



# Recommendations to Timor-Leste made during the second Universal Periodic Review by the UN Human Rights Council

March 2017

## Introduction

This document lists all recommendations to Timor-Leste, made by UN Member States who took part in an interactive dialogue with the Government of Timor-Leste, led by His Excellency the Minister of Justice, as part of the second Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of Timor-Leste, in the UN Human Rights Council in Geneva, on 3 November 2016.

Of the 154 recommendations made by the Member States, the Timor-Leste Government accepted 146 and noted eight. It informed the Council of its position at the Council's Plenary on 16 March 2017. In the Plenary, the report of the Working Group of the UPR on Timor-Leste was also adopted (A/HRC/34/11, 28 December 2016), that includes all recommendations. The addendum to this report, A/HRC/34/11 Add.1 describes in more detail the position of Timor-Leste on the recommendations.

This document groups the recommendations in categories, as listed in the table of contents below. Only those eight recommendations that were noted by Timor-Leste are highlighted in **red**. All recommendations are linked to the key relevant Sustainable Development Goals. It is hoped that this document will assist in the implementation of the recommendations, as well as the monitoring thereof.

This document was prepared by the UN Human Rights Adviser's Unit in Timor-Leste in consultation with the Ministry of Justice's National Directorate for Human Rights and Citizenship, which has led Timor-Leste's engagement with the UPR.

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## JUSTICE

### GENERAL

- Strengthen the justice system by establishing legislative and administrative to safeguard the independence of judges and lawyers, as well as by adopting measures to ensure and promote the access of all people, particularly rural women, to justice, legal assistance, psychological support and reparation (Mexico, 89.106)
- Reconsider the decision to expel judges, prosecutors and other foreign professionals who are assisting in the judicial reform of Timor-Leste (Spain, 89.114)
- Promote judicial reforms and continue reducing the number of annual pending cases (China, 89.104)
- Take further steps to effectively implement the Justice Sector Strategic Plan, including through intensifying the network of courts in municipality (Viet Nam, 89.105)
- Establish permanent courts in all 13 municipalities to increase access to justice, particularly in rural areas (Haiti, 89.108)
- Strengthen the judicial institutions and expand the use of mobile courts (Mongolia, 89.107)
- Ensure that all legal documents, including legislation and its draft, are available in both Tetum and Portuguese (Ukraine, 89.30)
- Strengthen the rule of law by conforming national legislation to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and by strengthening accountability mechanisms as well as ensuring that legislation, bills and other legal documents are accessible to the population (Uruguay, 89.31)
- Revise the Penal Code and the legislative framework in accordance with the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and other international obligations of Timor-Leste (Switzerland, 89.32)

- Ensure access to justice for all the population, especially for victims of sexual and gender violence (Uruguay, 89.96)

### JUVENILE JUSTICE

- Continue strengthening the initiatives taken for the observance of the rights and responsibilities of children and adolescents in conflict with the law (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic), 89.118)
- Implement actions with a comprehensive and preventive approach in relation to children in conflict with the law through alternative justice of deprivation of freedom, taking into account different programmes for children in conflict with the law (Panama, 89.119)

### TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE

- Continue to give priority to implementing the Truth, Reception and Reconciliation Commission and Commission of Truth and Friendship recommendations regarding victims' rights to justice, truth and reparations (New Zealand, 89.116)
- Accelerate the process of drafting and ratifying the law on victim's reparations as well as the establishment of the memorial institution as per the National Parliament action plan (Afghanistan, 89.115)
- Prioritize and resolve past crimes, through accelerating the discussion and approval of draft laws on reparations and the memory institute (Norway, 89.117)
- Further advance in the area of reparations for victims of human rights violations, including the awareness-raising of the population about the situation faced by these persons (Argentina, 89.109)
- Prioritize the approval of the draft law on reparations (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 89.33)



