



General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
24 January 2013

Original: English

UNEDITED VERSION

Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Fifteenth session
Geneva, 21 January – 1 February 2012

Draft report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Mali

* The final document will be issued under the symbol A/HRC/23/6. The annex to the present report is circulated as received.

Contents

	<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Page</i>
Introduction	1–4	3
I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process	5–109	3
A. Presentation by the State under review	5–17	3
B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review	18–109	5
II. Conclusions and/or recommendations.....	110–	
III. Voluntary pledges and commitments		
Annex		
Composition of the delegation		

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007, held its fifteenth session from 21 January to 1 February 2013. The review of Mali was held at the 4th meeting on 22 January 2013. The delegation of Mali was headed by H.E Mr Malick Coulibaly, Minister of Justice and Garde des Sceaux. At its 10th meeting held on 25 January 2013, the Working Group adopted the report on Mali.
2. On 14 January 2013, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Mali: Angola, Montenegro and United Arab Emirates.
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to resolution 5/1, the following documents were issued for the review of Mali:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/15/MLI/1);
 - (b) A compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/15/MLI/2);
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/15/MLI/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by the Czech Republic, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia and Spain was transmitted to Mali through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the UPR.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. La délégation du Mali a expliqué que l'élaboration du rapport national était le résultat d'un processus inclusif de consultation nationale dans lequel les structures étatiques et les acteurs de la société civile, appuyés par les experts de l'Organisation internationale de la Francophonie, avaient contribué à la collecte et à l'exploitation des informations relatives aux droits humains. Cette démarche participative a ainsi permis d'intégrer dans le rapport les observations et les recommandations formulées par différents acteurs de la société civile tels qu'entre autres la Commission nationale des Droits de l'Homme (AMDH), l'Association malienne des Droits de l'Homme et le Médiateur de la République.
6. La délégation a souligné que la présentation du rapport national intervenait, cette année, dans un contexte particulier marqué par des convulsions socio-politiques. En effet, l'évolution politique du pays a été marquée par une rupture de l'ordre constitutionnel à la faveur d'une mutinerie et par l'occupation de la partie septentrionale du Mali. La stabilité politique que connaissait le pays a été hypothéquée par une double crise institutionnelle et sécuritaire. La délégation a également relevé que des actions militaires étaient en cours afin de permettre au Mali de recouvrer son intégrité territoriale et d'abrèger les souffrances des populations du nord du pays.
7. La délégation a rappelé que l'adhésion du Mali aux valeurs universelles des droits de l'homme se traduisait, sur le plan normatif, par l'adoption de dispositions constitutionnelles, législatives et réglementaires. Sur le plan international, le Mali a régulièrement ratifié des instruments régionaux et internationaux de promotion et de protection des droits de

l'homme. Il a également soumis des rapports à certains organes des traités et mis en œuvre des observations et recommandations formulées par ces organes. Dans ce contexte, la délégation a noté la création d'un Comité interministériel d'Appui à l'élaboration des Rapports (CIMERAP). De plus, le Mali a élaboré des manuels et guides d'enseignement portant sur les droits de l'homme, la culture de la paix, la démocratie et la citoyenneté.

8. La délégation a relevé que diverses institutions et structures travaillant à la promotion et à la protection des droits de l'homme avaient vu leurs attributions et statuts renforcés. Ainsi, la CNDH a bénéficié d'un statut législatif et le Médiateur de la République s'est vu attribué de nouvelles missions dans le cadre de l'amélioration de l'état de droit, de la gouvernance, des droits humains et en matière de règlements des conflits.

9. S'agissant de la situation de la femme et de l'enfant, la délégation a rappelé qu'il existait, au sein du gouvernement, un département spécifiquement dédié à la promotion de la famille, de l'enfant et de la femme. Soulignant qu'il avait été reproché au Mali de ne pas avoir adopté un Code des Personnes et de la Famille favorable aux droits de la femme, la délégation a noté que des efforts conséquents avaient été faits en vue de l'amélioration de la situation des femmes et des enfants. Elle a ajouté que ce Code avait comblé de nombreux vides juridiques. La délégation a également précisé que le Mali avait adopté, le 24 novembre 2010, une politique nationale genre et son plan d'action 2011-2013 et que le programme national de lutte contre la pratique de l'excision, qui a pour mission la coordination, le suivi et l'évaluation de la politique et des stratégies de lutte contre l'excision, était en cours d'exécution.

10. La délégation a aussi mentionné le projet de loi constitutionnelle adopté par l'Assemblée nationale qui prévoit une discrimination positive en faveur des femmes. La normalisation de la vie constitutionnelle devrait permettre de remettre sur la table ce projet. En outre, pour renforcer les capacités opérationnelles des femmes, dix Maisons de la femme et de l'enfant ont été créées à Bamako et dans les capitales régionales.

11. Dans le domaine des droits de l'enfant, la délégation a relevé que le Mali était sur le point d'adopter une politique nationale de promotion et de protection de l'enfant assortie d'un plan d'action 2013-2017. Le Mali a également renforcé sa lutte contre le travail des enfants en créant la Cellule nationale de Lutte contre le Travail des Enfants (CNLTE) ainsi que le Comité national de Coordination de la Lutte contre la Traite des Personnes et les Pratiques assimilées.

12. En ce qui concerne les droits sociaux, la délégation a fait mention des lois portant institution du régime d'assistance maladie obligatoire et du régime d'assistance médicale. En outre, le Mali a signé et/ou ratifié, entre 2008 et 2012, le Protocole facultatif au Pacte international relatif aux droits économiques, sociaux et culturels; la Convention relative aux droits des personnes handicapées et son Protocole facultatif; la Convention internationale pour la protection de toutes les personnes contre les disparitions forcées et la Convention de l'Union africaine sur la Protection et l'assistance aux personnes déplacées en Afrique.

13. Relativement à la réforme du système judiciaire, la délégation a souligné que plusieurs textes de loi avaient été élaborés en vue d'une meilleure distribution de la justice et d'une plus grande accessibilité aux services publics de justice. Elle a ajouté que le plan opérationnel du PRODEJ prenait en compte le renforcement des capacités institutionnelles et opérationnelles de l'administration de la justice.

14. La délégation a également noté qu'une politique nationale de promotion et protection des droits humains était en cours d'élaboration et que son adoption était prévue pendant le deuxième semestre de 2013.

