

**Civil and Political Rights**

Signed: 7 October 1976; ratified: 15 June 1978.

Portugal's third periodic report was due 1 August 1991; fourth periodic report was due 31 July 1996.

**Optional Protocol:** Signed: 1 August 1978; ratified: 3 May 1983.

**Second Optional Protocol:** Signed: 13 February 1990; ratified: 17 October 1990.

**Racial Discrimination**

Acceded: 24 August 1982.

Portugal's fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth periodic reports were submitted as one document (CERD/C/314/Add.1) which is pending for the Committee's March 1999 session; the ninth periodic report is due 23 September 1999.

**Discrimination against Women**

Signed: 24 April 1980; ratified: 30 July 1980.

Portugal's fourth and fifth periodic reports were due 3 September 1994 and 1998 respectively.

**Torture**

Signed: 4 February 1985; ratified: 9 February 1989.

Portugal's third periodic report was due 10 March 1998.

**Rights of the Child**

Signed: 26 January 1990; ratified: 21 September 1990.

Portugal's second periodic report (CRC/C/65/Add.11) has been submitted and is pending for the Committee's September/October 2001 session; the third periodic report is due 24 October 2002.

**THEMATIC REPORTS****Mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights**

**Religious intolerance, Special Rapporteur on:** (E/CN.4/1998/6, paras. 48, 61)

Concerning conscientious objection, the report notes there is apparently a legal time limit within which conscientious objectors must declare their refusal to perform military service or apply to perform alternative service. Further, information indicated that the duration of alternative service is such as to be punitive in nature.

**Mechanisms and Reports of the Sub-Commission**

**Traditional practices affecting the health of women and girls, Special Rapporteur on:** (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1998/11, paras. 83–84)

The report refers to information provided by the government stating that traditional practices affecting the health of women and children do not exist in Portugal but would be punishable as crimes assimilated to torture, under articles 243 and 244 of the Criminal Code. The Special Rapporteur noted that the right to health is rec-

ognized in the Constitution, which stipulates that it is the duty of the state actively to ensure that this right is guaranteed and made effective through the development of policies designed to protect it. Article 13 of the Constitution recognizes the right of all citizens to equality of treatment, by providing that no one may be privileged or harmed on the grounds of sex.

**SAN MARINO**

**Date of admission to UN:** 2 March 1992.

**TREATIES: RATIFICATIONS AND RESERVATIONS**

**Land and People:** San Marino has not submitted a core document for use by the treaty bodies.

**Economic, Social and Cultural Rights**

Acceded: 18 October 1985.

San Marino's initial and second reports were due 30 June 1990 and 1995 respectively.

**Civil and Political Rights**

Acceded: 18 October 1985.

San Marino's second periodic report was due 17 January 1992; the third periodic report was due 17 January 1997.

**Optional Protocol:** Acceded: 18 October 1985.

**Rights of the Child**

Acceded: 25 November 1991.

San Marino's initial report was due 24 December 1993.

**SPAIN**

**Date of admission to UN:** 14 December 1955.

**TREATIES: RATIFICATIONS AND RESERVATIONS**

**Land and People:** Spain has submitted a core document (HRI/CORE/1/Add.2/Rev.2) for use by the treaty bodies. The report prepared by the government contains information on the main demographic, economic and social indicators as well as the general political structure — the King, the legislative, executive and judicial powers — and the general legal framework for the protection of human rights.

The civil and political rights recognized internationally through the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights are mirrored in the Constitution. Rights are subject to legislative guarantee, judicial protection and Con-