## ADEQUATE STANDARD OF LIVING – FOOD, WATER, SOCIAL PROTECTION

- Allocate sufficient resources and adopt effective measures to further implement national strategies on human rights, including the National Action Plan on Zero Hunger (Viet Nam; Sudan 89.54-55)
- Continue to implement policies for the development of its people, including measures to eradicate poverty and ensure food security (Pakistan, 89.135)
- Continue working for the neediest sectors of the population, by strengthening social policies (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), 89.39)
- Double investments in agriculture to protect sources of water, replenishing farmers with seeds, improving exports, vaccinating livestock and poultry, and encouraging a more nutritious and diverse diet (Haiti, 89.154)
- Continue implementing programmes to combat malnutrition in hospitals and awareness programmes on nutrition for the population (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), 89.136)
- Pay particular and multi-sectoral attention to the disadvantaged socio-economic situations prevailing in rural areas (Cabo Verde, 89.132)
- Redouble its efforts to improve the basic standard of living including health and the education system (Republic of Korea, 89.133)
- Study the introduction of a universal basic income for all citizens of Timor-Leste over 18, without preconditions, with payments made from the interest on investments accrued from oil royalties (Haiti, 89.134)



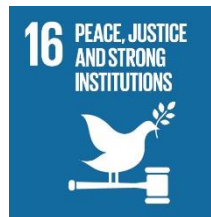
## EDUCATION

- Continue to invest resources and prioritize efforts to provide relevant education and training to enhance the employability of its citizens, particularly the youth and unemployed (Singapore, 89.130)
- Increase investment in education so that future generations are better able to engage in the social and economic development of the country and eradicate corporal punishment in schools (New Zealand, 89.148)
- Redouble efforts to improve basic standard of living including the health and education system (Republic of Korea, 89.133)
- Step up efforts to provide adequate health facilities and comprehensive education for all (Thailand, 89.140)
- Implement programmes to guarantee the rights of children with regard to health, education and protection from violence, and develop national awareness-raising plans to combat school dropout (Spain, 89.131)
- Adopt concrete measures and programmes to effectively address the causes for high school dropout rates among girls such as early pregnancy, gender-based violence and the lack of adequate sanitation in schools and to ensure their implementation, including by providing the necessary funding (Slovenia, 89.149)
- Establish a national implementation action plan, with the special mandate of keeping girls in schools, particularly in rural areas, providing for their specific needs and help them in secondary education (Haiti, 89.59)
- Increase the quality of and accessibility to education, including adequate resourcing of teacher training and oversight (Norway, 89.147)
- Ensure the right to access to quality education for vulnerable groups of people, including women and children (Lao People's Democratic Republic, 89.145)
- Continue to promote policies and programmes providing access to education for all, as well as on literacy (Libya, 89.146)
- Consolidate access to education, especially for the most vulnerable sectors of the population (Angola, 89.144)
- Ensure that vulnerable groups, especially children with disabilities continue to gain access to free education in an inclusive learning environment (Brunei Darussalam, 89.152)



## DISABILITY

- Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Italy, Japan, Panama, France, Bulgaria, Pakistan, Sudan, Turkey, Algeria; Angola; Costa Rica; Guatemala; Madagascar; Mongolia; Ukraine; Uruguay, Slovenia, Spain, Germany, Thailand, Iraq, Canada, Mexico, Viet Nam, 89.1-22)
- Ratify the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, ensuring the rights and voices of people with a disability lead this process (Australia, 89.17)
- Ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and address the needs of persons with disabilities especially in remote areas of the country (New Zealand, 89.20)
- Expedite the process for ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in line with Timor-Leste's National Action Plan for Persons with Disabilities 2014-2018 (Indonesia, 89.22)
- Continue to implement and increase the effectiveness of national policies on persons with disabilities, including on access to education, access to public services, work opportunities, as well as adequate training and public awareness programmes to mainstream the rights of persons with disabilities (Malaysia, 89.151)
- Enhance the effectiveness of its national policy on the rights of persons with disabilities (Brazil, 89.150)
- Set up the national action plan on persons with disabilities (Madagascar, 89.142)
- Continue utmost efforts to implement effectively the National Action Plan for persons with disabilities (Myanmar, 89.62, Sudan 89.12)
- Accelerate the implementation of a national action plan on gender-based violence as well as action plans in favour of women and persons with disabilities (Madagascar, 89.87)
- Establish the planned National Council on Disability, after, rather than prior to, ratification to ensure a speedy ratification process (Canada, 89.18)
- Continue consultations aimed at establishing a National Disability Council and develop a clear and integrated strategy on rehabilitation needs (Chile, 89.60)
- Finalize the creation and facilitate the functioning of a National Council for persons with disabilities (Maldives, 89.61)



