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**DRAFT REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP ON
THE UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW***

Democratic Republic of the Congo

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Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007, held its sixth session from 30 November to 11 December 2009. The review of the Democratic Republic of the Congo was held at the 7th meeting on 3 December 2009. The delegation of the Democratic Republic of the Congo was headed by H.E Mr. Upio Kakura Wapol, Minister of Human Rights. At its 11th meeting held on 7 December 2009, the Working Group adopted the present report on the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
2. On 14 September 2009, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of the Democratic Republic of the Congo: Gabon, Japan and Slovenia.
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to resolution 5/1, the following documents were issued for the review of the Democratic Republic of the Congo:
 - (a) A national report submitted / written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/6/ COD/1);
 - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/6/ COD /2);
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR, in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/6/ COD /3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Argentina; Belgium; Canada; Czech Republic; Denmark; Hungary; Latvia; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Germany; Sweden and The Netherlands was transmitted to the Democratic Republic of the Congo through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the UPR.

I. SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE REVIEW PROCESS

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. La délégation congolaise a présenté le rapport national, produit d'une large consultation, notamment avec la société civile et a répondu aux questions soumises à l'avance par les Etats. Elle a indiqué que la RDC a ratifié un grand nombre d'instruments protecteurs des droits civils et politiques, économiques, sociaux et culturels et s'attèle à les mettre en œuvre avec engagement. Cet élan est retardé cependant par la situation des conflits armés récurrents qui sévissent surtout à l'Est, avec plusieurs complicités extérieures.
6. La délégation a noté que de nombreux documents publiés sur la situation des droits de l'homme privilégient souvent une description tronquée de certaines réalités et ne mentionnent pas, souvent de façon intentionnelle, les efforts remarquables que déploie le Gouvernement pour améliorer la promotion et la protection des droits et libertés.
7. Selon la délégation, le cadre actuel de sauvegarde et d'expansion des droits de l'homme est composé de la Constitution du 18 février 2006, qui a constitutionnalisé la plupart des droits et leur a conféré une valeur fondamentale, notamment le droit à la vie et l'interdiction de la torture, des différents traités internationaux et régionaux dûment ratifiés ainsi que de l'arsenal législatif qui

comprend, notamment, des textes récents promulgués par le Président de la République réprimant les violences sexuelles, portant statut de l'opposition politique, portant protection de l'enfant et des droits des personnes vivant avec le VIH/SIDA et des personnes affectées et enfin sur le Conseil Supérieur de la Magistrature.

8. Concernant la mise en place des structures efficaces de protection des droits de l'homme, la RDC a honoré son engagement pris à l'issue de la 10^e session ordinaire du Conseil des Droits de l'Homme en créant le 12 août 2009, l'Entité de Liaison des Droits de l'Homme. Cette structure comprend différentes Parties Prenantes appelées à examiner les problèmes à la base des violations des Droits de l'Homme en vue d'en proposer les solutions requises. Au niveau provincial, des cadres de concertation en matière des droits de l'homme sont également envisagés. En outre, la proposition de loi sur la création de la Commission Nationale des Droits de l'Homme, conformément aux Principes de Paris, est en cours d'examen au Parlement. Le Gouvernement s'investit pour que des crédits nécessaires soient alloués à ces mécanismes.

9. La RDC s'est dotée d'une Agence Nationale de Lutte contre les violences faites à la femme et à la fille dont l'opérationnalisation est en cours. Des synergies provinciales de lutte contre l'impunité des violences sexuelles sont de même très actives. Selon la délégation, il n'existe pas de statistiques fiables et globales en matière des violences sexuelles.

10. Pour la délégation, le volet prise en charge des victimes des violences sexuelles connaît quelques insuffisances dues notamment à la non dénonciation des faits par certaines victimes et à la modicité des ressources disponibles. Les deux lois promulguées en 2006 sur les violences sexuelles sont déjà en application. Plusieurs condamnations tant par la justice civile que militaire ont été prononcées.

11. La délégation s'est félicitée de la création en octobre 2009 du Fonds National pour la Promotion de la Femme et la Protection de l'Enfant, premier Fonds public spécifique à la femme et à l'enfant depuis l'indépendance du pays.

12. S'agissant de la question de l'utilisation des enfants soldats et celle des violences faites à l'enfant, la RDC dispose d'une politique nationale de lutte contre le recrutement des enfants soldats pilotée par l'Unité d'exécution du Programme national de Désarmement, Démobilisation et Réinsertion, et s'engage à ce que les auteurs de l'enrôlement d'enfants, de la vente d'enfants, de la traite des enfants et de toutes formes d'exploitation d'enfants répondent de leurs actes en justice. Plusieurs activités pour la réinsertion de ces enfants sont organisées.

