

CONCLUSIONS AND /OR RECOMMENDATIONS

In the course of the discussion, the following recommendations were made to Bangladesh

1. Consider ratifying or acceding to:OP-ICCPR 2, (Chile), OP-CAT (France, The Netherlands, Chile, Czech Republic, Liechtenstein); ICRMW (Chile, Azerbaijan, Mexico); CED(Chile, Mexico); other individual complaints procedures under the treaties to which it is a party(Norway); OP-ICCPR 1(Chile); other core international treaties to which it is not a party(Slovenia).
2. Consider ratifying or acceding to: 1951 Refugee Convention (Brazil, Chile, Czech Republic, Mexico), bearing in mind resolution 9/12 of the Human Rights Council entitled “Human rights goals”(Brazil); ILO No.169 Convention on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (Mexico).
3. Reconsider its position on reservations (Slovenia); and withdraw reservations to CEDAW (France) and to Articles 2 and 16 (1) (c) of CEDAW (Norway).
4. Continue its efforts to protect and promote human rights in compliance with international standards (Sudan); Enhance the promotion and protection of fundamental human rights in accordance with the level of socio-economic development of the country in keeping with international human rights instruments (Lao PDR): Continue its efforts to ensure consistency between national laws and international human rights conventions which it has ratified(Egypt).
5. Continue its efforts to strengthen its national human rights mechanisms and continuously upgrade its laws, policies and institutions in the area of the promotion and protection of human rights (Egypt).

6. Continue its efforts to develop the work of its national institution for human rights, as an effective human rights watchdog (Egypt); Give powers to the NHRC to effectively protect human rights in accordance with the Paris principles (United Kingdom).
7. Take steps to further strengthen the National Human Rights Commission and the Anti-corruption Commission to ensure that they will be able to operate independently and effectively (Netherlands, Australia)
8. Continue to improve its policies and programmes towards advancing the status of women, girls, children, including those with disabilities and the overall human rights situation, both in the enjoyment of civil and political rights as well as social, economic and cultural rights (Nigeria).
9. Take further measures aimed at raising awareness about human rights among the population at large (Azerbaijan).
10. Develop a national human rights programme to give a new impetus to its commitment and determination to tackle national problems, such as a culture of impunity, arbitrary and extrajudicial executions and a practice of torture and degrading treatment. (Mexico).
11. Take steps to devise a national strategy for delivering justice, to include the police, the judiciary, civil society and government (United Kingdom).
12. Issue and implement a standing invitation to all special procedures (Czech Republic); Extend a standing invitation to human rights mechanisms to visit the country and to support national efforts in these areas (Mexico); Positively consider the visit requested by the special rapporteur on summary executions (Brazil).

13. Ensure the full and effective implementation of existing laws and policies relating to the rights of women and children, in order to protect these rights and eliminate all forms of discriminations (Thailand); Continue to place emphasis on poverty alleviation and eradication, on women's empowerment and children's rights (Singapore).
14. Pursue its positive efforts for the promotion and protection of the rights of women (Cuba); Strengthen and continue sharing its experience and the promotion of the role of gender in the national leadership (Lao PDR).
15. Take measures to ensure women's rights are protected through implementing existing laws such as the Early Marriage Act and the Dowry Act (Australia); Continue combating discrimination and violence against women and girls by elaborating effective laws and implementing them effectively, and adopt without delay (Germany) a uniform Family Code that fully complies with the provisions of CEDAW (Norway); Ensure that women's rights are protected, through effective implementation of existing laws, the development of a comprehensive national action plan to combat violence against women and the adoption of a family code complying with the provisions of CEDAW (Netherlands); Intensify its efforts to protect children from early and forced marriages (Liechtenstein); Amend if necessary, the relevant discriminatory legal provision concerning the transfer of citizenship to children of women in mixed marriages (Czech Republic); Adopt a comprehensive action plan to address wage inequalities and make available maternity leave in all public and private employments (Norway).
16. Taking into account the provisions of the CRC, take further measures to prohibit all forms of violence against children, including corporal punishment and to raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility (Brazil): Review its domestic legislation and practice to bring them both in compliance with its international obligations in the area of the rights of the child, in particular

regarding(i) protection against kidnapping and trafficking, and (ii) the juvenile justice system including through providing adequate facilities of corresponding capacity for juveniles in detention or prison and adopting specific measures for the protection of their human rights (Czech Republic); Continue its efforts to further the enforcement of child rights and laws(Indonesia); Intensify its efforts to implement without delay existing laws concerning the protection of the rights of the child, including the births and deaths registration Act of 2004 (Italy).

17. Investigate complaints concerning discrimination against members of minority religions, while developing educational and awareness programmes addressing these human rights violations (Holy See).

18. Take further steps to address discrimination against vulnerable groups (United Kingdom): Take measures to ensure the effective protection of the human rights of refugees (Mexico).

19. Strongly encouraged to abolish the death penalty, and while awaiting such decision, to adopt a moratorium on executions (France): Recalling General Assembly resolution 62/149, establish a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Brazil); Adopt a moratorium on the death penalty, as a primary step towards its abolition(Chile); As a first step, consider amending their legislation on the death penalty in order to restrict its scope and adjust it to the international minimum standards on the death penalty, and, in the light of the increasing awareness of the international community on the matter, as reflected in General Assembly resolutions approved in 2007 and 2008, consider the establishment of a moratorium on the use of the death penalty with a view to abolishing capital punishment in the national legislation(Italy).

