



2RP: Responses to Recommendations & Voluntary Pledges

MAURITANIA

Second Review Session 23

Review in the Working Group: 3 November 2015
Adoption in the Plenary: 16 March 2016

Mauritania's responses to recommendations (30.06.2016):

In the Report of the Working Group:	In the Addendum:	During the plenary:	Summary:
136 accepted (63 of which are considered as implemented or in the process of implementation) 58 noted 6 pending	Of the 6 pending recommendations, 4 were accepted and 2 were noted. 2 recs that had previously been noted were ultimately accepted. ¹	No additional information provided	Accepted: 142 Noted: 58 Total: 200

Paragraph headers are as in the Report of the Working Group, but the nature of responses to recommendations may have subsequently been changed.

List of recommendations contained in Section II of the Report of the Working Group A/HRC/31/6:

126. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below enjoy the support of Mauritania:

[A - 126.1 Pursue its review of laws that are not in line with international norms \(State of Palestine\);](#)

¹Recommendations 129.24 (by Madagascar) and 129.47 (by Switzerland), which had been initially noted by Mauritania, were ultimately accepted. Note that the numbering of recommendations in the Addendum refer to the original numbering in the Final Draft Report, and not to the Final Report as adopted at the Human Rights Council.



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A - 126.2 Revise its national legislation and bring it in compliance with its international human rights obligations (Cyprus);

A - 126.3 Improve the implementation of the legal framework regarding women's rights and finalise a violence against women law (Norway);

A - 126.4 Take all necessary steps, in accordance with its commitments, to ensure the swift adoption of a law that prohibits and penalizes all forms of gender-based violence, including domestic and sexual violence, and ensure that victims of such violence have access to legal remedies and benefit from support and assistance to ensure their rehabilitation and reintegration into society (Latvia);

A - 126.5 Continue its close cooperation with the United Nations and NGOs (Ukraine);

A - 126.6 Exhaust international assistance for building institutional capacities that are responsible for human rights (Ethiopia);

A - 126.7 Ensure that the recently established national prevention mechanism receives the necessary resources to conduct its work (Australia);

A - 126.8 Adopt a law on a National Preventive Mechanism and enact it as soon as possible (Slovenia);

A - 126.9 Urgently accelerate the establishment of a national mechanism to combat torture, as well as guarantee its independence and the availability of the necessary resources to enable it to perform its functions (Kuwait);

A - 126.10 Finalise the implementation of a national preventive mechanism against torture (France);

A - 126.11 Establish an independent body with the mandate to conduct investigations into any acts of torture and the ill-treatment of all persons in detention (Ghana);

A - 126.12 Develop a National Action Plan to prevent and criminalise acts of sexual and gender based violence, including Female Genital Mutilation and sexual offences against children (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

A - 126.13 Consider formulating a national human rights action plan and further strengthen the inter-ministerial technical committee as well as the national human rights commission in accordance with the Paris Principles (Indonesia);

A - 126.14 Continue to implement National Strategy for Gender Mainstreaming and promote women empowerment (Pakistan);

A - 126.15 Implement the national strategy to institutionalise gender (Algeria);

A - 126.16 Approve and implement the national action plan to combat racial discrimination developed in 2013 (Spain);

A - 126.17 Accelerate the process of elaboration of the national plan of action against racial discrimination (Turkey);

A - 126.18 Continue to make efforts to implement National Child Protection Strategy (Pakistan);

A - 126.19 Strengthen efforts in human rights training and education and disseminate awareness of human rights (Morocco);

A - 126.20 Increase efforts to develop a system of education in the area of human rights and to strengthen the culture of human rights in society (Uzbekistan);

A - 126.21 Undertake training of the police, administrative and judicial authorities to ensure efficient follow up of cases of slavery and slave-like practices (Uganda);

A - 126.22 Increase its efforts aiming at training and qualifying judicial staff in the area of human rights (Oman);

A - 126.23 Undertake, with international assistance, human rights training for the judiciary (Sierra Leone);

A - 126.24 Take more steps to deliver human rights education in schools, and conduct human rights awareness-raising activities for public servants, in particular law enforcement officers (Viet Nam);

A - 126.25 Strengthen efforts in the area of integrating human rights education in school curricula (Sudan);

