OVERVIEW OF INSTITUTIONAL REFORM RECOMMENDATIONS FORMULATED BY NINE TRUTH COMMISSIONS

Geneva Centre for Security Sector Governance

		AFRICA						ACIA
	Truth and Reconciliation Commission South Africa	Truth and Reconciliation Commission Sierra Leone	Truth and Reconciliation Commission Kenya	National Commission for Truth and Reconciliation Chile	Commission on the Truth for El Salvador	Commission for Historical Clarification Guatemala	Truth and Reconciliation Commission Peru	Commission for Reception, Truth and Reconciliation Timor Leste Truth for Reconciliation Commission Thailand
ate of Establishment	1995 Promotion of National Unity and Reconciliation	2002 Truth and Reconciliation Act, 2000	2009 The Truth Justice and Reconciliation Act, 2008	1990 Supreme Decree No. 355 establishing the	1992 El Salvador: Mexico Peace Agreements—Provi-	1997 Commission for Historical Clarification - Charter	2001 Decree establishing the Truth and Reconcilia-	2002 2010 UN Transitional Administration in East Timor
al Report / Source	Act, No. 34 of 1995 http://www.justice.gov.za/trc/report/finalreport/Vol- ume5.pdf	http://www.sierraleonetrc.org/index.php/view-report-text- vol-2/item/volume-two-chapter-three?category_id=20	http://www.knchr.org/Portals/0/Reports/TJRC_Vol- ume_4.pdf	National Commission for Truth and Reconciliation http://www.usip.org/sites/default/files/resources/collections/truth_commissions/Chile90-Report/Chile90-Report.pdf	sions Creating the Commissions on Truth http://www.usip.org/sites/default/files/file/ElSalvador- Report.pdf	http://www.aaas.org/sites/default/files/migrate/uploads/ mos_en.pdf	tion Commission http://www.ictj.org/sites/default/files/ICTJ_Book_Peru_ CVR_2014.pdf#page=311	(UNTAET) Regulation 2001/10 http://www.etan.org/etanpdf/2006/CAVR/11-Recommendations.pdf http://www.library.nhrc.or.th/ulib/document/Fu
ate of Publication of the nal Report	October 1998	October 2004	May 2013	February 1991	March 1993	February 1999	August 2003	October 2005 September 2012
		New principles on national security to be embraced in the		Conduct studies on the concept of national security and	TY SECTOR REFORM Institute full and indisputable civilian control over all military, paramilitary, intelligence and secu-	Development of the new military doctrine as well as doc-	Develop a National Security Policy (p.306).	The security apparatus to comply with national security
		Constitution (para.199-200). Use of armed force in Sierra Leone to be conducted strictly in accordance with the Constitution (para.199-200).		tion (3(b), p.1095). Trainings of security forces to include subjects related to human rights (3(a), p.1095).	rity forces (p.163-64).	trine of civilian security forces (para.60, para.73). Introduce reforms that establish the civilian oversight over the army (para.60).		policy as articulated by the Parliament (p.19). The government to continue building politically neutral professional security apparatus controlled by the civilian aurights, strictly adhere to relevant legislation and be
GENERAL		No member of any security service to be permitted to obey a manifestly illegal order (para.199-200).		The principle of «due obedience» to be re-examined. Should not	A «due obedience» principle not to exonerate a person who carries out an illegal order (A, p.170).	Remove the reference to obedience being owed to whatever kind of order (para.56).		thorities (p.19). to judicial review (p.272). Security forces to act in compliance with human rights and rule of law (p.19). Set up effective control or oversight mechanism must intervene when force used illegitimately (5.3.4).
		Compulsory human rights education in schools, army, police and judicial services (para.94-97).						The Armed Forces and Police Services to develop policies promoting gender equality, outlawing sexual exploitation and violence against women. Relevant and sexual exploitations to be impossible of the procedure
		Security services not to be deployed against political parties' legitimate interest; or to promote political parties.		The armed forces, security forces and police to be apolitical permanent state institutions that maintain the rule of law (p.1094).		Abolish the Presidential and Vice-presidential General Staff structures (para.54).	Develop norms and policies for collaboration between the National Police, local governments and citizens (p.305).	posed on those guilty of breaches (4.1.7., p.13).
