



Promoting and strengthening
the Universal Periodic Review

Recommendations & Pledges

ZIMBABWE

First Review Session 12

Review in the Working Group: 10 October 2011
Adoption in the Plenary: 15 March 2012

Zimbabwe's responses to recommendations (as of 08.06.2012):

In the Report of the Working Group:	In the Addendum:	During the plenary:	Summary:
81 recs. accepted; 65 rejected; 31 pending	No addendum available	The delegated came back to the 65 recs. rejected in the Working Group Report and finally accepted 20. However, they only gave the issues pertaining to the recommendations and therefore we only found 11 recs. relating to the issues mentioned. Out of the 31 pending, 28 were accepted and 3 rejected ¹	Accepted: 120 Rejected: 60 No clear position: 0 Pending: 0

Paragraph headers are as in the Report of the Working Group, but the nature of responses to recommendations may have subsequently been changed.

List of recommendations contained in Section II of the Report of the Working Group A/HRC/19/14:

¹ The total number of recommendations is now 180 as three were split.

93. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue listed below have been examined by Zimbabwe and enjoy the support of Zimbabwe:

A - 93.1. Continue its efforts to combat trafficking in persons and consider the possibility to accede to the Optional Protocol to the CRC relating to sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and to the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children (Belarus);

A - 93.2. Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Morocco);

A - 93.3. Sign and ratify the Optional Protocols to the CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Portugal);

A - 93.4. Take concrete measures to align Zimbabwe's domestic laws, including customary laws with international human rights instruments that it is party to, to ensure harmonization with the protections guaranteed in the Constitution (South Africa);

A - 93.5. Continue to strengthen its institutions (South Africa);

A - 93.6. Take additional steps to ensure that the legislation establishing the Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission is fully compliant with the Paris Principles and includes guarantees for independence in order for the Commission to see accreditation with the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC) (United Kingdom);

A - 93.7. Render the National Human Rights Commission operational with the enactment of relevant legislation (Sri Lanka);

A - 93.8. Provide the Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission with adequate financial and technical capacity and take concrete steps to ensure its independence, transparency and impartiality (Ghana);

A - 93.9. Empower by statute the Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission to enable it to act in accordance with the Paris Principles and provide it with adequate resources to function effectively (New Zealand);

A - 93.10. Ensure Zimbabwe's Human Rights Commission has the resources and independence to carry out its mandate in accordance with Paris Principles (Australia);

A - 93.11. Bring the Human Rights Commission in conformity with the Paris Principles (France);

A - 93.12. Pursue relentlessly the implementation of the national priorities, initiatives and commitments, especially the national process of healing and reconciliation as well as the creation of a Human Rights Commission (Democratic Republic of the Congo);

A - 93.13. Further strengthen the Commissions of the media, human rights and anti-corruption (Norway);

A - 93.14. Provide for legislation ensuring an independent functioning of the National Human Rights Commission according to the Paris Principles (Germany);

A - 93.15. Establish and make operational a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Poland);

A - 93.16. Ensure that the Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission is provided with appropriate support and facilities (Malaysia);

A - 93.17. Ensure that the national Human Rights Commission becomes operational as soon as possible and that its operation be in line with the Paris Principles (Thailand);

