



General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
19 May 2016
Original: English

UNEDITED VERSION

Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Twenty-fifth session
Geneva, 2-13 May 2016

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

Sudan

* The annex to the present report is circulated as received

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Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its twenty-fifth session from 2 to 13 May 2016. The review of Sudan was held at the 5th meeting on 4 May 2016. The delegation of Sudan was headed by H.E. Dr. Awad Elhassan Elnour Khalifa, Minister of Justice. At its 14th meeting held on 10 May 2016, the Working Group adopted the report on Sudan.
2. On 12 January 2016, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Sudan: Albania, Indonesia and Togo.
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Sudan:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/SDN/1);
 - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/SDN/2);
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/SDN/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, the Czech Republic, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Mexico, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Sudan 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. The head of delegation commended the UPR mechanism for its active role in the promotion and protection of human rights and in upholding values of cooperation, impartiality, transparency and non-politicization. Sudan renewed its commitment to cooperate with all human rights mechanisms. It strived vigorously to promote and protect human rights enshrined in the Constitution's Bill of Rights and safeguarded by the national constitutional and legal institutions, and the policies and programs, despite the great obstacles and challenges faced by the State; particularly the Unilateral Coercive Measures (UCM) imposed on the country since 1997 and armed conflicts which firstly started in 1955.
6. In preparing the national report, Sudan established a supervising committee chaired by Vice President of the Republic. Broad public consultative and dialogue process has been conducted since 2011 involving all stakeholders including more than 24 NGOs out of 70 directly invited. 15 workshops were organized in national and the state level related to this UPR.
7. Sudan presented a midterm report. It received 160 recommendations; 61 of them were implemented and 78 are under implementation.
8. Sudan informed of its cooperation with the UN network, UNAMID and human rights mechanisms. During the last 4 years it invited and received the IE on the situation of

human rights in Sudan for more than 7 times; in addition to a number of thematic Rapporteurs and UNSG representatives. Sudan also continued to cooperate with the implementation of its commitments and UPR recommendations received.

9. Contributing in the achievement of international and regional peace and security, Sudan has implemented the CPA despite the loss of one third of its area due to South secession, and fourth of its human and economic resources. The separation of South Sudan has created new facts in the human rights. Peacemaking through dialogue and negotiation is a top priority. The national inclusive dialogue (NID) currently taking place is one of the prominent political and social developments in the country. Its objectives include, inter alia, establishing the constitutional, political and societal reconstruction, cooperation and solidarity between Sudanese to overcome crises; concurrence on a constitution and legislations that guarantee freedoms, rights and social justice and agreement on independent mechanisms for the protection of such rights.

10. Sudan informed that about 83 political parties participated in NID, including a number of rebel armed groups, after the provision of required guarantees and the positive atmosphere conducive for the dialogue. NID is about to conclude its work and present its outcomes.

11. Sudan described the April 2015 general elections as free, transparent and free public suffrage, supervised by about 259 international monitors and 23 thousand national monitors. More than 40 political parties participated in running elections, representing all political and societal spectra. 19 parties have won seats in Parliament; most of them have occupied positions in the current Government. Percentage of women seats in Parliament have been increased from 25 percent to 30 percent, and the actual percentage of female MPs in the current Parliament is 35.5 percent.

12. Following the suit of Doha Document of Peace in Darfur (DDPD), efforts are continuing to build a lasting peace in Darfur, in collaboration with partners in the UN and African Union. During this reported period several armed groups joined the peace process, notably after convening of NID. Efforts are on-going for the full implementation of DDPD despite non-fulfilment by most of donors of their commitments.

13. Sudan reported that the Darfur Reconstruction and Development Funds and Voluntary Repatriation and Resettlement Commission have been established. More than 600 thousand displaced families were accommodated in 291 villages. A joint action plan was made involving a 1.03 billion US Dollars funding for 349 projects covering 11 humanitarian and services sectors. Agreements with ICRC and IMO were also made for the implementation of various humanitarian projects in Darfur and other conflict affected areas with more than 13 million US Dollars.

14. Sudan stated that the Office of the Public Prosecutor of the Special Court for Darfur (OPPSCD) has been provided with legal staff and technical and logistic facilities. Each locality has been assigned with a public prosecution office all-over Darfur reaching 120 in number, besides establishing OPPSCD sections in the region. About 76 criminal cases were reported to OPPSCD during the year 2015, including charges of murder, crimes against humanity, armed robbery and others. The situation in most parts of Darfur has witnessed considerable stability. In April 2016 a referendum on the administrative status of Darfur was conducted in compliance with DDPD in 1240 voting centres. More than 3 million voters participated representing 90% of registered voters. 96 international and 1552 national monitors attended the referendum.

15. The process of constitutional making for the adoption of a permanent constitution has practically started with participation of all stakeholders, including political powers, CSOs, academic institutions and various society sectors. Sudan welcomes any assistance for the support in this respect to encourage more dialogue at the grassroots level. The NID

process has disclosed a strong collective desire towards keeping the current Constitution's Bill of Rights with more improvements.

16. Sudan confirmed that it is working to implement recommendations concerning accession to international and regional human rights instruments. Sudan acceded to the UN Convention against Corruption in 2014 and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children in 2013. Studies on CAT and Maputo Protocol were completed, and the two instruments have been initiated within the legislative process. Concerning CEDAW, different society views surround it, therefore, the State sought to allow for more dialogue between community components, noting that the current legal and institutional frameworks ensure adequate protection and empowerment for women.

17. Sudan initiated legal reformation process since 2011, fifty two national new legislations have been promulgated for further human rights promotion, including Combat of Human Trafficking Act 2014, Rights to Information Act 2015, Educational Professions Act 2014, Asylum Regulation Act 2014, Mining and Mineral Wealth Act 2015, Elections (Amendment) Act 2014, Transparency, Rectitude and Anti-Corruption Act 2016, Health Insurance Act 2016, Ombudsman Act 2015 and Criminal Act (Amendment 2015).

18. The Press and Publications Act 2009, National Security Act 2010, Criminal Act 1991, Criminal procedures Act 1991, Evidence Act 1993, Civil Procedures Act 1983 and Social Discipline (Khartoum State) Act are under review by competent committees constituted by Minister of Justice. About 60 other legislations have been listed for review within the framework of the State Reform Program. A Bill on Prevention of Racial Discrimination which is compatible with ICERD, and another for eradication of FGM have been prepared and are due to be put in the legislative process.

19. Sudan stated that in 2012 the members of the National Human Rights Commission were appointed. Its executive structure and independent budget have been adopted. Its law is under review for further reform. Other institutions have been developed or revitalized, including: the Judicial and Legal Sciences Institute, The Ombudsman, National Committee for Combating Money Laundering and Finance of terrorism, National Committee for Combating Human trafficking and the High Level Coordinating Mechanism for implementation of Action Plan for protection of Children in Armed Conflict, signed by the Government and UN.

20. The regional Ministerial Conference on Human Trafficking in the Horn of Africa convened in Khartoum in October 2014. Khartoum Process was initiated therein and later on adopted in Rome Conference.

21. The 2nd phase (2012-2017) of implementation of the national strategy (2007-2031) and National Plan for the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights (2013-2023) proceed as planned for, together with assessment and review of such plans.

