



Suggested recommendations to States considered in the 17th round of the Universal Periodic Review, 21 October – 1 November 2013

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Recommendations to the government of Belize

The death penalty

Pending the full abolition of the death penalty:

- To establish an official moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty, as provided by UN General Assembly resolutions, including most recently 67/176 of 20 December 2012;
- To commute without delay all death sentences to terms of imprisonment;
- To ensure rigorous compliance in all death penalty cases with international standards for fair trials, including the rights:
 - to be tried before an independent, impartial and competent tribunal,
 - to competent defence counsel at every stage of the proceedings,
 - to adequate time and facilities to prepare one's defence,
 - to be presumed innocent until guilt has been proven beyond a reasonable doubt,
 - to appeal to a higher court, and
 - to seek pardon and commutation of sentence;
- To ratify without reservations the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at abolition of the death penalty.

Ratification and implementation of international human rights standards

- To enact national legislation to implement Belize's obligations under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;
- To accede promptly to the 1968 Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity, without making any reservation or declaration amounting to a reservation and to implement it into national law.

Recommendations to the government of Central African Republic

Ratification and implementation of international human rights standards

- To enact national legislation to implement Central African Republic's obligations under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;
- To accede promptly to the 1968 Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity, without making any reservation or declaration amounting to a reservation and to implement it into national law.

The death penalty

- To finalize the process of abolishing the death penalty for all crimes in national legislation;
- To establish an official moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty, as provided by UN General Assembly resolutions, including most recently 67/176 of 20 December 2012;
- To ratify without reservations the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at abolition of the death penalty.

Recommendations to the government of Chad

Enforced disappearances

- To publicly disclose the whereabouts of individuals who disappeared in N'Djamena in April 2006 and in February 2008, and in Dar Tama in November 2007, including opposition leader Ibni Oumar Mahamat Saleh;
- To launch independent investigations into the cases of individuals who died or disappeared while in the custody of the security forces, to bring to justice those responsible in fair trials, and to provide fair compensation to the victims.

Gender based violence

- To ensure that women and girls who have been victims of rape and other forms of gender-based violence receive adequate medical and psychological assistance;
- To ensure that women and girls are effectively protected from all forms of violence, including female genital mutilation, early or forced marriage, domestic violence and sexual abuse.
- To conduct prompt, investigations into all reports of rape and other forms of gender-based violence and to bring to justice those responsible for such acts in trials that meet international fair trial standards.

Recruitment and use of child soldiers

- To send clear orders to all commanders to immediately stop the recruitment, re-recruitment and use of children under the age of 18, to release all children currently enlisted, and to fully cooperate with UNICEF and other actors involved in the demobilization and reintegration of child soldiers;
- To ensure the prompt and full implementation of the Action Plan signed by the government and the UN in June 2011 and its accompanying roadmap, and to take action against commanders who fail to comply with this, in accordance with the provisions of Security Council Resolutions 1539 (2004) and 1612 (2005).

Prison conditions

- To take immediate steps to ensure that all allegations of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment in prisons are fully and promptly investigated, and that the perpetrators of such acts, including law enforcement officers and security guards, are brought to justice;
- To ensure that all prisoners are guaranteed basic rights, such as drinking water, basic health facilities and essential drugs, adequate food and shelter, and security of their person.

Deaths in custody

- To launch prompt and impartial investigations into all deaths in custody allegedly at the hands of security guards, including the deaths in custody of nine people in Léré in September 2011 and those shot dead by prison guards in Abéché, Bongor and Moussoro prisons in August, November and December 2011, respectively, and to suspend from duty those accused while investigations are ongoing.

Torture and other ill-treatment

- To conduct prompt, independent and impartial investigation into all allegations of torture, including rape and other ill-treatment of people detained in prisons, or police and security service cells, and to ensure that those found responsible are brought to justice in accordance with international obligations and fair trial standards;
- To suspend from duty officials who order or condone such crimes regardless of their rank, pending an impartial and independent criminal investigation.

Arbitrary arrests and detentions

- To ensure that no one is arbitrarily arrested or detained for exercising their rights, including to freedom of expression, and that arrests are carried out by law enforcement officials in accordance with the law;
- To ensure that detainees are brought to court to have their detention legalised by a judge within 48 hours, in accordance with the law, or released;
- To guarantee that those who criticize the political system, engage in peaceful anti-government protests, or establish independent associations, are not subjected to harassment or intimidation.

Attacks against human rights defenders

- To ensure that human rights defenders are able to carry out their work freely, that action is taken to investigate all threats or attacks against them, and that those responsible are brought to justice in trials that meet international standards of fairness.

Freedom of expression

- To respect and uphold the right to freedom of expression and to protect journalists, human rights defenders and political opponents against harassment and intimidation for exercising their human rights;
- To refrain from using the judiciary to intimidate and harass journalists;
- To remove provisions in the new proposed media law that could undermine or violate freedom of expression and freedom of the press.

Forced evictions

- To end forced evictions in N'Djamena, to conduct a full, independent and impartial enquiry into the role of police and military in forced evictions and to hold those responsible to account for human rights violations in the context of forced evictions;
- To provide effective remedies, including adequate alternative housing and compensation for any loss or damage to property victims of forced eviction;
- To adopt a moratorium on mass evictions until adequate legal and procedural safeguards are in place to ensure that all evictions comply with international human rights standards;
- To develop and adopt guidelines for evictions based on the UN Basic Principles and Guidelines on Development-Based Evictions and Displacement and other international standards;
- To pass and enforce a law prohibiting forced evictions as soon as possible.

Harassment of political opponents

- To stop using the judiciary as a tool to silence dissent by trade unionists, journalists and other political opponents;
- To guarantee that those who criticize the political system or the authorities are protected from any form of harassment or intimidation.

Ratification and implementation of international human rights standards

- To ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and to opt-in to the inquiry and inter-state mechanisms;
- To promptly accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and to implement it in national law;
- To accede to the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court and to implement it in national law;
- To accede promptly to the 1968 Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity, without making any reservation or declaration amounting to a reservation and to implement it into national law.

The death penalty

- To abolish the death penalty for all crimes;
- To establish an official moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty, as provided by UN General Assembly resolutions, including most recently 67/176 of 20 December 2012;
- To commute without delay all death sentences to terms of imprisonment;
- To ratify without reservations the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at abolition of the death penalty.

Recommendations to the government of China

Criminal justice system

- To stop criminal prosecutions, illegal and arbitrary detentions, enforced disappearances, and other forms of intimidation and harassment of individuals for peacefully exercising their rights to freedom of expression, association and assembly, religion and belief;
- To close down all places of detention which deprive individuals of their liberty without due process, including the rights to judicial review and safeguards against torture and other ill-treatment, and to proceed rapidly with clear and transparent plans to reform and eventually abolish all forms of administrative detention;
- To guarantee the rights of detainees and to further amend the Criminal Procedure Law to bring Articles 33, 34, 37, 73, 83, 91 and 117 in line with international standards, including the right to be held in a recognized place of detention, prompt notification to family following arrest, and timely access to legal counsel;
- To thoroughly investigate all allegations of torture, including rape and other ill-treatment in custody, including those raised by alleged victims or their lawyers, to provide proper redress and compensation, and to end the impunity of officials who engage in torture and other ill-treatment, including by implementing the necessary institutional reforms to ensure effective enforcement of existing laws prohibiting torture;
- To ensure that provisions in the new Criminal Procedure Law that offer greater protection in death penalty cases are fully implemented and to limit the use of the death penalty with the goal of declaring a moratorium on executions in line with UN General Assembly resolution 67/176 of 20 December 2012;

- To publish full national statistics on death sentences imposed and executions, fully disaggregated by region, sex, ethnic group, income, and other categories.

The death penalty

Pending the full abolition of the death penalty:

- To ensure that provisions in the new Criminal Procedure Law that offer greater protection in death penalty cases are fully implemented and to limit the use of the death penalty with the goal of declaring a moratorium on executions in line with UN General Assembly resolution 67/176 of 20 December 2012;
- To publish full national statistics on death sentences imposed and executions, disaggregated by region, sex, income, and other categories;
- To clarify in greater detail the law and to make public the procedures through which the Supreme People's Court should conduct its final review of death penalty sentences; these procedures must be in line with international standards that require the most stringent procedural safeguards in such cases, including the Safeguards Guaranteeing Protection of the Rights of Those Facing the Death Penalty, first adopted by the UN Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1984/50; and including, among other aspects, that such final reviews would allow the defendant and their defence lawyer to make their case to the SPC in person;
- To include in law a procedure for defendants whose death sentence is confirmed to seek clemency or pardon in line with international standards.