INTELLIGENCE	Various recommendations to address reforms within the intelligence services (p.328).			Intelligence services of the armed forces, the police and the General Bureau of Investigation to be clearly separated (3(b), p.1096).		Enact relevant legislation to control state intelligence apparatus, including precise structures, tasks and limits of civil and military intelligence (para.58).	Various recommendations to address reforms within the Intelligence Services. The role of the National Intelligence Council to be strictly regulated (p.306).	Intelligence gathering agencies to be strictly regulated by law, monitored and held accountable for their actions when these exceed their legal mandate (6.4.1., p.22).
SERVICES	Intelligence services to act in accordance with law and to be supervised by a mandated minister (p.328).			The functions of the intelligence services to be precisely redefined and limited to gathering information. Establishment of an adequate system of supervision (3(b), p.1096).		Congress to establish a control/ oversight mechanism and to exercise effective control over the intelligence apparatus (para.58).		State intelligence and security agencies to be coordinated and be subject to parliamentary oversight (6.4.3., p.22).
	Members of the SA National Defence Force must not engage in any covert activities not specifically authorised by relevant ministers (para.63, p.328).	Army to be the only lawful military force (para.199-203).		Eliminate practices that may be degrading to the dignity of persons. This includes obligatory conscription (3(b), p.1096).	Appoint a Legislative Assembly's special committee to propose the transition to a new model of the armed forces and review military legislation (p.169).	Consider the option of conscientious objection to the obligatory military service, with the possibility of exercising a civic service instead (para.67).	Develop a concept of national defence and the corresponding policy. All defence-related activities and military personnel to fall under the Ministry of Defence (p.306).	Military to be exclusively responsible for external defence. No civilian extensions of the military to be permitted (p.21). Army should be apolitical and be under contrielected government. The army should not be internal problems related to public order. It should responsible for dealing with external threats (p.28).
	Policies must require regular audit of the military expenditure (para.63, p.329).	Disband the police para-military unit, the Operational Support Division (OSD) (para.203).			Repeal the provision of army regulations which requires a subordinate to obey orders at all times (p.170).	ever kind of order (para.56).		Parliament to establish monitoring mechanisms to ensure that it effectively oversees the military (6.3.1., p.21).
ARMED FORCES	Members of security forces found to have committed human rights abuses or engaged in criminal activity to be brought to justice (para.65, p.329).			The Code of Military Justice to be reformed (2(b), p.1087).	Members of armed forces who commit abuses of power or violations of human rights to be held criminally liable and disciplinarily accountable. Those discharged for these reasons must not be readmitted to the armed forces (p.170).	of the military to follow basic principles of integrity,	Establish the Military Ombudsman's Office responsible for handling complaints (p.307).	Members of the military who are involved in human rights abuses to be held accountable before the regular judicial system (6.3.2., p.21). Consider the establishment of an Army or Defence I attached to the Cabinet (Ombudsman) with an autindependently inspect the work of the army (p.288).
					Military curricula to include courses in human rights, taught by civilian experts (p.170). The Armed Forces Court of Honour to eradicate any	Various recommendations to improve or change military cirricula (para.61-69).	Change the military curricula and training and include principles of democracy and integrity (p.307).	Military to be duly trained in international human rights, humanitarian law and civic education (p.22). Military not to conduct joint training exercises with armed Modify the Soldier Discipline Act and allow for dis
	Establishment of well-resourced and Independent Com-			The Chilean Police and Investigative Police to be put under	relationship between members of the armed forces and disbanded paramilitary and illegal armed groups (p.170).		Constitution to define the National Delice on a new wilter	forces that have a known and proven poor human rights record (p.22). punishment of army staff of all ranks and levels, i generals (5.9.4., p.189).