22. The Sudan encounters certain challenges which hindered the full enjoyment and implementation of human rights, despite efforts exerted to overcome them. At the top of such challenges stand the UCMs imposed on Sudan since 1997. Losses suffered as a result of UCMs amount to 1500 billion US Dollars. UCMs had devastating effects on enjoyment of human rights by the Sudanese people, particularly the vulnerable groups. Right to health, education, water and sanitation, food, transport, developed and other rights have seriously been impaired.

23. Sudan explained that foreign debts exacerbated the rates of poverty and adversely affected human rights. Although the Sudan has fulfilled all conditions and qualified for exemption under HIPC initiative, unfair political considerations delayed the exemption decision.

24. Sudan informed that armed conflicts, which are supported by some members of international community, create another major challenge. The Government strives for peace through negotiations. The fully implemented DDPD, East Peace Agreement and the road map signed with the African Union High-level Panel on Darfur are indicatives of such efforts and refused by the rebels.

25. The Sudan agreed to facilitate access to humanitarian aid to the affected persons in accordance with a tripartite agreement between the Government, UN and Arab League, but it was also rejected by the armed groups. Sudan called on some States who are hosting armed groups to urge them to join the peace and dialogue process.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

26. During the interactive dialogue, 102 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

27. Spain highlighted reform of article 149 of the Penal Code, which must be put into practice and were concerned with the immunities that security forces enjoys.

28. Sri Lanka noted efforts at institutional and legislative levels to ensure protection of human rights, including the National Human Rights Commission and the NAPHR.

29. The State of Palestine welcomed efforts to promote and protect human rights, despite Sudan's difficulties, through the ratification of human rights instruments and education related measures.

30. Sweden noted the challenges of access to justice to women who continued to be subjected to sexual and gender-based violence, particularly in conflict areas.

31. Italy welcomed measures to combat trafficking in persons, and the establishment of committees to study the possibility of acceding to international treaties.

32. Tajikistan welcomed the adoption of the NHRAP, legislative improvements, and efforts to conserve cultural heritage.

33. Thailand encouraged strengthening Sudan's education plan and urged cooperation with the international community to enhance access to humanitarian assistance to IDP's.

34. Timor-Leste welcomed the establishment of the National Human Rights Commission.

35. Togo welcomed the adoption of the NHRAP and the Law to combat human trafficking.

36. Turkey welcomed achievements regarding the rights to education and its efforts to right to health, and the national reconciliation process.

37. Uganda noted legislative achievements, including the Anti-human Trafficking Act, as well as challenges, including foreign debt and the armed conflict.

38. Ukraine acknowledged constitutional and legislative developments while concerned with the verification magnitude of displacement in Central Darfur and to deliver humanitarian aid.

39. The United Arab Emirates appreciated the adoption of human rights legal measures and strategies and asked clarification about the nature of the guarantees of the anti-trafficking law.

40. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland remained concerned by violations in the Two Areas and Darfur, the response to armed opposition groups in Jebel Mara, and the powers of the National Intelligence and Security Service.
41. The United States of America noted ongoing violations and abuses of human rights and humanitarian law in Darfur, Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan including attacks on civilian areas.
42. Uruguay welcomed measures taken in the field of economic, social and cultural rights and encouraged the Sudan to redouble its efforts.
43. Yemen appreciated the adoption of a national legal framework, and among others, the national human rights programme of action 2013-2023.
44. Zimbabwe welcomed the 2014 Anti-Human Trafficking Act, the National Human Rights Commission and the NHRAP.
45. Albania commended the progress by adopting the 2014 Anti-Human Trafficking Act and the Act establishing the Educational Professions Council.
46. Algeria welcomed the legal human rights framework of Sudan, particularly the 2007-2031 strategy and the NHRAP 2013-2023.
47. Sudan informed of the increase in the budget of education, nevertheless, the dropout from schools was not reduced as a result of the economic situation on the country while 70 percent of the nomadic are enrolled in the schools from 33 percent. Concerning health sector the budget increased from 4 percent to 9 percent of the GDP in 2015 and child and maternal mortality also dropped.
48. Sudan reaffirmed that capital punishment is prohibited by law against children less than 18 years.
49. A Bill on FGM was presented to the parliament this year, while FGM programmes continue, such as Salima campaign.
50. Angola welcomed the 2014 Anti-Human Trafficking Act, the Penal Law and the Election Law.
51. Argentina echoed the concern regarding the difficulties faced by the Sudan as expressed in HRC resolutions, acknowledging efforts on IDP's.
52. Australia was gravely concerned by violations of human rights in conflict zones and condemned the impunity allowed to perpetrators, condemning violence against civilians.
53. Austria encouraged the swift implementation of the Action Plan to prevent the recruitment and use of children by Government forces, concerned by violations of humanitarian and human rights law in conflict areas.
54. Azerbaijan positively noted the establishment of the National Human Rights Commission, the NHRAP, and accession to the Palermo Protocol.
55. Bahrain welcomed the acceptance of Sudan of the majority of the previous recommendations and measures taken to implement them, despite existing difficulties.
56. Bangladesh praised the adoption of the NHRAP, actions to ensure the rights of women. It noted Sudan's challenges, including foreign debt, sanctions and armed conflict.
57. Belarus welcomed efforts to eradicate poverty through the creation of social funds and through microcredit and noted measures to strengthen the fight against human trafficking.

58. Belgium welcomed the adoption of the law on transparency, integrity and combating corruption. Belgium encouraged further efforts to protect women rights, and expressed concern about reports of intimidation and harassment of human rights defenders.
59. Botswana welcomed measures taken to protect women' and children's rights. It was concerned at the lack of accountability for crimes committed during the conflict.
60. Brazil welcomed the establishment of the NHRC and the IBSA initiative.
61. Burkina Faso congratulated the Sudan on its efforts to improve the human rights situation, despite a difficult political socio-economic national situation.
62. Burundi congratulated the legislative and institutional measures and efforts to promote and protect human rights in the health sector, by adopting a five-year strategic plan.
63. Canada was concerned at reports of government forces and affiliated militias implicated in sexual violence.
64. Central African Republic welcomed the establishment of a NHRC, an Advisory Council for Human Rights, and a National Assembly Human Rights Committee and urged ending impunity.
65. Chad commended Sudan for granting equal rights to women in many spheres of life and for cooperating with international human rights mechanisms and special procedures mandate-holders.
66. Chile welcomed the delegation and the presentation of the report and made recommendations to Sudan.
67. China welcomed efforts in the areas of trafficking in persons, health, education, anti-corruption, and legislative measures and reforms to protect vulnerable groups.
68. Colombia highlighted Sudan's commitment to implement UPR recommendations. Colombia offered Sudan its experience in human rights areas.
69. The Congo noted the adoption of laws on the right to information, the right to asylum, on health insurance, and an anti-corruption law.
70. Costa Rica noted Sudan's intention to cooperate with the international human rights mechanisms and hoped that the Constitutional Review incorporates international obligations.
71. Cuba noted Sudan's political wiliness to implement UPR recommendations, while noticing challenges it faced such as the armed conflict and foreign debt.
72. Cyprus welcomed the Anti-Human Rights Trafficking Act of 2014 and the creation of the National Committee for Combating Human Trafficking.
73. The Czech Republic welcomed the delegation and the informative presentations and made recommendations to Sudan.
74. The Denmark welcomed the NHRC and urged Sudan to ensure its independence. It noted that dialogue among all parties in conflict was needed and noted discrimination against women.
75. Denmark welcomed the National Human Rights Commission and urged Sudan to ensure its independence. It noted that dialogue among all parties in conflict was needed.
76. Egypt welcomed the establishment of the national commission to follow-up on the recommendations of the UPR and the adoption of human rights sensitive laws.