Ethnic minorities

- To grant genuine autonomy to ethnic minorities in the governance of their regions;
- To stop the persecution of Tibetans, Uighurs, Mongolians and other ethnic minorities for exercising their right to freedom of expression, religion or belief.

Freedom of belief and religion

- To stop criminal prosecution and persecution of individuals and groups for the peaceful practice of their religion or beliefs.

Forced evictions

- To halt immediately all forced evictions, to explicitly prohibit them in law, and to ensure that adequate safeguards and protections are in place in line with international standards, including through implementation of the January 2011 Regulations on the Expropriation of Houses on State-Owned Land and Compensation;
- To develop and adopt concrete and effective measures to guarantee a minimum degree of security of tenure for the entire population to protect them from forced evictions and other threats and harassment, and in particular, to ensure that those living in rural areas and those who do not own their homes enjoy the same level of protection as owners living in urban areas;
- To ensure that all victims of forced eviction have access to independent and impartial adjudication of their complaints and to effective remedy;
- To ensure that law enforcement officials involved in evictions comply with the UN Code of Conduct and the UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials;
- To develop and adopt guidelines for evictions based on the UN Basic Principles and Guidelines on Development-Based Evictions and Displacement and other international standards;
- To implement the recommendations by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in 2005 and by the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food following his visit to China in 2010;
- To create alternative funding streams for local authorities to reduce their dependence on development-based land sales and construction that lead to mass forced evictions.

Extraterritorial obligations

- To require all Chinese companies to exercise due diligence in their operations, including operations outside of China and operations carried out within the context of commercial partnerships with other companies. Such due diligence should include assessments of the risks their operations pose to human rights and appropriate measures to prevent or mitigate such risks. This is particularly important in business sectors that are known to pose significant risks to human rights, such as extractive industries and commercial operations that involve the appropriation of land.

Ratification of international human rights standards

- To ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and to opt-in to the inquiry and inter-state mechanisms.

Recommendations to the government of Congo

Ratification and implementation of international human rights standards

- To become party to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and to opt-in to the inquiry and inter-state mechanisms;
- To accede promptly to the 1968 Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity, without making any reservation or declaration amounting to a reservation and to implement it into national law;
- To enact national legislation to implement Republic of Congo's obligations under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

The death penalty

- To abolish the death penalty for all crimes;
- To establish an official moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty, as provided by UN General Assembly resolutions, including most recently 67/176 of 20 December 2012;
- To commute without delay any outstanding death sentences to terms of imprisonment;
- Pending abolition, to remove from national law any death penalty provisions which are in breach of international human rights law, in particular all capital crimes which do not involve intentional killing;
- To ratify without reservations the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at abolition of the death penalty.

Recommendations to the government of Jordan

Freedom of expression, association and assembly

- To uphold the rights to freedom of expression, association and assembly and to allow peaceful criticism of the government, including calls to change the system of government by peaceful means;
- To ensure that legislation and state practice are brought in line with Articles 19 and 21 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights guaranteeing the right to hold opinions and to express them without interference and the right to freedom of assembly.

Torture and other ill-treatment, and long-term detention without charge or trial

- To officially and publicly condemn all acts of torture, including rape and other ill-treatment, and to announce that any official committing, ordering, instigating, consenting or acquiescing to such acts will be brought to justice;

- To establish a system of regular, unannounced and unrestricted visits by independent national bodies to all places of detention and their facilities in order to monitor the treatment of detainees and their conditions of detention, and to implement the recommendation accepted during the 2009 review to facilitate such visits by NGOs;¹
- To ensure that detainees have prompt and regular access to lawyers of their own choosing, family visits and any medical assistance that they may require;
- To take measures to ensure that all detainees are brought before an independent judicial authority, including independence of the security forces, immediately after arrest and charged with a recognizable criminal offence, or else be promptly released;
- To ensure that all allegations of torture and other ill-treatment are promptly, thoroughly and independently investigated and that anyone suspected of involvement in ordering or inflicting torture or other ill-treatment is brought justice in a fair trial;
- To ensure that all members of the security forces or other officials accused of torture or other abuses against detainees are tried in the ordinary criminal courts, not the police court.

Refugees from Syria

- To keep open its borders with Syria and to allow all individuals fleeing violence and persecution in Syria, including Palestinian and Iraqi refugees, single men and people without documents, to enter its territory and obtain safety;
- To ensure that no individuals are forcibly returned to Syria;
- To ensure that refugees from Syria have access to essential services, including adequate shelter, food, health care, sanitary facilities and education;
- To ensure respect for family unity and, where needed, special protection for children and women;
- To respect refugees' right to freedom of movement and to refrain from arbitrarily detaining them.

