



## UPR COMPILATION OF GOVERNMENT PLEDGES – Morocco

### What is the UPR?

The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) is a new UN human rights process which involves a review of the human rights records of all 192 UN Member States once every four years by the Human Rights Council, the UN's main Human Rights body. The stated objectives of this new mechanism include "the improvement of the human rights situation on the ground" and "[t]he fulfillment of the State's human rights obligations and commitments and assessment of positive developments and challenges faced by the State." (Human Rights Council Institution Building package (A/HRC/RES/5/1) at § 4(a) and (b)).

### What are Alkarama's UPR Compilations and who are they for?

Alkarama has tried to make user-friendly compilations of the undertakings made by the Arab States examined under the Universal Periodic Review to try to make the UPR process meaningful in improving the human rights situation 'on the ground'. These compilations are designed to assist in the follow-up and monitoring of the Governments' undertakings and promises to the UN Human Rights Council.

### Themes considered in this compilation for Morocco:

- A. General Human Rights policy
- B. International Human Rights conventions
  - (a) Ratifications/Accessions
  - (b) Measures taken to implement Human Rights instruments
  - (c) Mechanisms established to ensure the primacy of international human rights over domestic law
- C. National Human Rights protection mechanisms
  - (a) National oversight, monitoring and investigative bodies
  - (b) Coordination
  - (c) Reparation to victims of Human Rights violations
- D. National Human Rights institutions
- E. Freedom of expression, opinion, assembly and association
- F. Independence of media
- G. NGOs/Civil society
- H. Judicial system
- I. Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment
- J. Conditions of detention
- K. Death penalty
- L. Universal Periodic Review Process/Human Rights Council
- M. Special procedures of the Human Rights Council
- N. Protection of Human Rights while combating terrorism

### Types of Government pledges (note, all made within the UPR process):

**Affirmations:** made by the State under Review during the 2008 UPR process

**Voluntary Commitments:** undertaken by Morocco to the UN HRC and the UN GA (made between 2006 and 2008)

**Recommendations:** made on 8 April 2008 by Member and Observer States on the HRC's UPR Working Group and accepted by Morocco

### Source documents - UPR Documentation:

**Moroccan National report** (A/HRC/WG.6/1/MAR/1), dated 11 March 2008

**Working Group report** (A/HRC/8/22), dated 22 May 2008

**Final report of the Human Rights Council on its 8<sup>th</sup> session** (A/HRC/8/52), dated 1<sup>st</sup> September 2008

**Moroccan voluntary pledges** made in view of the 2006 Human Rights Council elections (emitted as verbal notes by the Permanent Mission of Morocco to the UN, New-York), dated 17 April 2006

## CHECKLIST OF GOVERNMENT PLEDGES MADE DURING THE UPR PROCESS 2008

### A. General Human Rights policy:

		<b>Affirmation(s) made by the State under Review during the 2008 UPR process</b>	<b>Source</b>
1.	<input type="checkbox"/>	The process of establishing a normative human rights framework has been under way since the 1990s. The pace of reform gathered speed with the enactment of new laws, the <b>harmonization of national legislation with the international instruments to which Morocco is a party (...)</b>	Para. 13, Page 3, Moroccan National report, A/HRC/WG.6/1/MAR/1
2.	<input type="checkbox"/>	The Kingdom of Morocco subscribes to human rights principles as universally recognized, and the preamble to its Constitution states that: " <i>The Kingdom of Morocco, conscious of the need to place its actions in the context of the international bodies of which it is an active and dynamic member, subscribes to the principles, rights and obligations stemming from the charters of those bodies and reaffirms its commitment to human rights as universally recognized.</i> "	Para. 15, Page 4, Moroccan National report, A/HRC/WG.6/1/MAR/1

		<b>Voluntary commitment(s) undertaken by Morocco to the UN HRC and the UN GA (made between 2006 and 2008)</b>	<b>Source</b>
3.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Morocco, which has made the promotion and protection of human rights an irreversible choice, is continuing its <b>reforms of institutions and laws to bring its domestic legislation into line with international human rights instruments.</b>	Para. 139, Page 20, Moroccan National report, A/HRC/WG.6/1/MAR/1
4.	<input type="checkbox"/>	In accordance with the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at the World Conference on Human Rights in 1993, Morocco has begun to devise <b>an action plan and national strategy on human rights</b> , in partnership with the Consultative Council on Human Rights and the European Commission.	Para. 149, Page 22, Moroccan National report, A/HRC/WG.6/1/MAR/1
5.	<input type="checkbox"/>	The main purpose of this project is to strengthen the <b>democratic transition process</b> , entrench the <b>rule of law</b> , anchor the principles of human rights, democracy and justice more firmly and <b>consolidate normative mechanisms guaranteeing respect for human rights</b> . The technical assistance of OHCHR is likewise desired in this sphere.	Para. 150, Page 22, Moroccan National report, A/HRC/WG.6/1/MAR/1
6.	<input type="checkbox"/>	The Kingdom of Morocco seeks to maintain and increase its support for the Office (OHCHR) in the implementation of its mandate. Accordingly, it reaffirms its unqualified commitment to <b>ongoing cooperation with the different international and regional bodies and organizations working in the field of human rights</b> , and to the <b>strengthening of national bodies engaged in spreading a human rights culture</b> , such as the Human Rights Documentation, Training and Information Centre, which was established in Morocco with the assistance of OHCHR.	Para. 66, Page 11, Moroccan National report, A/HRC/WG.6/1/MAR/1
7.	<input type="checkbox"/>	The objective of the Plan (National Plan of Action) was to help the Government, organizations and members of civil society in their efforts to ensure respect for and promote and protect human rights; strengthen national institutions working in that area; disseminate information on human rights standards and mechanisms, particularly among law enforcement bodies and social workers; develop specific programmes to improve the	Para. 275, Page 121, Final report of the Human Rights Council on its 8 <sup>th</sup> session, A/HRC/8/52

