights of children. In 2008, the Executive ratified the eleven commitments to children and set a plan of action for monitoring its implementation, which is assessed every two years by the National Children's Forum.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

21. During the interactive dialogue, 101 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

22. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed Angola's recent openness to visits by human rights groups and urged Angola to ensure that democratic space remained open.

23. The United Republic of Tanzania acknowledged human rights achievements despite challenges in economic development, health and housing, and commended the adoption of the 2010 Constitution.

24. The United States of America expressed serious concerns over restrictions on freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association, as well as human rights violations committed by security forces.

25. Uruguay noted the predominance of international human rights instruments in Angola's Constitution and urged it to implement the recommendations received during the first UPR cycle.

26. Uzbekistan welcomed the adoption of the new Constitution, the reform of the justice system and the accession of Angola to a number of key international instruments.
27. Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) commended Angola's progress on implementation of recommendations from the first UPR cycle, ratification of CRPD and reforms to basic education.
28. Viet Nam appreciated the adoption of the new Constitution, noted the ongoing legal reforms, and the ratification and accession of international instruments since the last UPR.
29. Zimbabwe noted the progress made in improving the human rights normative and institutional framework; and Angola's readiness to cooperate with OHCHR and the human rights mechanisms.
30. Algeria encouraged Angola to proceed with the implementation of its 2013-2017 National Development Plan and National Strategy for Long-Term Development "Angola 2025".
31. Argentina commended Angola's efforts to guarantee the rights of elderly persons and encouraged it to accelerate the harmonization of its domestic legislation with CEDAW.
32. Armenia commended Angola's promotion of gender equality and children's rights but was concerned that several human rights instruments had not been ratified.
33. Australia expressed concern that measures to combat violence against women have not been implemented and on reports of repressive measures and human rights abuses.
34. Azerbaijan noted improvement in Angola's legal framework and the ratification of several international instruments. It noted the establishment of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights.
35. Bangladesh commended Angola's commitment to human rights by taking measures including the approval of the Constitution and the general elections; they noted progress in the primary health care. They highlighted landmines awareness raising issue.
36. Belarus noted the international obligations and agreements accepted by Angola and the improvements to its national system to protect human rights.
37. Belgium encouraged Angola to continue its follow-up of the recommendations made during the first UPR cycle. It was concerned by restrictions to freedom of expression.
38. Benin commended Angola's adoption of its Constitution and urged the international community to support Angola in promoting and protecting human rights.
39. Bolivia (Plurinational State of) commended Angola's ratification of human rights treaties and its Integrated Municipal Programme of Rural Development and the Fight against Poverty.
40. Botswana noted legislative and policy measures since Angola's last UPR; and the judicial reforms protecting women and children rights against trafficking and violence. It noted the measure to prevent corruption; and challenges in the area of child abuse and neglect and the lack of specific legislation to protect children.
41. Brazil commended Angola's progress towards ratifying CAT and OP-CAT but was concerned that some challenges still remained, particularly regarding persons with disabilities.
42. Burkina Faso encouraged Angola to coordinate human rights structures, provide human rights education, complete its birth registration campaign and eradicate accusations of witchcraft against children.

43. Burundi commended Angola's Commission on Justice and Law Reform, ratification of UNTOC and measures promoting gender equality and combating violence against women and children.
44. Cabo Verde noted Angola's efforts to improve human rights. It encouraged it to intensify its human rights activities and urged Angola's international partners to provide all necessary assistance.
45. Canada enquired about progress made since adopting Law 25/11 on Domestic Violence. It was concerned by restrictions to minority religions, particularly Muslim communities and press freedom.
46. The Central African Republic commended Angola's ratification of several international instruments and its adoption of socioeconomic measures so as to improve living conditions.
47. Chad noted adoption of measures towards social protection, universal education, combating domestic violence and supporting elderly persons. It encouraged cooperation with HRC and treaty bodies.
48. China commended the achievement on combating domestic violence, protecting children's rights, reforming the education system and improving the health care system. It also welcomed the ratification of CRPD and the signature of ICERD.
49. The Congo noted adoption of the Constitution, accession to various international instruments, and prison reform. It encouraged creation of a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles.
50. Costa Rica recognized signature of ICERD, CAT and OP-CAT and domestic violence legislation. Extrajudicial executions, excessive use of force and intimidation were of concern.
51. Côte d'Ivoire welcomed creation of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights and accession to international instruments, including CRPD and OP-CRPD.
52. Cuba applauded steps to improve poverty, right to health, human rights education, and sustainable development; noting better child protection and development, and reduction in illiteracy.
53. The Czech Republic warmly welcomed the delegation of Angola to the Universal Periodic Review.
54. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea noted the reduction in poverty, signature and ratification of international instruments and implementation of national policies, which should continue.
55. The Democratic Republic of the Congo commended Angola's commitment to human rights and implementation of international instruments.
56. Denmark commended the progress and highlighted the related initiative launched for the universal ratification and implementation of CAT in order to assist governments in overcoming obstacles to its ratification.
57. Djibouti noted Angola's policy to promote and protect human rights, with particular regard to the rights of women and children.
58. The Dominican Republic commended achievements in education, particularly the reduced level of illiteracy; and efforts to prevent and control communicable diseases, especially endemic diseases.

