

## Responses to Recommendations

# DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Review in the Working Group: 3 December 2009  
 Adoption in the Plenary: 18 March 2010

**Democratic Republic of the Congo's responses to recommendations (as of 01.04.2010):**

In the Report of the Working Group:	In the Addendum:	During the plenary:	Summary:
124 REC accepted; 11 rejected; 28 pending	No addendum	Out of the 28 REC pending, 8 were accepted, 8 commented without a clear position and 9 left pending (n°15, 18 and n° 22 to 28) <sup>1</sup> . REC n°12, 20 and 21 were not addressed.	Accepted: 132 Rejected: 11 No clear position: 8 Pending: 12

### List of recommendations contained in Section II of the Report of the Working Group A/HRC/13/8:

**“94. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue and listed below enjoy the support of the Democratic Republic of the Congo:**

A - 1. Proceed to ratify the second protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) concerning the abolition of the death penalty. (France);

A - 2. Accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OP-CAT) and establish its national preventive mechanism accordingly. (Czech Republic);

A - 3. Ratify OP-CAT, the second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR-OP 2) and the Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and its Optional Protocol. (Chile);

A - 4. Sign and ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (CED). (Spain);

A - 5. Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW). (Niger);

<sup>1</sup> This information is taken from the written statement. Orally, the delegation did not go into details and did not quote recommendation numbers.

- A - 6. Ratify human rights instruments, particularly CRPD, OP-CAT and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children. (Uganda);
- A - 7. Sign and/or ratify the following international human rights instruments: the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, ICCPR-OP 2, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women, OP-CAT, ICRMW, CED and CRPD and its Optional. (Argentina);
- A - 8. Undertake further measures to improve the legislative and regulatory basis with respect to human rights and their effective implementation. (Belarus);
- A - 9. Effectively implement the 2006 law on sexual violence and train judicial officials in its application. (Denmark);
- A - 10. Take necessary legislative measures to bring existing laws and regulations into conformity with the human rights provisions in the new Constitution. (Republic of Korea);
- A - 11. Continue efforts to incorporate the standards of international humanitarian law into national legislation. (Niger);
- A - 12. Take all necessary measures to improve implementation of the human rights provisions of the Constitution into the laws enacted thereof. (Greece);
- A - 13. Accelerate the process of establishing the national commission for the promotion and protection of human rights, in accordance with the Paris Principles, and undertake the steps necessary for its accreditation with the coordinating committee for national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights. (Algeria);
- A - 14. Accelerate steps under way to establish the national human rights commission in accordance with the Paris Principles. (Egypt);
- A - 15. Continue efforts to establish a national human rights commission in accordance with the Paris Principles. (Morocco);
- A - 16. Take all necessary urgent measures to set up the national human rights commission in accordance with the Paris Principles. (Niger);
- A - 17. Expedite the establishment of an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles. (Uganda);
- A - 18. Continue its efforts to establish a national human rights commission, which is an essential tool to promote and protect human rights. (Djibouti);
- A - 19. Provide human rights education and sensitivity training to all members of civil service, armed forces, prison and judicial staff, focusing specifically on protection of human rights of women, children and other vulnerable groups. (Czech Republic);
- A - 20. Continue close cooperation with various stakeholders and non-governmental organizations in the follow-up of its review. (Austria);
- A - 21. Deepen cooperation with international and regional human rights mechanisms. (Egypt);
- A - 22. Do its utmost to submit regular reports to the treaty bodies. (Gabon);
- A - 23. Continue on its path of cooperation with the special procedures of the Human Rights Council and other relevant regional mechanisms. (Zimbabwe);
- A - 24. Take better account of the situation of vulnerable populations and adopt legislation to ensure promotion and protection of handicapped persons, children and women. (Congo);