Discrimination and violence against women

- To amend the Citizenship and Nationality Law to enable Jordanian women to pass on their nationality to their children and spouses on an equal basis with Jordanian men;
- To lift reservations to Articles 9 and 16 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women relating to nationality and to discrimination in family relations.

Migrant workers' rights

- To ensure full labour rights for all employees, including migrant domestic workers, regardless of nationality or ethnicity.

The death penalty

Pending the full abolition of the death penalty:

- To establish an official moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty, as provided by UN General Assembly resolutions, including most recently 67/176 of 20 December 2012;
- To commute all death sentences to terms of imprisonment.

Ratification and implementation of international human rights standards

- To ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and to opt-in to the inquiry and inter-state mechanisms;
- To enact national legislation to implement Jordan's obligations under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;

¹ A/HRC/11/29, paragraph 93.10 (United Kingdom).

- To accede to the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court and to implement it in national law;
- To accede promptly to the 1968 Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity, without making any reservation or declaration amounting to a reservation and to implement it into national law.

Recommendations to the government of Malaysia

The death penalty

Pending full abolition of the death penalty:

- To establish an official moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty, beyond the time frame of the review of mandatory death sentencing for drugs-related offences;
- To commute all death sentences to terms of imprisonment without imposing caning which constitutes ill-treatment and can amount to torture;
- To broaden the review of the death penalty with a view to eliminating mandatory death sentencing for all capital offences;
- To ensure rigorous compliance in all death penalty cases with international standards for fair trials.

Freedom of expression, association and assembly

- To amend the Peaceful Assembly Act to allow for peaceful street protests, and to accord the right to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly to all people in Malaysia, without discrimination;
- To amend or repeal the Official Secrets Act and the Sedition Act, and to ensure that in their amended form, the Communication and Multimedia Act, the Printing Press and Publications Act, the Evidence Act and the proposed National Harmony Act are in line with international human rights standards, and are not used to restrict the right to freedom of expression and information.

Arbitrary arrests and detention

- To reform the Security Offences (Special Measures) Act to eliminate provisions allowing for incommunicado detention and detention without charge and to ensure it meets international human rights standards;
- To charge the remaining ISA detainees with a recognizable crime, and to ensure that they are tried in accordance with international fair trial standards and without recourse to the death penalty, or else released immediately.

Unlawful killings, custodial deaths, torture and other ill-treatment by state security forces

- To ensure that all criminal offences involving human rights violations by state security forces, including unlawful killings, deaths in custody and torture, are promptly investigated through the criminal justice system and those responsible be brought to justice through criminal proceedings which meet international standards for fair trial and without recourse to the death penalty;
- To establish an independent police complaint and misconduct commission, operationally independent from the Royal Malaysia Police, to ensure that there is a clear, independent, and impartial system to receive and investigate complaints of suspected human rights violations by the police. Such a body should have sufficient resources to be effective in terms of promptness, thoroughness and the protection of both witnesses and complainants, and be accountable to parliament and transparent to the public;
- To eliminate judicial caning and all other forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment and to immediately establish a moratorium on judicial caning;
- To ensure that all cases of deaths in custody and complaints of torture or other ill-treatment are subject to a prompt, impartial and professional medical examination, collection and analysis of

all physical and documentary evidence and statements from witnesses. Those conducting autopsies or medical examinations should operate impartially and independently of any potentially implicated persons or institutions;

- To ensure that the police guidelines on the use of force and firearms are in line with international human rights standards and available to the public, and that the police record all incidents of use of firearms, whether intentional or not and whether or not they result in injury or death. Such records should be used to evaluate the operation and as evidence in case an incident leads to any disciplinary or criminal action.

Migrants and refugees

- To end the systematic detention of undocumented migrants, trafficked persons, asylum seekers and refugees;
- To build on recommendations on migrant workers accepted in its 2009 UPR, including to improve labour and immigration policies to ensure that the rights of migrant workers, including migrant domestic workers, are fully upheld;
- To ratify the UN Convention Related to the Status of Refugees and the UN International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

Ratification and implementation of international human rights standards

- To ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;
- To promptly accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and to implement it in national law;
- To accede to the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court and to implement it in national law;
- To accede promptly to the 1968 Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity, without making any reservation or declaration amounting to a reservation and to implement it into national law.