77. El Salvador while noting efforts taken by Sudan to implement the UPR recommendations, also noted the persistence of challenges.
78. Equatorial Guinea congratulated the Sudan for the legislative measures and the establishment of the National Commissioner for Human Rights.
79. Ethiopia welcomed legislative measures and noted its commitment to establish the NHRAP (2013-2023).
80. France welcomed the Sudanese delegation and made recommendations to the Sudan.
81. Georgia urged introducing amendments to the national legislation to ensure protection of human rights, including the rights of vulnerable groups and to issue a standing invitation to mandate holders
82. Germany was concerned with obstructing the participation of civil society UPR pre-session and the non-implementation of first cycle recommendations commended concessions made during the peace negotiations.
83. The head of delegation responded to questions and comments made particularly on the issue of immunities for members of security services, and explained that these immunities are procedural measures and not legal measures, as they could be lifted if a person is accused of a criminal offences and the courts as proved have taken decision in many cases.
84. Concerning IDPs, the percentage of area accessible for humanitarian aid is 90%, the remaining 10% is hindered by security situation due to ongoing fightings. More than 60 foreign organizations work in Darfur implementing 168 projects with a cost of 160 million US Dollar. The Government continues engagement with humanitarian work partners for the provision of aid and services to IDPs in camps and settlements in Darfur, South Kurdofan and Blue Nile.
85. On women right and equality, the delegation reaffirmed that Sudan constitution does not allow for discriminate between all citizens in any form. It reported that women receive equal pays and have equal right to own property and access to education and health.
86. Sudan emphasized that a zero-tolerance policy to violence against women (VAW) has been adopted. The policy contains several pillars including, inter alia, establishment of institutions charged with coordinating efforts for combating VAW, facilitation of access to justice, appointment of female police staff, establishment of specialized prosecution offices and leaching of social outreach campaigns. Concerning allegations of mass rape, the concerned authorities provide accessible modalities for the protection of women. Such allegations have been investigated accordingly by female police officers. Legal aid and psychosocial support are also provided.
87. Ghana welcomed legislative measures taken. It noted however that a number of core international human rights instruments had not been ratified by Sudan.
88. Greece welcomed initiatives towards the establishment of various institutions. It expressed concern for human rights violations by State and armed groups and restrictions imposed by Sudan to human rights.
89. Honduras congratulated Sudan for progress made to strengthen its institutional infrastructure, including the establishment of the NHRC.
90. Iceland, while noting progress, remained concerned by the overall human rights situation and was alarmed that rape continued to be used as a war weapon and the practice of FGM.

91. India welcomed legislative and institutional measures to protect human rights and appreciated measures taken to protect the rights of women and girls. It encouraged ending recruitment of children in armed conflict.
92. Indonesia welcomed the establishment of the NHRAP (2013-2023), the National Human Rights Commission and the National Committee for Combating Human Trafficking.
93. Iraq welcomed the adoption of human rights related laws, in particular the law against trafficking in persons and the anti-corruption law.
94. Ireland was concerned with the application of death penalty, sexual VAW in conflict areas, and restrictions to the rights of human rights defenders in connection with the review.
95. Switzerland welcomed the Action Plan signed with the UN to protect children in armed conflict and expressed concern about persisting impunity and violations of human rights and international humanitarian law committed by security forces.
96. Japan welcomed the progress of the national dialogue and expressed concern of denial of humanitarian access in certain areas and at restricted political freedom and freedom of expression and arbitrary arrests, executions and torture.
97. Kenya acknowledged efforts to implement recommendations accepted in 2011 and requested to know about measures taken to maintain equality among religious groups.
98. Kuwait welcomed the human rights legal framework developed since the previous review, such as the law against trafficking in persons and the electoral laws.
99. Latvia expressed alarm about the situation of women, and concerns about media restrictions and censorship, and the alleged intimidation, harassment and arrest of journalists and civil society activists.
100. Lebanon noted that, despite the challenges, Sudan developed a human rights legal framework, through the law against trafficking in persons, the electoral and anti-corruption laws.
101. Libya welcomed the positive legal developments with the adoption in 2014 of the law against trafficking and, in 2016, the anti-corruption law.
102. Liechtenstein expressed concern at the widespread impunity for human rights violations in Darfur. It regretted the continued non-cooperation with the International Criminal Court.
103. Lithuania encouraged effective implementation of the National Action Plan for the Promotion and Protection to end and prevent recruitment of children in armed forces.
104. Luxembourg thanked the Sudanese delegation for the presentation of its report and made recommendations to the Sudan.
105. Madagascar welcomed the adoption of human rights measures such as an anti-trafficking law and the establishment of the National Commission against Trafficking in Persons.
106. Malaysia commended progress and called for additional attention to the promotion and protection of the rights of women, children and IDP's.
107. Maldives expressed concern about the growing communities of IDP's, which was caused by armed conflict, communal violence and conflict over resources.
108. Mali welcomed the adoption of laws on freedom of information, the council for teaching profession, asylum regulation and health insurance.

109. Mexico recognized the strategy for work and economic empowerment for people with disabilities. It invited Sudan to ensure the rights of its population to education, regardless of gender.
110. Montenegro noted concerns about sexual violence in conflict areas and asked about measures to investigate allegations of mass rape and to punish perpetrators and provide humanitarian access to civilian populations.
111. Morocco valued the efforts to develop the institutional and legislative framework, by creating the NHRC and the committee to combat human trafficking, the NHRAP, anti-trafficking law and strengthen mechanisms to protect vulnerable groups and judicial system.
112. Myanmar noted the adoption of new laws including the Anti-Human Trafficking Act, the formation of the National Committee for Combating Human Trafficking and adoption of the NHRAP.
113. Namibia noted legislative developments and efforts to promote social and economic rights relating to food, housing, water, sanitation and education.
114. The Netherlands expressed concern about the prevention of civil society representatives from travelling to Geneva to share their views with the international community by the Government of Sudan.
115. New Zealand expressed concern about the conflicts in South Kordofan, Blue Nile and Darfur and called for an immediate end to attacks against civilians. It welcomed the signing of the “Roadmap Agreement” and urged its full implementation.
116. The Niger noted the adoption of a National Plan for the protection and promotion of human rights (2013-2023), strengthening human rights foundations in law and practice.
117. Nigeria noted the government’s engagement with stakeholders in the preparation of the national report. Sudan has shown commitment to the principles of the United Nations.
118. Norway commended Sudan for establishing NHRC and for its efforts to reduce child marriages.
119. Oman commended efforts in empowering women and enhancing their participation in decision-making processes, in addition to the adoption of the NHRAP aimed at inter-alia building partnerships with civil society organizations.
120. Pakistan welcomed efforts undertaken by Sudan to promote human rights which included in the areas of protecting of victims of trafficking and women and children.
121. The Philippines urged taking steps to address concerns in the areas of health care, water, education, food, transport and development. It called on the international community to assist Sudan with its action to address climate change.
122. Poland noted efforts to comply with the UPR recommendations and encouraged effective implementation of the NHRAP.
123. Portugal expressed concern about the human rights situation and noted cases of arbitrary arrests and detention, and ill-treatment of human rights defenders . Also, the death penalty was used for crimes not considered as serious crimes pursuant to the ICCPR.
124. The Republic of Korea stated that the national integrity and long-term stability of Sudan can only be achieved through reconciliation and confidence building. Sexual violence in conflict areas must be investigated.

