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For reasons of economy, this document is printed in a limited number. Delegates are kindly requested t

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Algeria	3
Burkina Faso.....	3
Egypt	4
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	5
Morocco.....	6
Senegal	7
Togo.....	7

prohibitions of marriage between certain ethnic groups and castes, which have historical roots. The family code, however, prohibits discrimination based on customary considerations. The law prohibits forced marriages and does not allow prohibition of marriage on the basis of race, caste, religion or ethnicity.

Question 3

7. Article 1 of the Constitution prohibits discriminat

Council should (a) follow up on all the mechanisms and working groups; (b) be involved in the preparation for the Durban review; (c) enhance national and international efforts to combat racism; (d) play an active role in filling the gaps and prepare recommendations on how best to do this; and (e) play a critical role in the implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action. There are legal and procedural gaps that should be addressed to give protection to vulnerable groups. Other issues to be addressed include defamation of religion and foreign occupation.

Question 6

15. Egypt has established measures to protect women and provide equal opportunities, and has tried to mainstream religious tolerance in the school system. Egypt has contributed to the national dialogue of religions to improve social relations between different groups. There have been court rulings in 2008 that confer Muslims converting to other religions the right to have passports without specifically stating their religion; Bahais no longer have to carry documents indicating that they are Muslims.

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

Question 1:

16. The sixth principle of the Green Charter defines Libya's society of non discrimination. The law of 1991 number 20 in its first article introduced the non discrimination framework between male and female. The penal code does not discriminate between local or foreign workers in Libya. Article 418 prohibits trafficking and imposes penalty of imprisonment for those acts. Article 420 prohibits all forms of slavery, forced labor and sexual exploitation.

Question 2:

17. Libya does not only do not practice racism but we combat the practice of regimes against the African people. It differentiates between racism and freedom of expression. It is facing new form of racism related to house helpers (maids).

Question 3:

18. The legislations incriminate all forms of discrimination and exploitation and racial discrimination. They are not only contained in the provisions of criminal or civil laws but also special codes like the 1991 (20) law and the green Charter. Libya provides equal work opportunity with full respect to gender equality.

Question 4:

19. Although Libya does not have the practice of racial discrimination, it is combating it through the struggle against imperialism, fascism and racism at the global level. Many countries have not yet abided by their international treaty obligations.

Question 5:

20. Libya was among the first countries that ratified the treaty in 1968 and other treaties. It is a harmonic country which provides equality to all people on its ground.

Question 6:

21. Libya's legislations prohibited and criminalized all forms of discrimination even before Durban Declaration for combating racism as it was described before through adopting national legislation that prohibit discrimination mainly in law 5 and 20 of 1991.

Senegal

Question 1

30. The Government of Senegal is in the process of establishing a formal mechanism to evaluate the application of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action at the national level. So far, no complaint has been received in the justice system t

Authority on Audiovisual and Communication and the