13. Pour la délégation, la lutte contre l'impunité constitue une priorité et se caractérise par la politique de tolérance zéro. Des sanctions tant disciplinaires que pénales sont infligées à différents niveaux. La RDC réaffirme sa ferme volonté de poursuivre sa coopération avec la Cour Pénale Internationale.

14. Concernant la mise en place d'une justice transitionnelle pour les crimes commis de 1993 à 2003, la RDC exprime son intention d'exploiter les résultats du mapping réalisé par les Nations Unies.

15. S'agissant des violations des droits de l'homme commises par les FARDC, des mécanismes internes de vérification au sein des FARDC permettent d'identifier les Officiers qui violeraient les droits de l'homme, et de les sanctionner disciplinairement et/ou judiciairement.

16. La délégation a indiqué que s'agissant de la lutte contre la corruption, des sanctions sont prévues pour tout coupable. Le Conseil supérieur de la Magistrature veille par ailleurs à la déontologie des magistrats et propose des mesures de révocation des fautifs.
17. Selon la délégation, les défenseurs des droits de l'homme sont appelés à œuvrer dans le cadre des lois et règlements qui régissent la vie nationale et le Gouvernement a exprimé sa disponibilité à travailler pour la mise en place d'un cadre spécifique de protection des défenseurs des droits de l'homme qui comprendrait des droits et des obligations, en conformité avec la Déclaration des Nations Unies de 1998. Les journalistes et les défenseurs des droits de l'homme lésés sont appelés à saisir la justice. Un cadre régulier de concertation et de dialogue existe entre le Gouvernement et la société civile.
18. S'agissant de la question de l'abolition de la peine de mort, la délégation a mentionné que, constitutionnellement, la peine de mort est abolie. Une proposition de loi portant modification du code pénal est en examen à l'Assemblée Nationale pour une abrogation expresse de la peine capitale. Aucune condamnation à cette peine n'a été exécutée depuis plus de 7 ans.
19. Concernant la réforme de l'armée et de la police, les projets de lois ont été discutés en plénière et font l'objet d'harmonisation en Commissions.
20. La réforme du code pénal est en cours de même que celle du système pénitentiaire. Les Gouvernements provinciaux assurent la gestion décentralisée de la situation carcérale. Avec le concours des partenaires, le Gouvernement a entrepris la construction de nouvelles prisons et la création des fermes pénitentiaires.
21. L'accès aux personnes faisant l'objet de mesures de détention administrative, sous le contrôle des magistrats, ne soulève pas de problème lorsque les procédures sont observées. Des difficultés rencontrées feront l'objet de discussions au sein de l'Entité de liaison des droits de l'homme, au niveau national et provincial.
22. Pour la délégation, la liberté de la presse est garantie en RDC et s'exerce conformément aux lois. S'agissant des cas isolés (et non systématiques) de meurtre des journalistes que la RDC condamne, il revient à la justice, indépendante, de faire correctement son travail.
23. En ce qui concerne l'amélioration des droits économiques et sociaux, la délégation a souligné que l'emploi, le logement, la santé, l'éducation, l'eau et l'électricité constituent des priorités autour desquelles est centrée l'action du Gouvernement, dans le cadre des « Cinq Chantiers de la République » et de la stratégie de croissance et de réduction de la pauvreté.
24. La RDC exhorte la communauté internationale à soutenir ses efforts pour arriver au point d'achèvement de l'initiative PPTE qui lui permettra, à la fin du premier semestre 2010, d'obtenir l'annulation de la dette afin de mieux promouvoir les droits de l'homme.
25. Concernant la gestion rationnelle des ressources naturelles, la RDC s'investit dans l'assainissement de ce secteur par une politique de transparence, et renégocie des contrats miniers en respect du code et du règlement miniers. Une démarche similaire est enclenchée avec le processus de conversion des titres forestiers, en associant les populations autochtones et locales.

26. A ce jour, la RDC coopère formellement avec 7 procédures spéciales, et demeure ouverte à d'autres Rapporteurs spéciaux chaque fois qu'ils en font la demande comme cela a été le cas du rapporteur sur les exécutions sommaires qui vient de séjourner en RDC et de l'Expert indépendant sur la dette extérieure qui sera invité au cours de l'année 2010.

