**ADVANCE QUESTIONS TO CONGO**Generated on 19 Jan 2024 14:02

**BELGIUM**

* Le Congo envisage-t-il de ratifier prochainement la Convention pour la protection de toutes les personnes contre les disparitions forcées ainsi que la Convention (n° 189) sur les travailleuses et travailleurs domestiques et la Convention (n° 190) sur la violence et le harcèlement de l’OIT ?
* Comment le gouvernement de la République du Congo met-il concrètement en œuvre ses lois sur la protection des enfants, notamment pour les protéger contre la violence fondée sur le genre, l’infanticide, les accusations de sorcellerie et les mariages forcés, et pour sensibiliser les juges et la police à ces lois ?
* Comment le Congo veille-t-il à l’élimination totale de la torture conformément à ses obligations internationales ? Envisage-t-il de ratifier le Protocole facultatif à la Convention contre la torture ?
* Quelles mesures le gouvernement congolais prend-t-il pour s’assurer de la mise en œuvre de la Loi Mouébara portant sur la lutte contre les violences faites aux femmes ? Le gouvernement de la République du Congo prévoit-il d’adopter une politique ou loi visant à protéger le droit à l’éducation des filles et adolescentes enceintes ?
* Le gouvernement du Congo compte-t-il prévoir un cadre légal pour une protection juridique contre les discriminations fondées sur l’orientation sexuelle et l’identité de genre ?

**GERMANY**

* The Republic of Congo is an oil, soon also LNG, producing country that profits also from the export of tropical timber and minerals. Its GDP is expected to expand by 4% (2023). Why, despite these positive developments, are there frequent disruptions in government payments of pensions, salaries and scholarships, causing discontent and fueling corruption?
* The President of the Republic has emphasized in his speech on the state of the nation on November 28th, 2023, that the population of the Republic of Congo will grow to reach 10 million inhabitants by 2030. What does the government do and plan to do in order to keep pace with the rapidly growing demands in education and health as well as basic infrastructure, such as the power grid?
* What is the Republic of Congo doing to effectively fight corruption?

**LIECHTENSTEIN**

* What steps has Congo taken to ratify the Kampala Amendment to the Rome Statute on the crime of aggression?
* What steps has Congo taken to ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming to the abolition of the death penalty?
* What steps has Congo taken to ratify the Optional Protocol of the Convention against Torture (OP-CAT)?
* What steps has Congo taken to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure?
* What steps has Congo taken to join the Code of Conduct regarding Security Council action against genocide, crimes against humanity or war crimes, as elaborated by the Accountability, Coherence and Transparency Group (ACT)?
* What steps has Congo taken to ratify the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols?

**PORTUGAL**

* PORTUGAL on behalf of the Group of Friends on NMIRFs
  • Could the State-under-review describe its national mechanism or process responsible for coordinating the implementation of accepted UPR recommendations and the monitoring of progress and impact?
* PORTUGAL on behalf of the Group of Friends on NMIRFs
  • Has the State-under-review established a dedicated ‘national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up’ (NMIRF) covering UPR recommendations, but also recommendations/observations generated by the UN human rights Treaty Bodies, the Special Procedures and relevant regional mechanisms, which, inter alia, clusters all the above, manages them in national databases, coordinates implementation actions across government, monitors progress and impact, and then streamline reporting procedures back to the UN? If so, could the State-under-review briefly share its experience on creating such mechanism, including challenges faced and lessons learnt, as well as any plans or needs to strengthen the NMIRF in the future?

**SLOVENIA**

* What measures are in place to combat ageism and eliminate age discrimination in all its forms, and to protect the human rights of older persons?

**SPAIN**

* What measures is the Government implementing to ratify the International Convention against Enforced Disappearances, investigate and punish all cases of enforced disappearances and establish a national mechanism for prevention and assistance to victims?
* How does the Government intend to strengthen the implementation of legislation on the promotion and protection of women's rights?
* What concrete measures does the Government intend to take to combat child labour more effectively?

**UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND**

* What progress has Congo made toward ratification of the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and the 2000 UN Protocol on Trafficking in Persons (UK recommendation 130.17 during Congo’s Third UPR, supported by Congo)? What progress has been made towards implementing other recommendations which Congo supported during its third UPR regarding ratification of international instruments?
* What steps has Congo taken with regard to including a definition of torture in the Criminal Code, which fully incorporates Article 1 of the Convention against Torture since its last Review (UK recommendation 130.95 during Congo’s Third UPR, supported by Congo)? What progress has been made towards implementing other recommendations which Congo supported during its third UPR regarding the prevention of torture?
* What steps is Congo taking to implement a specific legal framework guaranteeing protections for civil society? How will Congo ensure and enable the full, equal, meaningful and safe participation of women in public and political institutions and life?
* What measures will Congo take to improve the capacity and independence of its National Human Rights Institution (Commission nationale des droits de l’Homme) with a view to achieving ‘A’ status accreditation by the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions?