

NIGER: A SERIOUS STEP BACK FOR HUMAN RIGHTS SINCE THE 2023 COUP D'ÉTAT

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL:

SUBMISSION TO THE 52ND SESSION OF THE UPR WORKING GROUP, APRIL – MAY 2026

SUMMARY

This submission was prepared for the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of Niger in April – May 2026. In it, Amnesty International evaluates the implementation of recommendations made to Niger in its previous review, including in relation to arbitrary detentions, unlawful arrests, the situation of human rights defenders as well as press freedom.

It also assesses the national human rights framework with regard to the right to freedom of expression and press freedom.

Concerning the human rights situation on the ground, Amnesty International raises concerns about the serious setback to human rights in the country since the 26 July 2023 coup d'état.

It ends with a set of recommendations to Niger which, if implemented, would contribute to improving the human rights situation.

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FOLLOW UP TO THE PREVIOUS REVIEW

1. From its 2021 UPR review, Niger received a total of 255 recommendations. From those ones, it supported 249 and noted six.
2. Twenty-seven of these recommendations were related to the acceptance and ratification of international human rights treaties, including the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa and the 2011 International Labour Organization (ILO) Domestic Workers Convention.ⁱ Niger still have not yet ratified these treaties.
3. At least three recommendations regarding strengthening national institutions for the protection of human rights mechanisms, including allocating resources and strengthening capabilities of the National Human Rights Commission, were accepted. However, this institution was dissolved soon after the July 2023 coup d'état.
4. Seven recommendations were supported by Niger from the last review regarding the protection of several human rights including the rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly as well as media freedom.ⁱⁱ However, those human rights are currently under serious threats in Niger, where those who express views critical of the government are victims of harassment, intimidation and arbitrary arrests.ⁱⁱⁱ
5. Recommendations addressed to end discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, six in total, were all rejected.

THE NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS FRAMEWORK

6. Despite the 38th UPR recommendations supported by Niger in 2020 — which called for the acceptance of international human rights treaties^{iv} and calling for national legislative changes to address human rights issues related to the protection and promotion of the right to freedom of expression and human rights defenders — only few progressive legislative changes took place before the coup d'état while laws threatening human rights were taken since then.
7. In 2020 the authorities adopted a law on the prevention of torture which defined torture^v and a law which established a national mechanism for its prevention within the National Human Rights Institution.^{vi} These dispositions were cancelled following the dissolution of the National Human Rights Commission after the 26 July 2023 coup d'état.
8. In April 2022, the government revised the restrictive Law on the Repression of Cybercrimes,^{vii} which was used to target journalists and human rights defenders and crackdown on the rights to freedom of expression and association. The amended law removed all prison sentences for the offences of defamation and insults via electronic information systems, limiting the penalties to fines.
9. On 15 June 2022 Niger's National Assembly adopted the Law establishing the Rights and Duties of Human Rights defenders. The law notably defines the remedies, sanctions, and reparations in the event of violations of their rights.
10. Following the military takeover of 26 July 2023, the 2010 constitution, which guaranteed many human rights, freedoms and liberties was dissolved along with several institutions, including the National Human Rights Council (NHRC).
11. On 29 May 2024, the military authorities restricted access to all prisons in the country for human rights non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society organizations through a Ministerial decree.^{viii}

12. In June 2024, the authorities reinstated from the 2019 Cybercriminal Law^x prison sentences for the offences of defamation via electronic means, insults via electronic communications and the dissemination of data likely to disturb public order or infringe on human dignity.
13. In August 2024, Niger established a national registry of persons, group of persons and entities allegedly involved in terror activities and other offences against the country's strategic interests and constituting a threat to public safety and tranquillity (FPGE). Being enrolled in the FPGE can include having one's assets frozen, restrictions on the right to freedom of movement, and even deprivation of citizenship, without a definitive conviction. Any citizen can be enrolled in the FPGE at the state of prosecution. The registry has already been misused to target critics and temporarily deprive them of their Nigerien citizenship.^x
14. In March 2025 through Decree n° 2025-160/P/CNSP from 26 March 2025 a new Refoundation Charter was promulgated. The decree dissolved definitively political parties and established the duration of the military-led political to five years, changeable depending on the security situation.

THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION ON THE GROUND

ARBITRARY DETENTIONS

15. During the previous UPR cycle, Niger supported several recommendations pertaining to strengthening the rule of law and preventing cases of arbitrary arrest and detention.^{xi} Yet arbitrary detentions and arrests remain common.
16. Since the military takeover, journalists, activists, human rights defenders, members of the former government and other citizens who do not share the discourse of Nigerien authorities are being arbitrarily detained. Some remain in detention despite rulings granting them provisional release. Others have been released after experiencing ill-treatment by being subjected to mental and physical abuse.
17. Former Nigerien President Mohamed Bazoum, his wife Hadiza Mabrouk and his son Salem were detained without charge in the presidential complex following the 26 July coup d'état. In December 2023, the ECOWAS Court of Justice ruled that Mohamed Bazoum, his spouse and his son were arbitrarily detained by the military authorities and ordered their release.^{xii} They found that the arrests of Mohamed Bazoum and his family was unlawful and there has been no legal basis justifying their detention. Salem Mohamed Bazoum was freed and allowed to leave Niger following a Togolese mediation in January 2024 whereas his parents remain detained.
18. In January 2024 Nigerien authorities initiated a procedure to lift the presidential immunity of Mohamed Bazoum to prosecute him before the court for "high treason" and "apology of terrorism". On 14 June 2024, the Niger State Court granted the lifting of the presidential immunity of Mohamed Bazoum. The whole process was marred by irregularities and violations of the right to a fair trial.
19. In December 2024, the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention concluded that Mohamed Bazoum and Hadiza Mabrouk were arbitrarily detained by Nigerien authorities and requested that the government took the necessary steps to remedy these violations of their rights without delay.^{xiii} As of October 2025, Mohamed Bazoum and Hadiza Mabrouk remain in detention.
20. Several other former government ministers, such as Ibrahim Yacouba, Sani Mahamadou Issoufou, Hama Adamou Souley, Ahmed Jidoud and Dr Rabiou Abdou have been arrested and detained on abusive charges. In September 2023, they were transferred to various prisons (Filingué, Say, Kollo, Koutoukallé) and were charged before the military tribunal with 'threatening state security'. Following the promulgation of the

Refoundation Charter in March 2025, all of the detained cabinet ministers were released except Hama Adamou Souley.

21. On 3 December 2024, Moussa Tchangari, secretary general of the civil society organization Citizens' Alternative Spaces (AEC) was violently arrested at his home in Niamey by at least three persons wearing plain clothes. For nearly two days, Tchangari's fate and whereabouts remained unknown until he was transferred to an anti-terrorist police unit, where he was charged with "advocacy of terrorism, undermining state security and criminal association in connection with terrorism", "criminal conspiracy in connection with a terrorist enterprise", "undermining national defence," and "plotting against the authority of the state through intelligence with enemy powers".^{xiv}
22. On 3 January 2025, Tchangari was transferred to Filingué pending his trial. If convicted of plotting with enemy powers, he could face the death penalty. Since then, he has not appeared before a judge to be heard on the merits of the charges against him.

UNLAWFUL DETENTION AND TORTURE AND OTHER ILL-TREATMENT

23. Abdourahmane Mohamed Ben Hameye, a councillor of Mohamed Bazoum and former director within Niger's Intelligence services was arrested on 19 October 2023 as part of a Nigerien authorities' operation against an alleged attempt to break President Mohamed Bazoum and his family out of detention. He was arrested with 22 other individuals,^{xv} including civilians and soldiers who were part of the security personnel of the deposed president. They were all held at the intelligence services in Niamey and denied access to their lawyers and families and not charged before the courts, for three weeks, before being transferred at the gendarmerie.
24. Following two court rulings ordering his release and finding his detention as illegal in April 2024, Ben Hameye was charged with plotting with the purpose of threatening state security and the authority of the state,^{xvi} and remanded in custody at the Koutoukallé maximum security prison. Some of the other detainees were granted provisional release, while others were transferred to the Koutoukallé maximum security prison, to the Say or the Ouallam prisons.^{xvii}

