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Universal periodic review

## Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review\*

### Dominican Republic

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## **Introduction**

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirty-second session from 21 January to 1 February 2019. The review of the Dominican Republic was held at the 15th meeting, on 30 January 2019. The delegation of the Dominican Republic was headed by Flavio Dario Espinal, Legal Adviser at the Office of the President of the Republic. At its 18th meeting, held on 1 February 2019, the Working Group adopted the report on the Dominican Republic.
2. On 15 January 2019, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of the Dominican Republic: Peru, Qatar and Togo.
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of the Dominican Republic:
  - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/32/DOM/1);
  - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/32/DOM/2);
  - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/32/DOM/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Liechtenstein, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay was transmitted to the Dominican Republic through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

## **I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process**

### **A. Presentation by the State under review**

5. The head of the delegation pointed out that the universal periodic review was a useful mechanism that allowed the identification of challenges, dialogue among States in search of solutions, and progress in consolidating human rights protection.
6. From 1930 to 1961, the Dominican Republic was subjected to a brutal dictatorship with cruel human rights violations. After the end of the dictatorship, the country began a democratic transition process that led to a coup d'état, an attempted civil war and a foreign military intervention. Since 1978, the country had enjoyed a democratic political regime. As part of the process of democratic consolidation, a new constitution had been adopted in 2010, which had assembled a body of fundamental rights as one of its major contributions.
7. The National Plan for the Regularization of Foreign Nationals had benefited 288,486 people over an 18-month period during which deportations had been suspended in order to generate confidence among the undocumented population. The process was free of charge and included a campaign providing communication, assistance and support in the communities. The Government had the support of institutions and organizations with experience in the field, such as the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Organization for Migration, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the European Union, among others. In the end, 259,976 foreign nationals had been granted legal status to continue living and working in the country.
8. Huge investments had been made in the rural sector and a policy regarding access to credit in support of entrepreneurship and small businesses had been introduced, all with a

gender focus. According to a recent report by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the reduction in poverty levels in the Dominican Republic had been among the greatest in Latin American countries in recent years. According to official figures, general poverty had decreased from 39.7 per cent in 2012 to 25.5 per cent in 2017, representing a reduction of 1,249,401 in the number of people living in poverty.

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

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

10. Algeria noted with satisfaction the considerable progress achieved by the Dominican Republic in the promotion and protection of human rights. In particular, it welcomed the positive results of the National Strategic Plan for the Reduction of Maternal Mortality (2012–2016) and the National Strategic Plan against Child Labour.

11. Argentina congratulated the Dominican Republic for having signed the Declaration on Safe Schools and adopted the “Progressing with Solidarity” programme.

12. Australia welcomed the changes to the Constitution, which prohibited violence against women and discrimination based on gender and nationality. It remained concerned about gender-based violence, limitations on sexual and reproductive rights, lack of progress in implementing Act No. 169-14 and the growing culture of impunity, arbitrary detentions and extrajudicial killings.

13. The Bahamas welcomed the progress made and highlighted the “Progressing with Solidarity” programme. It noted the efforts made to combat violence against women, establish a goal to eradicate child labour by 2025 and its worst forms by 2020, combat trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling and reduce poverty.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

21. Canada welcomed the positive steps that the Dominican Republic had taken to protect human rights by issuing the National Human Rights Plan in December 2018.
22. Chile praised the Dominican Republic for its first National Human Rights Plan, for having created a monitoring system for the implementation of recommendations, and for having ratified the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.
23. China welcomed efforts to promote sustainable economic and social development, eradicate poverty, develop education and health and protect the rights of vulnerable groups such as women, children, adolescents and persons with disabilities. It also welcomed the reform of the judiciary, and measures to combat corruption and trafficking in persons.
24. Colombia welcomed the launch of mechanisms, plans and institutional action to combat trafficking in persons and in migrants. It underlined institutional work for the elimination of child labour through awareness-raising campaigns and the National Strategic Plan against Child Labour.
25. Costa Rica was concerned about widespread racial discrimination, legal provisions and action that resulted in a precarious situation for migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, particularly those of Haitian origin, and persistent discrimination against and gender stereotyping of women and girls.
26. Cuba emphasized the inclusion of a gender perspective and the rights of women in the updated legal framework of the Dominican Republic, as well as the efforts made for the protection of children and the reduction of child labour.
27. Cyprus noted with appreciation the National Strategic Plan for the Reduction of Maternal Mortality, the National Plan for the Prevention of Teenage Pregnancy, the National Strategic Plan against Child Labour and the Government's determination to eradicate the exploitation of children. It commended the Government for its decision to instruct all directors of State educational institutions to proceed with the enrolment of all children and teenagers, regardless of their status.
28. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea commended the Dominican Republic for the efforts and achievements made in the implementation of the recommendations that it had received from the second universal periodic review cycle. It particularly noted the implementation of a number of plans and programmes, including the National Strategic Plan against Child Labour and the "Progressing with Solidarity" programme.
29. Denmark noted that the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment established practical tools for preventing torture and ill-treatment that were of proven value both for those working in custodial systems and for detainees. The Convention against Torture Initiative stood ready to assist the Government in that regard.
30. Ecuador welcomed the National Human Rights Plan, the second National Plan of Action against Trafficking in Persons and Migrant Smuggling, the creation of a monitoring system for United Nations recommendations and the implementation of the National Plan for the Regularization of Foreign Nationals, which had allowed the regularization of more than 260,000 persons of over 100 nationalities.
31. Egypt commended the Dominican Republic for the efforts that it had made to combat child labour and violence against women. It urged the country to press on with its efforts aimed at achieving comprehensive social development, including housing for the needy, education for all and improved conditions for persons with disabilities.
32. El Salvador noted with appreciation the campaigns geared towards the prevention of violence against women, as well as its programmes aimed at tackling and helping to eliminate such violence. It welcomed efforts made with a view to combating people smuggling and trafficking in persons.
33. France welcomed the improvements in the human rights situation in the Dominican Republic, such as the adoption of the first National Human Rights Plan, the National Plan