A - 126.26 Include a human rights component in the school curriculum (Sierra Leone);

A - 126.27 Make efforts to include human rights principles in primary and secondary school curricula (Ethiopia);

A - 126.28 Continue to strengthen its cooperation with the United Nations treaty bodies. Cooperation with the OHCHR is also key to support national reforms (Norway);

A - 126.29 Continue efforts to submit national reports concerning specific human rights treaties (Iraq);

A - 126.30 Submit its overdue reports to the treaty bodies, including the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Sierra Leone);

A - 126.31 Seek the assistance of the local office of the OHCHR to train the officials of its judiciary and the law enforcement body on human rights issues (Mauritius);

A - 126.32 Step up efforts to facilitate administrative procedures so that all children are registered at birth (Turkey);

A - 126.33 Further strengthen the promotion and protection of the rights of women (Niger);

A - 126.34 Consider additional efforts to increase the role of women in society (Senegal);

A - 126.35 Take further measures to end the use of torture and other forms of inhuman and degrading treatment, and ensure that allegations of torture, ill-treatment or excessive use of force by police and security forces are investigated, prosecuted and convicted in line with international standards (Sweden);

A - 126.36 Adopt necessary measure so that acquisition, possession, use of fire arms by civilian persons can be regulated effectively in order to protect human rights of all persons (Uruguay);

A - 126.37 Investigate all allegations of torture and ill-treatment in prisons and places of detention and prosecute persons responsible (Slovenia);

A - 126.38 Establish expeditious legal remedies that are accessible to women victims of violence and harmful practices, as recommended by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (Slovenia);

A - 126.39 Arrange the enactment of the law on combating violence against women as well as develop the instruments of its implementation (Ukraine);

A - 126.40 Finalize the process of adoption of the draft law on gender-based violence, ensuring its effective implementation (Turkey);

A - 126.41 Strengthen the legal framework to combat all forms of violence against women and ensure its concrete implementation (France);

A - 126.42 Step up measures to put an end to sexual violence and promote participation of women in political and public life (Mexico);

A - 126.43 Intensify efforts to combat violence against women, including the elimination of female genital mutilation, by increasing resources for public awareness and educational campaigns, and by encouraging faster legislative action against gender-based violence (Philippines);

A - 126.44 Modify its national law to define rape as a criminal offense (Sierra Leone);

A - 126.45 Adopt a comprehensive legislation to address gender based violence and human trafficking (Botswana);

A - 126.46 Develop a comprehensive national strategy for combating child, early and forced marriages (Montenegro);

A - 126.47 Continue and intensify efforts to eradicate female genital mutilations and gavage, including implementation of legal measures to penalise these practices (Canada);

A - 126.48 Continue its efforts to implement a law to combat child labour by adopting a draft law on prohibition of child labour and tackling its main causes (State of Palestine);

A - 126.49 Pursue its efforts to implement the plan of action for combatting child labour (Sudan);

A - 126.50 Take all necessary measures to eradicate child labour and to enact and implement a suitable Action Plan (Italy);

A - 126.51 Implement laws combating child and early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation (Namibia);

A - 126.52 Double its efforts in addressing the vulnerable conditions of children who live on the streets including by implementing existing legislation against child labour and its plan of action to combat child labour (Malaysia);

A - 126.53 Ensure nationwide, systematic and regular collection of disaggregated data on all forms of slavery (South Africa);



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A - 126.54 Investigate and deal with complaints in relation to slavery and similar treatments, and protect children from these practices (Mexico);

A - 126.55 Continue to take effective measures to combat human trafficking (Uzbekistan);

A - 126.56 Strengthen national mechanisms and efforts in combating human trafficking (Ethiopia);

A - 126.57 Increase efforts to investigate and prosecute cases of human trafficking and economic and sexual exploitation, particularly of women and children (Germany);

A - 126.58 Continue and strengthen its efforts in implementing the action plan to combat trafficking in persons so that all perpetrators of trafficking in persons are brought to justice and victims are provided with adequate protection and rehabilitation (Indonesia);

A - 126.59 Adopt a national strategy to combat trafficking in persons (Islamic Republic of Iran);