## EQUALITY – NON-DISCRIMINATION

### DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN/GENDER EQUALITY, NON-DISCRIMINATION BASED ON SEX

- Implement the recommendations made in 2015 by the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW Committee) (Switzerland, 89.5)
- In line with the recommendation by the CEDAW Committee, consider introducing legislation, which includes a definition of discrimination against women in accordance with article 1 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Namibia 89.69)
- Adopt specific gender equality legislation in line with the provisions of the CEDAW, including by defining discrimination against women in accordance with Article 1 of the Convention (Slovenia, 89.71)
- Continue reviewing the legislation having discriminatory consequences on women (Italy, 89.34)
- Consider reviewing its penal code which contain punitive measures against women who have undergone illegal abortions (Norway, 89.38)
- Take measures to eliminate discrimination against women, especially on the issues of violence, land rights, right to work, right to education, and other forms of gender inequality (Spain, 89.72)
- Continue implementing the Dili Declaration, titled “Invest in women and children – invest in Equality (Cuba, 89.44)
- Continue to protect vulnerable groups particularly children and women (Senegal, 89.45)
- Bring the Civil Code into full conformity with its international obligations, including the CEDAW, to ensure that civil partnerships and de facto non-traditional or non-Catholic marriages are recognized by the Civil Code and women have equal rights as men in matters of inheritance and land ownership (Canada, 89.75)
- Continue to strengthen measures to counter human rights violations against women and girls, in particular domestic violence, and promote the social participation of women and girls (Japan, 89.91)

- Ensure the implementation of already ratified international convention in the sphere of women’s and children’s rights, including related to combating violence against them (Ukraine, 89.97)

### GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

- Continue efforts to counter violence against women and promote equality between women and men, including by conducting awareness-raising programmes for the public on the subject (France, 89.86)
- Make urgent strides towards decreasing domestic violence by ensuring that laws, policies and practices in relation to domestic violence are in line with Timor-Leste’s obligations under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and ensure law enforcement officials receive training to implement these laws (New Zealand 89.92)
- Effectively implement laws concerning sexual and gender-based violence by providing the human, financial and institutional resources necessary and ensure conformity of domestic laws, policies and practices with the CEDAW (Germany, 89.93)
- Ensure access to justice for all the population, especially for victims of sexual and gender-based violence (Uruguay, 89.96)
- Work with civil society and local authorities to address domestic and sexual violence and provide the national police’s Vulnerable Persons Unit with sufficient resources (United States of America, 89.89)
- Strengthen the implementation of policies to fight domestic violence (Angola, 89.90)
- Intensify efforts to recognize and highlight the contribution of women to national economic, social and political development, lift women out of poverty and provide victims of violence against women with adequate protection and recourse to justice (Malaysia, 89.73)
- Implement the National Action Plan on Gender-based Violence, including by improving access to justice for victims, providing targeted training and capacity-building to law enforcement and judicial officials, and dedicating sufficient resources to enable key ministries to implement the Action Plan and increase coordination (Canada, 89.85)

- Continue implementing policies to protect the rights of women and girls, including legal actions against violence and discrimination (Pakistan, 89.74)
- Continue with the development of programmes for the reintegration of victims of gender-based violence, the provision of psychosocial support, and public awareness (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), 89.83)
- Accelerate the implementation of the national action plan on gender-based violence as well as action plans in favour of women and persons with disabilities (Madagascar, 89.87)
- Allocate sufficient resources and adopt effective measures to further establish and implement the National Action Plan on Gender-based Violence (Viet Nam, 89.54-55)
- Implement the NAP on GBV (Sudan, 89.55)
- Finalize the adoption of a national plan on gender-based violence (Turkey; Bulgaria, 89.81; 89.95)
- Finalise the National Action Plan on Gender Based Violence and allocate sufficient resources to it to ensure its implementation (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 89.82)
- Designate a central high level agency responsible for implementing the National Action Plan on Gender Based Violence and allocate adequate budget to seriously tackle widespread and intergenerational rates of child abuse and violence against women (Australia, 89.84)