		situation of vulnerable groups within the country.	
8.	<input type="checkbox"/>	He (The Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Morocco) reaffirmed Morocco's intention of informing the Council of all human rights initiatives undertaken in the country and emphasized that his country's commitment to human rights was deep and irreversible.	Para. 305, Page 127, Final report of the Human Rights Council on its 8 <sup>th</sup> session, A/HRC/8/52

		<b>Recommendations made on 8 April 2008 by Member and Observer States on the HRC's UPR Working Group and accepted by Morocco</b>	<b>Source</b>
9.	<input type="checkbox"/>	To continue its achievements in the field of Human Rights (Saudi Arabia)	Para. 75, Page 13, Working Group report, A/HRC/WG.6/8/22

## B. International Human Rights conventions:

### (a) Ratifications/Accessions:

		<b>Affirmation(s) made by the State under Review during the 2008 UPR process</b>	<b>Source</b>
10.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Morocco is a party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights</b> , the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (...) and the Hague and Geneva conventions on international humanitarian law.	Para. 21, Page 5, Moroccan National report, A/HRC/WG.6/1/MAR/1
11.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Morocco signed the <b>Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court</b> in 2000. It also signed the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance in February 2007 and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in March 2007. In addition, it has ratified 48 international labour conventions, including 7 of the International Labour Organization's core conventions.	Para. 22, Page 5, Moroccan National report, A/HRC/WG.6/1/MAR/1
12.	<input type="checkbox"/>	An Inter-Ministerial Commission on Civil Liberties and Human Rights, established in 1998 and chaired by the Prime Minister, set about completing the process of accession by the Kingdom of Morocco to the human rights instruments.	Para. 53, Page 9, Moroccan National report, A/HRC/WG.6/1/MAR/1
13.	<input type="checkbox"/>	The Commission's work (Inter-Ministerial Commission on Civil Liberties and Human Rights) resulted in recognition of the competence of the Committee authorized to receive and consider communications from individuals under article 14 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and that of the Committee against Torture to receive and consider communications from individual victims of human rights violations (article 22 of the Convention), and <b>withdrawal of the reservation concerning the competence of the Committee against Torture to conduct inquiries under article 20 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment</b> , and of the reservation to article 14 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child concerning choice of religion, which was replaced with an interpretative declaration. A note to that effect was submitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 19 October 2006.	Para. 54, Page 10, Moroccan National report, A/HRC/WG.6/1/MAR/1

		<b>Voluntary commitment(s) undertaken by Morocco to the UN HRC and the UN GA (made between 2006 and 2008)</b>	
14.	<input type="checkbox"/>	In addition, the Kingdom of Morocco is <b>in the process of acceding to the first Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights</b> , the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, <b>and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.</b>	Para. 56, Page 10, Moroccan National report, A/HRC/WG.6/1/MAR/1
15.	<input type="checkbox"/>	It (Morocco) also highlighted that the process of adherence to the first Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), and the Optional Protocols to CEDAW and CAT is under way.	Para. 6. Pages 3 and 4, Working Group report, A/HRC/WG.6/8/22
16.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Thus, the Inter-Ministerial Commission, under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, has recently decided: <b>the adherence of the kingdom of Morocco to the first Optional Protocol related to the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (...)</b>	Para. 10, Page 3, Moroccan voluntary pledges made in view of the 2006 Human Rights Council elections
17.	<input type="checkbox"/>	The Inter-Ministerial Commission, under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister has recently decided: (...) <b>the withdrawal of the reservations concerning articles 20 and 22 of the Convention against Torture.</b>	Para. 10, Page 3, Moroccan voluntary pledges made in view of the 2006 Human Rights Council elections
18.	<input type="checkbox"/>	The Kingdom of Morocco commits to: Ensure the ratification or the adherence to the very few international instruments to which Morocco has not yet become a party, including those in the process of being finalized (...) <b>or those to be adopted (The International Convention on enforced Disappearances).</b>	Para. 17 A, Page 5, Moroccan voluntary pledges made in view of the 2006 Human Rights Council elections
19.	<input type="checkbox"/>	The Kingdom of Morocco commits to maintain under examination, in view of their withdrawal, Morocco's reservations made on certain international instruments.	Para. 17 M, Page 6, Moroccan voluntary pledges made in view of the 2006 Human Rights Council elections

		<b>Recommendation(s) made 8 April 2008 by Member and Observer States on the HRC's UPR Working Group and accepted by Morocco</b>	
		NIL	