	plaint Directorate (p.330-31). Various recommendations to address integrity and profes-		Police officers and other state agents who were involved in the	the authority of the Interior Ministry (3(b), p.1096).	The National Civil Police to be a purely civilian body, demilita- rized and independent from the former security forces (p.171).		rized civilian institution (p.306).	Mechanisms and procedures for complaints to be estab- lished together with the Office of the Provedor (p.21). Police personnel to be duly trained, including in human
		Police Officers to be trained in investigating gender-based	torture and ill-treatment of individuals to be prosecuted (p.31). Create new code of conduct and ethics for the police. It should			rity (para.73). Removal from force of those elements who have acted, or	reviewed in line with the civilian nature of the force (p.306).	rights and gender-related crimes (p.21). Police officers violating human rights to be held accountable before regular justice system and not to be shielded The National Police Office and the Department of Investigation to be impartial and to strictly adhere
POLICE	ficers (p.335). Public order policing to be decentralised and integrated into the normal structures of the SAPS. Public order police offi-		include disciplinary and accountability measures (p.36). New standard operating procedures on the use of force for the police (p.29).	Public order and internal security to fall exclusively within the police and investigative police. Adopt measures to en-		act, against its doctrine of public service (para.74). Civilian nature of the Public Order Law must be respected	Constitution to separate the National Defence from the Internal Order and Citizen Security (p.306).	behind internal procedures (p.21). Parliament to be final civilian oversight mechanism of the Police Service and to receive regular reports from the Minisport of the Police Service and to receive regular reports from the Minisport of the Police Service and to receive regular reports from the Minisport of the Police Service and to receive regular reports from the Minisport of the Police Service and to receive regular reports from the Minisport of the Police Service and to receive regular reports from the Minisport of the Police Service and to receive regular reports from the Minisport of the Police Service and to receive regular reports from the Minisport of the Police Service and to receive regular reports from the Minisport of the Police Service and to receive regular reports from the Minisport of the Police Service and to receive regular reports from the Minisport of the Police Service and the Police Se
	cers to be duly trained (p.331-32).		Establish children's desks at police stations to be well-funded. Officers who have been trained on child rights to deal with	sure compliance with this principle (3(b), p.1097).	Private armed groups to be disbanded (p.171).	even during state of emergency (para.77-78).	leniar Order and Chizen Security (p.500).	ter of the Interior (p.21). and specifically trained in public order policing (p.2)
	Various recommendations to address treatment of prison-			Various recommendations to address the functioning of pri-			Establishment of an institution to research and monitor	Policy of open access to outside monitoring of all prisons (p.7). Various recommendations to ensure the rights of de-
	ers and conditions of detention (p.313-15).		tions and investigate allegations of torture and death in custody (p.31).	sions and the treatment of detainees (5(a)(2), p.1100-1101).			penitentiary issues (p.308). Various recommendations to address the situation of those	tainees and prisoners (p.7-8).
PENITENTIARY	Outlaw use of solitary confinement, and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment (p.315). Health professionals to specifically include in their docu-			Modification of the law related to the solitary confinement (2(b)(6)(2), p.1090). Enact legislation providing for code of conduct, including			sentenced for terrorism (e.g. procedures related to pardons to be developed) (p.308).	kind of torture or sexual abuse. Introduce strict procedures for the use of solitary confinement (p.8). The practice of using shackles on prisoners to be doned (p.18).
	mentation allegations of torture or abuse, evidence of such abuse and how the allegations are being investigated (p.336-37).			disciplinary measures for abuse of power and crimes. These measures do not exclude criminal responsibility (5(a)(2), p.1099-100).			The purpose of the penitentiary system to be: re-education, rehabilitation and reincorporation into society (p.308).	
OTHER	Establishment of an oversight mechanism and a nationwide Code of Conduct for Private Security companies (p.333).						Consider the establishment of a rural police force (p.305).	Enact legislation regulating non-state security agencies, including private companies. Introduce compulsory training by the Police and an obligation to register (p.22). Government and relevant state agencies to apply U lines on treatment of prisoners (p.274).
	Lightedian not to be	Lustration not recommended as it could be abused for	The individuals identified as responsible for the planning,		cers, civil servants and judiciary. The administrative penal-	The Directorate of the National Civilian Police, under the supervision of the Ministry of Interior, to take the relevant		
GENERAL	Lustration not to be recommended as it does not constitute an appropriate measure in the South Africa's context (p.311).	political ends and affect peace and reconciliation process (p.259-62).	implementation, and cover up of the Bulla Karatasi and Wagalla Massacres to be barred from public office or any other position of public authority (p.23).		ties to include: dismissal, discharge or disqualification from	measures to ensure the removal from the police of those elements who have acted, or act, against its doctrine of public service (para.74).		