for the Regularization of Foreign Nationals, the National Plan of Action against Trafficking in Persons and Migrant Smuggling, and the plan of action against domestic violence.

34. Georgia noted the accession of the Dominican Republic to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty. It welcomed the broadened National Strategic Plan against Child Labour and efforts to fight corruption, including the creation of the Public Ethics Commission.

35. Germany welcomed the adoption in 2014 of Act No. 169-14, on naturalization, and the creation of a registration plan for foreign nationals. It was concerned about the remaining legal gaps that caused statelessness, the situation of women and the ongoing domestic violence against children, as well as critical conditions in Dominican prisons.

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

37. Haiti welcomed efforts to promote and protect human rights. It hailed the appointment of the Ombudsman in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) and the approval of the National Human Rights Plan. It urged the Government to combat all forms of racism and discrimination.

38. The delegation of the Dominican Republic stated that the issue of de facto unions between adolescents was being addressed under various public policies that sought to reduce teenage pregnancy. The State had prepared the new National Plan for the Reduction of Teenage Pregnancy 2019–2023 and its operational plan for 2019–2020, through a participatory process that had included all key institutions forming part of the National Commission for the Reduction of Teenage Pregnancies.

39. Following previous universal periodic review recommendations, on 21 September 2016, the Dominican Republic had acceded to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, in 2016. The country had signed the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance on 26 September 2018 and had ratified the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189), of the International Labour Organization (ILO) on 15 May 2015. It had also begun the process to ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, in September 2018.

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

41. In 2017, with the cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Paraguay, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had launched an information technology tool known as SIMORED, which was a system for the monitoring of the international human rights recommendations made to the Dominican Republic.

42. On the issue of statelessness, the Constitutional Court had taken a decision that had potentially placed several people in a state of vulnerability, but Act No. 169-14 had sought to resolve the situation of children of undocumented foreigners born in the country. Several international organizations had attempted to count that population, but due to a certain methodological interpretation of the National Survey of Immigrants, hundreds of thousands of people in the Dominican Republic had been classed as stateless.

43. In 2014, the Central Electoral Board had audited the civil registry and identified 55,000 people born to foreign parents in an irregular migratory status, known as group A. Dominican documents had been reinstated or recognized in the case of all those people and they were recognized as full Dominicans. Group B corresponded to persons born to foreign parents in irregular migratory status who had never registered in the civil registry. Act No. 169-14 had called for the submission of necessary documentation within 90 days to obtain the right to an expedited special naturalization, which had been extended by 90 further days

due to the small number of people registered. In the end, the number had risen to 8,700 people.

44. The Dominican Republic had continued to receive criticism over the past three years despite civil society organizations having been unable to show that there were more people in a potentially vulnerable situation and the State having reiterated on several occasions that it would seek solutions for all the cases brought to its attention.

45. Honduras welcomed the progress that the Dominican Republic had made in implementing recommendations from previous universal periodic review cycles, together with the country's continued efforts to do justice to its human rights commitments. It acknowledged the ratification of international conventions and commended efforts made with a view to the reduction of poverty.

46. Iceland welcomed the significant efforts that the Dominican Republic had made to strengthen its capacity to prosecute incidents of sexual exploitation of children and noted the unique work carried out by the Centre for the Promotion of Adolescents' Sexual and Reproductive Health with the support of the Ministry of Women.

47. India welcomed steps taken to incorporate a gender perspective to raise awareness of gender equality and protect women and girls from gender-based violence. It appreciated the role of the National Strategic Plan for the Reduction of Maternal Mortality (2012–2016) in improving health care and increasing the quality of sexual and reproductive health services, and commended efforts to address child labour concerns.

48. Indonesia took note of all major human rights achievements since the previous universal periodic review cycle. It commended the Dominican Republic on the many steps taken to address violence against women. It appreciated the formulation of operational protocols to support legal regulations on migrants' rights by the General Directorate of Migration.

49. Iraq hailed progress made since the second universal periodic review cycle. It welcomed the national plans and campaigns launched and the policies and legislation adopted by the Dominican Republic aimed at combating violence against women and protecting children. It commended the country on its endeavours to bring a gender dimension to the mainstream in order to ensure gender equality.

50. Ireland acknowledged efforts to advance human rights domestically since the previous universal periodic review cycle, including the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aimed at the abolition of the death penalty. It welcomed the adoption of the first National Human Rights Plan.

51. Italy welcomed the efforts made to develop an institutional and legal framework for the promotion and protection of human rights. It particularly appreciated the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, the adoption of the first National Human Rights Plan and measures to combat gender-based violence and eradicate child labour.