15. S'agissant de la peine de mort, la délégation a rappelé qu'aucune loi n'avait été adoptée pour son abolition mais qu'un projet de loi était sur la table de l'Assemblée

nationale depuis 2008. Elle a ajouté qu'un moratoire de fait était observé depuis les années 80 et que toutes les condamnations à mort étaient systématiquement commuées en peines d'emprisonnement. Par ailleurs, des efforts pour sensibiliser la population malienne, très réticente à propos de ce projet de loi, sont en cours.

16. La délégation a relevé que la situation de crise dans laquelle se trouvait le Mali avait un impact éminemment négatif sur le maintien et la consolidation des acquis en matière de respect et de jouissance des droits de l'homme. C'est pourquoi une assistance de la communauté internationale est nécessaire.

17. La délégation a noté que le Mali sollicitait l'accompagnement de la communauté internationale afin de permettre :

- le renforcement des capacités des membres du CIMERAP;
- le renforcement des capacités des acteurs en termes de stratégie de communication et de sensibilisation pour un changement de comportement;
- la poursuite de la mise en œuvre de la stratégie visant à encourager les femmes à se présenter aux emplois de la fonction publique;
- le renforcement des capacités de l'administration pénitentiaire afin d'améliorer les conditions de détention;
- la formation des surveillants de prison et des éducateurs sociaux;
- la poursuite de la mise en œuvre du PRODEJ 2010-2014;
- la poursuite de l'exécution du Plan national d'actions de mise en œuvre des recommandations issues des états généraux sur la corruption et la délinquance financière;
- le renforcement des capacités nationales en matière de défense et de sécurité;
- La fourniture d'une assistance technique et financière adéquate pour le processus électoral;
- l'assistance matérielle, technique et financière pour faire face aux conséquences humanitaires de la crise.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

18. During the interactive dialogue, 69 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

19. Cuba welcomed the commitment of Mali to the UPR. It supported the focus on areas identified by Mali in which it requires international cooperation to address the current situation, in particular those that relate to technical capacity and assistance. Cuba made a recommendation.

20. The Czech Republic hoped that order will be restored soon and measures will be undertaken to protect and promote human rights. It took note of some achievements. However, it remained concerned about continuing violence women face, including excision. It made recommendations.

21. Norway was concerned by reports of violations, abuses and acts of violence in the northern parts of Mali. It emphasized the need for complete humanitarian access to the Northern regions of Mali and to the affected population. Norway made recommendations.

22. Djibouti commended Mali for the preparation of the report with the involvement of civil society organizations. It acknowledged Mali's challenges and priorities. It called on

the international community to support Mali in the effective implementation of UPR recommendations. Djibouti made recommendations.

23. Egypt supported Mali's endeavours to implement its human rights obligations, taking into consideration the current political and security situation. It supported Mali's calls for the international community to provide its assistance, through increasing financial and material resources. Egypt made recommendations.

24. Ethiopia commended Mali's efforts to put in place legal and policy frameworks to improve the human rights situation in the country. It called on the international community to extend the necessary support to re-establish rule of law in the country.

25. France was concerned about the human rights situation in Mali. It reaffirmed its engagement to support Mali in the reestablishment of the integrity of its territory and the fight against terrorist groups. France made recommendations.

26. The United States of America noted that Mali continues to grapple with interrelated security, political and humanitarian crises. It was concerned about abuses in the north. It made recommendations.

27. Ghana commended the establishment of a National Human Rights Commission, strengthening of the Office of the National Ombudsman and promotion of women and children's rights. It urged the international community to provide Mali with the technical and financial support needed.

28. Guatemala encouraged Mali to promote a broad and inclusive national dialogue for restoring the rule of law, reconciliation and peace consolidation. It was concerned about the humanitarian situation and highlighted the need to observe international human rights and humanitarian law standards. Guatemala made recommendations.

29. The Holy See was concerned about the political, institutional and social crises in the country. It called on all parties to the conflict to respect human rights and to prevent attacks against the civilian population. It made recommendations.

30. Hungary commended Mali on its participation in the UPR. It was concerned that death sentences continue to be issued and that the adoption of the 2011 Personal and Family Code has not resulted in the elimination of discrimination against women. Hungary made recommendations.

31. Indonesia encouraged Mali to step up its efforts to upgrade the status of the National Commission in accordance with the Paris Principles. It commended various measures to advance the rights of women and children. Indonesia made recommendations.

32. Recognizing the challenges of the conflict, Ireland urged Mali to ensure the safety of all civilians and to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance. Ireland acknowledged the importance of international assistance. It welcomed efforts to address other human rights issues. Ireland made recommendations.

33. Italy was concerned about the spread of violence. It regretted that the current situation frustrates efforts done in previous years. It encouraged Mali to collaborate effectively with the international community to face the current humanitarian crisis. Italy made recommendations.

34. Japan was deeply concerned by the attacks and human rights abuses in northern Mali. It appreciated continued efforts by Mali to ameliorate its human rights situation under such challenging circumstances. It welcomed the implementation of FGM-related actions. Japan made recommendations.

35. Latvia commended Mali for its constructive engagement in the UPR process. It noted with satisfaction that Mali had invited several special procedures mandate holders to visit the country. Latvia made a recommendation.
36. Libya praised the adoption of a developmental strategy framework for the reduction of poverty and the adoption of national legislation in harmony with international mechanisms. It hoped that the circumstances would enable the implementation of such legislation. It made recommendations.
37. Lithuania was concerned about human rights violations including torture and sexual violence against women and children. It encouraged the implementation of recommendations made in the recent OHCHR report. It encouraged national dialogue on the conclusions of the EU Foreign Affairs Council. It made a recommendation.
38. Malaysia hoped that the Government of Mali would continue efforts to end the conflict. It applauded the measures taken to protect and promote human rights, especially in the areas of health and education and in that of women's rights. It made recommendations.
39. Mauritania welcomed measures taken to give effect to the recommendations made following Mali's first review. It applauded efforts to improve women's rights, the creation of the National Human Rights Commission and the extension of the scope of powers of the Ombudsman.
40. Mexico was concerned particularly by extra judicial executions and cruel treatment committed by Islamist groups in the north of Mali. It noted measures adopted to implement previous recommendations, including programmes to raise awareness of and end the practice of FGM. It made recommendations.
41. Montenegro commended the adoption of a National Action Plan for the Elimination of Child Labour. It asked which measures the transitional government would take to bring the Personal and Family Code further into conformity with international standards on women's rights. It made recommendations.
42. Turkey considered that the resolution 2085(2012) of the Security Council should be immediately implemented and condemned the serious human rights violations committed by armed groups in the north of Mali. It noted that Government action regarding internally displaced persons and refugees was laudable. It made recommendations.
43. The Netherlands stated that it was essential to take action in the context of the current political situation. It highlighted the signing of several international conventions, including the convention concerning discrimination against women. Netherlands noted that FGM persisted throughout the country. It made recommendations.
44. Denmark expressed concern that abuses such as torture and enforced disappearances were not mentioned in the report and stated that it should be better balanced. It observed that the Family Code did not fully conform to CEDAW and was not implemented uniformly throughout the country. It made recommendations.
45. The State of Palestine congratulated Mali on its efforts, welcomed progress made in the field of women's rights and encouraged Mali to continue efforts to improve women's access to property, secondary and higher education, employment and income-generating activities. It made recommendations.
46. Paraguay noted progress made in the fields of national legislation and international commitments. It highlighted the Personal and Family Code, the fight against trafficking in persons, the creation of the National Human Rights Commission and the ratification of the ICESCR. Paraguay made a recommendation.

