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COMMISSION STAFF WORKING PAPER

GSP+

Accompanying document to the

Report from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on the status of ratification and recommendations by monitoring bodies concerning conventions listed in Annex III to Council Regulation (EC) No 732/2008 applying a scheme of generalised tariff preferences pursuant to Article 8(3) of this Regulation

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ANNEX I: STATUS OF RATIFICATION OF ANNEX III CONVENTIONS.....	2
ANNEX II: CONVENTIONS & SURVEILLANCE MECHANISMS.....	13
1. UN HUMAN RIGHTS CONVENTIONS	13
2. GENOCIDE CONVENTION AND APARTHEID CONVENTION.....	16
3. ILO CORE LABOUR STANDARDS	16
4. ENVIRONMENT AND GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES CONVENTIONS	18
ANNEX III: SOURCES	22
ANNEX IV: RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE MONITORING BODIES TO THE GSP+ BENEFICIARIES	24
1. ARMENIA (AM).....	25
2. AZERBAIJAN (AZ)	34
3. BOLIVIA (BO).....	467
4. COLOMBIA (CO)	57
5. COSTA RICA (CR)	68
6. ECUADOR (EC).....	77
7. GEORGIA (GE).....	90
8. GUATEMALA (GU).....	104
9. HONDURAS (HN)	117
10. SRI LANKA (LK).....	127
11. MONGOLIA (MN).....	137
12. NICARAGUA (NI).....	147
13. PANAMA (PA).....	157
14. PERU (PE)	167
15. PARAGUAY (PY).....	176
16. EL SALVADOR (SV)	1856

ANNEX I: STATUS OF RATIFICATION OF ANNEX III CONVENTIONS¹

Summary table of the number of conventions ratified:

	July 2005		June 2007		April 2008		October 2010	
	PART A	PART B	PART A	PART B	PART A	PART B	PART A	PART B
AM							16	11
AZ							<u>16</u>	<u>11</u>
BO	16	10	16	11	16	11	<u>16</u>	<u>11</u>
CO	16	9	16	10	16	10	<u>16</u>	<u>11</u>
CR	16	8	16	11	16	11	<u>16</u>	<u>11</u>
EC	16	10	16	11	16	11	<u>16</u>	<u>11</u>
GE	16	8	16	9	16	09	<u>16</u>	<u>11</u>
GU	16	9	16	10	16	10	<u>16</u>	<u>11</u>
HN	16	10	16	10	16	10	<u>16</u>	<u>11</u>
LK	16	10	16	11	16	11	<u>16</u>	<u>11</u>
MN	16	10	16	11	16	11	<u>16</u>	<u>11</u>
NI	16	8	16	11	16	11	<u>16</u>	<u>11</u>
PA							<u>16</u>	<u>11</u>
PE	16	10	16	11	16	11	<u>16</u>	<u>11</u>
PY							<u>16</u>	<u>11</u>

¹ The list of conventions in Annex III consists of Part A and Part B for the purpose of Article 15 (1) of Regulation (EC) 732/2008. Part A lists conventions on core human rights and labour standards. Part B lists conventions on good governance and environment standards.

SV	14	10	16	10	16	11	<u>16</u>	<u>11</u>
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STATUS OF RATIFICATIONS AS OF OCTOBER 2010

ILO CORE LABOUR STANDARDS								
	87-Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise	98-Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively	29- Forced or Compulsory Labour	105- Abolition of Forced Labour	100- Equal Remuneration of Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value	111- Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation	138- Minimum Age for Admission to Employment	182- Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour
AM	<u>2/01/2006</u>	<u>12/11/2003</u>	<u>17/12/2004</u>	<u>29/07/1994</u>	<u>17/12/2004</u>	<u>29/07/1994</u>	<u>27/01/2006</u>	<u>2/01/2006</u>
AZ	<u>19/05/1992</u>	<u>19/05/1992</u>	<u>19/05/1992</u>	<u>9/08/2000</u>	<u>19/05/1992</u>	<u>19/05/1992</u>	<u>19/05/1992</u>	<u>30/03/2004</u>
BO	4/01/1965	15/11/1973	31/05/2005	11/06/1990	15/11/1973	31/01/1977	11/06/1997	6/06/2003
CO	16/11/1976	16/11/1976	4/03/1969	7/06/1963	7/06/1963	4/03/1969	2/02/2001	28/01/2005
CR	2/06/1960	2/06/1960	2/06/1960	4/05/1959	2/06/1960	1/03/1962	11/06/1976	10/09/2001
EC	29/05/1967	28/05/1959	6/07/1954	5/02/1962	11/03/1957	10/07/1962	19/09/2000	19/09/2000
GE	3/08/1999	22/06/1993	22/06/1997	23/09/1996	22/06/1993	22/06/1993	23/09/1996	24/07/2002
GU	13/02/1952	13/02/1952	13/06/1989	9/12/1959	2/08/1961	11/10/1960	27/04/1990	11/10/2001
HN	27/06/1956	27/06/1956	21/02/1957	4/08/1958	9/08/1956	20/06/1960	9/06/1980	25/10/2001

LK	15/09/1995	13/12/1972	5/04/1950	7/01/2003	1/04/1993	27/11/1998	11/02/2000	1/03/2001
MN	3/06/1969	3/06/1969	15/03/2005	15/03/2005	3/06/1969	3/06/1969	16/12/2002	26/02/2001
NI	31/10/1967	31/10/1967	12/04/1934	31/10/1967	31/10/1967	31/10/1967	2/11/1981	6/11/2000
PA	3/06/1958	16/05/1966	16/05/1966	16/05/1966	3/06/1958	16/05/1966	31/10/2000	31/10/2000
PE	2/03/1960	13/03/1964	1/02/1960	6/12/1960	1/02/1960	10/08/1970	13/11/2002	10/01/2002
PY	28/06/1962	21/03/1966	28/08/1967	16/05/1968	24/06/1964	10/07/1967	3/03/2004	7/03/2001
SV	6/09/2006	6/09/2006	15/06/1995	18/11/1958	12/10/2000	15/06/1995	23/01/1996	12/10/2000

UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS CONVENTIONS

	Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	Convention on the Rights of the Child
AM	23/06/1993	23/06/1993	23/06/1993	13/09/1993	23/06/1993	13/09/1993	13/09/1993	23/06/1993
AZ	16/08/1996	16/08/1996	13/08/1992	13/08/1992	16/08/1996	10/07/1995	16/08/1996	13/08/1992
BO	14/06/2005	22/09/1970	12/08/1982	12/08/1982	6/10/1983	8/06/1990	12/04/1999	26/06/1990
CO	27/10/1959	2/09/1971	29/10/1969	29/10/1969	23/05/1988	19/01/1982	8/12/1987	28/01/1991
CR	14/10/1950	16/01/1967	29/11/1968	29/11/1968	15/10/1986	4/04/1986	11/11/1993	21/08/1990
EC	21/12/1949	22/09/1966	6/03/1969	6/03/1969	12/05/1975	3/11/1981	30/03/1988	23/03/1990
GE	11/10/1993	2/06/1999	3/05/1994	3/05/1994	21/03/2005	26/10/1994	26/10/1994	2/06/1994
GU	13/01/1950	18/01/1983	5/05/1992	19/05/1988	15/05/2005	12/08/1982	5/01/1990	6/06/1990
HN	5/03/1952	10/10/2002	25/08/1997	17/02/1981	29/04/2005	3/03/1983	5/12/1996	10/08/1990
LK	12/10/1950	18/02/1982	11/06/1980	11/06/1980	18/02/1982	5/10/1981	3/01/1994	12/07/1991

MN	5/01/1967	6/10/1969	18/11/1974	18/11/1974	8/08/1975	20/07/1981	24/01/2002	5/07/1990
NI	29/01/1952	15/02/1978	12/03/1980	12/03/1980	28/03/1980	27/10/1981	5/07/2005	5/10/1990
PA	11/01/1950	16/08/1967	8/03/1977	8/03/1977	16/03/1977	29/10/1981	24/08/1987	12/12/1990
PE	24/02/1960	29/09/1971	28/04/1978	28/04/1978	1/11/1978	13/09/1982	7/07/1988	4/09/1990
PY	3/10/2001	18/08/2003	10/06/1992	10/06/1992	2/12/2005	6/04/1987	12/03/1990	25/09/1990
SV	28/09/1950	30/11/1979	30/11/1979	30/11/1979	30/11/1979	19/08/1981	17/06/1996	10/07/1990

ENVIRONMENT AND GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES CONVENTIONS

	Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal	Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants	CITES - Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	Convention on Biological Diversity	Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs	Convention on Psychotropic Substances	Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances	United Nations Convention against Corruption
AM	01/10/1999	01/10/99	26/11/2003	10/4/2008	14/05/1993	30/04/2004	25/04/2003	13/09/1993	13/09/1993	13/09/1993	08/03/2007
AZ	12/06/1996	01/06/2001	13/01/2004	23/11/1998	03/08/2000	1/04/2005	28/09/2000	11/01/1999	11/01/1999	22/09/1993	01/11/2005
BO	03/10/1994	15/11/1996	3/06/2003	6/07/1979	03/10/1994	22/04/2002	30/11/1999	23/09/1976	20/03/1985	20/08/1990	5/12/2005
CO	06/12/1993	31/12/1996	22/10/2008	31/08/1981	28/11/1994	20/05/2003	30/11/2001	3/03/1975	12/05/1981	10/06/1994	27/10/2006
CR	30/07/1991	7/03/1995	06/02/2007	30/06/1975	26/08/1994	07/05/2007	9/08/2002	14/02/1973	16/02/1977	8/02/1991	21/03/2007
EC	30/04/1990	23/02/1993	7/07/2004	11/02/1975	23/02/1993	30/01/2003	13/01/2000	25/07/1973	7/09/1973	23/03/1990	15/09/2005
GE	21/03/1996	20/05/1999	4/10/2006	13/09/1996	02/06/1994	04/11/2008	16/06/1999	27/03/2000	8/01/1998	8/01/1998	04/11/2008
GU	07/11/1989	15/05/1995	30/07/2008	7/11/1979	10/07/1995	28/10/2004	5/10/1999	9/12/1975	13/08/1979	28/02/1991	3/11/2006
HN	14/10/1993	27/12/1995	23/05/2005	15/03/1985	31/07/1995	18/11/2008	19/06/2000	8/08/1979	23/05/2005	11/12/1991	23/05/2005
LK	15/12/1989	28/08/1992	22/12/2005	4/05/1979	23/03/1994	28/04/2004	3/09/2002	29/06/1981	15/03/1993	6/06/1991	31/03/2004
MN	07/03/1996	15/04/1997	30/04/2004	5/01/1996	30/09/1993	22/07/2003	15/12/1999	6/05/1991	15/12/1999	25/06/2003	11/01/2006
NI	05/03/1993	3/06/1997	1/12/2005	6/08/1977	20/11/1995	28/08/2002	18/11/1999	15/02/2005	24/10/1973	4/05/1990	15/02/2006
PA	03/03/1989	22/02/1991	5/03/2003	17/08/1978	17/01/1995	01/05/2002	5/03/1999	19/10/1972	18/02/1972	13/01/1994	23/09/2005
PE	31/03/1993	23/11/1993	14/09/2005	27/06/1975	07/06/1993	14/04/2004	12/09/2002	12/09/1977	28/01/1980	16/01/1992	16/11/2004
PY	03/12/1992	28/09/1995	01/04/2004	15/11/1976	24/02/1994	10/03/2004	27/08/1999	20/06/1973	03/02/1972	23/08/1990	01/06/2005
SV	2/10/1992	13/12/1991	27/05/2008	30/04/1987	08/09/1994	26/09/2003	13/01/2000	26/02/1998	11/06/1998	21/05/1993	1/07/2004

Compliance with major Human Rights Conventions by “GSP+” beneficiaries

Human Rights Conventions - "GSP+" beneficiaries	ICCPR		ICESCR	CEDAW	
	Individual complaints (ratification OPI-ICCPR)	Reporting status (overdue reports)	Reporting status (overdue reports)	Individual complaints (ratification OP-CEDAW)	Reporting status (overdue reports)
Armenia	23 Jun 1993		R2: 30 June 2000 R3: 30 June 2005	14 Sep 2006	
Azerbaijan	27 Nov 2001			1 Jun 2001	
Bolivia	12 August 1982	R3: 31 December 1999		27 September 2000	
Colombia	29 October 1969			23 January 2007	
Costa Rica	29 November 1968			20 September 2001	R5, 6: 4 May 2007
Ecuador	6 March 1969			5 February 2002	
El Salvador	6 June 1995			4 April 2001 (signature only)	

Georgia	3 May 1994		R3: 30 June 2007	1 August 2002	
Guatemala	28 November 2000		R3: 30 June 2008	9 May 2002	
Honduras	7 June 2005		R2: 30 June 2006		
Mongolia	16 April 1991		R4: 30 June 2003	28 March 2002	
Nicaragua	12 March 1980				
Panama	8 Mar 1977		R3: 30 June 2004	9 May 2001	
Peru	3 October 1980	R5: 31 October 2003		9 April 2001	
Paraguay	10 Jan 1995	R3: 31 October 2008		14 May 2001	R6: 6 May 2008
Sri Lanka	3 October 1997	R5: 1 November 2007	R5: 30 June 2010	15 October 2002	

Human Rights Conventions - "GSP+" beneficiaries	CERD		CRC	CAT	
	Individual complaints (declaration recognising art. 14)	Reporting status (overdue reports)	Reporting status (overdue reports)	Individual complaints (declaration recognising art. 22)	Reporting status (overdue reports)
Armenia		R7: 23 July 2006			
Azerbaijan	27 September 2001				
Bolivia	14 February 2006			14 February 2006	R2: 10 May 2004 R3: 10 May 2008
Colombia					
Costa Rica	8 January 1974	R19,20,21: 4 January 2010		27 February 2002	
Ecuador	18 March 1977			6 September 1988	
El Salvador					
Georgia	30 June 2005			30 June 2005	
Guatemala				25 September 2003	

Honduras		R1: 9 November 2004 R2: 9 November 2006			
Mongolia					
Nicaragua					
Panama					R4: 27 September 2000 R5: 27 September 2004
Peru	27 November 1984			7 July 1988	
Paraguay				29 May 2002	R4: 10 October 2003 R5: 10 October 2007
Sri Lanka		R10,11: 20 March 2003 R12: 20 March 2005 R13: 20 March 2007			

ANNEX II: CONVENTIONS & SURVEILLANCE MECHANISMS

The assessment of whether a country has ratified and effectively implemented conventions in accordance with Article 8 of Regulation 732/2008 is based on the information and findings of the monitoring mechanisms established under the auspices of the relevant international organisations such as the UN, ILO and other agencies as well as on the findings of and information from monitoring mechanisms established under the conventions themselves.

1. UN HUMAN RIGHTS CONVENTIONS

As far as Human Rights Conventions are concerned, State parties are obliged to report regularly to the Committees responsible for the supervision of the Conventions. Each of the conventions establishes a specialized body composed of independent experts responsible for monitoring the implementation of the conventions. Detailed information can be found on the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR) website (www.ohchr.org). As States Parties are obliged to report only periodically to the Committees established under each Convention, in many cases no Committee reports are available for the beneficiary countries for the period in question. Moreover, it should be borne in mind that the reports of Committees established under the conventions are by their nature critical and focused on shortcomings with the aim of ensuring full implementation of the conventions.

- The [International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights](#)² provides for a broad range of civil and political rights. The Covenant includes the right to life; the right to freedom from torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment and punishment, the right to liberty security of the person, the right of detained persons to humane treatment, the right to and freedom of movement; the right to a fair trial; the right to freedom of thought, conscience, and religion; the right to freedom of opinion and expression and the right to freedom of assembly and association. The Covenant also provides that all peoples have the right to self-determination and that minorities have the right to enjoy their own culture, practise their own religion and use their own language. The Convention is supplemented by two Optional Protocols providing for: (1) the possibility of individual complaints with regard to alleged violations of the Covenant by State parties; (2) the abolition of the death penalty in the territory under the jurisdiction of the State party.

[The Human Rights Committee](#)³ monitors the implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights in the territory of State parties. Under Article 40 of the Covenant, States parties must submit reports every five years on the measures they have adopted to give effect to the rights recognized in the Covenant and on the progress made in the enjoyment of those rights. The reports are examined by the Committee, which then adopts concluding observations summarizing its main concerns and making suggestions and recommendations to the State party. Article 41 of the Covenant provides for the Committee to consider inter-state complaints. Furthermore, the Committee may also examine individual complaints with regard to alleged violations of the Covenant by State parties to the First Optional Protocol to the Covenant.

² <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/treaty/index.htm>

³ <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/hrc/>

- The [International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights](#)⁴ provides for a range of economic, social, and cultural rights such as the right to just and favourable conditions of work, the right to form trade unions and the right to strike, the right to social security, the right to an adequate standard of living, the right to education and the right to take part in cultural life. The Covenant also provides that all peoples have the right to self determination. [The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights \(CESCR\)](#)⁵ monitors the implementation of the Covenant. Under articles 16 and 17 of the Covenant, States party are required to submit reports to the Committee every five years. The reports are examined by the Committee, which then adopts concluding observations summarizing its main concerns and making suggestions and recommendations to the State party.

- The [International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination](#)⁶ prohibits racial discrimination in all its forms. The Convention requires State parties not to engage in acts of racial discrimination, to amend any laws which create racial discrimination and to bring an end to racial discrimination by all persons or groups. The Convention requires State parties to declare the dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or incitement to racial hatred to be criminal offences and to prohibit organisations which promote racial discrimination. The Convention requires States to eliminate racial discrimination in the enjoyment of a range of civil and political and economic, social and cultural rights.

[The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination \(CERD\)](#)⁷ is the body of independent experts that monitors implementation of the convention. All State parties are obliged to submit regular reports to the Committee on how the rights are being implemented. States must report initially one year after acceding to the Convention and then every two years and whenever the Committee so requests. The reports are examined by the Committee, which then adopts concluding observations summarizing its main concerns and making suggestions and recommendations to the State party.

- The [Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women](#)⁸ requires State parties to eliminate discrimination against women. The Convention requires State parties to take measures to eliminate discrimination against women in political and public life, and in the fields of education, employment, health care, and other areas of economic and social life. The Convention requires State parties to take measures to eliminate discrimination against women in rural areas, to accord women equality before the law and to eliminate discrimination against women concerning acquisition of nationality, and in matters concerning marriage and family relations. The Convention is supplemented by an Optional Protocol recognizing the competence of the [Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women \(CEDAW\)](#)^{9,10} - the body that monitors State parties' compliance with the Convention - to receive and consider complaints from individuals or groups within its jurisdiction, as well as to initiate inquiries into situations of grave or systematic violations of women's rights.

4 <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/treaty/index.htm>

5 <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cescr/>

6 <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/treaty/index.htm>

7 <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cerd/>

8 <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/treaty/index.htm>

9 <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/committee.htm>

10 <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/committee.htm>

The Convention obliges State parties to submit to the Secretary-General a report on the legislative, judicial, administrative or other measures that they have adopted to implement the Convention within a year after its entry into force and then at least every four years thereafter or whenever the CEDAW so requests. These reports, which may indicate factors and difficulties in implementation, are forwarded to the CEDAW for its consideration. The reports are examined by the Committee, which then adopts concluding observations summarizing its main concerns and making suggestions and recommendations to the State party.

By ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Covenant, a State recognizes the competence of CEDAW to receive and consider complaints from individuals or groups within its jurisdiction, as well as to initiate inquiries into situations of grave or systematic violations of women's rights.

- The [Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment](#)¹¹ bans torture under all circumstances. The Convention requires State parties to take effective measures to prevent torture, requires States to ensure that acts of torture are criminal offences, and forbids States from expelling persons to States where they would be in danger of being tortured. The Convention also requires State parties to prevent acts of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment not amounting to torture. The Optional Protocol to the Convention creates the UN Subcommittee on Prevention and allows in-country inspections of places of detention to be undertaken in collaboration with national institutions.

[The Committee Against Torture \(CAT\)](#)¹² monitors the implementation of the Convention. All State parties are obliged to submit regular reports to the Committee, initially one year after acceding to the Convention and then every four years. The reports are examined by the Committee, which then adopts concluding observations summarizing its main concerns and making suggestions and recommendations to the State party.

- The [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#)¹³ requires State parties to ensure that in all actions concerning children undertaken by state authorities, the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration. The Convention creates a range of rights for children relating to registration of birth, respect for identity, protection against separation from parents, family reunification, freedom of thought and expression, freedom of association, access to information, protection from physical or mental violence, adoption, health care, mental or physical disability, social security, adequate living standards, education and protection from exploitation. The Convention is supplemented by two Optional Protocols concerning the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and on the involvement of children in armed conflict.

[The Committee on the Rights of the Child \(CRC\)](#)¹⁴ monitors the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols by State parties. All State parties are obliged to submit regular reports to the Committee on how the rights are being implemented. States must report initially two years after acceding to the Convention and then

¹¹ <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/treaty/index.htm>

¹² <http://www.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cat/index.htm>

¹³ <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/treaty/index.htm>

¹⁴ <http://www.ohchr.org/english/bodies/crc/index.htm>

every five years. The Committee examines each report and addresses its concerns and recommendations to the State party in the form of “concluding observations”.

2. GENOCIDE CONVENTION AND APARTHEID CONVENTION

- The [Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide](#)¹⁵ bans acts committed with the intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial or religious group. It declares genocide a crime under international law whether committed during war or peacetime, and binds all State parties to take measures to prevent and punish any acts of genocide committed within their jurisdiction. The Convention does not establish a Committee to monitor its implementation.

- The [International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid](#)¹⁶ declares apartheid a crime against humanity and that inhuman acts resulting from the policies and practices of apartheid are crimes violating the principles of international law, and constituting a serious threat to international peace and security. For the purpose of the Convention, the term "apartheid" shall apply to the inhuman acts committed for the purpose of establishing and maintaining domination by one racial group of persons over any other racial group of persons and systematically oppressing them.

The body in charge of monitoring the implementation of the Convention is envisaged in Article 9 of the convention¹⁷.

3. ILO CORE LABOUR STANDARDS

The core labour standards comprise eight conventions that the ILO deems "key", covering subjects that are considered as fundamental principles and rights at work: freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining; the elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labour; the effective abolition of child labour; and the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.

The fundamental Conventions are:

[- Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 \(No. 87\)](#)¹⁸

[- Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 \(No. 98\)](#)¹⁹

[- Forced Labour Convention, 1930 \(No. 29\)](#)²⁰

¹⁵ <http://www2.ohchr.org/french/law/genocide.htm>

¹⁶ <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/ratification/7.htm>

¹⁷ Article 9 of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid states that "The Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights shall appoint a group consisting of three members of the Commission on Human Rights, who are also representatives of States Parties to the present Convention, to consider reports submitted by States Parties in accordance with article VII".

¹⁸ <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/convde.pl?C087>

¹⁹ <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/convde.pl?C098>

²⁰ <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/convde.pl?C029>

- Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105)²¹

- Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)²²

- Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)²³

- Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100)²⁴

- Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111)²⁵

States that have ratified ILO Conventions are under obligation to report regularly on the steps taken in law and practice for the application of these Conventions.²⁶ For the eight fundamental conventions reports are normally due every two years. Reports are subsequently reviewed by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR). The CEACR is an impartial body of 20 legal experts from all regions of the world that meets during November/December each year and draws up a report. The annual CEACR reports are the main source relating to Members' compliance with ILO conventions. They are published on the ILO website and all its observations on the implementation of the conventions can be found on the [ILO's ILOLEX database²⁷](#).

The Report of the CEACR has two main parts concerning Member States' obligations. The General Report describes the progress of the work of the CEACR and the extent to which Member States have fulfilled their reporting obligations. The second part of the CEACR's report publishes observations addressed to individual countries. These observations address fundamental questions raised by the application of a Convention by a member State.

The CEACR reports does not only reflect information on the legislation and the practice based on the reports submitted by governments but also comments made by employers and workers organisations, and it takes account of proceedings and findings of other ILO supervisory bodies such as the Committee on the Application of Standards of the International Labour Conference (CAS), the Governing Body's Committee on the Freedom of Association (CFA) and the findings of the special procedures such in case of a complaint followed by the establishment of a Commission of Inquiry. The CFA is a tripartite Committee of the Governing Body which is competent to deal with complaints of workers' and employers' organizations in relation to freedom of association and collective bargaining, even in relation to countries that have not ratified the corresponding conventions No 87 and 98.

The report of the CEACR, which is usually published in spring each year feeds into the work of the CAS. The CAS' mandate is, inter alia, to consider measures taken to give effect to ratified Conventions. It is required to present a report of its work to the Conference. The CAS discusses the General Report prepared by the CEACR and examines cases of serious failure to fulfil reporting and other standard-related obligations. Its main task is the examination of a

²¹ <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/convde.pl?C105>

²² <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/convde.pl?C138>

²³ <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/convde.pl?C182>

²⁴ <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/convde.pl?C100>

²⁵ <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/convde.pl?C111>

²⁶ An overview of the supervisory system is provided in "Rules of the Game", ILO, 2009, http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@ed_norm/@normes/documents/publication/wcms_108393.pdf

²⁷ <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/convdisp1.htm>

number of individual cases (currently approximately 25) which are selected among the countries that have been the object of an observation in the CEACR report. Government members of the countries involved are invited for an exchange on these observations. The Conference Committee adopts conclusions on the individual cases.

The list of individual cases identified in all regions of the world and selected through negotiations between the employers and workers representatives must not be considered per se as a blacklist, but constitute mostly, in practice, cases of serious application problems. The discussions and conclusions on the situations examined by the CAS are published in its report which is adopted by the International Labour Conference. It is important to note that ILO supervision concentrates on legal implementation and also on concrete application problems. At the same time, it also highlights cases of progress. Further to its decision in 2007, the CEACR may also highlight cases of good practice. Since 2005, more attention has also been given to the complementarity between the supervisory system and technical assistance, and therefore, for some cases, the need for technical assistance is being highlighted by the CAS and the CEACR.

The reports of the CEACR and the CAS assess and indicate also the degree of willingness of the member States to address problems in complying with ratified labour standards and to cooperate with the ILO.

4. ENVIRONMENT AND GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES CONVENTIONS

It should be noted from the outset that some international environmental agreements establish compliance/implementation committees to monitor implementation of obligations and compliance with agreements by the Parties. When using reports issued by the compliance/implementation committee under international environmental conventions as an indicator of Party's compliance with international obligations it is important to note a few features characteristic for compliance mechanisms in such agreements. The purpose of compliance mechanisms is to examine individual cases of non-compliance and facilitate compliance with the agreement. Compliance committees do not normally issue general reports on state of compliance with a particular convention by all Parties. Therefore in cases where compliance proceedings were never initiated against a certain Party – either by a submission from another Party to the convention or on Committee's own initiative or triggered by self-submission, no report of the compliance committee exist with regard to that Party.

- The [Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer](http://ozone.unep.org/pdfs/Montreal-Protocol2000.pdf)²⁸ recognizes the need (following the discovery of the Antarctic ozone hole in late 1985) for stronger measures to reduce the production and consumption of ozone depleting substances, focusing at the beginning on Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), halons, and carbon tetrachloride. The Protocol was designed so that the phase out schedules could be revised by Decisions of the Parties on the basis of periodic scientific and technological assessments. Subsequent amendments to the Protocol extended the control measures to other ozone depleting substances, such as hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs).

²⁸ <http://ozone.unep.org/pdfs/Montreal-Protocol2000.pdf>

As regards the implementation of the control measures in the Montreal protocol, the two key elements are the data reporting and the non-compliance procedure. According to article 7 of the Protocol, parties report every year to the Ozone Secretariat in Nairobi, Kenya on production, import and export of ozone-depleting substances referred to in the Protocol annexes. In addition, the monitoring of compliance is done by the [Implementation Committee](#)²⁹ on the basis of the data provided and extensive reports made on countries in non-compliance. This is an effective instrument for bringing countries into line. The committee itself only makes recommendations, all of which are referred to the Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol (MOP) for adoption as decisions. The ‘indicative list’ of measures that might be taken by a meeting of the parties in respect of non-compliance with the Protocol includes issuing formal cautions and the suspension for specific rights and privileges under the protocol, such as those dealing with finance and trade. The financing arm of the Montreal Protocol -the Multilateral Fund - can assist helping the countries into compliance.

- The goal of the [Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal](#)³⁰ is “environmentally sound management” (ESM) of waste, that is, to protect human health and the environment by minimizing the generation and Transboundary movement of hazardous waste, and by ensuring the availability of adequate disposal facilities that should be located, whenever possible, close to the source of generation. This involves strong controls, and to some extent prohibitions, of the transboundary shipment of hazardous and certain other wastes and guidance on their environmentally sound management, including storage, treatment, reuse, recycling, recovery and final disposal.

Compliance with obligations from the Basel Convention is controlled through a [Mechanism for Promoting Implementation and Compliance](#)³¹, whose objective is to assist Parties to comply with their obligations under the Convention and to facilitate, promote, monitor and aim to secure the implementation of and compliance with the obligations under the Convention. The [Compliance Committee](#)³² is in charge of this mechanism.

- The [Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants](#)³³ is a global treaty to protect human health and the environment from persistent organic pollutants (POPs). POPs are hazardous chemicals (PCBs, dioxins, furans & highly dangerous pesticides) that remain intact in the environment for long periods, become widely distributed geographically, accumulate in the fatty tissue of living organisms and are toxic to humans and wildlife. POPs circulate globally and cause damage wherever they travel.

Regarding implementation, a non-compliance mechanism under the Stockholm Convention is yet to be established. As no Compliance Committee exists, compliance is assessed through the requirement for the Parties to submit a National Implementation Plan under Article 7 and the submission of a National Report under Article 15.

²⁹ <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/tvshowbiz/article-1338329/Gwyneth-Paltrow-looks-unrecognisable-celebrates-walk-fame-star.html>

³⁰ <http://www.basel.int/text/con-e-rev.pdf>

³¹ <http://www.basel.int/legalmatters/compcommitee/brochure-xx0706.pdf>

³² <http://www.basel.int/legalmatters/compcommitee/index.html>

³³ http://www.pops.int/documents/convtext/convtext_en.pdf

Article 15 of the Convention requires each Party to the Convention to report to the Conference of the Parties on the measures it has taken to implement the provisions of the Convention and on the effectiveness of such measures in meeting the objectives of the Convention. The Conference of the Parties established the periodicity of this reporting to be every four years and adopted a format for reporting. Details on the fulfilment of the reporting obligations of relevant countries can be found below in Annex IV. The second reporting cycle has just been initiated. The reports received from the Parties will be published once the submissions are completed. According to decision SC-4/30, the deadline for report submissions is 31 October 2010.

The [Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species](#)³⁴ (CITES or Washington Convention) is one of the most important conservation agreements in existence and regularly updates the list of species (which includes both animals and plants) subject to import regulations or restrictions.

CITES regularly and equitably monitors legislative implementation, practical implementation and enforcement records of Parties. In practice, it has a powerful compliance tool in that the Standing Committee can recommend trade sanctions³⁵. The [Secretariat of CITES](#)³⁶ is a repository of information on the implementation of the Convention and receives information and reports that it has to communicate to the Parties. This is done through the [Notifications to the Parties](#)³⁷. Parties are required to submit annual reports on trade and biennial reports about the implementation of the Convention. The State Parties are collectively referred to as the Conference of the Parties. Every three years the Conference meets to review the list of species and the implementation of the Convention.

- The [Convention on Biological Diversity](#)³⁸ (CBD) seeks a comprehensive approach to sustainable development through three main goals: the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and a fair sharing of the benefits arising from the use of genetic resources.

The CBD has two direct legal requirements for developing countries: to establish National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) which outline national actions for implementing the CBD and to report (reports available on the [CBD website](#)³⁹) every four years on implementation progress. The objective of national reporting, as specified in Article 26 of the Convention, is to provide information on measures taken for the implementation of the Convention and the effectiveness of these measures. The process of reporting will also assist the individual country to monitor the status of implementation of the commitments it

³⁴ <http://www.cites.org/eng/disc/text.shtml#texttop>

³⁵ The review mechanisms include in particular:

1. A requirement to submit annual reports setting out the numbers of permits and certificates issued for trading;
2. A requirement to submit bi-annual reports on legislative measures and enforcement;
3. A review of Parties' legislation by the Secretariat followed by recommendations to the Standing Committee as appropriate;
4. The facility of complaints by other Parties to the Secretariat/ Standing Committee;
5. Whereby Parties to the Convention are recommended not to accept imports of CITES species from the country in question;
6. The scope to recommend trade suspensions arising from these provisions.

³⁶ <http://www.cites.org/eng/disc/sec/index.shtml>

³⁷ <http://www.cites.org/eng/notif/>

³⁸ <http://www.biodiv.org/doc/legal/cbd-un-en.pdf>

³⁹ <http://www.biodiv.org/reports/default.aspx>

has taken on as a Contracting Party. It can assist the country to identify those commitments that are being successfully met, those that have not been implemented, and constraints to implementation.

- The Conference of Parties of the CBD adopted the [Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety](#)⁴⁰ in January 2000 in Montreal, which entered into force in September 2003. This Protocol governs the transboundary movement of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) and authorises states to prevent the import of GMOs according to the precautionary principle.

The Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol ([COP-MOP](#)⁴¹) is the governing body of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. Its primary role is to keep under regular review the implementation of the Protocol and to make decisions necessary to promote its effective implementation. The Parties adopted in February 2004 a compliance procedure which potentially provides room for the adoption of any measure (including trade-related measures if needed to achieve the objectives of the Protocol) vis-à-vis non-compliant Parties.

- The [Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change](#)⁴² is the only international framework to combat global warming.

On the basis of Article 18 of the KP, the Conference of the Parties adopted a decision on the *compliance regime*⁴³ which makes up the ‘teeth’ of the KP, facilitating promoting and enforcing adherence to the KP’s commitments. The surveillance mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol is described on the [UN Framework Convention on climate change website](#)⁴⁴ The Protocol’s monitoring procedures are based on existing reporting and in-depth review procedures under the Convention, building on experience gained in the climate change process over the past decade. They also involve additional accounting procedures that are needed to track transactions in various units representing greenhouse gas emission reductions. The reports are all available on the website.

The three major international drug control conventions are mutually supportive and complementary. Their goal is to codify internationally applicable control measures to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes, and to prevent their diversion into illicit channels. They also include provisions on illicit trafficking and drug abuse.

- The [UN Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs](#)⁴⁵ aims to combat drug abuse by coordinated international action. First, it seeks to limit the possession, use, and trade in, distribution, import, export, manufacture and production of drugs exclusively to medical and scientific purposes. Second, it combats drug trafficking through international cooperation to deter and discourage drug traffickers.

⁴⁰ <http://www.biodiv.org/doc/legal/cartagena-protocol-en.pdf>

⁴¹ <http://www.biodiv.org/biosafety/cop-mop/default.shtml>

⁴² <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/kpeng.pdf>

⁴³ The compliance regime consists of a Compliance Committee made up of 2 branches: a *Facilitative Branch* which provides advice and assistance to parties to promote compliance, whereas the *Enforcement Branch* has the power to determine consequences for Parties not meeting their commitments.