**(b) Measures taken to implement human rights instruments**

		<b>Affirmation(s)</b>	<b>Source</b>
20.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Morocco, which is a party to the great majority of international human rights treaties, particularly the seven core instruments, does its best to ensure that its <b>national periodic reports</b> on implementation of its obligations are submitted on a regular basis. Close attention has always been paid to the conclusions and recommendations of the treaty monitoring bodies in order to ensure highly effective follow-up.	Para. 3, Page 2, Moroccan National report, A/HRC/WG.6/1/MAR/1

21.	<input type="checkbox"/>	The National Commission on International Humanitarian Law, which is in the process of being established, is an advisory body tasked, <i>inter alia</i> , with disseminating the principles of international humanitarian law and coordinating activities relating thereto. Pending promulgation of the legislation governing the Commission, a number of major events are being held to promote training in and awareness of international humanitarian law principles, and to step up cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in that connection.	Para. 46, Page 8 , Moroccan National report, A/HRC/WG.6/1/MAR/1
22.	<input type="checkbox"/>	In line with its enduring concern to <b>harmonize its legislation with the provisions of the international conventions to which it is a party</b> , the Kingdom of Morocco has promulgated a number of laws embodying the principles set out in the instruments concerned. They include, in particular: <b>the new Code of Criminal Procedure (2003), which consolidates the guarantees of a fair trial, reaffirms the presumption of innocence</b> , establishes two-tier proceedings in criminal matters and first-instance investigations, and introduces improvements in juvenile justice; Act 79.03, which abolished the Special Court of Justice that handled cases involving corruption, and transferred its jurisdiction to the ordinary courts in order to guarantee a fair trial; <b>amendments to the Criminal Code (from 2003 to 2007), including the provisions dealing with torture (...); prison legislation, which was reformed in 1999 with a view to making conditions of detention more humane</b> and developing educational and training programmes that facilitate social reintegration; the new law on political parties (2006) and amendments to the Civil Liberties Code and the Press Code, which seek to modernize and reconfigure the political landscape and expand the scope of civil liberties; strengthening of the judiciary through the introduction of administrative appeal courts (2006) <b>in order to improve access to justice and better guarantee the rights of the public vis-à-vis the administration</b> ; adoption of a new Communal Charter (2002) to promote local democracy, better organize relations between the State and local authorities, and improve public administration at the local level; and abolition (2006) of imprisonment in connection with contractual obligations.	Para. 50 and 51, Page 9, Moroccan National report, A/HRC/WG.6/1/MAR/1
23.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Morocco, which has made the promotion and protection of human rights an irreversible choice, is continuing its reforms of institutions and laws to bring its domestic legislation into line with international human rights instruments.	Para. 139, Page 20, Moroccan National report, A/HRC/WG.6/1/MAR/1
24.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Regarding standard-setting and reforms, initiatives to harmonize domestic legislation with international standards included <b>the adoption of a new Code of Criminal Procedure; (...) and the Law on political parties. Amendments were introduced also in the Criminal Code, including the criminalization of torture.</b> The reform of the Communal Charter aimed at strengthening local democracy and streamlining the management of communal resources is currently in discussion. The reform of the Press Code is the subject of a broad debate involving all stakeholders; it aims at meeting international standards and striking a balance between public and private rights and human dignity, and the freedom of expression. Currently, discussions focus on the limited number of prison	Para.8, Page 4, Working Group report, A/HRC/WG.6/8/22

		sentences provided for in the draft press code. In this context, Morocco stressed the importance of individual and collective freedoms for the preservation of a social equilibrium, and noted that an increasing number of associations were founded and assemblies were authorized, and that efforts were made to support the work of human rights defenders throughout the entire national territory. Reforms adopted to implement the legislative framework covered civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. <b>The protection of individual freedoms, the presumption of innocence and fair trial standards were the underlying principles of the new Criminal Code.</b> In the framework of the National Charter for Justice, the judiciary had undergone a reform strengthening its independence and efficiency. As to the <b>fight against terrorism</b> , Morocco, which has been a victim of this plague, <b>has adopted legislation in accordance with international standards unanimously by the Parliament.</b> Relevant departments were bound by this legislation.	
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		<b>Voluntary commitment(s)</b>	
25.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Furthermore, Morocco <b>is currently preparing (...) its fourth periodic report on implementation of the Convention against Torture (...)</b> (This report) will shortly be submitted to the relevant United Nations bod(y).	Para. 62, Page 11, Moroccan National report, A/HRC/WG.6/1/MAR/1
26.	<input type="checkbox"/>	With a view to setting up a permanent body for drafting national periodic reports for submission to the treaty monitoring bodies, Morocco would like OHCHR to help with the organization in Morocco of a meeting on good practices in national systems for report drafting. This meeting would provide an opportunity to advise a team of instructors about the standards and techniques of report writing and about the format of reports, which will probably have to be presented with growing frequency in the next few years.	Para. 148, Page 21, Moroccan National report, A/HRC/WG.6/1/MAR/1
27.	<input type="checkbox"/>	It (the Kingdom of Morocco) has also given due follow-up to all relevant recommendations and conclusions of international organs and treaties. Ensuring their effective implementation continues to be a top priority of the Moroccan.	Para. 5, Page 1, Moroccan voluntary pledges made in view of the 2006 Human Rights Council elections
28.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>The Kingdom of Morocco commits to present, on a regular basis, periodical reports to the relevant Treaty bodies and implement pertinent recommendations and observations.</b>	Para. 17 c, Page 5, Moroccan voluntary pledges made in view of the 2006 Human Rights Council elections