125. Saudi Arabia noted the political and economic challenges and commended the efforts to Combat Human Trafficking by creating a National Committee and adopting a law and setting plans and programs to provide adequate food.
126. Senegal welcomed ongoing efforts to fulfil its UPR commitments and positive reforms in the areas of health care, education, women's rights and vulnerable people. It invited the international community to support Sudan with the adoption of a new Constitution.
127. Sierra Leone encouraged further efforts to eliminate VAW and to ensure the protection of human rights defenders and expressed concern about the internal armed conflict.
128. Slovakia stated that many of the recommendations from the first review remained unimplemented. It expressed concern about the interim constitution and national framework not recognizing civil and political rights and about restrictions on human rights defenders.
129. Slovenia noted that civil society representatives were prevented from attending the review. It expressed concern about human rights abuses by all parties to the conflict and the denial of humanitarian access to the civil population.
130. South Africa welcomed the legislative developments, the establishment of the NHRC and the "Salima" campaign to prevent FGM.
131. Guatemala was concerned about VAW in Sudan and reports on lack of investigation of related crimes.
132. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela noted the effect of unilateral coercive measures on the standard of living, as well as achievements regarding the right to education, including measures to improve access in remote areas.
133. Viet Nam noted the adoption of the new Constitution and a number of new laws and the NHRAP (2013 -2023).
134. Mauritania acknowledged the adoption of series of laws such as the anti- human trafficking Act, Asylum Act, freedom of Information Act. It valued the pledge to pursue and reinforce its human rights cooperation and communications with all national, regional and international partners.
135. Qatar noted the measures to implement the UPR recommendations and commended the efforts to achieve peace and stability in all parts of Sudan, by adopting the approach of national dialogue as a basis for achieving the political consensus.
136. The delegation underlined that concerning the ICC, Sudan is not a party to that Court and not bound by its decisions; whereas it is bound by the AU resolutions in this respect.
137. The Sudan hardly strives to address the issue of human trafficking in collaboration with international and regional partners, though the refugee influx and lack of natural barriers outweighs the State capabilities. Sudan receives monthly about 1000 to 1200 asylum seekers and 97% are granted asylum, and Sudan is bound by the principle of non-refoulement.
138. In conclusion, the head of delegation reconfirmed the Government's commitment and full respect of international standards of human rights and its commitment to cooperation with international mechanisms. He called on international community to support Sudan in the process of reforms and human rights development and promotion.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations**

139. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below have been examined and enjoy the support of Sudan:

- 139.1. Consider ratification other international human rights treaties to which it is not yet a state party (Philippines);
- 139.2. Consider ratifying CEDAW (Ghana);
- 139.3. Consider ratifying international instruments particularly the CEDAW (Pakistan);
- 139.4. Accelerate the exercise that it has initiated to consider the possibility of acceding to a number of international human rights instruments, including the CEDAW (Zimbabwe);
- 139.5. Consider ratification of the CEDAW and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa and to review its domestic legislation with the aim to eliminate discrimination against women (Namibia);
- 139.6. Step efforts concerning accession to core human rights treaties, particularly CEDAW and CAT, before the third cycle review (Brazil);
- 139.7. Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT) (Italy) (Honduras) (Guatemala) (Viet Nam) (Uruguay) (Congo) (France) (Slovakia) (Czech Republic) (Georgia); (Lebanon) (Togo) (South Africa) (Sierra Leone) (Denmark) (Poland) (El Salvador);
- 139.8. Consider ratifying CAT (Ghana);
- 139.9. Consider ratifying the CAT and its Optional Protocol, the CEDAW, the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa and the ICPPED (Burkina Faso);
- 139.10. Strengthen efforts to address the prevention of torture and inhuman treatment through the ratification of the CAT Convention (Indonesia);
- 139.11. Consider signing and ratify the ICRMW (Indonesia); Consider ratifying ICRMW (Philippines) (Ghana);
- 139.12. Consider ratification of ILO Convention No. 189 (Philippines);
- 139.13. Sign and ratify the African Union's Maputo protocol on the rights of women in Africa (Norway);
- 139.14. Speed up the adoption of the permanent constitution of Sudan (Kuwait);
- 139.15. Expedite the adoption of a Constitution and ensure that all national laws are in conformity with international human rights law (Botswana);
- 139.16. Continue the constitutional review process in full transparency and clarity on the primacy of the ICCPR over domestic law (Lithuania);

** The conclusions and recommendations have not been edited

- 139.17. **Ensure transparency of institutional reforms and wide participation of NGOs throughout the adoption of the new Constitution (Ukraine);**
- 139.18. **Introduce a comprehensive definition of racial discrimination related to the constitutional provisions on equality and non-discrimination and measures taken (Albania);**
- 139.19. **Bring national legislation in line with regional and international human rights treaties to which it is a party (Burkina Faso);**
- 139.20. **Bring the 2009 Press and Publications Act and all other relevant legislation in line with international and constitutional obligations to protect the right to freedom of expression (Canada);**
- 139.21. **Harmonize domestic legislation with Sudan's international obligations in the area of protection of the rights of women and children (Colombia);**
- 139.22. **Consider the possibility of re-examining areas of its legislation that have led to restrict political freedom and freedom of expression, arbitrary arrests, detention, executions and torture, as part of wider effort to strengthen the rule of law (Japan);**
- 139.23. **Amend national legislation to align it with international human rights instruments to which Sudan is party (Madagascar);**
- 139.24. **Enact laws and promote public policies to fight violence against women, including through the criminalization of violence and sexual attacks (Mexico);**
- 139.25. **Ensure the adoption of legislation that prohibits child, early and forced marriage (Maldives);**
- 139.26. **Legislate for the prohibition of FGM (Republic of Korea);**
- 139.27. **Develop a code of conduct, or similar type of document, for the respect for human rights within the armed forces and the police and provide them with training on their human rights obligations (Norway);**
- 139.28. **Adopt legislation prohibiting the dissemination of ideas based on racial and ethnic hatred and incitement to racial discrimination and violence and ensure full respect for freedom of religion or belief and the human rights of the persons belonging to ethnic and religious minorities, in line with the international human rights law (Poland);**
- 139.29. **Continue strengthening the institutionalization of human rights, through establishing a national system for institutional coordination allowing to design, implement and follow-up public human rights policies (Colombia);**
- 139.30. **Establish a general coordinated strategy on gender issues within all the public institutions (Chile);**
- 139.31. **Implement action plan to protect children in areas of armed conflict adopted in March 2016 (France);**
- 139.32. **Take concrete and prompt measures to implement the Action Plan for the protection of children in armed conflict (Switzerland);**
- 139.33. **Provide international support to help overcome impediments to the promotion and protection of human rights (Kuwait);**