Recommendations to the government of Malta

Asylum-seekers and irregular migrants

- To ensure that any foreign nationals entering Maltese jurisdiction be given immediate and unimpeded access to UNHCR personnel and lawyers, as well as to a fair and effective asylum determination procedure;
- To make an unequivocal statement, including in the context of its UPR, that Malta will never resort to push-backs or collective expulsions and will take all necessary measures to ensure that any foreign national within its jurisdiction will have access to a fair and effective asylum determination procedure;
- To ensure that search and rescue operations comply with international human rights and refugee law and EU law, in particular as regards to access to asylum and protection against removal to a country where there is a real risk of persecution or other serious human rights abuses;
- To ensure that all decisions concerning eligibility for international protection comply with international human rights and refugee law as well as Malta's obligations under the EU asylum law;
- To amend national legislation to ensure that all foreign nationals arriving in Malta are protected by the guarantees provided by the EU Return Directive, regardless of their status and of the modalities of their entry into Maltese jurisdiction;

- To end the practice of mandatory detention of asylum-seekers and “irregular migrants” and to ensure effective remedies to challenge detention and removal in line with international human rights and refugee law, as well as EU standards;
- To ensure that conditions in detention centres meet international standards at all times, including by taking measures to avoid deterioration of standards and overcrowding when detention facilities are full;
- To adopt and implement operating standards for detention and open residential centres that meet relevant international standards.

Ratification and implementation of international human rights standards

- To ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and opt-in to the inquiry and inter-state mechanisms;
- To enact national legislation to implement Malta’s obligations under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;
- To accede to the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court and to implement it in national law;
- To accede promptly to the 1968 Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity, without making any reservation or declaration amounting to a reservation and to implement it into national law.

Recommendations to the government of Mauritius

Ratification and implementation of international human rights standards

- To ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and opt-in to the inquiry and inter-state mechanisms;
- To enact national legislation to implement Mauritius’s obligations under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;
- To accede to the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court and to implement it in national law;
- To accede promptly to the 1968 Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity, without making any reservation or declaration amounting to a reservation and to implement it into national law.

Recommendations to the government of Mexico

Ratification and implementation of international human rights standards

- To ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and to opt-in to the inquiry and inter-state mechanisms;
- To establish a timetable for review and reform of federal and state level legislation to ensure its consistency with international human rights standards;
- To ensure constitutional reforms are not diluted to limit application of international human rights norms.

Gender-based violence

- To prioritize measures to prevent and punish violence against women in Mexico’s 31 states, particularly those with high reporting of killings and attacks of women and girls, such as Chihuahua, Nuevo Leon, Mexico state and Oaxaca;
- To reform the “General Law on Women’s Access to a Life Free from Violence” and to implement legislation to ensure that the “gender alert” can be triggered to implement measures in states

with high levels of killings of women and to hold public officials accountable if they fail to protect women at risk and to investigate violence against women;

- To implement in full the judgment of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights on the Cotton Field case.

Migrants

- To lead federal, state and municipal authorities in concerted action to prevent and punish abuses against migrants, including by criminal gangs and public officials, and to publish the results;
- To ensure migrants have access to effective complaints mechanisms and protection, including temporary visas, when victims of or witnesses to abuse;
- To establish a database of disappeared and missing migrants;
- To ensure the protection of migrants' rights defenders and the full involvement of civil society in monitoring the implementation of migration laws.

Human rights defenders and journalists

- To end threats, attacks and killings of human rights defenders and journalists and to ensure full and effective investigation to bring those responsible to justice;
- To ensure financial and high-level political support for the protection mechanism for human rights defenders and journalists, including recruitment and training of staff, so that those at risk have easy access to the mechanism and effective protection;
- To ensure the full cooperation of the authorities, including state and municipal governments, in compliance with protection measures for human rights defenders and to prevent public officials from making statements questioning the legitimacy of human rights work.

Indigenous Peoples

- To ensure that Indigenous communities are fully consulted during the development and delivery of policies to strengthen their access to housing, healthcare, education, water and other essential services. Such consultation must include the effective participation of marginalized members of the communities, including women;
- To ensure that Indigenous communities are fully consulted on the development of resource exploitation projects affecting their ancestral lands in order to obtain their free, prior and informed consent.