		<b>Accepted Recommendation(s)</b>	
29.	<input type="checkbox"/>	To continue the <b>harmonization of its domestic law with regard to its international obligations</b> on human rights (Netherlands)	Para. 75, Page 13, Working Group report, A/HRC/WG.6/8/22

(c) **Mechanisms established to ensure the primacy of international human rights over domestic law**

		<b>Affirmation(s)</b>	<b>Source</b>
30.	<input type="checkbox"/>	In applying the provisions of international conventions, Moroccan courts have confirmed the <b>primacy of international human rights law over domestic law</b> in a number of judicial decisions. This trend is likely to become more pronounced under the impact of the new focus of the training course for judges, which has been expanded to include human rights modules and to reflect the content of international treaties.	Para. 23, Page 5, Moroccan National report, A/HRC/WG.6/1/MAR/1
31.	<input type="checkbox"/>	It should further be noted that <b>several statutes and regulations explicitly recognize the primacy of international norms over internal law</b> , for example <b>the new Code of Criminal Procedure</b> , the law regulating the practice of the legal profession and the Nationality Code.	Para. 27, Page 6, Moroccan National report, A/HRC/WG.6/1/MAR/1

		<b>Voluntary commitment(s)</b>	
		NIL	
		<b>Accepted Recommendation(s)</b>	
		NIL	

**C. National Human Rights protection mechanisms:**

(a) **National oversight, monitoring and investigative bodies:**

		<b>Affirmation(s)</b>	<b>Source</b>
32.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>The Diwane Al-Madalim (Office of the Ombudsman)</b> , established in 2001, is an institution that serves as a mediator between individual citizens and the public authorities with the aim of promoting respect for the rules governing the primacy of the law and equity. <b>It plays a conciliatory role between private individuals and the administration and promotes out-of-court settlements of administrative disputes by examining the complaints and grievances of persons who claim to have been harmed by administrative decisions or acts.</b> In recent years, the institution has handled 23,120 cases, over 801 of which concerned the issuance of personal documents, such as papers relating to freedom of movement, and interventions with the public authorities for the enforcement of more than 560 court judgements.	Para. 33, Page 6, Moroccan National report, A/HRC/WG.6/1/MAR/1
33.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>The Equity and Reconciliation Commission is a truth commission with expanded prerogatives that was mandated, from 2004 to 2006, to complete the work of the independent Arbitration Commission in respect of compensation for injuries suffered by victims of enforced disappearance and arbitrary detention (1996-1999).</b> It examined serious violations of human rights committed during the period that followed the recovery of independence with a view to establishing the truth, awarding damages for the harm suffered in accordance with the rules of equity and compensating the victims of violations.	Para. 34, Pages 6 and 7, Moroccan National report, A/HRC/WG.6/1/MAR/1

34.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>The Equity and Reconciliation Commission</b> , which constituted a vital step in Morocco's transition to democracy, undertook research in consultation with the public authorities, victims, their families or representatives, and the NGOs concerned. <b>The Commission sought to uncover the truth by means of investigations, witness statements, public hearings with victims and in camera hearings with witnesses and former officials, searches of official archives and collection of data from all available sources.</b>	Para. 35, Page 7, Moroccan National report, A/HRC/WG.6/1/MAR/1
35.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Using these means, <b>the Commission</b> (The Equity and Reconciliation Commission) succeeded in: establishing the nature, seriousness and context of the violations, applying principles and norms of international human rights law and integrating a gender perspective; <b>shedding light on cases of enforced disappearance</b> and advocating procedures for settlement or closure in cases of disappeared persons whose death was proved; assisting in clarifying certain historical events that resulted in human rights violations; and <b>determining the responsibility of State agencies</b> and, in individual cases, non-State actors for the violations investigated.	Para. 36, Page 7, Moroccan National report, A/HRC/WG.6/1/MAR/1
36.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>The Commission</b> (The Equity and Reconciliation Commission) <b>prepared a final report presenting the findings and conclusions of its investigations and analyses concerning the violations and the context in which they occurred</b> , as well as recommendations for reforms aimed at keeping the memory of these events alive, ensuring that the violations of the past will not recur, healing the wounds they inflicted, and restoring and boosting confidence in the country's institutions and respect for the rule of law and human rights. It advocated the adoption of and support for socio-economic and cultural development programmes on behalf of a number of towns and regions, and recommended the conversion of buildings that were formerly used as illegal detention centres.	Para. 38, Page 7, Moroccan National report, A/HRC/WG.6/1/MAR/1
37.	<input type="checkbox"/>	The work of the Commission, which is unique in the Arab and Muslim world, <b>concerned the sphere of transitional justice</b> . It succeeded in establishing the nature, seriousness and context of human rights violations. It shed light on cases of enforced disappearance and advocated procedures for settlement or closure in cases of disappeared persons whose death was proved. It assisted in clarifying certain historical events that resulted in human rights violations and determining the responsibility of State agencies and, in individual cases, non-State actors for the violations investigated.	Para. 127, Page 19, Moroccan national report, A/HRC/WG.6/1/MAR/1
38.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Its work (the work of the Commission) culminated in <b>the publication of a final report</b> that has helped to <b>establish the truth, to work out individual and community compensation for harm suffered</b> , to rehabilitate and reintegrate victims and their survivors, to keep the memory of these events alive and <b>to introduce rules ensuring that violations of this kind will never recur and that there is confidence in the rule of law</b> .	Para. 128, Page 19, Moroccan national report, A/HRC/WG.6/1/MAR/1
39.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>The Commission's recommendations</b> mainly concern: the strengthening of <b>constitutional guarantees of human rights</b> ; the <b>ratification of all international human rights instruments</b> ; the adoption and implementation of an integrated <b>national strategy against impunity; reform of the security sector, the judiciary, legislation and criminal policy</b> ; and	Para. 128, Page 19, Moroccan national report, A/HRC/WG.6/1/MAR/1