- 139.34. Establish an institutional mechanism to fight discrimination and violence against women and children (Viet Nam);
- 139.35. Continue to take measures to reduce maternal and child mortality to achieve the objectives of the sustainable development goals 2030 (Bahrain);
- 139.36. Establish a national action plan to prevent child marriage (Republic of Korea);
- 139.37. Allocate the necessary financial and human resources for the effective exercise of the National Commission for Human Rights and the Human Rights Committee of the National Assembly's mandates (Timor-Leste);
- 139.38. Ensure the institutionalization of an independent national human rights commission in conformity with the Paris Principles (Chile);
- 139.39. Continue supporting the National Commission for Human Rights and provide assurances to enable it to discharge its mandate independently in accordance with the Paris Principles (Morocco);
- 139.40. Ensure independence and adequate financial resources for the Sudanese Human Right's Commission (Norway);
- 139.41. Strengthen the role of the national human rights commission to allow it to perform its mandate (Algeria);
- 139.42. Strengthen the role of the National Commission for Human Rights to enable it to discharge its mandate effectively and independently in accordance with the Paris Principles (Qatar);
- 139.43. Guarantee the proper functioning of the National Human Rights Commission and its independence in conformity with the Paris principles (France);
- 139.44. Devote more effort to addressing the outstanding human rights issues through the National Action Plan, which is now in place, and provide adequate financial and human resources for its effective implementation (Uganda);
- 139.45. Continue implementing the national action plan for the promotion and protection of human rights (2013-2023) (Cuba);
- 139.46. Strengthen the strategic planning process initiated in its human rights national plan (2007-2031) (Equatorial Guinea);
- 139.47. Allocate appropriate manpower and finance for the implementation of the National Plan to Promote and Protect Human Rights in the Sudan (2013-2023) (Ethiopia);
- 139.48. Fully implement the Action Plan to end and prevent the recruitment of children into the armed forces (Lithuania);
- 139.49. Step up efforts to draft and implement a comprehensive human rights action plan that will serve as a framework for the implementation of its human rights policies and programs (Philippines);
- 139.50. Develop a comprehensive human rights strategy (Cuba);
- 139.51. Ensure a prompt, complete and effective implementation of the action plan to bring the recruitment of child soldiers to an end (Luxembourg);

- 139.52. Strengthen State mechanisms related to the care for the most vulnerable groups in need of protection, such as women, children and persons with disabilities (Saudi Arabia);
- 139.53. Actively counter any ethnic strife and armed conflict (Tajikistan);
- 139.54. Continue building the national capacity to counter trafficking in human beings (Belarus);
- 139.55. Continue to implement the strategies and plans for the promotion of the economic and social development in the country (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 139.56. Strengthen efforts to raise awareness on human rights to all members of the society (Lebanon);
- 139.57. Intensify training and education efforts in the field of human rights (Morocco);
- 139.58. Continue to implement policies for the socio-economic growth of its people (Pakistan);
- 139.59. Continue constructive cooperation with international human rights mechanisms to protect and promote human rights (Tajikistan);
- 139.60. Strengthen cooperation with UN human rights mechanisms (El Salvador);
- 139.61. Reinforce its cooperation with treaty bodies and Special Procedures (Chile);
- 139.62. Cooperate with international human rights mechanisms and with special procedures mandate-holders (Congo);
- 139.63. Cooperate with the UN Independent Expert, including by granting him access to the entire country (Lithuania);
- 139.64. Ensure equality of rights is guaranteed to men and women, not just in some areas but in all spheres of life in the country (Burundi);
- 139.65. Take concrete measures to eliminate all discrimination against women, improve women representation in leadership positions, and protect women against all forms of violence (Malaysia);
- 139.66. Ensure provision of comprehensive and non-discriminatory health services to women and girls who have experienced sexual violence (South Africa);
- 139.67. Design and implement public policies and programmes to address violence against women, in particular measures against the practice of FGM and actions of protection and reparation for women victims (Colombia);
- 139.68. Promote active presence of women in society (Chile);
- 139.69. Continue its efforts in the area of empowerment of women and enhance their role in the political, economic and social fields, as well as seeking collaboration with partners and stakeholders at the national and regional levels in order to continue to improve the human rights situation in Sudan (Oman);
- 139.70. Strengthen initiatives to promote equality and fight against discrimination, particularly those aimed at expanding political participation, whether from a gender ethnic, regional or social perspective (Brazil);

- 139.71. Create an environment that supports inclusive dialogue, instituting legal reforms to promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms (United States of America);
- 139.72. Continue its efforts to achieve the results of the national dialogue to reach a comprehensive and sustainable peace in all regions of Sudan (Yemen);
- 139.73. Parties involved in the armed conflict, respect civilians and the rules of international humanitarian law, and human rights (Costa Rica);
- 139.74. Adopt criminal legislation that defines and criminalizes torture (Timor-Leste);
- 139.75. Adopt legislation that clearly defines and criminalizes torture (Maldives);
- 139.76. Take all necessary measures to eliminate definitely practices of female genital mutilation and child marriages (Spain);
- 139.77. Take further steps to devise an effective response to all forms of violence against women, including the criminalization of domestic violence (Turkey);
- 139.78. Strengthen efforts to prevent child marriage, including by combating stereotypes through diversified awareness-raising campaigns (Turkey);
- 139.79. Raise the minimum age for marriage to comply with international child rights standards in order to prevent early, child and enforced marriages (Australia);
- 139.80. Strengthen the general public awareness of, security services and the administration of justice regarding domestic violence, sexual violence, female genital mutilation, particularly through training and launching of awareness and information campaigns (Belgium);
- 139.81. Ensure effective criminal justice responses to all forms of sexual and gender-based violence, particularly domestic violence and female genital mutilations (Burkina Faso);
- 139.82. Strengthen measures to address violence against women, including sexual violence, provide help for its victims and hold accountable its perpetrators, while also ensuring effective implementation of the laws prohibiting FGM at the State level and adopting legislation prohibiting the FGM completely throughout the country (Czech Republic);
- 139.83. Continue efforts to eradicate harmful traditional practices such as child marriage and FGM (Ethiopia);
- 139.84. Take effective action to combat and eliminate the phenomenon of FGM and ensure the full implementation of the relevant National Action Plan (Cyprus);
- 139.85. Implement the national strategy to prevent FGM (2008-2018) and the national strategy to end child marriage (China);
- 139.86. Give priority to ensure independent, impartial and effective investigations into violations of women's rights (Denmark);
- 139.87. Take further steps to eliminate female genital mutilation (Timor-Leste);

- 139.88. Strengthen the efforts to eradicate FGM, including by legal prohibition of such practice and awareness-raising and education of all, especially women and girls (Slovenia);
- 139.89. Guarantee respect for the rights and fundamental freedoms of the entire population, especially women and children, and take all necessary measures to ensure the fight against impunity of the perpetrators of crimes, acts of violence and all human rights violations (Argentina);
- 139.90. Consider to put in place appropriate safeguards to protect civilians from any discriminatory, ill-treatment or criminal offences committed by members of the law enforcement agencies (Malaysia);
- 139.91. Carry out prompt, independent and thorough investigation of the allegations of torture and excessive use of force by State officials as well as other human rights violation, including sexual abuses (Slovakia);
- 139.92. Investigate all cases of human rights violations and prosecute those responsible without exception and impunity (Slovenia);
- 139.93. Continue efforts for the comprehensive protection of children and adolescents rights; expand the juvenile justice system and actions aimed to implement the mandatory birth registration; and for eradication of Female Genital Mutilation (El Salvador);
- 139.94. Provide a follow-up to the initiatives to strengthen the protection of rights of the child (Equatorial Guinea);
- 139.95. Take effective measures to respect the right to freedom of religion without discrimination (Slovakia);
- 139.96. Guarantee the free exercise of freedoms of expression and opinion (Togo);
- 139.97. Take concrete steps to ensure freedom of expression, including for the media, and to ensure that all alleged attacks against journalists and human rights defenders are promptly and independently investigated (Norway);
- 139.98. Take necessary measures to guarantee full respect for freedom of expression and freedom of association (France);
- 139.99. Take adequate measures to effectively safeguard the freedoms of expression, association and assembly (Cyprus);
- 139.100. Take concrete steps to ensure a safe and enabling environment for human rights defenders and other civil society actors, journalists and members of the opposition, while also ensuring that independent civil society can meaningfully participate in all stages of the UPR process without hindrance and fear of reprisals (Czech Republic);
- 139.101. Guarantee the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association in line with the ICCPR and amend existing legislation that is in violation of it (Germany);
- 139.102. Grant women with civil and political rights, the right to health and the right to education without discrimination (Angola);
- 139.103. Increase efforts to reinforce the participation of women in decision making posts (Senegal);