- A - 93.18. Ensure adequate conditions for human rights institutions, including the Human Rights Commission, to fulfil their functions with sufficient legal, political and financial independence (Denmark);
- A - 93.19. Enact as soon as possible the statute of the Human Rights Commission to make it operational (Switzerland);
- A - 93.20. Preserve the national process of appeasement and reconciliation (Algeria);
- A - 93.21. Continue facing the attempts of external interference in the country's internal affairs and continue exercising fully its sovereignty and right to self-determination (Cuba);
- A - 93.22. Continue with positive actions and programs aimed at guaranteeing universal education and health services of quality to its people as well as those aimed at reducing poverty (Cuba);
- A - 93.23. Put in place and adequately fund mechanisms for the collection and analysis of disaggregated data on maternal mortality and morbidity and domestic violence in order to better understand prevailing trends and assess the effectiveness of measures in place (Canada);
- A - 93.24. Continue with measures for an enabling environment for economic, social and cultural rights of the people of Zimbabwe (Burkina Faso);
- A - 93.25. Continue the work according to the National Action Plan II to focus on the situation of orphans and vulnerable children to ensure their access to health care and education (Norway);
- A - 93.26. Look into the matter of orphans caught up in the battle for property within the Anglican Church and ensure that orphans are being given experienced caretakers and have their basic rights covered (Norway);
- A - 93.27. Create a system to collect updated and disaggregated data on the situation of the rights of the child (Mexico);
- A - 93.28. Ensure the Organ for National Healing, Reconciliation and Integration be able to fully implement its mandates based on truth, reconciliation and forward-looking approaches (Indonesia);
- A - 93.29. Intensify efforts to implement national programmes that promote the rights of its people, including in the field of the rights of Children and Women as well as rights of education, to health, to adequate water and to sanitation, through enhancing the capacity of the Government and cooperation with relevant stakeholders, including civil society, media and international community (Indonesia);
- A - 93.30. Cooperate further with the Special Procedures and with all the human rights mechanisms (Burkina Faso);
- A - 93.31. Collaborate with the treaty bodies by submitting regularly reports on human rights situation (Chad);
- A - 93.32. Elaborate and implement where gaps exist, legislative and administrative measures to outlaw discrimination against women and eliminate gender based violence (South Africa);
- A - 93.33. Undertake continued action including legislation to address the marginalization of women, children and other vulnerable groups from socio-economic and political spheres (Sri Lanka);
- A - 93.34. Intensify its efforts to promote the status of women and continue its commitments to fulfil quality education (Myanmar);
- A - 93.35. Enforce its established policies and uphold its legislation to prevent instances of marginalization and discrimination against women (Republic of Korea);

- A - 93.36. Enforce relevant national policies and legislation to prevent and address the marginalisation and exclusion of women (Thailand);
- A - 93.37. Continue to strengthen its policies and measures for the empowerment of women (Bangladesh);
- A - 93.38. Enforce national legislation and policies to prevent and address the marginalization and exclusion of women from the economic, social and political spheres of society (Slovenia);
- A - 93.39. Strengthen protection mechanisms against gender-based violence (Angola);
- A - 93.40. Consolidate the mechanisms to protect women against all forms of violence (Morocco);
- A - 93.41. Adopt necessary measures to improve conditions in prisons and other places of detention (Russian Federation);
- A - 93.42. Take all appropriate legal and administrative measures to bring justice for the people, in particular for vulnerable groups living in remote and rural areas (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- A - 93.43. Continue its efforts to ensure the rule of law in its national development (Singapore);
- A - 93.44. Strengthen the rule of law, the capacity of national mechanisms on human rights and the promotion of national healing process based on tolerance and respect among different communities (Viet Nam);
- A - 93.45. Adopt necessary measures to enhance the courts' competence and functioning as far as the administration of justice is concerned, including the training of the staff in courts in the area of human rights (Mexico);
- A - 93.46. Strengthen the representation of women in decision-making process (Algeria);
- A - 93.47. Make efforts to reach the quotas established by the Southern African Development Community with regard to the integration of women in all sectors of society (Angola);
- A - 93.48. Continue to seek ways to overcome the challenges and constraints identified regarding vulnerable groups, especially the increase of women representation in elective bodies (Uganda);
- A - 93.49. Undertake a review with a view to ensuring a coordinated system bridging gaps, especially with respect to the provision of birth certificates (South Africa);
- A - 93.50. Make improvements to ensure the freedom of expression, including for the mass media (Japan);
- A - 93.51. Undertake greater efforts to ensure a more pluralist media environment (Italy);
- A - 93.52. Further reduce the mortality rate caused by the HIV/AIDS (Algeria);
- A - 93.53. Continue the efforts to reduce HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis with the assistance of the WHO (Morocco);
- A - 93.54. Continue the efforts to reduce maternal and child mortality (Morocco);
- A - 93.55. Continue to take steps to ensure that land is made productive (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- A - 93.56. Continue to take positive steps to enhance the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights, especially in the areas of education, health and the care of the disabled (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);

A - 93.57. Take effective measures, with the assistance of all relevant international organisations, to counter food insecurity, HIV/AIDS pandemics and high morbidity and mortality rates (Islamic Republic of Iran);