		the setting up of a <b>mechanism to monitor compliance with these recommendations</b> , a task entrusted to the Consultative Council on Human Rights.	
40.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>The Equity and Reconciliation Commission</b> has been set up to address past human rights violations and <b>to achieve the four strategic goals of transitional justice: (a) establishment of the truth on these violations; (...)</b> (c) reconciliation through public debate; and <b>(d) recommendations on reforms aimed at ensuring non-repetition and fighting impunity. The CCDH was tasked with the follow-up of the implementation of the various recommendations</b> emanating from the Commission, in close cooperation with the Government and other stakeholders. The process facilitated public debate on human rights and thus contributed to democratic transition.	Para. 12, Pages 4 and 5, Working Group report, A/HRC/WG.6/8/22

		<b>Voluntary commitment(s)</b>	
		NIL	
		<b>Accepted Recommendation(s)</b>	
		NIL	

**(b) Coordination:**

		<b>Affirmation(s)</b>	
		NIL	
		<b>Voluntary commitment(s)</b>	
		NIL	
		<b>Accepted Recommendation(s)</b>	
		NIL	

**(c) Reparation to victims of human rights violations:**

		<b>Affirmation(s)</b>	<b>Source</b>
41.	<input type="checkbox"/>	With regard to <b>compensation, the Commission (the Equity and Reconciliation Commission) investigated and ruled on the claims received from victims of violations or their successors in title</b> ; it also made recommendations regarding medical and psychological rehabilitation, social reintegration, and ways of addressing legal, administrative and professional problems. Noting that some regions and communities claimed to have collectively suffered the consequences of the violations, either directly or indirectly, the Commission gave high priority to community compensation, which constitutes a major new departure in the international process of transitional justice.	Para. 37, Page 7, Moroccan National report, A/HRC/WG.6/1/MAR/1
42.	<input type="checkbox"/>	As the <b>Consultative Council on Human Rights</b> has been entrusted with <b>the task of follow-up</b> , the governmental authorities, spurred by the Prime Minister, are taking a special interest in implementation. This comprises <b>the individual compensation component</b> , work on which has almost been completed; <b>collective reparations</b> , which are currently being made with the support of international bodies; compilation of relevant archives and preservation of memory, a subject on which legislation has just been enacted; social reintegration, which is	Para. 39, Page 7, Moroccan National report, A/HRC/WG.6/1/MAR/1

		currently being implemented and which calls for the establishment of objective criteria; and medical coverage, which is now provided.	
43.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>The Equity and Reconciliation Commission</b> has been set up to address past human rights violations and to achieve the four strategic goals of transitional justice: (...) (b) <b>compensation for damages suffered by victims</b> , including through financial compensation, medical coverage and rehabilitation, social reinsertion and community reparation; (...)	Para. 12, Pages 4 and 5, Working Group report, A/HRC/WG.6/8/22
44.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Morocco stated that it had proposed <b>financial compensation for victims of serious violations of human rights in the past (in the context of counter-terrorism)</b> and was undertaking an ambitious <b>programme to propose collective compensation</b> . Morocco has also set up national archives to maintain a collective memory, in particular in regions where violations took place, in order to raise public awareness.	Para. 28, Page 7, Working Group report, A/HRC/WG.6/8/22
45.	<input type="checkbox"/>	In response to various questions, Morocco provided the following answers. Regarding <b>collective reparation</b> , programmes adopted on the basis of a rights-based and participatory approach, taking into account a gender perspective, have been set up and implemented with the participation of all stakeholders. <b>Budget resources</b> are allocated for these programmes, including several projects to combat poverty, with a participative approach.	Para. 49, Page 9, Working Group report, A/HRC/WG.6/8/22
46.	<input type="checkbox"/>	With reference to IER, <b>compensation has been granted to victims of ill-treatment</b> .	Para. 49, Page 10, Working Group report, A/HRC/WG.6/8/22
47.	<input type="checkbox"/>	With regard to <b>reparations to individuals</b> , it was noted that some 13,412 beneficiaries, representing victims of grave human rights violations perpetrated in the past or their heirs, had received compensation, with over 95 per cent of all persons so entitled having received reparations or compensation. Cooperation between the national human rights institution and the Government had led to the signing of an agreement on the inclusion of victims of grave violations in the basic health-care system. Under that agreement, the State would bear all medical expenses of the victims and their heirs.	Para. 280, Page 122, Final report of the Human Rights Council on its 8 <sup>th</sup> session, A/HRC/8/52
48.	<input type="checkbox"/>	With regard to <b>reparations at the community level</b> , 11 local coordination offices had been established in the regions that had suffered most from the violations in order to promote participation in the implementation of development projects for those regions.	Para. 281, Page 122, Final report of the Human Rights Council on its 8 <sup>th</sup> session, A/HRC/8/52
49.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Again in the area of individual and community reparation, it was noted that the Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training and the Consultative Council on Human Rights had concluded <b>a cooperation agreement on 3 June 2008 that would allow that body to contribute to the implementation of individual and community reparation programmes</b> .	Para. 282, Page 123, Final report of the Human Rights Council on its 8 <sup>th</sup> session, A/HRC/8/52
		<b>Voluntary commitment(s)</b>	
50.	<input type="checkbox"/>	After having courageously and voluntarily dealt with past violations of human rights and compensated the victims or their legitimate heirs, Morocco was currently endeavouring to consolidate its achievements in that area, to broaden the scope of freedoms and to create the conditions for the exercise by all	Para. 287, Page 123, Final report of the Human Rights Council on its 8 <sup>th</sup> session, A/HRC/8/52

