

2RP: Responses to Recommendations & Voluntary Pledges

SENEGAL

Second Review Session 17

Review in the Working Group: 21 October 2013

Adoption in the Plenary: 19 March 2014

Senegal's responses to recommendations (as of 14.07.2014):

In the Report of the Working Group:	In the Addendum:	During the plenary:	Summary:
152 recs accepted (119 of which were considered as already implemented or in the process of implementation), 14 which "cannot be accepted" (-> noted) and 19 left pending	Out of the 19 recs left pending, 14 were "rejected" (-> noted) and 5 were given a general response (-> noted)	Out of the 5 recs which received a general response in the addendum, 2 are accepted "in principle" (n° 125.1 and 125.9 -> noted) and 3 are "rejected" (-> noted)	Accepted: 152 Noted: 33 Total: 185

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/25/4:

123. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below have been examined by Senegal and enjoy the support of Senegal:

A - 123.1 Adopt as soon as possible a Code on the Rights of the Child (Belgium);

A - 123.2 Finalize the drafting and adoption of the Children's Code (Botswana);

A - 123.3 Continue its efforts to draft and adopt its Children's Code, in accordance with its national human rights agenda (Indonesia);



A - 123.4 Accelerate the process of the adoption of the Code of the Child (Togo);

A - 123.5 Accelerate the adoption of the Code of the Child (Tunisia);

A - 123.6 Enact relevant legislation to promote and protect the rights of children in all settings (Maldives);

A - 123.7 Continue its efforts to finalizing and adopting its Children's code as a matter of priority (Thailand);

A - 123.8 Take measures aimed at further strengthening of national human rights institutions (Pakistan);

A - 123.9 Further its endeavours with regard to the smooth and productive activities of the bodies involved in the promotion and protection of human rights within the country (Azerbaijan);

A - 123.10 Further strengthen the independence and capacity of the institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (Niger);

A - 123.11 Make available the necessary resources to the National Unit to Combat Trafficking in Persons, the National Observatory on Gender Parity, the Human Rights Directorate and the National Human Rights Advisory Council to ensure that they fulfil their important roles (South Africa);

A - 123.12 Ensure the National Observatory of Places of Deprivation of Liberty a capability to fulfil its mandate by making the institution independent from the Ministry of Justice and by providing it with a sufficient budget (Austria);

A - 123.13 Take steps to ensure the operational independence of the Observatory of Places of Deprivation of Liberty by separating it from the executive branch and enabling it to select recruit and remunerate its own staff (New Zealand);

A - 123.14 Promptly provide the national mechanism for the prevention of torture with the necessary resources and ensure that its recommendations are acted upon (Tunisia);

A - 123.15 Ensure that the Senegal Human Rights Committee has the necessary resources to enable it to function independently and in accordance with the Paris Principles (Australia);

A - 123.16 Intensify its efforts to bring the Senegalese Human Rights Committee into full compliance with the Paris Principles and thus to restore its "A" status (Sierra Leone);

A - 123.17 Revisit the Law concerning the Senegalese Commission of Human Rights to bring it into conformity with the Paris Principles (Benin);

A - 123.18 Continue its efforts to restore the A status to the Senegalese Human Rights Committee before the International Coordinating Committee of National Human Rights Institutions (Burkina Faso);

A - 123.19 Continue its efforts to conform the Senegalese Committee for Human Rights to the Paris Principles (Congo);

A - 123.20 Take the necessary measures so that the Senegalese Human Rights Committee works with full compliance with the Paris Principles (Costa Rica);

A - 123.21 Ensure the compliance of the Senegalese Human Rights Committee with the Paris Principles (France);

A - 123.22 Strengthen the administrative and budgetary autonomy of the Senegalese Committee for Human Rights (Gabon);

A - 123.23 Continue its efforts in promoting and protecting human rights in the future (Yemen);

A - 123.24 Strengthen and diversify cooperation with bilateral partners in areas of common interest in order to promote human rights (Democratic Republic of the Congo);

A - 123.25 Further strengthen human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights for its people, for which international cooperation and solidarity are important (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));

