

Recommendations on Treaty Ratification and Establishment of NHRI¹ Universal Periodic Review of the United States of America, May 2015

The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) is a peer review mechanism through which the United Nations Human Rights Council scrutinizes the fulfillment of human rights obligations and commitments in each of the 193 UN Member states, relying in part on materials provided by domestic stakeholders such as civil society organizations.

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In addition, the ACLU's report and briefing materials to the Human Rights Council Working Group on the UPR are available [here](#).

National Human Rights Institution

176.75. Create a national human rights institution (Senegal);

176.76. Set up a federal human rights institution (Congo) / Strengthen its institutional framework by establishing an independent human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Tunisia) / Establish an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Paraguay);

176.90. Establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles and adopt a national action plan to address structural racial discrimination (Chile);

176.77. Create a national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));

176.78. Establish an independent national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Poland);

176.79. Establish a centralised national human rights institution which is in line with the Paris Principles (Sierra Leone);

176.80. Consider the establishment of the independent national human rights institution (Republic of Korea);

¹ This document is a compilation based on the full [U.N. Universal Periodic Review Recommendations to the U.S.](#), which should be used as the authoritative document for citation purposes.

176.81. Consider the establishment of a national human rights institution (Sudan);

176.82. Consider establishing a national human rights institution (India) / Consider establishing a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Nepal) / Consider the possibility of establishing an independent national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Panama) / Consider establishing an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles to further improve coordination in the human rights sphere at the national level (Ukraine) / Consider establishing promptly a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Democratic Republic of the Congo) / Consider establishing a national human rights institution, in accordance to the Paris Principles (Indonesia);

176.83. Consider establishing national human rights institution (Kenya);

176.84. Consider establishing an independent national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Kazakhstan);

176.85. Accelerate the process of establishment of the national human rights institution (Gabon);

176.86. Establish a national human rights institution to provide national coherence to the efforts of promotion and protection of human rights (Morocco);

176.87. Create a human rights institution at the federal level in accordance with the Paris Principles as a national “focal point” for the promotion and protection of human rights (Hungary);

176.88. Continue strengthening the existing human rights monitoring mechanisms (Nepal);

176.89. Work towards the establishment of a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Philippines);

International Human Rights Treaties

176.1. Consider the ratification of those international human rights instruments from which the US is still not a party (Peru);

176.2. Ratify the international human rights instruments from which it is not a party (Nicaragua);

176.3. Ratify all international human rights instruments to which it is not yet a State party (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));

- 176.4.** Take genuine steps towards the ratification of Treaties and Optional Protocols to Conventions that the United States has already signed, but not yet ratified (Germany);
- 176.5.** Accelerate the ratification of outstanding international human rights legal instruments (Viet Nam);
- 176.6.** Consider ratifying more human rights instruments (Israel);
- 176.7.** Consider ratifying the core international human rights instruments and other relevant international conventions (Panama);
- 176.8.** Work more to join the international treaties on human rights (Tunisia);
- 176.9.** Withdraw all reservations to international human rights treaties and implement their provisions fully and in good faith (Russian Federation);
- 176.10.** Ratify OP2-ICCPR (Timor-Leste);
- 176.11.** Sign and ratify ICCPR-OP2, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Chile);
- 176.12.** Consider the ratification of ICCPR-OP2 (Namibia);
- 176.13.** Establish a formal moratorium on the death penalty with a view to ratifying the OP2-ICCPR (Australia);
- 176.14.** Adhere to international legal instruments to which it is not yet a party, particularly the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR (Gabon);
- 176.15.** Ratify the ICESCR (Uzbekistan) / Ratify as soon as possible ICESCR (China) / Step up efforts to ratify ICESCR / (Philippine) / Become a State Party to ICESCR (Trinidad and Tobago);
- 176.16.** Step up efforts to ratify ICESCR, CEDAW and CRC (Philippines);
- 176.17.** Consider ratifying CEDAW, ICESCR and also consider acceding to OPCAT (Mauritius);
- 176.18.** Proceed to the ratification of CRC, signed in 1995, CEDAW signed in 1980, ICESCR, signed in 1997, and transpose them in domestic legislation (Luxembourg);
- 176.19.** Promptly ratify CEDAW and CRPD, as well as other core human rights conventions such as the ICESCR and CRC (Nepal);
- 176.20.** Accede to the key international human rights instruments CRC, ICESCR, CRPD and CEDAW (Sierra Leone);