		Moroccans without distinction of all rights, whether civil, political, economic social or cultural. Morocco would not fail to keep the Council informed over time of the development of those reforms and their results.	
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		<b>Accepted Recommendation(s)</b>	
<b>51.</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	While recognizing achievements of the <i>Instance Equité - Reconciliation</i> (IER), <b>to continue to implement the remaining recommendations of the IER</b> (Netherlands)	Para. 75, Page 13, Working Group report, A/HRC/WG.6/8/22

#### **D. National Human Rights Institutions:**

		<b>Affirmation(s)</b>	<b>Source</b>
<b>52.</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The process of establishing a normative human rights framework has been under way since the 1990s. (...) <b>The creation of governmental structures and national institutions for human rights monitoring and implementation</b> (...).	Para. 13, Page 3, Moroccan National report, A/HRC/WG.6/1/MAR/1
<b>53.</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The Kingdom of Morocco has put in place an extensive institutional framework for the recognition, protection and promotion of human rights. The institutions concerned perform judicial or advisory functions or engage in mediation.	Para. 28, Page 6, Moroccan National report, A/HRC/WG.6/1/MAR/1
<b>54.</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Since the 1990s, Morocco has developed an institutional infrastructure, including by creating <b>a national institution in accordance with the Paris Principles, the <i>Conseil Consultatif des Droits de l'Homme</i> (CCDH), the establishment of a Ministry for Human Rights, Administrative Courts of Appeal, the <i>Diwan Al Madhalim</i> (Ombudsman), the High Authority of Audiovisual Communication, the Royal Institute of Amazigh Culture, the Royal Advisory Council for Saharan Affairs and the Council of the Moroccan Community Abroad.</b>	Para. 7, Page 4, Working Group report, A/HRC/WG.6/8/22
<b>55.</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>The Consultative Council on Human Rights (CCDH), established in 1990 and reorganized in 2001 on the basis of the Paris Principles relating to the status and functioning of national human rights institutions. The Consultative Council issues advisory opinions on the protection and promotion of fundamental rights and freedoms, produces an annual report on the situation of human rights in Morocco, and makes recommendations on the harmonization of national laws, the desirability of acceding to international instruments and the handling of cases of human rights violations.</b> The Council is also a very active member of the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, which it has chaired since early 2005 for two consecutive terms.	Para. 31, Page 6, Moroccan National report, A/HRC/WG.6/1/MAR/1
<b>56.</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The Consultative Council, which has <b>five regional offices throughout the Kingdom</b> , has played an important role in galvanizing the process of promotion of human rights, inter alia by making recommendations that have served as the basis for structural reforms, such as the review of the Code of Criminal Procedure, of prison legislation and of public policies aimed at consolidating rights and freedoms. The Council, which was the source of the initiative to set up the Equity and Reconciliation	Para. 32, Page 6, Moroccan National report, A/HRC/WG.6/1/MAR/1

		Commission and its predecessor, the Independent Arbitration Commission, has been tasked with following up the Commission's recommendations.	
57.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>The CCHR is an independent body in accordance with the Paris Principles.</b>	Para. 74, Page 12, Working Group report, A/HRC/WG.6/8/22

		<b>Voluntary commitment(s)</b>	
		NIL	
		<b>Accepted Recommendation(s)</b>	
		NIL	

### E. Freedom of expression, opinion, assembly and association:

		<b>Affirmation(s)</b>	<b>Source</b>
58.	<input type="checkbox"/>	The new legislation also covered areas such as (...) expansion of the scope of civil liberties ( <b>reform of the Civil Liberties Code, the law on political parties, 2006</b> ). Other legislation currently being drafted includes a reform of the Press Code (...)	Para. 20, Page 4, Moroccan National report, A/HRC/WG.6/1/MAR/1
59.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>The Kingdom's Constitution guarantees</b> a range of rights, including the equality of all Moroccans before the law (art. 5); freedom of worship (art. 6); equality between men and women in the exercise of civil, political and trade union freedoms and rights (arts. 8 and 9); the right to education and work (arts. 12 and 13); the right to property and free enterprise without any discrimination (art. 15); and <b>freedom of movement, freedom of opinion, freedom of all forms of expression and freedom of association (art. 9)</b> .	Para. 16, Page 4, Moroccan National report, A/HRC/WG.6/1/MAR/1
60.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>The High Authority for Audio-Visual Communication (HACA)</b> was established in 2003 to <b>assist in protecting the rights and freedoms recognized in the Constitution</b> , in particular the right to information, which is indispensable for the free communication of thoughts and opinions.	Para. 40, Page 7, Moroccan National report, A/HRC/WG.6/1/MAR/1
61.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>The reform of the Press Code</b> is the subject of a broad debate involving all stakeholders; it aims at meeting international standards and striking a balance between public and private rights and human dignity, and the freedom of expression. Currently, discussions focus on the limited number of prison sentences provided for in the draft press code. In this context, Morocco stressed the importance of individual and collective freedoms for the preservation of a social equilibrium, and noted that an increasing number of associations were founded and assemblies were authorized, and that efforts were made to support the work of human rights defenders throughout the entire national territory.	Para. 8, Page 4, Working Group report, A/HRC/WG.6/8/22

