

**CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS SUBMITTED BY STATES PARTIES  
UNDER ARTICLE 19 OF THE CONVENTION**

**Concluding observations of the Committee against Torture**  
*(Extracts for follow-up of CAT/C/MCO/CO/4-5)*

**MONACO**

(...)

**C. Principal subjects of concern and recommendations**

(...)

**Non-refoulement**

9. The Committee regrets that an appeal to the Supreme Court against a return (refoulement) or expulsion order has suspensive effect only if combined with a motion to stay execution. Moreover, given that the granting of refugee status in Monaco is subject to approval by the French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (OFPRA), the Committee regrets the lack of follow-up by the State party to asylum applications dealt with by the French authorities, and also notes the practical difficulties facing asylum-seekers in Monaco who wish to appeal against a rejection of their application (art. 3).

**The State party should establish a mechanism for following up on the cases of asylum-seekers dealt with by the French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons. It should also ensure that appeals against return (refoulement) or expulsion orders automatically have suspensive effect, in order to uphold the principle of non-refoulement. Moreover, although foreigners are expelled or returned only to France, which is also a party to the Convention, the Committee is particularly concerned at the lack of follow-up in cases of expulsion concerning, inter alia, non-European nationals who could subsequently be expelled to a State where they might be in danger of being subjected to torture or ill-treatment.**

**Monitoring detention conditions**

10. The Committee notes that the State party has entered into negotiations with the French authorities on an agreement that will set out the details of a “right to visit” for prisoners convicted by the Monegasque courts and serving their sentence in a French penal institution. However, the Committee is concerned at the lack of monitoring in the case of prisoners held in France, and regrets that the practice of obtaining the express consent of a person convicted in Monaco to his/her transfer to France is not formally enshrined in law (art. 11).

**The State party should establish a body that reports directly to the Monegasque authorities to facilitate monitoring of the treatment of such prisoners and the conditions in which they are held. The State party is encouraged to incorporate in the agreement with France a clause requiring the express consent of convicted prisoners to their transfer.**

### **Domestic violence**

11. The Committee notes that Bill No. 869, on efforts to combat and prevent specific forms of violence against women, children and persons with disabilities, was submitted to the National Council in October 2009. It remains concerned, however, at the delay in the process of adopting this important legislation (arts. 2, 13, 14 and 16).

**The State party should ensure that Bill No. 869 is adopted quickly in order to prevent and combat all forms of violence against women, children and persons with disabilities. It should also ensure that corporal punishment for children is explicitly prohibited in all areas of life and that domestic violence is punished. The Committee further recommends that the State party should organize training or awareness-raising campaigns aimed specifically at informing victims of domestic violence about their rights.**

(...)

19. The Committee requests the State party to provide it, within one year, with information on the follow-up to the recommendations formulated in paragraphs 9, 10 and 11 above.

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