- 139.104. Continue to implement strategies and plans that ensures economic and social development and give specific attention to combatting poverty (State of Palestine);
- 139.105. Intensify efforts to achieve further gains in the areas of poverty reduction and improving the living conditions of the people in rural areas, particularly in providing necessary resources to realize the right to adequate housing and health (Sri Lanka);
- 139.106. Continue taking measures in favour of development and to reduce the level of poverty (Belarus);
- 139.107. Intensify efforts in the fight against poverty and to respond to the basic needs of the poor (Iraq);
- 139.108. Intensify efforts to fight against poverty (Kuwait);
- 139.109. Ensure the right to adequate food, especially during times of conflict and in states of emergency (Thailand);
- 139.110. Continue to work with WHO and other UN agencies as well as with relevant international organizations to strengthen the public health system and facilities, not only in the conflict-affected areas but also in all parts of the country (Thailand);
- 139.111. Increase the resource allocation for the health sector, especially to fulfil steps towards securing a comprehensive healthcare system (Turkey);
- 139.112. Develop programmes aimed at guaranteeing the right to education and the right to health (Iraq);
- 139.113. Continue efforts aimed at ensuring access to basic education for all and measures to strengthen the performance of the education system (Sri Lanka);
- 139.114. Promote education by adopting additional policies to improve the enrolment of children in basic education, as well as combat discrimination in that field (State of Palestine);
- 139.115. Strengthen the process of educational reform (Tajikistan);
- 139.116. Seek to intensify national efforts to implement alternative learning programmes for children and youth (Bahrain);
- 139.117. Continue to pursue measures designed to reduce the number of children who are not enrolled in school (Equatorial Guinea);
- 139.118. Ensure the primacy of fulfilling the right to education for all children, continue to dedicate more resources to eradicate illiteracy among children and adults, and improve the number of children completing their education (Malaysia);
- 139.119. Continue strengthening the national infrastructure with an emphasis on the successful educational policy in order to achieve full access (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- 139.120. Intensify its efforts to addressing the issues of education, poverty and health (Nigeria);
- 139.121. Continue implementing the plans, programs and measures aimed at guaranteeing the right to education and access to appropriate health services for all citizens (Saudi Arabia);

- 139.122. Continue implementing the plans, programs and measures that aim to guarantee the right to education and access to appropriate health services for all its citizens (Qatar);
- 139.123. Continue the efforts towards raising the enrolment rate for children in schools, particularly for girls (Morocco);
- 139.124. Continue to implement the national strategic plan for education, with special emphasis on the right to education of vulnerable groups including children living in rural areas, persons with disabilities, nomads and IDPs (China);
- 139.125. Increase access to school education for all children, especially girls, children in rural areas and children of marginalised groups such as nomadic persons (South Africa);
- 139.126. Enhance efforts for effective implementation of the CRPD (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 139.127. Ensure safety of refugees and asylum seekers by also seeking international assistance (Nigeria);
- 139.128. Grant full access for humanitarian aid to the population in need in Darfur (Ukraine);
- 139.129. Adopt measures to guarantee access to basic services, as well as the investigation of allegations of human rights violations in IDP camps (Argentina);
- 139.130. Continue its efforts in order to address the problems related to internal displacement (Azerbaijan);
- 139.131. Take measures to protect the rights of IDPs, through comprehensive attention and reparation, in particular access to basic services (Colombia);
- 139.132. Intensify the efforts for the creation of a concrete national framework on the internal displacement, which would secure equal access to humanitarian aid but also develop a preventive strategy for new IDPs, including training of security forces to this effect (Greece);
- 139.133. Both the Government and armed groups immediately take necessary steps to cease all forms of conflict and ensure humanitarian access for IDPs (Japan);
- 139.134. Continue to provide and facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance for internally displaced persons in areas of conflict in the country, and take comprehensive actions to stop further displacement (Malaysia);
- 139.135. Authorise and facilitate humanitarian Access to all areas of the country (Maldives);
- 139.136. Ensure that humanitarian access is granted to civilian populations in all conflict-affected areas (Portugal);
- 139.137. Exert further efforts in addressing the negative impacts of the unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights in the Sudan (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 139.138. Continue to seek technical assistance from the international community in the rebuilding process to help it fulfil its obligations (Pakistan);

- 140.139. Continue to seek assistance from the international community in line with its national plan (Myanmar).
140. The following recommendation enjoys the support of Sudan, which considers that they are already implemented or in the process of implementation:
- 140.1. Facilitate the access of UN agencies and other humanitarian actors to conflict zones (Switzerland);
- 140.2. Investigate sexual violence in conflict (Republic of Korea);
- 140.3. Criminalize the recruitment of children and investigate all the reports of recruitment of children by the security forces, ensuring that perpetrators are brought to justice and duly prosecuted (Portugal);
- 140.4. Enact all the necessary measures to effectively implement the Action Plan to end recruitment of children (Slovenia);
- 140.5. Promptly implement the action plan between the Sudan and the United Nations to end child recruitment and criminalize in domestic law the recruitment and use of children by the security forces and other groups (Guatemala);
- 140.6. Continue taking strong measures to combat human trafficking and the sexual exploitation and abuse of migrant women and children, including by fully implementing the Human Trafficking Act of 2014, training law enforcement officials and ensuring adequate protection for victims of human trafficking (Sweden);
- 140.7. Provide the national commission for combatting trafficking in persons with the appropriate human and financial resources to enable it to carry out its tasks in the best way (United Arab Emirates);
- 140.8. Continue efforts to combat human trafficking, particularly of vulnerable groups, such as women and children (Myanmar);
- 140.9. Continue to intensify the national efforts to control the borders and fight against the networks of human trafficking, to fight the activities of terrorist groups in the border areas, and to continue its effective cooperation with neighbouring countries in this field (Libya);
- 140.10. Take concrete measures to improve the independence of the judiciary (Burkina Faso);
- 140.11. Take appropriate measures to prosecute perpetrators of acts of torture (Togo);
- 140.12. Further strengthen efforts towards birth registration for all, with a view to encouraging access to relevant procedures (Turkey);
- 140.13. Establish effective measures to increase the registration of children and to obtain birth registration (Mexico);
- 140.14. Introduce a freedom of information law (Lithuania).
141. The following recommendations will be examined by Sudan which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirty-third session of the Human Rights Council in September 2016:
- 141.1. Proceed with the ratification of international human rights treaties and other relevant international instruments to which Sudan is not a party yet (Chile);