- A - 25. Abolish all discriminatory laws which still exist in relation to women in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. (Luxembourg);
- A - 26. Expedite action on the reform process to remove provisions in domestic legislation which discriminate against women. (Ghana);
- A - 27. Adopt awareness-raising measures to address the root causes in society of inequalities which continue to affect women. (Luxembourg);
- A - 28. Continue effectively to combat all forms of discrimination which the most vulnerable groups may suffer from and continue efforts to pacify the eastern part of the country. (Djibouti);
- A - 29. Consider developing a comprehensive action plan to operationalize the recently adopted Child Code and to address concerns related to the care and protection of children; in this regard, give due consideration to the recently adopted Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children. (South Africa);
- A - 30. Speedily implement provisions related to the intention of the Government to abolish capital punishment. (Greece);
- A - 31. Introduce a formal moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its abolition. (Italy);
- A - 32. Transform the de facto moratorium on the application of the death penalty into an abolition in law. (Luxembourg);
- A - 33. Strengthen the protection of the civilian population affected by the conflict and clashes between non-State groups. (Azerbaijan);
- A - 34. Continue its efforts to protect and promote the rights of children to life and to a sufficient standard of living and education; and seek the assistance of relevant United Nations agencies and programmes for the establishment of reception and training centres for delinquent street children of school age. (Algeria);
- A - 35. Take all necessary steps to strengthen the protection of the civilian population, particularly women and children, from violence. (Germany);
- A - 36. Adopt effective measures, including allocating sufficient resources to implement the existing legislation for the protection of women and children. (Switzerland);
- A - 37. Provide material and psychological support to victims of sexual violence and undertake extensive educational campaigns to inform women of their rights. (South Africa);
- A - 38. Ensure progress in combating trafficking in persons and overcoming violence against women and children. (Belarus);
- A - 39. Adopt a legal framework clearly defining crimes of trafficking of children for sexual exploitation, economic exploitation or other purposes, while imposing appropriate sanctions. (Holy See);
- A - 40. Ensure the effective prosecution of all forms of violence against women. (Austria);
- A - 41. Continue to make efforts to eradicate violence against women and children and take the necessary measures to provide appropriate treatment for victims of crimes of this sort. (Argentina);
- A - 42. Continue its policy to nationally implement its international and regional commitments regarding the rights of women, effectively combating all forms of violence against them. (Burkina Faso);
- A - 43. Act on its commitment to set up a national agency to combat sexual violence and ensure access to justice and compensation for victims of sexual violence. (Belgium);
- A - 44. Take further steps to tackle sexual violence, bring perpetrators of human rights violations to justice and ensure full implementation of the 2006 law against sexual violence, including through

urgent implementation of the “zero tolerance policy” and establishment of a State-run vetting mechanism to remove the worst abusers from the Congolese army. (United Kingdom);

A - 45. Fully implement the 2006 law on sexual violence and monitor the application of this law in order to ensure that impunity for sexual violence is addressed, including in the security forces. (Ireland);

A - 46. Continue its efforts to combat sexual violence against women and to effectively apply the law against sexual violence of 2006. (Spain);

A - 47. Strengthen action to enforce the law on sexual violence against women and girls and continue to provide affordable health and physical services to the victims of sexual violence. (Ghana);

A - 48. Continue firmly to combat the scourge of sexual violence and impunity and bring to justice those responsible for grave human rights and international humanitarian law violations. (Azerbaijan);

A - 49. Make specific efforts to implement the action plan against sexual violence fully and to make this the Government’s priority. (Finland) ;

A - 50. Take urgent and robust action to implement the law of 2006 and recent national strategies against sexual violence by investing more resources in prevention and training, law enforcement and assistance to the victims of sexual violence. (Luxembourg);

A - 51. Initiate awareness-raising campaigns and improve the discipline of its security forces with regard to combating sexual violence against women and girls. (Austria);

A - 52. Take systematic action on the ground for the prevention and elimination of sexual violence against women and girls. (Hungary);

A - 53. Strengthen measures to improve conditions in the prisons. (Netherlands);

A - 54. Give priority to penitentiary reform, allocating adequate resources, and provide responses to the lack of food and care and the fact that the laws and regulations on the prison system are out of date, as well as to the insufficient infrastructure, management and training. (Switzerland);

A - 55. Accompany the policy of setting up provincial committees with sensitization campaigns against gender-based violence and discrimination to better prevent the voluntary recruitment of children in armed groups. (Spain);

A - 56. Take the necessary steps to ensure, in the context of accelerated integration, that all child soldiers are released from the Congolese army. (United Kingdom);

A - 57. Take actions to avoid the further recruitment of child soldiers, and ensure the reintegration of all ex-child soldiers to avoid future re-recruitment. (Argentina);

