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**Written statement* submitted by the Maarij Foundation for
Peace and Development (MFPD), a non-governmental
organization in special consultative status**

The Secretary-General has received the following written statement which is circulated in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

[23 August 2011]

* This written statement is issued, unedited, in the language(s) received from the submitting non-governmental organization(s).

General freedoms and human rights

Human Rights must be respected and executed. To do this, the citizen should be responsible in himself and to other people and to be of watchful conscience. The violation of the rights is considered as contravention of democratic freedoms and Human Rights. The most important ones on civil and political rights which must be respected during war and peace, and these rights are part of international general system. Civil and political rights are fundamental rights which linked by the dignity of human being and include rights in life, physical safety, not subjected to torture or inhumanity treatment and banning of slavery, also include freedom of opinion, expression, religions, meeting and association.

Based on the recommendations of the framework works shop hold in Khartoum July 2011, and participated by Maarij foundation, we recommend some recommendations which can promote the different Human Rights in Sudan:

- To close the file of political arrest
- To cancel all rules issued against opinion detainees
- The Government must secure effective protection to the citizen during examination by police men.
- Amendment of Sudanese penal code to be coped with the international conventions of torture resistant and commitment to the torture resistance ratified by Sudan Government
- To complete the establishment of Human Rights commission for protection in Sudan
- Legal and judicial reform by making use of different legal experiences
- Enactment of new information law suitable for freedom of expression
- Amendment of penal code and marital law to be coped with citizenship right and political participation.
- To cancel all articles and rules that prevent policemen to appear before judiciary, and inspection of custodies, and let doctors and advocates to communicate with arrested persons the government should established independent body consist of judges, doctors, advocates and representatives of human Rights movement in the Sudan to investigate the torture cases alleged and referring persons responsible for them to fair trial
- To let NGOS concerned with Human Rights to visit jails to evaluate the situation of the detainees.
- Formation of permanent independent investigation committee consists of judges, doctors, and advocates, governmental and NGOS to examine the torture cases alleged, and referred the responsible persons to trial.
- Organization of education training sessions to policemen about how to treat with detainees, and protect their dignity and fundamental freedoms as stated in the constitution and international charters concerning Human Rights which committed by Sudan Government
- The NGOS institutions should be engaged in enactment of laws and legislations
- Confirmation of the principle of highness of international conventions ratified by countries

- And stated this principle in constitution through:
 1. Cancellation of laws contradicted with Human Rights, and integrated the articles of ratified conventions into Sudanese legislation
 2. To respect the rule of law at all levels
 3. To take procedural, legislative and constitutional measures which make the judiciary as independent body.
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