27. La délégation a exhorté la communauté internationale à poursuivre son aide pour le rétablissement définitif de la paix sur son territoire, à mobiliser plus de moyens et à intégrer dans toute dynamique de coopération les préoccupations des Droits de l'homme.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

28. During the interactive dialogue 59 delegations made statements. A number of delegations thanked the Government for the comprehensive national report, prepared through a large consultation process; for its comprehensive presentation; and for responses to advance questions that allowed for an assessment of DRC's human rights promotion and protection efforts. Recommendations made during the interactive dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

29. Cuba appreciated DRC's major efforts and political will to promote and protect human rights and noted positive developments in the institutional field, particularly regarding the protection of women and children rights. It urged the international community, particularly the developed countries, to step up economic cooperation with the DRC.

30. Canada welcomed DRC's cooperation with special procedures and the elaboration of the "zero tolerance" policy regarding sexual violence. It expressed concern about human rights violations by elements of the armed forces and armed groups. It expressed concern at the intimidation of human rights defenders and journalists. Canada made recommendations.

31. Belgium noted that serious human rights violations continued to be committed in DRC. It welcomed the 2006 law on sexual violence and the campaign "zero children in forces and armed groups". It expressed concerns about child rights, particularly the important number of child soldiers and the situation of human rights defenders. Belgium made recommendations.

32. United Kingdom welcomed DRC's commitment to improving human rights and the announcement of zero tolerance policy towards sexual violence. It noted the extremely high number of human rights violations and abuses particularly in eastern DRC. It welcomed the unprecedented number of repatriation of FDLR under the DDRRR program. It was pleased with DRC's good past cooperation with the ICC and asked when the government plans to deliver Bosco Ntaganda to the ICC. United Kingdom made recommendations.

33. The Netherlands acknowledged the adoption of a "zero tolerance" approach, but noted that higher ranking officers of the Armed Forces were rarely sentenced. It noted reports that human rights defenders were regularly faced with threats and harassment. While recognizing initiatives to improve prisons situation, it noted that some poor living and health conditions in prisons remained. It made recommendations.

34. Belarus noted with satisfaction the number of legislative initiatives, particularly the adoption of a law for the protection of child rights and to combat sexual violence. Belarus noted efforts to combat

pandemics and ensure access to medical services, welcomed DRC's willingness to combat corruption and made recommendations.

35. Denmark expressed deep concern on impunity related to widespread sexual violence crimes perpetrated by members of army, police and militia groups. Denmark noted the law on sexual violence, but questioned the government on its application and other measures to be taken to stop this practise and end impunity. Denmark made recommendations.

36. France noted that women continued to be victims of sexual violence committed by the armed forces and rebel groups. While welcoming that the fight against impunity was raised to constitutional level, France noted that the independence and resources of the judicial system were too limited and observed limitations on the freedom of expression and attacks against journalists. France made recommendations.

37. Democratic People's Republic of Korea noted DRC's efforts to protect human rights and concrete measures to improve living conditions. It requested information about the strategies for effective management of natural resources and human rights structure in place. It made recommendations.

38. Brazil expressed readiness to consider cooperation with the DRC and recognized efforts to pacify the country, end impunity, on the rights to health and education and to combat Malaria and HIV/AIDS. It requested information on the law on sexual violence, the zero tolerance policy and the situation of migrants. Brazil made recommendations.

39. Algeria noted that despite the fragile peace process and constraints, the Government had showed determination working with seven thematic Rapporteurs. It welcomed laws on the rights of the Child and to combat sexual violence. Algeria made recommendations.

40. Ireland welcomed the 2006 law on sexual violence and expressed concern about sexual violence against women and girls. The integration of non-state armed groups who have committed serious human rights violations, into the armed forces promotes a culture of impunity. The situation of human rights defenders was of concern. Ireland made recommendations.

41. Finland appreciated the publication of an Action Plan against sexual violence, the zero tolerance policy in this regard and the call upon the army to show discipline and respect for human rights. It asked about the resources and structures directed at implementing these initiatives and made a recommendation.

42. Austria welcomed the national strategy against gender-based violence and asked about its implementation in a challenging context. The continued recruitment of children by armed groups was a cause of great concern. It asked how the Government was following the CAT recommendations to bring all places of detention under judicial control. Austria made recommendations.

43. The Czech Republic welcomed DRC's comprehensive strategy on combating sexual violence. It made recommendations in this area and on freedom of expression, rule of law and right to privacy and non discrimination.

44. Germany noted worrying reports about large-scale violations of human rights and humanitarian law. It asked about measures to protect civilians, particularly women and children affected by conflict. Germany made recommendations.

45. Italy noted that women continue to suffer the consequences of military operations in the east of the country as victims of sexual violence. Italy expressed satisfaction that the DRC respected its moratorium on the death penalty. Although the DRC cooperated with the ICC, Mr. Bosco Ntaganda, who is subject to an arrest warrant by the ICC, play an important role in the armed forces. Italy commented on the treatment of children considered “witches”. It made recommendations.