A - 58. Give stronger emphasis to securing the identification, release and reintegration of all child soldiers and the prevention of further recruitment. (Germany);

A - 59. Commit to action plans for indentifying, releasing and ensuring reintegration, and prevent the further recruitment of children. (Australia);

A - 60. Undertake systematic actions for the reintegration of former child soldiers into civil society. (Hungary);

A - 61. Prepare action plans to identify, release and ensure reintegration of all unlawful child soldiers, to prevent further recruitment, to investigate and prosecute those perpetrators of child soldiering who have violated domestic criminal law, and to address other violations and abuses committed against children, including all forms of forced child labour and child prostitution. (United States);

A - 62. That the Government and FARDC, in cooperation with the United Nations country-level task force, swiftly formulate an action plan to identify, release and ensure the reintegration of all child soldiers, as requested by Security Council resolutions. (Japan);

- A - 63. Ensure that all parties to the conflict prepare, in the framework of Security Council resolution 1612 (2005), action plans to identify, release and ensure reintegration of all child soldiers, to prevent further recruitment and to address all other grave violations against children. (Slovenia);
- A - 64. Promote the reintegration of child soldiers. (Azerbaijan);
- A - 65. Criminalize acts of violence against children accused of witchcraft and organize a national campaign of awareness-raising on this issue. (Belgium);
- A - 66. Adopt legislative measures to incriminate accusations of witchcraft against children. (Italy);
- A - 67. Promote legislative and administrative measures to prevent and punish attacks and persecution of children accused of witchcraft. (Mexico);
- A - 68. Ensure that the recently adopted Child Protection Code is duly implemented to prevent child labour. (Slovakia);
- A - 69. Take effective measures to strengthen the independence of the judiciary. (Azerbaijan);
- A - 70. Increase efforts to ensure the independence of the judiciary and strengthen the capacity of law enforcement and judicial organs. (Sweden);
- A - 71. Further pursue programmes for the reform of the justice system, and the police and security services, with a view to concretizing its will to better protect the human rights of its citizens in the country. (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- A - 72. Further seek international financing and cooperation for judiciary and police reform and for the provision of care and support for victims of sexual violence. (Brazil);
- A - 73. Pursue effectively its recently adopted Plan of Action for Justice Reform, inter alia by allocating the necessary resources for its prompt and full implementation. (Norway);
- A - 74. Facilitate training for members of the law enforcement agencies to effectively combat all forms of violence and sexual exploitation of children. (Nigeria);
- A - 75. Implement an effective programme to combat corruption, with the establishment of a better financed judicial system. (Spain);
- A - 76. Strengthen measures to ensure the independence of the judiciary, fight corruption and political interference and expand the State justice system effectively in rural territories. (Czech Republic);
- A - 77. Take all necessary measures to ensure that those responsible for violations of international law, including human rights and international humanitarian law, are held accountable. (Greece);
- A - 78. Continue to bring to justice all those who have participated in war crimes, crimes against humanity and other heinous acts, and combat impunity in society. (Ghana);
- A - 79. Arrest and bring to justice members of the armed forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo who perpetrate sexual violence or any other form of human rights violations, without exception and without regard to their rank. (Canada);
- A - 80. Ensure effective investigation of and accountability for all cases of sexual violence. (Czech Republic);
- A - 81. Strengthen measures to combat impunity for acts of violence against women. (Angola);
- A - 82. Ensure investigation and prosecution of all soldiers, police officers, intelligence agents and any other official, including higher-level ranking officers of FARDC, implicated in killing, torture, rape and other human rights violations. (Netherlands);

A - 83. Ensure that all individuals, including members of the armed forces, police and intelligence services, suspected of committing crimes under international law or other serious human rights abuses are brought to justice in fair trials. (Denmark);

A - 84. Intensify the efforts aimed at ensuring that those responsible for acts of sexual violence against women are brought to justice. (Italy);

A - 85. Implement its road map against impunity for sexual violence, the law on sexual violence as well as other applicable laws, policies and programmes in compliance with international human rights standards to hold all offenders fully accountable and punished; implement an open, effective mechanism of access to justice for the victims in an expeditious manner; and establish a functioning rehabilitation scheme for the victims. (Slovakia);