47. Poland expressed deep concern about the humanitarian situation in the north of Mali. It noted the Government's efforts to develop action plans to promote and protect human rights including in the areas of gender equality, forced marriage and child labour. It made recommendations.

48. S'agissant de la question portant sur les mesures que prendra le gouvernement de transition pour rendre le Code de la personne et de la famille conforme aux normes internationales relatives aux droits de la femme, la délégation du Mali a répondu que les autorités de transition avaient deux missions, la reconquête du nord du pays et l'organisation d'élections libres et transparentes. Elle ajouta qu'issu d'un processus inclusif et limité dans ses missions, le gouvernement ne pouvait pas faire ce que des institutions démocratiques n'avaient pas réussi à accomplir. Par ailleurs, la délégation a noté que la conjoncture n'était pas favorable à l'adoption de telles réformes qui risqueraient de compromettre la cohésion sociale, nécessaire à la normalisation de la situation du pays. Elle a souligné que l'Etat s'était engagé, en 2008, à supprimer les discriminations dont les femmes et les enfants étaient les victimes au travers de la réforme du Code des personnes et de la famille. Cette volonté s'est cependant heurtée à des troubles obligeant le gouvernement à renoncer pour l'heure à adopter une réforme totalement conforme à ses engagements internationaux. De plus, de telles réformes sociétales nécessitent un Etat fort, ce qui n'est pas le cas actuellement. La délégation a cependant assuré que les droits que les conventions consacrent seront intégrés dans l'ordonnancement juridique quand l'Etat aura retrouvé toute sa force.

49. En ce qui concerne la question portant sur les mutilations génitales féminines et sur ce que le gouvernement de transition fera pour les éradiquer, la délégation a répondu que ce dernier poursuivra la mise en œuvre du Programme nationale de lutte contre l'excision ainsi que de la politique nationale et du plan d'action pour l'abandon de la pratique de l'excision.

50. A la question relative à ce que les autorités de transition ont fait pour prévenir les arrestations arbitraires, attaques et exécutions illégales des Touaregs par les soldats et milices pro gouvernementales au sud du Mali ainsi que pour enquêter, engager des poursuites et punir les auteurs de ces actes, la délégation a répondu que le gouvernement sensibilisait la population, en général, et les forces de sécurité, en particulier, afin qu'elles évitent les amalgames entre les terroristes et le reste de la population. La délégation a souligné que le Mali n'était pas en guerre contre une religion, une race ou une ethnie mais qu'il était en guerre contre des personnes qui l'avaient agressé.

51. Concernant l'aide qu'a apporté le gouvernement de transition à la Cour pénale internationale ainsi que l'engagement de celui-ci à enquêter sur les crimes commis au nord et au sud du pays, la délégation a relevé que ce sont les autorités de transition qui ont officiellement saisi la CPI et que la disponibilité du gouvernement de mener ou de faire mener des investigations sur les crimes commis aussi bien au nord qu'au sud était aisée à constater. A titre d'exemple, le gouvernement a mis sur pied une commission pour enquêter sur les faits commis à Diabaly, commission ouverte aux enquêteurs envoyés par la Mauritanie ainsi qu'aux organisations internationales et à la société civile.

52. A la question de savoir si le Programme national de lutte contre l'excision permettait de sensibiliser le public sur les effets négatifs des MGF et si d'autres plans visant à endiguer cette pratique existaient, la délégation a répondu par l'affirmative.

53. S'agissant de savoir quelles mesures le Mali avait pris pour améliorer le fonctionnement de son système éducatif, la délégation a expliqué que le taux brut de scolarisation au premier cycle de l'enseignement était passé de 82 pour cent en 2009 à 83,4 pour cent en 2010. Elle a ajouté que grâce à l'aide de partenaires, des moyens avaient été investis dans la formation des enseignants et dans le matériel didactique. De plus, le

Ministère de l'Éducation a développé différentes stratégies qui ont contribué à améliorer le taux de scolarisation.

54. Relativement à la protection juridique de l'enfant contre les châtiments corporels, la délégation a énuméré la loi interdisant la torture, les dispositions du code pénal portant sur la lutte contre la traite des personnes, le code de protection de l'enfant ainsi que différents arrêtés et textes.

55. En ce qui concerne les tribunaux pour mineurs et les peines de substitution à l'emprisonnement des enfants, la délégation a répondu que les enfants en conflit avec la loi faisaient l'objet d'un traitement spécifique dans le système répressif malien. Des juridictions pour mineurs ont été créées dans toutes les régions du pays et des magistrats ont été spécialement désignés pour traiter les affaires relatives aux mineurs. La délégation a ajouté qu'il existait des centres d'apprentissage dans lesquels les mineurs étaient placés pour faciliter leur réinsertion.

56. A la question sur les principaux obstacles pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention d'abandon des MGF dans les communautés qui ont signé cet accord, la délégation a répondu que les seuls obstacles qui existaient étaient les pesanteurs socio-culturelles et que beaucoup de communautés avaient abandonné cette pratique sans signer la Convention.

57. S'agissant de l'efficacité des mesures prises pour sensibiliser et éduquer le public par rapport au MGF, des mesures à prendre dans l'avenir et du point de vue du gouvernement quant à l'adoption d'une législation interdisant toutes les formes de MGF, la délégation a réaffirmé qu'il fallait continuer et renforcer la mise en œuvre des programmes et politiques. Elle a toutefois ajouté que même si la proposition d'un texte de loi exprimait une volonté politique, elle ne constituait pas pour autant une panacée pouvant mettre fin à la pratique.