Impunity and justice system

- To accelerate judicial reforms and to uphold human rights protections, such as the inadmissibility of evidence obtained under torture or ill-treatment and the right to effective defence;
- To end the misuse of the criminal justice system to detain and prosecute human rights defenders, Indigenous Peoples and others on the basis of fabricated or unsubstantiated evidence;
- To ensure access to truth, justice and reparations for victims of human rights violations and other crimes, including through full implementation of the General Victims' Law;
- To fully implement the judgments of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, including to reform of the Code of Military Justice to ensure that all allegations of human rights violations committed by the armed forces are investigated and tried by the civilian justice system;
- To enact national legislation to implement Mexico's obligations under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

Public security and enforced disappearances

- To place protection of human rights at centre of public security measures;
- To fully investigate all allegations of human rights violations, including where public officials are

accused of authorization, support or acquiescence, and to ensure that the perpetrators are brought to justice and the victims receive reparations;

- To implement in full the recommendations of the UN Working Group on enforced or involuntary disappearance;
- To institute, in consultation with victims' groups, a comprehensive nation-wide database of the disappeared, to strengthen the newly established special unit in Federal Prosecutor's office to ensure it has sufficient resources and powers to investigate disappearances, and to develop a national rapid search mechanism;
- To ensure that prompt and high-quality investigations are carried out, on the basis of agreed protocols, in order to establish the truth and whereabouts of victims and to guarantee reliable exhumation and identification processes which respect rights of victims and relatives.

Arbitrary detention and torture

- To implement in full the recommendations of the UN Committee against Torture;
- To abolish *Arraigo* orders at federal and state level and to ensure all detentions are carried out legally and registered in detail on a national database which affected parties can access;
- To reform the criminal offences of enforced disappearance and torture at federal level and in all 32 state entities in line with international standards, and to ensure that Guerrero state immediately creates an autonomous criminal offence of torture;
- To establish specialist units to investigate and prosecute allegations of gross human rights violations, such as torture, and to make their findings public;
- To ensure that alleged victims of torture, including rape and other ill-treatment, have prompt access to independent and reliable medical examinations in line with international standards and that their findings have the same evidential status in criminal proceedings as official medical examinations;
- To ensure that the new gendarmerie is established in consultation with civil society to ensure effective mechanisms of supervision and accountability.

Recommendations to the government of Monaco

Ratification and implementation of international human rights obligations

- To ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and to opt-in to the inquiry and inter-state mechanisms;
- To ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, signed on 18 July 1998, and to implement it into national law;
- To accede to the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court and to implement it in national law;
- To accede promptly to the 1968 Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity, without making any reservation or declaration amounting to a reservation and to implement it into national law.

Recommendations to the government of Nigeria

The national human rights framework

- To amend the Constitution to guarantee economic, social and cultural rights as human rights and to make them enforceable in court;
- To amend Section 12 of the Constitution to allow for easy domestication of international treaties.

Enforced disappearance, extrajudicial executions and unlawful detention

- To amend Section 33(2) of the Constitution and the Police Force Order 237 to ensure that these cannot be read as permitting the use of lethal force in circumstances broader than those permitted by international human rights law, including by narrowing their application to the circumstances contemplated in the UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials;
- To ensure that all detainees suspected of a crime are brought before a court of law as soon as possible, and in any case within 24 to 48 hours where so required by Article 35 of the Nigerian Constitution, and in all cases within no more than a few days as required under Article 9(3) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, as interpreted by the Human Rights Committee;
- To ensure that the right of detainees to communicate with and receive visits from lawyers, family members and others is respected in accordance with international human rights standards;
- To ensure that those suspected of human rights abuses that may constitute crimes under international or national law, including crimes against humanity, are brought to justice, in line with Nigeria's obligations under international human rights law;
- To enact a Coroner's law to require an investigation into every unnatural, sudden or violent death, including all deaths in custody.

Rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people

- To refrain from signing into law the Same Sex Marriage (Prohibition) Bill and to repeal all legislation that discriminates on the basis of gender or sexual orientation.