59. Ecuador noted the focus on promoting and protecting human rights in the new Constitution, particularly to combat discrimination; and welcomed ratification of CRPD and OP-CRPD.
60. Egypt urged continued human rights progress; and noted the new Constitution, establishment of the National Children's Council, ongoing judicial reform and consideration of a national human rights institution.
61. Equatorial Guinea applauded steps to combat poverty, improve women's participation in decision-making processes, and promote human rights education.
62. Eritrea noted with satisfaction the on-going efforts in human rights and stressed on stepping-up efforts to address issues of children's Rights including through considering accession to instruments that they are not yet party to and maximize efforts to ensure social justice.
63. Estonia noted the adoption of a new Constitution and the creation of the Ombudsman's institution. It welcomed the signing of several international instruments and looked forward to their ratification.
64. Ethiopia commended achievements in women's and children's rights, gender equality, education, and housing; and in combating poverty, corruption, violence against children and harmful traditional practices.
65. France welcomed the presentation of the national report and the signature by Angola of several international human rights instruments in the last two years.
66. Gabon noted legislative and administrative measures against corruption and trafficking in persons; the visit of the former High Commissioner for human rights and the invitation extended to Special Rapporteurs on migrants and housing.
67. Germany urged ratifying and implementing the human rights treaties it had signed, and expedite the implementation of outstanding recommendations.
68. Ghana noted the Constitution's incorporation of international institutions; judicial reform; and establishment of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights and the Ombudsman's Office.
69. Greece commended legislation on gender equality and women's rights; and efforts to repatriate refugees, requesting information on the planned review and adoption of related legislation.
70. Holy See acknowledged the escalating enrolment rate. It also commended the advancement of health care quality, the assistance to those suffering from HIV and the initiatives to secure the right to adequate housing.
71. India welcomed measures to strengthen institutional and human rights infrastructure and the steps taken to strengthen the independence of judiciary and reform the justice system.
72. Indonesia welcomed progress in protecting human rights and particularly in combating violence against women noting the adoption of Law 25/11 on Domestic Violence.
73. Iran (Islamic Republic of) noted that progress has been made in poverty reduction; the adoption of the framework law and action plan on education for all; and judicial reform.
74. Ireland welcomed positive efforts by Angola and expressed concern by reports of intimidation and arbitrary detention of human rights defenders, journalists and civil society actors.

75. Israel commended Angola's new Constitution, recent successful elections, and ratification of CRPD and OP-CRPD; and asked about measures and activities undertaken to improve human rights.
76. Italy welcomed the signature of CAT, legislation on women's rights and their role in the family and society, and measures to protect children's rights.
77. Kenya noted accession to core instruments, policies on combating poverty and supporting rural women, and legal reform; encouraging efforts to meet women's and children's needs.
78. Kuwait welcomed the adoption of the new Constitution which guarantees rights and freedoms and preventing discrimination and applauded the national strategy on education, including initiatives towards improving literacy.
79. The Lao People's Democratic Republic welcomed efforts to enhance freedom of expression, improve the education system, access to health and eliminate violence against women and children.
80. Lebanon commended the Constitution, which guaranteed collective and individual rights, prohibited discrimination, and enshrined international instruments on human rights and trafficking. Recent elections strengthened democracy.
81. Lesotho commended Angola's achievement in realizing the right to education, enacting Protection and Full Development of Child Act 2012 and establishing the National Council for Protection of the Persons with Disabilities.
82. The delegation of Angola provided information on measures to combat violence against children, forced marriage, child labour. There was a system of recording such cases, administered by the national institute for children. Judges in investigating such cases must ensure that the child is represented. Also, children are given the necessary support in schools and by the police, as there are special police stations to deal with day-to-day events involving children. SOS call centres are being established to receive complaints. Civil Society monitors follow-up to complaints. The networks involve coordination and dialogue between communities and authorities with involvement of children. The delegation informed of strategies to combat child labour through information campaigns and awareness raising as well as education within families and communities. Violence against children and forced marriage are considered to be crimes.
83. As regards domestic violence, the delegation informed of the actions to improve the conditions for women through programmes to prevent domestic violence and protect victims. The Government was also mobilising society and raising public awareness with regard to sexual violence against women and girls.
84. The delegation stated that for victims of domestic violence, the government has set up a network of free legal advisory centres, shelters and channels for out of court settlement of disputes. Partnerships were established with religious organisations and civil society. There has also been awareness raising campaigns to combat domestic violence.
85. The delegation stated that in August 2014, a national forum for rural women was held where women could share their ideas and join the dialogue with the Government on what was needed and how this could be provided. The delegation also informed of the national programme to provide assistance to women.
86. The delegation stated that health system was based on primary health care which is free of charge and focuses primarily on the health of women and children, and this with a view to reducing maternal and infant mortality rates. The delegation informed of the budget for health care and stated that the Government has a health plan up to 2025.

87. The delegation stated that ratification of the Convention against Torture was nearing the end of the process. However, Article 6 of the Constitution expressively prohibits torture. Also, torture was punishable by law.
88. The delegations stated that there was no restrictions on Muslim communities and respect for freedom of worship was guaranteed in the Constitution. There was editorial diversity in the media and a new law on the media will be adopted. The Government has been stepping up policies to prevent possible violations on the rights of migrants and the immigrant. The delegation provided information on the Government's demining activities.
89. Libya noted ratification of international conventions, and judicial system reform, including the body established to ensure compliance of national legislation with international instruments, leading to laws that strengthened human rights.
90. Malaysia commended the adoption of Strategy for the Prevention and Combating of Violence against Children. It also acknowledged the achievement on illiteracy reduction and enrolment increase.
91. Maldives urged ratification of international instruments and commended legislation on domestic violence; encouraging efforts to improve the economic situation of poor and rural communities.
92. Mali noted ratification of international instruments and their incorporation in national legislation; and protection of women's rights, particularly regarding gender-based violence and early marriage.
93. Mauritania welcomed accession to international instruments, and measures taken to advance women rights, and its National Development Plan; encouraging efforts towards access to education and health.
94. Mexico commended normative progress, including the ratification of CRPD and legislation against domestic violence; and the creation of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights.
95. Montenegro asked about elimination of stereotypes and harmful practices; steps to improve women's rights and implement CEDAW; and progress towards ratifying CAT, ICERD and CPED.
96. Morocco welcomed the determination to promote democracy and human rights, the amalgamation of the Ministry of Justice and the Secretariat of State for Human Rights, its cooperation with OHCHR, and legislative and judicial reform.
97. Mozambique noted Angola's ratification of international human rights instruments, contribution to combating trafficking in persons, and efforts towards establishing a national human rights institution.
98. Myanmar commended the measures taken to promote and protect human rights. It welcomed the adoption and implementation of sustainable development and poverty reduction programmes.
99. Namibia commended efforts to consolidate constitutional provisions, align national legislation with international legal instruments, and establish the Ombudsman's Office in compliance with the Paris Principles.
100. The Netherlands welcomed the development of national legislation, particularly regarding domestic violence, and accession to treaties. It expressed concerns about growing inequality in wealth distribution.