A - 123.26 Accelerate the implementation of the package of measures for the protection of children, including the prompt adoption of a comprehensive Code of the Child; the establishment of a Children's Ombudsman with effective means, and the implementation of a plan to pull out children from streets (Cape Verde);

A - 123.27 Accelerate the adoption and implementation of the law on the Children's Ombudsman and strengthen actions for the education and protection of vulnerable children who are begging or are not attending school (Republic of Moldova);

A - 123.28 Continue to enhance its institutions in the field of child protection and stop their exploitation (Sudan);

A - 123.29 Continue its active engagement with the human rights mechanisms of UN for the protection and promotion of human rights (Azerbaijan);

A - 123.30 Continue the practice of constructive engagement by the country with relevant international human rights mechanisms (Pakistan);

A - 123.31 Effectively enforce the national law criminalising those who organize begging and trafficking of children and establish a high level focal point responsible to coordinate child protection efforts (Austria);

A - 123.32 Deploy the necessary legal, financial and human resources to achieve as soon as possible the objectives of the roadmap of 5 June 2013 for the elimination of the worst forms of child labor (Belgium);

A - 123.33 Incorporate clear definitions of "sale of children" and "trafficking in children" in the Criminal Code and Anti-trafficking Act respectively, and specify the penalties for offenders, under the Criminal Code, in accordance with the Palermo Protocol (Botswana).

124. The following recommendations enjoy the support of Senegal which considers that they are already implemented or in the process of implementation:

A - 124.1 Pursue its thorough efforts to enshrine democratic norms and human rights (Russian Federation);

A - 124.2 Continue its on-going review of national laws to ensure that they are in line with its international human rights law obligations (Turkmenistan);



A - 124.3 Standardize the legal definition of the child in order to harmonize the national legislation with international law and facilitate its implementation (Mexico);

A - 124.4 Reinforce the multi-party system (Russian Federation);

A - 124.5 Continue to collaborate with neighboring countries to seek ways of providing assistance to children at risk (Nigeria);

A - 124.6 Continue its efforts to prioritize the restoration of lasting peace in Casamance, including through its Casamance development pole project (Sierra Leone);

A - 124.7 Continue determinedly its effective measures to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, including the fight against poverty, male/female equality and access to education without discrimination (Viet Nam);

A - 124.8 Continue to ensure better protection of the rights of all citizens through the implementation of the national action plans recently adopted, in particular those relating to efforts to ensure the conditions for durable and sustainable socio-economic growth with a view to a significant reduction in poverty and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (Cambodia);

A - 124.9 Reinforce efforts to achieve the Millennium Development goals by the target date (Sri Lanka);

A - 124.10 Intensify efforts to achieve the MDGs (Uzbekistan);

A - 124.11 Strengthen the process of empowerment of the grassroots communities in the framework of the fight against poverty (Djibouti);

A - 124.12 Continue to prioritise policies aimed at promoting equality, ensuring the reduction of poverty and strengthening the promotion and protection of human rights for all (South Africa);

A - 124.13 Continue to provide educational and training facilities for persons with disabilities; double its efforts to reduce child labour and provide care for vulnerable children in schools and on the streets (Zambia);

A - 124.14 Mobilize sufficient resources for the implementation of the Child Survival Action Plan launched on 7 July 2013 (Burkina Faso);

A - 124.15 Develop a policy for child protection ensuring a better system of guarantees of the rights of the child (Luxembourg);

A - 124.16 Continue on the path of strengthening the protection of children, particularly by continuing the fight against child begging, accelerating the modernization program of the daaras and facilitating access to justice for minors (Turkey);

A - 124.17 Continue to promote the empowerment of women (Rwanda);

A - 124.18 Continue to commit itself to implementing a poverty reduction strategy and improving maternal and infant care (China);

