

## ADVANCE QUESTIONS TO GUINEA-BISSAU

### **CZECH REPUBLIC**

- How far is the process of ratification of the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, which was signed by Guinea-Bissau in 2000? Has the Government considered acceding to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment?
- Does the Government consider issuing a standing invitation to the human rights special procedures?
- What measures is the Government preparing or has already taken to strengthen its national legislation and mechanisms to effectively implement on national level its obligations from international human rights treaties?
- What measures are being taken against all forms of violence against women? What support and protection is available to victims of domestic violence?
- Does the Government consider prohibition of female genital mutilation (FGM) and further measures against this harmful practice violating human rights of girls and women?
- What measures are being adopted to reduce the incidence of HIV/AIDS?

### **DENMARK**

- What are the current plans for Guinea-Bissau to ratify the UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment?

### **LATVIA**

- According to the information by the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, 67 countries from different regions of the world have issued standing invitations to all special procedures of the Human Rights Council. Considering some still pending requests by special rapporteurs to visit Guinea-Bissau - would your country consider extending a standing invitation to all special procedures of the Human Rights Council in the future?

### **SLOVENIA**

- We would like to ask the Government of Guinea-Bissau about the prospect of ratifying the human rights treaties it has signed.

## UNITED KINGDOM

- We should be most grateful to know when Guinea-Bissau intends to ratify the international human rights treaties which it has signed, in particular the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
- With reference to the assassinations of the President of Guinea-Bissau, Joao Bernardo Vieira, and the Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces, Tagme Na Waie, on 1 and 2 March 2009, the presidential candidate and former Minister of Territorial Administration, Baciro Dabó, and former Minister of Defence, Helder Proença, on 5 June 2009 could you please elaborate on what steps the Bissau-Guinean Government is taking to put an end to impunity, by bringing the perpetrators of these crimes to justice?
- We would be interested to know what further work can be done to ensure that the torture and ill-treatment of detainees by members of the armed forces does not occur. We are particularly concerned that this is a pressing issue for the Armed Forces Chief of Staff Jose Zamora Induta who is detained following his abduction on 1 April 2010.
- Please could you tell us what steps Guinea-Bissau will take to ensure that arbitrary arrest and detention, such as the kidnapping and illegal detention of the Armed Forces Chief of Staff Jose Zamora Induta and the Prime Minister Carlos Gomes Jr. as well as other senior armed forces commanders on 1 April 2010, does not happen again?
- We should be grateful if you would provide information on the extent to which civil society was consulted in the UPR process to date.
- As of January 2010 Guinea-Bissau did not have a national human rights institution operating in accordance with the Paris principles designed to guide the practice of such institutions. We should be grateful to know if the Government intends to establish one and, if so, when this might happen?

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