A - 93.58. Develop a financing mechanism for the health system that is designed to help the underprivileged (Islamic Republic of Iran);

A - 93.59. Accelerate its programme to combat HIV/AIDS pandemic that continue to saturate the health system with its high of morbidity and mortality rates (Democratic Republic of the Congo);

A - 93.60. Maintain and further build upon its HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment programmes (Singapore);

A - 93.61. Concentrate more resources for the assurance of economic and social rights and for the implementation of MDGs, in particular in the fields of education, healthcare and social security (Viet Nam);

A - 93.62. Consider how the riches of the country can best contribute to social and economic rights for all (Norway);

A - 93.63. Implement further policies to support food production, such as farm insurance, access to credit and the purchase of food by the Government to ensure a stable market for family farmers (Brazil);

A - 93.64. Implement school meals programs and link them to local food production (Brazil);

A - 93.65. Continue its efforts to fight poverty (Bangladesh);

A - 93.66. Address the issue of school drop-out rates of children and examine related issues of child malnutrition (Sri Lanka);

A - 93.67. Invest in education to provide education for all (Ethiopia);

A - 93.68. Continue the free access to education, notably for girls and vulnerable children (Morocco);

A - 93.69. Reprioritize resources to increase the budget for basic education, including the provision of additional tuition assistance to orphans and vulnerable children (New Zealand);

A - 93.70. Continue its strong emphasis on ensuring access to education for all (Singapore);

A - 93.71. Cooperate closely with local human rights organizations in the follow up to this Universal Periodic Review (Norway);

A - 93.72. Engage civil society in the process of implementation of UPR recommendations (Poland);

A - 93.73. Continue to invest heavily in education at all levels, invest more in rural development where the majority of women live, and seek technical assistance in the area of fighting disease (Namibia);

A - 93.74. Seek international assistance to fund programmes and capacity building initiatives (Swaziland);

A - 93.75. Seek the support of the international community on capacity building and technical assistance in promotion and protection of human rights (Ethiopia);

A - 93.76. Work with the international community, including WHO and the Global Fund, to fight diseases through securing relevant expertise (Ethiopia);

A - 93.77. Continue to strengthen the successful social policies undertaken to meet the needs of its people, especially in the most needy areas of society; that unfair economic sanctions imposed should be lifted and international cooperation should be provided without any condition (Venezuela);

A - 93.78. Request necessary technical assistance in the education sector, particularly when it comes to teaching tools and technological and scientific material (Morocco);

A - 93.79. Seek technical assistance from the OHCHR, other relevant United Nations agencies and funds with a view to implement its treaty body reporting obligations (Malaysia);

A - 93.80. Continue maintaining close cooperation and coordination with the United Nations Country Team in the implementation of Zimbabwe United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2012-2015 (Malaysia);

A - 93.81. Seek technical cooperation and assistance for capacity building from the international community and relevant United Nations agencies so as to successfully implement the Zimbabwe – United Nations Development Assistance Framework (Thailand).

94. The following recommendations will be examined by Zimbabwe which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the nineteenth session of the Human Rights Council in March 2012. The response of Zimbabwe to these recommendations will be included in the outcome report adopted by the Human Rights Council at its nineteenth session in March 2012:

A - 94.1. Ratify the CAT (United Kingdom);

A - 94.2. Become a party to the CAT (New Zealand);

R - 94.3. Adhere to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (France);

A - 94.4. Continue improving its legal human rights framework by ratifying or acceding to core instruments to which it is not yet party (Burkina Faso);

A - 94.5. Consider ratifying outstanding major human rights instruments such as the CAT, the International Convention for the Protection of all Persons against Enforced Disappearances, the International Convention on the rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocols to CEDAW, ICCPR, ICESCR and CRC (Zambia);

A - 94.6. Ratify the CAT (Chad);

A - 94.7. Ratify and incorporate into domestic legislation the core human rights treaties, including CAT and CRC (Poland);

A - 94.8. Sign and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR (Portugal);

A - 94.9. Ratify the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Slovakia);

A - 94.10. Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR (Belgium);

A - 94.11. Ratify the core international human rights instruments including the CAT, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol, both Optional Protocols to the CRC, the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons especially Women and Children and both Optional Protocols to the ICCPR and incorporate them into its national legislation (Slovenia);