- A - 124.19 Continue its efforts in the fight against maternal mortality, to facilitate women's access to health, and for the enrollment and retention of girls at school and in vocational training centers (Republic of Moldova);
- A - 124.20 Continue taking measures to protect social rights, including the rights of children, women and persons with disabilities (Uzbekistan);
- A - 124.21 Redouble its efforts for the implementation of all economic, social and cultural rights for its population (Lebanon);
- A - 124.22 Complete and submit the pending reports to corresponding treaty bodies (Mexico);
- A - 124.23 Sustain the initiatives to promote gender parity (Ghana);
- A - 124.24 Continue the policy of eliminating inequalities between men and women (Romania);
- A - 124.25 Continue the significant efforts underway to ensure gender equality (Côte d'Ivoire);
- A - 124.26 Pay increased attention to matters of gender parity (Russian Federation);
- A - 124.27 Ensure equal treatment and non-discrimination against women and persons with HIV/AIDS (Thailand);
- A - 124.28 Respect all obligations under the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading treatment or punishment, trying to avoid, by all means, incidents of torture in police custody, and, on the presumption that these may have taken place, that these crimes remain unpunished (Spain);
- A - 124.29 Review its legislation to expressly prohibit that a statement made under duress or as a result of torture acts or practices be considered as evidence (Uruguay);
- A - 124.30 Increase efforts in order not to use declarations of persons affirming having confessed under torture as evidence in judicial procedures, and carry out the corresponding thorough investigations (Uruguay);
- A - 124.31 Further strengthen its efforts to prevent torture and ill treatment in places of deprivation of liberty, combat trafficking in persons and promote gender parity (Azerbaijan);
- A - 124.32 Provide clear instructions to the police, the gendarmerie and other relevant public officials as to their obligation to respect the absolute prohibition of torture (Ireland);
- A - 124.33 Bring its Criminal Code fully in line with the Convention against Torture, particularly to include acts aimed at obtaining information from, punishing or intimidating a third person, and explicitly prohibit the use as evidence of any statement made under duress or as a result of torture (Maldives);
- A - 124.34 Address prison overcrowding by giving preference to alternatives to imprisonment when feasible in light of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-Custodial Measures (Austria);
- A - 124.35 Ensure the improvement of prisons' conditions by providing training in human rights to penitentiary staff and strengthening the National Observatory of Places of Deprivation of Liberty (France);

A - 124.36 Effectively implement the Standard Operational Procedures on the prevention and management of Gender-Based Violence, including through adequate funding (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

A - 124.37 Further safeguard and promote the rights of women by placing greater emphasis on the fight against domestic violence and violence against women (Australia);

A - 124.38 Introduce measures aimed at the elimination of discrimination against women and the improvement of the implementation of existing laws criminalizing rape and domestic violence, including investigations and prosecutions related to violence against women, and also by strengthening the relevant legal framework (Canada);

A - 124.39 Continue to fight violence against women in all fields (France);

A - 124.40 Redouble its efforts in the prevention of violence against women (Luxembourg);

A - 124.41 Take the necessary measures in terms of the criminal law to punish acts of all forms of violence against women and girls (Luxembourg);

A - 124.42 Continue its programs aimed at combating violence against women (Philippines);

A - 124.43 Address the violation of women's rights, domestic violence and the use of child labour (Russian Federation);

A - 124.44 Continue its efforts to increase awareness and repression of all forms of violence against women, particularly female genital mutilation (Gabon);

A - 124.45 Strengthen actions against harmful cultural practices (Côte d'Ivoire);

A - 124.46 Continue its efforts to achieve the goals of the second national Plan to eliminate excision (2012–2015) (Algeria);

A - 124.47 Continue, in the framework of the fight against female genital mutilation, its action in the implementation of the second National Action Plan for accelerating the abandonment of this practice until 2015 (Angola);

A - 124.48 Continue its efforts to eradicate female genital mutilation (Argentina, Ecuador);

A - 124.49 Maintain and reinforce all measures aimed at eradicating female genital mutilation, which is often related to other forms of aggression against women (Brazil);

A - 124.50 Continue to strengthen all public policies with a view to eliminating feminine genital mutilation (Paraguay);

A - 124.51 Prosecute and punish persons who, despite awareness campaigns, continue to be perpetrators or accomplices of FGM, according to the law of 22 January 1999 (Burkina Faso);

A - 124.52 Continue its positive engagement toward the total eradication of excision by 2015 as indicated in national Action Plan (Rwanda);

A - 124.53 Provide the necessary support to the national unit for combating human trafficking (United Arab Emirates);