101. New Zealand recognized progress made and commended efforts to promote economic development. It welcomed the adoption and ratification of international human rights treaties, including CRPD.
102. The Niger noted the Constitution and its provisions against discrimination, and significant judicial reform. It commended cooperation with human rights mechanisms and ratification of international instruments.
103. Nigeria applauded adoption of the new Constitution and ratification of CRPD and OP-CRPD, and encouraged implementation of recommendations on human rights defenders and obligations under other ratified instruments.
104. Norway commended the new Constitution, adoption of international conventions and cooperation thereon, noting financial management and Kimberley process commitments. It expressed concern regarding freedom of expression.
105. The Philippines noted progress in national legislative and institutional frameworks, leading to better protection mechanisms. It welcomed signature of international human rights conventions and campaigns for gender equality.
106. Portugal commended cooperation with human rights bodies; signature of ICCPR-OP2 and OP-ICESCR; and efforts regarding gender equality, and violence against women and children.
107. The Republic of Korea welcomed accession to CRPD, ICERD, ICCPR-OP2, CAT and OP-CAT; and the establishment of national human rights bodies, noting civil registration concerns.
108. Romania commended signature and ratification of human rights conventions, as well as adoption and implementation of laws on domestic violence, and child protection and development.
109. The Russian Federation welcomed progress regarding democratic institutions, human rights and civil liberties. It noted measures regarding domestic violence, children's rights, and human rights institutions.
110. Rwanda commended judicial reform, and institutional and policy initiatives. It noted signature of ICCPR-OP2, looking forward to its ratification. It commended efforts regarding gender equality.
111. Senegal welcomed efforts regarding human rights, including establishment of the National Family Council and the National Children's Council, and ratification of CRDP.
112. Serbia commended the national human rights framework and signature of CAT, OP-CAT and ICERD. Noting protection of refugees, it requested information on the repatriation process.
113. Sierra Leone commended measures to promote economic and social rights, the right to health, and children's rights, and efforts regarding domestic violence and microcredit programmes for women living in rural areas.
114. Singapore noted incorporation of international instruments into the Constitution and national legislation, and efforts regarding the rights of persons with disabilities, including ratification of CRPD.
115. Slovenia commended ratification of CRPD and OP-CRPD, and the adoption of measures on gender equality, domestic violence and support for women in rural areas.
116. South Africa welcomed progress regarding the Constitution, protection of women and children, and noted consideration was given to establishing a national human rights institution.

117. South Sudan welcomed strengthened institutions, noting the incorporation of provisions of international instruments into the Constitution, judicial reform, and measures to prevent and combat human trafficking.
118. Spain welcomed ratification of international instruments, commitments regarding water and sanitation, and domestic violence legislation, noting reports on inadequate follow-up on human rights violations.
119. Sri Lanka commended legislative and institutional measures to protect children and promote gender equality, noting that policy implementation focused particularly on women in rural areas.
120. The State of Palestine welcomed efforts to implement recommendations, especially concerning health and education services in rural areas, and recognized remaining challenges in that regard.
121. The Sudan noted commitment to human rights, in particular the ratification of CRPD and its Optional Protocol and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.
122. Sweden welcomed signature of international instruments, expressing concerns regarding arbitrary arrest and detention, acts of torture by police and security forces.
123. Switzerland expressed concern regarding torture and ill-treatment, and poor treatment of civil society by the authorities. It encouraged Angola to end impunity for serious human rights violations.
124. Thailand applauded achievement of MDG 1, commended efforts on food safety, poverty eradication and rural development, and offered technical assistance regarding the right to development.
125. Timor-Leste noted positive steps, particularly the progress towards ratifying ICERD. It also recognized progress regarding women's and children's rights, highlighting the Law on Domestic Violence.
126. Togo welcomed efforts to promote gender equality, noting policies to allow women access to healthcare, education, property, housing and microcredit, and encouraged continued efforts in human rights protection.
127. Tunisia noted adoption of the new Constitution, ratification of international human rights instruments, and judicial reform. It encouraged efforts regarding violence against women and children.
128. Turkey requested information about ratification of ICCPR-OP2. It recognized efforts regarding civil registration and literacy, and encouraged gender equality and combating gender-based violence.
129. The United Arab Emirates welcomed incorporation of fundamental principles into national legislation, noting social measures, particularly in health, education and violence against women. It requested information on national strategies concerning human trafficking.
130. The delegation of Angola touched on some of the recommendations received. It reiterated that, in terms of the forces of law and order, the government was acting within the law. All complaints received on the excessive use of force have been processed. The competent authorities have carried out the necessary investigations and prosecutions. The Government has given the closest possible attention to these matters.
131. The law guarantees freedom of assembly. Such events take place without any problems. There have been exceptional cases, where the conduct of the forces of law and

order were called into question. However, this conduct was consistent with the responsibility to protect the public.

132. With regard to freedom of expression, the delegation stated that there were no cases of persons who have been in detained or sentenced for expression of their opinions. The delegation reiterated that the state has never taken any decision to close down newspapers and radio stations who freely express their opinions. Indeed our private radio stations work daily in Angola free of any difficulties and restrictions.

