

it appeared that the most probable cause of the wound was a ricochet from one of the rubber bullets. With regard to the second case, the government reported that an investigation was carried out by Eibar Criminal Investigation Court No. 1 and no information from the exhaustive investigation carried out pointed to anything but suicide.

Racism and racial discrimination, Special Rapporteur on: (E/CN.4/1998/79, paras. 53, 69)

The report refers to information related to the government's expulsion and refoulement in June 1996 and January 1997 of 103 nationals of various African countries from the towns of Melilla and Ceuta, and the readmission to Morocco of 35 nationals of various African countries of the Sub-Saharan region who had been in the Calamocaro camp at Ceuta.

In its reply the government noted that the foreigners covered by its expulsion and refoulement action had been illegally located on Spanish territory, and that at all times legal procedures in respect of their refoulement were respected. The government noted that none of the persons concerned had requested asylum and, further, stated: the internment of some of the persons in the Aliens Centres at Malaga and in the Centre Euro-latino-américain de la jeunesse de Mollina (CEULAJ) was authorized by a judicial decision; the operation was carried out in cooperation with the government of Guinea Bissau, which had undertaken to establish the identity of the foreigners, provide them with papers, and return them to their countries of origin, although it did not do so immediately; and 35 of the foreigners were readmitted to Morocco, bearing in mind the 1992 agreement concluded between Spain and Morocco under which Morocco must ensure that any foreigners readmitted are sent to their country of origin or to the country in which they began their journey. The government stated that: the facilities of the centres in which immigrants from the Sub-Saharan area are accommodated in the towns of Ceuta and Melilla, the Calamocaro camp and the Granja Agricola, have been improved and transformed to ensure that the living conditions of such foreigners are fair; and, a reception and assistance programme is being carried out in the peninsula by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs with the help of NGOs.

Torture, Special Rapporteur on: (E/CN.4/1998/38, paras. 174–175; E/CN.4/1998/38/Add.1, paras. 387–392)

The report acknowledges the difficulties of combatting terrorist activities and the possibility that in such situations false, as well as true but unprovable, allegations of torture may be made. The Special Rapporteur (SR) recommended that the government give serious consideration to the possibility of introducing a system of video recording of interrogations in order not only to protect prisoners from abuse, but also to protect law enforcement officials from false accusations.

A number of cases were transmitted to the government related to arrest, detention and/or ill treatment

involving, *inter alia*: an inmate at the Alcalá Meco prison, Madrid, noting that an appeal was made to the Prison Examining Magistrates Court No. 3 in Madrid, but the appeal was dismissed; an inmate at Puerto I prison, noting a complaint was filed with the Bilbao police court and the subsequent medical examination had found that the inmate had suffered light injuries consisting of scratches on his back; an inmate at Los Rosales prison, Ceuta, noting a medical examination had found that the person had sustained injuries diagnosed as light, consisting of haematomas, scratches on the nose, and erythema in the left lumbar region, and that Ceuta Examining Court No. 4 had instituted proceedings as a result of communication from the director of the establishment; two persons who were reported to have been handed over by the French authorities to the Civil Guard, held incommunicado and denied access to a lawyer for some time, noting in the first case the government statement that medical reports mentioned no marks on his body consistent with the treatment alleged, the person made no claim of ill treatment, and in the absence of any complaint the judge did not order the opening of an investigation and, in the second, that a complaint of ill treatment was being handled by Central Examining Court No. 5.



SWEDEN

Date of admission to UN: 19 November 1946.

TREATIES: RATIFICATIONS AND RESERVATIONS

Land and People: Sweden has not submitted a core document for use by the treaty bodies.

Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

Signed: 29 September 1967; ratified: 6 December 1971.

Sweden's fourth periodic report is due 30 June 1999.

Reservations and Declarations: Paragraph (d) of article 7.

Civil and Political Rights

Signed: 29 September 1967; ratified: 6 December 1971.

Sweden's fifth periodic report is due 27 October 1999.

Reservations and Declarations: Paragraph 3 of article 10; paragraph 7 of article 14; paragraph 1 of article 20; declaration under article 41.

Optional Protocol: Signed: 29 September 1967; ratified: 6 December 1971.

Reservations and Declarations: Paragraph 2 of article 5.

Second Optional Protocol: Signed: 13 February 1990; ratified: 11 May 1990.

Racial Discrimination

Signed: 5 May 1966; ratified: 6 December 1971.

Sweden's 13th periodic report was due 4 January 1997.