A - 124.54 Strengthen measures to protect children through adequate investigations; timely prosecutions; sufficient penalties in cases of child trafficking; and implementation of legislation prohibiting the use of children for begging for the purposes of economic exploitation; in line with its obligations under international treaties and instruments (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

A - 124.55 Take measures to effectively eliminate forced child labour, including forced begging by talibé children, pursuant to the recommendations of ILO supervisory bodies (United States of America);

A - 124.56 Continue efforts to support at the national level, children on the street in order to achieve the objectives set by the Senegalese Government in this area by the end of 2015 (Algeria);

A - 124.57 Continue efforts to protect children talibés against exploitation and end the practice of child begging at the national level (France);

A - 124.58 Accelerate the Daara modernization program in order to contribute to the eradication of the worst forms of child labour and ensure the enforcement of relevant national laws criminalising the organisation of begging activities (Germany);

A - 124.59 Continue its efforts in combating child destitution and provide care for all street children (India);

A - 124.60 Continue to strengthen its domestic legislation and policies to better protect children against abuses and exploitation (Singapore);

A - 124.61 Intensify its endeavours to eradicate assault, battery and abduction of children. This can be achieved by the government increasing its campaign through raising awareness about the dangers of these practices to affected families (South Sudan);

A - 124.62 Take measures to protect children who are victims of trafficking or of violence (State of Palestine);

A - 124.63 Continue its efforts to counter trafficking in human beings especially children (Sudan);

A - 124.64 Continue its efforts to fight against corporal punishment in all places (Tunisia);¹

A - 124.65 Continue to vigorously investigate and prosecute other trafficking offenses and punish perpetrators of sex trafficking (United States of America);

A - 124.66 Ensure that the law on human trafficking is in conformity with international human rights standards and to step up its efforts to prosecute traffickers and to identify and protect all victims of trafficking (Egypt);

A - 124.67 Combat all forms of trafficking in children (Luxembourg);

A - 124.68 Consider extending the National Action Plan to protect and assist in the recovery and reintegration of victims of human trafficking beyond 2013 (Nigeria);

A - 124.69 Increase policies in view to educating and protecting talibé children beggars, particularly from human trafficking, exploitation and all forms of abuse (Paraguay);

- A - 124.70 Bring the perpetrators of trafficking of children to justice (State of Palestine);
- A - 124.71 Tighten its legislation on rape, pedophilia and incest and conduct awareness campaigns on this matter in schools and in local communities (Greece);
- A - 124.72 Enact legislation that penalizes cases of rape, abuse and incest, to raise awareness on these issues, and to actively pursue the punishment of those guilty of those crimes (Netherlands);
- A - 124.73 Ensure that children with disabilities are protected from all forms of violence and receive suitable inclusive education and training (Germany);
- A - 124.74 Further strengthen the impartiality of the judicial system (Ethiopia);
- A - 124.75. Continue its efforts for an adequate training in the field of juvenile justice (Switzerland);
- A - 124.76 Set up a juvenile justice system and train more judges for juvenile courts (Slovenia);
- A - 124.77 Bring the case against former President Habré to trial as quickly as possible (Australia);
- A - 124.78 Complete the trial of former Chadian President Hissène Habré in the framework of the African Extraordinary Chambers to ensure accountability for serious international crimes, in accordance with the due process and international obligations and standards (Canada);
- A - 124.79 Strengthen its actions to eliminate forced and premature marriage (Ecuador);
- A - 124.80 Run public awareness programs on the harmful consequences of child marriages (Germany);
- A - 124.81 Redouble its efforts to improve the enforcement of the minimum legal age for marriage, and remove discrimination based on gender in this respect (Italy);
- A - 124.82 Raise the age of marriage to 18 and above in order to reduce on the problems of early marriages (Uganda);
- A - 124.83 Protect the right to freedom of assembly and of expression (Slovenia);
- A - 124.84 Respect the rights of freedom of expression, association and assembly in accordance with its national and international legal framework and ensure that its security forces maintain public order without resorting to the excessive use of force (Spain);
- A - 124.85 Undertake the necessary measures to protect the rights of human rights defenders as well as journalists (Slovenia);
- A - 124.86 Continue its efforts to further improve the living standards of its population, including progress in accessing to basic health services (Cuba);
- A - 124.87 Continue its efforts to expand access to safe drinking water and sanitation by ensuring better coordination and coherence in the implementation of initiatives aimed at expanding access to water and sanitation in rural areas (Egypt);
- A - 124.88 Continue its positive approach in combating poverty through providing the necessary public investment in rural infrastructure and its national employment policy to reduce unemployment (Malaysia);