52. Japan appreciated the efforts made to promote and protect human rights through democracy and the rule of law in accordance with the National Development Strategy for 2030. It welcomed the recent adoption of the Political Parties Act, which would increase women's political representation, as well as the introduction of several policies for the protection and promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities.

53. The Lao People's Democratic Republic commended the Government of the Dominican Republic for the progress made in its efforts to promote and protect the rights of women and girls, as well as to eliminate poverty in the country through the "Progressing with Solidarity" programme.

54. Latvia noted the visit by the Special Rapporteur on the sale and sexual exploitation of children, including child prostitution, child pornography and other child sexual abuse material, and the invitation issued to the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons since the previous review. It noted with regret the lack of cooperation with other special procedure mandate holders of the Human Rights Council.

55. Maldives noted with appreciation the “Progressing with Solidarity” programme, aimed at strengthening the social protection network. It was encouraged by the measures taken to ensure food security and the well-being of the population, including the Strategic Review of Food Security.

56. Mexico acknowledged the progress made with respect to the previous cycle, including the development of a single portal for access to public information, as well as the adoption of the National Human Rights Plan. It welcomed efforts to regularize the status of people who could be stateless.

57. Montenegro noted the concerns of several treaty bodies at reported systematic and continued racial discrimination, violence and assault against minorities, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, human rights defenders and journalists. It called on the Government to pass comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation, as well as to develop specific programmes for addressing all forms of violence, in particular against human rights defenders and journalists.

58. Morocco welcomed the engagement in the sphere of education and investment in school infrastructure, which was reflected in the increase in school enrolment. It noted social programmes aimed at combating poverty and social exclusion, as well as the efforts deployed with respect to access to housing and property rights.

59. The Netherlands welcomed the efforts made to improve women’s rights and gender equality, as evidenced by the national plan against domestic violence and the country’s improved Global Gender Gap Report ranking. However, it was concerned about violence against women and the high maternal mortality rate, and drew attention to discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons.

60. Nicaragua welcomed the delegation and thanked it for the presentation of the report. Nicaragua made recommendations.

61. Panama highlighted the commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights, in particular the reduction in child labour of 12.8 per cent, and urged the Government to apply all the necessary measures to reduce that scourge, as well as to strengthen tax collection with a view to giving priority to the National Development Strategy for 2030.

62. Paraguay welcomed the creation of the national system for monitoring human rights recommendations and highlighted the concrete action taken in the protection of women’s rights, specifically with regard to the implementation of public policies and the creation of normative instruments that contributed to improving quality of life.

63. Peru recognized the progress made in various fields, such as the reduction of child labour, as well as the benefits of the “Progressing with Solidarity” programme. In order to consolidate these developments, it was important to continue benefiting from cooperation with the inter-American human rights system.

64. The Philippines commended the Dominican Republic for measures to strengthen the investigation of trafficking cases and enhance support and reintegration services for trafficking survivors. It welcomed the campaigns conducted to raise awareness on violence against women, and the implementation of robust programmes to support and develop the capacity of women in micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises.

65. Portugal welcomed the progress made by the country in the field of human rights and made recommendations.

66. The Republic of Korea appreciated the Government’s leadership in promoting gender equality, as it had striven to empower women economically and socially and prevent violence against women and had worked to promote sexual health in a comprehensive manner. It also appreciated that those efforts had been buttressed with the Government’s efforts to fight corruption.

67. Senegal noted with satisfaction the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and welcomed the progress made in the promotion and protection of the rights of

vulnerable groups. It welcomed the creation of an interministerial committee on the protection of women migrants.

68. Serbia commended the Dominican Republic for its efforts to implement the recommendations received during the previous universal periodic review cycle, particularly regarding the improvement of the situation of women and children.

69. Seychelles commended the Dominican Republic for its efforts to eradicate child labour, including the implementation of the National Strategic Plan against Child Labour. It noted with appreciation the steps taken to address trafficking in persons, including the operationalization of a specialized shelter for adult victims of trafficking.

70. Slovenia commended the Dominican Republic for the progress made since the previous cycle, including the abolishment of compulsory pregnancy testing and HIV/AIDS testing as a condition of employment, efforts to improve the education system, and the advances in the political participation of women at the 2016 elections.

71. Spain noted with appreciation the adoption of the National Human Rights Plan, the establishment of the Ombudsman's Office and the creation of the Directorate against Gender Violence in the Attorney General's Office.

72. The delegation of the Dominican Republic stated that the draft general act on equality and non-discrimination was a priority, and the Government had been striving for its adoption as soon as possible. That draft act was currently under discussion with various groups.

73. Efforts were being made by the Judicial Council, which had issued various resolutions with a view to achieving a more effective and efficient criminal policy, with the priority of solving the issue of pretrial detention. In 2018, mobile courts had been set up to hear, from prisons, the preliminary hearings of accused persons. Similarly, ad hoc notification centres had been established in prisons to avoid the delay generated by transferring inmates to court administrative offices.

74. In 2018, the Attorney General had launched the Prison System Humanization Plan to improve the treatment of inmates, promote their rehabilitation and reintegration into society, and solve the overcrowding of prisons through extensions to and restructuring of existing centres, as well as the construction of new facilities.

75. In order to combat the trafficking and smuggling of migrants, the Government had an inter-institutional system, chaired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, that analysed the prevention and prosecution of those crimes.