133. The Government will do all it can to implement the recommendations accepted during this review. Many recommendations are consistent with the Government's programmes and priorities. Reducing poverty, particular extreme poverties are one of the main priorities. In 2000, 92 percent of the people lived in extreme poverty, and this rate has since fallen to 52 percent, an indication of how much had been done to address this matter. The Government was also working on adequate housing, extending schools and improving medical services, increasing sanitation facilities, and promoting job creation. These are all priorities addressed through structured programmes within the Angola National Development Programme 2014-2017.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations**

134. **The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue, which appear below, have been examined by Angola and enjoy the support of Angola:**

134.1. **Promptly ratify and implement the human rights conventions signed in September 2013 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

134.2. **Carry out all necessary efforts aimed at achieving the ratification of the human rights treaties signed by Angola between 2013 and 2014 (Uruguay);**

134.3. **Ratify as early as possible all international human rights instruments that Angola has signed, and incorporate the provisions of these conventions into national legislation (France);**

134.4. **Speed up the process of ratification of the conventions it has signed, and consider acceding to other international human rights instruments to which it is not yet a party, such as ICRMW (Philippines);**

134.5. **Ratify all the signed conventions, in keeping with the commitments it had undertaken during its first review in 2010 (Central African Republic);**

134.6. **Attain as soon as possible the ratification of major international legal instruments already signed by Angola (Cabo Verde);**

134.7. **Take appropriate steps to accelerate the ratification process on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Viet Nam);**

134.8. **Finalize the ratification process for the five instruments it has signed (Zimbabwe);**

134.9. **Continue its efforts for ratification of ICERD and CAT (Azerbaijan);**

134.10. **Swiftly ratify the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment and adopt all necessary**

Conclusions and recommendations will not be edited

measures to enact it at the national level, in particular with regards to improving living standards in prison and preventing abuse and ill-treatment of detainees (Italy);

134.11. Continue the process of accession to international human rights instruments, particularly the ratification of CAT and OP-CAT and the ICERD (Brazil);

134.12. Continue and complete the signature and ratification process of the various relevant international human rights instruments (Benin);

134.13. Consider ratifying the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Burkina Faso);

134.14. Consider the possibility of ratifying the United Nations Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Ecuador);

134.15. To pursue its efforts to accede to international instruments, in particular human rights instruments (Côte d'Ivoire);

134.16. Ratify CAT and OP-CAT without delay (Czech Republic);

134.17. Ratifies the Convention against Torture and its Optional Protocol (Denmark);

134.18. Finalize the ratification of the International Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Racial Discrimination (Gabon);

134.19. Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Ghana);

134.20. Continue and expedite the ratification process of CAT (Indonesia);

134.21. Complete, without delay, the ratification of the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Kenya);

134.22. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the United Nations Convention against Torture (Lebanon);

134.23. Take necessary steps to ratify or accede to other major international human rights instruments which are still outstanding (Lesotho);

134.24. Ratify ICRMW (Mali);

134.25. Complete internal legal procedure in order to ratify ICCPR-OP2 (Montenegro);

134.26. Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Mexico);

134.27. Consider taking the requisite measures aimed at the speedy ratification of all the outstanding international human rights instruments accepted in 2010, these being ICCPR-OP2, CAT, OP-CAT and OP-ICESR (Namibia);

134.28. Continue attention towards further ratifications, including CAT and ICERD (New Zealand);

- 134.29. **Ratify CAT as soon as possible and fully implement it without delay (Switzerland);**
- 134.30. **Ratify the ICCPR-OP2 and OP-ICESCR, as recommended previously; Approve a National Action Plan on Women Peace and Security in accordance with Security Council Resolution 1325(Portugal);**
- 134.31. **Ratify the CAT, ICRMW, ICERD and the optional protocol to the ICCPR (Sierra Leone);**
- 134.32. **Proceed with the ratification of the Additional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political rights on the Abolition of the Death Penalty and the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination (South Africa);**
- 134.33. **Complete the process of ratification of all conventions it has signed, in particular the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its Optional Protocol (Togo);**
- 134.34. **Ratify the international instruments it has already signed, in particular the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention against Torture and its Optional Protocol (Tunisia);**
- 134.35. **Accelerate the process of legal reform with the aim of harmonizing the internal regulations with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (Uruguay);**
- 134.36. **Continue further improvement of the legislative framework regarding rights of women in Angola (Azerbaijan);**
- 134.37. **Ensure harmonization of the Law on Domestic Violence and the Child Law with international human rights standards (Uruguay);**
- 134.38. **Continue to introduce legislation to fulfil its obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Australia);**
- 134.39. **Adopt a law, in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child that criminalizes all forms of violence against children (Botswana);**
- 134.40. **Address deficiencies in the legal framework of the electoral process; abolish restrictions on domestic and international observation; strengthen independence and transparency of the Electoral Commission and deal with flaws in the voters' register and with problems with the media coverage (Czech Republic);**
- 134.41. **Amend the Freedom of Information Act so that it is in compliance with regional and international standards (Czech Republic);**
- 134.42. **Adopt legal provisions prohibiting traditional harmful practices against women, including adequate sanctions for violations of these provisions (Estonia);**
- 134.43. **Continue to strengthen its domestic legislation to implement its international human rights obligations (Singapore);**
- 134.44. **Create and operationalize a national human rights institution for the promotion and protection of human rights (Morocco);**
- 134.45. **Follow up on and establish a national human rights institution (Niger);**