- A - 124.89 Enhance programs to ensure the right to food and countering malnutrition of the youngest people in Senegal (Oman);
- A - 124.90 Continue its best poverty eradication strategies (Philippines);
- A - 124.91 Step up its efforts in empowering grassroots communities and increase rural infrastructure investments towards improving productivity and poverty reduction (Philippines);
- A - 124.92 Seek to implement the national socio-economic programme and pursue efforts to combat poverty (State of Palestine);
- A - 124.93 Continue its efforts to provide free health care for children and combat child malnutrition by facilitating access to food (Egypt);
- A - 124.94 Accelerate efforts providing maternal and child health services, as well as to significantly reduce under five child mortality rates (Ethiopia);
- A - 124.95 Sustain initiatives taken to enhance universal health care including reducing maternal and child mortality (Ghana);
- A - 124.96 Continue its policy and measures to guarantee progress in achieving health-related goals of the MDGs (Indonesia);
- A - 124.97 Undertake to provide free and accessible health care for children up to the age of 6 years by 2015 (New Zealand);
- A - 124.98 Organise public awareness-raising campaigns, especially among women, on Senegal's law on reproductive health (New Zealand);
- A - 124.99 Enhance programs and initiatives to broaden health care coverage of mothers and children (Oman);
- A - 124.100 Guarantee access to health for all (Oman);
- A - 124.101 Implement the strategy to ensure free health care for children aged from 0 to 5 (Republic of Moldova);
- A - 124.102 Strengthen efforts to combat maternal mortality (Sri Lanka);
- A - 124.103 Continue taking measures to improve the education system and universal access to quality education (Cuba);
- A - 124.104 Work out a binding set of rules with Islamic religious leaders for the establishment and running of daraas in order to secure the right to education of the Talibé (Austria);
- A - 124.105 Continue efforts to realize the right to education and pay special attention to the access of children and adolescents aged to attend middle and secondary education (Costa Rica);
- A - 124.106 Continue to pursue all efforts to modernize the legal framework of the education system by enshrining therein the right to basic education (Egypt);
- A - 124.107 Further work on primary education enrolment (Ethiopia);

A - 124.108 Continue its initiatives to enhance access to universal basic education for ten years for both boys and girls (Ghana);

A - 124.109 Take measures to further improve access to education especially to women and children (India);

A - 124.110 Continue the serious efforts already underway to strengthen the right to education, particularly providing for increased access to education at the elementary level for girls (Lebanon);

A - 124.111 Continue its efforts in strengthening the education system including to consider and implement the recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Education to further promote the right to education for all in Senegal (Malaysia);

A - 124.112 Ensure the swift implementation of the strategic plan concerning the education and protection of children who are not in school and implement the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child in order to stop the practice of child beggars (Maldives);

A - 124.113 Consider and follow up on the recommendations that the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Education has made during his visit in 2010 in order to strengthen national strategies and education programs currently being implemented (Nicaragua);

A - 124.114 Consolidate the gains made in granting children access to education by maintaining the emphasis on the construction of schools and recruitment of teachers (Nigeria);

A - 124.115 Continue its efforts regarding economic and social rights of the population, including modernizing the education system by enshrining the right to basic education in law (Sierra Leone);

A - 124.116 Continue, in cooperation with UNESCO and other relevant international organisations, to promote universal access to education and improve the quality of its education system (Singapore);

A - 124.117 Accelerate the modernization programme of the religious schools (Togo);

A - 124.118 Continue its efforts to strengthen gender equality, especially in education, while ensuring the enrollment and retention of girls in school (Turkey);

A - 124.119 Continue its well-recommended practice to train specialists to work with persons with disabilities (Turkmenistan).