A - 126.60 Continue efforts to empower women and promote their participation in society, in particular, political life, decision making, and accessing high level posts (Jordan);

A - 126.61 Pursue efforts to implement the third strategic framework to combat poverty and the national food security strategy (United Arab Emirates);

A - 126.62 Continue to improve and implement its strategy on poverty reduction and further improve its people's living standards (China);

A - 126.63 Fully implement the National Food Security Strategy (Cuba);

A - 126.64 Continue pursuing the implementation of the national food security strategy and the strategy concerning the rural sector in order to achieve food security and combat poverty (Egypt);

A - 126.65 Take additional measures to improve and widen the health coverage for employees in public and private institutions and companies as well as retirees having worked for those entities and their dependents (Qatar);

A - 126.66 Improve the possibilities of benefitting from healthcare services (Saudi Arabia);

A - 126.67 Consider further improving access to health and education with a focus on improving maternal and new born health facilities and expanding the secondary and tertiary education opportunities for all (Sri Lanka);

A - 126.68 Continue to improve the education and healthcare systems in cooperation with relevant international organisations (United Arab Emirates);

A - 126.69 Continue efforts to ensure universal access to quality education and health care (Uzbekistan);

A - 126.70 Pursue efforts to combat maternal mortality (Algeria);

A - 126.71 Move forward with a policy of free of charge education (Saudi Arabia);



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A - 126.72 Continue its efforts in providing access and quality education for children, and implement programmes that would further encourage them, especially girls, to go to school (Malaysia);

A - 126.73 Introduce a human rights-based approach to all climate change-related policies and programmes, including in disaster-risk reduction measures (Philippines).

127. The following enjoy the support of Mauritania, which considers that they are already implemented or in the process of implementation:

A - 127.1 Ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Armenia);

A - 127.2 Continue further improvement of human rights in the country (Azerbaijan);

A - 127.3 Strengthen measures taken to protect vulnerable groups (Côte d'Ivoire);

A - 127.4 Incorporate a definition of torture in domestic law in line with Article 1 of the Convention against Torture (Australia);

A - 127.5 Consider establishing a permanent inter-ministerial committee responsible for the implementation of its international human rights obligations (Portugal);

A - 127.6 Continue to take measures to enhance the respect for human rights anchored on the rule of law and good governance (Ghana);

A - 127.7 Give the Tadamoun national agency the mandate to identify any acts of slavery, propose and implement anti-slavery programmes (Ghana);

A - 127.8 Continue to support the work of the National Agency Tadamoun and the National Commission of Human Rights (Senegal);

A - 127.9 Provide its national human rights institution with the necessary means to ensure its regular work and reinforce its independence (Portugal);

A - 127.10 Provide its National Human Rights Commission with the resources it needs to publicise its recommendations and reinforce its independence (South Africa);

A - 127.11 Place more efforts by empowering organizations which are responsible for defending human rights in the country (Afghanistan);

A - 127.12 Improve its national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Congo);

A - 127.13 Strengthen the National Human Rights Commission and the national commission to combat gender-based violence, and the capacities needed to secure advancement in the field of human rights, particularly in the area of human rights of women as well as to increase efforts in order to ban such practices as female genital mutilation (Sweden);

A - 127.14 Let the legislative power complete the process of the adoption of the draft law on the National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture (Democratic Republic of the Congo);

A - 127.15 Adequately train staff and well-resource judges, judicial personnel, and civil servants who work to fight child labour (Italy);

A - 127.16 Pursue and intensify its efforts towards strengthening the rights of women and children (Bahrain);

A - 127.17 Redouble efforts to promote the condition of women (Djibouti);

A - 127.18 Pursue its efforts in strengthening women's rights, including through the adoption of a draft framework law to combat violence against women (Egypt);

A - 127.19 Combat early marriages (Djibouti);

A - 127.20 Enact laws which fully abolish child, early and forced marriage (Sierra Leone);

A - 127.21 Adopt practical measures to combat violence against women and children, particularly female genital mutilation (Angola);

A - 127.22 Combat clandestine practices of female genital mutilations (Djibouti);

A - 127.23 Strictly implement existing legislation against child labour and expedite the approval of the bill on the prohibition of child labour, in line with the recommendation made by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Argentina);