20. Address the problems of extrajudicial killings and torture by security forces and improve prison situations (Netherlands).
21. Redouble its efforts and allocate more resources to address the problem of violence against women and children in this area, in particular through increasing women's empowerment, public awareness, education and training as well as increase vigilance and monitoring by the relevant authorities (Malaysia); Adopt a comprehensive strategy to combat all forms of violence against women and girls (Liechtenstein); Adopt a comprehensive approach to address violence against women and girls and to take effective measures to protect them (Republic of Korea).
22. Take steps to eradicate child labour such as finalizing the National Child Labour Policy and implementing the plan of action to eliminate the worst forms of child labour (Australia); Ensure an effective monitoring mechanism to oversee the implement the plan of action to eliminate the worst forms of child labour(Netherlands).
23. Continue to take measures towards the effective implementation of the National Plan of Action against Sexual Abuse and Exploitation of Children including Trafficking (Turkey).
24. Continue its efforts in combating corruption (Azerbaijan).
25. Continue its good work in further strengthening the judiciary in the country (Bhutan); Take measures to ensure the independence of the judiciary (Australia).
26. Take steps to address the culture of impunity of human rights violations by law enforcement agencies (Australia): Adopt further measures to fight impunity for human right violations, including by law enforcement officials (Czech

Republic); Fight impunity and hold all officers and persons acting on their behalf accountable for acts of torture and harassment of civilians (Germany).

27. Provide human rights training to law enforcement and judicial officers, with a specific focus on the protection of the rights of women, children and persons of minority sexual orientation or gender identity and adopt further measures to ensure protection of these persons against violence and abuse (Czech Republic); Consider abolishing article 377 of the Penal Code, which criminalizes sexuality against the “order of nature”(Chile); Decriminalize same sex activity between consenting adults and adopt further measures to promote tolerance in this regard (Czech Republic).

28. Take measures to protect human rights defenders, including journalists (Australia, Netherlands);

29. Consider enhancing the protection of religious freedom by adopting legislative measures and promoting awareness raising campaigns (Italy).

30. Continue its strategic plan adopted in 2005 for eliminating social and economic disparities in order to reduce poverty, in particular in isolated regions (Saudi Arabia); Spare no efforts to consolidate programmes for the transfer of food, development programmes on behalf of vulnerable groups, particularly women in poverty, and micro-credit programmes which have produced positive results for this segment of the population (Venezuela); Continue to implement identified measures, plans and policies focusing mainly on poverty eradication(Zimbabwe); Create job opportunities and provide social services to face development challenges and combat poverty (Bahrain).

31. Continue its efforts to ensure the right to food for the citizens (Vietnam).

32. Continue while working with concerned parties, its comprehensive national strategy to improve the health situation, in particular to promote women's health during pregnancy and post natal care (Saudi Arabia); Continue the efforts to draw up a national plan to provide health care to all without discrimination (Bahrain).
33. Pursue its positive efforts to promote and protect the right to education, including the education of girls (Cuba); Continue to promote non-formal education in order to make greater progress in advancing people's education level (China).
34. Fully implement the Chittagong Hill Tracts Accord as a matter of priority and develop a time frame for its full implementation (Norway, Australia).
35. Share its experience and best practices in realization of the right to food and the fight against poverty, in particular in the area of micro-credit, with other developing countries (Malaysia).
36. Pursue its efforts, despite constraints, with the assistance and cooperation of the international community, to combat poverty, particularly among women, including material and non material poverty (in terms of exclusion)(Algeria); Continue, with international support and cooperation, efforts to ensure basic necessities of its people, particularly in terms of food, clothing, shelter and education (Bhutan); Continue to fight poverty with the active support of the international community (Cambodia); Seek the help of the international community to counter all challenges, mentioned in its national report and especially poverty alleviation and improvement of the living standards of its people and all environmental constraints that challenge human rights and development efforts(Sudan), seek the help of the international community through different programmes of capacity building and technical assistance

(Sudan); Share, with Sudan and other least developing and developing countries its best practice of social safety nets and empowerment (Sudan).

37. Pursue its efforts, with the assistance and cooperation of the international community, for the realization of the rights of women and women's empowerment as an important sector of society that can contribute significantly to the develop of the country (Algeria).

38. Further continue its efforts to improve the human rights situation on the ground, with the technical and financial assistance of the international community (Azerbaijan).

39. Call on the international community to respond favourably to Bangladesh's request for capacity building and technical assistance to overcome the difficulties and challenges facing the country (Vietnam).

40. Build with international support the national capacities to fulfill the reporting obligations to treaty bodies (Egypt).

41. Pursue its efforts within the Human Rights Council on the issue of climate change and human rights (Algeria); Continue and strengthen, with international support and cooperation, its efforts to mitigate the negative impact of climate change, as well as disaster management programmes (Bhutan); Pursue its efforts in incorporating sustainable environmental development into its policies, considering the impact of natural disaster and degradation of natural resources on human rights despite all existing challenges (Palestine).

42. The full involvement of civil society in the follow-up to this review (United Kingdom).