76. In 2016, the first shelter for assisting and protecting adult victims of trafficking had been opened. The "No Excuses" campaign had been developed by the Attorney General and Office of the Vice-President, together with UNICEF, to raise public awareness of sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.

77. The Central Electoral Board, which was in charge of the Civil Registry, together with the Ministry of the Presidency, signed an agreement to achieve timely universal registration of births through Civil Registry offices in hospitals, as well as to promote late birth declarations in situations of vulnerability. In that regard, 67 offices had been set up in hospitals and mobile operations had been carried out to process late birth declarations in various rural and urban areas, thus reducing the administrative procedures to obtain such declarations.

78. The State of Palestine noted the efforts made by the Dominican Republic since the previous universal periodic review and urged it to consider extending a standing invitation to the special procedure mandate holders of the Human Rights Council. It also commended the Dominican Republic for the development of strategies to combat discrimination and promote equality.

79. Switzerland welcomed the efforts made by the Dominican Republic to combat gender inequality and gender-based violence. It was concerned about discrimination and violence against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and reports on the excessive use of provisional detention measures.

80. Togo congratulated the Dominican Republic for having established the Ombudsman's Office and implemented the second National Plan of Action against Trafficking in Persons and Migrant Smuggling. It also welcomed the creation of a follow-up system to the recommendations formulated by different human rights mechanisms.

81. Tunisia valued the progress achieved in the implementation of the recommendations from the previous universal periodic review cycle, particularly in efforts to combat violence against women and domestic violence, as well as to improve education and prevent school dropout.

82. Turkey praised achievements in gender equality initiatives. It encouraged the implementation of the National Development Strategy for 2030, which focused on child labour and pregnancy, and the elimination of violence against women and trafficking in persons, the reduction of poverty, social and territorial inequality and discrimination.

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

84. The United Kingdom welcomed the fact that the Dominican Republic had signed up to the call to action to end forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking and joined the WeProtect Global Alliance. It remained concerned about the lack of access to human rights among undocumented migrants, the lack of a defined timeline for the prison reform and the increase in femicides.

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

86. Uruguay congratulated the Dominican Republic for having ratified the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and the ILO Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) and Maternity Protection Convention, 2000 (No. 183). It noted the creation of the Directorate against Gender Violence and the implementation of the National Plan against Gender Violence.

87. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed the "Progressing with Solidarity" programme, which promoted the protection of the poorest families. It noted the certification of low-cost homes, the nationwide remodelling of hospitals, the high coverage of the national health insurance among older persons in extreme poverty, and the creation of educational centres.

88. Botswana welcomed the creation of the Directorate against Gender Violence by the Attorney General's Office, and the National Plan of Action against Trafficking in Persons and Migrant Smuggling.

89. The delegation of the Dominican Republic stated that a great amount of progress had been made in political, economic, institutional and social terms. Allegations of the persecution of human rights defenders or journalists or of murders, disappearance or imprisonment no longer existed.

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

91. From a social point of view, a great amount of progress had been made in the fight against poverty and inequality. The Government had made great efforts with respect to social policies without jeopardizing macroeconomic stability, growth and confidence in investment, with special emphasis on education.

92. The delegation acknowledged existing challenges such as violence against women and teenage pregnancies. Regarding statelessness, few countries could show a migratory regularization plan like that of the Dominican Republic, which had made a very significant effort to implement it. In addition, Act No. 169-14 was a normative basis that responded to all possible legal situations.

93. The delegation recognized the country's challenges and highlighted that the interventions by States during the universal periodic review helped to understand how the country was perceived through the comments and recommendations. The Government was in permanent dialogue with members of organizations from the different communities in order to be able to capture their concerns and demands in a constructive process of collaboration, with a view to consolidating democracy and human dignity.

## **II. Conclusions and/or recommendations**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

94.9 **Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Philippines);**

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

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

- 94.12 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Ukraine);**
- 94.13 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Benin);**
- 94.14 **Become party to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Botswana);**
- 94.15 **Accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Iraq);**
- 94.16 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Denmark);**
- 94.17 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and sign the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (France);**
- 94.18 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Panama);**
- 94.19 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, as well as the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure and the conventions on statelessness (Spain);**
- 94.20 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Ukraine);**
- 94.21 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Benin);**
- 94.22 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal);**
- 94.23 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Benin);**
- 94.24 **Ratify the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (Montenegro);**
- 94.25 **Accede to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Costa Rica);**
- 94.26 **Accede to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and ratify the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Haiti);**
- 94.27 **Consider the possibility of ratifying the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and acceding to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, to protect human rights of all foreigners born in the Dominican territory (Peru);**
- 94.28 **Consider acceding to the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and consider ratifying the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Uruguay);**
- 94.29 **Ratify and implement the International Labour Organization Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 94.30 **Ratify the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), of the International Labour Organization (Denmark);**