- 134.46. Confer the Ombudsman's Office (Provedor de Justiça) with the necessary legal framework to enable it to effectively function as the National Human Rights Institution (Portugal);
- 134.47. Promote the accreditation of the Ombudsman's Office (Provedor de Justiça) as a National Human Rights Institution with "A" Status in accordance with the Paris Principles (Portugal);
- 134.48. Strengthen the mandate of the Provedor de Justicia and ensure it functions in accordance with the Paris Principles (South Africa);
- 134.49. Take to ensure the establishment of a body such as the National Human Rights Committee (Republic of Korea);
- 134.50. Bring their national Office of the Ombudsman's in line with the Paris Principles (Sierra Leone);
- 134.51. Consider establishing a National Human Rights Institution and committing to full integration of gender perspective in all efforts vested in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (Slovenia);
- 134.52. Exert more efforts in setting up a National Human Rights Institution to address questions relating to the promotion and protection of human rights (Sudan);
- 134.53. Consider setting up an independent national human rights institution to oversee and monitor human rights situations in the country and to promote public awareness on the promotion and protection of human rights (Thailand);
- 134.54. Increase efforts to promote human rights culture in the country (Uzbekistan);
- 134.55. Further expand the initiatives aimed at reaching better protection of the rights of the child (Armenia);
- 134.56. Conduct further human rights education activities for public servants, in particular law enforcement officers, with a view to keeping up with the constitutional and legal reform as well as newly joined international human rights legal instruments (Viet Nam);
- 134.57. Promote awareness of officers charged with law enforcement on matters related to human rights values and principles (Egypt);
- 134.58. Continue its cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to strengthen the technical and functional capacities of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights (Equatorial Guinea);
- 134.59. Improve the situation of women and children by implementing the UNSCR 1325 on Women Peace and Security and adopting a relevant national action plan (Estonia);
- 134.60. Devote adequate human and financial resources for the effective implementation of the National Policy for Gender, Equality and Equity of 2013 (India);
- 134.61. Continue its cooperation with the United Nations, other International Organizations and human rights mechanisms to overcome remaining constraints and challenges (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 134.62. Continue its reforms to improve policies and programs towards promotion and protection of all human rights (Lesotho);

- 134.63. Provide the necessary support, including financial for the specialized institution to monitor the human rights situation (Russian Federation);
- 134.64. Continue to involve Angolan civil society actors, notably those working in the field of human rights, in the implementation of the policy already defined by the Government (Senegal);
- 134.65. Invite the Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression to visit Angola in order to demonstrate your commitment to foster an environment where journalists, civil society, and opposition members can operate freely and independently (United States of America);
- 134.66. Further strengthen its activities undertaken to combat discrimination, in particular with regard to children with disabilities, children with HIV/AIDS and San children (Israel);
- 134.67. Takes measures, in collaboration with civil society organizations, aimed at ensuring women's right to non-discrimination and equality, as proposed by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (Netherlands);
- 134.68. Continue to address persistent discriminatory practices that hinder equal participation of women in economic, socio-civic, political, and all other spheres, by encouraging educational institutions and media practitioners to portray women as capable leaders and as significant contributors to growth and development of a society (Philippines);
- 134.69. Continue implementing its national programs and policies to advance women's rights and ensure quality education of children, especially in rural areas (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 134.70. Continue efforts aimed at increasing women's access to employment, public life, education, housing and health, through their full participation in the political, economic, social and cultural fields (Ecuador);
- 134.71. Further improve the conditions of women's in rural areas (Ethiopia);
- 134.72. Continue addressing the existence of certain practices and stereotypes derived from cultural practices which could result in discrimination against women and girls (Myanmar);
- 134.73. Strongly regulate the issue of the civil registration in order to grant legal personality to all human beings on its territory (Democratic Republic of Congo);
- 134.74. Strengthen and facilitate the process already undertaken of the civil registration (Equatorial Guinea);
- 134.75. Improve the birth registration system, as previously recommended (Italy);
- 134.76. Extend the length of the special campaign promoting civil registry and make permanent fee exemption for such registration (Mexico);
- 134.77. Continue its special civil registration campaign (Togo);
- 134.78. Take appropriate measures for the immediate completion of the registration of citizens, in particular children under the age of 4, who have not had their birth registration carried out (Republic of Korea);

- 134.79. Finalize legislation on free birth registration for all citizens and enhance registration systems and continue campaigns to this effect (Sierra Leone);
- 134.80. Consider without delay to adopt a new legislation on free birth registration (Slovenia);
- 134.81. That the registration system be further improved and supported by awareness-raising activities, in order to sustain the rise in registration numbers (Turkey);
- 134.82. Step up its efforts to prevent cases of arbitrary arrests, detention and torture, and that those responsible be brought to justice (Italy);
- 134.83. Enact legislation to guarantee the prohibition of torture and ill-treatment, as recognized in the Constitution, and in line with the Convention Against Torture (Maldives);
- 134.84. Investigate and, if it is the case, put an end to cases of arbitrary arrest, illegal detentions and torture by the police and security forces (Spain);
- 134.85. Activate the efforts to combat trafficking in persons, and rehabilitate its victims (Lebanon);
- 134.86. Continue its efforts in combatting trafficking in persons and protect its victims within the framework of implementing its own national legislation and within the country's international commitments (United Arab Emirates);
- 134.87. Explicitly prohibit all forms of corporal punishment in the upbringing and education of children (Uruguay);
- 134.88. Continue the efforts to prevent and fight violence against children (Algeria);
- 134.89. Strengthen the fight against the harmful traditional practices such as the stigmatization of children accused of sorcery (Chad);
- 134.90. Fight against the phenomenon of child sorcerers to spare innocent childhood from this terrible calamity of another age (Democratic Republic of the Congo);
- 134.91. Protect children accused of witchcraft from ill-treatment and abuse, as previously recommended (Italy);
- 134.92. Stop child labour, as previously recommended (Italy);
- 134.93. Continue giving due attention to the issue of violence against children by ensuring effective implementation of the Strategy for the Prevention and Combating of Violence against Children (Malaysia);
- 134.94. Continue to implement the National Strategy for Preventing and Combating Violence against Children (Mexico);
- 134.95. Continue to strengthen efforts to eliminate all types of violence against children including through the criminalization of corporal punishment (Portugal);
- 134.96. Adopt policies and measures in order to prevent the sexual exploitation of children and to facilitate the social integration of those who were victims of such a crime (Romania);