		<b>Voluntary commitment(s)</b>	
		NIL	
		<b>Accepted Recommendation(s)</b>	
		NIL	

**F. Independence of media:**

		<b>Affirmation(s)</b>	<b>Source</b>
62.	<input type="checkbox"/>	This (the right to information) is achieved through an <b>independent press</b> , audio-visual media that can be established and express themselves <b>freely</b> , and a public radio and television service that is capable of ensuring pluralism by reflecting diversity of opinion, while respecting the basic cultural values and laws of the Kingdom, such as those relating to the protection of young people and respect for personal honour and dignity.	Para. 41, Page 8, Moroccan National report, A/HRC/WG.6/1/MAR/1
63.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Furthermore, <b>discussions are proceeding on a reform of the Press Code</b> to introduce new provisions concerning procedures for the protection of private rights and human dignity in accordance with article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and concerning custodial penalties in some cases.	Para. 52, Page 9, Moroccan National report, A/HRC/WG.6/1/MAR/1
64.	<input type="checkbox"/>	With a view to guaranteeing press freedom and completing the overall reform of the media landscape, the authorities have endeavoured to modernize and professionalize the sector through the elaboration of a compact, signed in March 2005 between the Government and the Moroccan Federation of Newspaper Editors, on improving press standards; the introduction of public subsidies; and the drafting of a collective agreement between the Moroccan Federation of Newspaper Editors and the Moroccan National Press Union for the benefit of Moroccan journalists. <b>Morocco is debating the revision of the Press Code and the status of professional journalists with a view to strengthening freedom of opinion and expression.</b>	Para. 85, Page 14, Moroccan National report, A/HRC/WG.6/1/MAR/1
65.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Concerning the freedom of the press, Morocco referred to the Constitution and the press code which regulates this freedom. The press code is now under review with the participation of all stakeholders. Journalists are not prosecuted for expressing their opinions but for committing crimes, such as defamation; and there is no censorship in Morocco.	Para. 49, Page 9, Working Group report, A/HRC/WG.6/8/22
66.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Concerning freedom of the press, Morocco mentioned that no journalists were arrested in 2007 except for one, that the press code is under revision and that this process is open to all stakeholders. <b>Through compensation, the State has also rehabilitated the victims and recognized the harm caused to them.</b>	Para. 74, Page 12, Working Group report, A/HRC/WG.6/8/22

		<b>Voluntary commitment(s)</b>	
		NIL	
		<b>Accepted Recommendation(s)</b>	
		NIL	

**G. NGOs/Civil society:**

		<b>Affirmation(s)</b>	<b>Source</b>
67.	<input type="checkbox"/>	The process of establishing a normative human rights framework has been under way since the 1990s (...) The steadily increasing <b>recognition of the role of civil society</b> , which is now treated as a fully fledged partner.	Para. 13, Page 3, Moroccan National report, A/HRC/WG.6/1/MAR/1

68.	<input type="checkbox"/>	At the same time, <b>the development of a dynamic and active network of voluntary associations</b> , which enjoy a considerable measure of autonomy, are committed to the consolidation of human rights and show great maturity, has helped to invigorate the process of protection and promotion of human rights. These associations, of which there are several thousand, have become an indispensable discussion partner and a reliable associate of the public authorities. The scope of their activities has been expanding concurrently with the consolidation of democracy and the rule of law in Morocco.	Para. 6, Page 2, Moroccan National report, A/HRC/WG.6/1/MAR/1
69.	<input type="checkbox"/>	To back up the State's action in the area of human rights and fundamental freedoms, a strong stimulus has been given to the work of non-governmental actors through the <b>establishment of a number of active and committed foundations</b> capable of boosting the State's action through grassroots activities: the Mohammed V Solidarity Foundation, the Mohammed VI Foundation for the promotion of social work in the area of education and training, the Mohammed VI Foundation for the reintegration of prisoners and the Hassan II Foundation for Moroccans resident abroad.	Para. 14, Page 4, Moroccan National report, A/HRC/WG.6/1/MAR/1
70.	<input type="checkbox"/>	The Kingdom of Morocco <b>cooperates closely</b> with the International Committee of the Red Cross ( <b>ICRC</b> ), implementing a large number of joint projects and initiatives aimed at promoting international humanitarian law. In view of the growth of diverse ICRC activities in our country in recent years, the International Committee has requested permission to open an office in Morocco with a view to signing a headquarters agreement.	Para. 69, Page 12, Moroccan National report, A/HRC/WG.6/1/MAR/1