46. The Republic of Congo underlined efforts regarding freedoms of the press and assembly. There was a need to respond favourably to the request for technical assistance voiced by the delegation. DRC is committed to cooperate with international organizations and the Council’s mandate holders. It made a recommendation.

47. Hungary commended achievements in human rights and the strategy on combating sexual violence. It noted that sexual violence continued to be prevalent and that members of police and armed forces were involved. It commented on the use of child soldiers and expressed concern at the security of human rights defenders and journalists. Hungary enquired about steps to improve the judicial system and made recommendations.

48. Chile referred to measures made by the DRC to promoting and protecting human rights in a particular complex context and made recommendations.

49. Turkey indicated that the armed conflict killed more than 5 millions people and led to unprecedented displacement. It encouraged cooperation between DRC and OHCHR’s field office and with special procedures. Turkey asked about measures to combat impunity and discrimination against women and encouraged DRC to take appropriate measures for the reintegration of child soldiers.

50. Switzerland welcomed DRC’s past cooperation with the ICC and encouraged its continuation. It was alarmed by sexual violence against women and children accused of witchcraft and the use of children in child labour and as soldiers. It criticized the intimidation of journalists and expressed concern at conditions in the prison system. Switzerland made recommendations.

51. Spain noted with satisfaction cooperation with OHCHR and the ratification of various international instruments related to human rights, and enquired about the definitive abolition of death penalty. Spain made recommendations.

52. Holy See noted the high number of abandoned children and asked about practical initiatives to protect children accused of witchcraft and reintegrate street children. It underlined the difficulties for students whose families did not have sufficient resources and drew attention to the crime of trafficking of children for sexual or economic exploitation. Holy See made recommendations.

53. India highlighted the re-establishment of the autonomous status of the Human Rights Ministry, the adoption of a zero tolerance policy on sexual violence, the Law on Sexual Violence and the Child Protection Code. India hoped that the establishment of a national human rights commission would be expedited and encouraged a continued focus on health and education. India underscored the important role of the international community to assist the DRC.

54. Azerbaijan noted that the armed conflict led to a worsening of the human rights situation. It supported all measures taken by the Government to mitigate the humanitarian consequences of the conflict and enjoy respect of human rights. Azerbaijan made recommendations.
55. Mexico welcomed progress in institutional developments related to the protection of vulnerable groups and enquired about the government's programs to demobilize and socially reintegrate children recruited by different parties to the conflict. Mexico made recommendations.
56. Sweden welcomed the adoption of a law on sexual violence but was concerned at its insufficient implementation. It highlighted the need for structural reform of the human rights situation and expressed concern on prison and detention facilities, freedom of expression and extra-judicial killings. Sweden made recommendations.
57. Angola noted that Congolese Courts based their decisions on international treaties ratified by DRC. The Government attached great importance to education. It asked about measures to combat trafficking in persons and how the international community could help DRC to carry out these measures. Angola made recommendations.
58. The Republic of Korea referred to new constitution, the re-establishment of the Ministry of Human Rights and the bill on a national human rights commission. It expressed concern at sexual violence, child soldiers, torture, killing of civilians, illegal detention and obstruction of human rights activities and journalists. It made recommendations.
59. Egypt noted significant efforts towards the realization of human rights and that DRC required international support and assistance in the process of reconstruction. Egypt commended the commitment towards combating sexual violence and impunity through the "zero tolerance" policy and asked more information about the Stabilization and Reconstruction Plan for Areas Emerging from Armed Conflict. Egypt made recommendations.
60. Australia expressed concern at the risk of genocidal violence. Human rights abuses by the armed forces, intelligence services and others continued unabated. Australia commended steps to implement Kimberley Process obligations but expressed concern at the continuing recruitment of child soldiers. It welcomed plans to combat sexual violence and enquired about their implementation. Australia made recommendations.
61. Morocco noted with satisfaction various constitutional, institutional and legislative reforms and welcomed the process of establishing a national institution for human rights. It welcomed efforts of the Government to realize the right to education. Morocco made recommendations.
62. Japan expressed concern at the worsening situation in the eastern DRC and highlighted the important role of a fully equipped police force. It stressed the need to address impunity and hoped that the zero tolerance policy would produce results. It noted continued recruitment of child soldiers even in the FARDC. Japan made recommendations.
63. Zimbabwe noted that the Government acknowledged a number of challenges due largely to decades of political instability, ethnic conflicts and corruption. It was confident that the democratically elected Government in 2006 would be able to divert more resources towards economic development and provision of social services. Zimbabwe made recommendations.