					New judges to be appointed to the Supreme Court of Justice; the incumbent are encouraged to resign (p.167).	The Army's educational centres to review composition of its teaching staff and to remove military personnel involved in present or past human rights violations from educational functions (para.64).		
OTHER					Only judges who demonstrate attributes of integrity and professionalism may remain in the judicial service (E, p.167).			
GENERAL			Remove obstacles experienced by minority groups such as members of Somali and Nubian in accessing national iden-		EGAL IDENTITY	digenous Peoples (para.81); Declaration of absence due to	Normalize the situation of those disappeared, for whom there are outstanding arrest warrants and who lack identity	
		acquisition of citizenship (para.82-87).	tity cards (p.47).	PROTECTION / PE	ROMOTION OF HUMAN RIGHT	forced disappearance to be recognised as a legal category (para.27).	papers; expunge police, legal and criminal records; provide legal advice; and exemption from fees (p.310).	
GENERAL		Right to human dignity be enshrined as a fundamental right in constitution (para 52).						
	Establish Human Rights Bureaus in the ministries (p.311).	Judiciary to adopt rights and values-based approach to constitutional interpretation (para.104-106).		Various recommendations to improve the situation of human rights in Chile (p.1077-81).	Implement reforms related to human rights as contained in the peace agreements and recommendations made by ONUSAL - United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (p.172).	Promote legislative measures specifically orientated towards the protection of human rights defenders (para.41).		Various recommendations to ensure the protection and promotion of human rights across the whole governance system (p.6). Promotion of rule of law through relevant protection and promotion of human rights across the whole governance institutions specialised in the rule of law (p.272-27).
OTHER	Introduction of human rights curricula in formal education. Provide specialised trainings for law enforcement agencies (p.311).	Compulsory human rights education in schools, army, police and judicial services (para.94-97).			Strengthen the Office of the National Counsel for the Defence of Human Rights (p.172).			The Church to be actively involved in promoting and protecting human rights (p.19).
	Increase of resources for independent bodies such as the Public Protector and Human Rights Commission (p.311).	Establish The Human Rights Commission (para.98-103).	Establish Office of the Special Rapporteur on Sexual Violence (p.36).	Establish human rights institution for the express purpose of protecting ordinary people from abuses of power (4, p.1097-98).				The Office of the Provedor for Human Rights to be guaranteed full independence and appropriate levels of funding and human resources (p.18).
		(para.57).	Abolish death penalty. Commute death sentences to life imprisonment or other appropriate sentence (p.29).	RATIFIC	ATION OF TREATIES			
	Ratify or accede to relevant international human rights treaties (p.348).	Ratify or accede to international human rights treaties that Sierra Leone has not yet accepted (para.115).	Various recommendations related to ratification or accession to international treaties (p.10, 29, 47).	Various recommendations related to ratification or accession to international treaties (1(a), p.1078).	Various recommendations related to ratification or accession to international treaties (p.174).	Ratify international human rights instruments still pending and corresponding implementation mechanisms (para.39).		Ratify the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) (p.19).
RATIFICATION				Review and reexamine reservations with which Chile has ratified or agreed to international conventions (1(a), p.1078).				
NICORDODATION.				Engage in negotiations of treaties, including on the crime of forced disappearance as a crime against humanity (1(d), p.1081).		Incorporate the standards of international humanitarian		
INCORPORATION OF INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS		Various recommendations requesting the adoption of relevant legislation to domesticate international obligations (para.127, 340, 404).	_	Engage in negotiations of treaties, including on the crime of forced disappearance as a crime against humanity (1(d), p.1081). Enact law confirming that ratified international human	Reaffirm the constitutional force of human rights provisions	Incorporate the standards of international humanitarian law into national legislation. Provide instruction regarding these norms to the personnel of state institutions, particularly the Army (para.40).	International standards related to the administration of justice and due process rights to be incorporated into the national legal system (p.308).	Take all measures necessary to implement the rights as contained in the ratified human rights treaties (p.6).