PRESS FREEDOM

25. During the previous UPR cycle, Niger supported several recommendations on the right to freedom of opinion and expression, media freedom and the safety of journalists and human rights defenders.^{xviii} Yet violations of media freedom continued in Niger.
26. On 3 January 2022, a court in the capital Niamey sentenced two prominent journalists, Samira Sabou and Moussa Aksar, to respective one-month and two-month suspended jail terms, for republishing the findings of a May 2021 report by the Geneva-based Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime (GITOC). The report alleged that a huge drug seizure made by the Niger authorities had been reacquired by the drug traffickers, using illicit means.^{xix}
27. Both were convicted based on the 2019 Cyber Criminality Law which has been used also by the then authorities to clamp down on dissenting voices in the media and civil society – with terms like 'defamation by means of electronic communication', and 'disseminating data for the purpose of disturbing public order'. They were also fined between 100-200 US dollars.
28. Since 26 July 2023, the authorities have repeatedly repressed media freedom and targeted journalists who were covering topics that were deemed too "political". Journalists have been targeted, harassed and detained and intimidation tactics used against them led many of them to self-censor themselves out of security concerns.

29. In August 2023, Radio France International (RFI) and France 24 were suspended from broadcasting in Niger for hosting individuals that were deemed critical of the CNSP.^{xx}
30. On 30 September 2023, the human rights defender and journalist Samira Sabou was victim of an enforced disappearance after she posted on her Facebook account a photo of a document issued by the Nigerien army concerning the transfer of several military officers to different parts of Niger.^{xxi} She was taken at her mother's home in Niamey by masked men and for one week, she was detained at an unknown location and without access to her family, lawyer or the outside world. She was charged with "producing and distributing data likely to disturb public order", an offence under the Cybercrime Law and released on 11 October 2023 pending trial.
31. On 21 January 2024, the ministry of Interior decided to suspend all activities of the Maison de la Presse, an umbrella of 32 media organizations, that canvasses for press freedom and the interests of journalists and media professionals. The board was dissolved and an ad hoc interim committee to manage its affairs was set up. The ad hoc committee was not composed of journalists but of cabinet officials belonging to the ministry of Home Affairs and Communications.^{xxii}
32. On 13 April 2024, Ousmane Toudou, a journalist and former communications advisor to President Bazoum was arrested and detained at a gendarmerie post in Niamey and accused of "treason and plotting against state security" for a WhatsApp post he made months earlier calling for the defence of democracy in Niger. He was detained for 43 days at the gendarmerie without being presented to a judge. He was freed in March 2025.
33. On 25 April 2024, Soumana Idrissa Maiga, journalist and editor of the newspaper *L'Enquêteur*, was arrested in the building of the *L'Enquêteur* in Niamey by seven police officers who took him to the police station. Maiga was accused of infringing on national defence for an article published on 25 April 2024, in which he republished a claim from the French daily, *Le Figaro*, related to the alleged installation of electronic interception equipment in Niamey by Russian military instructors. On 9 July 2024, he was released pending trial following a second request filed by his lawyers.^{xxiii}
34. In May 2025, three journalists, Hamid Mahmoud, acting editor-in-chief, Mahaman Sani, news presenter, and Massaouda Jaharou, of Sahara FM, a radio station based in Agadez, were arrested after they reported that Niger and Russia had terminated their security contract. In June, while Massaouda Jaharou was freed, her other two colleagues were charged with infringing on national defense and plotting against state security before a military court.

FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION

35. During the previous UPR cycle, Niger supported several recommendations on the right to freedom of association.^{xxiv} Yet violations persisted in Niger.
36. On 7 August 2025, the Ministry of Interior dissolved several trade unions of judiciary professionals including the Autonomous Union of Nigerien Magistrates (SAMAN), the Union of Nigerien Magistrates (UMAN), the National Union of Judiciary Workers (SNAJ), the Union of Workers and Professionals of the Ministry of Justice (SYNCAT) and the Independent Union of Nigerien Magistrates (SIMAN) justifying it on the "repeated failings of the public service delivery" and corporatism.
37. In August 2025, the Nigerien Head of State sacked from the civil service Abdoul-Nasser Bagna Abdourahmane and Moussa Mahamadou, respectively secretary general and deputy secretary general of the SAMAN, following their criticism of the dissolution of the magistrates' union and the announcement of a general strike within the judiciary.^{xxv}

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION BY THE STATE UNDER REVIEW