64. Slovakia expressed deep concern at the human rights situation, noting that about 1,100 rapes were reported each month, often committed by members of armed groups, the army or the police. It welcomed the announcement of a zero tolerance policy. Slovakia expressed concern at child labour and the intimidation and torture of human rights defenders and journalists. Slovakia made recommendations.

65. China noted the difficulties encountered by DRC on human rights, as a result of a long period of conflict and poverty. It called on the international community to provide the necessary funds and technical assistance to help the country develop long-term stability and security and to improve the human rights situation.

66. Slovenia expressed concern at widespread sexual violence and noted the adoption of laws and a strategy to address this phenomenon. It was concerned about the high number of child soldiers, including in the FARDC. Slovenia made recommendations.

67. Niger asked about measures to end the recruitment of child soldiers and the rape of women in conflict areas. It urged the international community and neighbouring countries to continue to support DRC's efforts to ensure effective rule of law. Niger made recommendations.

68. Nigeria noted that DRC is party to major international human rights instruments and welcomed efforts to incorporate such instruments in domestic legislation. Nigeria recognized challenges faced by the DRC as a large multi-ethnic country, expressed support to the government in meeting these challenges and made a recommendation.

69. Cameroon noted measures on child trafficking, education, sexual violence against women, child soldiers and corruption. Cameroon encouraged DRC to intensify measures to protect the rights of children and women, minorities and vulnerable populations and to combat impunity. It appealed to the Council and the international community for increased assistance.

70. Poland commended the adoption of the Constitution with human rights provisions, the Child Protection Code and the Law on Sexual Violence. It recognized many challenges faced by the DRC and expressed concern at widespread sexual violence. Poland made recommendations.

71. Greece acknowledged that the 2006 Constitution contained important human rights provisions and welcomed the approval of a decree on the creation of the "Entité de liaison des droits de l'homme". Greece was concerned about the severe humanitarian situation in Eastern DRC. It took note of the Government's intention to abolish capital punishment.

72. Luxembourg welcomed ratification of CEDAW, but noted that inequalities between the sexes remained deeply anchored in society and were recognized in legislation and reflected in political decision-making. Luxembourg observed high maternal and child mortality rates and the prevalence of sexual violence. It welcomed DRC's commitment to abolishing death penalty. Luxembourg made recommendations.

73. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya considered of high importance to have joint cooperation to overcome obstacles and eradicate illiteracy and poverty. It joined the appeal by the government for technical assistance and capacity building in the field of human rights.

74. Burkina Faso noted efforts in elaborating norms to ensure human rights and strengthen institutions and expressed hope that reparations for victims would be at the centre of the government's preoccupations. It expressed satisfaction at efforts to fight violence against women and made a recommendation.
75. Uganda noted the signing and ratification of a significant number on international and regional human rights and humanitarian instruments. It made recommendations.
76. Norway welcomed the establishment of the Ministry for Human Rights, plans to establish a national institution and educational initiatives. It noted that sexual violence continued unabated. It expressed concern about the situation of human rights defenders and journalists. Norway commented on limitations of the law enforcement agencies and made recommendations.
77. United States of America noted that fighting impunity should be the Government's number one priority and asked about concrete actions taken in 2009 to remove and suspend perpetrators of serious human rights violations or crimes. It referred to torture, ill treatment and failure to provide food and health care in prisons. It made recommendations.
78. South Africa commended the government's determination to lay human rights foundation through law reform, and enquired about: measures to address the illicit exploitation of natural resources, which fuels conflict, training for police, military and security services and child soldiers. It made recommendations.
79. Djibouti noted with satisfaction the many initiatives to combat impunity of security forces. It referred to policies to ensure adequate housing and access to drinking water. Djibouti made recommendations.
80. Gabon, noting that the civil war brought about numerous rights violations, observed steps taken to improve the functioning of institutions. It noted good cooperation with international human rights mechanisms. It encouraged further efforts regarding access to justice and hoped that OHCHR strengthens its assistance. Gabon made a recommendation.
81. Latvia made a recommendation on standing invitation to special procedures.
82. Argentina noted some positive developments with the adoption of the new Constitution reflecting the International human rights Obligations. Argentina referred to the problems of sexual violence on women and child soldiers. It made recommendations.
83. Ghana welcomed that members of armed and police forces were tried and sentenced for war crimes and crimes against humanity. Ghana remained concerned about sexual violence and the situation of victims. While recognizing challenges in education and health systems and economic constraints, Ghana hoped for further progress. It made a recommendation.
84. Senegal welcomed measures to disseminate human rights in public administration and asked about their extension to non state actors. Senegal enquired about the national agency for combating violence against women. It supported DRC's appeal for technical assistance on child protection.