A - 127.24 Intensify its efforts to totally eliminate slavery and slavery-like practices in the country (Sri Lanka);

A - 127.25 Fully and effectively eradicate practices of slavery and ensure that all victims of crimes of slavery receive justice, truth and reparation (Kenya);

A - 127.26 Continue its efforts to eliminate all traditional and modern forms of slavery, including forced child labour (Argentina);

A - 127.27 Continue to implement measures to eradicate the legacy of and the contemporary forms of slavery (Cuba);

A - 127.28 Take adequate measures to eradicate all contemporary forms of slavery (Angola);

A - 127.29 Ensure the effective implementation of the legislation criminalizing slavery and guarantee effective remedies to victims of slavery (Poland);

A - 127.30 Enforce its anti-slavery legislation and fully guarantee the application of the principle of non-discrimination and ensure the full enjoyment of all human rights by every member of society (South Africa);

A - 127.31 Implement the laws on slavery and ensure that all crimes of slavery are subject to prosecution (Switzerland);

A - 127.32 Review the Anti-Slavery Act explicitly to provide for victims' representation, protection and support (Uganda);

A - 127.33 Step up the review of the 2007 law to combat slavery in order to ensure that exhaustive, impartial, and effective investigations can be carried out of all alleged slavery crimes (Uruguay);



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A - 127.34 Take measures to ensure the compliance of its legislation against slavery and take effective measures to compensate those who have suffered slavery (Costa Rica);

A - 127.35 Ensure the effective application of the law on the criminalisation of slavery (France);

A - 127.36 Provide all necessary means for the implementation of the 2015 anti-slavery law, as well as the 2014 road map on the eradication of the consequences of slavery, including specific measures for the protection of victims and effective access to justice, as well as mandatory training on anti-slavery laws for police, administrative and judicial officials (Ireland);

A - 127.37 Continue the implementation of the national programme to combat the consequences of slavery, and increase the awareness raising campaigns on its prohibition (Qatar);

A - 127.38 Continue to implement the national programme to eradicate the legacy of slavery adopted in March 2014 and continue raising awareness against all forms of slavery (Slovakia);

A - 127.39 Strengthen the national programmes to eliminate slavery and take measures to ensure that complaints regarding slavery are taken seriously and are being brought before the domestic courts (Sweden);

A - 127.40 Follow the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery and implement the 2014 roadmap of the Government to eradicate slavery (Netherlands);

A - 127.41 Design a complete strategy against all forms of discrimination, including traditional and modern forms of slavery, which include practices of early and forced marriages, servitude, and forced labour of children (Turkey);

A - 127.42 Fully implement the National Roadmap to Combat the Vestiges of Slavery (United States of America);

A - 127.43 Continue efforts to implement the roadmap to eradicate contemporary forms of slavery as adopted by the Council of Ministers in March 2014 (United Arab Emirates);

A - 127.44 Continue to implement the national programme to eradicate the legacy of slavery, with a focus on impartial and effective investigations into all allegations of slavery and slavery-like practices (Australia);

A - 127.45 Pursue the implementation of the roadmap of March 6th 2014 concerning the elimination of all contemporary forms of slavery (Libya);

A - 127.46 Continue implementation of the national programme to eradicate the legacy of slavery and expand public awareness campaigns against all forms of slavery (Islamic Republic of Iran);

A - 127.47 Expand public awareness campaigns to cover effectively all forms of slavery (Uganda);

A - 127.48 Take further measures towards combating slavery and in particular investigate allegations of slavery and prosecute and punish the perpetrators of that offence (Cyprus);

A - 127.49 Implement the anti-slavery law without delay and prosecute perpetrators (Norway);

A - 127.50 Prosecute slaveholders and find means for those who were enslaved to obtain compensation (United States of America);

A - 127.51 Follow the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery to abolish all remaining forms of slavery or slavery-related practices, and provide victims of such practices with the possibility to initiate criminal proceedings and obtain compensation (Germany);

A - 127.52 Strengthen the legal framework for the protection of children, as well as guaranteeing the rights of delinquent minors (France);

A - 127.53 Ensure that incarcerated minors are detained separately from adults (Togo);

A - 127.54 Take legislative and administrative measures to ensure the right of association and peaceful protest (Costa Rica);