- 94.31 **Step up cooperation with the special procedures of the Human Rights Council by responding positively to pending visit requests by special procedure mandate holders and consider extending a standing invitation to all special procedure mandate holders (Latvia);**
- 94.32 **Consider extending a standing invitation to the special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Bahamas);**
- 94.33 **Extend a standing invitation to all special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Panama);**
- 94.34 **Issue a standing invitation to the special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Republic of Korea);**
- 94.35 **Issue a standing invitation to the special procedures mechanism (Seychelles);**
- 94.36 **Extend an open invitation to the Human Rights Council special procedures (Ukraine);**
- 94.37 **Integrate good practices for implementing the universal periodic review recommendations into its national reviews on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (Cabo Verde);**
- 94.38 **Adopt the necessary legal measures to recognize the competence of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (Costa Rica);**
- 94.39 **Strengthen the work of the Ombudsman's Office as the national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles (Chile);**
- 94.40 **Ensure that the Ombudsman's Office's administrative and budgetary autonomy is maintained to safeguard its impartiality (Indonesia);**
- 94.41 **Strengthen the mandate of the Ombudsman's Office in light of the Paris Principles (Peru);**
- 94.42 **Take the necessary steps to ensure that the Ombudsman's Office can fulfil its mandate effectively, independently and in full compliance with the Paris Principles (Togo);**
- 94.43 **Ensure the independence of the Ombudsman's Office in full compliance with the Paris Principles (Ukraine);**
- 94.44 **Finalize the National Human Rights Plan and make it operational as soon as possible (Senegal);**
- 94.45 **Take urgent measures to launch the implementation of the National Human Rights Plan (Togo);**
- 94.46 **Promote the establishment of a national reporting and monitoring mechanism, as well as a national coordinating body reporting on the Sustainable Development Goals and human rights, in an integrated manner (Cabo Verde);**
- 94.47 **Establish a plan for implementing human rights recommendations, aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals and incorporating all accepted recommendations (Cabo Verde);**
- 94.48 **Use this third cycle of the universal periodic review to generate data that can support the implementation of both the Sustainable Development Goals and human rights, including the rights of children, women, persons with disabilities and immigrants (Cabo Verde);**
- 94.49 **Continue to strengthen its follow-up tool for human rights recommendations, seeking the establishment of mechanisms for linking to the 2030 Agenda Sustainable Development Goals (Paraguay);**
- 94.50 **Accelerate the process of adoption of the draft law concerning equality and non-discrimination, in both public and private spheres (Algeria);**

- 94.51 **Finalize the process of adoption of the law on equality and non-discrimination and take all necessary steps to combat all forms of racial discrimination (Ecuador);**
- 94.52 **Adopt as soon as possible a general law on equality and non-discrimination with provisions punishing discrimination in all its forms, particularly on ethnic grounds (Haiti);**
- 94.53 **Take the necessary legislative and policy steps to combat discrimination in any form and on any grounds (Honduras);**
- 94.54 **Enact comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation, which includes, inter alia, sexual orientation and gender identity as protected characteristics (Australia);**
- 94.55 **Adopt a general law on equality and non-discrimination that prohibits discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, and that guarantees equal access to justice and to sexual and reproductive health rights (Mexico);**
- 94.56 **Put in place a comprehensive legal framework to combat discrimination, with emphasis on discrimination based on race (Senegal);**
- 94.57 **Increase efforts to address all form of discrimination, including against migrants (Guyana);**
- 94.58 **Review and if necessary amend national legislation to ensure full compliance with the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and other accepted international standards regarding racial discrimination and xenophobia (Seychelles);**
- 94.59 **Continue to discourage racism, xenophobia and intolerance (Botswana);**
- 94.60 **Implement policies and programmes to prevent discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity, including by ensuring that medical workers and the police respect the rights, protect the health and ensure the safety of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex individuals (Canada);**
- 94.61 **Continue taking measures aimed at combating discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, in particular through awareness-raising campaigns among security forces and through the investigation and punishment of acts of discrimination and violence towards them (Argentina);**
- 94.62 **Combat discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity (France);**
- 94.63 **Promote and protect the human rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and combat structural discrimination (Iceland);**
- 94.64 **Adopt legislation protecting lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons against violence and discrimination in Dominican society (Netherlands);**
- 94.65 **Adopt laws to prohibit discrimination and hate crimes on grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity and implement public policies, including awareness campaigns and human rights training for the security forces, to combat structural discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Portugal);**
- 94.66 **Continue its efforts against discrimination and adopt more legislative measures to combat all forms of discrimination (State of Palestine);**
- 94.67 **Promote a national action plan on business enterprises and human rights (Chile);**

- 94.68 Investigate all allegations of the use of excessive force and extrajudicial killings by law enforcement agents and ensure that they receive training on the appropriate use of force so as to prevent deaths and casualties (Canada);
- 94.69 Tackle the problem of extrajudicial executions and violence by security forces by implementing the 2016 police reform and by combating impunity (France);
- 94.70 Increase efforts to address excessive use of force by law enforcement officials (Guyana);
- 94.71 Establish an independent body to investigate allegations of police abuse in a timely and transparent way (Australia);
- 94.72 Strengthen its commitment to prevent and combat violence and abuses committed by the police and security forces, including by enhancing and deepening its dialogue with civil society organizations, and ensure that the victims and their families have access to fair and independent justice (Italy);
- 94.73 Take steps to end extrajudicial killings, torture and life-threatening prison conditions (United States of America);
- 94.74 Redouble efforts to address violence and harassment, particularly as they impact women and girls, through the provision of awareness-raising and training to law enforcement officials, first responders and other stakeholders (Barbados);
- 94.75 Ensure that killings of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons are investigated in an independent and impartial manner, and develop, in collaboration with civil society organizations, an anti-discrimination legislation in accordance with international law (Switzerland);
- 94.76 Ensure that conditions of detention are in line with international human rights standards, including ending unlawful extensions of pretrial detention (Germany);
- 94.77 Make further efforts to protect prisoners' human rights by improving detention conditions through prison infrastructure development and other measures (Japan);
- 94.78 Implement the prison reform programme as soon as possible, and ensure that the long-standing pretrial detention issues are prioritized (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 94.79 Introduce measures aimed at increasing the independence of the judiciary (Republic of Korea);
- 94.80 Ensure that provisional detention is only imposed as last resort, in accordance with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules), and that the judicial system is provided with the necessary resources to enable accused persons to be tried within a reasonable time, in a fair trial (Switzerland);
- 94.81 Take measures to improve judicial independence, with a priority on addressing bribery and interference in the adjudication of corruption cases, and by ensuring that authorities enforce judicial orders to release detainees (United States of America);
- 94.82 Punish administrative delays or other forms of inaction that lead to impunity for crimes and violence against women, children and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Spain);
- 94.83 Continue efforts to address corruption and ensure access to justice for all segments of society (Guyana);