OF INTERNATIONAL	rica's law and practice conform to its international obliga-	evant legislation to domesticate international obligations	ruption but are not yet domesticated in Kenya to be crimi-	Engage in negotiations of treaties, including on the crime of forced disappearance as a crime against humanity (1(d), p.1081). Enact law confirming that ratified international human rights treaties supersede any norm of domestic law (1(b), p.1079). Repeal any law contrary to or incompatible with international law (1(b), p.1078).	Reaffirm the constitutional force of human rights provisions contained in the human rights conventions binding on El Salvador (p.173).	law into national legislation. Provide instruction regarding these norms to the personnel of state institutions, particu-	justice and due process rights to be incorporated into the	
OF INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS INTO DOMESTIC	rica's law and practice conform to its international obliga- tions (p.348).	evant legislation to domesticate international obligations (para.127, 340, 404). No ouster of Courts' jurisdiction in Public Emergencies. Cer-	ruption but are not yet domesticated in Kenya to be criminalized (p.56).	Engage in negotiations of treaties, including on the crime of forced disappearance as a crime against humanity (1(d), p.1081). Enact law confirming that ratified international human rights treaties supersede any norm of domestic law (1(b), p.1079). Repeal any law contrary to or incompatible with international law (1(b), p.1078).	Reaffirm the constitutional force of human rights provisions contained in the human rights conventions binding on El Salvador (p.173). GAL REFORMS	law into national legislation. Provide instruction regarding these norms to the personnel of state institutions, particularly the Army (para.40).	justice and due process rights to be incorporated into the	contained in the ratified human rights treaties (p.6). Recommendations to ensure the harmonisation of the laws of Timor Leste with relevant human rights treaties (p.14-15). Exclude amnesty provisions related to crimes against humanity and war crimes which involved sexual violence.
OF INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS INTO DOMESTIC LEGISLATION CRIMINAL JUSTICE,	rica's law and practice conform to its international obligations (p.348). General amnesty in whatever guise to be resisted (p.309). Information in TRC's possession concerning serious allega-	No ouster of Courts' jurisdiction in Public Emergencies. Certain rights are not derogable in emergencies. Various measures for the protection of detainees (para.65-75).	ruption but are not yet domesticated in Kenya to be criminalized (p.56).	Engage in negotiations of treaties, including on the crime of forced disappearance as a crime against humanity (1(d), p.1081). Enact law confirming that ratified international human rights treaties supersede any norm of domestic law (1(b), p.1079). Repeal any law contrary to or incompatible with international law (1(b), p.1078).	Reaffirm the constitutional force of human rights provisions contained in the human rights conventions binding on El Salvador (p.173). GAL REFORMS Any future reform of criminal legislation to give due consideration to crimes committed with the direct or indirect support of the State apparatus (p.174).	law into national legislation. Provide instruction regarding these norms to the personnel of state institutions, particularly the Army (para.40).	justice and due process rights to be incorporated into the	contained in the ratified human rights treaties (p.6). Recommendations to ensure the harmonisation of the laws of Timor Leste with relevant human rights treaties (p.14-15). Exclude amnesty provisions related to crimes against humanity and war crimes which involved sexual violence against women and girls (p.13). A self-imposed and blanket amnesty to be ruled of amnesties to be possibly considered as long as accompanied by other measures and ensure the victims (5.2.8., p.269-270). Finalise the revision of the Penal Code and the Code of Crim-
OF INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS INTO DOMESTIC LEGISLATION	rica's law and practice conform to its international obligations (p.348). General amnesty in whatever guise to be resisted (p.309).	evant legislation to domesticate international obligations (para.127, 340, 404). No ouster of Courts' jurisdiction in Public Emergencies. Certain rights are not derogable in emergencies. Various measures for the protection of detainees (para.65-75).	ruption but are not yet domesticated in Kenya to be criminalized (p.56).	Engage in negotiations of treaties, including on the crime of forced disappearance as a crime against humanity (1(d), p.1081). Enact law confirming that ratified international human rights treaties supersede any norm of domestic law (1(b), p.1079). Repeal any law contrary to or incompatible with international law (1(b), p.1078).	Reaffirm the constitutional force of human rights provisions contained in the human rights conventions binding on El Salvador (p.173). GAL REFORMS Any future reform of criminal legislation to give due consideration to crimes committed with the direct or indirect support of the State apparatus (p.174).	law into national legislation. Provide instruction regarding these norms to the personnel of state institutions, particularly the Army (para.40).	justice and due process rights to be incorporated into the	contained in the ratified human rights treaties (p.6). Recommendations to ensure the harmonisation of the laws of Timor Leste with relevant human rights treaties (p.14-15). Exclude amnesty provisions related to crimes against humanity and war crimes which involved sexual violence against women and girls (p.13). A self-imposed and blanket amnesty to be ruled of amnesties to be possibly considered as long as accompanied by other measures and ensure the victims (5.2.8., p.269-270).