58. En ce qui concerne la non-conformité du Code des personnes et de la famille avec les obligations internationales du Mali, la délégation a précisé que les autorités avaient l'intention d'harmoniser les lois nationales avec les instruments juridiques internationaux ratifiés par le Mali. En outre, l'adoption prochaine de la politique nationale de promotion et de protection des droits humains énoncera certainement des projections dans ce sens.

59. A la question de savoir si le gouvernement avait pris des mesures contre les personnes qui entravaient la liberté de la presse, la délégation a répondu que ce dernier s'investissait à lutter contre toute entrave à la liberté d'expression. Elle a ajouté que certains excès regrettables et préjudiciables avaient été commis à l'encontre des journalistes dans la période suivant les événements, au moment où l'Etat était très faible, voire inexistant. La délégation a affirmé que ces comportements avaient fortement diminué et que toutes les agressions contre des journalistes faisaient l'objet d'enquêtes.

60. Portugal condemned the attacks committed by terrorist groups and maintained that all those responsible for human rights violations must be held accountable. It hoped that further efforts would be made by the Malian authorities to address challenges regarding human rights. It made recommendations.

61. The Republic of Korea emphasized the importance of the international community's support for Mali. It expected Mali to make considerable efforts to ensure the fundamental principle of the rule of law, freedom of expression and the right to property for foreign nationals. It made recommendations.

62. Romania expressed gratitude that Mali was meeting with the Council, particularly given the situation in the country. It expressed its solidarity with the country; the Ministry for Foreign Affairs had made a statement to that end, highlighting Romania's support of the territorial integrity of the country. It made recommendations.

63. The Russian Federation noted that events in Mali threatened the stability of the entire region and strongly condemned the actions of extremists and separatists. It considered that the military operation to restore the territorial integrity of Mali would be carried out with strict compliance with resolution 2085. It made recommendations.

64. Rwanda noted with satisfaction that Mali had ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol. It also congratulated Mali on establishing its national programme against excision. It made a recommendation.

65. Senegal noted that restoration of democracy and respect for human rights were imperatives in the situation currently prevailing in Mali. It pleaded in favour of common concerted action to recover the territorial integrity of this brother country and a permanent return of peace and security.

66. Singapore expressed concern about the deteriorating situation in Mali. It noted the recent legislative changes including the strengthening of domestic legal framework. It noted also the efforts of the Government to improve access to education and highlighted the need for education and training. It made recommendations.

67. Slovakia acknowledged the country's commitment to the follow-up of the recommendations received in its first review. It welcomed among others the signature of the third Optional Protocol to the CRC and the ratification of the CRPD and its Optional Protocol. It made recommendations.

68. Slovenia noted the establishment of ministries to address the issue of gender perspective in the UPR process. It called on the Government to ensure respect of human rights of its people and to investigate all human rights violations and hold accountable those responsible. It made recommendations.

69. Spain hoped that the Government would be consistent in its efforts to respect human rights in accordance with the resolution 21/25 of the Human Rights Council. It highlighted the risk of the breakdown of national cohesion if existing ethnic tensions were used for political ends, thus engendering further human rights violations. It made recommendations.

70. Sudan applauded Mali's efforts to promote human rights, which included work taken to implement previously accepted recommendations. It welcomed the signing of several international and regional instruments, particularly regarding the promotion of development and the fight against poverty, and praised efforts to develop national plans in those areas.

71. Sri Lanka welcomed efforts in the areas of education, health, nutrition and housing, and the adoption of a strategic framework for the reduction of poverty in 2011. It commended the development of a national policy to protect children's rights and the adoption of the Family Code. It made recommendations.

72. Sweden noted that women in Mali faced domestic violence and that FGM was condoned. Men were favoured in divorce and gender equality concerns had been aggravated by the internal crisis. It was concerned about stoning and amputations in the north and excessive detentions. It made recommendations.

73. Switzerland noted that human rights violations had increased throughout Mali and called upon the transition government to ensure that alleged human rights and international humanitarian law violations were impartially investigated and did not remain unpunished. It made recommendations.

74. Thailand commended Mali for its legislative and institutional reforms promoting and protecting human rights. It was concerned that the conflict in the North had caused serious violations, given reports of rape, sexual violence and alleged inhumane punishment. It made recommendations.

75. Togo expressed its support for Mali's government and people in their commitment to safeguard the country's integrity, restore political stability, social peace and democracy. It strongly condemned the attacks by armed groups of terrorists and criminals in Northern Mali.

76. Tunisia noted Mali's forward strides since the 2008 UPR, specifically its ratification of five instruments and creation of two institutions for human rights. It also noted Mali's initiatives in terms of sexual equality and protection of women and children. It made recommendations.

77. Morocco commended the Malian authorities' commitment to pursuing their cooperation with UN bodies, the accreditation of its national human rights commission, and its advances in constitutional revision and school attendance. It asked what progress had been achieved in setting up the judicial transparency programme (PREGOT).

78. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was extremely concerned at the current situation in Mali and its impact on human rights. It noted reports of abuses by the Malian army and called upon the authorities to uphold their obligations under international law. It made recommendations.

79. Germany noted that the human rights situation in Mali was alarming. It reminded the authorities of their duty to protect its population during a state of emergency. It asked what measures the Malian authorities had taken to support displaced populations. It made recommendations.

80. Uruguay highlighted progress including establishment of the National Human Rights Commission, adoption of the Personal and Family Code and harmonisation of national legislation with universal standards for the protection of women's rights. It referred to previously accepted recommendations on FGM and the death penalty. It made recommendations.

81. Viet Nam shared, with others, concern over serious human rights violations in Mali, but believed that, continuing endeavours to implement UPR 1st cycle recommendations, it would spare no efforts and resources to restore normalcy, stability and peace for a better guarantee of human rights.

82. Algeria recognised that its presence alone at the UPR 2nd cycle bore witness to Mali's willingness to protect and promote human rights and to cooperate with the Council's mechanisms. It supported Mali's efforts to overcome a dual institutional and security crisis. It made recommendations.

83. Angola was deeply concerned about the security and humanitarian issues to which Mali was confronted, including reports of human rights violations committed on its territory. It condemned all such violations and appealed to those implicated that they complied with international principles. It made a recommendation.