- 94.84 Continue efforts to combat and eradicate corruption, including through the investigation of all cases and by bringing to justice those found responsible (Bahamas);
- 94.85 Conduct awareness campaigns on the importance of the work carried out by human rights defenders (Panama);
- 94.86 Increase efforts to address trafficking in persons (Guyana);
- 94.87 Continue efforts to ensure effective measures to combat human trafficking (Maldives);
- 94.88 Strengthen measures to further combat trafficking in persons, especially of women and children and other vulnerable groups (Philippines);
- 94.89 Increase efforts to stop and prevent trafficking in persons and sexual exploitation (Republic of Korea);
- 94.90 Fight more effectively against human trafficking, sexual violence and sexual exploitation, which particularly affect women, children and people of foreign origin (Senegal);
- 94.91 Make further efforts to combat smuggling and trafficking in migrants (Iraq);
- 94.92 End the multiple forms of sale, exploitation and sexual abuse of children (Botswana);
- 94.93 Consider adopting legislation to establish the minimum age of marriage at 18 years for both men and women (Bulgaria);
- 94.94 Raise the minimum age of marriage to 18 years for both men and women and define child marriage as an offence in the Criminal Code (Belgium);
- 94.95 Protect and support the family, as it is the natural and fundamental unit for achieving social cohesion (Egypt);
- 94.96 Take concrete steps to ensure access to employment opportunities for persons with disabilities, in particular women with disabilities (Bahamas);
- 94.97 Develop and implement a comprehensive employment policy that is particularly focused on young people, women and persons with disabilities (Panama);
- 94.98 Continue to implement the “Progressing with Solidarity” programme, and strive to eliminate poverty and achieve sustainable development (China);
- 94.99 Redouble efforts in the implementation of social programmes with a view to eliminating poverty and guaranteeing access to health and education services (Cuba);
- 94.100 Continue progress in eradicating poverty and ensuring social development and food security for all citizens (Egypt);
- 94.101 Continue its programmes on poverty elimination and social development (Lao People’s Democratic Republic);
- 94.102 Continue to strengthen social programmes in the fight against poverty and exclusion (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 94.103 Continue the “Progressing with Solidarity” programme, with the aim of reducing poverty and social exclusion (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 94.104 Fulfil commitments to guarantee the full enjoyment of all human rights of children and adolescents, women, persons with disabilities, migrants and older persons (El Salvador);

- 94.105 **Continue its efforts to further strengthen social protection, especially the protection of the rights of women and girls, through its national policies and programmes (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**
- 94.106 **Strengthen further its efforts to substantially reduce teenage pregnancy by fully promoting the nationwide awareness-raising campaigns in place and introducing additional methods aimed at preventing child pregnancy and, if necessary, engage with relevant United Nations agencies in this regard (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**
- 94.107 **Pursue efforts deployed to improve access to adequate housing (Morocco);**
- 94.108 **Continue with the housing plans that it promotes in favour of the population (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 94.109 **Implement measures to increase the capacity of care in the national health services, in order to reduce infant and maternal mortality rates (Colombia);**
- 94.110 **Address the issue of maternal mortality by crafting a comprehensive action plan, and decriminalize abortion on the grounds of incest, rape and acute danger to the mother's life (Netherlands);**
- 94.111 **Continue its efforts in the improvement of health-care services (Tunisia);**
- 94.112 **Protect women from all forms of violence and ensure that the implementation of the National Strategic Plan for the reduction of maternal and child mortality provides particular attention to adolescent girls and young women (Portugal);**
- 94.113 **Strengthen the strategic plan for the prevention of teenage pregnancy, among others, through a greater budget allocation (Peru);**
- 94.114 **Allocate sufficient resources for the implementation of the National Plan for the Reduction of Teenage Pregnancy 2019–2023 and the strategy for comprehensive sexual education (Slovenia);**
- 94.115 **Recognize and protect sexual and reproductive rights, including by decriminalizing abortion (France);**
- 94.116 **Abolish criminal sanctions on women and girls who undergo abortion and revise legislation so that they can access legal, safe and voluntary termination of pregnancy (Iceland);**
- 94.117 **Allow the termination of pregnancy in a legal and safe way, at least when the pregnancy jeopardizes the life of the woman, when it is the result of rape or incest, or when the fetus has malformations incompatible with life (Mexico);**
- 94.118 **Decriminalize abortion, at least in cases where the pregnancy presents a risk to the life of the woman, the pregnancy is the result of rape or incest, or there are fetal malformations incompatible with life (Slovenia);**
- 94.119 **Revise its penal code in order to decriminalize abortion, at least in cases of rape, incest, threats to the life and/or health of the mother, or severe fetal malformation, in accordance with the opinion of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (Switzerland);**
- 94.120 **Reform the Criminal Code to decriminalize, as a first step, abortion in three cases: in the face of risks to the life of the women, fetal malformations incompatible with extrauterine life, and pregnancies resulting from rape or incest (Belgium);**