Amnesty International calls on the Nigerien authorities to:

ARBITRARY DETENTIONS AND TORTURE AND OTHER ILL-TREATMENT

38. Immediately and unconditionally release all detainees and prisoners held solely for the peaceful exercise of their human rights.
39. Release immediately former president Mohamed Bazoum and his wife Hadiza Mabrouk arbitrarily detained, as well as Hama Adamou Souleye, who are still being arbitrarily detained.
40. Immediately release human rights defender Moussa Tchangari arbitrarily detained for having exercised his right to freedom of expression and drop all charges against him.
41. End the use of arbitrary detention and cease the harassment of human rights defenders, activists, journalists and other media professionals, through intimidation, detention and prosecution, simply for peacefully exercising their human rights, including the rights to freedom of expression and association.
42. Guarantee and uphold the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure which protect the right not to be arbitrarily arrested or detained, the right to have their cause heard, the presumption of innocence until proven guilty by a competent court, the right to a defense by a counsel of their choice, and the right to be tried within a reasonable time.
43. Ensure that all detainees are held in humane conditions, that they have access to the outside world, including their lawyer and family or loved ones, have access to healthcare when needed, and have the opportunity to challenge the lawfulness of their detention before a judge.
44. Reinstate access of NGOs, including human rights organizations and other third-party observers, to detention centres.
45. Ensure all people arrested are detained in official detention facilities in the framework of legal proceedings.
46. Promptly, thoroughly, independently, impartially, transparently and effectively investigate all allegations of torture and other ill-treatment in detention and bring those suspected to be responsible to justice in fair trial and provide access to justice and effective remedies to victims and their families.

PRESS FREEDOM

47. Immediately lift the suspension of the Maison de la Presse and create a climate where the press and journalists can organize effectively to carry out their work.
48. Release and drop all charges against journalists who simply exercised press freedom.
49. Respond favourably, with no further delay, to the proposed request for the visit by the Special Rapporteur on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms while Countering Terrorism.

FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION

50. Ensure respect for the right to freedom of association by urgently repealing the decisions to dissolve the Autonomous Union of Nigerien Magistrates (SAMAN), the Union of Nigerien Magistrates (UMAN), the National Union of Judiciary Workers (SNAJ), the Union of Workers and Professionals of the Ministry of Justice (SYNCAT) and the Independent Union of Nigerien Magistrates (SIMAN).
51. Ensure respect for the right to freedom of association by lifting the dissolution of political parties.

ANNEX 1

KEY AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTS FOR FURTHER REFERENCE

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ANNEX 2

MATRIX OF RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE PREVIOUS CYCLE, WITH COMMENTS ON PROGRESS

Thematic list of recommendations UPR of Niger (3rd Cycle - 38th Session)

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Amnesty International's Assessment/comments on level of implementation
Theme: Constitutional & legislative framework			
122.32 Incorporate into national legislation duly ratified regional and international human rights instruments and take steps to raise awareness about them (Zambia); Source of Position: A/HRC/48/5/Add.1 - Para. I	Supported	- Constitutional & legislative framework SDGs: - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	Partially implemented see para 6 above
122.36 Adapt its domestic legislation to bring it into line with the international and regional instruments to which it is party (Zimbabwe); Source of Position: A/HRC/48/5/Add.1 - Para. I	Supported	- Constitutional & legislative framework SDGs: - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	Partially implemented see para 6 above
122.41 Bring its legislation on cybercrime and terrorism in line with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and narrow the definition of terrorism in Ordinance No. 2011-12 of 2011 (Denmark); Source of Position: A/HRC/48/5/Add.1 - Para. I	Supported	- Constitutional & legislative framework - Human rights defenders - Human rights & counter-terrorism SDGs: - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS Affected persons: - Human rights defenders & activists	Not implemented see para 11 above
122.43 Accelerate the adoption of the bill on the protection of human rights defenders (Ireland); Source of Position: A/HRC/48/5/Add.1 - Para. I	Supported	- Constitutional & legislative framework - Human rights defenders SDGs: - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS Affected persons: - Human rights defenders & activists	Implemented see para 7 above