⁴⁴ http://unfccc.int/national_reports/accounting_reporting_and_review_under_the_kyoto_protocol/items/10_29.php

⁴⁵ http://www.incb.org/pdf/e/conv/convention_1961_en.pdf

- The [UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances](#)⁴⁶ establishes an international control system for psychotropic substances. It responded to the diversification and expansion of the spectrum of drugs of abuse and introduced controls over a number of synthetic drugs according to their abuse potential on the one hand and their therapeutic value on the other.

- The [UN Convention against the Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances](#)⁴⁷ provides comprehensive measures against drug trafficking, including provisions against money laundering and the diversion of precursor chemicals; and international cooperation through, for example, extradition of drug traffickers, controlled deliveries and transfer of proceedings.

The International Narcotics Control Board ([INCB](#)⁴⁸) monitors compliance with the provisions of the international drug control treaties. The INCB also recommends actions and suggests adjustments to both international and national control regimes. In appropriate cases, the Board may recommend to the competent United Nations organs, to specialized agencies and Governments that technical and/or financial assistance be provided in support of the Governments' efforts to comply with their treaty obligations. Its [last report](#)⁴⁹ is that corresponding to the year 2009.

- The [UN Convention against Corruption](#)⁵⁰ has four main requirements namely prevention, criminalisation of a wide range of acts of corruption (not only the basic forms of corruption such as bribery and the embezzlement of public funds, but also trading in influence and the concealment and 'laundering' of the proceeds of corruption), international cooperation in every aspect of the fight against corruption and asset recovery.

In accordance with its article 68 (1)⁵¹, the United Nations Convention against Corruption entered into force on 14 December 2005. When it entered into force, a Conference of the State Parties was established to review implementation and facilitate activities required by the Convention. Its reports on implementation can be found on the [United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime website](#).⁵²

ANNEX III: SOURCES

International Labour Organization: www.ilo.org

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: www.ohchr.org

United Nations Environment Program: www.unep.org

Ozone Secretariat of UNEP: www.ozone.unep.org

⁴⁶ http://www.unodc.org/pdf/convention_1971_en.pdf

⁴⁷ http://www.unodc.org/pdf/convention_1988_en.pdf

⁴⁸ <http://www.incb.org/>

⁴⁹ http://www.incb.org/pdf/e/ar/2005/incb_report_2005_full.pdf

⁵⁰ http://www.unodc.org/pdf/crime/convention_corruption/signing/Convention-e.pdf

⁵¹ UN Convention against Corruption, Article 68.1. "This Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of deposit of the thirtieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession. For the purpose of this paragraph, any instrument deposited by a regional economic integration organization shall not be counted as additional to those deposited by member States of such organization".

⁵² http://www.unodc.org/unodc/crime_convention_corruption.html

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change: www.unfccc.int

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: www.unodc.org

International Narcotics Control Board: www.incb.org

Secretariat of the Basel Convention: www.basel.int

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs): www.pops.int

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora:
www.cites.org

Convention on Biological Diversity: www.biodiv.org

ANNEX IV: RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE MONITORING BODIES TO THE GSP+ BENEFICIARIES

The report covers the period from April 2008 till October 2010.

In the case of ILO Conventions, the Report on the Compliance Committee regarding a given party only exists in cases where a compliance procedure was started against the party. Therefore, if there is no information provided in the table it means that there is no report of the Compliance Committee mentioning a given country.

In the case of UN Conventions, when no information of a particular convention appears in the table it means that there are no reports available for that particular country and for the monitoring period under consideration.

1. ARMENIA (AM)

CONVENTION	REPORTING STATUS	RECOMMENDATIONS
ILO CONVENTIONS ON CORE LABOUR RIGHTS:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Monitoring Body</i> 2. <i>Date of latest Report</i> 3. <i>Web link</i> 	<p><i>Latest recommendations by the monitoring body.</i></p>
87 - Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CEACR 2. 2010 3. http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/newcountryframeE.htm <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CAS 2. June 2010 3. http://www.ilo.org/ilc/ILCSessions/99thSession/pr/lang--en/docName--WCMS_141871/index.htm 	<p>The CEACR notes that the first report on Convention No 87 has not been received. The Committee requests the Government to take the necessary measures without delay, including having recourse to the Office's technical assistance, with a view to submitting the report due on the application of ratified Convention, in accordance with its constitutional obligation.</p> <p>The CAS notes that since the meeting of the Committee of Experts the Government has sent the first report on the application of Convention No 87</p>
98 - Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CEACR 2. 2010 3. http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/newcountryframeE.htm 	<p>The Committee notes that a due report on Convention No 98 has not been received. The Committee requests the Government to take the necessary measures without delay, including having recourse to the Office's technical assistance, with a view to submitting the report due on the application of ratified Convention, in accordance with its constitutional obligation.</p>

29 - Forced or Compulsory Labour		
100 - Equal Remuneration of Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CEACR 2. 2010 3. http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/n ewcountryframeE.htm 	The Committee notes that a due report on Convention No 100 has not been received. The Committee requests the Government to take the necessary measures without delay, including having recourse to the Office's technical assistance, with a view to submitting the report due on the application of ratified Convention, in accordance with its constitutional obligation.
105 - Abolition of Forced Labour		
111 - Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CEACR 2. 2010 3. http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/n ewcountryframeE.htm 	The Committee notes that a due report on Convention No 111 has not been received. The Committee requests the Government to take the necessary measures without delay, including having recourse to the Office's technical assistance, with a view to submitting the report due on the application of ratified Convention, in accordance with its constitutional obligation.
138 - Minimum Age for Admission to Employment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CEACR 2. 2010 3. http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/n ewcountryframeE.htm <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CAS 2. June 2010 3. http://www.ilo.org/ilc/ILCSessions/99thSession/pr/lang--en/docName--WCMS_141871/index.htm 	<p>The Committee notes that the first report on Convention No 138 has not been received. The Committee requests the Government to take the necessary measures without delay, including having recourse to the Office's technical assistance, with a view to submitting the report due on the application of ratified Convention, in accordance with its constitutional obligation.</p> <p>The CAS notes that since the meeting of the Committee of Experts the Government has sent the first report on the application of Convention No 138</p>

182 - Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CEACR 2. 2010 3. http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/newcountryframeE.htm <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CAS 2. June 2010 3. http://www.ilo.org/ilc/ILCSessions/99thSession/pr/lang--en/docName--WCMS_141871/index.htm 	<p>The Committee notes that the first report on Convention No 182 has not been received. The Committee requests the Government to take the necessary measures without delay, including having recourse to the Office's technical assistance, with a view to submitting the report due on the application of ratified Convention, in accordance with its constitutional obligation.</p> <p>The CAS notes that since the meeting of the Committee of Experts the Government has sent the first report on the application of Convention No 182</p>
UN CONVENTIONS ON CORE HUMAN RIGHTS:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Monitoring Body</i> 2. <i>Date of latest Report</i> 3. <i>Web link</i> 	<p><i>Latest recommendations by the monitoring body.</i></p>
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide		
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination		

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights		
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights		
International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid		
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CEDAW 2. 2 February 2009 3. http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N09/22/9/31/PDF/N0922931.pdf?OpenElement 	<p>The Committee commended the State Party for acceding (2006) to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. The Committee recommended the State Party to implement awareness-raising campaigns targeting women, in order to raise their knowledge of their rights under the Convention, to adopt a gender specific approach in its policies and programmes, to ensure that the minimum age of marriage is raised for women from 17 to 18 and to remove any exceptions to this minimum age, to enact a gender equality bill, to initiate change in the widely accepted subordination of women and the stereotypical roles applied to both sexes, to give priority attention to eliminating all forms of violence against women, in particular domestic violence, to further expand its funding for shelters for victims of both gender-based violence as well as of trafficking, which was initiated in 2009, to include sex-disaggregated data and information on the exploitation of prostitution in the next periodic report, to focus on helping parents to understand the important role of education for girls; and special measures be implemented to allow girls and women who have dropped out of school to re-enter the education system, to aim towards closing the existing wage gap between women and men and implementing pay equity, to increase its efforts to improve the availability of sexual and reproductive health services, including family planning.</p>

Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment		
Convention on the Rights of the Child		
CONVENTIONS ON ENVIRONMENT AND GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES :	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Monitoring Body</i> 2. <i>Date of latest Report</i> 3. <i>Web link</i> 	<i>Latest recommendations by the monitoring body.</i>
Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation Committee 2. 13 July 2010 3. http://ozone.unep.org 	<p>In 2010, no new non-compliance issues reported by the Implementation Committee.</p> <p>Previous issues have been resolved.</p> <p>http://www.unep.ch/Ozone/Meeting_Documents/impcom/IMPCOM-44-5E.pdf</p>
Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compliance Committee 2. N/A 3. http://www.basel.int/legalmatters/compcommittee/index.html 	<p>Almost complete reporting until 2006 but the report for 2007 is still missing.</p> <p>Information on the status of national reporting in 2008 not yet published on the Basel website.</p>

<p>Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants</p>	<p>1. No compliance committee established yet. Compliance assessed through the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - national implementation plan required by Art.7 <p>http://chm.pops.int/Countries/NationalImplementation/tabid/253/language/en-US/Default.aspx</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - national report required by Art. 15 <p>http://chm.pops.int/Countries/NationalReports/FirstRoundofPartyReports/tabid/254/language/en-US/Default.aspx</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - contributions to the convention budget <p>http://chm.pops.int/Countries/Contributions/tabid/374/language/en-US/Default.aspx</p>	<p>Both national reports and national implementation plan have been submitted.</p>
<p>CITES - Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora</p>	<p>1. Standing Committee</p> <p>2. 11 March 2010</p> <p>3. http://www.cites.org/common/com/SC/59/E59-11A.pdf</p>	<p>Armenia only acceded to the Convention in 2008 and has a two year long transition period until being obliged to comply with the Convention requirements.</p> <p>Implementing legislation is under review by the CITES Secretariat and is not yet believed to fully meet all the requirements for the implementation of CITES (category 3).</p>

Convention on Biological Diversity	<p>1. Compliance assessed through the following: - National Biodiversity Strategy and Action plan required by Art. 6 http://www.cbd.int/nbsap/</p> <p>- National report required by Art. 26 http://www.cbd.int/countries/</p> <p>Link to level of payments: http://www.cbd.int/convention/parties/contributions.shtml?tab=2</p>	<p>All reports have been submitted until 2009.</p> <p>Contributions to the CBD core budget have been paid.</p>
Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	<p>1. Compliance Committee</p> <p>2. 23 September 2010</p> <p>3. http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/bs/bbcc-07/official/bbcc-07-03-en.pdf</p>	<p>First Regular National Report (2007) has been submitted, but the Interim National Report (2005) has not been submitted.</p> <p>All contributions have been paid.</p>
Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	<p>1. Compliance Committee</p> <p>2. 8 October 2010</p> <p>3. http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2010/cmp6/eng/06.pdf</p>	<p>No non-compliance proceedings have been started against Armenia.</p>
United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs	<p>1. INCB</p> <p>2. 24 February 2010</p> <p>3. http://www.incb.org/incb/en/annual-report-2009.html</p>	<p>No specific recommendations.</p>

Convention on Psychotropic Substances	1.INCB 2. 24 February 2010 3. http://www.incb.org/incb/en/annual-report-2009.html	No specific recommendations.
Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances	1.INCB 2. 24 February 2010 3. http://www.incb.org/incb/en/annual-report-2009.html	No specific recommendations.
United Nations Convention against Corruption	1.United Nation secretariat – Report on Compliance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption 2. 9 September 2009 (general distribution) 3. http://www.unodc.org/documents/traities/UNCAC/COSP/session3/V0986236e.pdf	<p>Articles that need further work for full compliance (as indicated in the self-assessment report)</p> <p>Article 17- Armenia indicated full compliance with the provision under review and also cited or quoted relevant legislation but did not fulfil the optional reporting item of providing examples of successful implementation.</p> <p>Article 23 - Obligation to furnish copies of the laws giving effect to article 23 to the Secretary-General: Armenia stated that it was not aware of whether it had been fulfilled, and indicated the laws that should be provided to the Secretary-General.</p> <p>Article 25 - Armenia, reported to have adopted measures to achieve full compliance with the requirement set forth in article 25... However, none of the parties reporting full implementation provided examples of successful implementation (an optional reporting item)... on the obligation of notifying the Secretary-General of their respective designated authorities responsible for receiving mutual legal assistance requests...Armenia did not provide information on the provision under review, thereby not complying with an obligatory reporting item.</p> <p>Article 52 – Armenia reported full implementation of measures to prevent and detect transfers of proceeds of crime and cited applicable legislation, but did not fulfil the optional reporting item of providing examples of successful implementation of the article under review.</p>

		<p>Article 53 - paragraph (a) - Armenia reporting partial compliance, cited applicable legislation. However, Armenia specified that its code of civil procedure did not provide for the right of other States to initiate legal action in an Armenian court. With regard to measures to permit its courts to order payment of compensation or damages to another State party (para. (b)), Armenia reported partial compliance Concerning measures to permit their courts or competent authorities to recognize another State party's claim of legitimate ownership of property proceeds of crime, as prescribed by paragraph (c), Armenia, reported partial implementation of such measures.</p> <p>Article 54 - Concerning the confiscation of property of foreign origin (para. 1 (b)), Armenia reported full implementation of the provision and cited the relevant legislation. Armenia indicated that it had not taken measures to permit the confiscation of property acquired through corruption without a criminal conviction (non-mandatory provision, para. 1 (c))</p> <p>Article 55 - Reporting on the submission of a request for order of confiscation to competent authorities, in accordance with paragraph 1, Armenia indicated partial compliance and added that its code of criminal procedure did not permit the issuance of a confiscation order on the basis of foreign requests..... Concerning the contents of requests for orders of confiscation, as prescribed by paragraph 3, Armenia assessed its legislation as being in full compliance. Armenia cited relevant legislation but did not provide examples of successful implementation (an optional reporting item).</p> <p>Article 57 - Armenia stated that it had not taken measures to implement the non-mandatory provision of paragraph 5, on the conclusion of agreements on the final disposal of confiscated property. In relation to the article as a whole, Armenia did not substantiate its reported full compliance by providing examples of successful use or implementation (an optional reporting item).</p>
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2. AZERBAIJAN (AZ)

CONVENTION	REPORTING STATUS	RECOMMENDATIONS
ILO CONVENTIONS ON CORE LABOUR RIGHTS:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Monitoring Body</i> 2. <i>Date of latest Report</i> 3. <i>Web link</i> 	<p><i>Latest recommendations by the monitoring body.</i></p>
87 - Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CEACR 2. June 2010 3. http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_123424.pdf 	<p>The Committee requests the Government to communicate in its next report any amendments taken or contemplated to section 281 of the Labour Code and section 233 of the Criminal Code so as to allow the exercise of the right to strike in railways and air transport sectors, acknowledging that a minimum service created with the participation of the employers and the trade unions concerned could be established.</p> <p>The Committee requests the Government to transmit with its next report a copy of the repealing instrument with regard to Section 6(1) of the Act on Trade Unions and its provision “trade unions are prohibited from engaging in political activity, associating with political parties or carrying out joint activities, providing and receiving assistance or donations to/from political parties”. The Government indicates in its report that this provision has been repealed and that limitations on the activities of trade unions were removed.</p> <p>The Committee previously requested the Government to take the necessary measures in order to ensure that multinational enterprises operating on its territory respect freedom of association norms and principles. The Committee notes that the Government indicates that additions to article 80 of the Labour Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan adopted by the <i>Milli Mejlis</i> (Parliament) on 10 October 2006, significantly strengthened the status of the trade unions at the enterprises. The Committee requests the Government to provide a copy, with its next report, of the additions to article 80 of the Labour Code.</p>

<p>98 - Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively</p>	<p>1. CEACR 2. June 2010 3. http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_123424.pdf</p>	<p>The Committee, recalling that it was the responsibility of the Government to ensure the application of the Convention, requested the Government to take the necessary measures in order to ensure that multinational enterprises operating on its territory respect freedom of association norms and principles and to inform it of the measures taken in this respect. It further requested the Government to provide its observations on the ITUC's previous allegation of cases of anti-union discrimination and interference that took place in multinational enterprises.</p> <p>The Committee also recalled that, according to Article 4 of the Convention, free and voluntary bargaining with a view to the regulation of terms and conditions of employment should be conducted between workers' organizations and an employer or employers' organization and therefore requested the Government to take measures to amend its legislation so as to bring it into conformity with the Convention.</p> <p>The Committee notes the Government's indication that steps are being taken to set up national and local collaborative committees comprising representatives of unions, employers' associations, relevant executive bodies and public associations representing the interests of those especially in need of social protection, with a view to promoting employment.</p>
<p>29 - Forced or Compulsory Labour</p>		
<p>100 - Equal Remuneration of Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value</p>	<p>1. CEACR 2. June 2009 3. http://www.ilo.org/ilc/ILCSessions/98thSession/ReportsubmittedtotheConference/lang--en/docName--WCMS_103484/index.htm</p>	<p>The Committee recalls its previous comments concerning the 1999 Labour Code, drawing the Government's attention to the fact that provisions of the Code do not fully reflect the principle of equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value. The Committee also notes that the section 9(1) of the Act on Ensuring Gender Equality fails to reflect fully the principle of the Convention. The Committee wishes to stress once again that legislation setting out the principle of equal remuneration for work of equal value is important in order to ensure the full application of the Convention. The Committee asks the Government to indicate the measures taken or envisaged to bring the legislation into full conformity with the Convention and to provide detailed information on the implementation and enforcement of section 9 of the Act on Ensuring Gender Equality, including relevant judicial and administrative decisions.</p>

105 - Abolition of Forced Labour		
111 - Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CEACR 2. June 2009 3. http://www.ilo.org/ilc/ILCSessions/98thSession/ReportsubmittedtotheConference/lang--en/docName--WCMS_103484/index.htm 	<p>The Committee notes with interest the adoption and entry into force of the Act on Ensuring Gender Equality of 10 October 2006 which aims at ensuring gender equality by eliminating all forms of discrimination based on sex and creating equal opportunities for men and women in all spheres of social life, including employment. The Committee requests the Government to provide information on the implementation of the Act on Ensuring Gender Equality, in particular information on measures taken to make the new provisions widely known. It requests also the Government to provide information on any complaints and cases regarding discrimination in employment and occupation dealt with by the courts, the labour inspection service or other competent bodies, including information on the number, nature and outcomes of any such proceedings.</p> <p>The Committee notes that, in addition to putting in place gender equality legislation, the Government included measures to promote gender equality in its employment strategy (2006–15). According to the report, the strategy emphasizes assistance to women in the creation of small enterprises and the introduction of flexible forms of employment with a view to creating new jobs for women. The Government also states that vocational training and involvement of women in public works was a priority of the state employment service. The Committee further notes that the Decent Work Country Programme (DWCP) (2006–09) envisages the ratification of the Workers with Family Responsibilities Convention, 1981 (No. 156), and the elaboration of measures to promote reconciliation of work and family, and the creation of family-friendly workplaces. Further, under the DWCP, compliance of the national legislation with international labour standards will be examined. The Committee requests the Government to provide detailed information on the specific measures taken under the employment strategy to ensure women’s equal access to the labour market, including self-employment, and to provide detailed statistical information on the participation of men and women in the different sectors, industries and occupations. It also requests the Government to indicate the progress made in the examination of the national legislation with a view to ensuring compliance with international labour standards on gender equality.</p>

<p>138 - Minimum Age for Admission to Employment</p>	<p>1. CEACR</p> <p>2. June 2009</p> <p>3. http://www.ilo.org/ilc/ILCSessions/98thSession/ReportsubmittedtotheConference/lang--en/docName--WCMS_103484/index.htm</p>	<p>The Committee notes with regret that the Government's report does not contain reply to previous comments. The Committee therefore repeats its previous observations:</p> <p>With regard to the minimum age for admission to employment or work, the Committee recalls that the minimum age of 16 years was specified under the Convention as regards Azerbaijan. It noted with regret that the new Labour Code, allows a person who has reached the age of 15 to be part of an employment contract; and the Individual Contracts of Employment Agreement Act sets the minimum age for concluding an employment contract at 14 years. The Committee once again points out that the Convention allows and encourages the raising of the minimum age but does not permit lowering of the minimum age once specified. Therefore, the Committee once again asks the Government to indicate the measures taken or envisaged to ensure that access to employment of children of 14 and 15 years of age may be allowed exceptionally, only for work that meets the criteria set out in Article 7 of the Convention.</p> <p>With regard to the provisions of the new Labour Code, the Committee recalls that Convention No. 138 requires the fixing of a minimum age for all types of work or employment and not only for work under an employment contract. The Committee again asks the Government to supply information on the measures taken or envisaged to ensure the application of the Convention to all types of work outside an employment relationship, such as self-employment.</p> <p>The Committee notes the Government's indication that a list of arduous and hazardous industries or occupations where the employment of persons under 18 years of age is prohibited was approved by Decision No. 58 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan on 24 March 2000. The Committee once again requests the Government to provide a copy of the text.</p> <p>The Committee once again requests the Government to supply further information on the types of light work that are permitted for persons who have attained 14 years of age.</p> <p>The Committee requests the Government to indicate which provisions in its national legislation regulate sanctions for violations of the labour law and to supply a copy of the same.</p> <p>The Committee once again asks the Government to supply data to give a general appreciation of the manner in which the Convention is applied, for instance, statistical data on the employment of children and young persons, extracts from the report inspection services, and information on the</p>
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		<p>number and nature of contraventions reported.</p> <p>The Committee hopes that the Government will make every effort to take the necessary action in the very near future.</p>
182 - Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour		
UN CONVENTIONS ON CORE HUMAN RIGHTS:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Monitoring Body</i> 2. <i>Date of latest Report</i> 3. <i>Web link</i> 	<i>Latest recommendations by the monitoring body.</i>
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide		
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CERD 2. 7 September 2009 3. http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G09/448/41/PDF/G0944841.pdf?OpenElement 	<p>The Committee requested the State party to ensure equal opportunities for displaced persons, to ensure that all refugees and asylum-seekers receive equal treatment, that the State party conducted studies to assess and evaluate the level of enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights by different ethnic groups, to improve the economic situation of typical victim groups, in particular of women and thereby eliminate their vulnerability to exploitation and traffickers, to consider why there have been very few complaints of racial discrimination (lack of effective remedies, victims' lack of awareness of their rights, fear of reprisals, lack of confidence in the police and judicial authorities, or the authorities' lack of attention or sensitivity to cases of racial discrimination etc.) and to take steps to prevent and combat hostile attitudes towards ethnic Armenians living in its territory, including through information campaigns and education of the general public.</p>

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	1.CCPR 2. 13 August 2009 3. http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G09/44/1/95/PDF/G0944195.pdf?OpenElement	The Committee commended the State party for the continuing process of bringing its domestic legislation into line with the provisions of the Covenant and other human rights treaties. The Committee recommended the State party to ensure effective implementation of the action plan on family and women’s issues, to promote the access of women to high-level and managerial positions in the public sector through targeted measures, to close down the pre-trial detention centre of the Ministry of National Security or place it under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice, to establish without delay an independent body with authority to receive and investigate all complaints of abuses of power by law enforcement officials, to increase efforts to combat corruption by thoroughly investigating all incidents of suspected corruption, to ensure full respect for the right of freedom of religion or belief, effectively to protect media workers against attempts on their integrity and life, to simplify its address registration procedure, so as to enable all individuals who reside legally in Azerbaijan, including internally displaced persons, to fully exercise their rights and freedoms under the Covenant.
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights		
International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid		
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	1. CEDAW 2. 7 August 2009 3. http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N09/46/1/26/PDF/N0946126.pdf?OpenElement	The Committee welcomed the adoption of national plans and programmes aimed at combating violence against women, including domestic violence and trafficking in human beings. The Committee recommended the State party to design and implement awareness-raising campaigns targeting women, including rural women, to speedily enact the amendment to the Family Code in order to equalize the minimum age of marriage for women and men to 18, to promote non-stereotypical and positive images of women and gender equality, to accelerate the adoption of the draft law on domestic violence and to ensure that it contains provisions pertaining to sexual violence within the family, to systematically investigate, prosecute and punish traffickers, to conduct research on the exploitation of prostitution of women to serve as the basis for comprehensive and targeted

		intervention, to increase the number of women undertaking doctoral studies and holding positions in the highest levels of academia, to modify existing gender role stereotypes through awareness-raising campaigns targeted at community and religious leaders, teachers, parents, girls and boys, to work with religious authorities in order to prevent early marriages and to engage in ongoing and systematic consultations with women's non-governmental organizations on all issues pertaining to the promotion of gender equality.
Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	<p>1. CAT</p> <p>2. 8 December 2009</p> <p>3. http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cat/docs/co/CAT.C.AZE.CO.3.doc</p>	<p>The Committee welcomed the adoption of the Fight against Human Trafficking Law (2005), the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (2009) and the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto (2009).</p> <p>The Committee recommended the State Party to bring its definition of torture fully into conformity with the Convention, to ensure that the Ombudsman's office is a functioning, independent body, to ensure that suspects are brought before a judge as soon as possible, calculated from the actual moment of deprivation of liberty, to address the shortage of public defenders, including by ensuring that public defenders are adequately paid for their work, provide information on any cases of death resulting from torture, ill-treatment or wilful negligence leading to deaths, to improve the living conditions for patients in psychiatric institutions and ensure that all places where mental health patients are held for involuntary treatment are visited by independent monitoring bodies, to take immediate steps to ensure that evidence obtained by torture may not be invoked as evidence in any proceedings, to ensure protection of women and children by speedily enacting the draft law on domestic violence, to fully guarantee and protect the right of freedom of opinion and expression of journalists and media representatives, and introduce legal mechanisms and practical measures to that effect, to ensure that no person is expelled, returned or extradited to a country where there are substantial grounds for believing that he or she would be in danger of being subjected to torture, and to ensure that minors have a lawyer and a trusted adult present at every phase of a proceeding.</p>
Convention on the Rights of the Child		

CONVENTIONS ON ENVIRONMENT AND GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES :	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Monitoring Body</i> 2. <i>Date of latest Report</i> 3. <i>Web link</i> 	<i>Latest recommendations by the monitoring body.</i>
Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation Committee 2. 13 July 2010 3. http://ozone.unep.org/ 	<p>In 2010, no new non-compliance issues reported by the Implementation Committee.</p> <p>Previous issues have been resolved.</p> <p>http://www.unep.ch/Ozone/Meeting_Documents/impcom/IMPCOM-44-5E.pdf</p>
Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compliance Committee 2. N/A 3. http://www.basel.int/legalmatters/compcommittee/index.html 	<p>Irregular reporting until 2006, but the latest report for 2007 has been submitted. Information on the status of national reporting in 2008 not yet published on the Basel website.</p>
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants	<p>No compliance committee established yet. Compliance assessed through the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - national implementation plan required by Art.7 <p>http://chm.pops.int/Countries/NationalImplementation/tabid/253/language/en-US/Default.aspx</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - national report required by Art. 15 <p>http://chm.pops.int/Countries/NationalReports/FirstRoundofPartyReports/</p>	<p>National Implementation Plan submitted on 15.1.2010.</p> <p>Article 15 Report has been submitted.</p>

	<p>tabid/254/language/en-US/Default.aspx</p> <p>- contributions to the convention budget</p> <p>http://chm.pops.int/Countries/Contributions/tabid/374/language/en-US/Default.aspx</p>	
<p>CITES - Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora</p>	<p>1. Standing Committee</p> <p>2. 11 March 2010</p> <p>3. http://www.cites.org/common/com/SC/59/E59-11A.pdf</p>	<p>Implementing legislation is under review by the CITES Secretariat and is not yet believed to fully meet all the requirements for the implementation of CITES (category 2).</p> <p>Azerbaijan has yet to comply fully with Article VIII, paragraph 7 of CITES which requires each Party to submit a biennial report on legislative, regulatory and administrative measures taken to enforce the Convention (deadline for the submission being the 31st of October of the year following the year for which the report was due) (2003-2004 received).</p> <p>Annual Report for 2008 received.</p>
<p>Convention on Biological Diversity</p>	<p>1. Compliance assessed through the following:</p> <p>- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action plan required by Art. 6</p> <p>http://www.cbd.int/nbsap/</p> <p>- national report required by Art. 26</p> <p>http://www.cbd.int/countries/</p>	<p>2nd and 3rd national reports not submitted. Fourth national report has been submitted.</p> <p>Contributions to the CBD core budget have been paid.</p>

Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	1. Compliance Committee 2. 23 September 2010 3. http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/bs/bbcc-07/official/bbcc-07-03-en.pdf	First Regular National Report (2007) and Interim National Report (2005) have not been submitted. Contributions for 2010 have been paid.
Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	1. Compliance Committee 2. 8 October 2010 3. http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2010/cmp6/eng/06.pdf	No non-compliance proceedings were started against Azerbaijan.
United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs Convention on Psychotropic Substances Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances	1.INCB 2. 24 February 2010 3. http://www.incb.org/incb/en/annual-report-2009.html	Drug abuse remains a serious concern in the Southern Caucasus. In Azerbaijan, the drugs of choice are opioids and cannabis, followed by non-prescribed sedatives and tranquillizers. In 2008, among drug users aged 15-64 years, 70 per cent abused opioids, 20 per cent abused cannabis and 10 per cent abused benzodiazepines; among adolescents, 10 per cent abused opioids, 30 per cent abused cannabis and 60 per cent abused benzodiazepines. At the end of 2008, 514 persons who abused drugs by injection were infected with hepatitis or HIV, while 26 of the 48 drug related deaths in the country were caused by the abuse of benzodiazepines. The Board urges the Government of Azerbaijan to closely monitor that worrying situation and increase the resources allocated for the prevention and treatment of drug abuse, especially among youth.
United Nations Convention against Corruption	1.United Nation secretariat – Report on Compliance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption	Articles that need further work for full compliance (as indicated in the self-assessment report) Article 9: Azerbaijan did not provide information on legislative or other measures adopted to ensure the existence of systems of procurement designed to prevent corruption and measures regarding public procurement personnel, in accordance with paragraphs 1 (a) and (e), respectively (mandatory reporting items).

	<p>2. 9 September 2009 (general distribution)</p> <p>3. http://www.unodc.org/documents/tr eaties/UNCAC/COSP/session3/V0986236e.pdf</p>	<p>Article 23: Concerning domestic measures establishing the range of predicate offences subject to the application of anti-money-laundering laws (paras. 2 (a), (b), (c) and (e)), Azerbaijan reported that no measures had been taken to implement the provisions. Azerbaijan reported that it had not furnished copies of its laws giving effect to article 23 to the Secretary-General, but quoted such laws in its self-assessment report.</p> <p>Article 25: Azerbaijan quoted relevant provisions of its respective criminal codes, but did not provide examples of successful implementation (an optional reporting item). Article 52: Azerbaijan reported full implementation of measures to prevent and detect transfers of proceeds of crime, in accordance with article 52 of the Convention and as required cited applicable legislation, but did not fulfil the optional reporting item of providing examples of successful implementation of the article under review... Azerbaijan reported that special supervision by the banks' internal control systems should be applied to the opening of corresponding accounts of non-resident banks and to transactions involving such accounts. However, Azerbaijan did not clarify how the establishment of banks with no physical presence in Azerbaijan was prevented.</p> <p>Article 53: Concerning measures to permit their courts or competent authorities to recognize another State party's claim of legitimate ownership of property proceeds of crime, as prescribed by paragraph (c), Azerbaijan reported partial implementation of such measures.</p> <p>Article 54: Reporting on measures to permit its competent authorities to give effect to orders of confiscation issued by courts of another State party, as prescribed by paragraph 1 (a), Azerbaijan reported that it had not taken such measures. Concerning the confiscation of property of foreign origin (para. 1 (b)), Azerbaijan stated that it had not implemented the provision. Azerbaijan indicated that it had not taken measures to permit the confiscation of property acquired through corruption without a criminal conviction (non-mandatory provision, para. 1 (c))</p> <p>Article 55: Azerbaijan stated that its legislation was in full compliance with the provision under review, but did not substantiate its answers by providing examples of the successful use or implementation of the provision (an optional reporting item). With regard to the identification, tracing, freezing or seizure of proceeds of crime, as required by paragraph 2, Azerbaijan indicated partial compliance. Concerning the contents of requests for orders of confiscation, as prescribed by paragraph 3, Azerbaijan assessed its legislation as being in full compliance but did not provide examples of successful implementation (an optional reporting item).</p>
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3. BOLIVIA (BO)

CONVENTION	REPORTING STATUS	RECOMMENDATIONS
ILO CONVENTIONS ON CORE LABOUR RIGHTS:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Monitoring Body</i> 2. <i>Date of latest Report</i> 3. <i>Web link</i> 	<p><i>Latest recommendations by the monitoring body.</i></p>
87 - Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CEACR and CFA 2. 2010 3. http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_123424.pdf 4. http://www.ilo.org/gb/GBSessions/la ng--en/docName--WCMS_146695/index.htm 	<p>The CEACR recalls that for many years its comments have referred to a number of issues concerning the General Labour Act of 1942. The Committee expresses the firm hope that in the context of the planned legislative reform, further to the adoption of the new Constitution (enacted on 7 February 2009), all of its comments will be taken into account. The Committee requests the Government to provide information on any developments in this respect and recalls that, if it so wishes, it may have recourse to the technical assistance of the Office.</p> <p>The Committee on the Freedom of Association, like the CEACR, considers that criminal sanctions should not be imposed on any worker for participating in a peaceful strike and therefore, measures of imprisonment should not be imposed on any account; such sanctions may only be imposed if during a strike violence against persons or property or other infringements of common law are committed for which there are provisions set out in legal instruments and which are punishable there under. The Committee also recalls that the principles of freedom of association do not protect abuses consisting of criminal acts while exercising the right to strike.</p> <p>The Committee requests the Government: (1) to keep it informed as to the ruling that is handed down in respect of the trade union officials; and (2) to forward the present report and the abovementioned principles to the relevant judicial authority.</p>
98 - Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CEACR and CFA 2. 2010 3. http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/ 	<p>The Committee asks the Government to hold an inquiry into allegations of anti-union dismissals in a mining enterprise in the department of Oruro and a telecommunications cooperative in Sucre and if it is ascertained that the dismissals were anti-union in origin, to take the necessary steps to remedy the measures found to be discriminatory.</p>

	<p>public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_123424.pdf</p> <p>http://www.ilo.org/gb/GBSessions/language--en/docName--WCMS_146695/index.htm</p>	<p>The Committee requests the Government to take the necessary steps to encourage collective bargaining, including the bargaining of subjects other than wages such as other conditions of employment, and to provide information in this regard.</p> <p>The Committee expresses the firm hope that in the context of the legislative reforms that are to be carried out pursuant to the adoption of the new Constitution, all the Committee's comments will be taken into account. It asks the Government to provide information on any developments in this area that concern the new General Labour Act and the Code of Labour Procedure, and reminds it that, if it so wishes, it may seek technical assistance from the Office.</p> <p>The Committee requests the Government to provide statistical information on the number of collective agreements in the public sector and the private sector, the subjects dealt with and the number of workers covered.</p>
29 - Forced or Compulsory Labour		
100 - Equal Remuneration of Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CEACR 2. 2010 3. http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_123424.pdf 	<p>The Committee notes with satisfaction that under article 48(V) of the new Constitution promulgated on 7 February 2009, "the State shall promote the integration of women into work and shall ensure that women receive the same remuneration as men for work of equal value, in both the public and private spheres". The Committee asks the Government to provide information on steps taken under this constitutional provision, including with respect to the incorporation of the principle of equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value in the labour legislation.</p>
105 - Abolition of Forced Labour	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CEACR 2. 2010 3. http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_123424.pdf 	<p>The Committee expresses the hope that the Government will take the necessary measures to ensure that penalties involving compulsory labour cannot be imposed for participation in strikes by amending or repealing the legislative provisions which establish such penalties and since, according to the Government's indications, these provisions are not applied in practice, the Committee hopes that the Government will take the necessary measures to bring the legislation into conformity with the Convention and with existing practice, as described by the Government.</p>