OF INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS INTO DOMESTIC LEGISLATION CRIMINAL JUSTICE, STATUTES OF LIMITATION AND	General amnesty in whatever guise to be resisted (p.309). Information in TRC's possession concerning serious allegations against individuals to be made available to prosecutorial authorities. Consideration to be given to imposing a time limit on such prosecutions (p.309).	evant legislation to domesticate international obligations (para.127, 340, 404). No ouster of Courts' jurisdiction in Public Emergencies. Certain rights are not derogable in emergencies. Various measures for the protection of detainees (para.65-75).	ruption but are not yet domesticated in Kenya to be criminalized (p.56).	Engage in negotiations of treaties, including on the crime of forced disappearance as a crime against humanity (1(d), p.1081). Enact law confirming that ratified international human rights treaties supersede any norm of domestic law (1(b), p.1079). Repeal any law contrary to or incompatible with international law (1(b), p.1078). Law Incorporate crime of genocide and corresponding penalties to the legal system of Chile (1(b), p.1080). The statute of limitations' period for crimes against human rights to be suspended if the circumstances do not allow to exercise legal action (5(b), p. 1103).	Reaffirm the constitutional force of human rights provisions contained in the human rights conventions binding on El Salvador (p.173). GAL REFORMS Any future reform of criminal legislation to give due consideration to crimes committed with the direct or indirect support of the State apparatus (p.174).	law into national legislation. Provide instruction regarding these norms to the personnel of state institutions, particularly the Army (para.40).	justice and due process rights to be incorporated into the	contained in the ratified human rights treaties (p.6). Recommendations to ensure the harmonisation of the laws of Timor Leste with relevant human rights treaties (p.14-15). Exclude amnesty provisions related to crimes against humanity and war crimes which involved sexual violence against women and girls (p.13). A self-imposed and blanket amnesty to be ruled of amnesties to be possibly considered as long as accompanied by other measures and ensure the victims (5.2.8., p.269-270). Finalise the revision of the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedures and incorporate an adequate description of
OF INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS INTO DOMESTIC LEGISLATION CRIMINAL JUSTICE, STATUTES OF LIMITATION AND RETROACTIVITY	General amnesty in whatever guise to be resisted (p.309). Information in TRC's possession concerning serious allegations against individuals to be made available to prosecutorial authorities. Consideration to be given to imposing a time limit on such prosecutions (p.309). Recommendation to address apartheid as a crime against humanity (p.349).	No ouster of Courts' jurisdiction in Public Emergencies. Certain rights are not derogable in emergencies. Various measures for the protection of detainees (para.65-75).	ruption but are not yet domesticated in Kenya to be criminalized (p.56).	Engage in negotiations of treaties, including on the crime of forced disappearance as a crime against humanity (1(d), p.1081). Enact law confirming that ratified international human rights treaties supersede any norm of domestic law (1(b), p.1079). Repeal any law contrary to or incompatible with international law (1(b), p.1078). LE Incorporate crime of genocide and corresponding penalties to the legal system of Chile (1(b), p.1080). The statute of limitations' period for crimes against human rights to be suspended if the circumstances do not allow to exercise legal action (5(b), p. 1103). Enforced disappearance to be enacted as a distinct punishable offence as a crime against humanity (5(b), p.1103). Individual amnesty to be allowed only following an investigation (5(b), p.1103). Increase the punishment for the crime of torture (5(b), p.1102).	Reaffirm the constitutional force of human rights provisions contained in the human rights conventions binding on El Salvador (p.173). GAL REFORMS Any future reform of criminal legislation to give due consideration to crimes committed with the direct or indirect support of the State apparatus (p.174).	law into national legislation. Provide instruction regarding these norms to the personnel of state institutions, particularly the Army (para.40).	justice and due process rights to be incorporated into the national legal system (p.308). Regulate states of emergency, Judicial oversight to contin-	Contained in the ratified human rights treaties (p.6). Recommendations to ensure the harmonisation of the laws of Timor Leste with relevant human rights treaties (p.14-15). Exclude amnesty provisions related to crimes against humanity and war crimes which involved sexual violence against women and girls (p.13). Finalise the revision of the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedures and incorporate an adequate description of crimes against humanity and war crimes (p.16). A self-imposed and blanket amnesty to be ruled of amnesties to be possibly considered as long as accompanied by other measures and ensure the victims (5.2.8., p.269-270). Consider amending the law in order to incorporate tions under the Rome Statute of the International Court (p.270).