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Amnesty International's Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>122.44 Expedite the adoption of the national law criminalizing torture in line with the Convention against Torture, that Niger ratified (Japan);</p> <p>Source of Position: A/HRC/48/5/Add.1 - Para. I</p>	Supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Constitutional & legislative framework - Prohibition of torture & ill-treatment (including cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment) <p>SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS <p>Affected persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Persons deprived of their liberty & detainees 	Implemented see para 7 above
<p>122.50 Continue efforts to bring national legislation in line with the Niger's international human rights obligations (Russian Federation);</p> <p>Source of Position: A/HRC/48/5/Add.1 - Para. I</p>	Supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Constitutional & legislative framework <p>SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 	Partially implemented see para 6 above
<p>122.117 Finalize the adoption of the law on the protection of human rights defenders as soon as possible, in collaboration with civil society (Canada);</p> <p>Source of Position: A/HRC/48/5/Add.1 - Para. I</p>	Supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Constitutional & legislative framework - Human rights defenders - Freedom of association <p>SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS <p>Affected persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human rights defenders & activists 	Implemented see para 7 above
<p>122.127 Release detained human rights defenders and journalists and take measures to protect civic space, in particular by adapting the 2019 Law on the punishment of cybercrime to Niger's human rights protection obligations (Luxembourg);</p> <p>Source of Position: A/HRC/48/5/Add.1 - Para. I</p>	Supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Constitutional & legislative framework - Arbitrary arrest & detention - Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information <p>SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS <p>Affected persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human rights defenders & activists - Media - Persons deprived of their liberty & detainees 	Not implemented see para 10 above

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Amnesty International's Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>122.128 Ensure that freedom of expression, as enshrined in the Constitution as well as in relevant international human rights conventions, is fully respected in practice, including for those who wish to express dissenting views (Malawi);</p> <p>Source of Position: A/HRC/48/5/Add.1 - Para. I</p>	Supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Constitutional & legislative framework - Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information <p>SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS <p>Affected persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human rights defenders & activists - Media 	Not implemented see para 10 and paras 36, 37 and 39 above
Theme: Legal & institutional reform			
<p>122.130 Implement the antiterrorism law in accordance with international standards, guaranteeing freedoms of expression, association and peaceful assembly, as well as the legitimate work of human rights defenders and journalists (Spain);</p> <p>Source of Position: A/HRC/48/5/Add.1 - Para. I</p>	Supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legal & institutional reform - Freedom of association - Human rights & counter-terrorism - Right to peaceful assembly - Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information <p>SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS <p>Affected persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human rights defenders & activists - Media 	Not implemented see para 11 above
Theme: National Human Rights Institution (NHRI)			
<p>122.52 Allocate sufficient resources for the National Human Rights Commission to enable it to discharge its mandate in full, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Malaysia);</p> <p>Source of Position: A/HRC/48/5/Add.1 - Para. I</p>	Supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) - Legal & institutional reform <p>SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 	Not implemented see para 8
<p>122.53 Strengthen the capabilities of the National Human Rights Commission by allocating the necessary financial, human and material resources (Sierra Leone);</p> <p>Source of Position: A/HRC/48/5/Add.1 - Para. I</p>	Supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) - Legal & institutional reform <p>SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 	Not implemented see para 8
Theme: Conditions of detention			

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Amnesty International's Assessment/comments on level of implementation
122.86 Improve conditions of detention, including by ensuring the separation of detainees by sex and age, and ensure that the national torture prevention mechanism is sufficiently funded (France); Source of Position: A/HRC/48/5/Add.1 - Para. I	Supported	- Conditions of detention - Prohibition of torture & ill-treatment (including cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment) - National Preventive Mechanism (NPM) SDGs: - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS Affected persons: - Persons deprived of their liberty & detainees	Not implemented see paras 24, 25 and 49
122.87 Improve conditions in detention facilities and limit the time of pretrial detention (Germany); Source of Position: A/HRC/48/5/Add.1 - Para. I	Supported	- Conditions of detention - Administration of justice & fair trial SDGs: - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS Affected persons: - Persons deprived of their liberty & detainees	Not implemented see paras 24, 25 and 42
122.88 Take urgent steps to improve the conditions of detention at police stations and gendarmerie posts (Ghana); Source of Position: A/HRC/48/5/Add.1 - Para. I	Supported	- Conditions of detention SDGs: - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS Affected persons: - Persons deprived of their liberty & detainees	Not implemented see paras 24 and 25
122.90 Improve detention conditions in police stations and gendarmerie stations (Iraq); Source of Position: A/HRC/48/5/Add.1 - Para. I	Supported	- Conditions of detention SDGs: - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS Affected persons: - Persons deprived of their liberty & detainees	Not implemented see paras 24 and 25
Theme: Administration of justice & fair trial			
122.105 Continue its efforts to reform the judicial system and ensure its independence (Libya); Source of Position: A/HRC/48/5/Add.1 - Para. I	Supported	- Administration of justice & fair trial SDGs: - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS Affected persons: - Judges, lawyers and prosecutors	Partially implemented see para 5
Theme: Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information			