111 - Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation	1. CEACR 2. 2010 3. http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_123424.pdf	<p>The Committee asks the Government to provide information on the legislative and policy changes with respect to equality between women and men in employment and occupation as a result of the new Constitution. Noting that, under Supreme Decree No. 29894 of 7 February 2009, the Ministry of Justice and the Vice-Ministry of Equality of Opportunity are given specific competences with respect to the formulation and implementation of plans, programmes and policies directed at promoting equality of opportunity between men and women, the Committee asks the Government to provide detailed information on any programmes and policies specifically concerning equality of opportunity and treatment in employment and occupation that have been adopted by these bodies and their implementation.</p>
138 - Minimum Age for Admission to Employment	1. CEACR 2. 2009 3. www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---.../wcms_103484.pdf	<p>The Committee asks the Government to take the necessary steps to amend the provisions of the national legislation that regulate the age of admission to apprenticeship so as to provide that no one under 14 years of age is engaged in an apprenticeship, as required by Article 6 of the Convention.</p>
182 - Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour	1. CEACR 2. 2009 3. www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---.../wcms_103484.pdf	<p>The Committee urges the Government to take the necessary steps to ensure that the persons using the labour of children under 18 years of age in the sugar cane and brazil nut harvesting industry in conditions of debt bondage or forced labour are prosecuted and that effective and dissuasive sanctions are applied to them. It requests the Government in this connection on the effect given to the provisions that apply to these worst forms of child labour, including statistics on the number and nature of offences reported, the investigations held, prosecutions, and the sentences and penal sanctions applied.</p> <p>The Committee requests the Government to take the necessary steps as a matter of urgency to ensure that no child under 18 years of age shall engage in hazardous work in mining. It also requests the Government to provide information on the application in practice of the legislation governing hazardous work, including statistics on the number and nature of offences reported, the investigations held, prosecutions, the sentences and penalties applied.</p>

		<p>The Committee strongly encourages the Government to step up its efforts and to take time-bound measures, particularly in implementing the Three Year Plan 2006–08 and PNEPTI 2000–10 to: (a) prevent children from being placed in debt bondage or forced labour in the sugar cane and brazil nut harvesting industry; and (b) provide the necessary and appropriate direct assistance for the removal of children from these worst forms of child labour. It requests the Government to provide information on the results obtained. Finally, it requests the Government to send information on the measures taken to ensure the rehabilitation of these children.</p> <p>The Committee requests the Government to provide information on the time-bound measures taken under the Provisional Inter-ministerial Plan 2007–08 for the Guarani people, in order to prevent the children of these people falling into debt bondage or forced or compulsory labour. The Committee also requests the Government to provide a copy of the National Plan for the Elimination of Forced Labour as soon as it is adopted.</p>
UN CONVENTIONS ON CORE HUMAN RIGHTS:	1. <i>Monitoring Body</i> 2. <i>Date of latest Report</i> 3. <i>Web link</i>	<i>Latest recommendations by the monitoring body.</i>
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide		
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination		
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights		

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CESCR 2. 8 August 2008 3. http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G08/435/89/PDF/G0843589.pdf?OpenElement 	<p>The Committee recommended that the State party should intensify its efforts to adopt a new Constitution and move forward in the process of institution-building, to take all necessary steps to reduce extreme poverty and to implement effectively its social development strategies, to continue its efforts to guarantee a sufficient minimum wage, to redouble its efforts to eliminate child labour, especially in domestic service, taking all appropriate legislative and practical measures to compensate families that stop receiving income from child labour, to protect the rights of workers, to confront the problem of female mortality caused by illegal abortions, to take effective measures and providing funds to combat discrimination in the education of girls and young women and to intensify its efforts to combat domestic violence by enacting specific legislation criminalizing it</p>
International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid		
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CEDAW 2. 8 April 2008 3. http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N08/298/14/PDF/N0829814.pdf?OpenElement 	<p>The Committee commended the State party for having ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention in 2000. The Committee urged the State party to take the necessary measures to ensure the full implementation of existing legislation on gender equality and streamline procedures for review of the compatibility of those laws with the Convention and to repeal without delay all legislation that discriminates against women. It further recommended the State party to enhance the institutional status of the national machinery for the advancement of women, ensure that all poverty eradication policies and programmes integrate a gender perspective, enable men and women in the Afro-Bolivian community to have access to all basic social services, create conditions for women to have access to justice, to expedite and facilitate the process of registration of women, develop and implement policies aimed at eliminating stereotypes associated with traditional roles, to promulgate and fully implement its legislation on trafficking and sexual exploitation of human beings, tackle the root cause of trafficking and sexual exploitation, to adopt dynamic and effective policies to increase women's participation at all levels of professional and public life, including implementing the draft Law against Political Harassment of Women, to adopt a gender-sensitive employment policy to address women in the informal sector and to address the issue of child labour in general, and the vulnerable situation of girls in particular, and to rectify the weaknesses in the design and allocation of financial resources to the National Plan for the Progressive Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (2000-2010).</p>

Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment		
Convention on the Rights of the Child	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CRC 2. 16 October 2009 3. http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G09/45/5/32/PDF/G0945532.pdf?OpenElement 	<p>The Committee welcomed the adoption of the new Constitution (2009), which included a chapter on child rights.</p> <p>The Committee urged the State party to take all necessary measures to address the recommendations from the concluding observations on the third periodic report that had not yet been implemented, notably those related to the adoption of a national plan of action for children, the low and unequal legal minimum ages for contracting marriage, corporal punishment, children without parental care, police brutality, juvenile justice and children deprived of their liberty together with adults. The Committee further recommended the progressive setting up of Municipal Child Defence Offices, including in rural communities, and that they be provided with adequate human, financial and technical resources, that the State party establish a Children’s Ombudsman, encourage the media sector to establish professional codes of ethics taking into account the rights of the child, set the minimum age for marriage at a higher and equal level, ensure registration of all children, especially in rural areas, take steps to identify all children who have not been registered, expressly prohibit corporal punishment by law in all settings and promote positive, non-violent forms of discipline, including family education and awareness through accessible training opportunities for parents, take effective measures to prevent adolescents from drug, tobacco and alcohol abuse, strengthen the efforts to combat HIV/AIDS through ensuring availability of contraceptives through awareness-raising campaigns, ensure free primary education, ensure that also girls and indigenous children fully realize their right to education, make parents aware of the importance of early childhood development and education, prevent children under the minimum age from working in the formal and informal sector, address the issue of children in street situations in cooperation with the children themselves, and ensure that children in conflict with the law are always dealt with within the juvenile justice system.</p>

CONVENTIONS ON ENVIRONMENT AND GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES :	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Monitoring Body</i> 2. <i>Date of latest Report</i> 3. <i>Web link</i> 	<i>Latest recommendations by the monitoring body.</i>
Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation Committee 2. 13 July 2010 3. http://ozone.unep.org/ 	<p>In 2010, no new non-compliance issues reported by the Implementation Committee.</p> <p>Previous issues have been resolved.</p> <p>http://www.unep.ch/Ozone/Meeting_Documents/impcom/IMPCOM-44-5E.pdf</p>
Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compliance Committee 2. N/A 3. http://www.basel.int/legalmatters/compcommittee/index.html 	<p>Only 3 reports submitted until 2006 and the latest report for 2007 has not been submitted.</p> <p>Information on the status of national reporting in 2008 not yet published on the Basel website.</p>
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No compliance committee established yet. Compliance assessed through the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - national implementation plan required by Art.7 <p>http://chm.pops.int/Countries/NationalImplementation/tabid/253/language/en-US/Default.aspx</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - national report required by Art. 15 <p>http://chm.pops.int/Countries/NationalReports/FirstRoundofPartyReports/</p> 	<p>National report not submitted, but National implementation plan submitted.</p> <p>The second reporting cycle has just been initiated. The reports received from the Parties will be published once the submissions are completed. According to decision SC-4/30, the deadline for report submissions is 31 October 2010.</p>

	<p>tabid/254/language/en-US/Default.aspx</p> <p>- contributions to the convention budget</p> <p>http://chm.pops.int/Countries/Contributions/tabid/374/language/en-US/Default.aspx</p>	
<p>CITES Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora</p>	<p>1. Standing Committee</p> <p>2. 11 March 2010</p> <p>3. http://www.cites.org/common/com/SC/59/E59-11A.pdf</p>	<p>Implementing legislation is under review by the CITES Secretariat and is not yet believed to fully meet all the requirements for the implementation of CITES (category 2).</p> <p>In May 2009, the CITES Management Authority of Bolivia informed the Secretariat that, during the fourth quarter of 2008, it had revised its draft legislation to align it with the CITES Model Law and had undertaken consultations with other CITES authorities and stakeholders.</p> <p>Bolivia has yet to comply with Article VIII, paragraph 7 of CITES which requires each Party to submit a biennial report on legislative, regulatory and administrative measures taken to enforce the Convention (deadline for the submission being the 31st of October of the year following the year for which the report was due). Bolivia has never submitted a biennial report.</p> <p>Annual reports submitted until 2007.</p>
<p>Convention on Biological Diversity</p>	<p>1. Compliance assessed through the following:</p> <p>- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action plan required by Art. 6</p> <p>http://www.cbd.int/nbsap/</p> <p>- national report required by Art. 26</p> <p>http://www.cbd.int/countries/</p>	<p>2nd, 3rd and 4th national reports not submitted.</p> <p>There are significant unpaid mandatory contributions to the CBD core budget.</p>

Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	1. Compliance Committee 2. 23 September 2010 3. http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/bs/bssc-07/official/bssc-07-03-en.pdf	The Interim National Report (2005) has been submitted. First Regular National Report (2007) has not been submitted. Some unpaid mandatory contributions to the core budget.
Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	1. Compliance Committee 2. 8 October 2010 3. http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2010/cmp6/eng/06.pdf	No non-compliance proceedings were started against Bolivia.
United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs Convention on Psychotropic Substances	1. INCB 2. 24 February 2010 3. http://www.incb.org/incb/en/annual-report-2009.html	General: The Board notes with concern that both the reported total area under coca bush cultivation and the expected coca leaf production have increased over the past few years in the Plurinational State of Bolivia. The Board recalls the expressed commitment of the Government when introducing its present policies towards coca bush cultivation and coca leaf production: zero tolerance of trafficking in cocaine and all related activities (cultivation, production etc.). The Board urges the Government of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to adopt more effective policies and strengthen its efforts to eradicate illicit coca bush cultivation in the country, as well as to address in a decisive manner the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in cocaine.
Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances		Specific: The Board notes with concern that, despite the social control measures currently being pursued by the Government with the aim of reducing coca bush cultivation and coca leaf production in the country, both the reported total area under coca bush cultivation and the expected coca leaf production have increased over the past few years. The Board urges the Bolivian Government to adopt more effective policies and to take a more proactive role in the elimination of illicit coca bush cultivation and coca leaf production in the country, as well as to address in a decisive manner the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in cocaine. The Board underlines that measures to promote alternative development in areas affected by coca bush cultivation, accompanied by sustained law enforcement efforts to prevent the re-emergence of such cultivation, are essential to the achievement of a lasting reduction in and the eventual elimination of the illicit production of coca leaf and

		<p>manufacture of cocaine in the country. This illustrates the fact that it is difficult for a Government to control licit drug production when faced with thriving local drug trafficking.</p> <p>Coca leaf is defined as a narcotic drug in the 1961 Convention The Board is aware of the right of States parties to the 1961 Convention to propose amendments to the Convention in accordance with article 47. In fact, the Board has provided the Bolivian Government with relevant information on the proper mechanism for changing the scope of the Convention. The Board wishes to remind the Government that until such amendments are effected, all the uses of coca leaf considered by the Government as traditional, including coca-leaf chewing and the manufacture and consumption of coca tea, as well as all other products derived from the coca leaf of which alkaloids have not been removed, continue to be illicit activities under the terms of the Convention. In so far as coca leaf remains under international control, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, as a party to the 1961 Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, must ensure full compliance with its obligations under the Convention, including the obligation to eliminate all uses of coca leaf for purposes other than those provided for in the Convention.</p> <p>The Board, in response to the above-mentioned developments in drug control in the country, has strengthened its dialogue with the Bolivian Government over the past few years. In particular, the Board sent a mission to the country in 2007, to discuss with competent national authorities the Government's policies on coca bush cultivation and coca leaf production, as well as progress made by the Government in that regard since the previous mission of the Board to that country, in 2001. The Board notes with regret that the Government has yet to implement almost all the recommendations made pursuant to the 2001 mission.</p> <p>In Bolivia (Plurinational State of), the area under illicit coca bush cultivation increased for the third consecutive year. The Board, concerned about the continued increase in the total area under illicit coca bush cultivation in Bolivia (Plurinational State of), urges the Government to take appropriate measures to reverse the trend. The Board wishes to remind the Governments of all countries concerned, in particular the Government of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, that unless any further amendments to the 1961 Convention are put into effect, the use or importation of coca leaf from which cocaine has not been extracted, for purposes other than those allowed under the 1961 Convention, constitutes a breach of obligations under the Convention (see paragraphs 156-166 above).</p> <p>The Board calls on the Governments of Bolivia (Plurinational State of) to enhance its programmes to</p>
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		<p>reduce illicit drug supply in order to address the increasing illicit cultivation of coca bush in the country, which is apparently a result of drug traffickers' attempts to offset the decline in the total area under coca bush cultivation in Colombia.</p> <p>The Board urges the Governments of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), in spite of perceived difficulties in combating illicit manufacture of and trafficking in cocaine, not to reduce efforts in those areas and to address in a decisive manner the increasing illicit cultivation of coca bush on its territory. At the same time, the Board believes that measures to provide legitimate and sustainable alternative livelihoods, accompanied by continued law enforcement efforts to prevent the re-emergence of illicit crop cultivation, are essential to achieving a lasting reduction in the production of coca and other narcotic drugs in South America.</p> <p>Despite the dismantling of a large number of cocaine laboratories in the Plurinational State of Bolivia in recent years, the seizures of potassium permanganate reported in the country remained low, totalling less than 500 kg in the period 2000-2008. The Board notes with concern that, with the exception of the clandestine potassium permanganate laboratories seized in Colombia, the origin of the potassium permanganate seized in South American countries remains unknown. The Board calls on the Governments of countries in the Americas and the regional members of the Project Cohesion Task Force to devise strategies to address the smuggling of potassium permanganate into the cocaine-manufacturing areas of South America</p>
<p>United Nations Convention against Corruption</p>	<p>1. United Nations secretariat – Report on Compliance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption</p> <p>2. 9 September 2009 (general distribution)</p> <p>3. http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/COSP/session3/V0986236e.pdf</p>	<p>Bolivia is not mentioned in the report – no specific recommendations.</p>

4. COLOMBIA (CO)

CONVENTION	REPORTING STATUS	RECOMMENDATIONS
ILO CONVENTIONS ON CORE LABOUR RIGHTS:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Monitoring Body</i> 2. <i>Date of latest Report</i> 3. <i>Web link</i> 	<p><i>Latest recommendations by the monitoring body.</i></p>
87 - Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CEACR and CFA 2. 2010 3. http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_123424.pdf; http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_124972.pdf	<p>The Committee recalls that for many years it has been examining allegations of violence against trade unionists and the situation of impunity, at which it has expressed its concern. The Committee once again expresses deep regret at the murders and acts of violence against trade unionists which have been occurring for many years and those that have occurred in 2009, since the previous examination of the application of the Convention. Taking into account the gravity of the situation, the Committee recognizes all the measures, of a practical and legislative nature, that the Government has been adopting recently to combat violence in general and violence against the trade union movement and it notes a decrease in the murders of trade unionists between 2008 and 2009, and in violence in general. The Committee hopes that the new measures will make it possible to combat violence against trade unionists effectively and will lead to the conviction of those responsible. The Committee requests the Government to indicate in its next report on any developments in this respect.</p> <p>The Committee requests the Government to provide information in its next report on the following legislative issues that are still pending: right of workers, without distinction whatsoever, to establish and join organizations; right to establish organizations without previous authorization; right of workers' organizations to organize their activities and to formulate their programmes; Restrictions imposed on the activities of federations and confederations.</p> <p>With regard to the allegations of violent repression of a trade union meeting, banning of a strike, anti-union dismissals and arrest of trade unionists, the Committee on the Freedom of Association requests the Government to keep it informed of the outcome of the administrative inquiry and of the ruling handed down on the complaint lodged by the company in connection with the damage caused to its installations.</p> <p>With regard to the banning of the work stoppage by the workers affiliated to SINTRAIME, the</p>

		<p>Committee requests the Government to keep it informed of the outcome of the appeal for protection lodged by the company against SINTRAIME for violating the freedom to work of non-strikers and to send it a copy of the relevant ruling.</p> <p>With regard to the anti-union dismissals alleged by FUNTRAENERGETICA (a committee of several union leaders), the Committee requests the Government to provide information without delay.</p>
<p>98 - Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively</p>	<p>1. CEACR and CFA</p> <p>2. 2010</p> <p>3. http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_123424.pdf;</p> <p>http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_124972.pdf</p>	<p>With regard to collective bargaining in the public sector, the Committee notes with satisfaction the adoption of Decree no.535 and requests the Government to continue dialogue with trade union organizations with a view to improving the Decree and to keep it informed on this matter. The Committee is aware that the Decree is very short, can be improved and establishes principles which probably require further regulation to comply more effectively with its objectives and to extend in practice collective agreements in the various institutions. While from a technical viewpoint such regulation may well be appropriate, the Committee recalls that the Convention does not require exhaustive regulation, but rather is compatible with systems that envisage a minimum of interference by the State in collective bargaining in the public sector.</p> <p>While recalling that collective accords negotiated directly with workers should not be used to undermine the position of trade union organizations, the Committee requests the Government to provide information on the measures adopted to encourage and promote the full development and utilization of voluntary collective bargaining, in accordance with Article 4 of the Convention, and to ensure that the conclusion of collective accords negotiated directly with the workers is only possible in the absence of a trade union and that it is not carried out in practice for anti-union purposes.</p> <p>As regards the allegations that, in the context of the liquidation of the Cali Public Sanitation Services, the collective agreement in force was not observed with respect to the compensation and pension benefits linked to the dismissals, the Committee on the Freedom of Association requests the Government to keep it informed on the views expressed in the allegations and of the final outcome of the abovementioned judicial proceedings. The Committee further expects that freedom of association and collective bargaining rights are respected in the labour cooperative currently carrying out the work previously carried out by the company.</p>

29 - Forced or Compulsory Labour		
100 - Equal Remuneration of Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CEACR 2. 2010 3. http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_123424.pdf 	<p>The Committee notes that the Government's report does not supply any information on the Committee's comments regarding the communication of 15 August 2007 from the Single Confederation of Workers of Colombia (CUT) concerning the narrow definition of remuneration in the legislation. The Committee asks the Government once again to take the necessary steps to ensure that account is taken not only of the ordinary, basic or minimum wage or salary but also of “any additional emoluments whatsoever payable directly or indirectly, whether in cash or in kind, by the employer to the worker and arising out of the worker’s employment” to ensure equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value. The Committee asks the Government to include information in this respect in its next report.</p> <p>The Committee urges the Government to amend the legislative provisions to bring them into line with the principle of equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value, and to provide information on steps taken in this regard.</p> <p>The Committee again asks the Government to supply information in its next report on the way in which it collaborates with the employers’ and workers’ organizations concerned in order to apply the provisions of the Convention, and in particular on any training activities relating to the principle of the Convention and the adoption of measures for promoting objective job evaluation on the basis of the tasks involved.</p> <p>The Committee would welcome further information on the results of, and follow-up to, research on the gender wage gap. The Committee asks the Government once again to supply statistical information to the extent possible, in accordance with its 1998 general observation.</p>
105 - Abolition of Forced Labour		
111 - Discrimination in Respect of Employment and	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CEACR 2. 2009 	<p>The Committee requests the Government to take effective measures to ensure that there is no discrimination in access to employment and in employment on grounds of social origin, race, colour, or physical characteristics. It also asks the Government to take measures to ensure that no investigations are</p>

Occupation	3. www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---.../wcms_103484.pdf	<p>carried out into applicants' social backgrounds resulting in discrimination based on social origin, and to take measures to prohibit discriminatory job announcements, in both law and practice, and to promote the employment of Afro-Colombians and indigenous people. Provide information on the steps taken in this regard. The Government is also asked to provide detailed information on the employment situation of indigenous and Afro-Colombian peoples, including those living in the Pacific coast area.</p> <p>The Committee asks the Government to provide the information requested together with replies to the questions raised by the Committee in its comments of 2007.</p>
138 - Minimum Age for Admission to Employment		
182 - Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour	1. CEACR 2. 2009 3. www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---.../wcms_103484.pdf	<p>The Committee requests the Government to take immediate and effective measures to put a stop in practice to the forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict and proceed with the full and immediate demobilization of all children. With reference to Security Council resolution 1612 of 26 July 2005, which recalls “the responsibilities of States to end impunity and to prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and other egregious crimes perpetrated against children”, the Committee urges the Government to ensure that investigations and prosecutions of offenders are undertaken and that effective and deterrent penalties are imposed on any person found guilty of recruiting or using children under 18 years of age for the purpose of armed conflict. It requests the Government to supply information in this regard.</p> <p>The Committee requests the Government to supply information on the implementation of national programmes and projects for the prevention and elimination of the forced recruitment of children into illegal armed groups adopted under the “National Strategy for preventing and eliminating the worst forms of child labour and protecting young workers (2008–15)”, and on the results achieved.</p> <p>The Committee strongly encourages the Government to continue its efforts and take steps to remove children from armed conflict and ensure their rehabilitation and social integration. In this regard, it requests the Government to supply information on the number of children under 18 years of age who have been rehabilitated and reintegrated into their communities as a result of these measures.</p>

UN CONVENTIONS ON CORE HUMAN RIGHTS:	1. <i>Monitoring Body</i> 2. <i>Date of latest Report</i> 3. <i>Web link</i>	<i>Latest recommendations by the monitoring body.</i>
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide		
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	1. CERD 2. 28 August 2009 3. http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G09/446/23/PDF/G0944623.pdf?OpenElement	<p>The Committee welcomed the human rights provisions in the Constitution which enshrine the principles of non-discrimination, recognise ethnic and cultural diversity and provide that the State should undertake measures in favour of discriminated or marginalised groups in order to achieve equality in practice. The Committee noted the extensive legal framework adopted to promote the rights of Afro-Colombians and indigenous peoples.</p> <p>The Committee recommended the State party to intensify its efforts to protect Afro-Colombian and indigenous communities against serious human rights violations, to protect the security of Afro-Colombian and indigenous leaders and to pay particular attention to the rights of Afro-Colombian and indigenous women and children, to ensure the effective implementation of reparations, including restitution of lands, to ensure that collective land ownership of Afro-Colombian and indigenous peoples is recognised, respected and can be exercised in practice by reducing bureaucratic claims procedures, to reinforce the provision of legal advice and ensure that adequate interpretation in court proceedings is provided in indigenous languages, to improve the standard of living for Afro-Colombian women and children, including improved access to clean water and sewage systems.</p>
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights		

<p>International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights</p>	<p>1. CESR 2. 21 May 2010 3. http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cescr/docs/co/E.C.12.CO.L.CO.5_AUV.doc</p>	<p>The Committee welcomed the ratification by the State party of the Rome Statute on the International Criminal Court, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Optional Protocol to the Convention of the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict.</p> <p>The Committee urged the State party to take immediate and effective measures to address the ongoing armed violence. The Committee recommended that the State party take concrete measures to review the processes concerning infrastructure, development and mining projects, to ensure that economic, social and cultural rights are taken into account in all free trade agreements, to design specific strategies aimed at creating employment opportunities for young persons, women, indigenous and afro-Colombian peoples, to protect trade-unionists by enhancing the National Programme of Protection, to review its taxation system, so as to reduce inequalities between different groups, to strengthen its efforts aimed at preventing and eliminating violence against women and in combating trafficking in children, to implement the legal minimum marriage age of 18 years for girls and boys, to ensure that all children born in the State party are registered, to adopt an effective national food policy to combat hunger and malnutrition, to adopt a national water policy to ensure universal access to safe drinking water, to ensure access to adequate housing, in particular for disadvantaged and marginalized individuals and families, to take all necessary measures to ensure that health care services are accessible to those living in poverty, to provide alternative and sustainable development activities for farmers currently involved in illicit coca production and to combat illiteracy, including by carrying out awareness campaigns to sensitize parents.</p>
<p>International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid</p>		
<p>Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women</p>		

Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	1. CAT 2. 4 May 2010 3. http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cat/docs/co/CAT.C.COL.CO4.pdf	<p>The Committee noted with satisfaction the efforts being made by the State party to reform legislation, policies and procedures with the aim of ensuring better protection of the right not to be subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.</p> <p>The Committee recommended the State party to establish a centralized system making it possible to identify all cases of torture, to adopt the necessary measures to ensure that crimes of torture are prosecuted as a separate offence, to guarantee fully the integrity and security of persons working in agencies concerned with the administration of justice, to strengthen the Early Warning System in order to prevent displacement and other gross human rights violations, to take steps to eradicate preventive administrative detention and mass arrests, to put an immediate end to the harassment by Administrative Department for Security (DAS) agents of human rights defenders, to pay attention to gender issues and to victims who are children, Afro-Colombians or indigenous people, to adopt effective measures to ensure the return of land to victims of displacement, to investigate and firmly punish sexual violence reportedly committed by the security forces and to prevent the recruitment of children.</p>
Convention on the Rights of the Child		
CONVENTIONS ON ENVIRONMENT AND GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES :	1. <i>Monitoring Body</i> 2. <i>Date of latest Report</i> 3. <i>Web link</i>	<i>Latest recommendations by the monitoring body.</i>
Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	1. Implementation Committee 2. 13 July 2010 3. http://ozone.unep.org/	In 2010, no new non-compliance issues have been reported by the Implementation Committee. http://www.unep.ch/Ozone/Meeting_Documents/impcom/IMPCOM-44-5E.pdf

Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal	1. Compliance Committee 2.25 June 2009 3. http://www.basel.int/legalmatters/compcommittee/index.html	All reports have been submitted. No non-compliance proceedings started against Colombia.
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants	1. No compliance committee established yet. Compliance assessed through the following: - national implementation plan required by Art.7 http://chm.pops.int/Countries/NationalImplementation/tabid/253/language/en-US/Default.aspx - national report required by Art. 15 http://chm.pops.int/Countries/NationalReports/FirstRoundofPartyReports/tabid/254/language/en-US/Default.aspx - contributions to the convention budget http://chm.pops.int/Countries/Contributions/tabid/374/language/en-US/Default.aspx	All contributions have been paid. National report and National implementation plan submitted.

CITES - Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Standing Committee 2. 11 March 2010 3. http://www.cites.org/common/SC/59/E59-11A.pdf 	Annual Report for 2009 submitted (no biennial reports submitted yet).
Convention on Biological Diversity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compliance assessed through the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Biodiversity Strategy and Action plan required by Art. 6 http://www.cbd.int/nbsap/ - national report required by Art. 26 http://www.cbd.int/countries/ Link to level of payments: http://www.cbd.int/convention/parties/contributions.shtml?tab=2 	<p>4th National Report has been submitted in September 2010.</p> <p>Some mandatory contributions missing.</p>
Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compliance Committee 2. 23 September 2010 3. http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/bs/bccc-07/official/bccc-07-03-en.pdf 	<p>All reports submitted.</p> <p>Some contributions missing.</p> <p>No non-compliance proceedings.</p>

Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	<p>1. Compliance Committee</p> <p>2. 8 October 2010</p> <p>3. http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2010/cmp6/eng/06.pdf</p>	No non-compliance proceedings started against Colombia
United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs	<p>1. INCB</p> <p>2. 24 February 2010</p>	<p>General:</p> <p>Surveys conducted by the Government and UNODC indicate that in 2008 illicit coca bush cultivation in Colombia declined substantially compared with the previous year and that such cultivation returned to levels recorded at the beginning of the decade. The Board encourages the Government of Colombia to continue its eradication program and to further strengthen its efforts in addressing drug abuse and drug trafficking in the country.</p> <p>Specific:</p> <p>The large amount of potassium permanganate seized in countries in South America, in particular Colombia, in the past few years indicates that current control measures may not be sufficient to deal with the smuggling and the illicit manufacture of potassium permanganate in the region. The Board again calls on Governments of countries in South America to design strategies similar to those developed in the framework of Project Cohesion, which led to an increased interception rate and the identification of sources of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of heroin.</p> <p>The Board is concerned that in 2008 the illicit manufacture of cocaine hydrochloride in Colombia was estimated at 430 tons — about 51 per cent of the world total. The Board urges the Government to continue taking effective measures to address that problem. The Board underlines the necessity of ensuring alternative livelihoods for farmers currently engaged in coca bush cultivation and encourages the Government to strengthen its programs in that area.</p> <p>The Board encourages the Government to enhance its efforts to ensure that progress is made in addressing drug abuse and drug trafficking in the country and to increase its cooperation with countries in Africa in an effort to address the problem of illicit drug consignments entering that region.</p> <p>The Board notes with concern that in countries in South America, such as Argentina, Brazil and</p>
Convention on Psychotropic Substances	<p>3. http://www.incb.org/incb/en/annual-report-2009.html</p>	
Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances		

		<p>Colombia (and in countries in North America, such as Mexico and the United States), there is a growing movement to decriminalize the possession of controlled drugs, in particular cannabis, for personal use. Regrettably, influential personalities, including former high-level politicians in countries in South America, have publicly expressed their support for that movement. The Board is concerned that the movement, if not resolutely countered by the respective Governments, will undermine national and international efforts to combat the abuse of and illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs. In any case, the movement poses a threat to the coherence and effectiveness of the international drug control system and sends the wrong message to the general public.</p> <p>2007-8 - In Colombia, seizures of cocaine hydrochloride increased by 57 per cent to 198.4 tons. Despite the large quantity of cocaine seized in South America, drug control agencies in the region emphasized the continued need for the exchange, among law enforcement and judicial authorities in South America, of real-time information in investigative and operational activities in order to</p>
<p>United Nations Convention against Corruption</p>	<p>1. United Nations Secretariat – Report on Compliance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption</p> <p>2. 9 September 2009 (general distribution)</p> <p>3. http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/COSP/session3/V0986236e.pdf</p>	<p>Articles that need further work for full compliance (as indicated in the self-assessment report)</p> <p>Article 52: In relation to the establishment of financial disclosure systems for public officials, as prescribed by the non-mandatory provision of paragraph 5, Colombia provided an update of its previous submission and indicated partial compliance,</p>

5. COSTA RICA (CR)

CONVENTION	REPORTING STATUS	RECOMMENDATIONS
ILO CONVENTIONS ON CORE LABOUR RIGHTS:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Monitoring Body</i> 2. <i>Date of latest Report</i> 3. <i>Web link</i> 	<p><i>Latest recommendations by the monitoring body.</i></p>
87 - Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CEACR and CFA 2. 2010 3. http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_123424.pdf; http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_124972.pdf 	<p>The Committee refers to a consistent discrepancy between law and practice and urges some changes for legislation regarding the following rights: <i>right of organizations to elect their representatives in full freedom. Prohibition upon foreigners from holding office or exercising authority in trade unions</i> (article 60, second paragraph, of the Constitution and section 345(e) of the Labour Code); <i>obligation for the trade union assembly to appoint the executive board each year; right of organizations to organize their activities and to formulate their programmes in full freedom.</i> The Committee requests the Government to indicate any developments regarding the need for Bill No. 13475, in amending section 344 of the Labour Code, to establish a specific and short period during which the administrative authority is to reach a decision on the registration of trade unions and after which, in the absence of a decision, legal personality is deemed to have been obtained.</p> <p>The Committee hopes that the National Assembly will address all pending matters without delay. The Committee requests the Government to provide information in this respect. The Committee notes that the Government has requested the technical assistance of the ILO to ascertain the conformity of the Bill to reform labour procedures (No. 15990) with the principles of Conventions No 87 and 98 and it suggests that such assistance should be provided as soon as the joint commission is established in the Legislative Assembly.</p> <p>The Committee once again emphasizes that the pending matters raise important issues relating to the application of the Convention. Taking into account the various ILO missions that have visited the country over the years and the gravity of the problems, the Committee hopes to be in a position to note substantial progress in the near future in both law and practice. The Committee requests the Government to provide information on this matter in its next report.</p>

		<p>The Committee requests the Government to provide official statistical data on the number of trade unions and higher level organizations (in the public and private sectors) and the number of trade union members.</p> <p>The Committee requests the Government to provide its comments on the ITUC's communication, dated 26 August 2009 and particularly on: (1) its allegation that in the event of a strike the unions are required to provide the names of the strikers; (2) its statement that unions are practically non-existent in the private sector; (3) the alleged unlawful arrest of a trade union leader in the construction sector; and (4) the violation of the Act by prohibiting trade union activities by solidarist associations in certain banana and pineapple ranches.</p>
<p>98 - Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively</p>	<p>1. CAS, CEACR and CFA</p> <p>2. 2010</p> <p>3. http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_123424.pdf;</p> <p>http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_124972.pdf</p>	<p>The Committee noted that, according to the High-level Mission that visited the country in 2006, the proceedings in cases of anti-union discrimination are so slow that it takes at least four years to obtain a final ruling.</p> <p>The Committee hopes that the Bill to reform labour procedures will be adopted in the near future and asks the Government to provide the text of the future Act as soon as it is adopted.</p> <p>The Committee notes with regret, however, that Bill No. 13475 to reform various provisions of the Labour Code and other legal texts has not as yet been discussed although it is high on the agenda of the Legislative Assembly's plenary session, and requests the Government to take steps to move the processing of the Bill forward, and to provide Freedom of association, collective bargaining, and industrial relations information in this regard.</p> <p>The Committee asks the Government to do everything in its power to ensure that the bills to strengthen the right to collective bargaining in the public sector, including those relating to the ratification of Conventions Nos 151 and 154 are examined and, it is to be hoped, adopted by the Legislative Assembly.</p> <p>The Committee hopes to receive information on a tripartite approach to the problem of direct agreements with non-unionized workers in the light of the expert report, and of any other satisfactory solution proposed, including measures to promote collective bargaining with existing organizations of</p>

		<p>workers and to avoid direct agreements being used for anti-union purposes, which is to be presumed where a representative trade union already exists.</p> <p>The Committee expresses the hope that the Legislative Assembly will be established without delay and will take up the issues pending. It requests the Government to provide information in this regard. It notes that the Government has requested ILO technical assistance in ascertaining the consistency of the text of the Bill to reform labour procedure (No 15990) with the principles of Conventions No 87 and 98, and suggests that such assistance be provided as soon as the Joint Committee is set up in the Legislative Assembly.</p> <p>In addition, the CAS observed that, despite the existence of these problems for many years and the fact that the case had been discussed on several occasions, there had not been sufficient progress in the application of the Convention in either law or practice, although the new Government indicated certain efforts and actions to achieve improvements in the application of the Convention. The Committee therefore expressed the firm hope that, in the very near future, it would be able to note substantial progress in the application of the Convention and trusted that the legislative drafts upon which there has been tripartite consensus would be examined by the legislature and adopted without delay.</p>
29 - Forced or Compulsory Labour		
100 - Equal Remuneration of Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value		
105 - Abolition of Forced Labour		
111 - Discrimination in Respect of Employment and	1. CEACR	The Committee asks the Government to continue to provide information on the developments concerning the adoption of the draft Act mentioned above and to supply information on the following:

Occupation	<p>2. 2010</p> <p>3. http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_123424.pdf</p>	<p>(i) the measures adopted as a follow-up to the recommendations of the Office of the Defender of Women;</p> <p>(ii) the complaints brought before the Office of the Defender of Women and their results;</p> <p>(iii) the measures adopted to provide support and to effectively protect the victims of sexual harassment, including from the risk of reprisals and victimization;</p> <p>(iv) the educational and sensitization measures adopted or envisaged to prevent sexual harassment in the workplace;</p> <p>(v) any initiatives of employers' and workers' organizations to combat sexual harassment at work.</p>
138 - Minimum Age for Admission to Employment	<p>1. CEACR</p> <p>2. 2009</p> <p>3. www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---.../wcms_103484.pdf</p>	<p>The Committee requests the Government to provide information on the impact of the measures taken to abolish child labour, in the context of the Second National Action Plan for the prevention and elimination of child labour and the special protection of young workers, the National Development Plan (2006–10) and the ILO–IPEC project on the elimination of child labour in Latin America. It requests the Government to provide information on any progress achieved.</p> <p>The Committee also invites the Government to continue providing information on the application of the Convention in practice by giving, for example, statistical data on the employment of children and young persons, extracts from reports of the inspection services, in particular inspections carried out in the sectors mentioned above. Finally, it asks the Government to provide the findings of the household survey that will be carried out in 2009.</p>
182 - Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour		

UN CONVENTIONS ON CORE HUMAN RIGHTS:	1. <i>Monitoring Body</i> 2. <i>Date of latest Report</i> 3. <i>Web link</i>	<i>Latest recommendations by the monitoring body.</i>
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide		
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination		
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights		
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights		
International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid		
Convention on the Elimination of All		

Forms of Discrimination against Women		
Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CAT 2. 7 July 2008 3. http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G08/428/93/PDF/G0842893.pdf?OpenElement 	<p>The Committee noted with appreciation that the State party had ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, as well as the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.</p> <p>The Committee urged the State party to enable the judiciary to impose alternatives to imprisonment when the accused does not represent a danger to society, to speed up the processes of determination of refugee status, to provide for alternatives to custody for migrants and set a maximum legal period for detention pending deportation, to continue its efforts to improve detention conditions for all immigrants, to provide detainees with information on the Convention and domestic legislation and on the rules for police officers and prison personnel, to boost the protection for the most vulnerable population against sexual violence, to apply a gender-specific policy for women prisoners, to ensure that victims of torture, other ill-treatment, trafficking and domestic and sexual violence are enabled to benefit from the fullest possible rehabilitation, to criminalize trafficking in persons in accordance with the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, to expedite the complete prohibition of corporal punishment of children, to raise awareness among the security forces of domestic violence including sexual violence and violence against children and to devise a system for the collection of disaggregated data on the issue of violence against women and children.</p>
Convention on the Rights of the Child		
CONVENTIONS ON ENVIRONMENT AND GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES :	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Monitoring Body</i> 2. <i>Date of latest Report</i> 3. <i>Web link</i> 	<i>Latest recommendations by the monitoring body.</i>
Montreal Protocol on Substances that	1.Implementation Committee	No non-compliance issues reported by the Implementation Committee.