- 134.97. **Continue efforts to implement the action plan 2013-2017 to fight domestic violence (Algeria);**
- 134.98. **Deepen actions to ensure effective implementation of the legislation on the protection of women, especially against all harmful practice or negative stereotyping (Argentina);**
- 134.99. **Implement fully the 2011 law against domestic abuse and continue its efforts to fulfil its obligations under CEDAW (Australia);**
- 134.100. **Ensure full implementation of Law 25/11 against Domestic Violence and ensure there are increased protections against all forms of violence faced by women, including internally displaced and refugee women, who are among the most vulnerable (Canada);**
- 134.101. **Promote concerted national efforts aimed at combating violence against women, and providing rehabilitation for perpetrators of such acts (Egypt);**
- 134.102. **Ensure the country-wide and effective implementation of the Law on Domestic Violence, and to ensure access of victims to medical (including psychological), legal and social support (Germany);**
- 134.103. **Enhance efforts to implement existing policy instruments aiming at protecting women's rights, and to enhance the support given to victims of violence, for example through adequate resourcing of counselling centres (Italy);**
- 134.104. **Adopts practical measures to implement the Law on Domestic Violence (and its legal instruments) and that Angola allocates a multi-annual budget to the Ministry involved to this effect (Netherlands);**
- 134.105. **Ensure effective and practical implementation of the Law on Domestic Violence and the Law on the Protection of Children's Comprehensive Development (Russian Federation);**
- 134.106. **Expand the legal coverage to protect against sexual harassment and intensify public awareness raising campaigns in the field of violence against women (Spain);**
- 134.107. **Consider adopting a national strategy to fight against all forms of violence against women (Turkey);**
- 134.108. **Take further steps to reform the judicial and penal system through the training of detention and prison staff, and the creation of adequate incarceration centres so as to avoid the abuse of arbitrary detention and to eliminate the excessive use of force by penitentiary personnel (Holy See);**
- 134.109. **Complete the reform of the judiciary (Benin);**
- 134.110. **Deepen efforts to strengthen the judiciary, such as the establishment of the Commission for the reform of the legislative and the judiciary (Brazil);**
- 134.111. **Further work on improving the judicial system by providing capacity building assistance and training in the field of human rights (Ethiopia);**
- 134.112. **Accelerate the process of judicial reforms with a view to ensure access to justice, especially to women and other vulnerable sections of the society (India);**

- 134.113. Continue its efforts for the promotion and protection of human rights by the improvement of its judicial system (Niger);
- 134.114. Ensure that allegations of human rights violations by security forces are subjected to independent and impartial investigations and more generally take measures to strengthen the fight against impunity (France);
- 134.115. Ensure that allegations of abuse by members of security forces are investigated in a prompt, thorough, credible and impartial manner; that those responsible, including officials with oversight responsibility are disciplined or prosecuted in accordance with international standards; and that victims of abuse receive adequate compensation by the State (Germany);
- 134.116. Ensure that prompt, impartial and thorough investigations are carried out into all allegations of human rights violations by security forces and that the perpetrators are brought to justice, as accepted in the previous review (Sweden);
- 134.117. Ensure reparation, including fair and adequate compensation, for victims of human rights violations by the security forces or to their families where the victim has died (Sweden);
- 134.118. Consider improving the juvenile justice system by integrating and implementing the child friendly justice standards, including by, inter alia, ensuring that children benefit from the protection of specific provisions for children in conflict with the law; and establishing specialized procedural rules to ensure that all juvenile justice guarantees are respected, and ensuring that children are held in detention only as a last resort and separately from adults in both pre-trial detention and after being sentenced (Serbia);
- 134.119. Hold security forces and other government officials accountable for human rights violations, including those involving unlawful killings, sexual violence and torture, by credibly investigating and prosecuting offenders as appropriate (United States of America);
- 134.120. Take measures to fight impunity of State agents guilty of serious human rights violations and facilitate access to justice for their victims (Switzerland);
- 134.121. Intensify its efforts to strengthen the legal mechanism in order to improve the access of people to the justice system (Iran (Islamic Republic of));
- 134.122. Demonstrate greater flexibility and tolerance with respect to religious minorities by reforming Law 2/04 on Freedom of Religion to conform to the provisions of the Angolan Constitution, as well as international human rights obligations (Canada);
- 134.123. Fully respect freedom of expression, opinion, association and peaceful assembly in accordance with Angola's obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Belgium);
- 134.124. Amend its legislation to protect freedom of expression, including freedom of press (Slovenia);
- 134.125. Ensure the protection of the rights of individuals-including members of civil society organizations, the media and the political opposition-to assemble and speak free from intimidation and harassment (Canada);

- 134.126. **Improve the space for free operation of independent media, including state media, reinforce monitoring and sanctioning of abuses of media legislation and create an enabling working environment for journalists (Czech Republic);**
- 134.127. **Take measures to fully guarantee the respect of freedom of expression and of freedom of association and assembly (France);**
- 134.128. **Create and maintain, in law and in practice, a safe and enabling environment, in which human rights defenders, journalists and civil society can operate free from hindrance and insecurity, in accordance with Human Rights Council Resolutions 22/6, 27/5 and 27/31(Ireland);**
- 134.129. **Further promote freedom of expression, association and the press (Senegal);**
- 134.130. **Respect, protect and promote freedom of expression of journalists, in particular with regard to the well-established international human rights principle that public officials should tolerate more, rather than less, criticism than private individuals (Sweden);**
- 134.131. **Respect the right of peaceful association according to its domestic law and international human rights law (Costa Rica);**
- 134.132. **Make procedures for registration of civil society organizations transparent, non-discriminatory and expeditious (Norway);**
- 134.133. **Take the necessary measures to create a safe and favourable environment for civil society by respecting the human rights of all individuals, in particular the rights to freedom of expression and association (Switzerland);**
- 134.134. **Fully respect peaceful assembly in accordance with Angolan and international human rights law (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 134.135. **To step up its current efforts aiming at strengthening women participation in the political and economic life of the country (Burundi);**
- 134.136. **Continue to promote the role of women in society in order to ensure their integration into political life (Timor-Leste);**
- 134.137. **Adopt practical measures to ensure the right to peaceful assembly guaranteeing the proportionality in the use of force by security forces (Spain);**
- 134.138. **Continue to improve standards of living; ensure broad public access to quality education and health services (Uzbekistan);**
- 134.139. **Continue to improve infrastructure and public services, especially medical and educational facilities in the rural areas (Thailand);**
- 134.140. **Promote and protect the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));**
- 134.141. **Ensure that its housing policy is drafted and implemented in accordance with international human rights standards, including the access to an effective remedy and adequate compensation, and that the necessary assistance is provided to all evicted persons (Germany);**
- 134.142. **Intensify efforts to achieve further gains in the areas of poverty reduction, especially focusing on providing necessary resources to realize the right to adequate housing and improving the living conditions of the people in rural areas (Sri Lanka);**