A - 127.55 Establish clear legal protections for human rights defenders and civil society organizations and abide by them (United States of America);

A - 127.56 Promote a higher and adequate representation of women in the public institutions (Italy);

A - 127.57 Further integrate measures of protection and promotion of human rights, especially economic, social and cultural rights, into the national socio-economic development strategies (Viet Nam);

A - 127.58 Further strengthen national programs to combat poverty and social exclusion in favour of the most vulnerable sectors of the population (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

A - 127.59 Continue efforts in poverty eradication through effective implementation of its Strategic Framework for Poverty Eradication as well as the National Strategy on Food Security and the Strategy for the Rural Sector (Malaysia);

A - 127.60 Continue its efforts to adopt a development policy to meet the needs of the people to reduce poverty in order to protect and promote human rights (Yemen);

A - 127.61 Improve access to education for marginalized groups in order to improve social and economic conditions for them. One group that may benefit from this are the Harratin (Germany);

A - 127.62 Adopt policies to facilitate access of descendants of slaves to education and employment under conditions of equality (Congo);

A - 127.63 Take further steps to ensure inclusive education and facilitate girls' access to secondary and higher education (Armenia).

128. The following recommendations will be examined by Mauritania, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirty-first session of the Human Rights Council, in March 2016:

A - 128.1 Ratify the Convention against Discrimination in Education (Kuwait);

A - 128.2 Consider the possibility of ratifying International Labour Organization Convention 189 on domestic workers (Panama);

A - 128.3 Continue its efforts in expressing its international obligations through domestic laws (Bahrain);

A - 128.4 Complete the transposition of treaties ratified by Mauritania into national law and promote their dissemination and effective implementation (Spain);

N - 128.5 Reform its nationality law, provide women the capacity to acquire, retain and transfer citizenship on an equal basis with men, and bring the law into compliance with international human rights standards (Kenya);

N - 128.6 Fully and effectively implement the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and ensure that the rights of women and children are respected, most particularly when they are in detention (Netherlands).

129. The recommendations below did not enjoy the support of Mauritania and would thus be noted:

N - 129.1 Ratify international human rights instruments, to which the country is not yet a party (Côte d'Ivoire);

N - 129.2 Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Namibia);

N - 129.3 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Belgium);

N - 129.4 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of death penalty (Montenegro);

N - 129.5 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of death penalty (Uruguay);

N - 129.6 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Norway);

N - 129.7 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of death penalty (Slovakia);

N - 129.8 Abolish the capital punishment in all cases and in all circumstances, as well as ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of death penalty (Portugal);

N - 129.9 Establish a formal moratorium on the death penalty with a view to ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of death penalty (Australia);

N - 129.10 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Madagascar);

N - 129.11 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Uruguay);

N - 129.12 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal);

N - 129.13 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Madagascar);

N - 129.14 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Portugal);

N - 129.15 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Madagascar);

N - 129.16 Accept the competence of the Committee against Torture to conduct confidential inquiries and to receive and consider communications from States or individuals (Spain);

N - 129.17 Accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (France);

N - 129.18 Accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and implement the legislation that regulates it (Costa Rica);

N - 129.19 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Latvia);

N - 129.20 Ratify the Rome Statute (Spain);

N - 129.21 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and implement it fully at national level and accede to the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Court (Slovakia);

N - 129.22 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and accede to the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court (Botswana);

N - 129.23 Take all necessary steps towards acceding to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Cyprus);

A - 129.24 Strengthen national laws to conform to international standards (Madagascar);

N - 129.25 Incorporate the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women into national legislation and abolish all discriminatory provisions, in particular with respect to the Personal Status Code in terms of family relations and child marriage (Spain);

N - 129.26 Harmonise legislation with international obligations and standards in the field of combatting violence against women by effectively criminalizing domestic violence, sexual violence, including marital rape, as well as human trafficking, in addition to establishing effective measures for assistance to victims and access to justice (Canada);

N - 129.27 Remove the crime of apostasy from its legislation (Poland);

N - 129.28 Delete the crime of apostasy from national legislation (Belgium);

N - 129.29 Revise the legislation linked to apostasy and blasphemy to ensure its conformity with international obligations related to freedom of religion or belief (Canada);