84. Argentina welcomed the delegation of Mali and thanked it for presenting its report. It congratulated the country on the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. It made recommendations.

85. Australia was concerned about reports of grave human rights violations and recruiting of child soldiers by terrorist, extremist and other armed groups in Mali. It was also concerned about reports of increased numbers of refugees and displaced persons. It made recommendations.

86. Austria asked what measures had been taken by the Malian Government to ensure the security of the many persons displaced as a result of the insurrection in the north and imposition of a brutal interpretation of the sharia. It made recommendations.

87. Bangladesh recognised the challenges faced by Mali in the current situation but appreciated its efforts and commitments to improve enjoyment of human rights, despite being a least developing country. It encouraged Mali to seek technical assistance from the international community.

88. Belgium deeply regretted the deterioration in the humanitarian situation in Mali as a result of the growing flows of displaced persons and refugees. Lack of security and difficulty of access to the affected populations had hampered humanitarian efforts. It made recommendations.

89. Brazil noted Mali's participation in a regional child labour prevention project, contributing to implementation of a national action plan, its legislation on trafficking of persons and signing of bilateral agreements banning trafficking of children. It was deeply concerned with the current situation in Mali.

90. En ce qui concerne la question relative à des disparitions de journalistes, la délégation a précisé que le Mali déplorait et condamnait les agressions contre les journalistes mais qu'il n'y avait eu aucune disparition.

91. S'agissant de la formation des militaires en droit international humanitaire (DIH), la délégation a relevé que tous les contingents maliens avaient reçu une telle formation et qu'un rappel des dispositions du DIH était donné aux soldats partant pour le front.

92. Revenant une fois encore sur le Code des personnes et de la famille, la délégation a admis que plusieurs dispositions de ce texte contrevenaient aux engagements internationaux pris par le Mali. Elle a relevé que selon la Constitution malienne les normes internationales avaient priorité sur les normes nationales et qu'au travers de l'examen de conventionalité les juridictions pourront modifier ce qui a été fait.

93. Relativement aux risques de conflits ethniques, la délégation a affirmé que le Mali ferait tout son possible pour éviter que de tels conflits naissent sur son territoire. Elle a rappelé que le Mali n'était pas en guerre contre une religion, une race ou une ethnie.

94. La délégation a souligné que le Mali avait sollicité l'assistance technique du Haut-Commissariat pour les Droits de l'Homme pour l'accompagner dans l'établissement d'une justice transitionnelle adaptée aux réalités maliennes.

95. S'agissant de la tenue rapide d'élections, la délégation a précisé que le Mali était en faveur de ces élections et faisait tout son possible dans ce sens.

96. Concernant l'aide apportée aux personnes déplacées, la délégation a mentionné la création d'un Ministère chargé de l'action humanitaire et a souligné l'importance de la solidarité nationale.

97. Par rapport à la lutte contre l'impunité, la délégation a rappelé que pour parler d'Etat de droit, il fallait que l'Etat existât et cela n'avait pas été le cas au Mali pendant des semaines. Cependant, elle a affirmé que la situation évoluait et que le combat contre l'impunité se poursuivait.

98. Relativement à la feuille de route, la délégation a précisé qu'elle avait été conçue par le gouvernement et qu'il fallait s'entendre sur son processus d'adoption. Elle a expliqué que cette feuille de route s'articulait autour de deux axes majeurs : recouvrer l'intégrité territoriale du Mali, ceci était en cours grâce au soutien de la communauté internationale, surtout celui de la France, et aller vers un processus politique de dialogue national inclusif.

99. La délégation a enfin rappelé la volonté ferme du Mali de coopérer avec les mécanismes du Conseil des Droits de l'Homme et sa détermination à renforcer la démocratie.

100. Burkina Faso recognised Mali's continued commitment to guaranteeing individual rights at all times, including during the current unprecedented crisis. It noted Mali's efforts to promote sexual rights and its on-going establishment of a national programme to fight FGM. It made recommendations.

101. Burundi noted with satisfaction that Mali had adopted a strategic framework to encourage growth, poverty reduction, universal access to health services and good governance. It welcomed Mali's efforts in economic, social and cultural fields and its programme against FGM. It made a recommendation.

102. According to Canada, in 2008, Mali accepted recommendations concerning adoption of legislation prohibiting FGM. It asked Mali to enlighten it on the status of this issue and indicate what measures had been taken to counter the practice. It made recommendations.

103. Cape Verde applauded the clear, frank analysis in Mali's national report concerning the problems and challenges involved in improving the human rights situation in the country, and especially the quality of the specific information on steps to be taken in this regard.

104. Chad noted with satisfaction that Mali was a party to the main international and regional human rights instruments, demonstrating its commitment thereto. Unfortunately, the institutional and political crisis had hampered consolidation of achievements in promoting and protecting human rights. It made a recommendation.

105. Chile welcomed Mali's willingness to implement recommendations following the presentation of its first report. It highlighted the complex situation presently confronted by the country and called for the transitional authorities to continue efforts to avoid human rights violations. It made recommendations.

106. China appreciated Mali's active implementation of the first UPR recommendations and its efforts to promote the rights of women and children, gender equality and health development. China supported Mali in its efforts to maintain territorial integrity and sovereignty and encouraged it to pursue political transition.

107. Congo noted that Mali has adopted a new personal and family legal code and has undertaken construction of extensive social housing. It had strengthened its legal and institutional arsenal to protect persons with disabilities, living with HIV/AIDS and against child labour. It made a recommendation.

108. Costa Rica expressed concern about the situation of women and children and about reports of religious violence. It considered that destruction of cultural heritage of humanity in Mali could constitute war crimes. It called upon Mali to safeguard places of cultural wealth. It made recommendations.