- 134.143. Continue actions to improve compliance with the human right to water, in the framework of Resolution 64/292 of the UN General Assembly (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));
- 134.144. Develop a strategic plan for the supply of water and sanitation, in particular for rural communities (Spain);
- 134.145. Continue to intensify endeavours to combating poverty at local level and integration of vulnerable population into the economy (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 134.146. Further advance in eradicating poverty through its accurate social policies to increase the quality of life of its people, particularly of the most vulnerable (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- 134.147. Continue its decisive efforts to make progress in fighting poverty and in overcoming social inequity (Belarus);
- 134.148. Continue to increase human and financial resources allocated by the Government to fight poverty and improving services in the fields of health and education (Cabo Verde);
- 134.149. Continue to improve and implement the poverty reduction strategy with the emphasis on lifting vulnerable groups, like women in rural area, out of poverty (China);
- 134.150. Keep the fight against poverty, in particular through the implementation of the Integrated Municipal Rural-Development and Poverty-Control Programs (Cuba);
- 134.151. Increase its efforts in protecting the human rights of the poor and the disadvantaged, particularly women and children (Holy See);
- 134.152. Strengthen its efforts to combat hunger and poverty in the country (Iran (Islamic Republic of));
- 134.153. Pay special attention to the needs of women in strategies to combat poverty, ensuring that women have enhanced access to health, education, clean water and sanitation and income-generating activities (State of Palestine);
- 134.154. Continue implementing the Integrated Programme of Rural Development and the Fight against Poverty (Sudan);
- 134.155. Take the necessary measures to guarantee affordable and high quality health care throughout the country (Belgium);
- 134.156. Continue the implementation of Municipal Health Service Program and the National Development Program 2012-2015 (Dominican Republic);
- 134.157. Continue the implementation of immunization and health information programs (Dominican Republic);
- 134.158. Continue the efforts to improve the health care especially of children and the elderly persons, as well as those suffering from HIV (Holy See);
- 134.159. Take action at all levels to address the interlinked root causes of preventable mortality and morbidity of children under 5 and consider applying the “Technical guidance on the application of a human rights-based approach to the implementation of policies and programmes to reduce and eliminate preventable mortality of children under 5 years of age” A/HRC/27/31 (Ireland);

- 134.160. **Conduct a survey on child mortality in order to get updated and reliable data (Norway);**
- 134.161. **Cooperate with specialized United Nations Bodies to develop the health sector in accordance with the National Plan of 2012-2025 (Kuwait);**
- 134.162. **Promote and develop the National Plan to combat HIV (Lebanon);**
- 134.163. **The allocation of additional efforts and resources to improving the country's health system (Turkey);**
- 134.164. **Take additional measures to ensure that all children have access to primary and secondary education (Belgium);**
- 134.165. **Integrate human rights education into primary and secondary school curricula (Zimbabwe);**
- 134.166. **Encouraged to bring human rights into the curriculum by, among others, training teachers (Djibouti);**
- 134.167. **Continue to increase education input to ensure the right to education for all the people (China);**
- 134.168. **Continue with the implementation of literacy and remedial education, especially in rural areas (Dominican Republic);**
- 134.169. **Realize the right to education for all, including human rights education, by inter alia, ensuring the effective implementation of the law providing for free primary education (Germany);**
- 134.170. **Continue its efforts to improve the national system to access education for all children (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**
- 134.171. **Improve and facilitate access to education, in particular of girls, as previously recommended (Italy);**
- 134.172. **Continue its literacy campaign in cooperation with UNECEF (Kuwait);**
- 134.173. **Continue its positive measures to realize the right to education of its citizens (Malaysia);**
- 134.174. **Intensify efforts to fully implement legislation to provide free education for all children, to ensure all children have equal access to education (Maldives);**
- 134.175. **Integrate human rights in the school curricula (Morocco);**
- 134.176. **Take steps to ensure universal enrolment in primary school for both boys and girls and to increase attendance of secondary schools, as well as to ensure the integration of human rights into school curricula at all levels (State of Palestine);**
- 134.177. **Ensure equal access to education for women and girls (Turkey);**
- 134.178. **Encouraged to promote and protect the rights of vulnerable persons including persons with disabilities (Djibouti);**
- 134.179. **Continue the development of programs that aim to incorporate the participation and contribution of persons with disabilities in society (Israel);**
- 134.180. **Continue in its efforts to help persons with disabilities and integrate them into society as real partners (Kuwait);**

- 134.181. Continue its efforts to create an inclusive society for persons with disabilities through the National Council for the Protection of the Persons with Disabilities which monitors the implementation of the policies (Singapore);
- 134.182. Deepen measures aimed at guaranteeing the rights of migrants, asylum seekers and refugees, particularly to end the acts of discrimination and violence, and to investigate, prosecute and punish the perpetrators (Argentina);
- 134.183. Request the assistance of UN bodies in the area of regulating migration flows, in order to set up techniques to support and facilitate the return and reintegration in dignity and security of Angolan displaced persons and refugees (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 134.184. Consider its pending reservations on the international instruments relating to refugees and displaced persons so as not to create any stateless persons, despite migratory pressures (Democratic Republic of the Congo);
- 134.185. Finalise the draft National Policy on Migration developed in consultation with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) (France);
- 134.186. Work to relax its migration policy, by focusing on return with dignity of irregular migrants to their countries of origin (Senegal);
- 134.187. Immediately cease all forms of forced displacement, in accordance with the applicable international humanitarian and human rights law and the Guiding Principles on International Displacement (1998) (Australia);
- 134.188. Give a proper follow-up to the resolution which forbids the forced evictions of persons and to defend the rights of the displaced and indigenous people (Holy See);
- 134.189. Continue to implement the National Strategy for Long Term Development "Angola 2025" (Cuba);
- 134.190. Continue implementing the 2013-2017 National Development Plan (Myanmar);
- 134.191. Undertake further work to address access to profits from natural resources, including the role of the corporate sector in social development (New Zealand);
- 134.192. Comprehensively address the issue of corruption and further promote transparency (Sierra Leone).
135. The following recommendations will be examined by Angola and responses will be provided in due time, but no later than the 28th session of the Human Rights Council in March 2015:
- 135.1. Accede to the convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Armenia);
- 135.2. Consider ratification of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) (Botswana);
- 135.3. Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Costa Rica);
- 135.4. Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Romania);

