

## ADVANCE QUESTIONS TO EQUATORIAL GUINEA-Add.1

### ARGENTINA

- El informe nacional presentado por Guinea Ecuatorial expresa la voluntad del país de seguir mejorando la cooperación con el Consejo de Derechos Humanos, a la vez que espera y desea la asistencia técnica que se le pueda brindar en varios segmentos de derechos humanos. Al respecto, la Argentina desea preguntar cuáles serían los principales temas u objetivos sobre los cuales se pretende centrar la cooperación internacional.

#### **Género:**

- En base a la compilación preparada por el Alto Comisionado para los Derechos Humanos de acuerdo a la resolución 5/1 del Consejo de Derechos Humanos (A/HRC/WG.6/6/GNQ/2) y:  
Atento la preocupación del Alto Comisionado para los Derechos Humanos acerca de la discriminación contra la mujer en la vida política, social y económica, la Argentina desea preguntar qué medidas se están implementando para garantizar el acceso de la mujer a la educación, la tierra y los puestos de decisión.
- Teniendo en cuenta los señalamientos del CEDAW acerca de la persistencia de profundas normas culturales, costumbres y tradiciones así como la ausencia de políticas y programas para combatir la violencia contra las mujeres, la Argentina desea preguntar acerca de las medidas que se planean llevar a cabo para promulgar leyes sobre la violencia doméstica y la legislación relativa a todas las formas de abuso sexual para garantizar que la violencia contra las mujeres y las niñas constituya un delito penal.
- Diversos informes señalan que se registrarían violaciones a los derechos humanos que atentan contra el derecho a la vida y a la integridad física en Guinea Ecuatorial y que éstas ocurren en el contexto de un sistema judicial que carece de independencia. La Argentina desea preguntar qué medidas ha adoptado o considera adoptar Guinea Ecuatorial para la adopción de reformas normativas que aseguren la independencia real del Poder Judicial para poder investigar de manera eficaz y transparente tales violaciones.

### CZECH REPUBLIC

- Does the Government of Equatorial Guinea intend to accede to the Optional Protocol to Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OP-CAT)?
- Has the Government of Equatorial Guinea considered issuing a standing invitation to the Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council?
- We welcome your collaboration with the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on Torture, following on recommendations from his report, we would like to ask what measures the Government of Equatorial Guinea has been taking to improve poor conditions in detention facilities and ensure prevention of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in detention? We bear in mind

especially overcrowding and non-separation of women and children from male prisoners/detainees.

- What human rights education and training is there available for members of the police forces, prison and judicial staff and how is ensured their accountability for any human rights violations, in particular with regard to vulnerable groups as women, children, persons of minority sexual orientation or gender identity etc.?
- What measures are in place to fight violence against women and its root causes?

## LATVIA

- According to the information by the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, 66 countries from different regions of the world have issued standing invitations to all special procedures of the Human Rights Council. Considering previous cooperation of Equatorial Guinea with special procedures mandate holders (Special Rapporteur on the right to freedom of opinion and expression (2-7 December 2002); Working Group on arbitrary detention (8-14 July 2007); Special Rapporteur on torture (9-18 November 2008) and despite two still pending requests by Special Rapporteurs to visit Equatorial Guinea- would your country consider extending a standing invitation to all special procedures of the Human Rights Council in the future?

## SWEDEN

- In 2003 the Human Rights Committee expressed concern at the substantiated accusations of systematic torture and ill-treatment in Equatorial Guinea and recommended that no statement or confession made under torture be used as evidence. In 2008 the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture reported that torture was systematically used by the police and that evidence obtained under torture was regularly used as the basis for conviction. The HR Committee, the Special Rapporteur and the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention (WGAD) which visited Equatorial Guinea in 2007 recommended Equatorial Guinea to put an end to the culture of impunity for perpetrators of torture and ill-treatment.
- Could the Government of Equatorial Guinea elaborate on what measures it is taking to stop the use of torture and ill-treatment, as well as to end impunity for perpetrators of torture and ill-treatment?
- In 2003 the Human Rights Committee encouraged Equatorial Guinea to abolish the death penalty. In its resolutions 62/149 of 18 December 2007 and 63/168 of 18 December 2008, the General Assembly called on states to establish a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty. The African Commission voted for a similar resolution on 24 November 2008 expressing its concern about the failure of some African states to give effect to the UN resolutions and about the application of "the death penalty in conditions not respectful of the right to a fair trial guaranteed under the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and other relevant international norms". Equatorial Guinea retains the death penalty.

- Could the Government of Equatorial Guinea elaborate on the status of the death penalty in Equatorial Guinea, including with regard to whether it is taking measures to establish a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to abolishing it?

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