Deplete the Ozone Layer	<p>2. 13 July 2010</p> <p>3. http://ozone.unep.org/</p>	<p>http://www.unep.ch/Ozone/Meeting_Documents/impcom/IMPCOM-44-5E.pdf</p>
Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal	<p>1. Compliance Committee</p> <p>2. N/A</p> <p>3. http://www.basel.int/legalmatte rs/comppcommittee/index.html</p>	<p>Complete reporting until 2006 and the last report for 2007 has been submitted.</p> <p>Information on the status of national reporting in 2008 not yet published on the Basel website.</p>
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants	<p>No compliance committee established yet. Compliance assessed through the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - national implementation plan required by Art.7 <p>http://chm.pops.int/Countries/NationalImplementation/tabid/253/language/en-US/Default.aspx</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - national report required by Art. 15 <p>http://chm.pops.int/Countries/NationalReports/FirstRoundofPartyReports/tabid/254/language/en-US/Default.aspx</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - contributions to the convention budget <p>http://chm.pops.int/Countries/Contributions/tabid/374/language/en-US/Default.aspx</p>	<p>National implementation plan and national report submitted.</p> <p>Some outstanding contributions for 2010 remain unpaid.</p>

<p>CITES - Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora</p>	<p>1. Standing Committee 2. 11 March 2010 3. http://www.cites.org/common/c/sc/59/E59-11A.pdf</p>	<p>Costa Rica has yet to comply with Article VIII, paragraph 7 of CITES which requires each Party to submit a biennial report on legislative, regulatory and administrative measures taken to enforce the Convention (deadline for the submission being the 31st of October of the year following the year for which the report was due).</p> <p>Biennial Report for 2007-2008 not yet submitted.</p> <p>Annual reports received until 2008.</p>
<p>Convention on Biological Diversity</p>	<p>1. Compliance assessed through the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Biodiversity Strategy and Action plan required by Art. 6 http://www.cbd.int/nbsap/ - national report required by Art. 26 http://www.cbd.int/countries/ <p>Link to level of payments: http://www.cbd.int/convention/parties/contributions.shtml?tab=2</p>	<p>All national reports have been submitted.</p> <p>There are significant unpaid mandatory contributions to the CBD core budget.</p>
<p>Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety</p>	<p>1. Compliance Committee 2. 23 September 2010 3. http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/bs/bccc-07/official/bccc-07-03-en.pdf</p>	<p>First Regular National Report (2007) is submitted, but the Interim National Report (2005) was not submitted.</p> <p>Some outstanding contributions.</p>

Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	1. Compliance Committee 2. 8 October 2010 3. http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2010/cmp6/eng/06.pdf	No non-compliance proceedings were started against Costa Rica.
United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs	1. INCB 2. 24 February 2010	In February 2009, Costa Rican authorities informed the Board of the seizure of a laboratory where they had found a large amount of pharmaceutical preparations and cocaine hydrochloride. The preparations were in the form of tablets containing oxycodone, hydrocodone and codeine. The drugs were purportedly intended for sale over the Internet. The Board has been warning Governments of the dangers posed by illegal Internet pharmacies since 2006. The Board wishes to emphasize the importance of activating regional cooperation systems for the control of Internet pharmacies.
Convention on Psychotropic Substances	3. http://www.incb.org/incb/en/annual-report-2009.html	
Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances		
United Nations Convention against Corruption	1. United Nation secretariat – Report on Compliance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption 2. 9 September 2009 (general distribution) 3. http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/COSP/session3/V0986236e.pdf	Costa Rica is not mentioned in the report – no specific recommendations.

6. ECUADOR (EC)

CONVENTION	REPORTING STATUS	RECOMMENDATIONS
ILO CONVENTIONS ON CORE LABOUR RIGHTS:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Monitoring Body</i> 2. <i>Date of latest Report</i> 3. <i>Web link</i> 	<p><i>Latest recommendations by the monitoring body.</i></p>
87 - Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CEACR and CFA 2. 2010 3. http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_123424.pdf; http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_124972.pdf 	<p>The Committee asks the Government to take the necessary steps to repeal or amend this provision of the new Constitution (entered into force on 20 October 2008) which raise problems of compatibility with the Convention. In these circumstances, so as to allow the re-election of officers of workers' and employers' organizations. Also, the Committee requests the Government to take all necessary steps to repeal or amend the provisions of the Constitution to ensure that compulsory arbitration is possible only in the instances mentioned.</p> <p>The Committee requests the Government to take appropriate measures in order to modify this provision so as to ensure that the right to strike can be exercised in the abovementioned services, with the possibility to provide a system of minimum services which is to be determined with the participation of workers' and employers' organizations.</p> <p>The Committee points out that for many years it has been asking the Government to take steps to repeal or amend several provisions that are not in compliance with the convention. The Committee hopes that it will be able to note progress in the legislation in the near future and asks the Government in its next report to provide information on all developments in this regard. It reminds the Government that it may seek technical assistance from the Office in the context of its reform of the Labour Code.</p> <p>The Committee has received information about two proposals for acts being debated in the National Assembly: the Basic Public Service Act and the Basic Act on Public Enterprises. The Committee hopes that the new texts will establish in full the rights laid down in the Convention: the right to organize of public officials and employees and the right to strike of public servants other than those exercising authority in the name of the State.</p>

		Furthermore, the Committee once again asks the Government to provide information on the number of associations that have been set up for the promotion and defence of the interests of public servants, the sectors covered and the approximate number of members.
98 - Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively	<p>1. CEACR and CFA</p> <p>2. 2010</p> <p>3. http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_123424.pdf;</p> <p>http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_124972.pdf</p>	<p>The Committee requests the Government to ensure that workers performing “complementary services” are able fully to exercise trade union rights and, in particular, bargain collectively.</p> <p>Furthermore, with regard to the alleged use of “blacklists” in one province, the Committee points out that the practice of placing trade union officials or members on “blacklists” is a serious threat to the free exercise of trade union rights, and requests the Government to hold an inquiry and, if the allegation of blacklisting is confirmed, to take the necessary steps to ensure that this practice is sanctioned by sufficiently dissuasive penalties.</p> <p>Regarding the new Constitution, the Committee requests the Government to take the necessary steps for the removal of these limitations and for the reinstatement of the right to collective bargaining on all subjects that affect the working and living conditions of workers.</p> <p>The Committee again reminds the Government that for several years it has been commenting on the several matters that do not comply with the convention.</p> <p>Noting the Government’s statement that the National Assembly is working on amendments to various laws including a proposal for a Labour Code Reform Act, a proposal for a Basic Public Service Act and a proposal for a Basic Act on Public Enterprises, the Committee expresses the hope that these will take full account of the provisions of the Convention recognizing the right to collective bargaining of public sector organizations and adequate protection against acts of anti-union discrimination and interference, with sufficiently dissuasive sanctions. It reminds the Government that it may seek technical assistance from the ILO in proceeding with the amendment of the Labour Code and the Public Service Act.</p>
29 - Forced or Compulsory Labour		
100 - Equal Remuneration of Men and Women		

Workers for Work of Equal Value		
105 - Abolition of Forced Labour	1. CEACR 2. 2010 3. http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_123424.pdf	<p>The Committee urged the Government to take the necessary measures to ensure that <i>Article 1(d). Imprisonment involving compulsory labour for participation in strikes</i>, of the Convention is applied.</p> <p>The Committee has previously referred to Decree No. 105 of 7 June 1967 which allows a prison sentence of two to five years to be imposed on any person fomenting or taking a leading part in a collective work stoppage. Noting the most recent information provided by the Government, according to which Decree No. 105 is not in force, the Committee hopes that the Government will provide a copy of the text repealing that Decree and, in the event that the Decree concerned has not been formally repealed, the Committee once again expresses the hope that the Government will take the necessary measures to repeal it, thereby bringing the national legislation into conformity with the requirements of the Convention.</p> <p>Noting with regret that the new Constitution prohibits strikes in services that are not essential in the strict sense of the term and that such interruption may be punished as a penal offence, the Committee hopes that the Government will review this situation in the light of Convention No. 87 and Convention No. 105 which protects against prison sentences involving compulsory labour as a punishment for participation in peaceful strikes, and that it will provide information on the measures taken or envisaged to ensure compliance with the Convention.</p> <p>The Committee hopes that the Government will provide the information requested and will indicate the measures taken or envisaged to ensure that prison sentences involving compulsory labour are not imposed for the peaceful expression of political views.</p>
111 - Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation	1. CEACR 2. 2010 3. http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_123424.pdf	<p>The Committee once again requests information on the results achieved in the prevention and eradication of work by women under conditions of exploitation which, as noted by the Committee in its previous comments, was one of the objectives of the Equal Opportunities Plan 2005–09 (PIO). The Committee also requests the Government to provide detailed information on the policies and programmes intended to ensure equality of opportunity and treatment in employment and occupation for women, especially indigenous women, migrant women and women of African descent, and their impact.</p> <p>The Committee requests the Government to provide further information on the introduction of gender</p>

		<p>as a cross-cutting issue in the standards issued by the SENRES with the objective of women gaining access to public employment and the impact of this measure. Noting that the Framework Inter-institutional Cooperation Agreement expires in December 2009, the Committee requests the Government to provide information on the measures envisaged to continue ensuring the application of the principle of the Convention in the public sector. The Committee also refers to its comments on the application of the Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100).</p> <p>The Committee urges the Government to take this opportunity to repeal section 17(b) of the Regulations of the Cooperatives Act, under which married women require the authorization of their husbands to be members of agricultural housing and family garden cooperatives. The Committee hopes that the Government will be in a position to provide information on the progress achieved in this respect in its next report.</p> <p>The Committee requests the Government to provide information on the impact that the compendium on sexual harassment in the fields of education, labour, politics and domestic work (prepared by the Gender and Youth Unit of the Ministry of Labour) has had in terms of preventing sexual harassment in the working environment and to provide information on other measures that are being adopted to raise awareness of the harmful effects of harassment at the workplace. The Committee invites the Government once again to take appropriate legislative measures to prohibit sexual harassment in employment and occupation which include both quid pro quo and hostile work environment harassment.</p> <p>The Committee requests the Government to provide detailed information on the results and impact of the various types of action envisaged in the National Development Plan 2007–10, including the application of affirmative action measures, the development of the “Work without discrimination” programme and the action taken to promote and increase the access of young Afro-Ecuadorian persons to university. The Committee also requests information on the measures promoted, as envisaged in the Plan, to monitor and punish any act of racial discrimination against Afro-Ecuadorian persons on the labour market.</p>
<p>138 - Minimum Age for Admission to Employment</p>	<p>1. CEACR 2. 2009 3. www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/p</p>	<p>The Committee is deeply concerned at the situation of children under 14 years of age who are compelled to work and urges the Government to intensify its efforts to gradually improve the situation. It requests the Government to take the necessary steps, in the context of the various public policies and the ILO–IPEC project on the “Elimination of child labour in Latin America”, to abolish child labour. It requests the Government to supply information on the results achieved. The Committee also requests</p>

	<p>ublic/---.../wcms_103484.pdf</p>	<p>the Government to provide information on the application of the Convention in practice, including, for example, statistics relating to the employment of children and young persons, and extracts of the reports of the inspection services, particularly inspections conducted in the abovementioned sectors [in particular banana and flower industries]. Finally, it requests the Government to supply a copy of the new “National Plan for the prevention and elimination of child labour”, once it has been formulated.</p> <p>Considering that compulsory education is one of the most effective means of combating child labour, the Committee urges the Government to continue its efforts to improve the functioning of the education system in the country and to take measures to enable children to attend compulsory basic education or enter an informal school system. In this regard, it requests the Government to supply information on the measures taken to increase the secondary school enrolment rate. Finally, the Committee requests the Government to supply information on the results achieved.</p> <p>The Committee expresses the firm hope that the regulations implementing the Children and Young Persons Code will be adopted in the near future, will take account of the comments made above and will lay down the conditions of employment for children and young persons in artistic performances. It requests the Government to supply information on any new developments in this regard.</p>
<p>182 - Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour</p>	<p>1. CEACR 2. 2009 3. www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---.../wcms_103484.pdf</p>	<p>The Committee encourages the Government to continue its efforts to ensure, in practice, the protection of children under 18 years of age against these worst forms of child labour. In this respect, it requests the Government to continue to provide information on the application of the provisions of the Penal Code applying to the crimes of sexual exploitation against minors of less than 18 years of age in practice. Furthermore, taking account of the information that persons have been prosecuted and sentenced, the Committee requests the Government to provide copies of the judgements handed down by virtue of the provisions in the Penal Code in its next report.</p> <p>The Committee strongly encourages the Government to continue its efforts and requests it to provide information on the time-bound measures taken, when implementing the National Plan to combat the trafficking of persons and commercial sexual exploitation and the plans to combat the commercial exploitation of children and the trafficking of children for this purpose in Cuenca and Machala, to: (a) prevent children from being victims of commercial sexual exploitation or trafficking for this purpose; and (b) provide the necessary and appropriate direct assistance to remove child victims from these worst forms of child labour. It requests the Government to continue providing information on the results obtained. The Committee also requests the Government to provide information on the implementation of the National Programme of protection for children and young persons who are</p>

		<p>victims of commercial sexual exploitation or trafficking for this purpose, especially with respect to the measures taken in the context of this programme to guarantee the rehabilitation and social integration of the victims of this worst form of child labour.</p> <p>The Committee requests the Government to indicate whether the exchanges of information with Peru and Colombia, carried out in the context of the agreements signed between the police and judicial services, have made it possible: (a) to identify and arrest persons working in networks involving the trafficking of children; and (b) to detect and intercept child victims of trafficking at the borders.</p>
UN CONVENTIONS ON CORE HUMAN RIGHTS:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Monitoring Body</i> 2. <i>Date of latest Report</i> 3. <i>Web link</i> 	<p><i>Latest recommendations by the monitoring body.</i></p>
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide		
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CERD 2. 15 August 2008 3. http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cerd/docs/co/CERD.C.EC.U.CO.19.pdf 	<p>The Committee recommended that the State party undertake to draw up a comprehensive national policy to combat racism and racial discrimination, to adopt and put into effect national strategies and programmes and display resolute political will to improve the situation of the Roma and protect them against discrimination, to put a stop to the murdering of indigenous women, to ensure full participation by indigenous peoples and Afro-Ecuadorians in public affairs, to ensure that oil companies carry out environmental impact studies in the areas where they plan to begin operations, to ensure that the indigenous peoples enjoy effective legal protection against forcible eviction from their ancestral lands, and receive proper compensation if such evictions occur, to assure effective protection against discrimination in various areas, particularly in employment, housing, health and education, to ensure the effective implementation of measures to reduce illiteracy among indigenous people and Afro-Ecuadorians and to combat racial prejudice which leads to racial discrimination in the media, both in public and private channels and in the press.</p>

<p>International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights</p>	<p>1. CCPR 2. 4 November 2009 3. http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G09/461/09/PDF/G0946109.pdf?OpenElement</p>	<p>The Committee noted with satisfaction the legislative reforms carried out by the State party, in particular through the entry into force of the new Constitution (2008) and the repeal of the so-called contempt provisions of the Criminal Code (2007).</p> <p>The State party should adopt effective measures to guarantee the full implementation of current legislation so as not to discriminate against women, redouble its efforts to combat discrimination against women in the world of work, ensure effective access to justice by the victims of sexual violence, grant police protection to victims and establish shelters where they can live in dignity, take preventive and awareness-raising measures to counter gender violence, redouble its efforts to eradicate illiteracy, particularly among girls living in rural areas, monitor, investigate and, where appropriate, prosecute and punish law enforcement officers who commit acts of ill-treatment and compensate the victims, ensure that human rights violations are investigated, the perpetrators prosecuted and the victims and their families granted fair compensation, put an end to the deaths of participants in public demonstrations at the hands of the police and ensure that the constitutional principle of non-discrimination on the grounds of a person's criminal record is reflected in practice.</p>
<p>International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights</p>		
<p>International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid</p>		
<p>Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women</p>	<p>1. CEDAW 2. 7 November 2008 3. http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N08/602/59/PDF/N0860259.pdf?OpenElement</p>	<p>The Committee notes with satisfaction the efforts to implement the Convention and give follow-up to previous concluding observations through the adoption of a considerable number of laws, policies, plans and programmes. The Committee recommended the State party to implement all the provisions of the Convention systematically and continuously, to adopt the draft Equal Opportunities Act and develop and implement mechanisms for its effective enforceability. The Committee further recommends that the State party take adequate and prompt measures to ensure the full implementation of existing legislation in a manner that does not discriminate against women. The Committee</p>

	enElement	recommended the State party to ensure that economic and social policies and public investment take into specific account the situation of women, that domestic violence be included as an offence in the Penal Code and that the Code expressly prohibit corporal punishment of children in the home, as well as in care and justice institutions, to dedicate adequate resources to the implementation of the national plan against trafficking and sexual exploitation and to establish a mechanism to monitor its implementation and assess its effectiveness, to ensure the inclusion and protection of asylum-seeking, migrant and refugee women in national legislation, to strengthen its efforts to eradicate illiteracy, provide an educational environment free from discrimination and violence, provide an educational environment free from discrimination and violence and to strengthen measures to address teenage pregnancy, especially among indigenous girls and those of African descent.
Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment		
Convention on the Rights of the Child	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CRC 2. 2 March 2010 3. http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G10/409/09/PDF/G1040909.pdf?OpenElement 	<p>The Committee welcomed a number of positive developments in the reporting period, including the adoption of legislative and policy measures taken with a view to implementing the Convention.</p> <p>The Committee recommended the State party to strengthen and expedite its efforts to bring domestic law into full compliance with the Convention, to place the 10-year National Plan of Action for Children and Adolescents within the new <i>Plan Nacional para el Buen Vivir</i>, to create a specialized office on child rights within the Office of the Ombudsman, to protect children's budgets from emergencies such as economic crisis or natural disasters, to ensure that the media respect the rights of the child, to set the minimum age for marriage for girls and boys at 18 years, to ensure the best interests of the child in all programmes, policies, judicial and administrative proceedings, to address issues related to the right to life, survival and development of children and pay particular attention to the problems of child mortality and chronic malnutrition, to guarantee free birth registration for all children, including migrants or asylum-seeking, to prohibit corporal punishment in all settings, to protect children who are separated from their parents, to consider the placement of children in institutions as a measure of last resort and for the shortest period possible, to conduct public awareness campaigns and information about parental guidance and counselling to prevent child abuse and neglect, to protect the rights of children with disabilities, including access to education family care, to continue expanding maternal</p>

		and child health services and nutritional support to more remote areas, to promote access to reproductive health services for all adolescents, including sex and reproductive health education in schools, to give high priority to prevention policies on HIV/AIDS, to introduce human rights education in all levels of education against discrimination, xenophobia and violence, to provide access to school for all children, irrespective of their legal status, to adopt legislative measures to protect unaccompanied or separated asylum-seeking children and to ensure that they have the access to water and food, to ensure that children are protected from the harmful effects of child labour, to raise public awareness of the situation of street children, to implement programmes for the prevention, recovery and reintegration of child victims of sexual exploitation and to prevent parents from selling their children.
CONVENTIONS ON ENVIRONMENT AND GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES :	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>the Monitoring Body</i> 2. <i>Date of latest Report</i> 3. <i>Web link</i> 	<i>Latest recommendations by the monitoring body.</i>
Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation Committee 2. 13 July 2010 3. http://ozone.unep.org/ 	<p>In Decision XX/16 of the parties regarding Ecuador, a compliance issue was subject to review on its methyl bromide consumption reduction commitment.</p> <p>Ecuador had committed itself, as recorded in decision XX/16, to reducing its consumption of the Annex E controlled substance (methyl bromide) to no greater than 52.8 ODP-tonnes in 2009.</p> <p>Status of compliance issue: by the time of the 44th meeting of the Implementation Committee in June 2010, Ecuador had not yet reported its ozone-depleting substance data for 2009. Implementation of its commitment contained in decision XX/16 therefore could not be confirmed.</p> <p>http://www.unep.ch/Ozone/Meeting_Documents/impcom/IMPCOM-44-5E.pdf</p>
Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compliance Committee 2. N/A 3. http://www.basel.int/legalmatte 	<p>Almost complete reporting until 2006 (2006 is missing), the report for 2007 has been submitted.</p> <p>Information on the status of national reporting in 2008 not yet published on the Basel website.</p>

and Their Disposal	rs/compcommittee/index.html	
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants	<p>No compliance committee established yet. Compliance assessed through the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - national implementation plan required by Art.7 <p>http://chm.pops.int/Countries/NationalImplementation/tabid/253/language/en-US/Default.aspx</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - national report required by Art. 15 <p>http://chm.pops.int/Countries/NationalReports/FirstRoundofPartyReports/tabid/254/language/en-US/Default.aspx</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - contributions to the convention budget <p>http://chm.pops.int/Countries/Contributions/tabid/374/language/en-US/Default.aspx</p>	<p>Article 15 Report and National implementation plan (art. 7) submitted.</p> <p>Some unpaid contributions for 2010.</p>
CITES - Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Standing Committee 2. 11 March 2010 3. http://www.cites.org/common/com/SC/59/E59-11A.pdf 	<p>Implementing legislation is under review by the CITES Secretariat and is not yet believed to fully meet all the requirements for the implementation of CITES (category 2).</p> <p>Ecuador has yet to comply with Article VIII, paragraph 7 of CITES which requires each Party to submit a biennial report on legislative, regulatory and administrative measures taken to enforce the Convention (deadline for the submission being the 31st of October of the year following the year for which the report was due) (BR 2007-2008 missing).</p>

		Annual reports submitted until 2008.
Convention on Biological Diversity	<p>1. Compliance assessed through the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Biodiversity Strategy and Action plan required by Art. 6 <p>http://www.cbd.int/nbsap/</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - national report required by Art. 26 <p>http://www.cbd.int/countries/</p> <p>Link to level of payments: http://www.cbd.int/convention/parties/contributions.shtml?tab=2</p>	<p>All reports submitted.</p> <p>There are some unpaid mandatory contributions to the CBD core budget of 2010.</p>
Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	<p>1. Compliance Committee</p> <p>2. 23 September 2010</p> <p>3. http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/bs/bccc-07/official/bccc-07-03-en.pdf</p>	<p>First Regular National Report (2007) is submitted, but the Interim National Report (2005) was not submitted.</p> <p>All contributions have been paid.</p>
Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	<p>1. Compliance Committee</p> <p>2. 8 October 2010</p> <p>3. http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2010/cmp6/eng/06.pdf</p>	<p>No non-compliance proceedings were started against Ecuador.</p>

United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs	1.INCB 2.24 February 2010	No specific recommendations.
Convention on Psychotropic Substances	3. http://www.incb.org/incb/en/annual-report-2009.html	
Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances		
United Nations Convention against Corruption	1.United Nation secretariat – Report on Compliance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption 2. 9 September 2009 (general distribution) 3. http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/COSP/session3/V0986236e.pdf	Articles that need further work for full compliance (as indicated in the self-assessment report) Article 5: Ecuador cited partial implementation of the article under review, but did not provide information on the relevant legislative or other measures (an obligatory reporting item). Article 6: In application of paragraph 2 (independence of such bodies), Ecuador indicated partial implementation. Article 9: Ecuador indicated partial implementation... Ecuador stated that its system of procurement was partially designed to prevent corruption (para. 1 (a))... With regard to measures establishing criteria for public procurement decisions (para. 1 (c)) and measures regarding domestic systems for reviewing public procurement decisions (para. 1 (d)), Ecuador indicated no implementation.... Ecuador also reported no implementation of measures regarding public procurement personnel and of procedures for the adoption of the national budget, as prescribed by paragraphs 1 (e) and 2 (a)... Reporting on systems of risk management and internal control, as prescribed by paragraph 2 (d), Ecuador indicated partial compliance and cited applicable legislation... Ecuador indicated no implementation of measures to prevent the falsification of public expenditure records, as prescribed by paragraph 3. Article 15: Ecuador indicated no implementation of measures to prevent the falsification of public expenditure records, as prescribed by paragraph 3.

		<p>Article 16: Ecuador stated that it had not implemented the mandatory provisions of article 16.</p> <p>Article 17: Ecuador reported partial implementation of such measures.</p> <p>Article 23: indicated partial implementation of the article under review. All reporting parties cited or quoted relevant measures adopted to provide for the criminalization of the acquisition, possession or use of proceeds of crime. While Ecuador reported partial compliance with the provisions prescribing the criminalization of the acquisition, possession or use of the proceeds of crime, it highlighted its Government's readiness to amend the relevant law. Ecuador indicated that it had not established predicate offences as prescribed in paragraphs 2 (a), (b), (c) and (e).</p> <p>Article 25: Ecuador did not provide information on the implementation of article 25 (a mandatory reporting item).</p> <p>Article 44 (Extradition): Ecuador did not report on whether it had notified the Secretary-General, thereby not complying with an obligatory reporting item.</p> <p>Article 46: Ecuador did not meet the reporting requirement related to the article under review.</p> <p>Article 52: Ecuador reported full implementation of measures to prevent and detect transfers of proceeds of crime, as prescribed by article 52, and cited its applicable legislation. However, Ecuador did not substantiate its answers by providing examples of successful implementation (an optional reporting item).</p> <p>Article 53: Ecuador assessed its legislation as non-compliant with the requirements of the Convention.</p> <p>Article 54: Ecuador reported no implementation of mechanisms for recovery of property through international cooperation in confiscation.</p> <p>Article 55: Ecuador reported that it had not implemented article 55.</p> <p>Article 57: Ecuador assessed their legislation as being non-compliant with article 57.</p>
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7. GEORGIA (GE)

CONVENTION	REPORTING STATUS	RECOMMENDATIONS
ILO CONVENTIONS ON CORE LABOUR RIGHTS:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Monitoring Body</i> 2. <i>Date of latest Report</i> 3. <i>Web link</i> 	<p><i>Latest recommendations by the monitoring body.</i></p>
87 - Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CEACR 2. 2010 3. http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_123424.pdf 	<p>The Committee recalls that its previous comments concerned the Law on trade unions and the Labour Code of 2006. The Committee hopes that any proposed amendments will take into account its comments and requests the Government to provide information on the developments in this regard.</p> <p>The Committee notes that, in its report, the Government indicates that a memorandum was signed between the Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Affairs (MoHLSA), the GTUC and the GEA with a view to institutionalizing social dialogue in the country. Since then, the social partners have been regularly holding sessions to discuss issues concerning the labour legislation with an emphasis on the issues of compliance with Conventions Nos 87 and 98. The Committee further notes with interest that, in line with the conclusions of the Conference Committee on the Application of Standards, over the course of 2009, the ILO has been providing technical support to the tripartite constituents to advance the process of dialogue and the review of the labour legislation. The Committee further notes with interest the holding in October 2009 of an ILO tripartite round table in Tbilisi which discussed the current status of national labour legislation, application of Convention No. 87 and the Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98), and promotion of tripartism in Georgia. The Committee also notes with interest Decree No. 335 of 12 November 2009 issued by the Prime Minister of Georgia, which formalized and institutionalized the National Social Dialogue Commission, as well as the creation of a tripartite working group to review and analyse the conformity of the national legislation with the findings and recommendations of the Committee and to propose the necessary amendments.</p> <p>The Committee had previously requested the Government to amend section 2(9) of the Law on Trade Unions so as to lower the minimum trade union membership requirement set at 100. The</p>

		<p>Committee considers that the minimum requirement of 100 workers to establish unions by branch of activity, occupation or for various occupations is too high and should be reduced. The Committee therefore once again requests the Government to provide information with its next report on the measures taken or envisaged to amend section 2(9) of the Law on trade unions so as to lower the minimum trade union membership requirement and, in the meantime, to indicate the impact of this provision on the establishment of trade unions at the branch or sectoral levels, including information on the number of such trade unions and their respective membership.</p> <p>The Committee had previously noted section 49(5) of the Labour Code providing that, after the warning strike, the parties shall participate in the amicable settlement procedures pursuant to the Labour Code. The Committee had noted, however, that the Labour Code did not provide for such a procedure and requested the Government to give consideration to appropriate mechanisms of conciliation, mediation or voluntary arbitration instead. Noting that in its report the Government recognizes the need to develop mechanisms of conciliation and mediation to help reduce the incidence of disputes, the Committee requests the Government to indicate the concrete measures taken to that end.</p> <p>With regard to section 48(5) of the Code, according to which, if an agreement is not reached within 14 days, one of the parties is entitled to submit the dispute to the court or arbitration, the Committee had recalled that a provision which permitted either party unilaterally to submit the dispute for compulsory arbitration effectively undermined the right of workers to call a strike. The Committee understands that, under section 48(5), the results of the arbitration (or court) procedure are compulsory and would therefore render meaningless the right to strike. The Committee therefore reiterates its previous request and asks the Government to indicate measures taken or envisaged to amend section 48(5) of the Code.</p> <p>The Committee had also noted section 49(8) of the Code, which provided that a strike could not continue for more than 90 calendar days. With regard to the duration of the strike, the Committee considers that a legislation limiting duration of the strike to 90 days seriously undermines one of the essential means through which workers and their organizations may promote and defend their economic and social interests. The Committee considers that the right to strike should not be restricted though predetermined limitation on the duration imposed by the legislation and requests the Government to take the necessary measures to repeal this provision. The Government may wish to consider, however, establishing a system of negotiated minimum services when dealing with a strike in non-essential services, which due to its extent and duration endangers the normal living</p>
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	ment/wcms_124972.pdf	Committee requests the Government to take the necessary measures to ensure that workers may obtain an explanation as to the grounds for their dismissal. It urges the Government to keep it informed in this respect.
98 - Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively	<p>1. CEACR and CAS</p> <p>2. 2010</p> <p>3. http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_123424.pdf</p>	<p>The Committee recalls that it had previously expressed its concern at the several provisions of the Labour Code adopted in 2006. In particular, the Committee considered that the Labour Code did not provide for an adequate protection against anti-union discrimination and meaningful promotion of collective bargaining. The Committee hopes that any proposed amendments will take into account its following comments and requests the Government to provide information on the developments in this regard.</p> <p>The Committee trusts that the necessary measures to revise sections 5(8), 37(d) and 38(3) of the Labour Code will soon be taken so as to ensure that the Labour Code provides for an adequate protection against anti-union discrimination taking into account the principles above. It requests the Government to provide information on the measures taken or envisaged in this respect.</p> <p>The Committee notes article 42 of the Code of Administrative Breaches and section 142 of the Criminal Code imposing penalties for violation of the labour legislation. The Committee requests the Government to indicate the form of compensation available to workers, victims of acts of anti-union discrimination, including dismissals, transfers, downgrading, etc.</p> <p>With regard to the Committee's previous request to provide for rapid appeal procedures, coupled with effective and dissuasive sanctions against acts of interference, the Committee notes the Government's statement that section 42 of the Code of Administrative Violations punishes violations of labour legislation and labour protection rules by a penalty equivalent to a minimum of 100 times the labour remuneration and that the same violation committed within one year following the imposition of an administrative penalty is punishable by a penalty equivalent to 200 times the labour remuneration.</p> <p>The Committee had previously noted that, according to section 13 of the Labour Code, the employer (unilaterally) is authorized to specify the duration of a business week, the daily schedule, shifts, the duration of breaks, the time and place of remuneration payment, the duration of and the procedure for granting a leave and unpaid leave, the rules for complying with labour conditions, the type and the procedure for work-related incentives and responsibilities, the procedures for consideration of complaints/applications and other special rules subject to the specifics of the</p>