The death penalty

Pending the full abolition of the death penalty:

- To establish an official moratorium on executions, binding on all levels of government and publicised in the legally appropriate manner, with a view to abolishing the death penalty; as provided by UN General Assembly resolutions, including most recently resolution 67/176 of 20 December 2012;
- To facilitate the commutation without delay of all death sentences under any jurisdiction to terms of imprisonment, including convictions under application of the mandatory death penalty;
- To ensure that prisoners under sentence of death, their families and their legal representatives are provided, in advance, with adequate information about a pending execution, including date, time and location;
- To ensure that, at both federal and state level, persons sentenced to death for crimes allegedly committed when they were under the age of 18 have their death sentence commuted and are removed from prison facilities designed to house persons under sentence of death to regular places of detention appropriate for the age of the offender and the offence committed, in line with Nigeria's obligations under international law;
- To ensure rigorous compliance in all death penalty cases with international standards for fair trial, in particular the right to have conviction and sentence reviewed by a higher court or tribunal; the inadmissibility of evidence, including any statements, obtained by torture or other ill-treatment; and that no death sentence is implemented while any court case or appeal is pending;
- To conduct a re-trial in cases in which international standards for fair trials have not been observed, in particular in cases where death sentences were imposed by military or other tribunals with special jurisdiction which did not meet these standards, in new proceedings which comply rigorously with these standards, and without recourse to the death penalty;
- To immediately remove from national law any death penalty provisions which are in breach of international human rights law, in particular all capital crimes which do not involve intentional killing, as well as all provisions for mandatory death sentences;

- To ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at abolishing the death penalty.

Forced evictions

- To introduce legislation that explicitly prohibits forced evictions and to develop and issue guidelines to ensure that evictions are carried out in compliance with international human rights standards, including the UN Basic Principles and Guidelines on Development-Based Evictions and Displacement;
- To adopt a federal moratorium on mass evictions until adequate legal and procedural safeguards are in place to ensure that all evictions comply with international human rights standards;
- To provide effective remedies, including adequate alternative housing and compensation for any loss or damage to property for persons who have been the victims of forced eviction;
- To develop a national housing policy to protect and fulfil the right to adequate housing for all.

Oil pollution in the Niger Delta

- To take immediate and decisive action to implement the ECOWAS court decision on the environmental impact of the oil industry on human rights in the Niger Delta;
- To ensure that the National Oil Spill Detection and Response Agency is provided with the resources necessary to investigate oil spills independently of the oil companies, and to ensure that all oil spill investigation reports are made publicly available;
- To establish a Clean Up Fund, with a transparent oversight mechanism, as recommended by the United Nations Environment Programme, to support the clean up of all oil polluted areas of the Niger Delta;
- To ensure that the Petroleum Industries Bill is amended to reflect the ECOWAS court decision and in particular to ensure that this legislation includes specific protections for the rights of oil-affected communities.

Ratification and implementation of international human rights standards

- To ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and opt-in to the inquiry and inter-state mechanisms;
- To enact national legislation to implement Nigeria's obligations under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;
- To accede to the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court and to implement it in national law.

Recommendations to the government of Saudi Arabia

Ratification and implementation of international human rights obligations

- To ratify without reservations the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights, and to review all reservations and declarations that limit the enjoyment of rights enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination and Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, with a view to lifting them, especially those that are contrary to the objects and purposes of the treaties;
- To promptly accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and to implement it in national law;
- To accede to the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court and to implement it in national law;
- To accede promptly to the 1968 Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity, without making any reservation or declaration

amounting to a reservation and to implement it into national law.

Human rights framework

- To implement without delay all the accepted recommendations from the 2009 Universal Periodic Review to reform the judicial system and its practices and to revise weak legal provisions to bring them into line with international human rights standards.

Detainees and prisoners of conscience

- To release all prisoners of conscience immediately and unconditionally;
- To charge all other detainees with a recognizable criminal offence according to international law, to bring them to trial in accordance with international standards, or to release them.

Discrimination against minorities

- To put an end to discrimination, intimidation, harassment and detention without charge or trial of members of the Shi'a community and to uphold their right to peaceful assembly.

The death penalty

Pending the full abolition of the death penalty:

- To establish an official moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty, as provided by four UN General Assembly resolutions, including most recently resolution 67/176 of 20 December 2012;
- To review the cases of all prisoners currently under sentence of death with a view to commuting their sentences, and, in cases in which international standards for fair trials were not rigorously complied with, conduct a new and fair trial without resort to the death penalty;
- To immediately remove from national law any death penalty provisions which are in breach of international human rights law, in particular all capital crimes which do not involve intentional killing;
- To bring the law and judicial practices into line with fair trial guarantees in international standards, including access to legal representation at all stages of the proceedings before, during and after trial;
- To stop carrying out executions in public or in any other degrading manner, including the practice of "crucifixion" following execution;
- To immediately stop imposing the death penalty on anyone under the age of 18 at the time of the commission of their alleged offence, in accordance with Saudi Arabia's obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Torture and other ill-treatment

- To end the practice of incommunicado detention;
- To end the practice of corporal punishment;
- To ensure that all allegations of torture, including rape and other ill-treatment are thoroughly and impartially investigated, that all alleged perpetrators are prosecuted, and that any statement that may have been extracted under torture is not used as evidence in criminal proceedings.