A - 86. Take effective measures to implement the laws on sexual violence adopted in 2006, the comprehensive strategy on combating sexual violence endorsed by the Government and the road map against impunity for sexual violence, investigate all cases of sexual violence and hold the perpetrators (including all members of the State security forces) accountable for their crimes. (Slovenia);

A - 87. Continue and strengthen the efforts to eliminate impunity and ensure that all alleged perpetrators of crimes against international human rights and humanitarian law are brought to justice. (Sweden);

A - 88. Take appropriate steps to strengthen the implementation of the comprehensive strategy on combating sexual violence and to improve the effectiveness of the prosecution aimed at ending impunity of the perpetrators of crimes. (Poland);

A - 89. Implement with urgency its national strategy against sexual violence, and establish a mechanism to monitor the implementation of this strategy in consultation with civil society. (Norway);

A - 90. Elaborate emergency programmes of appropriate medical and psychological care for rape survivors. (Poland);

A - 91. Investigate allegations of rape being used as a weapon of war, and sanction perpetrators. (Chile);

A - 92. Increase its efforts to reform FARDC, and bring the perpetrators of atrocious crimes committed against the wider population from within the military to justice. (Germany);

A - 93. Ensure that officers and military personnel responsible for human rights violations, particularly sexual violence, are prosecuted, especially in cases which have been brought to the attention of the authorities by the Security Council. (France);

A - 94. Adopt necessary legislative measures to halt impunity, with effective punishment of sexual violence and of recruitment of children into armed conflict. (Mexico);

A - 95. Take all necessary measures to execute arrest warrants issued by the International Criminal Court. (Netherlands);

A - 96. Fully cooperate with the International Criminal Court. (Brazil);

A - 97. Bearing in mind the accusations of war crimes and crimes against humanity, incorporate the Rome Statute into the internal legislation as soon as possible. (Argentina);

A - 98. Ensure that security sector reform remains a key priority, the first and most important steps being the adoption of the DRC's national security sector reform plan, coupled with practical measures to ensure the housing, pay and feeding of soldiers, particularly those deployed in the east. (United Kingdom);

A - 99. Continue to pursue its search for ways and means to restore peace throughout the country as peace is quite essential for development and human rights protection. (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);

A - 100. Ensure the safety of journalists and take further steps to create an environment conducive to a free and independent media. (United Kingdom);

A - 101. Adopt measures to ensure protection of journalists and human rights defenders against harassment, attacks and arbitrary detention. (Czech Republic);

A - 102. Ensure that members of political parties, media and civil society are permitted to exercise freely their rights to free expression, association and peaceful assembly according to international standards. (Netherlands);

A - 103. Take further measures to protect the rights of human rights defenders and ensure that they, and also journalists, can be active in the country without facing threats to their safety. (Sweden);

A - 104. Ensure that crimes and violations against human rights defenders and journalists are effectively investigated and prosecuted. (Norway);

A - 105. Make further efforts to address reported cases of obstructions to human rights activities, including attacks and threats against journalists and human rights activists. (Republic of Korea);

A - 106. Adopt an effective legal framework for the protection of human rights activists in line with the Declaration on Human Rights Defenders. (Slovakia);

A - 107. End all forms of attacks and harassments as well as cases of arbitrary arrest of human rights defenders and address the problem of impunity for these acts. (Ireland);

A - 108. Launch an urgent appeal to the international community to provide the Congolese population with aid for the strengthening of basic infrastructure, such as the construction of distribution centres for drinking water, roads, housing, power stations, etc. (Algeria);

A - 109. Make the necessary efforts to increase spending on social programmes, particularly with respect to education and access to health. (Mexico);

A - 110. Continue to develop efforts to implement strategies to reduce poverty in line with the Millennium Development Goals. (Angola);

A - 111. Further strengthen natural resources management to end the diversion of profits to fund armed conflict. (Australia);

A - 112. Take measures to diversify its economy with a view to reducing its dependence on the export of primary products. (Zimbabwe);

A - 113. Continue to strengthen measures aimed at poverty eradication, facilitation of access to medical care and services, and education and housing, especially for the rural poor. (South Africa);

A - 114. Continue the comprehensive efforts to improve the system of education. (Belarus);

A - 115. Seek support from the relevant United Nations agencies and programmes in order to establish literacy programmes and strategies for the benefit of the population, in particular school-age children. (Algeria),