	<p>http://www.ilo.org/ilc/ILCSessions/99thSession/pr/lang--en/docName--WCMS_141871/index.htm</p>	<p>business of the organization. The Committee notes the Government's indication that an employer is authorized to introduce internal operation rules only if working conditions are not regulated by a labour agreement (either individual or collective) and that if working conditions are regulated by a labour agreement, such an agreement prevails over any other internal rules.</p> <p>Considering that direct negotiation between the undertaking and its employees, bypassing representative organizations where these exist, runs counter to the principle that negotiation between employers and organizations of workers should be encouraged and promoted, the Committee requests the Government to take the necessary measures in order to amend its legislation so as to ensure that the position of trade unions is not undermined by the existence of other employees' representatives or discriminatory situations in favour of the non-unionized staff. The Committee requests the Government to indicate any developments in this regard.</p> <p>The Committee notes the information provided by the Government according to which most of the Georgian state institutions and companies have collective agreements with trade unions. The Committee requests the Government to indicate the number of collective agreements concluded in the country within the next reporting period and to provide statistics in this regard in relation to the private sector.</p> <p>The CAS noted the oral and written information provided by the Government representative and the discussion that followed.</p> <p>The Committee observed that the Committee of Experts raised issues relating to an insufficiency in the legislative framework for the effective protection against anti-union discrimination and promotion of collective bargaining, which needed to be clarified in further detail in the Committee of Experts' next observation.</p> <p>The Committee took due note of the Government representative's statement and, in particular, the information regarding the tripartite roundtable held in October 2009 and the recently established Tripartite Social Partnership Commission set up to review the labour legislation and to examine some complaints of anti-union discrimination. The Government representative indicated that technical advisory services had been provided by the ILO with respect to this process. Finally, the Government representative made reference to companies that had concluded collective agreements with unions.</p>
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29 - Forced or Compulsory Labour		
100 - Equal Remuneration of Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value	<p>1. CEACR 2. 2010 3. http://www.ilo.org/ilc/ILCSessions/98thSession/ReportsubmittedtotheConference/lang-en/docName--WCMS_123424/index.htm</p>	<p>The Committee recalls that the Labour Code of 2006 contains no provision regarding equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value and that the Committee therefore pointed to the need to introduce legislation giving effect to this principle, as set out in the Convention. In its reply to the Committee's comments, the Government stated that the legislation guaranteed gender equality and that it protected women from any kind of discrimination. The Government referred in this respect to article 14 of the Constitution and to section 2(3) of the Labour Code.</p> <p>The Committee notes that while section 2(3) of the Labour Code is important in the context of the Convention, it falls short of giving legislative expression to the principle of equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value. The Committee considers that legislation that is more restrictive in its scope than is required to give effect to the principle of equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value is not in conformity with the Convention. Finally, the Committee notes that the absence of court cases regarding equal remuneration, as reported by the Government, may well indicate the lack of an appropriate legal basis for bringing such cases.</p> <p>Noting that the Action Plan on Gender Equality for 2007–09 provides for the creation of a legal framework for gender equality, the Committee urges the Government to strengthen the legislation by giving full legislative expression to the principle of equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value, with a view to ensuring full and effective implementation of the Convention. The Committee requests also the Government to provide information on the measures taken or</p>

		envisaged in this regard.
105 - Abolition of Forced Labour		
111 - Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CEACR 2. 2010 3. http://www.ilo.org/ilc/ILCSessions/98thSession/ReportssubmittedtotheConference/lang-en/docName--WCMS_123424/index.htm 	<p>In its previous observation the Committee asked the Government whether the Labour Code's prohibition of discrimination "in employment relations" (section 2(3)) covers discrimination at the stage of recruitment and selection and whether it covers direct and indirect discrimination. The Committee notes the Government's statement that the Georgian legislation protects the population from any kind of discrimination, including in the Constitution, the Labour Code, and a number of other laws. The Government further stated that also indirect discrimination was prohibited by the Georgian legislation, including in the Penal Code and the Labour Code. The Government did not have information on any discrimination cases lodged before the court under the Labour Code.</p> <p>Taking into account the Government's statements that the legislation is meant to cover all forms of discrimination in employment and occupation, including discrimination in respect of recruitment and selection, as well as indirect discrimination, the Committee strongly recommends that the existing non-discrimination provisions of the Labour Code be amended: (i) to provide for a clear definition of direct and indirect discrimination; and (ii) to clarify that the prohibition of discrimination also applies to recruitment and selection, in accordance with the Convention.</p> <p>The Committee also asks the Government to provide information on the measures taken or envisaged to sensitize the judiciary, labour inspectors and the public regarding the prohibition of direct and indirect discrimination in employment and occupation. The Committee requests the Government as well to provide copies of relevant court decisions.</p>
138 - Minimum Age for Admission to Employment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CEACR 2. 2009 3. http://www.ilo.org/ilc/ILCSessions/98thSession/ReportssubmittedtotheConference/lang-en/docName-- 	<p>The Committee notes the information provided by the GTUC concerning the work of children at the age of between 5 and 15 years in Georgia (including in the streets of Tbilisi and in agriculture) and the Government's reply. The Committee further notes the Government's indication that, in the near future, UNICEF plans to conduct a study on street children which would possibly help the Government to evaluate the actual situation and to plan for specific measures. The Committee, nevertheless, notes that according to the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), UNICEF, in the period 1999-2005 there was an important drop in the percentage of children involved in labour in Georgia. In this respect, the Committee requests the Government to pursue its efforts to ensure that no child under the age of 15 years performs child labour in any sector of economic activity. It</p>

	<p>WCMS_103484/index.htm</p>	<p>also requests the Government to provide recent statistical information on the employment of children and young persons, in particular children working on the streets and in the agricultural sector.</p> <p>The Committee previously noted the Government's indication that self-employment is not regulated by the legislation of Georgia. The Committee had, therefore, requested the Government to provide information on the manner in which the protection afforded by the Convention is secured for children who work in the agricultural sector, as well as those working on their own account. The Committee notes the Government's information that, according to section 4(2) of the Labour Code, the labour capacity of children below 16 years shall only be permitted under certain conditions. The Committee reminds the Government that, by virtue of the minimum age specified by it, children under 15 years of age shall not be permitted to work, regardless of the type of work performed, and whether it is paid or not, with the exception of light work, which can only be carried out under the conditions laid down in Article 7 of the Convention. The Committee once again requests the Government to take the necessary measures to ensure that children working in the agricultural sector, as well as those working on their own account, are entitled to the protection afforded by the Convention. It also requests the Government to take measures to adapt and strengthen the labour inspection services, in order to ensure that the protection established by the Convention is applied to all self-employed children.</p> <p>The Committee previously noted that, according to section 4(5) of the Labour Code of 2006, it is prohibited to conclude a contract with under age persons for hard, unhealthy and hazardous work. It had also noted section 4(4) of the Labour Code, which prohibits under age persons from entering into a contract for work related to certain activities. The Committee requested the Government to indicate the legal provisions which define under age persons as persons under the age of 18 years. The Committee notes with interest the Government's information that, according to section 12 of the Civil Code of Georgia, a minor is a person under the age of 18 years. The Government further states that the Labour Code does not provide for a definition different from that of the Civil Code of Georgia.</p> <p>The Committee previously noted that, under the new Labour Code, a draft list of hard, harmful and hazardous work has been elaborated and sent to the employees' and employers' organizations for approval. The Committee notes with satisfaction the Government's information that the Minister of Labour, Health and Social Affairs adopted Order No. 147/N, 3 May 2007 which provides for a list of heavy, hazardous and harmful works. The Committee requests the Government to supply a copy of the above Order No. 147/N along with its next report.</p>
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		The Committee previously noted the comments by the GTUC and the Government concerning hours and other working conditions for children of 14-16 years of age. The Committee observes, however, that the Labour Code does not contain provisions which prescribe the number of working hours during which young persons may work. The Committee once again recalls that, according to Article 7, paragraph 3, of the Convention, the competent authority shall determine the activities in which employment or work may be permitted and shall prescribe the number of hours during which such employment or work may be undertaken. The Committee accordingly requests the Government to take the necessary measures to determine light work activities and to prescribe the number of hours during which light work may be undertaken by young persons of 14 years of age and above, in conformity with the Convention.
182 - Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour		
UN CONVENTIONS ON CORE HUMAN RIGHTS:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Monitoring Body</i> 2. <i>Date of latest Report</i> 3. <i>Web link</i> 	<i>Latest recommendations by the monitoring body.</i>
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide		
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial		

Discrimination		
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights		
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights		
International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid		
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women		
Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment		
Convention on the Rights of the Child	<p>1. CRC</p> <p>2. 23 June 2008</p> <p>3. http://www2.ohchr.org/english/</p>	<p>The Committee noted with appreciation the legislative and programmatic measures taken with a view to implementing the Convention as well as the ratification/accession by the State party to other Conventions and Protocols.</p> <p>The Committee encouraged the State party to adopt a comprehensive action plan that covers all</p>

	bodies/crc/docs/co/CRC.C.GEO.CO.3.doc	areas of the Convention, to establish an independent and easily accessible and user-friendly complaint mechanism, to encourage and support the active and systematic involvement of civil society, including NGOs, in the promotion and implementation of children's rights, to monitor and ensure implementation of existing laws guaranteeing the principle of non-discrimination, to increase opportunities for children's participation, including in the media, to ensure full birth registration throughout the country, to adopt legislation explicitly prohibiting all forms of corporal punishment of children in all settings, including the home, to seek technical assistance from UNICEF, OHCHR and WHO, to expand the Special Project on Poverty so that no child is placed under State care as a result of the poverty of his/her parents, to reinforce mechanisms for monitoring the number of cases and the extent of violence, sexual abuse and neglect within the family, to undertake awareness-raising campaigns to sensitize the public on the rights of children with disabilities, to promote and ensure access to reproductive health services for all adolescents, including sex and reproductive health education, to the protect the rights of internally displaced children, to prevent child labour and eliminate the worst forms of child labour and provide street children with recovery and social reintegration services, to ensure that child victims of trafficking are protected and not criminalized, to provide children in need with legal assistance at an early stage of the procedure and ensure that children in detention are provided with basic services and to reinstate, as a matter of urgency, the minimum age of criminal responsibility at 14 years.
CONVENTIONS ON ENVIRONMENT AND GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES :	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>the Monitoring Body</i> 2. <i>Date of latest Report</i> 3. <i>Web link</i> 	<i>Latest recommendations by the monitoring body.</i>
Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation Committee 2. 13 July 2010 3. http://ozone.unep.org/ 	In 2010, no new non-compliance issues reported by the Implementation Committee. http://www.unep.ch/Ozone/Meeting_Documents/impcom/IMPCOM-44-5E.pdf
Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compliance Committee 	Reporting until 2006 is almost complete but the report for 2007 has not been submitted.

Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal	<p>2. N/A</p> <p>3. http://www.basel.int/legalmatters/compcommittee/index.html</p>	<p>Information on the status of national reporting in 2008 not yet published on the Basel website.</p>
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants	<p>1. No compliance committee established yet. Compliance assessed through the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - national implementation plan required by Art.7 <p>http://chm.pops.int/Countries/NationalImplementation/tabid/253/language/en-US/Default.aspx</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - national report required by Art. 15 <p>http://chm.pops.int/Countries/NationalReports/FirstRoundofPartyReports/tabid/254/language/en-US/Default.aspx</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - contributions to the convention budget <p>http://chm.pops.int/Countries/Contributions/tabid/374/language/en-US/Default.aspx</p>	<p>National implementation report required by Art.7 due on 2 January 2009. As of October 2010, the transmission is still pending. Article 15 report not submitted. The second reporting cycle has just been initiated. The reports received from the Parties will be published once the submissions are completed. According to decision SC-4/30, the deadline for report submissions is 31 October 2010.</p> <p>http://www.pops.int/documents/implementation/nips/submissions/default.htm</p> <p>Contributions for 2010 have been paid.</p> <p>http://www.pops.int/documents/meetings/cop_3/meetingdocs/report/COP3%20advance%20report_en.pdf</p>
CITES Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild	<p>1. Standing Committee</p> <p>2. 11 March 2010</p> <p>3. http://www.cites.org/common/c</p>	<p>Implementing legislation is under review by the CITES Secretariat and is not yet believed to meet the requirements for the implementation of CITES (category 2).</p> <p>Georgia has yet to comply fully with Article VIII, paragraph 7 of CITES which requires each Party to submit a biennial report on legislative, regulatory and administrative measures taken to enforce</p>

Fauna and Flora	om/SC/59/E59-11A.pdf	the Convention (deadline for the submission being the 31st of October of the year following the year for which the report was due) (2003-2004 missing, 2005-2006 received,). Annual report for 2009 submitted.
Convention on Biological Diversity	<p>1. Compliance assessed through the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Biodiversity Strategy and Action plan required by Art. 6 <p>http://www.cbd.int/nbsap/</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - national report required by Art. 26 <p>http://www.cbd.int/countries/</p> <p>Link to level of payments: http://www.cbd.int/convention/parties/contributions.shtml?tab=2</p>	<p>2nd, 3rd and 4th national reports have been submitted.</p> <p>There are some unpaid mandatory contributions to the CBD core budget.</p>
Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	<p>1. Compliance Committee</p> <p>2. 23 September 2010</p> <p>3. http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/bs/bicc-07/official/bicc-07-03-en.pdf</p>	<p>No reports submitted yet.</p> <p>Contributions for 2010 have been paid.</p>
Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on	<p>1. Compliance Committee</p> <p>2. 8 October 2010</p> <p>3. http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/</p>	<p>No non-compliance proceedings were started against Georgia.</p>

Climate Change	2010/cmp6/eng/06.pdf	
United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs	1.INCB 2.24 February 2010	No specific recommendations
Convention on Psychotropic Substances	3. http://www.incb.org/incb/en/annual-report-2009.html	
Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances		
United Nations Convention against Corruption	1.United Nation secretariat – Report on Compliance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption 2. 9 September 2009 (general distribution) 3. http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/COSP/session3/V0986236e.pdf	Georgia did not provide a self-assessment report on its implementation of the Convention.

8. GUATEMALA (GU)

CONVENTION	REPORTING STATUS	RECOMMENDATIONS
ILO CONVENTIONS ON CORE LABOUR RIGHTS:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Monitoring Body</i> 2. <i>Date of latest Report</i> 3. <i>Web link</i> 	<p><i>Latest recommendations by the monitoring body.</i></p>
87 - Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CAS, CEACR and CFA 2. 2010 3. http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_123424.pdf; http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_124972.pdf http://www.ilo.org/global/standards/WCMS_145220/lang-en/index.htm 	<p>The Committee requests the Government to: (1) ensure the protection of trade unionists who are under threat of death; (2) convey to the public prosecutors and the Supreme Court of Justice its deep concern at the slowness and ill-effectiveness of the judicial system and its recommendation concerning the need to elucidate murders and crimes committed against trade unionists with a view to penalizing those responsible; (3) allocate sufficient resources for these objectives, and consequently increase human and material resources, ensure coordination between the various state bodies who may be called upon to intervene in the judicial system and train investigators; and (4) give priority to these matters in Government policy. The Committee invites the Government to have recourse to ILO technical assistance to resolve the grave problem of criminal impunity with regard to crimes against trade unionists.</p> <p>The Committee requests the Government to provide regular information on the attainment of the objectives of the Road Map and the administrative, judicial and legal reforms set out therein. The Committee trusts that the objectives and measures envisaged in the Road Map will result within a reasonable period of time in crucial improvements with regard to the serious problems raised.</p> <p>The CAS noted that the Committee of Experts continued to raise with concern the following issues: numerous serious acts of violence, including murders and threats against trade union members; the stigmatization of trade unions; and legislative provisions and practices that were not in conformity with the rights set out in the Convention.</p> <p>The Committee of Experts had also noted the ineffectiveness of criminal procedures in relation to acts of violence, excessive delays in the judicial procedures and the lack of independence of the judicial authorities which was giving rise to a serious situation of impunity.</p>

		<p>The Committee noted with concern that the Government had not shown sufficient political will to take action to combat violence against trade union leaders and members and to combat impunity. The Committee emphasized the need to make substantial progress in sentencing in relation to acts of violence against trade unionists and in ensuring that, not only the direct authors of the crime, but also the instigators were punished. The Committee requested the Government to intensify its efforts to bring an end to impunity, including by considerably increasing the budgetary resources allocated to the judiciary, the prosecutors, the police and the labour inspectorate.</p> <p>Also observing with concern the generalized climate of violence, the Committee recalled that freedom of association could not be exercised in a climate where personal safety and basic civil liberties were not guaranteed. The Committee urged the Government to ensure simple and prompt recourse or any other effective recourse to competent courts or tribunals for protection against acts that were in violation of fundamental rights.</p> <p>The Committee requested the Government to take measures to strengthen social dialogue, redefine the representation bodies and guarantee access for workers' representatives that have been freely elected by the organizations existing in the country, in accordance with the comments of the supervisory bodies. In this regard, the Committee requested the Government to clarify the situation of the Trade Union Confederation of Guatemala (UNSI TRAGUA) without delay, with ILO assistance.</p> <p>The Committee considered that innovative solutions needed to be examined with a view to addressing as a priority the issue of impunity and the pending legislative questions.</p> <p>The Committee requested the Government to accept the possibility of the visit of an important international public figure, accompanied by the ILO at a high level, to examine these matters and make recommendations.</p> <p>The Conference Committee on the Application of standards requested the Government to provide a detailed report to the Committee of Experts this year with information on tangible progress on all the above matters and expressed the firm hope that it would be in a position to note substantial improvements in the application of the Convention next year (2011).</p>
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<p>98 - Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively</p>	<p>1. CEACR and CFA</p> <p>2. 2010</p> <p>3.http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_123424.pdf;</p> <p>http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_124972.pdf</p>	<p>The Committee hopes that, in the context of the tripartite agreement concluded during the high-level mission, all of the issues raised, as well as the comments of the ITUC, the Trade Union Confederation of Guatemala (UNSI TRAGUA) and the MSICG will be examined and addressed in a tripartite context by the Government and the social partners in the framework of the Tripartite Commission on International Labour Affairs, as well as the Legal Reform Subcommittee and the mechanism for rapid intervention in cases.</p> <p>The Committee recalls that for many years it has been referring to problems relating to restrictions on the exercise of trade union rights in practice. The Committee has received the report of the first technical assistance mission (November 2008) following up the high-level mission (April 2008) and of a second technical assistance mission (January 2009), to which are attached the proposed legislative reforms that are before the National Tripartite Commission. The Committee firmly hopes that, with the technical assistance that it is receiving, the Government will be in a position to provide information in its next report on progress in relation to the various points referred to above.</p> <p>The Committee requests the Government to continue providing information on the number of unions and of collective accords, the number of members and the complaints made in 2008 and 2009 to the labour inspection services concerning violations of trade union rights.</p>
<p>29 - Forced or Compulsory Labour</p>	<p>1. CEACR</p> <p>2. 2010</p> <p>3.http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_123424.pdf</p>	<p>The Committee requested the Government to provide information on the measures adopted or envisaged to ensure compliance with articles 1, paragraph 1, and 2, paragraph 1, of the Convention. Obligation to work overtime under threat of a penalty.</p> <p><i>Public sector: Justices of the peace – judicial bodies; national civil police; municipal water company (EMPAGUA) – municipality of the capital City of Guatemala:</i> The Committee hopes that the Government will take the necessary measures to ensure that the requirement is not imposed to perform work in excess of the limits imposed by the legislation, with refusal being punished by the loss of employment. Such conditions constitute forced labour under the terms of the Convention. The Committee hopes that the Government will provide information on the progress achieved in ensuring compliance with the Convention.</p> <p>The Committee hopes that the Government will provide information on developments relating to the Employees of EMPAGUA case that is before the Court of Appeal and on the application of the working conditions envisaged in the arbitration award so that the performance may not be required of</p>

		<p>overtime hours under the threat of dismissal or penal persecution.</p> <p>The Committee hopes that the Government will provide information on the measures adopted or envisaged to protect this category of workers against the imposition of compulsory work outside normal working hours.</p> <p><i>Private sector: Plantations:</i> The Committee hopes that the Government will provide information on the outcome of the denunciations made in 2008 (which were under examination when the report was sent) and that the Government will continue to provide information on the measures adopted to ensure that in the plantations sector work is not imposed in excess of normal working hours under the threat of dismissal.</p>
100 - Equal Remuneration of Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value	<p>1. CEACR</p> <p>2. 2010</p> <p>3. http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_123424.pdf</p>	<p>The Committee asks the Government to supply detailed information on the measures taken or contemplated to reduce the gender wage gap. It also asks the Government to supply up to date statistics on the rates of remuneration for men and women in the various sectors of activity, disaggregated by occupational category and job, to enable the Committee to evaluate progress achieved.</p> <p>The Committee urges the Government to take all necessary steps to give legislative expression to the principle of equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value, and encourages the Government to seek technical assistance from the Office in this respect, if necessary.</p>
105 - Abolition of Forced Labour		
111 - Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation	<p>1. CEACR</p> <p>2. 2010</p> <p>3. http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_123424.pdf</p>	<p>The Committee urges the Government to take all the necessary measures without delay and in consultation with the social partners, to ensure effective protection of women against discrimination on the basis of pregnancy with regard to obtaining and keeping a job and against reprisals for bringing cases of discrimination, including measures aimed at sensitizing judges, lawyers, labour inspectors and bodies responsible for enforcing compliance with the relevant regulations. Please also provide information on the measures taken in this regard by the Department for the Promotion of Working Women and the number of cases of reinstatement of women workers and recognition of maternity benefits which are the result of action taken by the General Labour Inspectorate and the</p>

		<p>Department for the Promotion of Working Women.</p> <p>The Committee requests the Government to provide information on the measures taken or envisaged to eliminate the gaps between indigenous persons and non-indigenous persons, as identified in the “Analysis of Racism” study, with regard to access to education, employment and occupation and with regard to working conditions, including information on the measures taken in the context of the public policy on coexistence and the elimination of racism, and on the results achieved.</p>
138 - Minimum Age for Admission to Employment	<p>1. CEACR</p> <p>2. 2009</p> <p>3. www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---.../wcms_103484.pdf</p>	<p>The Committee states once again that it is very concerned about the number of children under 14 years of age obliged to work and urges the Government to step up its efforts to improve this situation. In this respect, it requests the Government to provide information on the measures taken, especially in the context of the implementation of the public policy for the full protection of children and young persons and the Action Plan on Children and Young Persons (2004–15), with a view to eliminating child labour. The Committee requests the Government to provide information on the results obtained. Finally, it requests the Government to provide a copy of the study on the living conditions in Guatemala, which was carried out in 2006.</p> <p>The Committee requests the Government to provide information on the implementation of the Regulation on the application of Convention No. 182 in practice, by giving details on the inspections carried out by the labour inspectors in the factories manufacturing fireworks, submitting extracts from the reports of the inspection services, and specifying the number and nature of violations recorded and the penalties applied.</p>
182 - Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour	<p>1. CEACR</p> <p>2. 2009</p> <p>3. www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---.../wcms_103484.pdf</p>	<p>The Committee urges the Government to take immediate and effective measures to ensure the protection of children under 18 years of age against sale and trafficking for sexual exploitation. In this regard, it requests the Government to provide information on the application in practice of the provisions of the Penal Code prohibiting the sale and trafficking of children for sexual exploitation, by providing, in particular, statistics on convictions and the penal sanctions imposed. Furthermore, taking into account the information that investigations are conducted and individuals are prosecuted, the Committee requests the Government to provide the court decisions handed down. Finally, it requests the Government to provide a copy of the law against violence, exploitation and trafficking for sexual purposes and of the amended Penal Code as soon as they have been adopted.</p> <p>The Committee requests the Government to provide information on the time-bound measures taken in the context of the implementation of the ILO–IPEC regional project for the prevention and</p>

		<p>elimination of the commercial sexual exploitation of children and on the results achieved to: (a) prevent children from becoming victims of commercial sexual exploitation or trafficking for that purpose; and (b) provide the necessary and appropriate direct assistance to remove the child victims from these worst forms of child labour. With regard to the public policy against the trafficking of persons and for the full protection of the victims and the National Plan of Strategic Action (2007–17), the Committee requests the Government to provide information on the specific time-bound measures taken in the context of their implementation, to ensure the rehabilitation and social integration of the child victims removed from these worst forms of labour.</p> <p>The Committee is also concerned at this situation and expresses the firm hope that the implementation of the National Protocol for the repatriation of boys, girls and young persons who have been victims of trafficking and of the regional directives for the special protection for returning victims of trafficking will allow this situation to be remedied. In this regard, it requests the Government to provide information on the measures taken to ensure the rehabilitation and social integration of child victims removed from trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation in their country of origin.</p>
UN CONVENTIONS ON CORE HUMAN RIGHTS:	1. <i>Monitoring Body</i> 2. <i>Date of latest Report</i> 3. <i>Web link</i>	<i>Latest recommendations by the monitoring body.</i>
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide		
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination		

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights		
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights		
International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid		
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CEDAW 2. 12 February 2009 3. http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N09/236/32/PDF/N0923632.pdf?OpenElement 	<p>The Committee noted with satisfaction the State party's efforts to implement the Convention, welcoming in particular the entry into force of the Act on Femicide and Other Forms of Violence against Women as well as the reinforcement of the Presidential Secretariat for Women, the Office for the Defence of Indigenous Women's Rights and the National Coordinating Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence and Violence against Women.</p> <p>The Committee called upon the State party to take proactive measures, including legal literacy programmes, to enhance women's awareness of their rights, to eliminate discriminatory laws against women, to design programmes aiming at modifying stereotypical attitudes and cultural norms about the roles of women and men, to make sure that all women and girls who are victims of violence have access to protection, to enact legislation to enable prosecution, punish traffickers and ensure the protection of trafficked women and girls, to reduce the illiteracy rate among indigenous women and to continue to provide education to all women and girls, especially in rural areas, to eliminate occupational segregation, both horizontal and vertical and to adopt legislation guaranteeing equal pay for equal work, to strengthen initiatives aimed at encouraging women's economic sustainable empowerment and to ensure that Maya, Xinca and Garifuna women have full access to land, education and health services and can fully participate in decision-making processes.</p>

<p>Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment</p>		
<p>Convention on the Rights of the Child</p>	<p>1. CRC 2. 1 October 2010 3. http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/crc/docs/co/CRC.C.GTM.CO.3-4.doc</p>	<p>The Committee welcomes a number of positive developments, including the adoption of legislative measures such as The Adoption Law (2007) and The Law Against Sexual Violence, Exploitation and Trafficking in Persons (2009), the Early Warning System Law (2010).</p> <p>The Committee recommends Guatemala to review its legislation with a view to amend the civil code and increase the minimum age of marriage for girls to 16, to urgently address the situation of discrimination against Maya, Garifuna and Xinca children in its policies, set up a comprehensive policy to prevent killings of children, to ensure access of all children to free birth registration, to prohibit corporal punishment and other forms of cruel punishment of children, to strengthen community programmes and promote foster families, to prosecute those involved in illegal adoptions and sale of children for adoption purposes, ensure specialized investigations into sexual abuse and adequate victim care and programmes for the target population, ensure the rights of all children with disabilities, to provide training on breastfeeding promotion and support by well qualified and sensitized personnel, to take all the necessary measures to ensure an adequate standard of living for all children, including adequate housing, food and water, to ensure gratuity of education, to enact a migration law that addresses the situation faced by migrant children, to explicitly criminalize violations of the provisions of the Optional Protocol on children in armed conflict, to ensure the elimination of child labour is a priority on the social and poverty eradication agenda, to increase efforts and to take preventive measures to prevent children from living and working in the street and to properly implement the Law against Sexual Violence, Exploitation and Trafficking, inter alia by investigating, prosecuting and punishing the perpetrators.</p>

CONVENTIONS ON ENVIRONMENT AND GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES :	1. <i>Monitoring Body</i> 2. <i>Date of latest Report</i> 3. <i>Web link</i>	<i>Latest recommendations by the monitoring body.</i>
Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	1. Implementation Committee 2. 21 November 2009 3. http://ozone.unep.org/	In 2010, no new non-compliance issues reported by the Implementation Committee Previous issues have been resolved. http://www.unep.ch/Ozone/Meeting_Documents/impcom/IMPCOM-44-5E.pdf
Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal	1. Compliance Committee 2. N/A 3. http://www.basel.int/legalmatte rs/comppcommittee/index.html	Only one report submitted until 2006, but the latest report for 2007 has been submitted. . Information on the status of national reporting in 2008 not yet published on the Basel website.
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants	No compliance committee established yet. Compliance assessed through the following: - national implementation plan required by Art.7 http://chm.pops.int/Countries/NationalImplementation/tabid/253/language/en-US/Default.aspx - national report required by Art. 15 http://chm.pops.int/Countries/Nat	National report (Article 15) submitted. National implementation plan (art. 7) not submitted. Significant unpaid contributions.

	<p>ionalReports/FirstRoundofPartyReports/tabid/254/language/en-US/Default.aspx</p> <p>- contributions to the convention budget</p> <p>http://chm.pops.int/Countries/Contributions/tabid/374/language/en-US/Default.aspx</p>	
<p>CITES - Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora</p>	<p>1. Standing Committee</p> <p>2. 11 March 2010</p> <p>3. http://www.cites.org/common/com/SC/59/E59-11A.pdf</p>	<p>Guatemala has yet to fully comply with Article VIII, paragraph 7 of CITES which requires each Party to submit a biennial report on legislative, regulatory and administrative measures taken to enforce the Convention (deadline for the submission being the 31st of October of the year following the year for which the report was due) (2003-2004 received) as well as to submit the annual reports on its CITES trade, containing a summary of information on, inter alia, the number and type of permits and certificates granted (all received except 2006).</p>
<p>Convention on Biological Diversity</p>	<p>1. Compliance assessed through the following:</p> <p>- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action plan required by Art. 6</p> <p>http://www.cbd.int/nbsap/</p> <p>- national report required by Art. 26</p> <p>http://www.cbd.int/countries/</p> <p>Link to level of payments: http://www.cbd.int/convention/parties/contributions.shtml?tab=2</p>	<p>2nd, 3rd and 4th national reports have been submitted.</p> <p>There are significant unpaid mandatory contributions to the CBD core budget.</p>

Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compliance Committee 2. 23 September 2010 3. http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/bs/bicc-07/official/bicc-07-03-en.pdf 	<p>First Regular National Report (2007) has not been submitted, but the Interim National Report (2005) has been submitted.</p> <p>Some contributions remain outstanding</p>
Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compliance Committee 2. 8 October 2010 3. http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2010/cmp6/eng/06.pdf 	<p>No non-compliance proceedings were started against Guatemala.</p>
United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs Convention on Psychotropic Substances Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. INCB 2. 24 February 2010 3. http://www.incb.org/incb/en/annual-report-2009.html 	<p>A ministerial meeting was held in Managua in June 2009 under the auspices of the Central American Integration System (SICA) and UNODC. Ministers from Belize, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama declared their strong commitment to the fight against drug trafficking, organized crime and terrorism and the financing of such crime...The Board hopes that the political declaration will translate into effective regional cooperation in combating organized crime and drug trafficking.</p>
United Nations Convention against Corruption	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. United Nations Secretariat – Report on Compliance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption 2. 9 September 2009 (general 	<p>Articles that need further work for full compliance (as indicated in the self-assessment report)</p> <p>Article 5: Guatemala reported no implementation of the measures prescribed in article 5.</p> <p>Article 6: Guatemala reported no implementation of that provision.</p>

	<p>distribution)</p> <p>3.http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/COSP/session3/V0986236e.pdf</p>	<p>Article 9: Guatemala indicated partial implementation With regard to measures establishing criteria for public procurement decisions (para. 1 (c)), Guatemala indicated partial implementation and fulfilled the optional reporting item of describing the measures or actions to be adopted to ensure full implementation and the time frame involved. Guatemala also reported partial implementation of a system of domestic review of public procurement decisions and measures regarding procurement personnel, as prescribed by paragraphs 1 (d) and (e). While Guatemala assessed its systems of auditing and accounting standards as being fully compliant with paragraph 2 (c), Guatemala mentioned that the system’s weakness was not in the normative framework, but rather in the control organisms... Guatemala reported partial compliance and Ecuador and Panama full compliance with paragraph 2 (e), concerning corrective measures upon failure to comply with the other requirements of article 9, paragraph 2... Guatemala indicated no implementation of measures to prevent the falsification of public expenditure records, as prescribed by paragraph 3.</p> <p>Article 16: Guatemala indicated that it had criminalized active bribery of foreign public officials or officials of public international organizations, in accordance with paragraph 1, but reported that it was not in compliance with the non-mandatory provision of paragraph 2, regarding the criminalization of passive bribery of foreign public officials and officials of public international organizations.</p> <p>Article 23: indicated partial implementation of the article under review... With regard to establishing predicate offences, as required in paragraph 2 (a), (b), (c) and (e), Guatemala reported partial implementation. Guatemala added that, by interpreting the Law against the Laundering of Money and Other Assets, all offences included in its national legislation could be regarded as predicate offences with respect to paragraph 2 (a). Therefore, it reported that the predicate offences were not limited to those set forth in the Convention, the minimum requirement prescribed by paragraph 2 (b). Furthermore, Guatemala stated that, while its legislation provided for the prosecution of offences committed within and outside of its jurisdiction, its normative framework did not take into consideration the principle of double criminality, as set forth in para. 2 (c).111.</p> <p>Article 25: Guatemala reported that it had not criminalized the use of physical force, threat or intimidation to interfere with witnesses or officials in relation to the commission of offences established in accordance with the Convention (para. (a)). With regard to the establishment as a criminal offence of the use of physical force, threat or intimidation to interfere with the exercise of official duties by a justice or law enforcement official in relation to the commission of offences</p>
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		<p>established in accordance with the Convention (para. (b)), Guatemala stated that it had adopted relevant measures in partial compliance.</p> <p>Article 52: Guatemala indicated partial compliance with the provision under review and provided an extensive account of its applicable legislation. Guatemala indicated that its public officials were not required to report foreign financial accounts (non-mandatory provision of para. 6).</p> <p>Article 53: Guatemala stated that its legislation was not in compliance with the provision under review. With regard to the implementation of measures to permit their courts to order the payment of compensation or damages to another State party, in accordance with paragraph (b), Guatemala indicated partial adherence. Guatemala reported full compliance with the provision under review but stated that no cases existed that could be used as examples of successful implementation.</p> <p>Article 54: Guatemala also reported no implementation of article 54, except for paragraph 1 (b), concerning the confiscation of property of foreign origin, with which it assessed itself as being partially in compliance.</p> <p>Article 55: Guatemala assessed its legislation as non-compliant with the article under review, with the exception of paragraph 1, concerning measures for the submission of a request for order of confiscation to competent authorities, which was reported to have been partially implemented.</p> <p>Article 57: Guatemala assessed their legislation as being non-compliant with article 57.</p>
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9. HONDURAS (HN)