A - 94.12. Abolish the death penalty and consider ratifying the second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR as well the CAT (Romania);

A - 94.13. Ratify the ICCPR as well as its Optional Protocols (Switzerland);

- A - 94.14. Ratify the CAT and its Optional Protocol (Switzerland);
- A - 94.15. Sign and ratify the CAT, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Spain);
- A - 94.16. Re-issue an invitation to the Special Rapporteur on Torture (United Kingdom);
- A - 94.17. Issue a standing invitation to all United Nations Special Procedures mandate holders (New Zealand);
- A - 94.18. Issue a standing invitation to Special Procedures mandate holders (Japan);
- A - 94.19. Issue a standing invitation to Special Rapporteurs (Brazil);
- A - 94.20. Consider making the declaration provided for in Article 14 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Ghana);
- A - 94.21. Consider the issue of introducing a moratorium for capital punishment (Russian Federation);
- A - 94.22. Prohibit corporal punishment as a form of sentence as well prohibit corporal punishment in all other settings (Austria);
- A - 94.23. Take measures to abolish the death penalty (Brazil);
- A - 94.24. Consider criminalizing torture under domestic law (Brazil);
- A - 94.25. Raise the age of criminal responsibility from now 7 to 12 years as the absolute minimum as recommended by the CRC (Austria);
- A - 94.26. Consider raising (from 7 years old) the minimum age of criminal responsibility (Brazil);
- A - 94.27. Provide for a child-sensitive, accessible complaint mechanism, ensuring a proper redress, rehabilitation and social reintegration and for the child victim of abuse (Slovakia);
- R - 94.28. Set a higher age of criminal responsibility for children and take all necessary measures to establish a specialised juvenile justice system, where children are treated in accordance with the principle of the best interest of the child (Slovenia);
- A - 94.29. Ensure the protection of the minors, including through adopting juvenile justice system and increasing the age of criminal responsibility for children (Indonesia);
- R - 94.30. Amend expeditiously the Births and Deaths Registration Act to ensure that all children born in Zimbabwe, regardless of their parents' origin, are issued with birth certificates (Slovakia);
- A - 94.31. Incorporate in the Zimbabwe's Draft National Policy on Domestic Water Supply and Sanitation the principles of the human rights framework created by the Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation (Portugal).

95. The recommendations below did not enjoy the support of Zimbabwe:

- R - 95.1. Set up independent mechanisms to fight against impunity towards perpetrators of human rights violations committed, including those committed before 2009, ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (France);
- A - 95.2. Ratify the CAT, the second Optional Protocol to ICCPR and
 R - withdraw its reservations to the 1951 Refugee Convention (Czech Republic);

A - 95.3. Ratify the CAT, implement its standards into national law and take immediate and concrete actions against the practice of torture by State officials (Germany);

R - 95.4. Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Poland);

A - 95.5. Ratify the CAT, clearly criminalize torture and ban all kinds of corporal punishment (Portugal);

A - 95.6. Consider amending the Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission legislation in order to bring it in line with the Paris Principles (Zambia);

A - 95.7. Enact the statute of the Human Rights Commission whose mandates are in line with the Paris Principles and draw up a comprehensive national human rights' plan of action (Indonesia);

R - 95.8. Create stronger mechanisms to ensure greater revenue transparency from diamond mining, demilitarize the diamond industry, and thoroughly investigate cases of beatings and abuse by Government and private security services in the Marange area (United States of America);

A - 95.9. Prioritize efforts to implement domestic policies to give effect to the protection of human rights, and the prevention of politically-motivated violence and intimidation (Australia);

R - 95.10. Take concrete steps to comply fully with the minimum standards of the Kimberly Process, including by increasing accountability and transparency in the use of profits from natural resources, and investigating any credible allegation of human rights abuses, particularly in the Marange region (Canada);

R - 95.11. Invite the Special Rapporteur on torture and other mandate holders to conduct independent and impartial investigations (United States of America);

R - 95.12. Issue standing invitations to United Nations Special Procedures mandates holders, and facilitate and welcome fact-finding missions to Zimbabwe (Norway);