A - 116. Guarantee effectively that education is free for all children. (Holy See);

A - 117. Redouble its efforts to reduce poverty and increase national spending on education to eliminate the high level of illiteracy. (Azerbaijan);

A - 118. Increase available resources for education. (Angola);

A - 119. With the support of the international community, persevere in its efforts in education in order to guarantee the realization of this right for all and integrate education and human rights training in its curriculum. (Morocco);

A - 120. Give priority to free education in the national budget allocations and take measures to prevent school drop out. (Uruguay);

A - 121. Fully cooperate with the competent humanitarian organizations with a view to ensuring the protection of the internally displaced, particularly women and children. (Chile);

A - 122. Associate human rights defenders in the following up and implementation of recommendations which it will accept in the context of its universal periodic review. (Belgium);

A - 123. Seek the support of the international community in its post-conflict reconstruction phase, including capacity-building and training and institution building in the area of promotion and protection of human rights. (Egypt);

A - 124. Seek the assistance of the international community to effectively support its efforts to face material, technical and financial challenges, which remain the major handicap to promoting fundamental human rights in the country. (Burundi).

**95. The Democratic Republic of the Congo considers that recommendations Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 31, 32,33, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 52, 53, 54, 57, 59, 60, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 75, 76, 81, 84, 94, 96, 101, 104, 107, 114 above are either already implemented or in the process of implementation.**

**96. The following recommendations will be examined by the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which will provide responses in due time. The response of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to these recommendations will be included in the outcome report adopted by the Human Rights Council at its thirteenth session:**

A - 1. Establish land commissions at the community level. (Niger);

NC - 2. Consider issuing a standing invitation to all United Nations human rights special procedures (Brazil); consider extending a standing invitation to all special procedures of the Human Rights Council. (Latvia);

NC - 3. Extend an open and permanent invitation to the United Nations human rights special procedures mandate holders; (Chile) extend an open and permanent invitation to all special procedures; (Spain) issue open and permanent invitations to the special procedures. (Argentina);

A - 4. Consolidate the process of national healing with a view to achieving long-term political stability. (Zimbabwe);

A - 5. Seek support from the international community, and in particular the United Nations organs and programmes, in relation to human rights training; work against sexual violence, especially violence perpetrated against women; measures against child labour; the eradication of the phenomenon of "child soldiers"; security; assistance to families and communities in combating the effects of poverty and AIDS; education; and juvenile justice. (Côte d'Ivoire);

NC - 6. Set up a task force within the Ministry of Justice with international participation to combat arbitrary detentions and to seek urgent ways of improving the situation of prisoners. (Spain);

NC - 7. Develop a national action plan for FARDC in accordance with United Nations Security Council resolution 1612 (2005), working closely with the United Nations task force on monitoring and reporting, and prioritize the reintegration of children associated with armed groups, with a focus on family tracing and reunification, the provision of psychosocial support as well as education and vocational training. (Austria);

A - 8. Consider developing a comprehensive plan for the training of the judiciary, as well as a structured remuneration package that addresses conditions of service. (South Africa);

A - 9. Ensure access for all detainees to legal counsel and judicial oversight as well as the effective investigation and prosecution of alleged cases of torture by security forces. (Austria);

NC - 10. Implement the recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions during his recent visit to the Democratic Republic of the Congo. (France);

NC - 11. Strengthen measures to combat impunity with regard to the extreme violence against civilians, and in this regard take into account among others the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial executions. (Netherlands);

P - 12. Invite the international community to assist in the monitoring of the action plan against sexual violence. (Finland);

A - 13. End impunity for crimes of sexual violence, establish effective mechanisms to prevent sexual violence, and ensure that victims have access to appropriate health care, in line with Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008) and the Government's international obligations at large. (Sweden);

A - 14. Work to ensure that the legislation necessary to give effect to the Rome Statute be adopted as soon as possible, prosecute all those accused of war crimes and crimes against humanity, regardless of their position in the hierarchy, and strip of their function in the army or civil service those identified as perpetrators of grave human rights violations. (Switzerland);

P - 15. Ensure that International Criminal Court arrest warrants are executed regardless of rank; the Rome Statute is enacted into domestic law; demobilization and reintegration are accelerated; and the Security Council's recommendations on military officer screening and transitional justice are implemented. (Australia);