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Amnesty International's Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>122.116 Guarantee, in law and in practice, the right to freedom of opinion and expression, in civic space and online, in particular of journalists and human rights defenders (Canada);</p> <p>Source of Position: A/HRC/48/5/Add.1 - Para. I</p>	Supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information - Human rights defenders <p>SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS <p>Affected persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human rights defenders & activists - Media 	Not implemented see paras 10, 28, 29, 30, 37 and 39
<p>122.119 Ensure the freedom of the media both online and offline, the safety of journalists and peaceful demonstrations (Estonia);</p> <p>Source of Position: A/HRC/48/5/Add.1 - Para. I</p>	Supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information - Right to peaceful assembly <p>SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS <p>Affected persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Media 	Not implemented see paras 27, 28, 29
<p>122.120 Guarantee freedom of expression, association and assembly and end the detention of civil society actors, human rights defenders and journalists (France);</p> <p>Source of Position: A/HRC/48/5/Add.1 - Para. I</p>	Supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information - Human rights defenders - Freedom of association - Right to peaceful assembly <p>SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS <p>Affected persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human rights defenders & activists - Media 	Not implemented see paras 13,14,32,35,36
<p>122.122 Ensure full respect for the right of freedom of expression and media freedom by preventing all harassment and undue detention of journalists (Ghana);</p> <p>Source of Position: A/HRC/48/5/Add.1 - Para. I</p>	Supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information - Right to physical & moral integrity - Liberty & security of the person <p>SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS <p>Affected persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Media - Persons deprived of their liberty & detainees 	Not implemented see paras 32,37 and 39

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Amnesty International's Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>122.124 Promote and protect the right to freedom of expression and media freedom (Latvia);</p> <p>Source of Position: A/HRC/48/5/Add.1 - Para. I</p>	Supported	<p>- Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information</p> <p>SDGs:</p> <p>- 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS</p> <p>Affected persons:</p> <p>- Media</p>	Not implemented see para 14 and 28
<p>122.126 Protect civil and political rights, in particular the rights to freedom of expression and opinion, freedom of the press as well as freedom of association and of peaceful assembly (Luxembourg);</p> <p>Source of Position: A/HRC/48/5/Add.1 - Para. I</p>	Supported	<p>- Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information</p> <p>- Freedom of association</p> <p>- Right to peaceful assembly</p> <p>SDGs:</p> <p>- 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS</p> <p>Affected persons:</p> <p>- Human rights defenders & activists</p> <p>- Media</p>	Not implemented see paras 13, 28, 32
<p>Theme: Cooperation with human rights mechanisms & requests for technical assistance</p>			
<p>122.48 Scale up efforts in upholding human rights and seek necessary support in this regard (Nigeria);</p> <p>Source of Position: A/HRC/48/5/Add.1 - Para. I</p>	Supported	<p>- Cooperation with human rights mechanisms & requests for technical assistance</p> <p>SDGs:</p> <p>- 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS</p>	Not implemented see paras 6 and 8
<p>Theme: National Human Rights Action Plans (or specific areas) / implementation plans</p>			
<p>122.39 Continue efforts to fulfil its international obligations on the promotion and protection of human rights by further developing and implementing comprehensive national plans and programmes (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);</p> <p>Source of Position: A/HRC/48/5/Add.1 - Para. I</p>	Supported	<p>- National Human Rights Action Plans (or specific areas) / implementation plans</p> <p>- Legal & institutional reform</p> <p>SDGs:</p> <p>- 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS</p>	Not implemented see paras 3 and 8 above
<p>Theme: Rule of law & impunity</p>			