- 176.21.** Consider ratification of the ICESCR; CEDAW, CRC, CRPD as well as the Optional Protocols to these conventions to which US is still not a party (Kazakhstan);
- 176.22.** Reinforce its role as a global leader on human rights by becoming a party to the ICESCR, the CEDAW, the CRC, and the CRPD (Australia);
- 176.23.** Consider ratifying the ICESCR, CRC and CEDAW (Bulgaria);
- 176.24.** Consider early ratification of international conventions like ICESCR, CRC and CEDAW (India);
- 176.25.** Expedite the ratification process of the CRPD and CEDAW and consider ratifying other international human rights conventions, particularly the ICESCR, CRC and the ICRMW (Indonesia);
- 176.26.** Ratify CRC and ICESCR (Egypt);
- 176.27.** Consider the ratification of the International Covenant for Economic and Social Rights, the Convention for the Rights of the Child and the Convention for Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (Romania);
- 176.28.** Ratify in due course instruments, such as ICRMW, CRC and ICESCR (Cabo Verde);
- 176.29.** Ratify international human rights treaties particularly the OP-ICESCR, CEDAW, and CRC (Togo);
- 176.30.** Ratify the core international human rights instruments, in particular CRC and CEDAW (Paraguay);
- 176.31.** Ratify CEDAW and the CRC, and ensure their full implementation (Botswana);
- 176.32.** Contribute to the universal application of CRC and CEDAW by ratifying these two important human rights conventions at an early stage (Iceland);
- 176.33.** Ratify CRC, ICRMW, ICPED, CRPD, CEDAW and the Rome Statute (Ghana);
- 176.34.** Consider the option of ratifying the relevant international conventions, mainly CEDAW, CRC and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Democratic Republic of the Congo);
- 176.35.** Urgently move to ratify CRPD, CRC and CEDAW (New Zealand);
- 176.36.** Ratify CRC, CEDAW, CRPD and the ICC statute, as previously recommended (Hungary);

- 176.37.** Continue to exert efforts to ratify major international human rights instruments, particularly including CEDAW and CRC (Republic of Korea);
- 176.38.** Consider ratification of the CRC, CEDAW, as well as the other core international human rights treaties that the United States is not a party to (The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia);
- 176.39.** Ratify without delay CRPD and CEDAW in accordance with its previously expressed commitment (Czech Republic);
- 176.40.** Ratify CEDAW (Turkey) (Iraq) (Slovenia) (Bosnia and Herzegovina) (France) (Canada) / Ratify as soon as possible CEDAW (China) / Become a State Party to CEDAW (Trinidad and Tobago) / Ratify CEDAW as soon as possible (Japan);
- 176.41.** Ratify CEDAW (Lebanon);
- 176.42.** Speed up its national examination procedures with a view of prompt ratification of the CEDAW (Latvia);
- 176.43.** Ratify the OP-CAT (Lebanon);
- 176.44.** Ratify the OP-CAT (Switzerland) (Denmark);
- 176.45.** Ratify OP-CAT and take swift measures to ensure the human rights of convicts and persons in custody (Estonia);
- 176.46.** Consider ratifying the CRC and the Rome Statute of the ICC (Austria);
- 176.47.** Ratify CRC (Mali);
- 176.48.** Ratify the CRC (Sweden) (Timor-Leste) (Algeria) (Maldives) (France) (Portugal) (Slovenia) / Ratify as soon as possible CRC (China) (Japan) Become a party to the CRC (Canada);
- 176.49.** Ratify and implement into domestic law CEDAW, CRC and CRPD (Estonia);
- 176.50.** Expedite the ratification of the CRC (Libya);
- 176.51.** Pass legislation domestically to prohibit the passing of life imprisonment without the possibility of parole on offenders who were children at the time of offending, and ratify without any further delay the CRC (Fiji);
- 176.52.** Ratify the CRC and OP-CAT (Czech Republic);
- 176.53.** Ratify the major human rights instruments, in particular the CRC and ICRMW (Honduras);

176.54. Ratify, among others, CRC, CRPD, ICRMW / Accede to the American Convention on Human Rights and recognize the competence of the Inter-American Court on Human Rights (Chile);

176.55. Consider ratifying CRC and ICRMW (Burkina Faso);

176.56. Ratify CRC and CRPD (Iran (Islamic Republic of));

176.57. Improve the protection of children at national level by ratifying the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols (Slovakia);

176.58. Ratify CRPD (Guatemala) (Canada) (Bosnia and Herzegovina) / Ratify as soon as possible CRPD (China);

176.59. Ratify the ICRMW (Guatemala);

176.60. Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers and their Families and ILO Convention 189 (Philippines);

176.61. Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and ILO's Convention No 111 on Discrimination in Employment and Occupation (Sudan);

176.62. Ratify the Arms Trade Treaty thus strengthening international regulation of the trade and transfer of conventional weapons, including small arms and light weapons (Trinidad and Tobago);

176.63. Ratify the Rome Statute of the ICC (New Zealand);

176.64. Ratify the Rome Statute of the ICC (Timor-Leste) (Maldives) (France) (Guatemala) (Slovenia) / Become a State Party to the Rome Statute of the ICC (Trinidad and Tobago);

176.65. Become a state party to the Rome Statute of the ICC (Chad);

176.66. Ratify and fully align its national legislation with all the obligations under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Latvia);

176.67. Ratify without delay the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Fiji);

176.68. Take concrete steps towards ratifying the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court as early as possible (Cyprus);

176.69. Boost the cooperation with the International Criminal Court with the objective to accede to the Rome Statute (Luxembourg);

176.70. Ratify all international human rights conventions and protocols, and those of the ILO and the Rome Statute (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));

176.71. Ratify fundamental ILO Conventions on forced labour (No. 29) and Minimum Age for Admission to Employment (No. 138) (Uzbekistan);

176.72. Positively consider signing and ratifying the principal international and Inter-American human rights instruments, as well as reviewing the reservations and declarations that may affect the object and purpose of such instruments (Uruguay);

176.322. Fully implement the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and removing discriminatory legal barriers (Egypt);

176.323. Implement the Declaration on Indigenous Peoples (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));