- Ensure implementation of the second phase of the National Action Plan on Gender Based Violence and improve access to justice and shelter for victims of abuse (Norway, 89.88)

**WOMEN’S EMPOWERMENT**

- Continue to implement policies and programmes to promote gender equality and to provide more opportunities for women to improve their social, economic and political standing in society (Singapore, 89.70)
- Enhance women’s empowerment and representation in decision-making sectors (Lao People’s Democratic Republic, 89.128)
- Continue investing in women’s empowerment and promoting their participation in all aspects of the State machinery (Nepal, 89.129)

**EQUALITY ON THE BASIS OF SEXUAL ORIENTATION AND GENDER IDENTITY**

- Strengthen the legal framework to ensure gender equality and ban discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity (Chile, 89.76)
- Develop and adopt legal and administrative measures to investigate and punish acts of discrimination, stigmatization and violence against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Argentina, 89.77)



## CHILDREN

### GENERAL

- Adopt a national plan of action for the rights of children (Algeria, 89.58)
- Finalize the elaboration of the National Action Plans on Children and Human Rights (Cuba, 89.53)
- Allocate resources and adopt effective measures to further establish and implement Action Plan on Children Rights (Viet Nam, 89.54)
- Implement programmes to guarantee the rights of children with regard to health, education and protection from violence (Spain, 89.131)

### CHILD PROTECTION INCLUDING FROM VIOLENCE AND ABUSE

- Complete the Children's Code with the inclusion of specific provisions for the protection of children from discrimination, abuse, exploitation, neglect and violence (Portugal, 89.35)
- Continue to protect vulnerable groups particularly children and women (Senegal, 89.45)
- Finalize and implement the Child and Family Welfare System Policy (Turkey, 89.57)
- Strengthen the framework of protection of the rights of children, adopting legislative and programmatic to prevent and punish sexual abuse, exploitation and violence against them, as well as to facilitate access to legal assistance, and medical and psychological support to victims of these crimes (Mexico, 89.101)
- Step up measures to fight violence against children, through the implementation of the prohibition of all corporal punishment in all settings, including within the family, in alternative care settings and schools, as set out in the Draft Children's Code (Brazil, 89.98)
- Continue the efforts undertaken to protect children from violence, neglect and abuse, including by adopting the children's code, and to ensure that the national strategy for the protection of children 2011-2030 will be effectively implemented (France, 89.99)

- Combat all forms of violence against and exploitation of children including incest, human trafficking and human organ trafficking, ensure their access to justice, and provide rehabilitation of victims into the society (Malaysia, 89.100)
- Further strengthen its measures to protect children and youths from all forms of violence (Myanmar, 89.102)
- Designate a central high level agency responsible for implementing the National Action Plan on Gender Based Violence and allocate adequate budget to seriously tackle widespread and intergenerational rates of child abuse and violence against women (Australia, 89.84)

### EARLY MARRIAGE

- Strengthen the measures for the protection of the rights of the child, also in order to prevent the practice of early marriage (Italy, 89.94)
- Raise the minimum age for marriage to 18 for boys and girls, in accordance with the joint general recommendation No. 31 of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women/general comment No. 18 of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (2014) on harmful practices (Panama, 89.120)
- Set the age of marriage in law and in practice to a minimum of 18 years for both sexes, with no exceptions, traditional or otherwise, and raise public awareness of this law (Haiti, 89.121)

### JUVENILE JUSTICE

- Continue strengthening the initiatives taken for the observance of the rights and responsibilities of children and adolescents in conflict with the law (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic), 89.118)
- Implement actions with a comprehensive and preventive approach in relation to children in conflict with the law through alternative justice of deprivation of freedom, taking into account different programmes for children in conflict with the law (Panama, 89.119)

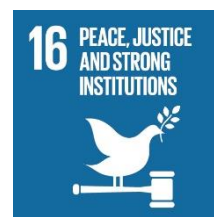


## REGISTRATION OF CHILDREN

- Continue to adopt measures to increase the rate of issuance of birth certificates, especially in rural areas (Turkey, 89.43)