CONVENTION	REPORTING STATUS	RECOMMENDATIONS
ILO CONVENTIONS ON CORE LABOUR RIGHTS:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Monitoring Body</i> 2. <i>Date of latest Report</i> 3. <i>Web link</i> 	<p><i>Latest recommendations by the monitoring body.</i></p>
87 - Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CEACR and CFA 2. 2010 3. http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_123424.pdf 4. http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_124972.pdf 	<p>The Committee requests the Government to take the necessary steps to bring the Labour Code into conformity with the Convention and trusts that all the issues highlighted by the Committee will be taken into account. The Committee requests the Government to provide information in its next report on all measures taken in this respect and reminds it that it may seek technical assistance from the Office.</p>
98 - Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CEACR and CFA 2. 2010 3. http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_123424.pdf 4. http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_124972.pdf 	<p>The Committee requests the Government to take the necessary steps to include provisions in the national legislation for adequate and full protection against any acts of anti-union discrimination or interference, establishing sufficiently effective and dissuasive penalties for such acts.</p> <p>The Committee requests the Government to send its comments on the observation from the ITUC dated 26 August 2009 concerning alleged anti-union practices in export processing zones, delays in the administration of justice in cases of anti-union practices (the Government indicates the possibility of a summary judgement in cases of unfair dismissals but the Committee considers that more information is needed), failure to comply with court orders for the reinstatement of trade unionists (according to the Government, reinstatement is only requested by the worker in isolated cases in</p>

	ps/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_124972.pdf	<p>practice) and the creation of parallel trade unions by employers (the Government merely states that these are not specific allegations). The Committee requests the Government to hold tripartite discussions on this matter and keep it informed in this respect.</p> <p>The Committee requests the Government to take the necessary legislative measures to guarantee the full application of the Convention.</p> <p>The Committee requests the Government to send its observations on the comments made by the COHEP dated 6 October 2009 (including information on protection against anti-union dismissals in the public sector and the corresponding legislation).</p>
29 - Forced or Compulsory Labour		
100 - Equal Remuneration of Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CEACR 2. 2010 3. http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_123424.pdf 	<p>The Committee once again asks the Government to give full legislative expression to the principle of equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value, and asks the Government to provide specific information on the progress achieved in amending section 44 of the LIOM and section 20(8) of its Regulations.</p> <p>The Committee asks the Government to take steps to ensure progress is made in developing a national classification system, based on objective and non-discriminatory criteria free from gender bias. The Government is also asked to provide specific information on the progress made in formulating a job classification system for the civil service, and to undertake an examination of the nature and extent of any wage disparities between men and women in the public sector. Please also provide information on the progress made by the inter-institutional working group to undertake the revision and harmonization of existing classifications.</p>
105 - Abolition of Forced Labour		
111 - Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation		

<p>138 - Minimum Age for Admission to Employment</p>	<p>1. CEACR 2. 2009 3. www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---.../wcms_103484.pdf</p>	<p>The Committee firmly requests the Government to continue its efforts for the abolition of child labour. In this respect, the Committee requests the Government to provide information on the measures that are taken in the context of the second National Plan of Action for the Elimination of Child Labour (2008–15), and particularly the programmes of action that are implemented, and of the Decent Work Country Programme, with a view to the progressive abolition of child labour. It requests the Government to provide information on the results achieved. The Committee also invites the Government to provide information on the application of the Convention in practice including, for example, statistical data on the employment of children and young persons, extracts from the reports of the inspection services, and particularly inspections in the sectors referred to above [agriculture, forestry, fishing, domestic work, businesses, hotels and restaurants, manufacturing; construction, transport, shops and distribution].</p> <p>Recalling once again that it has been raising this issue for a number of years, and taking into account the worrying statistics referred to above, the Committee expresses the firm hope that the draft revision of the Labour Code will be adopted as soon as possible and that it will contain provisions guaranteeing the protection provided for by the Convention in respect of children working in agricultural and stock-raising undertakings that do not permanently employ more than ten workers. It requests the Government to provide information in this respect. Furthermore, the Committee asks the Government to envisage the possibility of adapting and strengthening the labour inspection services so as to ensure the application of this protection.</p> <p>Considering that compulsory education is one of the most effective means of combating child labour, the Committee firmly requests the Government to redouble its efforts to improve the operation of the education system in the country and to take measures to enable children to attend compulsory basic education or to be integrated into an informal school system. In this respect, it requests the Government to provide information on the measures adopted to increase the school attendance rate, at both primary and secondary school, with a view to preventing children under 14 years of age from being engaged in work. The Committee requests the Government to provide information on the results achieved. Finally, the Committee once again requests the Government to provide a copy of the General Education Act once it has been adopted.</p> <p>In view of the fact that, according to the statistics contained in the national report on child labour in the Honduras of 2002, a large number of children still work in hazardous activities, the Committee once again requests the Government to take the necessary measures to ensure that, where a young person of 16 years of age is permitted to perform hazardous types of work, the conditions set forth in this provision of the Convention are observed. It requests the Government to provide information in</p>
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		<p>this respect and to indicate the number of work permits granted by the Department of Labour and Social Security to young persons between the ages of 16 and 18 years.</p>
<p>182 - Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour</p>	<p>1. CEACR 2. 2009 3. www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---/wcms_103484.pdf</p>	<p>The Committee requests the Government to ensure, in practice, the protection of children under 18 years of age against this worst form of child labour. In this regard, it once again requests the Government to provide information on the application of the new provisions of the Penal Code in practice. Furthermore, taking into account the information that individuals have been prosecuted under these new provisions, the Committee requests the Government to provide the court decisions handed down in accordance with these provisions in its next report.</p> <p>Considering that education contributes to preventing the engagement of children in the worst forms of child labour, the Committee urges the Government to step up efforts to improve the operation of the education system in the country. In this regard, it requests the Government to provide information on the time-bound measures taken during the implementation of the 2008 National Plan of Action to increase the rate of school attendance, both at the primary and secondary levels. The Committee requests the Government to provide information on the results achieved.</p> <p>The Committee strongly encourages the Government to continue its efforts and requests it to provide information on the time-bound measures taken in the context of the implementation of the ILO–IPEC sub-regional project on the commercial sexual exploitation of children and the 2006 National Plan of Action. The Committee also requests the Government to provide information on the system of assistance for victims of commercial sexual exploitation, in particular concerning the measures taken in the context of this system to ensure the rehabilitation and social integration of victims of this worst form of child labour.</p> <p>The Committee requests the Government once again to provide information on the time-bound measures taken, in the context of the implementation of the National Plan of Action for the social integration of dependent children and women in the streets, to protect street children from the worst forms of child labour. Furthermore, the Committee requests the Government to provide information on the measures taken to ensure the rehabilitation and social integration of children who are actually removed from the streets.</p> <p>Noting that indigenous children are often victims of exploitation, which may take on very different forms, and are at risk of being engaged in the worst forms of child labour, the Committee requests the Government to continue its efforts to protect these children, in particular by adopting measures to make them less vulnerable. It requests the Government to provide information in this regard.</p>

		<p>The Committee requests the Government to take effective and time-bound measures, particularly in the context of the implementation of the 2008 National Plan of Action, to protect child domestic workers against the worst forms of child labour. It requests the Government to provide information on the measures taken in this regard.</p> <p>The Committee expresses the hope once again that, in the context of the implementation of the ILO–IPEC sub-regional project on the commercial sexual exploitation of children, the Government will take measures to cooperate with the participating countries and therefore strengthen security measures, particularly on the common borders with El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua, with a view to bringing an end to this worst form of child labour. It requests the Government to provide information on this subject in its next report.</p>
UN CONVENTIONS ON CORE HUMAN RIGHTS:	<i>1. Monitoring Body</i> <i>2. Date of latest Report</i> <i>3. Web link</i>	<i>Latest recommendations by the monitoring body.</i>
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide		
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination		
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights		
International Covenant on		

Economic, Social and Cultural Rights		
International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid		
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women		
Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CAT 2. 23 June 2009 3. http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G09/433/37/PDF/G0943337.pdf?OpenElement 	<p>The Committee welcomed the fact that the death penalty is not in use in the State party and notes with satisfaction the ongoing efforts of the State party to reform its legislation, policies and procedures in order to ensure better protection of human rights.</p> <p>The Committee encouraged the State party to continue its commitment to revise the definition of torture contained in the Honduran Criminal Code, to ensure that all detainees are immediately informed of the reason for arrest and gets the access to a lawyer, to ensure progress in the search of the missing persons, to establish a programme of reparation and compensation for the victims, to prevent new instances of involuntary disappearance, to ensure that offenders are prosecuted and punished for the crime of trafficking in persons, to continue to conduct awareness-raising campaigns, provide adequate programmes of assistance, recovery and reintegration for victims of trafficking, to ensure that law enforcement officials only use force when strictly necessary, to implement alternatives to deprivation of liberty, including probation, mediation, community service or suspended sentences, to investigate promptly, thoroughly and impartially all incidents of death in custody, to enhance health services in places of detention, to monitor and document “unlawful associations” to reveal root causes and design appropriate prevention strategies, to prevent, combat and punish perpetrators of violence against women and children, including sexual abuse, domestic violence and femicide, and conduct widespread awareness-raising campaigns and training on violence against women and girls for officials.</p>

Convention on the Rights of the Child		
CONVENTIONS ON ENVIRONMENT AND GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES :	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Monitoring Body</i> 2. <i>Date of latest Report</i> 3. <i>Web link</i> 	<i>Latest recommendations by the monitoring body.</i>
Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation Committee 2. 13 July 2010 3. http://ozone.unep.org/ 	<p>In 2010, no new non-compliance issues reported by the Implementation Committee</p> <p>Previous issues have been resolved.</p> <p>http://www.unep.ch/Ozone/Meeting_Documents/impcom/IMPCOM-44-5E.pdf</p>
Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compliance Committee 2. N/A 3. http://www.basel.int/legalmatte rs/compcommittee/index.html 	<p>Partial reporting until 2006. The latest reports (2006, 2007) have been submitted.</p> <p>Information on the status of national reporting in 2008 not yet published on the Basel website.</p>
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No compliance committee established yet. Compliance assessed through the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - national implementation plan required by Art.7 <p>http://chm.pops.int/Countries/NationalImplementation/tabid/253/1a</p>	<p>National report not submitted.</p> <p>The second reporting cycle has just been initiated. The reports received from the Parties will be published once the submissions are completed. According to decision SC-4/30, the deadline for report submissions is 31 October 2010.</p> <p>National implementation plan has been submitted on 13.1.2010.</p> <p>Outstanding contributions to the budget.</p>

	<p>http://chm.pops.int/Countries/NationalReports/FirstRoundofPartyReports/tabid/254/language/en-US/Default.aspx</p> <p>- national report required by Art. 15</p> <p>http://chm.pops.int/Countries/NationalReports/FirstRoundofPartyReports/tabid/254/language/en-US/Default.aspx</p> <p>- contributions to the convention budget</p> <p>http://chm.pops.int/Countries/Contributions/tabid/374/language/en-US/Default.aspx</p>	
CITES - Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	<p>1. Standing Committee</p> <p>2. 11 March 2010</p> <p>3. http://www.cites.org/common/com/SC/59/E59-11A.pdf</p>	<p>Honduras has yet to comply fully with Article VIII, paragraph 7 of CITES which requires each Party to submit a biennial report on legislative, regulatory and administrative measures taken to enforce the Convention (deadline for the submission being the 31st of October of the year following the year for which the report was due) (2003-2004 received).</p> <p>Annual reports submitted until 2010.</p>
Convention on Biological Diversity	<p>1. Compliance assessed through the following:</p> <p>- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action plan required by Art. 6</p> <p>http://www.cbd.int/nbsap/</p> <p>- national report required by Art. 26</p>	<p>Some unpaid mandatory contributions to the core budget of the CBD.</p> <p>2nd, 3rd and 4th national reports submitted.</p>

	http://www.cbd.int/countries/ Link to level of payments: http://www.cbd.int/convention/parties/contributions.shtml?tab=2	
Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	1. Compliance Committee 2. 23 September 2010 3. http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/bs/bccc-07/official/bccc-07-03-en.pdf	No reports submitted yet. Some outstanding contributions.
Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	1. Compliance Committee 2. 8 October 2010 3. http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2010/cmp6/eng/06.pdf	No non-compliance proceedings were started against Honduras.
United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs	1. INCB 2. 24 February 2010	A ministerial meeting was held in Managua in June 2009 under the auspices of the Central American Integration System (SICA) and UNODC. Ministers from Belize, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama declared their strong commitment to the fight against drug trafficking, organized crime and terrorism and the financing of such crime...The Board hopes that the political declaration will translate into effective regional cooperation in combating organized crime and drug trafficking.
Convention on Psychotropic Substances	3. http://www.incb.org/incb/en/annual-report-2009.html	
Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances		

United Nations Convention against Corruption	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. United Nations secretariat – Report on Compliance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption2. 9 September 2009 (general distribution)3. http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/COSP/session3/V0986236e.pdf	Honduras did not provide a self-assessment report on its implementation of the Convention.
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10. SRI LANKA (LK)

CONVENTION	REPORTING STATUS	RECOMMENDATIONS
ILO CONVENTIONS ON CORE LABOUR RIGHTS:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>the Monitoring Body</i> 2. <i>Date of latest Report</i> 3. <i>Web link</i> 	<p><i>Latest recommendations by the monitoring body.</i></p>
87 - Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CEACR 2. 2009 3. http://www.ilo.org/ilc/ILCSessions/98thSession/ReportssubmittedtotheConference/lang--en/docName--WCMS_103484/index.htm 	<p>The Committee requests the Government to provide its observations on the ITUC's comments concerning arrest of strikers in the education sector and indications that several trade unionists were abducted and interrogated by the Government on suspicion of collaborating with insurgent groups.</p> <p>The Committee recalls that in its previous comments, it had noted the discrepancy between the minimum age for admission to employment and the minimum age for trade union membership and had pointed out that the minimum age for trade union membership should be the same as the minimum age for admission to employment. The Committee notes the Government's statement that a proposal initiated by the ILO-IPEC Sri Lanka programme to increase the minimum age for employment to 16 years – the same minimum age as for trade union membership – is being pursued. The Committee requests the Government to indicate any developments in this regard.</p> <p>The Committee expresses the hope that the amendments to the Trade Unions Ordinance to ensure that organizations of Government staff officers may join confederations of their own choosing, including organizations of workers in the private sector, and that first-level organizations of public employees may cover more than one ministry or department in the public service, will be adopted in the near future and requests the Government to indicate the progress made in this respect.</p> <p>Recalling that the prohibition of the right to strike in the public service should be limited to public servants exercising authority in the name of the State, the Committee trusts that the public service dispute settlement mechanism referred to by the Government will be developed in conformity with this principle. It requests the Government to indicate the progress made in this respect, and to transmit a copy of the draft mechanism document once an English version is available.</p>

		<p>The Committee once again requests the Government to amend sections 4(1) and 4(2) of the Industrial Disputes Act, so as to ensure that any reference of labour disputes to compulsory arbitration may only occur: (1) at the request of both parties to the dispute; (2) in the case of essential services in the strict sense of the term; and (3) in the case of public servants exercising authority in the name of the State. The Committee requests the Government to indicate all developments in this regard.</p>
<p>98 - Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively</p>	<p>1. CEACR 2. 2009 3. http://www.ilo.org/ilc/ILCSessions/98thSession/ReportssubmittedtotheConference/lang--en/docName--WCMS_103484/index.htm</p>	<p>Noting that the ITUC reiterates that the existing penalties [for contravention to the provisions on anti-union discrimination provided under the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act of 1999] are too low to provide sufficient deterrence, and that the Lanka Jathika Estate Workers' Union (LJEWU) alleges the same, the Committee requests the Government to ensure that the views of the social partners are fully taken into consideration in the process of updating penalties under the existing labour laws. It requests the Government to indicate the progress made in this regard.</p> <p>With regard to adequate protection against the anti- union discrimination, the Committee once again requests the Government: (1) to take measures, in consultation with the social partners, to guarantee a more expeditious and adequate procedure which, in particular, establishes short time periods for the examination of cases by the authorities; and (2) to indicate whether trade unions had the capacity to bring anti-union discrimination claims directly before the courts.</p> <p>The Committee requests the Government to provide information on the progress achieved by the measures taken by the Social Dialogue and Workplace Cooperation Unit and those taken in furtherance of the National Policy for Decent Work to promote collective bargaining, including information on the number of collective agreements concluded.</p> <p>Recalling that Article 2 of the Convention establishes the total independence of workers' organizations from employers in organizing their activities, the Committee requests the Government to provide its observations with respect to the ITUC's comments concerning this matter. It further requests the Government to indicate the developments concerning the promotion of collective bargaining in the export processing zone sector, including the number of collective agreements concluded by trade unions.</p> <p>Noting the ITUC's comment that the recognition of unions for collective bargaining purposes is hampered by excessive delays, and that employers tend to delay the holding of union certification polls to identify, victimize and on occasion dismiss the union activists concerned, the Committee once again</p>

		<p>requests the Government to indicate the measures taken to ensure that recognition provisions are effectively implemented in practice and to indicate any developments in this regard.</p> <p>The Committee, once again recalling that if no union covers more than 40 per cent of the workers, collective bargaining rights should be granted to all the unions in the unit, at least on behalf of their own members, requests the Government to take the necessary measures to give effect to this principle and to indicate the progress made in this regard.</p> <p>The Committee requests the Government to take the necessary measures to ensure the right of collective bargaining for public service workers, in accordance with this principle, and to indicate any developments in this regard.</p>
29 - Forced or Compulsory Labour		
100 - Equal Remuneration of Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value	<p>1. CEACR</p> <p>2. 2009</p> <p>3. http://www.ilo.org/ilc/ILCSessions/98thSession/ReportssubmittedtotheConference/lang--en/docName--WCMS_103484/index.htm</p>	<p>In order to ensure that the principle of the Convention is effectively understood and applied, the Committee asks the Government to work towards the adoption of legislation on equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value, and to report on the progress made in this regard.</p> <p>The Committee asks the Government to take measures to ensure that in practice all emoluments – whether in cash or in kind – and, in particular, those not mentioned explicitly in the Wages Boards Ordinance and the Shop and Office Employees (Regulation of Employment and Remuneration) Act, are granted or paid without discrimination based on the sex of the worker.</p> <p>The Committee asks the Government to report on the progress made regarding the following: (i) compiling and analyzing statistics on the current wage rates for men and women in the different sectors and trades of the economy, and in particular the tobacco and cinnamon trades as a whole, to enable it to gain more detailed knowledge of the nature and scope of the remaining wage inequalities and the progress made with respect to their elimination; (ii) the measures taken or envisaged to ensure that the wages boards, in determining minimum wages rates, are not undervaluing work performed by women in comparison to that of men who are performing different work and using different skills, and that the procedures adopted are free from gender bias; (iii) developing the new wage policy, in particular in setting a national minimum wage, the simplification of the procedures for determining wages and reducing the number of wages boards. The Committee trusts that during this process, it will be ensured that the principle of equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value will be taken into</p>

		<p>account.</p> <p>Committee urges the Government, in cooperation with workers' and employers' organizations, to promote, develop and implement practical approaches and methods for the objective evaluation of jobs with a view to applying effectively the principle of equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value in the public and private sectors.</p>
105 - Abolition of Forced Labour		
111 - Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation	<p>1. CEACR</p> <p>2. 2009</p> <p>3. http://www.ilo.org/ilc/ILCSessions/98thSession/ReportssubmittedtotheConference/lang-en/docName--WCMS_103484/index.htm</p>	<p>The Committee urges the Government to make every effort to introduce in the national legislation provisions ensuring that all men and women, citizens and non-citizens, are effectively protected from discrimination in all aspects of employment and occupation on all the grounds covered by the Convention. Awaiting further steps being taken to adopt any such legislation, please provide information on the concrete measures taken to protect, in practice, citizens and non-citizens against discrimination on the basis of race, colour, national extraction, religion, political opinion and social origin. Please also provide information on the number and nature of employment discrimination cases that have been handled by the Supreme Court pursuant to articles 12(1) and 17 of the Constitution, as well as how persons can obtain redress with respect to discrimination by private employers on the grounds enumerated in Article1(1)(a) of the Convention.</p> <p>In order to be able to assess more fully the progress being made in the application of the Convention, the Committee asks the Government to provide the following information: (i) information (e.g. surveys, studies, as well as statistics disaggregated by sex) demonstrating the impact of the measures taken to promote women's upward mobility and access to a wider range of jobs and occupations; (ii) the measures taken, and their impact to improve the working conditions in the export processing zones as well as to address the employment situation of women in the informal economy; (iii) the steps taken to include provisions prohibiting and preventing sexual harassment in national labour law; (iv) any other measures taken to effectively address discrimination against women and promote their equality of treatment and opportunities in employment and occupation.</p> <p>The Committee also reiterates its request for information on the results of the legislative research commissioned by the National Committee on Women with respect to the laws identified as being detrimental to women in the area of employment and occupation.</p>

138 - Minimum Age for Admission to Employment		
182 - Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CEACR 2. 2010 3. http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_123424.pdf 	<p>Noting the absence of information in the Government's report, the Committee once again requests the Government to provide information on the investigations conducted with regard to cases of commercial sexual exploitation of children and penalties applied to offenders.</p> <p>The Committee requests the Government to provide information on the implementation of the National Plan of Action to combat trafficking in children and on the results achieved in terms of the number of children withdrawn from trafficking and rehabilitated.</p> <p>The Committee requests the Government to provide information on the impact of the National Action Plan to Combat Child Sex Tourism in terms of the elimination of the commercial sexual exploitation of children in tourism. It also requests the Government to indicate the number of children prevented or withdrawn from commercial sexual exploitation and rehabilitated pursuant to this National Action Plan.</p> <p>The Committee requests the Government to continue its efforts to rehabilitate and reintegrate former child combatants. It also requests the Government to continue providing information on the number of former child combatants who have been rehabilitated in the Protective Child Accommodation Centres and in other rehabilitation centres in the Northern and Eastern provinces.</p>
UN CONVENTIONS ON CORE HUMAN RIGHTS:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>the Monitoring Body</i> 2. <i>Date of latest Report</i> 3. <i>Web link</i> 	<i>Latest recommendations by the monitoring body.</i>
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide		

International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination		
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights		
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights		
International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid		
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women		
Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment		

Convention on the Rights of the Child	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CRC 2. 19 October 2010 3. http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G10/458/08/PDF/G1045808.pdf?OpenElement 	<p>The Committee welcomed the ratification by the State party of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and noted with appreciation the positive developments related to the implementation of the Convention.</p> <p>The Committee recommended the State party to take the necessary measures to ensure the independence of the National Human Rights Commission and utilize a child rights' approach in the elaboration of the State budget. The State Party was also urged to implement measures ensuring that the principle of the best interests of the child is applied consistently in all its legislative, administrative and judicial proceedings, as well as in policies and programmes relating to children, to take the necessary measures to fight the deprivations of malnutrition and poverty which impact on the life, survival and full development of children, to integrate, in an appropriate manner, the general principles of the Convention in all relevant legislation concerning children, to ensure that children from the most disadvantaged groups are properly registered at birth, to prohibit unequivocally by law and without any further delay corporal punishment in the family, schools and alternative care institutions and ensure that these laws are effectively implemented, to prioritize elimination of all forms of violence against children, to implement mechanisms to expand and stimulate the reintegration of children into their families, to consider formulating a comprehensive national strategy to prevent, combat and punish domestic violence and other forms of child abuse and neglect, to ensure that all children with disabilities, in particular girls, have access to education, to ensure that poverty alleviation and social protection programmes are adequately targeted to the poorest families, to take more active measures to prevent children from being economically exploited, to review all the penal laws that relate to the different forms of child sexual exploitation and abuse and to strengthen its efforts to implement the national plan of action to combat child sex tourism.</p>
CONVENTIONS ON ENVIRONMENT AND GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES :	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>the Monitoring Body</i> 2. <i>Date of latest Report</i> 3. <i>Web link</i> 	<p><i>Latest recommendations by the monitoring body.</i></p>
Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation Committee 2. 13 July 2010 	<p>In 2010, no new non-compliance issues reported by the Implementation Committee.</p> <p>http://www.unep.ch/Ozone/Meeting_Documents/impcom/IMPCOM-44-5E.pdf</p>

Layer	3. http://ozone.unep.org/	
Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal	<p>1. Compliance Committee</p> <p>2. N/A</p> <p>3. http://www.basel.int/legalmatters/comppcommittee/index.html</p>	<p>All reports have been submitted.</p> <p>No non-compliance proceedings were started against Sri Lanka.</p>
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants	<p>1. No compliance committee established yet. Compliance assessed through the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - national implementation plan required by Art.7 <p>http://chm.pops.int/Countries/NationalImplementation/tabid/253/language/en-US/Default.aspx</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - national report required by Art. 15 <p>http://chm.pops.int/Countries/NationalReports/FirstRoundofPartyReports/tabid/254/language/en-US/Default.aspx</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - contributions to the convention budget <p>http://chm.pops.int/Countries/Contributions/tabid/374/language/en-US/Default.aspx</p>	<p>Both national report and national implementation plan have been submitted.</p> <p>Some unpaid contributions to the budget.</p>

CITES - Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	1. Standing Committee 2. 11 March 2010 3. http://www.cites.org/common/com/SC/59/E59-11A.pdf	<p>Implementing legislation is under review by the CITES Secretariat and is not yet believed to fully meet the requirements for the implementation of CITES (Parties with legislation in Category 3, concerned by Decision 14.25, http://www.cites.org/common/com/SC/59/E59-11A.pdf).</p> <p>Sri Lanka has yet to comply with Article VIII, paragraph 7 of CITES which requires each Party to submit a biennial report on legislative, regulatory and administrative measures taken to enforce the Convention (deadline for the submission being the 31st of October of the year following the year for which the report was due) (no report received) as well as to submit the annual reports on its CITES trade, containing a summary of information on, inter alia, the number and type of permits and certificates granted (received until 2009, except 2008).</p>
Convention on Biological Diversity	1. Compliance assessed through the following: - National Biodiversity Strategy and Action plan required by Art. 6 http://www.cbd.int/nbsap/ - national report required by Art. 26 http://www.cbd.int/countries/ Link to level of payments: http://www.cbd.int/convention/parties/contributions.shtml?tab=2	<p>There are substantial unpaid contributions to the CBD core budget.</p> <p>All national reports submitted.</p>
Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	1. Compliance Committee 2. 23 September 2010 3. http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetin	<p>First Regular National Report (2007) is submitted, but the Interim National Report (2005) was not submitted.</p> <p>Some outstanding contributions.</p>

	gs/bs/bbcc-07/official/bbcc-07-03-en.pdf	
Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compliance Committee 2. 8 October 2010 3. http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2010/cmp6/eng/06.pdf 	No non-compliance proceedings were started against Sri Lanka.
United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. INCB 2. 24 February 2010 	No specific recommendations.
Convention on Psychotropic Substances	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. http://www.incb.org/incb/en/annual-report-2009.html 	
Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances		
United Nations Convention against Corruption	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. United Nation secretariat – Report on Compliance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption 2. 9 September 2009 (general distribution) 3. http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/COSP/session3/V0986236e.pdf 	Sri Lanka did not provide a self-assessment report on its implementation of the Convention.

11. MONGOLIA (MN)

CONVENTION	REPORTING STATUS	RECOMMENDATIONS
ILO CONVENTIONS ON CORE LABOUR RIGHTS:	1. <i>the Monitoring Body</i> 2. <i>Date of latest Report</i> 3. <i>Web link</i>	<i>Latest recommendations by the monitoring body.</i>
87 - Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise		
98 - Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively		
29 - Forced or Compulsory Labour	1. CEACR 2. 2009 3. http://www.ilo.org/ilc/ILCSessions/98thSession/ReportssubmittedtotheConference/lang--en/docName--WCMS_103484/index.htm	The first report on the application of Convention 29 has been provided.
100 - Equal Remuneration of Men and Women		

Workers for Work of Equal Value		
105 - Abolition of Forced Labour		
111 - Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation		
138 - Minimum Age for Admission to Employment	<p>1. CEACR</p> <p>2. 2010</p> <p>3. http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_123424.pdf</p>	<p>The Committee requests the Government to supply a copy of the recently amended Labour Code. The Committee also requests the Government to continue providing information on the NPA 2002–10, or any other such programmes, aimed at ensuring the effective abolition of child labour.</p> <p>The Committee requests the Government to take the necessary measures to ensure that, within the review of the Labour Code and the state policy on informal employment, protection is given to children carrying out work on their own account or in the informal economy. The Committee requests the Government to continue to provide information on developments in this regard.</p> <p>The Committee requests the Government to indicate the legislative provisions contained in the Law on Primary and Secondary Education, in the Law on Education or in any other legislation, fixing the actual age of completion of compulsory education and to supply a copy of the same. Noting that the minimum age for admission to employment appears to be less than the age of completion of compulsory schooling, the Committee requests the Government to take the necessary measures to raise the minimum age for admission to employment in order to link it with the age of completion of compulsory schooling in conformity with Article 2(3), of the Convention.</p> <p>The Committee requests the Government to continue providing information on the impact of the Circular, and any other measures taken, on providing educational services to both working and drop-out children as well as in increasing school attendance rates, in particular in the remote areas. It also requests the Government to continue providing statistical information on school attendance and school drop-out rates, in particular in rural schools.</p> <p>Noting the absence of information in this regard, the Committee once again requests the Government to</p>

		<p>indicate the measures taken or envisaged in respect of provisions to determine light work activities and the conditions in which such employment or work could be undertaken by young persons of 13 years or more.</p> <p>The Committee requests the Government to provide a copy of the list of plays and performances which may adversely affect a child's health which shall be developed and approved by Governmental officials responsible for health issues, once approved.</p> <p>The Committee encourages the Government to continue updating the legislation concerning the penalties imposed upon employers, parents and other representatives in connection with employment in hazardous work, and requests it to provide information on any developments thereof. The Committee also requests the Government to take the necessary measures to ensure that a person found to be in breach of the provisions giving effect to the Convention, in particular those in respect of hazardous work, is prosecuted and that adequate penalties are imposed. It asks the Government to provide information on the types of violations detected, the number of persons prosecuted and the penalties imposed.</p> <p>Noting the absence of information in the Government's report, the Committee once again requests the Government to indicate in which manner it ensures that employers shall keep and make available registers, which contain the names and ages or dates of birth, duly certified whenever possible, of persons under the age of 18 years employed or working for them.</p> <p>While noting the efforts made by the Government to combat child labour, the Committee expresses serious concern at the large number of children working under the age of 15, as well as the significant number of children engaged in hazardous occupations, and therefore strongly encourages the Government to redouble its efforts to improve the situation, including through the allocation of additional resources for the implementation of measures aimed at combating child labour. The Committee also requests the Government to continue providing information on the situation of child labour in Mongolia and, in particular, to supply copies or extracts from official documents of inspection services. The Committee also asks the Government to provide information on the number and nature of the contraventions reported and penalties imposed.</p>
182 - Prohibition and Immediate Action for the	1. CEACR	The report on the application of the Convention has been submitted.

Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour	2. 2010 3. http://www.ilo.org/ilc/ILCSessions/98thSession/ReportssubmittedtotheConference/lang--en/docName--WCMS_123424/index.htm	
UN CONVENTIONS ON CORE HUMAN RIGHTS:	1. <i>the Monitoring Body</i> 2. <i>Date of latest Report</i> 3. <i>Web link</i>	<i>Latest recommendations by the monitoring body.</i>
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide		
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination		
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights		
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights		

International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid		
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	1. CEDAW 2. 7 November 2008 3. http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N08/602/98/PDF/N0860298.pdf?OpenElement	<p>The Committee welcomed the adoption of legal, administrative and other measures by the State party to eliminate discrimination against women. The Committee encouraged the speedy adoption of the draft law on gender equality, including a definition of direct and indirect discrimination.</p> <p>The Committee urged the State party to review all existing laws to assess their compatibility with the Convention, to put in place an institutional mechanism that recognizes the specificity of discrimination against women, to establish gender focal points in different ministries, to strengthen awareness-raising measures to promote and implement the equal sharing of domestic and family responsibilities, including the idea of joint parental responsibility between women and men, to ensure that all women who are victims of domestic violence, including rural women, have access to immediate means of redress and protection in all parts of the country, to ensure the full implementation of the National Plan of Action on Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking of Children and Women, to accelerate the representation of women, to re-establish legal quotas for women for future elections to the Parliament, to legally guarantee equal pay for equal work, to integrate a gender perspective in all health sector reforms and adequately address women's sexual and reproductive health needs, to pay special attention to the needs of rural women by implementing an integrated rural development policy and to address the specific vulnerability of women in poverty.</p>
Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment		

Convention on the Rights of the Child	1. CRC 2. 29 January 2010 3. http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/crc/docs/CRC-C-MNG-CO-3-4.pdf	<p>The Committee welcomed the adoption of many legislative and other measures taken with a view to implement the Convention.</p> <p>The Committee recommended the State party to develop, adopt and implement a new National Action Plan to cover the period after 2010, to protect the children's budget from any economic shock or natural disasters, to strengthen cooperation with civil society, including NGOs and children's associations, to ensure that cases of discrimination against children in all sectors of society are effectively addressed, to ensure that the best interests of the child is incorporated in all legal provisions, to reinforce protection of the right to life of all children, to register all children, especially children in remote areas free of charge, to protect children from harmful information while fully guaranteeing their access to appropriate information, to prevent and end all forms of corporal punishment of children, to ensure that every child is protected from all forms of physical, sexual and mental violence, to provide the necessary support to parents and families in need, to introduce specialized social work services on the rights of the child, to prohibit all forms of child abuse and violence in family and enforce the prohibition of rape and incest, to establish a reporting mechanism for child abuse, to protect the rights of children with disabilities, to promote and expand community-based rehabilitation programmes, to address, as a matter of urgency, the high rates of malnutrition, to ensure access to reproductive health services for adolescents, including sex and reproductive health education, to improve food availability, the quality of water and sanitation, hygiene, housing and education, to provide innovative education such as travelling schools, to take all feasible measures to ensure full protection and care of asylum-seeking and refugee children, to design campaigns to raise awareness of the negative effects of child labour, to raise awareness of the rights of street children, to protect victims of sexual exploitation, to protect children from trafficking and sale, to establish specialized juvenile courts and to ensure that all child witnesses of crimes are provided with protection</p>
CONVENTIONS ON ENVIRONMENT AND GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES :	1. <i>the Monitoring Body</i> 2. <i>Date of latest Report</i> 3. <i>Web link</i>	<i>Latest recommendations by the monitoring body.</i>
Montreal Protocol on Substances that	1. Implementation Committee	In 2010, no new non-compliance issues reported by the Implementation Committee

Deplete the Ozone Layer	<p>2. 13 July 2010</p> <p>3. http://ozone.unep.org/</p>	<p>http://www.unep.ch/Ozone/Meeting_Documents/impcom/IMPCOM-44-5E.pdf</p>
Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal	<p>1. Compliance Committee</p> <p>2. N/A</p> <p>3. http://www.basel.int/legalmatte rs/comppcommittee/index.html</p>	<p>Partial reporting until 2006 and no report submitted for 2007.</p> <p>Information on the status of national reporting in 2008 not yet published on the Basel website.</p>
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants	<p>1. No compliance committee established yet. Compliance assessed through the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - national implementation plan required by Art.7 <p>http://chm.pops.int/Countries/NationalImplementation/tabid/253/language/en-US/Default.aspx</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - national report required by Art. 15 <p>http://chm.pops.int/Countries/NationalReports/FirstRoundofPartyReports/tabid/254/language/en-US/Default.aspx</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - contributions to the convention budget <p>http://chm.pops.int/Countries/Co</p>	<p>National report and National implementation plan submitted.</p> <p>Some outstanding contributions.</p>

	ntributions/tabid/374/language/en-US/Default.aspx	
CITES - Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Standing Committee 2. 11 March 2010 3. http://www.cites.org/common/com/SC/59/E59-11A.pdf 	<p>Implementing legislation is under review by the CITES Secretariat and is not yet believed to fully meet all the requirements for the implementation of CITES (category 2).</p> <p>Mongolia has yet to comply fully with Article VIII, paragraph 7 of CITES which requires each Party to submit a biennial report on legislative, regulatory and administrative measures taken to enforce the Convention (deadline for the submission being the 31st of October of the year following the year for which the report was due) (2003-2004 received).</p> <p>Annual Reports have been submitted until 2009.</p>
Convention on Biological Diversity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compliance assessed through the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Biodiversity Strategy and Action plan required by Art. 6 http://www.cbd.int/nbsap/ - national report required by Art. 26 http://www.cbd.int/countries/ Link to level of payments: http://www.cbd.int/convention/parties/contributions.shtml?tab=2 	<p>National reports submitted.</p> <p>Contributions have been collected.</p>
Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compliance Committee 2. 23 September 2010 	<p>1st National implementation report not submitted.</p> <p>Some outstanding contributions.</p>

	3. http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/bs/bccc-07/official/bccc-07-03-en.pdf	
Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	1. Compliance Committee 2. 8 October 2010 3. http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2010/cmp6/eng/06.pdf	No non-compliance proceedings were started against Mongolia.
United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs	1.INCB 2. 24 February 2010	No specific recommendations.
Convention on Psychotropic Substances	3. http://www.incb.org/incb/en/annual-report-2009.html	
Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances		
United Nations Convention against Corruption	1.United Nation secretariat – Report on Compliance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption 2. 9 September 2009 (general distribution) 3. http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/COSP/sessi	Articles that need further work for full compliance (as indicated in the self-assessment report) Article 6 - While Mongolia stated that it had ensured the existence of an anti-corruption body in accordance with paragraph 1, it did not comply with the obligatory reporting item of citing the applicable legislation... With regard to the training of officers of the Independent Authority against Corruption, Mongolia stated that they had been given English-language training. Article 9 - Mongolia also reported full compliance with article 9, with the exception of paragraph 3, regarding the prevention of falsification of public expenditure records, in respect of which it indicated partial compliance... Mongolia indicated that procuring entities had to establish an evaluation committee when procuring goods, work or services estimated to exceed the threshold value specified in Mongolian legislation.