85. Côte d'Ivoire acknowledged DRC's constraints and ambitious programme for reconstruction. It highlighted the adoption of the Child Protection Code and the Law against Sexual Violence. It called for more efforts to assist IDP's and made recommendations.
86. Burundi encouraged DRC to continue improving access to justice, health and education for all. Burundi noted that there is an autonomous Ministry dealing with human rights and a Ministry for gender, family and children. It made a recommendation.
87. Uruguay stressed progress in implementing international child rights instruments. Uruguay referred to difficulties in implementing measures allowing children, particularly in rural areas, to have access to free, universal and compulsory education. It made a recommendation.
88. La délégation de la RDC a répondu aux nombreuses questions formulées au cours de cette session par les représentants des Etats, dont certaines réponses sont déjà contenues dans le rapport national. Elle a exprimé la volonté de son pays de poursuivre le dialogue interactif engagé, et sa ferme détermination et volonté d'améliorer la situation de tous les droits de l'homme.
89. La délégation a indiqué que la loi portant protection de l'enfant a pénalisé le fait de traiter un enfant comme étant un sorcier. Elle a en outre exprimé le besoin de reconsidérer la gestion du dossier de la réinsertion des ex- enfants soldats car il a été constaté que les milices qui reprenaient se constituaient autour de ces derniers.
90. La RDC s'est engagée à pouvoir sensibiliser davantage la population sur le phénomène de la traite et à le réprimer sévèrement. Pour ce faire, la RDC bénéficie déjà d'une coopération assez faible avec les partenaires et souhaite que cette coopération soit intensifiée.
91. Concernant la question du contrôle des richesses et des ressources naturelles, le Gouvernement a décidé d'étendre le processus de Kimberley, applicable au diamant, à d'autres ressources, notamment l'or et le coltan.
92. Le Plan National de Promotion et de Protection des Droits de l'Homme est le document cadre des activités de tous les acteurs étatiques et non étatiques dans la promotion et protection des DH. Ce document a été actualisé avec toutes les parties prenantes lors de la Conférence Nationale sur les Droits de l'Homme et l'Etat de Droit en août 2009.
93. La délégation a conclu en affirmant l'engagement de la RDC à poursuivre ses efforts à aller de l'avant, avec la collaboration de toute la communauté internationale.

II. CONCLUSIONS AND/OR RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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)
4. Sign and ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (CED). (Spain)
5. Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW). (Niger)
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)
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)
8. Undertake further measures to improve the legislative and regulatory basis with respect to human rights and their effective implementation. (Belarus)
9. Effectively implement the 2006 law on sexual violence and train judicial officials in its application. (Denmark)
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)
11. Continue efforts to incorporate the standards of international humanitarian law into national legislation. (Niger)
12. Take all necessary measures to improve implementation of the human rights provisions of the Constitution into the laws enacted thereof. (Greece)
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)
14. Accelerate steps under way to establish the national human rights commission in accordance with the Paris Principles. (Egypt)
15. Continue efforts to establish a national human rights commission in accordance with the Paris Principles. (Morocco)
16. Take all necessary urgent measures to set up the national human rights commission in accordance with the Paris Principles. (Niger)

17. Expedite the establishment of an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles. (Uganda)
18. Continue its efforts to establish a national human rights commission, which is an essential tool to promote and protect human rights. (Djibouti)
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)
20. Continue close cooperation with various stakeholders and non-governmental organizations in the follow-up of its review. (Austria)
21. Deepen cooperation with international and regional human rights mechanisms. (Egypt)
22. Do its utmost to submit regular reports to the treaty bodies. (Gabon)
23. Continue on its path of cooperation with the special procedures of the Human Rights Council and other relevant regional mechanisms. (Zimbabwe)
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)
25. Abolish all discriminatory laws which still exist in relation to women in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. (Luxembourg)
26. Expedite action on the reform process to remove provisions in domestic legislation which discriminate against women. (Ghana)
27. Adopt awareness-raising measures to address the root causes in society of inequalities which continue to affect women. (Luxembourg)
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)
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)
30. Speedily implement provisions related to the intention of the Government to abolish capital punishment. (Greece)
31. Introduce a formal moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its abolition. (Italy)
32. The transformation of the de facto moratorium on the application of the death penalty into an abolition in law. (Luxembourg)