- 94.121 Consider decriminalizing voluntary termination of pregnancy in cases where the woman's life is at risk, where the pregnancy is due to rape or incest, or where malformations incompatible with life occur (Uruguay);
- 94.122 Implement additional measures to prevent HIV/AIDS transmission, and treat affected persons (Brazil);
- 94.123 Continue efforts to strengthen the educational system and take the relevant steps to improve the quality of teaching at all educational levels (Georgia);
- 94.124 Pursue efforts deployed in schooling and school infrastructure development (Morocco);
- 94.125 Continue its efforts to improve the quality of education and ensure the educational inclusion of children with disabilities (State of Palestine);
- 94.126 Continue to increase access to and quality of public education (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 94.127 Strengthen the National Literacy Plan, entitled "Quisqueya learns with you", expanding its coverage to rural areas (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 94.128 Enhance the protection of the rights of women and children, and continue to promote education (China);
- 94.129 Continue all efforts to ensure access to education for all children and teenagers (Cyprus);
- 94.130 Promote targeted education for girls with a view to increasing their social inclusion and reducing unwanted pregnancies (Cyprus);
- 94.131 Take appropriate measures to reintegrate those children exposed to labour exploitation into educational institutions in line with its National Strategic Plan against Child Labour (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 94.132 Implement the strategy for comprehensive sexual education in an effective manner through the training of public and private teachers and allocate the necessary funding for its implementation (Iceland);
- 94.133 Continue to provide support to educational institutes to ensure that children and teenagers can access State-sector educational institutions (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 94.134 Continue to conduct programmes to promote human rights awareness among the public (Philippines);
- 94.135 Strengthen efforts to tackle all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls (Guyana);
- 94.136 Continue efforts to increase the participation of women in the political system and eliminate all forms of discrimination against women (Maldives);
- 94.137 Undertake training to promote the economic and political empowerment of women, as well as educational awareness programmes with a view to combating stereotypes and gender discrimination from an early age (Costa Rica);
- 94.138 Continue the effective implementation of its public policies and programmes dedicated to the promotion of women's rights, and combat gender violence (Cuba);
- 94.139 Develop long-term strategies to overcome stereotyped views on the role and position of women (Iceland);
- 94.140 Continue its efforts to promote gender equality and support women's participation in decision-making positions (Tunisia);

- 94.141 Take effective measures to protect girls and adolescents from early marriage, sexual exploitation and teenage pregnancy, including by investigating and prosecuting all acts of sexual violence against women and girls, and providing training to national and local law enforcement officials as well as personnel working in the tourism sector (Canada);
- 94.142 Undertake efforts aimed at strengthening institutional capacity to fight against domestic violence, violence against women and femicide (Colombia);
- 94.143 Ensure that women are effectively protected from violence and are fully entitled to their sexual and reproductive health and rights, especially by approving the reform of the Criminal Code decriminalizing abortion in certain cases (Germany);
- 94.144 Allocate adequate resources to fully implement the national action plan on violence against women (Australia);
- 94.145 Urgently approve the bill creating a comprehensive system against violence against women and assign the necessary funding for its implementation (Iceland);
- 94.146 Continue its efforts in preventing gender-based violence (India);
- 94.147 Initiate an advocacy strategy in the form of a national action plan aimed at preventing violence against women (Indonesia);
- 94.148 Adopt a law that guarantees access to justice for women victims of violence (Iraq);
- 94.149 Expedite the adoption of the draft bill on violence against women along with a national plan of action to prevent and combat violence against women, and strengthen capacity of the Ministry of Women, as a coordinating body, to allow for their full implementation (Ireland);
- 94.150 Continue and intensify action to protect women's rights, including against domestic and gender-based violence, and further promote gender equality (Italy);
- 94.151 Redouble efforts to eliminate violence against women, taking note of the persistently high number of femicides in the country (Japan);
- 94.152 Continue with programmes to address and work on the elimination of violence against women (Nicaragua);
- 94.153 Continue implementing measures to address gender-based violence in a responsive and holistic manner (Philippines);
- 94.154 Invest more efforts into promoting the rights of women to life without violence, and build general support for a comprehensive law on the prevention, punishment and eradication of violence against women, allocating more funds to the Ministry of Women for these purposes (Serbia);
- 94.155 Increase the budget allocation for the institutional mechanisms for the defence of women's rights and the fight against gender violence and thus advance in the fight against the impunity of perpetrators (Spain);
- 94.156 Continue its efforts to eliminate violence against women and domestic violence (Tunisia);
- 94.157 Conduct thorough, independent and impartial investigations into femicide, ensuring that the perpetrators are brought to justice and guaranteeing reparation for victims and their families for the harm suffered (Belgium);
- 94.158 Redouble efforts and adopt effective measures to eradicate violence and discrimination against women and girls (Uruguay);