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Amnesty International's Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>122.98 Follow through on legal obligations related to preventing and prosecuting human rights violations and abuses by security forces, including those involving physical and sexual abuse and arbitrary detention, and unlawful killings of unarmed persons (United States of America);</p> <p>Source of Position: A/HRC/48/5/Add.1 - Para. I</p>	Supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rule of law & impunity - Arbitrary arrest & detention - Right to life - Prohibition of torture & ill-treatment (including cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment) - Conditions of detention <p>SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5 - GENDER EQUALITY - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS <p>Affected persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law enforcement / police & prison officials - Women & girls - Persons deprived of their liberty & detainees 	Not implemented
<p>122.115 Ensure that the defence and security forces comply with international human rights laws and standards, paving the way for independent investigations into allegations of excessive use of force and for prosecution of alleged perpetrators (Belgium);</p> <p>Source of Position: A/HRC/48/5/Add.1 - Para. I</p>	Supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rule of law & impunity - Prohibition of torture & ill-treatment (including cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment) <p>SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS <p>Affected persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law enforcement / police & prison officials 	Not implemented
Theme: Arbitrary arrest & detention			
<p>122.131 Strengthen protections for civic actors, including by ending arbitrary arrests of journalists and civil society activists who criticize the Government (United States of America);</p> <p>Source of Position: A/HRC/48/5/Add.1 - Para. I</p>	Supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Arbitrary arrest & detention - Civil & political rights - general measures of implementation <p>SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS <p>Affected persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human rights defenders & activists - Media 	Not implemented see para 28, 30, 32
Theme: Human rights defenders			

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Amnesty International's Assessment/comments on level of implementation
122.125 Take measures to foster a safe, respectful and enabling environment for civil society and human rights defenders, especially women human rights defenders, free from persecution, intimidation and harassment (Latvia); Source of Position: A/HRC/48/5/Add.1 - Para. I	Supported	- Human rights defenders - Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information SDGs: - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS Affected persons: - Human rights defenders & activists - Women & girls	Not implemented see para 37 and 39
122.129 Encourage a safe and enabling environment for civil society by protecting it from harassment, restrictions and undue detention, and by removing obstacles to freedom of assembly, in particular by revising Ordinance 84-06 of 1 March 1984 to include the principle of declaration instead of authorization (Netherlands); Source of Position: A/HRC/48/5/Add.1 - Para. I	Supported	- Human rights defenders - Right to peaceful assembly SDGs: - 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS Affected persons: - Human rights defenders & activists - Persons deprived of their liberty & detainees	Not implemented