33. Strengthen the protection of the civilian population affected by the conflict and clashes between non-State groups. (Azerbaijan)
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)
35. Take all necessary steps to strengthen the protection of the civilian population, particularly women and children, from violence. (Germany)
36. Adopt effective measures, including allocating sufficient resources to implement the existing legislation for the protection of women and children. (Switzerland)
37. Provide material and psychological support to victims of sexual violence and undertake extensive educational campaigns to inform women of their rights. (South Africa)
38. Ensure progress in combating trafficking in persons and overcoming violence against women and children. (Belarus)
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)
40. Ensure the effective prosecution of all forms of violence against women. (Austria)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
46. Continue its efforts to combat sexual violence against women and to effectively apply the law against sexual violence of 2006. (Spain)

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)
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)
49. Make specific efforts to implement the action plan against sexual violence fully and to make this the Government's priority. (Finland)
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)
51. Initiate awareness-raising campaigns and improve the discipline of its security forces with regard to combating sexual violence against women and girls. (Austria)
52. Take systematic action on the ground for the prevention and elimination of sexual violence against women and girls. (Hungary)
53. Strengthen measures to improve conditions in the prisons. (Netherlands)
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)
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)
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)
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)
58. Give stronger emphasis to securing the identification, release and reintegration of all child soldiers and the prevention of further recruitment. (Germany)
59. Commit to action plans for identifying, releasing and ensuring reintegration, and prevent the further recruitment of children. (Australia)
60. Undertake systematic actions for the reintegration of former child soldiers into civil society. (Hungary)
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)

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)
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)
64. Promote the reintegration of child soldiers. (Azerbaijan)
65. Criminalize acts of violence against children accused of witchcraft and organize a national campaign of awareness-raising on this issue. (Belgium)
66. Adopt legislative measures to incriminate accusations of witchcraft against children. (Italy)
67. Promote legislative and administrative measures to prevent and punish attacks and persecution of children accused of witchcraft. (Mexico)
68. Ensure that the recently adopted Child Protection Code is duly implemented to prevent child labour. (Slovakia)
69. Take effective measures to strengthen the independence of the judiciary. (Azerbaijan)
70. Increase efforts to ensure the independence of the judiciary and strengthen the capacity of law enforcement and judicial organs. (Sweden)
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)
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)
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)
74. Facilitate training for members of the law enforcement agencies to effectively combat all forms of violence and sexual exploitation of children. (Nigeria)
75. Implement an effective programme to combat corruption, with the establishment of a better financed judicial system. (Spain)

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)
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)
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)
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)
80. Ensure effective investigation of and accountability for all cases of sexual violence. (Czech Republic)
81. Strengthen measures to combat impunity for acts of violence against women. (Angola)
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)
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)
84. Intensify the efforts aimed at ensuring that those responsible for acts of sexual violence against women are brought to justice. (Italy)
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)
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)
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)

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)
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)
90. Elaborate emergency programmes of appropriate medical and psychological care for rape survivors. (Poland)
91. Investigate allegations of rape being used as a weapon of war, and sanction perpetrators. (Chile)
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)
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)
94. Adopt necessary legislative measures to halt impunity, with effective punishment of sexual violence and of recruitment of children into armed conflict. (Mexico)
95. Take all necessary measures to execute arrest warrants issued by the International Criminal Court. (Netherlands)
96. Fully cooperate with the International Criminal Court. (Brazil)
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)
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)
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)
100. Ensure the safety of journalists and take further steps to create an environment conducive to a free and independent media. (United Kingdom)
101. Adopt measures to ensure protection of journalists and human rights defenders against harassment, attacks and arbitrary detention. (Czech Republic)

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)
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)
104. Ensure that crimes and violations against human rights defenders and journalists are effectively investigated and prosecuted. (Norway)
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)
106. Adopt an effective legal framework for the protection of human rights activists in line with the Declaration on Human Rights Defenders. (Slovakia)
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. (Ireland)
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)
109. Make the necessary efforts to increase spending on social programmes, particularly with respect to education and access to health. (Mexico)
110. Continue to develop efforts to implement strategies to reduce poverty in line with the MDGs. (Angola)
111. Further strengthen natural resources management to end the diversion of profits to fund armed conflict. (Australia)
112. Take measures to diversify its economy with a view to reducing its dependence on the export of primary products. (Zimbabwe)
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)
114. Continue the comprehensive efforts to improve the system of education. (Belarus)
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)
116. Guarantee effectively that education is free for all children. (Holy See)

117. Redouble its efforts to reduce poverty and increase national spending on education to eliminate the high level of illiteracy. (Azerbaijan)
118. Increase available resources for education. (Angola)
119. With the support of the international community, persevere in its efforts in education in order to guarantee the realisation of this right for all and integrate education and human rights training in its curriculum. (Morocco)
120. Give priority to free education in the national budget allocations and take measures to prevent school drop out. (Uruguay)
121. Fully cooperate with the competent humanitarian organizations with a view to ensuring the protection of the internally displaced, particularly women and children. (Chile)
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)
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)
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:

1. Establish land commissions at the community level. (Niger)
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)
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) That open and permanent invitations be issued to the special procedures. (Argentina)

4. Consolidate the process of national healing with a view to achieving long-term political stability. (Zimbabwe)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
10. Implement the recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur on extra-judicial executions, Mr. Philip Alston, during his recent visit to the DRC. (France)
11. Strengthen measures to combat impunity with regard to the extreme violence against civilians, and in this regard take amongst others into account the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial executions. (Netherlands)
12. Invite the international community to assist in the monitoring of the Action Plan against sexual violence. (Finland)
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 resolutions 1325 and 1820 and the government’s international obligations at large. (Sweden)
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)

15. Ensure that International Criminal Court arrest warrants are executed regardless of rank; the Rome Statute is enacted into domestic law; demobilization and (re)integration are accelerated; and the Security Council's recommendations on military officer screening and transitional justice are implemented. (Australia)
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)
17. Establish an independent vetting mechanism to exclude suspected perpetrators of gross human rights' violations from the army, police and intelligence services. (Denmark)
18. Establish effective mechanisms of transitional justice. (Luxembourg)
19. Further professionalize the Armed Forces, including by regular and increased payment of wages. (Brazil)
20. Ensure DDRRR for rebel groups remains a high priority in operations against the FDLR and LRA. (United Kingdom)
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)
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)
23. Forcefully denounce attacks against human rights defenders and that State authorities give human rights defenders legitimacy and recognition through supportive statements. (Norway)
24. That legislation for the protections of human rights defenders be elaborated, in consultation with civil society and the relevant international agencies, and that such legislation be adopted.(Canada)
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)
26. Adopt legislation at the national and provincial levels to protect human rights defenders and take effective measures to ensure its implementation. (Switzerland)
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)

28. That, during the consultation on human rights defenders referred to by the Minister of Human Rights, the government invite the Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders to help establishing 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:

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)
2. Pursue the implementation of the peace accords with a view to stabilizing and pacifying the eastern part of the DRC and create suitable conditions to ensure and promote respect for international humanitarian law and the protection of the civilian population. (Canada)
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)
4. Significantly increase its commitment to fight impunity – specifically that 1) it 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 2) that it establish an effective screening mechanism to vet the past human rights records of officers, particularly for important posts in the military. (United States of America)
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)
6. Urge the DRC to meet the commitment it has undertaken to cooperate with the ICC on cases that the DRC government has self-referred to the Court and uphold its treaty obligations by arresting Bosco Ntaganda and transferring him to the ICC. (United States of America)
7. That a vetting process is put 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)
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)
9. Bring to account individuals and groups who use inflammatory rhetoric. (Australia)

10. Decriminalize consensual same sex activity between adults. (Czech Republic)
11. That the intimidation, threatening and arrest of human rights defenders and journalists be stopped and that political prisoners who are still in detention be released. (Canada)

98. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and /or the State under review thereon. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.

Annex

COMPOSITION OF THE DELEGATION

The delegation of the Democratic Republic of the Congo was headed by H.E Mr.UPIO KAKURA WAPOL, Minister of Human Rights and composed of 10 members:

Monsieur DIKANGA KAZADI, Ministre de l'Intérieur, décentralisation, justice et droits humains de la province du Katanga;

Monsieur Sébastien MUTOMB MUJING, Ministre Conseiller à la Mission Permanente à Genève;

Monsieur Fidèle SAMBASSI KAKHESSA, Ministre Conseiller à la Mission Permanente à Genève;

Monsieur Dieudonné PIEME TUTOKOT, Directeur de Cabinet adjoint du Ministre des Droits Humains;

Monsieur Richard LUKUNDA VAKALA-MFUMU, Conseiller du Ministre des Droits Humains;

Madame SULUBIKA ASHA, Conseillère du Ministre des Droits Humains;

Madame Esther MPUTU EKANGA, Conseillère du Ministre des Droits Humains;

Madame Suzy MBADU BEYSARD, Stagiaire à la Mission Permanente à Genève;

Monsieur Jean-Pierre ONEMAKO, Attaché de Presse à la Mission Permanente à Genève;

Madame Henriette KAYEMBE MBALAYI, Premier Conseiller à la Mission Permanente à Genève ;

Madame Bofando LAINE, Attaché de Presse au Ministère de la Fonction Publique.