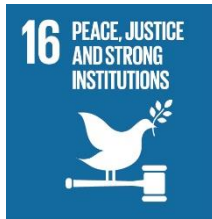
- Introduce specific measures to register migrant children at birth (Turkey, 89.43)

- Intensify existing efforts and take additional administrative and legislative measures necessary to ensure birth registration of all children born in Timor-Leste (Mexico, 89.42)



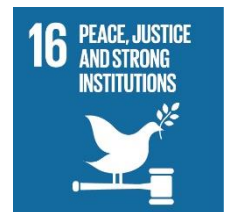
## FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION, ASSOCIATION

- Take further measures to ensure freedom of expression (Japan, 89.126)
- Continue to take measures to ensure freedom of the press and media (Namibia, 89.127)
- Uphold international human rights obligation and constitutionally provided rights of freedom of expression, including freedom of the press to all persons in Timor-Leste (United States of America, 89.123)
- Implement the Media Law in line with all obligations under international human rights law (Norway, 89.37)
- Take the necessary political and legal provisions to ensure that the implementation of the Media Law of 2014, particularly the requirement of accreditation of journalists and their obligation to defend the public interest and the democratic order, will not be translated into limitations on freedom of expression and the press (Costa Rica, 89.124)
- Bring the new Media Law in line with international standards, and particularly ensure that it does not undermine the work of journalists, the freedom of expression and the right to information of the population (France, 89.125)
- Recognize the legitimacy of the work of human rights defenders and provide them with protection, and avoid arbitrary arrests and reprisals, investigate threats or attacks against them and bring those responsible to justice (Uruguay, 89.79)



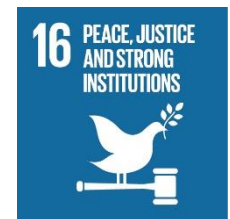
## HEALTH

- Continue to advance health services and better guarantee the right to health of the people (China, 89.138)
- Continue its efforts to ensure that its people have access to healthcare services, especially in rural areas (Brunei Darussalam, 89.137)
- Continue its efforts to improve access to health care service (Maldives, 89.139)
- Improve the coverage and quality of health services (Madagascar, 89.142)
- Step up its efforts to provide adequate health facilities and comprehensive education for all (Thailand, 89.140)
- Continue implementing programmes to combat malnutrition in hospitals and awareness programmes on nutrition for the population (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), 89.136)
- Increase support for programmes and strengthening partnerships with relevant stakeholders, United Nations programmes and civil society working to introduce family planning in rural areas (Haiti, 89.122)
- Step up efforts to reduce maternal mortality by expanding coverage and quality of health services, goods and facilities focusing on maternal health care (Netherlands, 89.143)
- Increase the percentage of overall government spending dedicated to health and education (Australia, 89.141)



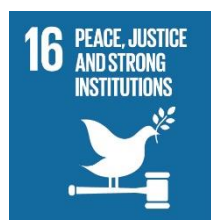
## SECURITY FORCES

- Strengthen training for the police on human rights norms and standards, including the procedures to be used during security operations (Chile, 89.40)
- Continue efforts to increase trainings for members of the police and defence forces on human rights (Libya, 89.41)
- Implement actions to improve the relationship between the security forces, judicial bodies and civil society, specifically with regard to arbitrary detention, excessive use of force during arrests, judicial due process, abuse of power and torture, and allocate the necessary resources to ensure that the aforementioned abuses do not remain unpunished (Spain, 89.78)
- Adopt measures to prevent arbitrary detention and to avoid excessive use of force by security forces (Costa Rica, 89.80)
- Strengthen efforts to bring security sector members to justice in cases of excessive use of force or inappropriate treatment of detainees (United States of America, 89.110)
- Ensure that violations committed by members of the security forces are subject to judicial proceedings (France, 89.111)
- Take effective measures to prevent human rights violations by the military and security forces, such as further training and establishing more transparent mechanisms for investigating violations (Germany, 89.112)
- Conduct immediate, impartial and exhaustive investigations into all allegations of excessive use of force, ill-treatment and arbitrary arrests by all law enforcement agencies, and strengthen accountability mechanisms (Netherlands, 89.113)
- Work with civil society and local authorities to address domestic and sexual violence and provide the national police's Vulnerable Persons Unit with sufficient resources (United States of America, 89.89)



## NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTION

- Provide funding and human resources to the national human rights institution to enable it to fully implement its mandate (Philippines, 89.46)
- Strengthen and adequately fund the Ombudsman in conformity with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (Costa Rica, 89.47)
- Provide the Ombudsman for Human Rights and Justice with financial independence in order to guarantee its conformity with the Paris Principles (Guatemala, 89.48)
- Give continuity to strengthening of national human rights institutions and mechanisms (Nepal, 89.49)



## NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS POLICIES AND PLANS

- Consider adopting an integrated national human rights action plan as a general guidance and point of reference for various thematic national action plans (Indonesia, 89.50)
- Develop a national human rights action plan, and further promote the development of human rights in the country (China, 89.51)
- Effectively implement the National Action Plan on Human Rights to promote and protect the most vulnerable groups including women, children and persons with disabilities (Republic of Korea, 89.52)
- Finalize the elaboration of the National Action Plans on Children and Human Rights (Cuba, 89.53)
- Allocate sufficient resources and adopt effective measures to further establish and implement national strategies on human rights (Viet Nam, 89.54)

## OTHER GROUPS OR ISSUES

### MIGRANTS

- Introduce specific measures to register migrant children at birth (Turkey, 89.43)
- Consider the possibility of ensuring the implementation of the right to vote for Timorese migrant workers residing abroad (Ukraine, 89.153)



### HUMAN TRAFFICKING

- Enact comprehensive anti-trafficking legislation to ensure that everyone, including those under 18, is protected in accordance with the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Human Trafficking (Canada, 89.36)
- Finalize the adoption of a National plan of action on human trafficking (Bulgaria, 89.95)
- Strengthen laws dealing with trafficking in persons (Uganda, 89.103)



## RATIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS

- Continue the ratification process of the main international human rights instruments (Italy, 89.1)
- Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (27 States, see under briefing note on Disability)
- Proceed with the early ratification of the remaining important international human rights treaties, in particular the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Japan, 89.2)
- Consider ratifying the Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, which will help to enhance the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms in all aspects of life (Panama, 89.8)
- Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Angola; Cabo Verde; Costa Rica; Iraq; Uruguay, 89.9)
- Strengthen its legal framework by acceding to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance by ensuring that the national legislation is in accordance with the provisions of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (France, 89.10)
- Bring its national legislation into line with the Rome Statute, including by incorporating provisions to promptly and fully cooperate with the International Criminal Court (Guatemala, 89.27)
- Ratify the Kampala amendments to the Rome Statute (Switzerland, 89.25)
- Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal); Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and accept its procedures on investigation and communications between States (Uruguay 89.3)
- Ratify the First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Portugal, 89.4)
- Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment (Senegal, 89.6)
- Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment (Cabo Verde; Costa Rica; Denmark; Guatemala; Montenegro; Portugal; Ukraine, 89.7)
- Accede to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Australia, 89.23)
- Ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Armenia, 89.24)
- Ratify, without reservations, the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity (Uruguay, 89.26)
- Ratify the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity (Armenia, 89.28)
- Consider ratifying ILO Convention 189 (Philippines, 89.29) (on domestic workers)

## COOPERATION WITH UN HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

- Continue its efforts to implement the accepted recommendations from the 1<sup>st</sup> review (Uganda, 89.63)
- Issue a standing invitation to special procedure mandate holders (Bulgaria, Turkey, Guatemala; Portugal, Montenegro; Republic of Korea, 89.68)
- Submit all overdue reports to treaty bodies as soon as possible (Ukraine, 89.64)
- Submit reports to the international human rights treaty bodies (Iraq, 89.65)
- Submit outstanding reports to the respective treaty bodies (Portugal, 89.66)
- Exert further efforts to submit the periodic reports to the treaties bodies (Sudan, 89.67)