Discrimination against women

- To give effect to undertakings made to the CEDAW Committee in January 2008 and in the 2009 UPR to tackle discrimination against women, including to enact and implement laws protecting women from gender-based violence;
- To establish equality before the law for all and to provide equal citizenship rights for women and men;
- To provide and protect women's rights to freedom of movement, education, employment, marriage, and redress for family violence.

Discrimination against migrant workers

- To reform national labour laws to ensure that migrant workers have adequate protection against abuses by employers and the state.
- To ensure that migrant workers enjoy the full protection of their fair trial guarantees in line with international standards, including assistance of qualified interpreters.

Discrimination and harassment on the grounds of sexual orientation

- To respect, protect, and fulfil the human rights of all persons, without discrimination of any kind;
- To review national legislation that may lead to discrimination, prosecution or punishment of persons solely on the basis of their sexual orientation or gender identity. This should include reviewing the law explicitly criminalizing consensual sexual conduct between people of the same sex.

Recommendations to the government of Senegal

Freedom of expression, association and assembly

- To guarantee that the rights to freedom of expression, association and assembly are protected in accordance with national and international law.

Excessive use of force

- To ensure that law enforcement officials are fully trained and equipped to maintain public order without resort to excessive force, with any breaches vigorously and independently investigated;
- To carry out investigations into all cases where security forces may have resorted to excessive use of force.

Torture and other ill-treatment

- To give clear instructions to the police and the gendarmerie to ensure that they always act in respect of international human rights laws, as well as to remind judges of their obligations pursuant to the Convention against Torture, which provides that any statement which is established to be obtained by torture cannot be invoked as evidence in proceedings;
- To ensure that trials, in which it has been established that statements have been extracted under torture, are reviewed in order that those convicted can be retried in accordance with international standards of fair trial;
- To ensure that the National Observer of Places of Deprivation of Liberty has the human and material resources necessary to accomplish its mission independently.

Impunity for human rights violations

- To carry out investigations into all cases where people have died in custody and all cases of alleged torture, including rape or other ill-treatment during detention in accordance with the Convention against Torture;
- To remove from office any person suspected of having committed, or participated in, serious human rights violations, while the allegations against them are subject to a prompt, in-depth, independent and impartial investigation, in accordance with international human rights standards;
- To immediately take legal action, whenever there is sufficient admissible evidence, against all persons suspected of committing serious human rights violations, including death, torture and other ill-treatment of persons held in police custody or in preventive detention, as well as in cases where excessive use of force during demonstrations is alleged;
- To remove obstacles to the proper administration of justice in cases where security forces are implicated in human rights violations;

- To ensure that all victims of human rights violations and abuses, committed by all parties to the Casamance conflict, can benefit from redress and guarantees of non-repetition;
- To enact national legislation to implement Senegal's obligations under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;
- To accede promptly to the 1968 Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity, without making any reservation or declaration amounting to a reservation and to implement it into national law.

Compensation for victims of human rights violations

- To ensure that all victims of human rights violations can benefit from redress, including measures of restitution, compensation, rehabilitation, satisfaction and guarantees that such violations will not be repeated. The redress should include an explanation of the events so that families can know what happened to their family member;
- To conduct investigations so that the families of those who disappeared in the Casamance conflict may be informed of the fate of their relatives, in order to mourn the disappeared person, and to provide them with psychological, medical and financial support, in accordance with international human rights standards;
- To ensure that the families of disappeared persons and those who died in detention receive the social benefits they are entitled to following the death of a family member, particularly retirement benefits.

Discrimination and harassment on the grounds of sexual orientation

- To respect, protect, and fulfil the human rights of all persons, without discrimination of any kind;
- To review national legislation that may lead to discrimination, prosecution or punishment of persons solely on the basis of their sexual orientation or gender identity. This should include reviewing the law explicitly criminalizing consensual sexual conduct between people of the same sex.

International human rights obligations

- To become party to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and opt-in to the inquiry and inter-state mechanisms.