A - 95.13. Submit its periodic reports in a timely manner to treaty bodies and

R - extend invitations to the Special Rapporteur on torture and the Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders (Republic of Korea);

R - 95.14. Extend invitations to all United Nations Special Rapporteur mandate holders, in particular the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders and the Special Rapporteur on torture (Ireland);

A - 95.15. Cooperate with the United Nations Special Procedures (Switzerland);

R - 95.16. Extend an open and standing invitation to all Special Procedures and avoid delays in the submission of reports to treaty bodies that has been occurring since 2000 (Spain);

A - 95.17. Ensure equality between men and women, including in parents' rights and property's rights as well as

R - decriminalise as soon as possible sexual relations between consent adults of same sex and repeal the 2006 law (France);

R - 95.18. Investigate all credible allegations related with the Presidential elections in 2008, particularly in the areas of torture, arbitrary detentions and enforced disappearances (South Africa);

R - 95.19. Conduct independent national investigations of all cases of enforced disappearances and arbitrary detention (Russian Federation);

R - 95.20. Commute without delay death sentences into imprisonment and establish a *de jure* moratorium on executions with a view to fully abolish the death penalty (France);

A - 95.21. Ratify, transpose in domestic law and fully implement the CAT, as well as set up an independent mechanism to monitor places of detention and to prevent torture (France);

R - 95.22. Improve the overall conditions of prisons and detention facilities and adopt relevant measures to tackle the problems such as the overcrowding and unsatisfactory state of some prisons (Czech Republic);

R - 95.23. Establish a formal moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty and support the United Nations General Assembly resolution on the moratorium on the use of death penalty (Portugal);

A - 95.24. Exert utmost efforts towards preventing all forms of torture and inhuman or degrading treatment, while ensuring full accountability of perpetrators as well as redress and rehabilitation to victims (Slovakia);

R - 95.25. Pursue the current debate on the abolition of the death penalty in a transparent manner including with respect to civil society (Belgium);

R - 95.26. Establish a moratorium on all executions and, eventually, abolish the death penalty (Switzerland);

R - 95.27. Speedily abolish the death penalty (Spain);

R - 95.28. Undertake impartial, independent and comprehensive investigations into the 2008 election-related violence, including cases of rape, with guarantees of protection for witnesses, survivors and their families, and prosecute the alleged perpetrators (Canada);

R - 95.29. Establish an independent civilian authority charged with receiving complaints and investigating allegations of crimes committed by members of the Zimbabwe Republic Police, military and armed forces (Austria);

R - 95.30. Consider creating an independent prosecution authority in accordance with the United Nations guidelines and consider to fully implementing the right to a fair trial for all (Zambia);

R - 95.31. Endeavour to depoliticize the police and military authorities to ensure impartial administration of justice and respect for the right to a fair trial and compliance with minimum guarantees in pre-trial detention (Ireland);

R - 95.32. Expedite the investigation of all human rights allegations with a view towards bringing the perpetrators to justice (Thailand);

R - 95.33. Investigate in depth on the allegations of human rights violations committed by the private security services, police forces and high officials since 2008 in Marange region, pursue and sanction those who are responsible (Belgium);

R - 95.34. Take promptly all the necessary measures to put an end to all the human rights violations in Marange region (Belgium);

R - 95.35. Strengthen its efforts in the fight against impunity (Slovenia);

R - 95.36. Implement legal reform to ensure an independent Prosecuting Authority promoting effectiveness, impartiality and fairness of prosecutors in criminal proceedings (Denmark);

R - 95.37. Take the necessary measures so that all allegations of human rights violations are duly investigated and that the perpetrators are brought to justice (Switzerland);

R - 95.38. Embark on a reform of the judiciary to ensure its independence and impartiality (Spain);

R - 95.39. Recognize the right to assembly of members of non-political groups by ensuring that such groups do not have to notify the police in advance of any gathering as currently required by the Schedule to the Public Order and Security Act (United Kingdom);

R - 95.40. Take all measures necessary to ensure that the forthcoming presidential elections are peaceful, free and fair and that the right to freedom of assembly is fully respected (New Zealand);

R - 95.41. Amend or repeal the Public Order and Security Act (New Zealand);