- 141.2. **Ratify international human rights treaties, including the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Poland);**
- 141.3. **Sign and ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW); (Slovakia) (Sierra Leone) (Belgium)/ Ratify CEDAW (Lebanon) (Timor-Leste) (Viet Nam) (Guatemala) (Turkey) (Algeria) (Italy) (Botswana) (France) (Georgia) (Montenegro) (Honduras) (Indonesia) (Angola) (Senegal) (Poland) (El Salvador);**
- 141.4. **Ratify OP-CEDAW (Italy);**
- 141.5. **Ratify OP-ICESCR (El Salvador);**
- 141.6. **Ratify the CEDAW and adopt a law prohibiting genital mutilations (Luxembourg);**
- 141.7. **Ratify the CEDAW and deepen efforts to eliminate discriminatory legal provisions that limit the rights of women (Uruguay);**
- 141.8. **Ratify CEDAW and eliminate discriminatory practices, especially during conflict (Greece);**
- 141.9. **Ratify CEDAW and prohibit FGM (Costa Rica);**
- 141.10. **Ratify CEDAW to ensure full gender equality and adopt a comprehensive national action plan with clear goals and deadlines to eliminate all forms of violence against women, including sexual violence and FGM (Latvia);**
- 141.11. **Ratify the CEDAW and adopt a National Action Plan on UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security (Sweden);**
- 141.12. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OP-CAT) (Guatemala) (Italy) (Togo) (Czech Republic) (Honduras) (South Africa) (Lebanon) (Poland);**
- 141.13. **Consider ratifying OP-CAT (Ghana);**
- 141.14. **Ratify the international treaties to which the state is not yet party, particularly the CAT, the CEDAW and its optional protocol, the second optional protocol of the ICCPR on the abolition of the death penalty (Madagascar);**
- 141.15. **Conclude ratification of the remaining instruments in particular the CAT, the ICPED and the CEDAW, which have been pending since UPR 2011 (Kenya);**
- 141.16. **Accede to OP-CRC-IC (Albania);**
- 141.17. **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW) (Niger) (Honduras) (Guatemala) (El Salvador);**
- 141.18. **Sign and ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (ICPPED) (Slovakia) Ratify the ICPED (Honduras) (Niger);**
- 141.19. **Ratify the Convention against Discrimination in Education (Congo);**

- 141.20. As a way to strengthen Article 69 of the 2010 Child Act, remove from national legislation all forms of corporal punishment and abolish corporal punishment in the penal system (Uruguay);
- 141.21. Repeal all laws that discriminate against women and girls and to ensure conformity with international standards (Iceland);
- 141.22. Adopt legislation prohibiting the dissemination of ideas and expressions of racial hatred and violence against any group of persons (Lithuania);
- 141.23. Reconsider amendments to the constitution, other laws and policies that contradict with Sudan's international obligations, including international human rights law and international humanitarian law (Slovakia);
- 141.24. Make progress towards the abolition of the crime of apostasy and the elimination of other laws and practices contrary to freedom of religion and/or belief (Spain);
- 141.25. Revise the 1991 Penal Code and abolish the penalization of apostasy (Australia) (Italy);
- 141.26. Amend the National Security Act of 2010 to abolish the criminal immunity enjoyed by security officers (Spain);
- 141.27. Reform the National Security Act (2010) so it adheres to international standards, including by removing provisions that provide National Intelligence and Security Service officers with immunity from prosecution (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 141.28. Revisions to the National Security Act, which allows for civil and criminal immunity for security forces in relation to serious human rights violations and abuses committed in their official capacity, and those responsible for serious human rights violations and abuses be held to account (Australia);
- 141.29. Amend the 2010 National Security Act, removing immunities from members of the National Intelligence and Security Services and revoking their powers of arrest and detention (Canada);
- 141.30. Review the National Security Act, in particular the extensive powers granted to the National intelligence and Security Service, to bring it in line with international human rights law (Denmark);
- 141.31. Cooperate fully with UN and other international human rights monitors to help promote accountability (United States of America);
- 141.32. Concretize the visit of special procedures on racism and enforce disappearances (Costa Rica);
- 141.33. Extend a standing invitation to all special procedures and respond positively to pending visit requests (Iceland);
- 141.34. Extend a standing invitation to all Special Procedure Mandate holders (Latvia) (Lithuania) (Poland);
- 141.35. Cooperate fully with special procedures mandate holders and UNAMID (Ukraine);
- 141.36. Review and amend legislation containing discriminatory provisions towards women such as, inter alia, the Personal Status Law and Criminal Law, and adopt a national action plan on gender equality (Czech Republic);

- 141.37. Pursue the objective of peace in Darfur in promoting especially the rights of the minorities (Senegal);
- 141.38. Cease immediately aerial bombardments and allow free access for humanitarian aid to areas of conflict so as to meet its obligations under international law (Germany);
- 141.39. Allow unrestricted and independent humanitarian access to all areas which are still affected by conflicts in order to make it possible to provide assistance to civilians, in particular women and children (Italy);
- 141.40. That the government ends violent suppression of protestors, and arbitrary detention of political activists and journalists (New Zealand);
- 141.41. Criminalize violence against women and girls, FGM and marital rape (Iceland);
- 141.42. Adopt a legislation to prevent and punish child marriage, by setting 18 as legal age for marriage, for both women and men (Madagascar);
- 141.43. Raise the minimum age of marriage to 18 (Sierra Leone);
- 141.44. Investigate allegations of international humanitarian law and human rights violations by armed and security forces in a prompt, transparent and impartial manner and ensure that perpetrators of violations are brought to justice (France);
- 141.45. Take immediate measures to conduct independent inquiries into all human rights violations, including allegations of extrajudicial executions, torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment or treatment, and international humanitarian law, as well as to bring perpetrators to justice (Switzerland);
- 141.46. Ensure that all allegations of torture and ill-treatment, as well as mass rapes, and sexual and gender-based violence are promptly, independently and thoroughly investigated and to take all the necessary measures to bring perpetrators to justice (Portugal);
- 141.47. Take measures to end and prevent attacks against civilians. Conduct transparent investigations of allegations of human rights violations and abuses, and hold perpetrators accountable (Canada);
- 141.48. Protect human rights in Darfur and the Two Areas, including by ending violence, ensuring accountability for deaths and sexual violence, granting humanitarian access, and allowing aid agencies and NGOs to implement human rights programmes (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 141.49. Take urgent steps to facilitate the work of human rights defenders and civil society, including through guaranteeing freedom of expression and the media and protection of all persons from intimidation, threats, attacks or reprisals for seeking to cooperate with the UN; and through allowing unimpeded humanitarian access to conflict affected populations, with appropriate protection to humanitarian actors (Ireland);
- 141.50. Protect human rights defenders and journalists from violence and arbitrary arrests, to address impunity for crimes against human rights defenders and journalists and to notify UNESCO of the status of the judicial inquiry into the murder of journalists (Netherlands);