NC - 16. Establish a form of vetting mechanism for the promotion and training of the Armed Forces and remove and exclude members of the forces who are suspected of human rights violations, pending judicial investigation. (Netherlands);

NC - 17. Establish an independent vetting mechanism to exclude suspected perpetrators of gross human rights violations from the army, police and intelligence services. (Denmark);

P - 18. Establish effective mechanisms of transitional justice. (Luxembourg);

A - 19. Further professionalize the armed forces, including by regular and increased payment of wages. (Brazil);

P - 20. Ensure that disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration for rebel groups remains a high priority in operations against FDLR and the Lord's Resistance Army. (United Kingdom);

P - 21. In order to fully implement an all-encompassing system that spans crime prevention to the eradication of impunity, hold periodic reviews, issue external progress reports and request technical support when necessary. (Japan);

P - 22. Noting the responsibility to protect human rights defenders, develop a specific regulatory framework to ensure the security of journalists and civil society, and also of members of the political opposition. (Spain);

P - 23. Forcefully denounce attacks against human rights defenders and that State authorities give human rights defenders legitimacy and recognition through supportive statements. (Norway);

P - 24. Elaborate legislation for the protections of human rights defenders in consultation with civil society and the relevant international agencies, and adopt such legislation. (Canada);

P - 25. Adopt a law to protect the rights of human rights defenders as well as a plan to ensure their security, particularly in the east of the country. Conduct an appropriate investigation and publicly condemn attacks against human rights defenders. (Belgium);

P - 26. Adopt legislation at the national and provincial levels to protect human rights defenders and take effective measures to ensure its implementation. (Switzerland);

P - 27. Put in place concrete policies to ensure that human rights defenders can conduct their work freely without any hindrance; in this regard one of the concrete steps to be taken is the establishment of a legal framework for the protection of human rights defenders. (Netherlands);

P - 28. During the consultation on human rights defenders referred to by the Minister of Human Rights, invite the Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders to help establish laws and structures which will be in accordance with the realities of the country. (Ireland).

**97. The following recommendations did not enjoy the support of the Democratic Republic of the Congo:**

R - 1. Grant to the Joint United Nations Human Rights Office and other independent mechanisms free access to places of detention of the National Intelligence Agency and the National Guard and any other detention centre that is still inaccessible to external observers. (France);

R - 2. Pursue the implementation of the peace accords with a view to stabilizing and pacifying the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and create suitable conditions to ensure and promote respect for international humanitarian law and the protection of the civilian population. (Canada);

R - 3. Grant United Nations special rapporteurs regular access to detention facilities run by the National Intelligence Agency and the Republican Guard, and adopt a viable action plan to better address the urgent need for comprehensive penal system reform. (United States);

R - 4. Significantly increase its commitment to fight impunity, specifically that it (a) suspend, investigate and prosecute as appropriate FARDC soldiers who have been identified as perpetrators of serious human rights abuses or crimes, including the FARDC's 213th Brigade, as well as the five members of the FARDC who were credibly accused of serious human rights abuses by MONUC and United Nations Security Council over the past year; and (b) establish an effective screening mechanism to vet the past human rights records of officers, particularly for important posts in the military. (United States);

R - 5. Proceed to arrest and transfer to the Hague Mr. Bosco Ntaganda, who is subject to an arrest warrant by the International Criminal Court. (Italy);

R - 6. Meet the commitment it has undertaken to cooperate with the International Criminal Court on cases that the Democratic Republic of the Congo government has self-referred to the Court and uphold its treaty obligations by arresting Bosco Ntaganda and transferring him to the International Criminal Court. (United States);

R - 7. Put a vetting process in place in the Congolese security forces, based on the past record of its members, with the aim of preventing the recruitment of individuals who have committed human rights violations. (Canada);

R - 8. Establish an independent mechanism in order to identify and take measures against members of the security forces who are responsible for serious human rights violations. (Ireland);

R - 9. Bring to account individuals and groups who use inflammatory rhetoric. (Australia);

R - 10. Decriminalize consensual same-sex activity between adults. (Czech Republic);

R - 11. Stop the intimidation, threatening and arrest of human rights defenders and journalists and release political prisoners who are still in detention. (Canada).

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