- N - 129.30 Extend an open invitation to special procedures on human rights (Panama);
- N - 129.31 Extend a standing invitation to all special procedure mandate holders (Latvia);
- N - 129.32 Extend an open ended and standing invitation to United Nations special procedures (Spain);
- N - 129.33 Invite the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions (Uruguay);
- N - 129.34 Cooperate with the Office of OHCHR in Mauritania and with civil society to conduct a study on nature, incidence and consequences of slavery, and ensure a systematic collection of disaggregated data to measure the progress realised in the application of laws and policies aimed at the eradication of slave-like and discriminatory practices (Canada);
- N - 129.35 Create the conditions for ensuring that religious minorities can fully enjoy their rights, without discrimination (Italy);
- N - 129.36 Commute without delay all death sentences to terms of imprisonment (Belgium);
- N - 129.37 Ensure that the death penalty is not applied to consensual same sex-relations between adults, and that the Penal Code does not criminalise such activity, and include sexual orientation and gender identity in non-discrimination laws and programmes, and promote tolerance and non-discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation or identity in line with the Yogyakarta Principles (Sweden);
- N - 129.38 Replace the death penalty by a sentence in conformity with international norms and initiate the procedure leading to the complete abolition of the death penalty (Togo);
- N - 129.39 Adopt necessary measures to definitively abolish the death penalty (Mexico);
- N - 129.40 Consider abolishing the death penalty (Panama);
- N - 129.41 Establish a de jure moratorium on death sentences and commute all death sentences to alternative penalties (Switzerland);
- N - 129.42 Establish a de jure moratorium on the death penalty with a view to total abolition thereof (Namibia);
- N - 129.43 Establish a moratorium on the application of the death penalty as a first stage toward its definitive abolition (France);
- N - 129.44 Maintain the moratorium on the application of the death penalty and move towards its complete abolition (Spain);
- N - 129.45 Consider adopting a de jure moratorium in view to abolishing the death penalty (Italy);
- N - 129.46 Study the possibility of the definitive abolition of the death penalty (Chile);
- A - 129.47 Ensure that all allegations of torture are investigated independently and that those responsible are brought to justice (Switzerland);

N - 129.48 In addition to suggestions made by various Special Rapporteurs who agree with Chile's assessment, strengthen a judicial response to sexual violence on grounds of gender and ensure that women victims of violence have the same access to justice as men (Chile);

N - 129.49 Abolish the caste system that continues to promote de facto slavery through domestic servitude and bondage or forced labour (Uganda);

N - 129.50 Provide space for civil society organizations in line with international standards and best practices, and in this respect, release from prison those human rights defenders who called for the full abolition of slavery (Germany);

N - 129.51 Take action to identify and release people in slavery, support victims and end discrimination, in particular discrimination based on caste or ethnicity. As part of this, the Government should formally acknowledge the continued existence of slavery and begin to collect detailed data on the number of people held in slavery to facilitate monitoring of eradication efforts under the 2007 anti-slavery law (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

N - 129.52 Protect effectively freedom of expression of civil society, in particular for journalists and human rights defenders, so that they can carry out their activities freely without hindrance, intimidation, harassment or risk of condemnation (Belgium);

N - 129.53 Decriminalize homosexuality as well as protect freedom and privacy of persons (Chile);

N - 129.54 Repeal the provisions criminalising homosexuality (France);

N - 129.55 Pursue measures taken to re-establish the rights of former refugees returning from Senegal and Mali and to allow the return of those remaining in those countries (France);

N - 129.56 Continue its cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and related agencies, in order to identify, repatriate and provide proper citizenship documents for the displaced population in the wake of tensions with Senegal and the expelling of citizens from both countries between 1989-1991 (Brazil);

N - 129.57 Amend the 1993 Amnesty Law, which grants full amnesty to members of armed and security forces, and fight against impunity of perpetrators of acts of torture, as recommended in 2013 by the Committee against Torture (Argentina);

N - 129.58 Take concrete steps to prevent the arbitrary arrest and detention of human rights defenders and to create and maintain, in law and practice, a safe and enabling environment, in which human rights defenders can operate free from hindrance and insecurity, in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 22/6 (Ireland).