109. The Côte d'Ivoire noted with satisfaction the determination of Mali to cooperate with UN human rights mechanisms, reflected by its accession to several international instruments. It called upon the Malian authorities to make human rights a priority for repairing the social divide and ensuring national reconciliation.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

110. **The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue listed below enjoy the support of Mali:**

110.1. **Continue the process of ratifying the international human rights treaties to which is not yet a party. (Burkina Faso);**

- 110.2. Take all measures to hold free and fair elections in 2013 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 110.3. Ensure full alignment of its national legislation with all obligations under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Slovakia) / Set up its efforts to align the domestic legislation with the provisions of the Rome (Tunisia);
- 110.4. Undertake a revision of the National Human Rights Commission independence, including its economic independence, in order to bring the Commission's legal foundation de facto into compliance with the Paris Principles (Denmark);
- 110.5. Allocate the necessary financial resources to the National Programme to Combat the Practice of Excision, so that it reaches the goals set for the period 2010-2014 (Uruguay);
- 110.6. Continue cooperating with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) to ensure the best possible solutions for the full protection of human rights by all the citizens of the country (Romania);
- 110.7. Continue the close cooperation with OHCHR and the international community in order to face the challenges in terms of transitional justice for human rights violations occurred during the current crisis (Spain);
- 110.8. Continue to work to improve the country's human rights situation, including in northern Mali, in cooperation with the international community (Japan);
- 110.9. Strengthen the technical assistance so as to allow Mali to overcome its difficulties and improve the human rights situation in the country (Angola);
- 110.10. Continue the efforts to mobilize all stakeholders who can support its initiatives to promote and protect human rights (Burkina Faso);
- 110.11. Take all measures needed to ensure that those operations being carried out to tackle terrorism and restore Mali's sovereignty over its whole territory are undertaken with a strict respect of the international humanitarian law while making sure that full protection is extended to the civilian population (Belgium);
- 110.12. Promote freedom of religion within its public bodies and also through public awareness programs, particularly among the people of the North, once the situation has been stabilized. (Canada);
111. The following recommendations enjoy the support of Mali which considers that they are already implemented or in the process of implementation:
- 111.1. Make all efforts to accelerate an inclusive political process that returns Mali to a constitutional state (United States of America);
- 111.2. Organise, as a matter of urgency, inclusive national political consultations to reinstate democracy and rule of law (Australia);
- 112.3. Continue the efforts aimed at holding free, credible and transparent elections, by adopting an inclusive approach bringing together all sectors of Malian society (Algeria);
- 111.4. Continue measures to re-establish the unity of the State to bring about the Constitutional order and to organize universal democratic elections (Russian Federation);

- 111.5. Establish a roadmap for the holding of elections at the earliest possible (Mexico);
- 111.6. Strengthen the solidarity of all parties in Mali, smoothly complete political transition and restore national unity and territorial integrity so that the Malian people could earnestly enjoy all human rights (China);
- 111.7. Strive to minimize human rights violation in its attempt to restore law and order in the country (Indonesia);
- 111.8. Undertake the necessary measures to bring its national legislation in conformity with international human rights conventions (Netherlands);
- 111.9. Reinforce all effort to preserve the progress achieved in a large number of areas such as justice, promotion of freedom, education and health, the fight against inequality and against child trafficking, and public freedoms (Congo);
- 111.10. Harness the necessary international cooperation to implement a sustainable educational and cultural campaign, in time and space, to achieve the full eradication of the use of and practice of the so-called female genital mutilation as a contribution to the comprehensive development of women in Mali, and their right to health in particular (Paraguay);
- 111.11. Cooperate closely with the United Nations human rights mechanisms in Mali. (Austria) / Continue on-going efforts to timely submit due national reports to the treaty monitoring bodies (Guatemala) / Pursue efforts, with the support of the international community, for the submission of the reports that were due to the treaty bodies, including the Human Rights Committee and the Committee against Torture (Montenegro) / Submit promptly all due reports to international treaty bodies (Slovenia) / Submit the expected reports to the Human Rights Committee and the Committee against Torture as soon as possible (Germany); / Continue making efforts to prioritize the reports to the treaty bodies (Chile);
- 111.12. Cooperate fully with all special procedures mandate holders of the Human Rights Council and give a favourable response to requests for visits made by the special procedures mandate holders (Chile);
- 111.13. Carry out more efforts to combat all kinds of discrimination and violence against women (Libya);
- 111.14. Take further steps to ensure equal treatment and non-discrimination against women as well as to expand representation of women in decision making positions (Thailand);
- 111.15. Ensure full respect of women's rights (Slovenia);
- 111.16. Continue to implement measures to protect and promote women's rights (Australia);
- 111.17. Uphold the de facto moratorium on executions with a view to abolish death penalty as soon as possible (Italy);
- 111.18. Establish a death penalty moratorium and look for measures for its complete elimination (Costa Rica);
- 111.19. Provide the police and armed forces with clear instructions and the necessary training so that they act in accordance with international human rights norms, in particular with regard to extrajudicial executions, torture and ill-treatment, arbitrary detentions and acts of intimidation (Canada);

- 111.20. Provide police, gendarmerie and the armed forces, with clear instructions and the necessary training to act in accordance with International Human Rights standards (Montenegro);
- 111.21. Give clear orders to the security forces regarding the need to constantly respect international human rights norms, specially the full prohibition of torture and other ill-treatments (Tunisia);
- 111.22. Seize this opportunity to do its utmost to safeguard the fundamental rights of all citizens, regardless of gender and ethnicity, in all of its territory, in line with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights and other relevant human rights instruments (Norway);
- 111.23. Adopt and implement measures to ensure that international human rights standards are observed by the Malian Armed Forces, in particular the absolute ban on torture and ill-treatment and to ensure that all reports of torture and other ill-treatment are investigated effectively with those responsible being brought to justice (Ireland);
- 111.24. Guarantee the respect of human rights and international humanitarian law by the defence and security forces, particularly as it regards their treatment of prisoners (France);
- 112.25. Step up efforts to eradicate Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), known as ‘excisions’ which is a most common practice rooted in the Malian tradition (Djibouti);
- 111.26. Eliminate the practice of female genital mutilation and promote the participation of women in society (Holy See);
- 111.27. Continue its efforts to eradicate the practice of Female Genital Mutilation encouraging the strengthening of its efforts for the total emancipation of women and their full participation in public affairs (Rwanda);
- 111.28. Adopt all necessary measures to eradicate the persistent practice of female genital mutilation, including inter alia, new awareness-raising campaigns in cooperation with international and regional organizations and civil society (Uruguay);
- 111.29. Strengthen efforts to promote and protect the human rights of women in the North of Mali (Djibouti);
- 111.30. Protect women against all forms of sexual violence and ensure full respect of the Security Council resolutions on «Women, Peace and Security» in the management of the conflict, particularly by ensuring effective participation of women in the political dialogue (France);
- 111.31. Urgently act to protect women against any form of sexual violence (Italy);
- 111.32. Take all appropriate measures to prohibit and punish all forms of sexual violence against women and girls by the different armed groups (Belgium);
- 111.33. Continue to enhance its efforts to eradicate child labour (Japan)
- 111.34. Abide by the standards of the ILO in the area of child employment and prohibit child prostitution and punish perpetrators of such acts (Libya);