The following recommendations will be examined by Senegal which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the twenty-fifth session of the Human Rights Council in March 2014:

N - 125.1 Ratify those international instruments on human rights to which Senegal is not yet part (Niger);

N - 125.2 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Australia, Montenegro);

N - 125.3 Accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Benin);

N - 125.4 Strengthen its commitment in favor of the abolition of the death penalty by ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (France);

N - 125.5 Confirm its decision to abolish the death penalty in the international framework by ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant to the Civil and Political Rights aimed at abolishing the death penalty (Switzerland);

N - 125.6 Proceed to the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Gabon);

N - 125.7 Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of death penalty (Rwanda);

N - 125.8 Recognize the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances (Uruguay);

N - 125.9 Ensure, in the context of the reform of the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, to harmonize the Senegalese legislation with international law (Switzerland);

N - 125.10 Extend a standing invitation to all special procedures of the Human Rights Council to promote and strengthen legislation and public policies on human rights (Uruguay);

N - 125.11 Extend a standing invitation to all UN Human Rights Council special procedures (Montenegro);

N - 125.12 Continue advancing in the gradual transformation of the society regarding women's rights , by revising the Senegalese Family Code in order to put an end to legal discrimination situations of Senegalese women , especially in terms of their ability to be the head of household (art. 152) (Spain);

N - 125.13 Eliminate the caste system, which leads to stigmatization and ostracism of certain groups of the Senegalese society (Romania);

N - 125.14 Address the due identification and processing of those guilty of human rights violations in conflict situations (Mexico);

N - 125.15 Investigate all disappearances in the context of the conflict in Casamance, activating reparation mechanisms for the families of the persons disappeared when needed (Spain);

N - 125.16 Continue and finalize the procedure for the decriminalization of press offenses (Democratic Republic of the Congo);

N - 125.17 Decriminalise press offenses (France);

N - 125.18 Repeal section 80 of its Penal Code and, generally, ensure the independence and freedom of the press (Greece);

N - 125.19 Support the amendment of relevant provisions of the Labour Code, curb unwarranted intervention by security forces and end anti-union discriminatory practices (United States of America).

126. Senegal considers that the recommendations below cannot be accepted:

N - 126.1 Amend national legislation that entails discriminatory practices, prosecution and punishment of persons for their sexual orientation or gender identity, and adopt measures to promote tolerance in the society through education and awareness campaigns (Uruguay);

N - 126.2 Consider adopting all necessary measures to achieve the non-discrimination, protection and integration of the LGBT population (Argentina);

N - 126.3 Enact laws criminalising acts of discrimination against minorities such as hate speech (Australia);

N - 126.4 Effectively implement the principle of non-discrimination, including on grounds of sexual orientation (Austria);

N - 126.5 Amend its Penal Code to decriminalise sexual relations between persons of the same sex (Belgium);

N - 126.6 Take all the necessary measures to guarantee that LGBT individuals do not face persecution of any kind (Brazil);

N - 126.7 Repeal all laws criminalizing sexual orientation and gender identity and take concrete measures for the protection of sexual minorities (Greece);

N - 126.8 Promote respect for human rights of all discriminated groups on grounds of gender, sexual orientation, disability or ethnicity (Paraguay);

N - 126.9 Ensure equal treatment and non-discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons, and other vulnerable groups (Thailand);

N - 126.10 De-criminalize homosexuality, establish a de-facto moratorium on Article 319 of the Penal Code, and ensure that the Code is not used as basis for arbitrary arrests by the police (Germany);

N - 126.11 Take steps to combat the persecution of persons on the basis of their sexual orientation or gender identity, in particular by removing Article 319.3 from the Penal Code so as to decriminalise consensual sexual conduct between persons of the same sex (Ireland);

N - 126.12 Change Article 319 of the Penal Code and start a national dialogue on the acceptance of homosexuality (Netherlands);

N - 126.13 Amend the Criminal Code to respect, protect and enforce the right to non-discrimination for all citizens regardless of their sexual orientation (Switzerland);

N - 126.14 Decriminalize consensual sexual acts between adults of the same sex and criminalize violence committed against individuals based on their sexual orientation (Mexico).

Endnote

1 The recommendations as read during the interactive dialogue: Revise the Code of the Family to explicitly prohibit corporal punishment in all places.

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