- ⁱ UPR of Niger (3rd Cycle - 38th Session), Thematic list of recommendations, https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/2022-01/Niger_Thematic_List_of_Recommendations.docx From recommendation 122.1 to recommendation 122.28
- ⁱⁱ WG UPR, Report: Niger (previously cited); Recommendations 122.116 (Canada), 122.119 (Estonia), 122.120 (France), 122.121 (Germany), 122.122 (Ghana), 122.124 (Latvia), 122.126 (Luxembourg)
- ⁱⁱⁱ Amnesty International: Niger: "Threatened and brought to heel" Human right and civic space under pressure since the 26 July Coup, Index: AFR 43/8865/2025, 17 March 2025, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/AFR4388652025ENGLISH.pdf>
- ^{iv} UPR of Niger (3rd Cycle - 38th Session), Thematic list of recommendations, https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/2022-01/Niger_Thematic_List_of_Recommendations.docx
- ^v Law No. 2020-05 of May 11, 2020, amending and supplementing Law No. 61-27 of July 15, 1961, establishing the Criminal Code
- ^{vi} Law No. 2020-02 of May 6, 2020, amending and supplementing Law No. 2012-44 of August 24, 2012, on the composition, organization, powers, and functioning of the National Human Rights Commission
- ^{vii} Law 2019-33 of 3 July 2019 on the repression of Cybercriminality in Niger
- ^{viii} Amnesty International. Niger. Les droits humains en chute libre un an après le coup d'État, 25 juillet 2024, <https://www.amnesty.org/fr/latest/news/2024/07/niger-les-droits-humains-en-chute-libre-un-an-apres-le-coup-detat/>
- ^{ix} République du Niger. Law 2019-33 of 3 July 2019
- ^x Amnesty International: Niger: "Threatened and brought to heel" Human right and civic space under pressure since the 26 July Coup, Index: AFR 43/8865/2025, 18 March 2025, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/AFR4388652025ENGLISH.pdf>
- ^{xi} Recommendations 122.94, 122.98, 122.102, 122.103, 122.106, 122.114, 122.131. UPR of Niger (3rd Cycle - 38th Session), Thematic list of recommendations, https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/2022-01/Niger_Thematic_List_of_Recommendations.docx
- ^{xii} La Cour de justice de la CEDEAO, Mohamed Bazoum et 2 autres contre l'état du Niger, Requête No ECW /CCJ/APP/36/23, Arrête No ECW/CCJ/JUD/57/23 du 15 décembre 2023, <https://caselaw.ihrda.org/en/entity/2wrt9pu4hm?page=1>
- ^{xiii} Human Rights Council Working Group on Arbitrary Detention. Opinions adopted by the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention at its 101st session, 11–15 November 2024 Paragraphs 95 and 96. <https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/g24/224/48/pdf/g2422448.pdf>
- ^{xiv} Niger: Prominent human rights defender detained: Moussa Tchangari, Index Number: AFR 43/8836/2024, 16 December 2024, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/afr43/8836/2024/en/>
- ^{xv} Amnesty International: Niger: "Threatened and brought to heel" Human right and civic space under pressure since the 26 July Coup, Index: AFR 43/8865/2025, 17 March 2025, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/AFR4388652025ENGLISH.pdf>
- ^{xvi} Amnesty International, The State of the World's Human Rights: April 2024 (Index Number: POL 10/7200/2024), 23 April 2024, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/pol10/7200/2024/en/>, pp.281-283

^{xvii} Amnesty International: Niger: “Threatened and brought to heel” Human right and civic space under pressure since the 26 July Coup, Index: AFR 43/8865/2025, 18 March 2025, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/AFR4388652025ENGLISH.pdf>

^{xviii} Recommendations 122.114 122.119, 122.120, UPR of Niger (3rd Cycle - 38th Session), Thematic list of recommendations, https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/2022-01/Niger_Thematic_List_of_Recommendations.docx

^{xix} Amnesty International, “Niger: Conviction of investigative journalists marks deepening repression of media freedom”, 13 January 2022, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2022/01/niger-conviction-of-investigative-journalists-marks-deepening-repression-of-media-freedom/>

^{xx} Reporters without borders, “Suspension de RFI et France 24 au Niger : RSF dénonce une nouvelle atteinte à la liberté de la presse et au pluralisme de l’information au Sahel”, 3 August 2023, <https://rsf.org/fr/suspension-de-rfi-et-france-24-au-niger-rsf-d%C3%A9nonce-une-nouvelle-atteinte-%C3%A0-la-libert%C3%A9-de-la-presse>

^{xxi} Niger: Amnesty International calls for the immediate release of journalist Samira Sabou, 4 October 2023, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2023/10/niger-amnesty-international-calls-for-the-immediate-release-of-journalist-samira-sabou/>

^{xxii} Amnesty International: Niger: “Threatened and brought to heel” Human right and civic space under pressure since the 26 July Coup, Index: AFR 43/8865/2025, 18 March 2025, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/AFR4388652025ENGLISH.pdf>, page 49

^{xxiii} Amnesty International: Niger: “Threatened and brought to heel” Human right and civic space under pressure since the 26 July Coup, Index: AFR 43/8865/2025, 17 March 2025, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/AFR4388652025ENGLISH.pdf>, page 52

^{xxiv} Recommendation 122.121 and 122.126, UPR of Niger (3rd Cycle - 38th Session), Thematic list of recommendations, https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/2022-01/Niger_Thematic_List_of_Recommendations.docx

^{xxv} FIDH, « Niger : dissolution et répression des syndicats du secteur de la justice », 21 aout 2025: <https://www.fidh.org/fr/regions/afrique/niger/niger-dissolution-et-repression-des-syndicats-du-secteur-de-la>