	<p>on3/V0986236e.pdf</p>	<p>However, Mongolia did not provide details concerning the specific tasks of the evaluation committee. Paragraph 3 - Mongolia reported partial compliance.</p> <p>Article 15 - Mongolia assessed its legislation as partly compliant with paragraph (a) and clarified that it had not criminalized the promise and offering of an undue advantage to a public official in order for the official act or refrain from acting in the exercise of his or her official duties. Mongolia reported that it had not implemented paragraph (b), concerning the criminalization of passive bribery of national public officials.</p> <p>Article 16 - Mongolia indicated that it had not implemented article 16.</p> <p>Article 52, para 1 – Mongolia reported partial implementation of measures providing for verification of identity and enhanced scrutiny. Para 2 (a) Mongolia reported partial compliance, para 3 - Mongolia reported partial compliance. Mongolia indicated that it had not implemented paragraph 4. While Mongolia reported partial compliance with the requirements of the Convention concerning the establishment of financial disclosure systems for public officials, as set forth in paragraph 5, they stated that they did not require public officials to report foreign financial accounts (para. 6).</p> <p>Article 53 - Mongolia assessed its legislation as not being in compliance with paragraph (b), concerning the implementation of measures permitting its courts to order payment of compensation or damages.</p> <p>Article 57 - Mongolia indicated that it was not in compliance with paragraph 2, concerning the return of confiscated property upon request by another State party. Mongolia assessed its legislation as non-compliant with paragraph 3, regarding the return of property confiscated pursuant to article 55. While Pakistan reported partial compliance with the non mandatory provision of paragraph 5, concerning the conclusion of agreements on the final disposal of confiscated property, Mongolia stated that it had not implemented the provision.</p>
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12. NICARAGUA (NI)

CONVENTION	REPORTING STATUS	RECOMMENDATIONS
ILO CONVENTIONS ON CORE LABOUR RIGHTS:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>the Monitoring Body</i> 2. <i>Date of latest Report</i> 3. <i>Web link</i> 	<p><i>Latest recommendations by the monitoring body.</i></p>
87 - Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CEACR and CFA 2. 2010 3. http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_123424.pdf 4. http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_124972.pdf 	<p>The Committee requests the Government to carry out an investigation and provide its response regarding ITUC's allegations in 2005 and 2006 concerning the criminal proceedings against seven trade union officials, obstacles to the registration of a trade union executive committee and the declaration by the administrative authority that a work stoppage in the education sector was illegal.</p> <p>The Committee requests the Government once again to supply information in its next report on the measures taken or contemplated to amend its legislation in order to comply with Article 3 of the Convention. Right of workers' organizations to organize their activities and formulate their programmes in full freedom. The Committee recalls that it has been referring for a number of years to the need for measures to be taken to amend sections 389 and 390 of the Labour Code, which provide for compulsory arbitration of a dispute where 30 days have elapsed since the calling of a strike. The Committee requests the Government once again to supply information in its next report on the measures taken or contemplated to amend these sections as indicated.</p>
98 - Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CEACR and CFA 2. 2010 3. http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_123424.pdf 4. http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_124972.pdf 	<p>The Committee requests the Government to undertake an investigation into the comment alleging anti-union dismissals in export processing zones (EPZs) and various enterprises. The Committee also requests the Government to send its observations on the ITUC comments dated 26 August 2009 which also refer to this matter.</p>

	ps/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_124972.pdf	
29 - Forced or Compulsory Labour		
100 - Equal Remuneration of Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value		
105 - Abolition of Forced Labour		
111 - Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation		
138 - Minimum Age for Admission to Employment	<p>1. CEACR</p> <p>2. 2010</p> <p>3. http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_123424.pdf</p>	<p>The Committee notes with interest the various measures taken by the Government to combat child labour. It strongly encourages the Government to continue its efforts to combat child labour and requests it to provide information on the measures which will be taken in this regard, particularly in the context of the National Strategic Plan for the Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour and the Protection of Young Workers (PEPETI 2007–16), and on the results achieved.</p> <p>The Committee requests the Government to provide information on the measures taken by the labour Inspectorate for children and the general labour Inspectorate to protect and remove from work children who are not bound by an employment relationship, such as those working on their own account.</p> <p>The Committee urges the Government to take the necessary measures to ensure that the work of children under 14 years of age is brought to an end in practice and to provide information on any progress made in this regard.</p>

		<p>The Committee requests the Government to continue taking measures to increase the school attendance rate and facilitate the access of children to education, to prevent children from turning to work. The Committee requests the Government to provide information on any progress made in this regard.</p>
<p>182 - Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour</p>	<p>1. CEACR 2. 2010 3. http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_123424.pdf</p>	<p>The Committee requests the Government to provide information on the application of the provisions of the new Penal Code (in compliance with Article 3 of the Convention. Worst forms of child labour. Clauses (a) and (b). Sale and trafficking of children and the use, procuring or offering of a child for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances), including, in particular, statistics on the number and nature of violations reported, the investigations conducted, prosecutions, convictions and penal sanctions imposed.</p> <p>The Committee requests the Government to provide information on the outcome of the consultations held with regard to the updating of the list of hazardous types of work, in particular hazardous work in agriculture, and to provide a copy of any relevant text or draft text. Furthermore, while welcoming the legal measures adopted with a view to ensuring that no child under 18 years of age is engaged in hazardous work and that any person who avails himself of such labour shall be liable to the above administrative and penal sanctions, the Committee hopes that the Government will provide information and statistics in its next report showing the impact, in practice, of these new provisions.</p> <p>The Committee requests the Government to provide information on the application of the Act No. 666 on domestic work in practice, including any difficulties encountered and, in particular, statistics on the inspections carried out, violations reported, administrative sanctions imposed, any criminal charges laid, prosecutions and penal sanctions imposed.</p> <p>The Committee requests the Government to continue providing information on any other measures implemented under the ILO–IPEC regional project on the commercial sexual exploitation of children and the Programa Amor and on the results achieved. It also requests it to provide information on the number of children who have benefited from rehabilitation and social integration, following their removal from the worst forms of child labour.</p> <p>Noting that no information has been provided by the Government concerning other measures aimed at eliminating, in practice, child labour in agriculture, or on the number of children who are in practice removed from this worst form of child labour, the Committee requests the Government to provide this information in its next report.</p>

		<p>Noting that the Government has not replied to its request for information, the Committee once again requests it to provide information on any measures implemented in the context of the ILO–IPEC regional project on the commercial sexual exploitation of children relating to cooperation with other beneficiary countries with a view to strengthening security measures so as to bring an end to this worst form of child labour and on the results achieved.</p> <p>Noting that the Government has not provided the information requested, the Committee once again requests it to provide information on any measures implemented under the above Protocol with a view to providing special protection for child victims of trafficking and facilitating their repatriation, and statistics on the number of children repatriated.</p>
UN CONVENTIONS ON CORE HUMAN RIGHTS:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the Monitoring Body 2. Date of latest Report 3. Web link 	<i>Latest recommendations by the monitoring body.</i>
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide		
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CERD 2. 19 June 2008 3. http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G08/426/16/PDF/G0842616.pdf?OpenElement 	<p>The Committee was aware of the socio-economic difficulties the State party had been experiencing for over 20 years as a result of internal conflict and natural disasters.</p> <p>The Committee welcomed the adoption of general laws containing special provisions for protecting the rights of the indigenous peoples and the institutionalization of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. The Committee recommended the State Party to combat racial discrimination by developing a global and national policy to combat racism, to accelerate the process of adoption of the Act relating to the Indigenous Peoples of the Pacific, Central and Northern Regions, to guarantee the right of the indigenous peoples to use their languages in judicial proceedings, to step up its efforts to guarantee the right to public health, medical care, social security and social services to the indigenous peoples and communities of African descent, to combat maternal mortality in the Atlantic</p>

		autonomous region, to combat racial prejudice that leads to racial discrimination in the media - both public and private channels - and in the press and to adopt a code of ethics for the media, which requires the media to respect the identity and culture of the indigenous peoples and communities of African descent.
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Human Rights Committee 2. 12 December 2008 3. http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G08/456/92/PDF/G0845692.pdf?OpenElement 	<p>The Committee welcomed the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (2008), aimed at the abolition of the death penalty. The State party should step up efforts to combat the trafficking of women and Children and intensify its efforts to combat discrimination against women in employment matters, guaranteeing, inter alia, equal access to employment and equal pay for equal work, to put a halt to killings of women, to ban all corporal punishment of children, at school and in other institutions for children, to reform the Code of Criminal Procedure, which allows the police to detain people without a Warrant, to improve conditions for prisoners and to guarantee organizations of human rights defenders the right to freedom of expression and association.</p>
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CESCR 2. 24 November 2008 3. http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G08/456/31/PDF/G0845631.pdf?OpenElement 	<p>The Committee noted with satisfaction the legislative and other measures adopted by the State party to promote the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights and welcomed the establishment of an Office of Secretary for Indigenous and Afro-descendant Affairs.</p> <p>The Committee recommended the State party to review its overall strategy for the eradication of poverty and to step up its efforts to combat poverty, to effectively guarantee indigenous people's right to education and adequate health services, to ensure equal remuneration for work of equal value for men and women, to amend the labour legislation in order to combat contractual insecurity, including by reducing the use of temporary contracts, to effectively prevent the exploitation and abuse of workers, and to punish those responsible, to ensure that the minimum wage covers 100 per cent of the basic food basket, to take immediate and effective measures to put an end to murders of women and to investigate and punish the perpetrators, to allow victims of gender violence effective access to justice and provide police protection for victims, to adopt a welfare programme enabling elderly persons to live a decent life, ensure that food vouchers are genuinely allocated to the poorest populations, to improve the supply of water and sanitation services to existing dwellings, to review its legislation on abortion and to study the possibility of providing for exceptions to the general prohibition on abortion in cases of therapeutic abortion or pregnancies resulting from rape or incest. The State Party should also strengthen measures to combat trafficking in women and children and implement measures to reduce illiteracy.</p>

International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid		
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women		
Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	1. CAT 2. 10 June 2009 3. http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cat/docs/CAT.C.NIC.CO.1_en.pdf	<p>The Committee welcomed the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (2008) and the adoption of the Refugee Protection Act (2008) by the National Assembly with all-party support.</p> <p>The Committee recommended Nicaragua to adopt a definition of torture fully in line with article 1 of the Convention and ensure that this definition covers all the elements of torture, to implement the necessary investigations and sanctions in order to prevent and combat impunity in the face of serious violations of the Convention, to provide detailed statistical data, disaggregated by offence, ethnic origin and sex, in its next periodic report, to ensure an effective system for inspecting detainees' detention conditions and treatment, to ensure that all victims of violence against women have access to immediate redress, protection, support and legal assistance, to adopt and put into practice an integrated and multifaceted national strategy to eliminate violence against women and girls, to review its legislation on abortion, to guarantee immediate and unconditional treatment for persons seeking emergency medical care, to combat alleged cases of systematic harassment and death threats directed at human rights defenders in general and female defenders of women's rights in particular, to combat and prevent acts of violence against members of the political opposition, their sympathizers and representatives of NGOs in connection with peaceful demonstrations and to provide proper protection for demonstrators, to arrange for substantial improvements in the system of registers kept in its police stations, to reduce overcrowding in prisons and to improve infrastructure and hygiene and to establish separate detention centres for persons below the age of 18</p>

Convention on the Rights of the Child	1. CRC 2.1 October 2010 3. http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/crc/docs/co/CRC-C-NIC-CO-4.doc	<p>The Committee welcomes a number of positive developments in the reporting period, including the adoption of several legislative measures such as The Framework Law on the Right to Food (2009) and The Special Law for the Promotion of Housing Construction and Access to Social Housing (2009).</p> <p>The Committee recommended Nicaragua to enact measures towards ensuring that the Child Code continues to be the overall legal framework. Moreover, it further recommended that Nicaragua to provide adequate and systematic training of all professional groups working for and with children, to adopt the draft Family Code, to strengthen efforts at combating racist and gender biased attitudes and behaviour, to approve without delay the new Civil Registry Law, to adopt appropriate measures to combat torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, to urgently pass the Family Code, to provide economic and social assistance programmes for the families most at risk, to repeal the articles of the Penal Code that criminalize abortion, to provide child victims with protection from any threat of further abuse, to ensure that child victims have access to justice, to ensure that the educational system is fully able to implement the policy of inclusive education, to ensure access to high quality, culturally sensitive health care for all children and women, to ensure that safe, legal and confidential sexual and reproductive health services are accessible to adolescents, to improve access to employment, housing, food, potable water, sanitary services and electricity, to take measures to reduce and eliminate drop out and make more children stay in the educational system beyond the compulsory years of school, to ensure that juvenile justice standards are fully implemented and to establish separate detention centres for persons below the age of 18 and improve detention conditions.</p>
CONVENTIONS ON ENVIRONMENT AND GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES :	1. the Monitoring Body 2. Date of latest Report 3. Web link	<i>Latest recommendations by the monitoring body.</i>
Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	1.Implementation Committee 2. 13 July 2010 3. http://ozone.unep.org/	In 2010, no new non-compliance issues reported by the Implementation Committee. http://www.unep.ch/Ozone/Meeting_Documents/impcom/IMPCOM-44-5E.pdf

Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal	1. Compliance Committee 2. N/A 3. http://www.basel.int/legalmatte rs/compcommitee/index.html	No reporting at all.
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants	1. No compliance committee established yet. Compliance assessed through the following: - national implementation plan required by Art.7 http://chm.pops.int/Countries/NationalImplementation/tabid/253/language/en-US/Default.aspx - national report required by Art. 15 http://chm.pops.int/Countries/NationalReports/FirstRoundofPartyReports/tabid/254/language/en-US/Default.aspx - contributions to the convention budget http://chm.pops.int/Countries/Contributions/tabid/374/language/en-US/Default.aspx	National report not submitted, but National implementation plan submitted. The second reporting cycle has just been initiated. The reports received from the Parties will be published once the submissions are completed. According to decision SC-4/30, the deadline for report submissions is 31 October 2010. Significant unpaid contributions.
CITES Convention on International Trade	1. Standing Committee 2. 11 March 2010	Nicaragua has yet to comply fully with Article VIII, paragraph 7 of CITES which requires each Party to submit a biennial report on legislative, regulatory and administrative measures taken to enforce the Convention (deadline for the submission being the 31st of October of the year following the year for

in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	3. http://www.cites.org/common/c om/SC/59/E59-11A.pdf	which the report was due) (2003-2004 received) as well as to submit the annual reports on its CITES trade, containing a summary of information on, inter alia, the number and type of permits and certificates granted (received until 2007).
Convention on Biological Diversity	1. Compliance assessed through the following: - National Biodiversity Strategy and Action plan required by Art. 6 http://www.cbd.int/nbsap/ - national report required by Art. 26 http://www.cbd.int/countries/ Link to level of payments: http://www.cbd.int/convention/parties/contributions.shtml?tab=2	1 st National Report not submitted. The 4 th National Report has been submitted. There are some unpaid mandatory contributions to the CBD core budget.
Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	1. Compliance Committee 2. 23 September 2010 3. http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/bs/bicc-07/official/bicc-07-03-en.pdf	No reports submitted. Some outstanding contributions.
Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on	1. Compliance Committee 2. 8 October 2010 3. http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/	No non-compliance proceedings were started against Nicaragua.

Climate Change	2010/cmp6/eng/06.pdf	
United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs	1.INCB 2. 24 February 2010	<p>A ministerial meeting was held in Managua in June 2009 under the auspices of the Central American Integration System (SICA) and UNODC. Ministers from Belize, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama declared their strong commitment to the fight against drug trafficking, organized crime and terrorism and the financing of such crime...The Board hopes that the political declaration will translate into effective regional cooperation in combating organized crime and drug trafficking.</p> <p>There are indications that drug abuse is increasing in Nicaragua, in particular in the Atlantic region, where the increase in drug trafficking has led to increased availability of drugs. The Board invites the Government of Nicaragua to conduct an assessment of the drug abuse situation in the country and to take appropriate measures to remedy the situation.</p>
Convention on Psychotropic Substances	3. http://www.incb.org/incb/en/annual-report-2009.html	
Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances		
United Nations Convention against Corruption	<p>1.United Nation secretariat – Report on Compliance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption</p> <p>2. 9 September 2009 (general distribution)</p> <p>3.http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/COSP/session3/V0986236e.pdf</p>	Nicaragua did not provide a self-assessment report on its implementation of the Convention.

13. PANAMA (PA)

CONVENTION	REPORTING STATUS	RECOMMENDATIONS
ILO CONVENTIONS ON CORE LABOUR RIGHTS:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Monitoring Body</i> 2. <i>Date of latest Report</i> 3. <i>Web link</i> 	<p><i>Latest recommendations by the monitoring body.</i></p>
87 - Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CEACR and CFA 2. 2010 3. http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_123424.pdf http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_124972.pdf 	<p>The CEACR expressed concern on the murder of a leader of the Single Union of Construction and Allied Industries Workers (SUNTRACS); the denial of the right to strike by the Panama Canal Authority; and the referral of all collective disputes in the export processing zones to compulsory arbitration. The Committee urged the Government to carry out an investigation thereon and to send its observations on this matter.</p> <p>Also, the CFA firmly expects that the ongoing investigations into the murders of trade union leaders will be concluded without delay and that those responsible for the events in question will consequently be punished and requests the Government to inform it of any rulings issued.</p> <p>The CFA urges the Government without delay to send its observations regarding the following allegations: (1) the injuries suffered by trade union officials on 14 August 2007; (2) the detention of SUNTRACS press and communications secretary; (3) the incident in which police officers attacked workers using firearms on 12 February 2008 while they were taking part in a peaceful demonstration as part of a national strike and the arrest of and imposition of fines on over 500 workers who were protesting as a result of the death of the trade union official; (4) the violent repression and arrest by the police of 224 workers (including 47 members of SUNTRACS) participating in a demonstration on 16 March 2010 and the imposition of fines on the abovementioned workers, and; (5) the submission by the Government of a bill establishing that job applicants must provide their “police records” (proving that they do not have a criminal record) prior to obtaining employment, which, in the view of the complainants, is an attempt to punish those having participated in the demonstrations.</p> <p>The CFA requests the Government to take promptly the necessary measures to carry out an investigation without delay regarding the allegations concerning the dismissal of over 100 workers</p>

		<p>belonging to SUNTRACS owing to their refusal to join another trade union allegedly established by the enterprise Odebrecht and to inform the Committee of the results of this investigation and, given that the allegations date back to 2007, to report on the current state of labour relations between the enterprises concerned and the trade unions in the construction sector.</p> <p>The CEACR urged the Government, in consultation with the social partners, to take the necessary steps to amend the legislation so as to make it fully consistent with the provisions of the Convention and the principles of freedom of association, namely on the right of workers and employers without distinction whatsoever to establish and join organization, right of organizations to elect their representatives in full freedom; right of organizations to organize their administration; right of organizations to organize their activities and formulate their programmes without interference.</p> <p>The Committee considers that technical assistance would be particularly useful for the Government who states that although there is not as yet agreement with the social partners on amending the Labour Code, it is willing to harmonize law and practice with the Convention.</p>
<p>98 - Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively</p>	<p>1. CEACR and CFA</p> <p>2. 2010</p> <p>3. http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_123424.pdf</p> <p>http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_124972.pdf</p>	<p>The CEACR expressed concern over acts of anti-union discrimination and interference.</p> <p>The Committee urged the Government to take the necessary steps, in consultation with the social partners, to amend the legislation to bring it into full conformity with the provisions of the Convention and the principles of freedom of association, mainly on: the right of associations of public servants to collective bargaining; bargaining with non-unionized groups and restrictions on collective bargaining in the maritime sector.</p> <p>The Committee considers that technical assistance would be particularly useful for the Government who states that although there is not as yet agreement with the social partners on amending the Labour Code, it is willing to harmonize law and practice with the Convention.</p> <p>As regards the acts of anti-union discrimination and interference by the and the authorities; aggression and threats against union members, the CFA requests the Government to inform it without delay of the current status of the workers involved and, specifically, whether they are still covered by their trade union immunity.</p> <p>The CFA requests the Government to provide it without delay with information on the alleged dismissal (as part of a corporate restructuring) of dozens of workers said to have been involved in the</p>

		<p>October 2006 protest march.</p> <p>Regarding the company's alleged failure to pass on union dues to the union or to comply with the laws and regulations on the subject, the CFA requests the Government to inform it whether the company has deducted any union dues that have not been credited to the trade union concerned and, if so, to ensure that this is done without delay.</p> <p>Regarding the alleged violent attack on trade unionists, the CFA requests the Government and the complainant organizations to indicate whether there has been any investigation into the matter or if the victims have lodged any judicial appeals and to keep it informed of developments.</p> <p>The CFA requests the Government to order an inquiry into the alleged financial support provided by the company for setting up a new trade union.</p> <p>The CFA requests the Government to institute an inquiry without delay into the alleged threats of civil and criminal sanctions against trade unionists who took part in the demonstrations and to keep it informed of developments.</p>
29 - Forced or Compulsory Labour		
100 - Equal Remuneration of Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CEACR 2. 2010 3. http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_123424.pdf 	<p>The Committee expressed concerns over the equal remuneration for work of equal value in the public sector and, specifically to the absence of rates of remuneration established without discrimination based on sex. The Committee asked the Government to provide information on that issue, including statistics on the wage levels of public servants disaggregated by sex, occupational category and post.</p> <p>The Committee asked the Government to: promote dialogue with the social partners on the need to expressly prohibit pay discrimination in situations in which men and women perform different jobs which are nonetheless of equal value with a view to amending the Labour Code; expressly establish in its legislation the principle of equal remuneration for work of equal value; provide information on any progress made in these respects; and provide information on the steps taken or envisaged to promote understanding of the principle of the Convention by the authorities and organizations of workers and employers.</p>

105 - Abolition of Forced Labour		
111 - Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CEACR 2. 2010 3. http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_123424.pdf 	The Committee raised concerns regarding discrimination based on political opinion, administrative career system and gender-based discrimination. On the last issue, the Committee urged the Government to take the necessary measures to prevent discrimination on the ground of pregnancy, especially with regard to access to employment and job security and to ensure that temporary contracts are not used as a means to discriminate against woman based on pregnancy.
138 - Minimum Age for Admission to Employment		
182 - Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour		
UN CONVENTIONS ON CORE HUMAN RIGHTS:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>the Monitoring Body</i> 2. <i>Date of latest Report</i> 3. <i>Web link</i> 	<i>Latest recommendations by the monitoring body.</i>
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide		

International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination		
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CCPR 2. 17 April 2008 3. http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G08/411/62/PDF/G0841162.pdf?OpenElement 	<p>The Committee noted with satisfaction the legislative reforms carried out by the State party, in particular the adoption of a new penal code, the repeal of the contempt laws and the process of review of the Code of Criminal Procedure and the adoption of the law on domestic violence.</p> <p>The State party should ensure that all cases of serious human rights violations are duly investigated, amend its legislation so that it effectively helps women avoid unwanted pregnancies and so that they do not have to resort to illegal abortions that could endanger their lives, put an end to these abuses and to monitor, investigate and, where appropriate, bring to justice and punish members of law enforcement bodies who commit abuses, take measures with a view to the application in Panama of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners adopted by the UN, guarantee the right to defence of all citizens, including those who cannot afford a lawyer, not extradite, deport, expel or otherwise remove a person from its territory where there are substantial grounds for believing that there is a real risk of irreparable harm, guarantee full equality in respect of the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, avoid any possibility of discrimination in this regard, abolish pregnancy tests as a requirement for access to employment, ensure the full application of the law aimed at eradicating child labour, such as the establishment of an effective inspection system and carry out a process of consultation with the indigenous communities before granting licences for the economic exploitation of the lands in which they live.</p>
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights		
International Convention on the		

Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid		
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	<p>1. CEDAW</p> <p>2. 5 February 2010</p> <p>3. http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cedaw/docs/co/CEDAW-C-PAN-CO-7.pdf</p>	<p>The Committee welcomed the ratification by the State party of the Optional Protocol to the Convention (2001) as well as the adoption of a number of legislative measures designed by the State party to promote the advancement of women and gender equality.</p> <p>The Committee recommended the State party to implement all the legal measures that have been put in place to guarantee gender equality and non discrimination, to raise awareness of the Convention among all women, to cooperate more effectively and in a systematic manner with NGOs, in particular women’s associations, to increase its efforts to design comprehensive awareness-raising programmes to foster a better understanding of equality between women and men, to ensure the provision of adequate health facilities and services for all women deprived of liberty, to investigate cases of abuses committed by the police and punish the perpetrators of such crimes, to convey the message through the media that all forms of violence against women, including domestic violence, are unacceptable, to raise awareness of the negative consequences of disciplinary measures for the development of girls, to combat all forms of trafficking in women and girls and ensure the protection of the victims, to strengthen the efforts to eradicate illiteracy, in particular among indigenous women, to facilitate the completion of schooling by pregnant girls, to guarantee the principle of “equal pay for work of equal value”, to strengthen the implementation of family planning and reproductive health programmes, in particular for the most vulnerable groups of women, to ensure that women and girls are accorded equal rights and access to HIV/AIDS detection and to raise the minimum age of marriage for both men and women to 18 years.</p>
Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment		
Convention on the Rights of the Child		

CONVENTIONS ON ENVIRONMENT AND GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES :	1. <i>the Monitoring Body</i> 2. <i>Date of latest Report</i> 3. <i>Web link</i>	<i>Latest recommendations by the monitoring body.</i>
Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	1. Implementation Committee 2. 13 July 2010 3. http://ozone.unep.org/	In 2010, no non-compliance issues reported by the Implementation Committee. http://www.unep.ch/Ozone/Meeting_Documents/impcom/IMPCOM-44-5E.pdf
Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal	1. Compliance Committee 2. N/A 3. http://www.basel.int/legalmatte rs/compcommittee/index.html	Complete reporting until 2003 and the last report for 2007 has been submitted. Information on the status of national reporting in 2008 not yet published on the Basel website.
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants	1. No compliance committee established yet. Compliance assessed through the following: - national implementation plan required by Art.7 http://chm.pops.int/Countries/NationalImplementation/tabid/253/language/en-US/Default.aspx - national report required by Art. 15 http://chm.pops.int/Countries/Nat	National report and National implementation plan submitted. Significant unpaid contributions.

	<p>ionalReports/FirstRoundofPartyReports/tabid/254/language/en-US/Default.aspx</p> <p>- contributions to the convention budget</p> <p>http://chm.pops.int/Countries/Contributions/tabid/374/language/en-US/Default.aspx</p>	
<p>CITES - Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora</p>	<p>1. Standing Committee</p> <p>2. 11 March 2010</p> <p>3. http://www.cites.org/common/SC/59/E59-11A.pdf</p>	<p>Article VIII, paragraph 7 of CITES requires each Party to submit a biennial report on legislative, regulatory and administrative measures taken to enforce the Convention (deadline for the submission being the 31st of October of the year following the year for which the report was due). Panama submitted in June 2010 all of its required Biennial Reports until 2007-2008.</p> <p>All Annual Reports submitted until 2008.</p>
<p>Convention on Biological Diversity</p>	<p>1. Compliance assessed through the following:</p> <p>- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action plan required by Art. 6</p> <p>http://www.cbd.int/nbsap/</p> <p>- national report required by Art. 26</p> <p>http://www.cbd.int/countries/</p> <p>Link to level of payments: http://www.cbd.int/convention/parties/contributions.shtml?tab=2</p>	<p>There are significant unpaid mandatory contributions to the CBD core budget.</p> <p>Fourth national report has been submitted.</p>

Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compliance Committee 2. 23 September 2010 3. http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/bs/bicc-07/official/bicc-07-03-en.pdf 	<p>First National Report (2007) has been submitted in June 2010, but not the Interim National report (2005).</p> <p>Some outstanding contributions.</p>
Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compliance Committee 2. 8 October 2010 3. http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2010/cmp6/eng/06.pdf 	<p>No non-compliance proceedings were started against Panama.</p>
United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs Convention on Psychotropic Substances Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. INCB 2. 24 February 2010 3. http://www.incb.org/incb/en/annual-report-2009.html 	<p>A ministerial meeting was held in Managua in June 2009 under the auspices of the Central American Integration System (SICA) and UNODC. Ministers from Belize, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama declared their strong commitment to the fight against drug trafficking, organized crime and terrorism and the financing of such crime. In the political declaration on illicit drug trafficking, transnational organized crime and terrorism as challenges to security and development in Central America, the ministers emphasized the need to improve the prevention of drug abuse and the treatment of drug abusers and to strengthen the prevention and control of organized crime. The Board hopes that the political declaration will translate into effective regional cooperation in combating organized crime and drug trafficking.</p>
United Nations Convention against Corruption	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. United Nations secretariat – Report on Compliance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption 2. 9 September 2009 (general 	<p>Articles that need further work for full compliance (as indicated in the self-assessment report)</p> <p>Article 9 – partial implementation. Panama did not provide information about the implementation of paragraph 1 (c), thereby not complying with an obligatory reporting item...</p> <p>Article 15 – Panama reported compliance but did not provide examples of successful implementation –</p>

	<p>distribution)</p> <p>3.http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/COSP/session3/V0986236e.pdf</p>	<p>but this was only an optional reporting item.</p> <p>Article 23 - indicated full implementation of article 23 of the Convention, but did not report on its compliance with the notification obligation set forth in paragraph 2 (d), a mandatory reporting item. While Panama referred to its penal code, which criminalized the conversion or transfer of property proceeds of crime, it did not define predicate offences subject to the application of money-laundering laws (paras. 2 (a), (b), (c) and (e)), but explained that its penal law was applicable to all offences committed on the national territory or otherwise subject to Panama's jurisdiction.... para. 2 (c).</p> <p>Article 25 - Panama did not provide information on the implementation of article 25 (a mandatory reporting item)...</p> <p>Article 44 - Concerning the notification obligation set forth in paragraph 13... Panama did not meet the reporting requirement related to the article under review.</p> <p>Article 52 - Panama did not report on the implementation of paragraph 2 (b), thereby not complying with an obligatory reporting item.</p> <p>Article 53 - Panama did not report on measures for direct recovery of property, as prescribed by article 53, thereby not complying with an obligatory reporting item,</p> <p>Article 55 - Panama did not report on the implementation of article 55, concerning international cooperation for purposes of confiscation, thereby not complying with an obligatory reporting item.</p> <p>Article 57 - Panama did not report on the return and disposal of assets, thereby not complying with an obligatory reporting item.</p>
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14. PERU (PE)

CONVENTION	REPORTING STATUS	RECOMMENDATIONS
ILO CONVENTIONS ON CORE LABOUR RIGHTS:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Monitoring Body</i> 2. <i>Date of latest Report</i> 3. <i>Web link</i> 	<p><i>Latest recommendations by the monitoring body.</i></p>
87 - Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CFA 2. 2010 3. http://www.ilo.org/gb/GBSessions/lang--en/docName--WCMS_146695/index.htm 	<p>As regards the dismissals, threats of dismissal and other acts of intimidation following the establishment of a trade union at Panamericana Televisión SA (now called Panam Contenidos SA), the CFA requests the Government to keep it informed of the outcome of the judicial proceedings concerning the dismissed workers. The Committee also requests the Government, if the dismissals in question are proven to be illegal, to take the necessary measures to ensure that workers who were dismissed and redeployed for anti-union reasons are reinstated in their posts and paid the wages and other benefits owed to them, and that the fines for such violations are significantly increased so as to constitute sufficiently dissuasive sanctions.</p> <p>As regards the alleged refusal to grant union leave and the subsequent dismissal, as well as a number of legislative provisions which, in their view, violate the principles of freedom of association, the CFA suggests that the Government initiate a dialogue with the most representative occupational organizations of the public sector on the possible establishment of consultation machinery with regard to the human resources policy. The Committee requests the Government to keep it informed on the subject.</p>
98 - Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CFA 2. 2010 3. http://www.ilo.org/gb/GBSessions/lang--en/docName--WCMS_146695/index.htm 	<p>As regards alleged non-compliance with the collective agreement concluded with the State Health Service (ESSALUD), the CFA requests the Government to ensure that ESSALUD continues to deduct union dues from the members of SINESSS that have requested it.</p>