- 141.51. In relation to armed conflicts in Darfur, South Kordofan, and Blue Nile, with multiple attacks against the civilian population, take concrete measures for the displaced population and in order to facilitate for humanitarian access (Spain);
- 141.52. Restore the cessation of hostilities declaration that reduced violence in Darfur and the Two Areas and facilitate immediate and unfettered humanitarian access to conflict areas (United States of America);
- 141.53. Take all necessary steps to ensure full and unhindered access by independent humanitarian organizations to civilians in need of assistance in Darfur, Blue Nile and South Kordofan (Sweden);
- 141.54. Facilitate access to humanitarians in conflict zones (Congo).
142. The recommendations listed below were noted by Sudan:
- 142.1. Ratify the two optional protocols to the ICCPR (Honduras);
- 142.2. Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (OP2-ICCPR) (Montenegro) (Albania)/ Ratify the OP2-ICCPR (Uruguay);
- 142.3. Adopt an official moratorium aiming at the formal abolition of the death penalty in the country and to ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR (Portugal);
- 142.4. Initiate the process of ratification of the second optional protocol on the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights with the view of definitely abolishing the death penalty (Luxembourg);
- 142.5. Ratify without reservations the CEDAW and its Optional Protocol, and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Austria);
- 142.6. Ratify CAT and abolish the death penalty (Costa Rica);
- 142.7. Ratify the CAT, and prohibit corporal punishment, present in legislation, in the penal system (Spain);
- 142.8. Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Rome Statute of the ICC) (Timor-Leste) (Honduras) (Slovakia);
- 142.9. Consider ratifying the Rome Statute of the ICC (Ghana)
- 142.10. Accede to and fully align Sudan's national legislation with the Rome Statute of the ICC, including incorporating provisions to cooperate promptly and fully with the ICC as it required to do under UN Security Council Resolution 1593 by executing outstanding arrest warrants (Canada);
- 142.11. Ratify the Rome Statute of the ICC to ensure accountability for, prevention of, and justice for the victims of human rights violations, and fully cooperate with the ICC (Latvia);
- 142.12. Ratify the Rome Statute and fully cooperate with the ICC that those responsible for crimes under international law are prosecuted and justice for the victims is guaranteed (Lithuania);
- 142.13. Ratify the Rome Statute of the ICC and fully cooperate with international mechanisms of accountability in order for those responsible of international crimes to be brought to justice (Guatemala);

- 142.14. **Repeal the constitutional amendment that transforms the National Intelligence and Security Service into an entity with powers to arrest and detain, and to launch, without delay, independent investigations into the human rights violations committed by this Service (Germany);**
- 142.15. **Revise the National Security Act of 2010 to bring it in line with international standards; in particular to end immunity provisions and to ensure that human rights violations by armed forces, police and NISS, including the Rapid Response Force are investigated and prosecuted (Norway);**
- 142.16. **Amend, without delay, the 2009 Press and Publications Act, to bring it in line with international standards on press freedom and to ensure that no provisions unduly restrict the rights of freedom of expression, assembly and association, in conformity with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Netherlands);**
- 142.17. **Adopt measures in the legislative and political spheres, including appropriate budget allocation, to guarantee, prevent and eradicate discrimination on religious grounds, ethnic composition, gender or sexual orientation (Honduras);**
- 142.18. **Urgently review its criminal justice system, in particular to criminalise torture and prohibit the use in courts of evidence obtained in violation of ICCPR; abolish corporal punishment in the penal system; abolish the crime of apostasy; implement the recently signed Action Plan to prevent recruitment of children to the national security forces; and address the impunity of police, armed and national security forces by amending the National Security Act 2010 to conform with ICCPR and through ratification of the Statute of the ICC (Ireland);**
- 142.19. **Remove the criminal immunity of members of the police, armed forces and national security forces, as enshrined within the National Security Act of 2010 (Uruguay);**
- 142.20. **Commit to preventing further violence and human rights violations in Darfur also through effective cooperation with all relevant international bodies (Italy);**
- 142.21. **Push forward for the elimination of discriminatory provisions affecting LGBTI persons (Chile);**
- 142.22. **Halt and prevent attacks against civilians, including the use of rape as a weapon of war, and to allow humanitarian access to all areas (Austria);**
- 142.23. **Put an end to the death penalty (Congo);**
- 142.24. **Abolish immediately the death penalty (Slovakia);**
- 142.25. **Establish a moratorium on capital executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty and to repeal all legislation that allows for the application of corporal punishment (Italy);**
- 142.26. **Establish a formal moratorium on the use of the death penalty with a view to ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Australia);**
- 142.27. **Establish a moratorium on executions and reduce the number of crimes punishable by the death penalty (Belgium);**

- 142.28. **Impose an immediate moratorium on the death penalty with a view to abolishing it, and to ensure that it is never applied to persons under the age of 18 (Austria);**
- 142.29. **Establish a moratorium on the death penalty and consider its eventual abolition, especially and urgently in relation to the execution of children under the age of 18 years (Mexico);**
- 142.30. **Consider imposing a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to abolish it and to take measures to ensure that it is never applied to persons under the age of 18 years (Namibia);**
- 142.31. **Establish a moratorium on the application of the death penalty with a view to its abolition (Spain); Establish a moratorium on the death penalty as a first step towards complete abolition (France); Introduce a moratorium on death sentences with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Georgia); Consider establishing a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to abolishing it (Sierra Leone);**
- 142.32. **Fully cooperate with international mechanisms of accountability, including the ICC, in order to ensure that those responsible for international crimes committed in Darfur are brought to justice (Iceland);**
- 142.33. **Ensure that those suspected of being responsible for crimes under international law in Darfur – particularly those within government security and armed forces – are investigated and prosecuted before independent and impartial courts, without resort to the death penalty (Liechtenstein);**
- 142.34. **Comply with Security Council resolution 1593 (2005) and fully cooperate with the International Criminal Court (Liechtenstein);**
- 142.35. **Establish a commission of inquiry with national and international members to examine all allegations of violations against women in various regions of the country (Guatemala);**
- 142.36. **Ensure effective prosecution and accountability of perpetrators of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, and fully cooperate with the ICC under relevant Security Council resolutions (Austria);**
- 142.37. **Cooperate fully with the International Criminal Court (Switzerland).**
143. **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.**

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Sudan was headed by **H.E. Dr. Awad Elhassan Elnour Khalifa**, Minister of Justice and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Ambassador Dr. Mustafa Osman Ismail, Permanent Representative of Sudan to the United Nations Office in Geneva;
 - H.E. Ambassador Kamal Gubara, Deputy Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations Office in Geneva;
 - Mr. Salaheldin Abdalla; General Prosecutor, Ministry of Justice;
 - Mr. Khalid Musa, Minister Plenipotentiary, Mission of Sudan, Geneva;
 - Mr. Yasir Sidahmed, Rapporteur Adviosry Council for Human Rights;
 - Dr. Attiat Mustafa, Director. Unit for combating violence against women;
 - Mr. Mohamed Yassin Eltohami, Deputy Commissioner for Refugees;
 - Mr. Shazali Elhaj Mustafa Ahmed, Deputy Director. Department of Human Rights, Ministry of Justice;
 - Mrs. Omaima Alsharief, Deputy Director Department of Human Rights, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
 - Mrs. Khadiga Elfadil Mohammed, Legal Counsellor, Ministry of Justice;
 - Dr. Mohmed Eltom Mohmed Elzein, Department of Planning and International Health Programme, Ministry of Health;
 - Mr. Khalid Kheiri Ahmed Kheiri, Head of the Minister of Justice executive office;
 - Mr. Hamza Babiker Hamza, Legal Department, Ministry of Defence;
 - Mr. Ahmed Hassan Sirelkhatm, Legal Department. Ministry of Interior;
 - Mr. Mr. Amr Eltahir, Executive Committee member, Advisory Council for Human Rights;
 - Mr. Osman Hassan, Counsellor, Mission of Sudan, Geneva;
 - Ms. Azza Mohammed Abdalla, Second Secretary, Mission of Sudan, Geneva.
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