R - 95.42. Fully implement the Global Political Agreement (GPA) provisions supporting the Constitutional Parliamentary Committee (United States of America);

R - 95.43. Repeal or significantly reform the Public Order and Security Act, the Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act, and criminal code provisions that restrict freedoms of assembly and expression (United States of America);

R - 95.44. Implement fully the Global Political Agreement, including those articles relating to the security of persons and prevention of violence, freedom of expression and freedom of assembly and association (Australia);

R - 95.45. Amend the Public Order and Security Act and the Access to Information and Privacy Act (Australia);

R - 95.46. Amend its legislation, including the Public Order and Security Act, to enshrine the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association and to freedom of expression (Canada);

R - 95.47. Align its national legislation with international standards to uphold freedom of assembly and association (Italy);

R - 95.48. Repeal or substantially amend the Criminal Law (Codification and Reform) Act, the Public Order and Security Act (POSA), the Miscellaneous Offences Act (MOA), and the Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act (AIPPA) to bring them in line with Zimbabwe's international human rights obligations (Austria);

R - 95.49. Ensure that freedom of speech and of the press is not further restricted as a result of the Interception of Communications Act (Czech Republic);

R - 95.50. Stop the impunity enjoyed by perpetrators of human rights violations against civil society activists, NGOs and human rights defenders and incorporate the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Defenders in national legislation (Norway);

R - 95.51. Ensure an environment where freedom of expression is respected and amend national laws to strengthen this right (Norway);

R - 95.52. Facilitate the process to amend or rescind the Public Order and Security Act, in so that regulations on this matter are compatible with the international human rights instruments, and to safeguard the freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly (Mexico);

R - 95.53. Amend existing rules for the security forces, including the Public Order and Security Act, to ensure that the rights to peaceful assembly, freedom of association and freedom of press can be exercised (Germany);

R - 95.54. Investigate and prosecute those responsible for the unlawful acts of harassment of human rights defenders, namely NGO workers and other members of civil society, and take steps to incorporate and enforce the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Defenders (Portugal);

R - 95.55. Take immediate steps to fully implement the commitment on bringing about reforms to ensure that the electoral process and the legislative framework are in line with international standards

and in particular to address concerns with regard the independence of the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission and the accuracy of the current voter roll (Ireland);

R - 95.56. Uphold its international obligations to respect the rights to freedom of expression, assembly, and association, and cease arrests, harassment, and detention of individuals with different views (Slovakia);

R - 95.57. Ensure that human rights defenders, independent journalists or lawyers and civil society representatives are effectively protected from any form of intimidation and harassment while performing their legitimate duties (Slovakia);

R - 95.58. Review and amend the public Order and Security Act and the Private Voluntary Organisation Act that impose considerable restrictions to the work of human rights defenders in order to bring them into line with the international standards and respect for freedom of association (Belgium);

R - 95.59. Take immediate steps to guarantee freedom of assembly and association through alignment of national legislation, in particular, the Public Order and Security Act with international standards (Denmark);

R - 95.60. Take steps to foster a pluralistic media environment, this should include fully implementing reform as stipulated in the GPA and liberalise airwaves and allow for private ownership of radio and TV stations (Denmark);

R - 95.61. Guarantee freedom of expression for the entire population, especially journalists and human rights defenders, in the run up of the next presidential elections (Switzerland);

R - 95.62. Adopt necessary measures to guarantee the full enjoyment of the rights to freedom of assembly and association, and should not selectively curtail the full enjoyment of these rights, and by reforming the provisions contained in the Public Order and Security Act and more specifically in the Criminal Procedure and Evidence Act, which occasionally have hindered the work of human rights defenders. Rescind the provision contained in Section 121 of the Criminal Procedure Code that can extend to 7 days (in addition to the first 48 hours) the time that security forces can keep a person detained before bringing charges (Spain);

R - 95.63. Take concrete and effective measures to ensure that food, medicine and other humanitarian relief distribution at Government depots takes place without reference to partisan political considerations (Canada);

R - 95.64. Stop all forced evictions, develop and implement guidelines which comply with international human rights law (Romania);

R - 95.65. Embark on an efficient strategy and remedies to end the lack of decent housing or resettlements for internally displaced persons from Marange region (Spain).

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