- 111.35. Take measures to ensure that children under 18 are protected against sale and trafficking, and that investigations and prosecutions of offenders were carried out, and penalties imposed (Egypt);
- 111.36. Adopt all necessary measures to combat effectively the child labour and trafficking of children (Slovenia);
- 111.37. Undertake efforts to combat illegal trafficking of persons, in particular those indicated in the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and related Protocols (Libya);
- 111.38. Implement a national programme to combat trafficking and sexual exploitation of women and children (Mexico);
- 111.39. Take all necessary measures for the protection of the rights of children, to prevent the recruitment of child soldiers by parties to the conflict and to establish mechanisms for the reintegration of demobilized children (France);
- 111.40. Take concrete measures to combat the recruitment and use of children in hostilities and ensure their return to their families (Italy);
- 111.41. Continue to respect its national and international obligations with regard to a ban on the recruitment of children by the armed forces, including by the holding of awareness-raising campaigns (Belgium);
- 111.42. Ensure that measures be taken during military operations aimed at mitigating the impact of the armed conflict on children, by guaranteeing the principles of distinction, proportionality and precaution (Belgium);
- 111.43. Take measures to combat drug trafficking and arms smuggling in northern Mali (Sri Lanka);
- 111.44. Take all necessary measures to prevent reprisals and inter-communal violence, and to disarm the militias (France);
- 111.45. Identify and hold accountable all perpetrators of human rights abuses in the north and in Bamako through a transparent judicial process (United States of America);
- 111.46. Prosecute, directly or through the international justice system, all the perpetrators of serious violations of human rights (Italy);
- 111.47. Investigate all crimes committed in relation to the crises in Mali, in all areas of the country (Norway);
- 111.48. Undertake effective and impartial investigations into all reports of extrajudicial executions, torture, other ill-treatment and violence, to bring to justice those suspected of criminal responsibility and to ensure that human rights of the whole population are being protected, especially those of most vulnerable groups, including women and children (Lithuania);
- 111.49. Ensure prompt and credible investigation of all alleged cases of sexual violence perpetrated by armed groups regardless their affiliation and provide appropriate redress to victims (Slovakia);
- 111.50. Ensure that all those responsible for violations of human rights, including the right to life, liberty and security, be brought to justice (Poland);

- 111.51. Guarantee the fight against impunity ensuring that all perpetrators of human rights violations are prosecuted, particularly by continuing to cooperate with the International Criminal Court (France);
- 111.52. Take strong measures to prevent human rights violations and abuses by its own security forces and conduct investigations on alleged human rights violations by the security forces since March of 2012 (Republic of Korea);
- 111.53. Continue to undertake efforts to enhance the rule of law to ensure that the rights of its people are better protected (Singapore);
- 111.54. Provide for the full independence of the judicial branch and the freedom of the press (Holy See);
- 111.55. Establish a judicial commission of inquiry for cases of enforced disappearances and torture carried out against members of the armed and police forces who were opposed to the military junta after the attempt coup d'état in April 2012 (Spain);
- 111.56. Create a judicial commission to investigate violations and abuses of human rights committed in the North of the country (Spain);
- 111.57. Strengthen the controls to avoid acts of reprisals or acts contrary to the human rights and international humanitarian law following the changes in the situation in the North of the country (Spain);
- 111.58. Ensure an effective implementation of the criminal legislation and the respect of the principle of a 48 hours limit for any legal framework (Sweden);
- 111.59. Continue its efforts in the area of gender equality and protection of women and children as well as the human rights training activities for members of the armed and security forces, magistrates, judicial officials and prison authorities (Tunisia);
- 111.60. Continue providing human rights training to law enforcement officials and judges to reinforce a culture of human rights (Turkey);
- 111.61. Investigate and prosecute members of the security forces implicated in recent serious human rights violations, in accordance with international fair trial standards (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 111.62. Investigate all allegations of murder of civilians, torture, ill-treatment, sexual violence and arbitrary detentions carried out by the Malian army, police or other bodies under the control of the Government and ensure that perpetrators of crimes are brought to justice. (Austria);
- 111.63. Continue the efforts already deployed to strengthen democratic institutions and to re-establish constitutional order delivered by the strengthening of the Rule of Law and of the judicial system as well as by providing for increased protection for women and children (Belgium);
- 111.64. Guarantee freedom of religion and worship to all persons in the country (Holy See);
- 111.65. Ensure that freedom of religion or belief be observed in all parts of the country and all religious sites be duly protected (Poland);

- 111.66. Take measures to provide for the effective protection of human rights and due process of law while guaranteeing freedom of religion and belief for all its population (Thailand);
- 111.67. Continue their efforts aiming at protecting freedom of expression and end practices that threaten the right to freedom of expression, including threats against journalists and media (State of Palestine);
- 111.68. Guarantee the free exercise of freedom of expression, particularly by investigating and prosecuting all attacks on journalists (Spain);
- 111.69. Ensure the safety of journalists and put an end to the impunity currently enjoyed by perpetrators of such attacks (Austria);
- 111.70. Continue to promote women's rights, and specifically, to promote women's access to national decision-making bodies (Burundi);
- 111.71. Keep legal and procedural efforts to implement measures for women's access to a broader range of jobs and to address the causes of the concentration of women in the informal sector (Egypt);
- 111.72. Continue implementing on-going socio-economic development projects and programmes, in particular those aimed at combating poverty (Cuba)/Continue the efforts aimed at implementing the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategic Framework (2012-2017) (Algeria) / Improve the implementation of national programmes in development and poverty eradication (Sudan);
- 111.73. Strengthen poverty reduction and access to education and health services programmes (Mexico);
- 111.74. Continue efforts aimed at improving the national nutrition consumption including accelerating the process of adopting a national policy paper on this matter (Malaysia);
- 111.75. Improve and ensure adequate access to health care and education for children (Poland);
- 111.76. Carry on with projects to decrease the lack of access to safe drinking water and sanitation in order to combat the risk of cholera contamination (Egypt);
- 111.77. Redouble its efforts in designing a comprehensive health programme, including through providing access to safe drinking water and sanitation (Indonesia);
- 111.78. Maintain positive efforts to improve the functioning of its education system, particularly by increasing school attendance rates (Egypt);
- 111.79. Double its efforts in strengthening its educational system including accelerating the implementation of all the recommendations deriving from its National Forum on Education held in 2008 (Malaysia);
- 111.80. Continue to strengthen its education system, including vocational training, with support from the international community (Singapore);
- 111.81. Promote a programmatic approach which includes the protection of the rights of children, gender perspective and education (Chile);
- 111.82. Protect the human rights of the most vulnerable persons, including displaced persons, children and women (Romania);