OF INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS INTO DOMESTIC LEGISLATION CRIMINAL JUSTICE, STATUTES OF LIMITATION AND RETROACTIVITY ISSUES	General amnesty in whatever guise to be resisted (p.309). Information in TRC's possession concerning serious allegations against individuals to be made available to prosecutorial authorities. Consideration to be given to imposing a time limit on such prosecutions (p.309). Recommendation to address apartheid as a crime against humanity (p.349). Certain non-derogable rights to be upheld during emergencies (e.g. Prohibition of torture and other ill treatment) (p.307).	No ouster of Courts' jurisdiction in Public Emergencies. Certain rights are not derogable in emergencies. Various measures for the protection of detainees (para.65-75). No ouster of Courts' jurisdiction in Public Emergencies. Certain rights are not derogable in emergencies. Various measures for the protection of detainees (para.65-75).	ruption but are not yet domesticated in Kenya to be criminalized (p.56). Enact legislation prohibiting all forms of torture and other	Engage in negotiations of treaties, including on the crime of forced disappearance as a crime against humanity (1(d), p.1081). Enact law confirming that ratified international human rights treaties supersede any norm of domestic law (1(b), p.1079). Repeal any law contrary to or incompatible with international law (1(b), p.1078). LE Incorporate crime of genocide and corresponding penalties to the legal system of Chile (1(b), p.1080). The statute of limitations' period for crimes against human rights to be suspended if the circumstances do not allow to exercise legal action (5(b), p. 1103). Enforced disappearance to be enacted as a distinct punishable offence as a crime against humanity (5(b), p.1103). Individual amnesty to be allowed only following an investigation (5(b), p.1103). Increase the punishment for the crime of torture (5(b), p.1102). Various recommendations to amend or repeal laws on the State of Exception, wartime or terrorism. Various measures for the protection of detainees (p.1080, 1087, 1096, 1099-01).	Reaffirm the constitutional force of human rights provisions contained in the human rights conventions binding on El Salvador (p.173). GAL REFORMS Any future reform of criminal legislation to give due consideration to crimes committed with the direct or indirect support of the State apparatus (p.174). Various recommendations to address an administrative detention. Various recommendations ensuring protection of detainees (p.173-74).	law into national legislation. Provide instruction regarding these norms to the personnel of state institutions, particularly the Army (para.40). Various recommendations to review, amend or change a number of security laws (para.59).	justice and due process rights to be incorporated into the national legal system (p.308). Regulate states of emergency, Judicial oversight to contin-	Contained in the ratified human rights treaties (p.6). Recommendations to ensure the harmonisation of the laws of Timor Leste with relevant human rights treaties (p.14-15). Exclude amnesty provisions related to crimes against humanity and war crimes which involved sexual violence against women and girls (p.13). Finalise the revision of the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedures and incorporate an adequate description of crimes against humanity and war crimes (p.16). Consider amending the law in order to incorporate tions under the Rome Statute of the International Court (p.270). Various recommendations to address states of em
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