- 94.159 Further strengthen the National Council for Children and Adolescents and provide it with sufficient financial and technical resources to fulfil its mandate (Bulgaria);
- 94.160 Strengthen the institutional framework for birth registration to ensure that all persons born in the Dominican Republic are promptly registered (Mexico);
- 94.161 Continue to promote policies that allow persons to effectively register births in a non-discriminatory manner (Barbados);
- 94.162 Implement measures to reduce and, in the future, to neutralize the problem of unregistered children under the age of five (Serbia);
- 94.163 Provide financial and technical resources to the National Council for Children and Adolescents to enable it to fulfil its mandate, and urgently reform the Civil Code to establish a minimum age for marriage and thus reduce child marriage rates (Spain);
- 94.164 Continue the process of implementing labour legislation, especially by eliminating child labour (Georgia);
- 94.165 Continue its efforts in preventing child labour (India);
- 94.166 Continue to make progress in incorporating the subject of violence in health regulations regarding comprehensive care for adolescents (Nicaragua);
- 94.167 Take effective measures to reduce violence against children, especially domestic violence, and ensure their access to education (Germany);
- 94.168 Continue its efforts to comprehensively protect the rights of children (Tunisia);
- 94.169 Consider including in its National Development Strategy for 2030 the strategic goals integrating persons with disabilities (Algeria);
- 94.170 Consider including action lines on persons with disabilities in the National Development Strategy for 2030 (Bulgaria);
- 94.171 Develop, in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, mental health services that do not lead to institutionalization and overmedicalization and that respect the free and informed consent of persons with mental health conditions and psychological disabilities while combating stigma and violence against them (Portugal);
- 94.172 Deepen the measures aimed at combating discrimination suffered by migrants and their descendants, in particular by guaranteeing their right to nationality and providing the necessary safeguards to prevent statelessness of persons born in the Dominican Republic (Argentina);
- 94.173 Adopt the necessary legislative and administrative measures to combat all forms of discrimination in access to nationality for the children of Haitian immigrants born in the country as well as in the situation of Haitian migrants (Spain);
- 94.174 Continue to broaden coverage for the protection of the human rights of persons in situations of human mobility (Ecuador);
- 94.175 Strengthen cooperation with the Haitian authorities on migration issues in order to end arbitrary expulsions of workers in violation of the applicable international provisions, in follow-up to the recommendations in paragraphs 98.120, 98.121, 98.122, 98.123 and 98.124 of the report of the Working Group from the second cycle (A/HRC/26/15) (Haiti);
- 94.176 Incorporate principles contained within the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Indonesia);

- 94.177 Fulfil commitments to guarantee the rights of all migrants (Nicaragua);
- 94.178 Fulfil its obligations under article 18 of the Dominican Constitution, whereby those who enjoyed Dominican nationality prior to the 2010 Constitution coming into effect continue to do so (Barbados);
- 94.179 Issue rapidly the documents recognizing Dominican nationality for all members of group A under Act No. 169-14, adopt new legislation recognizing the right of those born in the Dominican Republic before 26 January 2010 to obtain citizenship, and introduce a fast-track naturalization process for persons in group B under Act No. 169-14 (France);
- 94.180 Take steps to guarantee the rights of persons who have received temporary non-resident permits under the National Plan for the Regularization of Foreign Nationals (France);
- 94.181 Ensure that the naturalization process is adequately resourced to ensure that all applicants can access fair and timely adjudication of claims to restore their citizenship (Australia);
- 94.182 Maintain their efforts in promoting and protecting human rights and pursue the ongoing high-level negotiations with the two neighbouring countries to identify solutions to resolve illegal migration (Turkey);
- 94.183 Ensure the compatibility of the constitutional framework on migration with international standards regarding nationality, and amend the 2004 migration law accordingly (Ukraine);
- 94.184 Resolve human rights issues resulting from the absence of migrant documentation by finalizing, publishing and implementing the protocol for implementation of the National Plan for the Regularization of Foreign Nationals, in consultation with civil society, and at the earliest possible date (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 94.185 Provide fair judicial processes regarding the issuance of identity and citizenship documents to eliminate deportations of legal residents, legal migrants and persons with a credible claim to Dominican citizenship (United States of America);
- 94.186 Take steps to protect the fundamental rights of all individuals born in the Dominican Republic, including the offspring of undocumented foreigners who have not yet received their Dominican nationality as stipulated by Act No. 169-14 and who may be still at risk of becoming stateless as a consequence of Constitutional Court judgment No. C168-13 (Canada);
- 94.187 Prevent and reduce statelessness, especially by implementing Act No. 169-14, which provides for the registration of those applying for citizenship and recognizes the right of those born in the Dominican Republic before 26 January 2010 to obtain citizenship, including those in group B under the Act whose births have so far not been registered in the Dominican Republic (Germany);
- 94.188 Restore the Dominican nationality of all persons affected by Constitutional Court judgment No. C168-13 and adopt all necessary legal and practical measures to prevent and reduce cases of statelessness, including by considering accession to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Ireland);
- 94.189 Maximize efforts to tackle the issue of statelessness (Italy);
- 94.190 Comply with the judgments of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, the recommendations of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the recommendations formulated by other States in past universal periodic review cycles to implement a legal framework on the effective restitution of nationality to Dominicans of Haitian descent and to develop a

**national registry to identify stateless persons or those at risk of becoming stateless (Uruguay);**

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

**95. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.**

## Annex

[English/Spanish only]

### Composition of the delegation

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

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