- 111.83. Guarantee the protection of all internally displaced persons regardless of their ethnical origin (Austria);
- 111.84. Continue to work closely with regional bodies, the United Nations and donor partners to seek sustainable solutions to the refugee and humanitarian crisis in order to uphold human rights and protect civilians. (Australia);
- 111.85. Continue to combat terrorism in all its manifestations (Sri Lanka).
112. The following recommendations will be examined by Mali which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the 23rd session of the Human Rights Council in June 2013:
- 112.1. Ratify the Optional Protocol of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal);
- 112.2. Look into ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (State of Palestine)/ Ratify the ICCPR-OP2 without reservations aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Slovenia)/ Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty and take measures for its abolition (Switzerland);
- 112.3. Come up with sustainable and comprehensive measures to ensure lasting peace among tribal groups (Republic of Korea);
- 112.4. That the National Assembly adopts the draft law to abolish the death penalty (Holy See) / Speed up internal procedures towards the approval of the draft bill to abolish the death penalty (Portugal) / Abolish the death penalty in the law (France) / Approve the draft bill leading to the complete abolition of the death penalty (Slovakia) / Evaluate the possibility of promulgating a draft bill on the abolishment of the death penalty, which is still pending before the National Assembly (Argentina);
- 112.5. Amend the Personal and Family Code to include explicit reference to its international obligations as regards women's rights (Hungary) / Revise the Personal and Family Code to fully align it with international human rights standards, including with women's rights as set out in CEDAW (Denmark) / Look into amending the Personal and Family Code in accordance with international standards on women's human rights (State of Palestine) / Take steps to review the Personal and Family Code by taking measures to eliminate all forms of gender discrimination and promote and protect women's and children's rights (Sweden) / Take the necessary measures to ensure gender equality and revise the provisions of the Personal and Family Code which are not in compliance with international human rights norms relating to the rights of women (Turkey);
- 112.6. Adopt a specific legislation aimed at prohibiting all forms of female genital mutilations (Switzerland);
- 112.7. Adopt criminal laws explicitly prohibiting female genital mutilations and excisions and provide appropriate penalties (Germany);
- 112.8. Issue and implement a standing invitation to the special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Czech Republic) / Extend a standing invitation to the special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Guatemala)/ Extend a

standing invitation to all mandate holders (Hungary)/ Consider extending a standing invitation to all the special procedures mandate-holders of the Human Rights Council (Latvia)/ Issue a standing invitation to all special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Portugal) / Extend an open and standing invitation to all special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Spain);

112.9. Commute all existing death sentences to imprisonment and ensure the complete abolition of the death penalty, including through the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR (Hungary);

112.10. Commute all death penalties, progressively reduce the number of offences punishable with death penalty and adopt subsequent measures to ensure its full abolition, including by acceding to ICCPR-OP2 (Uruguay);

112.11. Take measures towards complete abolition of the death penalty (Montenegro);

112.12 Take all necessary measures to avoid collective and arbitrary punishments of presumed rebels' collaborators; put an end to the abuses committed by security forces and to the practice of enforced disappearances, particularly of minorities and journalists (Germany);

112.13. End grave human rights violations (arbitrary executions, torture, destruction of places of worship and deprivation of the freedom of religion) principally committed by fundamentalist armed groups operating in the north of the country (Holy See);

112.14. Intensify the public awareness campaign against FGM and adopt, and implement, legislation prohibiting and criminalizing FGM (Czech Republic);

112.15. Take legislative measures to prohibit all forms of FGM and ensure that perpetrators of this harmful practice are brought to justice (Hungary);

112.16. Adopt measures to ban FGM and enhance the awareness campaign, in accordance with the United Nations General's Assembly's recent resolutions (Italy);

112.17. Enact legislation prohibiting all forms of traditional practice of the FGM in line with recommendations made by CEDAW and the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Montenegro);

112.18. Take adequate measures to eradicate Female Genital Mutilation (Netherlands);

112.19. Urgently adopt legislation to ban Female Genital Mutilation (Portugal);

112.20. Take all feasible measures to protect children from recruitment by state-allied and non-state armed groups, including contributing information, analysis and recommendations to the United Nations and other stakeholders to support and strengthen their efforts to ensure that international standards are upheld (Ireland);

112.21. Address expeditiously the reported recruitment of child soldiers by the rebel groups in accordance to international human rights standards (Slovakia);

112.22. **Take measures to hold accountable its perpetrators and to offer redress to the victims in this region (Republic of Korea);**

112.23. **Evaluate the possibility of adopting all necessary measures to guarantee the right to justice, truth and reparation for victims and their family members in cases of serious human rights violations (Argentina);**

112.24. **Conduct prompt, impartial and effective investigations into cases of extrajudicial executions and prosecute those responsible (Canada);**

112.25. **Investigate allegations of and trial the perpetrators of extrajudicial executions taking place as part of the struggle with the Tuaregs, as well as the allegations of torture made in the cells of the State security services (Costa Rica);**

112.26. **Carry out effective investigations with all sectors of the community and ethnic groups in order for all to enjoy their human rights (Libya).**

113. **The recommendations below did not enjoy the support of Mali:**

113.1. **Study the possibility of taking measures against religious discrimination and religious based violence (Argentina).**

114. **All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.**

III. Voluntary pledges and commitments

115. *Se référer aux engagements pris par le Mali dans le rapport national qu'il a présenté dans le cadre de l'Examen périodique universel.*

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The Delegation of Mali was headed by H.E Mr Malick Coulibaly, Minister of Justice and Garde des Sceaux and composed of the following members:

- Mr Kanisson Coulibaly, Chargé d'Affaires, Permanent Mission of Mali;
 - Mr Sékou Traore, Technical Adviser, Ministry of Justice;
 - Mr Mamoudou Sow, Head of Department, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation;
 - Mr Cheik Oumar Coulibaly, Second Adviser, Permanent Mission of Mali;
 - Mr Sidi Mohamed Youba Sidibe, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Mali.
-