- 135.5. Consider ratifying the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Rwanda);
- 135.6. Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Court (APIC) (Estonia);
- 135.7. Ratify the Rome Statute on the International Criminal Court (ICC) (Ghana);
- 135.8. Ratify the Rome Statute (Tunisia);
- 135.9. Accede to and fully align its national legislation with the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC); including by incorporating provisions to cooperate promptly and fully with the ICC (Montenegro);
- 135.10. Make further efforts to ratify and fully align its national legislation with the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Republic of Korea);
- 135.11. Consider ratification and full alignment of national legislation with the Rome Statute, including by incorporating provisions to cooperate promptly and fully with the ICC and to investigate and prosecute genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes effectively before its national courts, and accede to the Agreement and privileges and Immunities of the Court (APIC) (Slovenia);
- 135.12. Create a National Human Rights Institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Uruguay);
- 135.13. Seek to expedite the current process of establishing a National Human Rights Institution, with a view to further improving the general situation of human rights in Angola (Egypt);
- 135.14. Establish an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (France);
- 135.15. Create and implement a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Gabon);
- 135.16. Expedite efforts in its consideration of setting up an independent National Human Rights Institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Ghana);
- 135.17. Take further steps for the establishment of a human rights institution functioning in accordance with the Paris Principles (Greece);
- 135.18. Actively consider establishing a full-fledged NHRI in line with the Paris Principles (India);
- 135.19. Intensify its efforts to establish National Human Rights Institution in compliance with the Paris Principles (Indonesia);
- 135.20. Take steps towards the establishment and operationalization of a national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Kenya);
- 135.21. Establish a national institution for human rights, in conformity with the Paris Principles (Mali);
- 135.22. Intensify its efforts to establish a National Human Rights Institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Rwanda);

- 135.23. Accelerate the process of establishing of the National Human Rights Institution in accordance to the Paris Principles (South Sudan);
- 135.24. Set up a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Togo);
- 135.25. Establish a national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles and to extend a standing invitation to the Council mandate holders (Tunisia);
- 135.26. Consider partnership in the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, including an open dialogue with civil society (Norway);
- 135.27. Issue a standing invitation to the United Nations human rights special procedures (Czech Republic);
- 135.28. Considers issuing standing invitation to all Special Procedures (Ghana);
- 135.29. Consider issuing a standing invitation to the United Nations human rights Special Procedures (Rwanda);
- 135.30. Ensure freedom of expression and media freedom by bringing national legislation in line with international standards, including by decriminalizing defamation and related offences in relevant national laws (Estonia);
- 135.31. End the practice of using criminal defamation laws to restrict freedom of expression and peaceful assembly and association in accordance with international obligations (United States of America);
- 135.32. Repeal criminal defamation laws, particularly those providing special punishment for alleged defamation (Sweden);
- 135.33. Decriminalize press offences and to allow private radio broadcasting at the national level (Norway);
- 135.34. Respect the right to peaceful assembly in accordance with Angolan and international human rights law; take steps to decriminalise press offences, in line with international standards; and ensure journalists and human rights defenders are not intimidated (Australia).
136. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Angola was headed by H.E Rui Jorge Carneiro Manguera, Minister Of Justice and Human Rights, and composed of the following members:

- Manuel Augusto, Secretary of State for External Relations;
- José Bamokina Zau-Secretary of State for Home Affairs;
- Paula Sacramento Neto – Secretary of State for Family and Women Promotion;
- Carlos Alberto Maseca – Secretary State for Health;
- Margarida Izata – Ambassador/ Director for Multilateral Affairs, Ministry of External Relations;
- Apólinário Correia – Ambassador/Permanent Representative in Geneva
- Osvaldo Varela – Ambassador in Berna;
- Teresa Manuela - Under-General Prosecutor of Republic;
- Manuel Bambi – Prosecutor of Republic;
- Ruth Madalena Mixinge – Director, National Institute for Child;
- Ana Celeste Januário – Director for Human Rights Department, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights;
- Adriano Gaspar – Director for International Exchange Department, Ministry of Family and Women Promotion;
- Isabel Fernandes – Director for Legal Department, Ministry of Family and Women Promotion;
- António Pombal - Director for International Exchange Department, Ministry of Economy;
- Armindo Feliciano Aurelio – Adviser, Ministry of Home Affairs;
- Alexandre of Mauricio - Head of Department, Ministry of Home Affairs;
- Mário Francisco – Head of Department, Ministry of Home Affairs;
- Sílvia Lunda – Officer, Ministry of Home Affairs;
- Luisa de Almeida Cursino – Adviser, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights;
- Ana Luisa Silva – Head of Department, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights;
- Mario Homero - Head of Department, Ministry of Education;
- Julio de Carvalho - Head of Department, Ministry of Health;
- Julio Kufukila - - Head of Department, Ministry for Social Assistance;
- Humberto Costa - Head of Department, National Institute for Child;
- Sonia de Sá – Officer, Legal Department, Presidency of Republic;
- Elizandra Costa – Officer, Office of General Prosecutor;
- Flora Gonçalves – First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Angola to the UN in New York;

- Kátia Cardoso, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Angola to the UN Office in Geneva;
 - Manuel Carlos Eduardo, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Angola to the UN Office in Geneva.
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