29 - Forced or Compulsory Labour	<p>1. CEACR</p> <p>2. 2009</p> <p>3. www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---.../wcms_103484.pdf</p>	<p>The Committee notes the action that has been envisaged in the National Plan and hopes that the Government will provide information on the progress achieved in relation to: the formulation and harmonization of the legislation to combat the issue of forced labour; the formulation of a draft text to regulate private employment agencies and systems for the training of the labour force, focusing on the prevention of forced labour, and their integration into the mandate of the labour inspectorate; the preparation of a study on the viability of establishing standards for work in specific economic activities in which there are indications of forced labour; providing ex officio legal defence services free of charge for citizens who have been victims of forced labour, with the criminal prosecution of persons who have actively committed the crime of forced labour.</p> <p>The Committee hopes that the Government will rapidly take the necessary measures to specifically criminalize and repress practices of forced labour in criminal law. In the meantime, the Committee requests the Government to provide information on the complaints procedures that have been established and, where appropriate, the complaints that have been made under the current provisions of the national legislation.</p> <p>The Committee hopes that each of the components of the National Plan of Action to Combat Forced Labour will be implemented effectively and that the Government will be able to provide information in its next report on the progress made and the results achieved.</p>
100 - Equal Remuneration of Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value		
105 - Abolition of Forced Labour		
111 - Discrimination in Respect of Employment and	<p>1. CEACR</p> <p>2. 2010</p>	<p>The Committee asks the Government to provide information on the implementation of the measures adopted particularly on the indicators and statistics and on any new measure adopted under the Law of Equality of Opportunity for Men and Women. The Government should also provide information on the</p>

Occupation	3. http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_123424.pdf	participation of the social partners in the elaboration and implementation of these measures.
138 - Minimum Age for Admission to Employment		
182 - Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour	1. CEACR 2. 2010 3. http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_123424.pdf	<p>The Committee requests the Government to take the necessary measures as a matter of urgency to ensure that no young person under 18 years of age is engaged in hazardous types of work in mines, and particularly in artisanal mines. It further requests the Government to provide information on the effect given in practice to the national legislation governing hazardous types of work, including statistics on the number and nature of the violations reported, investigations undertaken, prosecutions, convictions and the penalties imposed.</p> <p>The Committee urges the Government to take immediate and effective measures to protect the children engaged in domestic work in families which live in rural and urban areas from the worst forms of child labour, and especially hazardous types of work, and to provide information on this matter.</p> <p>The Committee requests the Government to provide information on the impact of the time-bound measures adopted in the context of the implementation of the National Plan for the Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour with a view to preventing children from being employed in mines and providing the necessary and appropriate direct assistance for the removal of children from this worst form of child labour. In particular, it requests the Government to indicate the number of children who are prevented in practice from being engaged in hazardous types of work in mines and who are removed from these types of work. Finally, the Committee asks the Government to provide information on the measures adopted to ensure the rehabilitation of these children.</p> <p>The Committee requests the Government to take immediate and effective time-bound measures in the context of the National Plan for the Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour (2005–10) with a view to protecting children engaged in domestic work from the worst forms of child labour, removing them and providing the necessary and appropriate direct assistance for their rehabilitation and social integration, particularly through the establishment of shelters provided with the necessary resources.</p>

UN CONVENTIONS ON CORE HUMAN RIGHTS:	1. <i>the Monitoring Body</i> 2. <i>Date of latest Report</i> 3. <i>Web link</i>	<i>Latest recommendations by the monitoring body.</i>
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide		
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	1. CERD 2. 3 September 2009 3. http://daccess-ods.un.org/TMP/3643743.69382858.html	<p>The Committee noted with satisfaction the establishment of the National Institute for the Development of the Andean, Amazonian and Afro-Peruvian Peoples (INDEPA) 2005 and other efforts made to combat racial discrimination in Peru.</p> <p>The Committee recommended the State party to draw up a comprehensive national policy against racism and racial discrimination, to find out why the use of indigenous languages has declined, to adopt the bill on the consultation and participation of indigenous peoples in environmental matters, to achieve effective protection from discrimination against the indigenous peoples and Afro-Peruvian communities in various domains, in particular, employment, housing, health and education, to implement effective measures that will reduce illiteracy among indigenous people and Afro-Peruvians, to guarantee the use and enjoyment of water by the residents of the community of Ancomarca and to provide compensation for the damage and harm suffered by this community.</p>
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights		
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights		

International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid		
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women		
Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment		
Convention on the Rights of the Child		
CONVENTIONS ON ENVIRONMENT AND GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES :	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>the Monitoring Body</i> 2. <i>Date of latest Report</i> 3. <i>Web link</i> 	<i>Latest recommendations by the monitoring body.</i>
Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation Committee 2. 13 July 2010 3. http://ozone.unep.org/ 	<p>In 2010, no non-compliance issues reported by the Implementation Committee.</p> <p>http://www.unep.ch/Ozone/Meeting_Documents/impcom/IMPCOM-44-5E.pdf</p>

Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal	1. Compliance Committee 2. N/A 3. http://www.basel.int/legalmatters/compcommittee/index.html	Complete reporting until 2004 but no reporting since. Information on the status of national reporting in 2008 not yet published on the Basel website.
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants	1. No compliance committee established yet. Compliance assessed through the following: - national implementation plan required by Art.7 http://chm.pops.int/Countries/NationalReports/FirstRoundofPartyReports/tabid/254/language/en-US/Default.aspx - contributions to the convention budget http://chm.pops.int/Countries/Contributions/tabid/374/language/en-US/Default.aspx	National report not submitted, but National implementation plan submitted. All pledges have been paid.
CITES - Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	1. Standing Committee 2. 11 March 2010 3. http://www.cites.org/common/com/SC/59/E59-11A.pdf	Peru has yet to fully comply with Article VIII, paragraph 7 of CITES which requires each Party to submit a biennial report on legislative, regulatory and administrative measures taken to enforce the Convention (deadline for the submission being the 31st of October of the year following the year for which the report was due) (2005-2006 missing, but 2007-2008 received). Annual report for 2009 submitted.
Convention on Biological Diversity	1. Compliance assessed through the following:	There are significant unpaid mandatory contributions to the CBD core budget. As of October 2010, the 4 th National Report still has not been submitted.

	<p>- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action plan required by Art. 6</p> <p>http://www.cbd.int/nbsap/</p> <p>- national report required by Art. 26</p> <p>http://www.cbd.int/countries/</p> <p>Link to level of payments: http://www.cbd.int/convention/parties/contributions.shtml?tab=2</p>	
Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	<p>1. Compliance Committee</p> <p>2. 23 September 2010</p> <p>3. http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/bs/bbcc-07/official/bbcc-07-03-en.pdf</p>	<p>All reports submitted.</p> <p>No non-compliance proceedings during this period.</p> <p>All contributions have been paid.</p>
Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	<p>1. Compliance Committee</p> <p>2. 8 October 2010</p> <p>3. http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2010/cmp6/eng/06.pdf</p>	<p>No non-compliance proceedings were started against Peru.</p>
United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs	<p>1. INCB</p> <p>2. 24 February 2010</p>	<p>General:</p> <p>The Board is also concerned that both the reported total area under coca bush cultivation and the</p>

<p>Convention on Psychotropic Substances</p>	<p>3. http://www.incb.org/incb/en/annual-report-2009.html</p>	<p>potential cocaine manufacture have increased over the past few years in Peru. In 2008, the total area of illicitly cultivated coca bush eradicated in the country decreased compared with the previous year. The Board urges the Government of Peru to strengthen its eradication efforts and, in particular, to prevent the expansion of coca bush cultivation in the country.</p>
<p>Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances</p>		<p>Specific:</p> <p>In Peru, the area under illicit coca bush cultivation increased for the third consecutive year. The Board, concerned about the continued increase in the total area under illicit coca bush cultivation in Peru, urges the Government to take appropriate measures to reverse the trend. The Board notes with concern that from 1999 to 2008, the total area under illicit coca bush cultivation in the country gradually increased by 17,400 ha, or 45 per cent. The Board calls on the Governments of Peru to enhance its programmes to reduce illicit drug supply in order to address the increasing illicit cultivation of coca bush in the country, which is apparently a result of drug traffickers' attempts to offset the decline in the total area under coca bush cultivation in Colombia.</p> <p>The Board urges the Government of Peru, in spite of perceived difficulties in combating illicit manufacture of and trafficking in cocaine, not to reduce its efforts in those areas and to address in a decisive manner the increasing illicit cultivation of coca bush on its territory. At the same time, the Board believes that measures to provide legitimate and sustainable alternative livelihoods, accompanied by continued law enforcement efforts to prevent the re-emergence of illicit crop cultivation, are essential to achieving a lasting reduction in the production of coca and other narcotic drugs in South America.</p> <p>The Board calls on the Governments of countries in the Americas and the regional members of the Project Cohesion Task Force to devise strategies to address the smuggling of potassium permanganate into the cocaine-manufacturing areas of South America.</p>
<p>United Nations Convention against Corruption</p>	<p>1. United Nation secretariat – Report on Compliance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption</p> <p>2. 9 September 2009 (general</p>	<p>Articles that need further work for full compliance (as indicated in the self-assessment report)</p> <p>Peru provided an update:</p> <p>Article 5 – partial compliance.</p> <p>Article 6 – Peru reported partial compliance with the article under review and stated that its National</p>

	<p>distribution)</p> <p>3.http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/COSP/session3/V0986236e.pdf</p>	<p>Anti-Corruption Office, which had replaced the National Anti-Corruption Council, was tasked with preventing corruption.</p> <p>Article 9 – partial compliance.</p> <p>Article 53 – no compliance.</p> <p>Article 54 - Peru reported full compliance with the article under review, with the exception of measures allowing for the freezing or seizure of property upon a foreign request providing a reasonable basis to believe that there are sufficient grounds for taking such actions (para. 2 (b)) and the preservation of property for confiscation (non-mandatory provision, para. 2 (c)), which it reported not having implemented.</p> <p>Article 55 - Peru provided an update to its previous submission and reported full implementation of measures on the submission of a request for order of confiscation to competent authorities, as set forth in paragraph 1, and partial implementation of paragraphs 2 and 3.</p> <p>Article 57 - Peru also updated its previous submission and reported partial compliance with the article under review, with the exception of paragraph 1, on the disposal of confiscated property, in respect of which it reported full implementation.</p>
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15. PARAGUAY (PY)

CONVENTION	REPORTING STATUS	RECOMMENDATIONS
ILO CONVENTIONS ON CORE LABOUR RIGHTS:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Monitoring Body</i> 2. <i>Date of latest Report</i> 3. <i>Web link</i> 	<p><i>Latest recommendations by the monitoring body.</i></p>
87 - Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CEACR and CFA 2. 2010 3. http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_123424.pdf http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_124972.pdf 	<p>The Committee asks the Government to take the necessary steps, in accordance with the Constitution and in order to avoid all confusion, expressly to repeal sections 284–320 of the Code of Labour Procedure regarding the referral of collective disputes to compulsory arbitration.</p> <p>The Committee hopes that in the near future it will be able to note progress in the legislation and asks the Government to provide information on any developments in this respect in its next report. Lastly, noting that the Government has requested technical assistance from the Office in addressing the matter of the abovementioned legislative amendments within the National Congress, the Committee expresses the hope that this will be forthcoming in the near future.</p>
98 - Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CEACR and CFA 2. 2010 3. http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_123424.pdf http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_124972.pdf 	<p>The CEACR requests the Government to take the necessary measures to establish in the legislation adequate protection against acts of anti-union discrimination against public servants and public employees, including those who are not trade union leaders, and also sufficiently dissuasive sanctions for those who commit violations.</p> <p>The CEACR hopes that it will be able to note progress at the legislative level (particularly in relation to the forthcoming reform of the Labour Code) in the near future and requests the Government to provide information in its next report on any developments in this respect.</p> <p>As regards the alleged anti-union dismissals and transfers, the CFA deeply regrets that the Government</p>

	<p>ps/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_124972.pdf</p>	<p>has not provided the information requested or adopted the measures requested, and requests the Government to actively cooperate in the procedure in the future. The Committee again urges the Government to take the necessary measures to initiate without delay an investigation into the alleged dismissals of the other two trade union officials, the transfer of SOECAPASA general secretary, and the mass transfer of workers following peaceful demonstrations held in order to inform the general public of the company's situation. It also requests the Government, in consultation with the social partners, to ensure effective national procedures for the prevention or sanctioning of anti-union discrimination.</p> <p>The Committee again urges the Government to keep it informed with regard to the investigation carried out following the complaint lodged with the national police concerning the assault against a female worker.</p>
<p>29 - Forced or Compulsory Labour</p>	<p>1. CEACR 2. 2010 3. http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_123424.pdf</p>	<p>The Committee hopes that the Government will provide information about the mandate and functioning of the Office of Teniente Irala Fernández (Chaco), and the mechanisms foreseen for reporting cases of forced labour (procedures, competent authorities, judicial assistance). Given the principal role in the fight against forced labour played by the inspection services, the Committee hopes that the Government will provide information about the activities of these services and the measures taken to reinforce them.</p> <p>The Committee further hopes that the Government will provide information about the number of cases in which the inspection services have detected infringements of sections 47, 176, and 231 of the Labour Code and refers it to the comments made on the application of the Protection of Wages Convention, 1949 (No. 95), and the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169).</p> <p>The Committee requests the Government to communicate information about the measures taken or envisaged to ensure the application of Article 25 of the Convention (<i>Penalties for the exaction of forced labour</i>), including information about provisions of national legislation which prescribe penalties to those responsible for the exaction of forced labour and copies of relevant judgements.</p> <p>The Committee hopes that in its next report the Government will be able to indicate that the national legislation has been brought into conformity with the Convention, and that it will communicate a copy of the Code on the Execution of Sentences once it has been adopted.</p>

100 - Equal Remuneration of Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value		
105 - Abolition of Forced Labour		
111 - Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation		
138 - Minimum Age for Admission to Employment		
182 - Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour		
UN CONVENTIONS ON CORE HUMAN RIGHTS:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1. the Monitoring Body</i> <i>2. Date of latest Report</i> <i>3. Web link</i> 	<i>Latest recommendations by the monitoring body.</i>
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the		

Crime of Genocide		
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination		
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights		
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights		
International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid		
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women		
Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or		

Punishment		
Convention on the Rights of the Child	<p>1. CRC</p> <p>2. 29 January 2010</p> <p>3. http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/crc/docs/CRC-C-PRY-CO-3.pdf</p>	<p>The Committee welcomed a number of positive developments in the reporting period, including the adoption of legislative measures taken with a view to implement the Convention.</p> <p>The Committee recommended that the State party continue to harmonise its legislation with the principles of the Convention and strengthen the implementation of domestic legislation, to strengthen the role of the National Council for Childhood and Adolescence, to ensure effective participation of children in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the National Plan of Action for Children and Adolescents, to utilize a child right's approach in the elaboration of the State budget, to translate informative material into Guarani and the main indigenous languages, to set the minimum age for marriage for girls and for boys at 18, to prevent and eliminate any discrimination against indigenous children, children living in poverty, girls, children in street situations and children with disabilities, to ensure that the best interests of the child is operational in all legal provisions and administrative decisions, to carry out investigations on alleged cases of torture and arbitrary detentions committed against children, to ensure children the right to be heard, to ensure registration of all children, to investigate and prosecute all cases of torture and ill-treatment of children, to promote a culture of non-violence, to expressly prohibit corporal punishment by law, to support and strengthen families, to support victims of abuse and neglect, to prevent, eradicate and punish the abuse of children, to extend free medical care to all children, to prevent teenage pregnancies, sexually transmitted diseases and abuse of drug, tobacco and alcohol abuse, to develop a nutrition surveillance system, to provide care and support for children infected or affected by HIV/AIDS, to prevent children under the minimum age from working in all sectors, to address the issue of street children in cooperation with the children themselves, to investigate and prosecute all cases of trafficking of children and to ensure that all children witnesses of crimes have effective access to justice protection.</p>
CONVENTIONS ON ENVIRONMENT AND GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES :	<p>1. <i>the Monitoring Body</i></p> <p>2. <i>Date of latest Report</i></p> <p>3. <i>Web link</i></p>	<i>Latest recommendations by the monitoring body.</i>
Montreal Protocol on Substances that	1. Implementation Committee	In Decision XIX/22 of the parties regarding Paraguay a new compliance issue was subject to review -

Deplete the Ozone Layer	<p>2. 13 July 2010</p> <p>3. http://ozone.unep.org/</p>	<p>CFC and carbon tetrachloride consumption reduction commitments.</p> <p>Paraguay had committed itself, as recorded in decision XIX/22, to reducing its consumption of Annex A, group I, controlled substances (CFCs) to no greater than 31.6 ODP-tonnes and its consumption of the Annex B, group II, controlled substance (carbon tetrachloride) to no greater than 0.1 ODP-tonnes in 2009.</p> <p>Status of compliance issue: by the time of the 44th meeting of the Implementation Committee in June 2010, Paraguay had not yet reported its ozone-depleting substance data for 2009. Implementation of its commitments contained in decision XIX/22 therefore could not be confirmed.</p> <p>http://www.unep.ch/Ozone/Meeting_Documents/impcom/IMPCOM-44-5E.pdf</p>
Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal	<p>1. Compliance Committee</p> <p>2. N/A</p> <p>3. http://www.basel.int/legalmatte rs/comppcommittee/index.html</p>	<p>Only partial reporting until 2006 and no reporting (yet) for 2007.</p> <p>Information on the status of national reporting in 2008 not yet published on the Basel website.</p>
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants	<p>1. No compliance committee established yet. Compliance assessed through the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - national implementation plan required by Art.7 <p>http://chm.pops.int/Countries/NationalImplementation/tabid/253/language/en-US/Default.aspx</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - national report required by Art. 15 	<p>National report is not submitted, but the National Implementation plan has been submitted on 21 June 2010.</p> <p>The second reporting cycle has just been initiated. The reports received from the Parties will be published once the submissions are completed. According to decision SC-4/30, the deadline for report submissions is 31 October 2010.</p> <p>Outstanding pledges still have to be paid for.</p>

	<p>http://chm.pops.int/Countries/NationalReports/FirstRoundofPartyReports/tabid/254/language/en-US/Default.aspx</p> <p>- contributions to the convention budget</p> <p>http://chm.pops.int/Countries/Contributions/tabid/374/language/en-US/Default.aspx</p>	
<p>CITES - Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora</p>	<p>1. Standing Committee</p> <p>2. 11 March 2010</p> <p>3. http://www.cites.org/common/SC/59/E59-11A.pdf</p>	<p>Implementing legislation is under review by the CITES Secretariat and is not yet believed to fully meet all the requirements for the implementation of CITES (category 2).</p> <p>Paraguay has yet to comply with Article VIII, paragraph 7 of CITES which requires each Party to submit a biennial report on legislative, regulatory and administrative measures taken to enforce the Convention (deadline for the submission being the 31st of October of the year following the year for which the report was due) (2003-2004 received) as well as to submit the annual reports on its CITES trade, containing a summary of information on, inter alia, the number and type of permits and certificates granted (received until 2007 (except 2004)).</p>
<p>Convention on Biological Diversity</p>	<p>1. Compliance assessed through the following:</p> <p>- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action plan required by Art. 6</p> <p>http://www.cbd.int/nbsap/</p> <p>- national report required by Art. 26</p> <p>http://www.cbd.int/countries/</p>	<p>There are significant unpaid mandatory contributions to the CBD core budget.</p> <p>1st, 3rd and 4th National Reports not submitted.</p>

	<p>Link to level of payments: http://www.cbd.int/convention/parties/contributions.shtml?tab=2</p>	
Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	<p>1. Compliance Committee 2. 23 September 2010 3. http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/bs/bacc-07/official/bacc-07-03-en.pdf</p>	<p>1st National implementation report not submitted, neither the Interim Report. Some outstanding contributions.</p>
Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	<p>1. Compliance Committee 2. 8 October 2010 3. http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2010/cmp6/eng/06.pdf</p>	<p>No non-compliance proceedings against Paraguay.</p>
United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs	<p>1. INCB 2. 24 February 2010</p>	<p>No specific recommendations.</p>
Convention on Psychotropic Substances	<p>3. http://www.incb.org/incb/en/annual-report-2009.html</p>	
Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances		

United Nations Convention against Corruption	1. United Nations secretariat – Report on Compliance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption 2. 9 September 2009 (general distribution) 3. http://www.unodc.org/docu- ments/treaties/UNCAC/COSP/sessi- on3/V0986236e.pdf	Paraguay is not mentioned in the report – no specific recommendations.
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16. EL SALVADOR (SV)

CONVENTION	REPORTING STATUS	RECOMMENDATIONS
ILO CONVENTIONS ON CORE LABOUR RIGHTS:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Monitoring Body</i> 2. <i>Date of latest Report</i> 3. <i>Web link</i> 	<p><i>Latest recommendations by the monitoring body.</i></p>
87 - Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise		
98 - Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CFA 2. 2010 3. http://www.ilo.org/gb/GBSessions/lang--en/docName--WCMS_146695/index.htm 	<p>With regard to the refusal to register the executive committee of the SUTC, thus hindering the exercise of the right to collective bargaining, the Committee requests the Government to provide a copy of the ruling handed down and firmly expects that it will be handed down in the near future.</p> <p>With regard to the obstacles to negotiating a new collective agreement, the Committee requests the Government to respect the principle of collective bargaining and to continue negotiations with the newly elected committee at least until the Administrative Court of the Supreme Court of Justice has handed down a decision regarding the validity of these trade union elections. The Committee requests the Government to keep it informed in this respect.</p>
29 - Forced or Compulsory Labour	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CEACR 2. 2009 3. www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---.../wcms_103484.pdf 	<p>The Committee hopes that the Government will continue to inform about sanctions imposed on those responsible for the crime of trafficking in persons.</p> <p>The Committee hopes that the Government will provide information about the actions undertaken in the different areas of the Strategic Plan, namely the legal framework, caring for victims, prevention, communication and sensitization.</p>

100 - Equal Remuneration of Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value		
105 - Abolition of Forced Labour		
111 - Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CEACR 2. 2009 3. www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---.../wcms_103484.pdf 	<p>The Committee requests the Government to continue supplying information on inspections undertaken by the Special Unit for Gender Issues and the Prevention of Discrimination in Employment and the results thereof, particularly in the export processing zones. The Committee also requests the Government to supply detailed information on other measures adopted or contemplated for strengthening the protection of women workers and preventing discrimination in the maquila sector [export processing zones], including information on the implementation and results of the “Programme for the comprehensive development of women workers in the maquila sector” mentioned by the Government in its report.</p> <p>The Committee requests the Government to take appropriate measures to promote and apply the principle of equality of opportunity and treatment in respect of employment and occupation for women and men working in the public sector, particularly measures for promoting access to managerial posts for women, and to provide information on any developments in this regard.</p> <p>The Committee requests the Government to supply detailed information on the manner in which the indigenous communities involved have participated in the land transfer programmes conducted by the Salvadorian Institute of Agrarian Reform (ISTA). The Committee also requests the Government to supply information on any measure adopted or contemplated, with a view to making progress towards effective equality for indigenous peoples in the area of employment and occupation.</p>
138 - Minimum Age for Admission to Employment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CEACR 2. 2009 3. www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/p 	<p>The Committee strongly encourages the Government to pursue its efforts to improve the situation and requests it to provide information on the measures adopted, in the context of the implementation of Phase II of the Time-bound Programme (TBP), the ILO–IPEC project for the elimination of child labour in Latin America and the Decent Work Country Programme, for the abolition of child labour in practice. It asks the Government to provide information on the results achieved. Furthermore, the</p>

	<p>ublic/---.../wcms_103484.pdf</p>	<p>Committee invites it to continue providing detailed information on the manner in which the Convention is applied in practice including, for example, statistical data disaggregated by sex on the nature, extent and scope of work by children and young persons under the minimum age specified by the Government when ratifying the Convention and extracts from the reports of the inspection services.</p> <p>Considering that compulsory education is one of the most effective means of combating child labour, the Committee strongly requests the Government to redouble its efforts to improve the operation of the education system in the country and to take measures to allow children to attend compulsory basic education or to join an informal school system. In this respect, it asks the Government to continue providing information on the measures adopted in the context of Plan 2021 to increase the enrolment rate, particularly for secondary education, so as to prevent children under 14 years of age from working. The Committee asks the Government to provide information on the results achieved.</p>
<p>182 - Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour</p>	<p>1. CEACR 2. 2009 3. www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---.../wcms_103484.pdf</p>	<p>The Committee strongly encourages the Government to continue its efforts to ensure in practice the protection of children under 18 years of age against sale and trafficking for sexual exploitation. It requests the Government to continue providing information on the application of the new provisions of the Penal Code in practice. In particular, in view of the information to the effect that persons have been prosecuted under these new provisions, the Committee requests the Government to supply copies of any court decisions issued under these provisions in its next report. Finally, it requests the Government to supply a copy of the Act on migration and the status of foreigners once it has been adopted.</p> <p>The Committee requests the Government to supply information on the implementation of the national plan against trafficking of persons adopted in 2008, particularly by indicating the programmes of action to be adopted as part of this plan to eliminate the sale and trafficking of children under 18 years of age for sexual exploitation. It also requests the Government to send a copy of the plan to the Office.</p> <p>The Committee strongly encourages the Government to continue its efforts and requests it to provide information on the time-bound measures taken as part of the implementation of phase II of the Time-bound Programme (TBP) and the “Strategic plan on commercial sexual exploitation (2006–09)” to: (a) prevent children from becoming victims of commercial sexual exploitation or trafficking to this end; and (b) provide necessary and appropriate direct aid to remove children from these worst forms of child labour. It requests the Government to provide information on the results achieved. The Committee also requests the Government to provide information on the reception centres established by the Institute for the Development of Children and Young Persons (ISNA) and the Centre for the Immediate Protection of Children (CIPI), particularly regarding the measures taken in the context of these centres to ensure</p>

		<p>the rehabilitation and social integration of child victims of commercial sexual exploitation or trafficking to this end.</p> <p>Noting once again that children employed in domestic work are often the victims of exploitation, which occurs in a wide variety of forms, the Committee urges the Government to take effective and time-bound measures to protect these children from the worst forms of child labour. It also requests the Government to supply information on the results achieved in this respect.</p> <p>The Committee strongly encourages the Government to continue its efforts and requests it to provide information on the measures taken as part of the implementation of the “Solidarity network” programme, particularly as regards the effective reduction of poverty among child victims of commercial sexual exploitation or of trafficking to this end.</p>
UN CONVENTIONS ON CORE HUMAN RIGHTS:	<p><i>1. Monitoring Body</i></p> <p><i>2. Date of latest Report</i></p> <p><i>3. Web link</i></p>	<i>Latest recommendations by the monitoring body.</i>
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide		
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination		
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights		

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights		
International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid		
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CEDAW 2. 7 November 2008 3. http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N08/603/10/PDF/N0860310.pdf?OpenElement 	<p>The Committee welcomed the adoption of the New National Policy on Women (2005-2009) and the efforts to implement the Convention through the comprehensive ongoing legislative reform.</p> <p>The Committee recommended the State party to take special measures, including legal literacy programmes to enhance women’s awareness of their rights, to coordinate and monitor actions at the national and local levels for the advancement of women and the promotion of gender equality, to aim at modifying stereotypical attitudes about the responsibilities and roles of women and men in the family, the workplace and in society, to eliminate sexist stereotypes, to address violence against women and girls, to take measures to modify social and cultural attitudes which are the root causes of most forms of violence targeting women, to combat all forms of trafficking in women and girls and ensure that the victims receive adequate support to testify without fear against their traffickers, to encourage the equal participation of women and men in electoral lists and increase the representation of women in all areas of political and public life, to reduce the illiteracy rate of women and provide education to all women and girls, especially in rural areas, to address women’s disadvantaged situation in the labour market and close the wage gap between women and men through the work of the Special Unit on gender and prevention of discrimination, to ensure that all children, especially girls, have access to basic education, health care and the protection of the minimum labour standards, to reinforce programmes on sex education for both girls and boys in order to foster responsible sexual behaviour and to address the power differential between women and men related to HIV/AIDS.</p>
Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CAT 2. 9 December 2009 	<p>The Committee noted with satisfaction that the State party has eliminated the death penalty.</p> <p>The State party should take the necessary steps to ensure that all acts of torture are considered offences</p>

<p>Degrading Treatment Punishment</p>	<p>or</p> <p>3. http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cat/docs/CAT.C.SLV.CO.2_en.doc</p>	<p>in its domestic penal legislation, to set up an independent body to monitor the behaviour of the police forces, to support the National Civil Police and cancel programmes which authorize the army to intervene in law enforcement activities concerning ordinary crime, to ensure progress in the search for missing persons, the establishment of a programme of full redress and compensation for victims and their families and the prevention of further cases of enforced or involuntary disappearance, to guarantee that investigations of cases of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment are carried out thoroughly, promptly and impartially, to take prompt steps to implement the recommendations of the Truth Commission and to construct a national monument bearing the names of all the victims, to reduce overcrowding in prisons, in particular through the application of alternatives to imprisonment, Promptly, impartially and thoroughly investigate all allegations of ill-treatment of child prisoners, to prevent and combat violence against women and girls, including sexual abuse, domestic violence and femicide, to establish mechanisms of international, regional and bilateral cooperation with the countries of origin, transit and destination in order to prevent, investigate and punish cases of human trafficking and to combat harassment and death threats aimed at human rights defenders and prevent any further violence against them.</p>
<p>Convention on the Rights of the Child</p>	<p>1. CRC</p> <p>2. 17 February 2010</p> <p>3. http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G10/406/86/PDF/G1040686.pdf?OpenElement</p>	<p>The Committee welcomed a number of positive developments in the reporting period, including the adoption of legislative and other measures taken with a view to implementing the Convention.</p> <p>The Committee recommended the State party to strengthen the national system of integral protection, including the departmental and municipal committees (juntas), to evaluate the current National Plan of Action for Children, to protect children's budget from any shock, such as economic crisis, natural disasters or other emergencies, to develop a more effective, inclusive and systematic cooperation with civil society, particularly with children's organizations, to strengthen its awareness-raising campaigns and ensure that they reach the rural areas, to encourage the media to provide better coverage while respecting the rights of the child, to set the minimum age for marriage for both girls and boys at 18 years, to ensuring equal access to education and health-care facilities, to carry out a thorough investigation of all killings of children and prosecute the perpetrators, to develop an efficient and free birth registration system for all children and make the civil registration system more accessible for all, to thoroughly investigate the disappearance of children during the conflict, to prevent children from being subjected to any cruel treatment, to establish support programmes at local level for families affected by migration, to ensure that children are not separated from their families only due to poverty, to tackle the problems of domestic violence and child abuse and neglect, to ensure that all victims of violence have access to counselling and assistance, to expressly prohibit corporal punishment by law in all settings, to protect and promote the rights of children with disabilities, to eradicate child</p>

		malnutrition and anaemia, to continue to enhance quality education related to sexual and reproductive health as a fundamental tool to prevent HIV/AIDS, to provide families with better availability of free care centres to look after their children, to prevent irregular migration of unaccompanied children outside their country of origin, to prohibit by law the recruitment of children under 15 years into armed forces, to combat economic exploitation of children, including as domestic workers, to prevent children from living and working in the street, to take all possible measures and to prevent and address forced recruitment of children by the “maras” (youth gangs).
CONVENTIONS ON ENVIRONMENT AND GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES :	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Monitoring Body</i> 2. <i>Date of latest Report</i> 3. <i>Web link</i> 	<i>Latest recommendations by the monitoring body.</i>
Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation Committee 2. 13 July 2010 3. http://ozone.unep.org/ 	In 2010, no non-compliance issues reported by the Implementation Committee. http://www.unep.ch/Ozone/Meeting_Documents/impcom/IMPCOM-44-5E.pdf
Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compliance Committee 2. N/A 3. http://www.basel.int/legalmatters/comppcommittee/index.html 	Reporting until 2006 is only partial and the latest report for 2007 has not been submitted. Information on the status of national reporting in 2008 not yet published on the Basel website.
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No compliance committee established yet. Compliance assessed through the following: - national implementation plan 	National report not submitted. National Implementation plan was due on 25 August 2010, but as of October 2010 – the transmission is still pending. The second reporting cycle has just been initiated. The reports received from the Parties will be published once the submissions are completed. According to decision SC-4/30, the deadline for report

	<p>required by Art.7</p> <p>http://chm.pops.int/Countries/NationalImplementation/tabid/253/language/en-US/Default.aspx</p> <p>- national report required by Art. 15</p> <p>http://chm.pops.int/Countries/NationalReports/FirstRoundofPartyReports/tabid/254/language/en-US/Default.aspx</p> <p>- contributions to the convention budget</p> <p>http://chm.pops.int/Countries/Contributions/tabid/374/language/en-US/Default.aspx</p>	<p>submissions is 31 October 2010.</p> <p>Pledges for 2009 and 2010 not yet paid.</p>
<p>CITES - Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Standing Committee 2. 11 March 2010 3. http://www.cites.org/common/com/SC/59/E59-11A.pdf 	<p>The Standing Committee identified Bolivia, El Salvador and the United Republic of Tanzania as countries requiring attention as a priority under the National Legislation Project.</p> <p>http://www.cites.org/eng/com/SC/57/E57-SumRec.pdf</p> <p>El Salvador has yet to comply with Article VIII, paragraph 7 of CITES which requires each Party to submit a biennial report on legislative, regulatory and administrative measures taken to enforce the Convention (deadline for the submission being the 31st of October of the year following the year for which the report was due).</p> <p>Biennial Reports for 2005-2006 and 2007-2008 are not (yet) submitted. .</p> <p>Annual reports from 2005 to 2009 submitted, except for 2008.</p>

Convention on Biological Diversity	<p>1. Compliance assessed through the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Biodiversity Strategy and Action plan required by Art. 6 <p>http://www.cbd.int/nbsap/</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - national report required by Art. 26 <p>http://www.cbd.int/countries/</p> <p>Link to level of payments: http://www.cbd.int/convention/parties/contributions.shtml?tab=2</p>	<p>There are significant unpaid mandatory contributions to the CBD core budget.</p> <p>Fourth national report not submitted.</p>
Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	<p>1. Compliance Committee</p> <p>2. 23 September 2010</p> <p>3. http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/bs/bccc-07/official/bccc-07-03-en.pdf</p>	<p>First Regular National Report (2007) and Interim National Report (2005) have not been submitted.</p> <p>Some outstanding contributions.</p>
Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	<p>1. Compliance Committee</p> <p>2. 8 October 2010</p> <p>3. http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2010/cmp6/eng/06.pdf</p>	<p>No non-compliance proceeding has been started against El Salvador.</p>

United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs	1.INCB 2. 24 February 2010	<p>Drug trafficking by sea remains a major problem in countries in Central America and the Caribbean. In El Salvador, for example, 85 per cent of the trafficked cocaine is transported along sea routes. Furthermore, light aircraft, operating from clandestine airstrips and landing in remote areas, are increasingly being used to transport cocaine. Drug traffickers are increasingly using stolen or falsified aircraft registration numbers when transporting illicit consignments by air. The Board encourages Governments to monitor the sale and movement of light aircraft more closely, step up airspace security and strengthen control of privately owned landing fields.</p> <p>A ministerial meeting was held in Managua in June 2009 under the auspices of the Central American Integration System (SICA) and UNODC. Ministers from Belize, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama declared their strong commitment to the fight against drug trafficking, organized crime and terrorism and the financing of such crime...The Board hopes that the political declaration will translate into effective regional cooperation in combating organized crime and drug trafficking.</p>
Convention on Psychotropic Substances	3. http://www.incb.org/incb/en/annual-report-2009.html	
Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances		
United Nations Convention against Corruption	1.United Nation secretariat – Report on Compliance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption 2. 9 September 2009 (general distribution) 3. http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/COSP/session3/V0986236e.pdf	El Salvador is not mentioned in the report – no specific recommendations.