		<b>Voluntary commitment(s)</b>	
71.	<input type="checkbox"/>	In general, the Kingdom of Morocco continues to share its experience, for example with regard to compensation for human rights violations, with the members of the international community, to learn from successful experiences in this regard and to promote frank, constructive and responsible dialogue and ongoing consultations with civil society at the national and international levels.	Para. 67, Page 11, Moroccan National Report, A/HRC/WG.6/1/MAR/1 & Para. 17 K, Page 6, Moroccan voluntary pledges made in view of the 2006 Human Rights Council elections
72.	<input type="checkbox"/>	(...) It is planned to institutionalize this collaboration by establishing a standing consultation committee, which would bring together relevant stakeholders.	Para. 5, Page 3, Working Group report, A/HRC/WG.6/8/22

		<b>Accepted Recommendation(s)</b>	
		NIL	

#### H. Judicial system:

		<b>Affirmation(s)</b>	<b>Source</b>
73.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>New legislation</b> has been enacted and existing laws amended, for example (...) <b>to protect civil and individual liberties and to guarantee a fair trial (the Code of Criminal Procedure, 2003; the Organic Law on Parliamentary Immunity, 2004;</b>	Para. 19, Page 4, Moroccan National report, A/HRC/WG.6/1/MAR/

		<b>the law abolishing the Special Court of Justice, 2004); to enhance protection of the physical and mental integrity of the person (amendment of the Criminal Code to include the crime of torture, 2006 (...).</b>	1
74.	<input type="checkbox"/>	The <b>judicial institutions</b> comprise: <b>the Constitutional Council</b> , which has been given the mandate of reviewing the constitutionality of laws and ensuring that they respect the fundamental rights recognized by the Constitution; and <b>the judicial bodies</b> , which form part of a system based on the principles of independence, two-tier proceedings and equal access to justice. An ongoing reform process is designed to enhance the independence and efficiency of the justice system and to ensure its modernization.	Para. 29, Page 6, Moroccan National report, A/HRC/WG.6/1/MAR/1
75.	<input type="checkbox"/>	In line with its enduring concern to <b>harmonize its legislation with the provisions of the international conventions to which it is a party</b> , the Kingdom of Morocco has promulgated a number of laws embodying the principles set out in the instruments concerned. They include, in particular: <b>the new Code of Criminal Procedure (2003), which consolidates the guarantees of a fair trial, reaffirms the presumption of innocence, establishes two-tier proceedings in criminal matters and first-instance investigations</b> , and introduces improvements in juvenile justice; <b>Act 79.03</b> , which abolished the Special Court of Justice that handled cases involving corruption, and transferred its jurisdiction to the ordinary courts in order to <b>guarantee a fair trial; amendments to the Criminal Code (from 2003 to 2007), including the provisions dealing with torture, prison legislation, which was reformed in 1999 with a view to making conditions of detention more humane (...)</b> <b>strengthening of the judiciary through the introduction of administrative appeal courts (2006) in order to improve access to justice and better guarantee the rights of the public vis-à-vis the administration (...)</b>	Para. 50 and 51, Page 9, Moroccan National report, A/HRC/WG.6/1/MAR/1
76.	<input type="checkbox"/>	The <b>Constitution</b> also reaffirms the <b>independence of the judiciary</b> and lays down a set of fundamental principles such as multiparty democracy. <b>Under the 1996 constitutional reform</b> , the parliament's prerogatives were increased, <b>parliamentary commissions of inquiry</b> can be established, and a <b>Constitutional Council</b> has been set up to review the constitutionality of laws and monitor the regularity of parliamentary elections and referendums.	Para. 17, Page 4, Moroccan National report, A/HRC/WG.6/1/MAR/1

		<b>Voluntary commitment(s)</b>	
77.	<input type="checkbox"/>	In applying the provisions of international conventions, Moroccan courts have confirmed the primacy of international human rights law over domestic law in a number of judicial decisions. This trend is likely to become more pronounced under the impact of the new focus of the training course for judges, which has been expanded to include human rights modules and to reflect the content of international treaties.	Para. 23, Page 5, Moroccan national report, A/HRC/WG.6/1/MAR/1
78.	<input type="checkbox"/>	The judicial institutions comprise: the Constitutional Council, which has been given the mandate of reviewing the constitutionality of laws and ensuring that they respect the fundamental rights recognized by the Constitution; and the judicial bodies, which form part of a system based on the principles of independence, two-tier proceedings and equal	Para. 29, Page 6, Moroccan National report, A/HRC/WG.6/1/MAR/1

		access to justice. <b>An ongoing reform process is designed to enhance the independence and efficiency of the justice system and to ensure its modernization.</b>	
79.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>The Government is determined to pursue judicial reforms</b> aimed at improving the courts' efficiency and moral integrity and at preserving the dignity and honour of judges and court officials. It is equally determined to continue the modernization of judicial structures and to provide them with human and financial resources for streamlining their workings and enhancing their performance. In the field of prison reforms, the upgrading of buildings, improved conditions and the preservation of inmates' dignity, combined with the expansion of educational and vocational training programmes, are easing prisoners' return to society.	Para. 82, Page 13, Moroccan National report, A/HRC/WG.6/1/MAR/1
80.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Morocco would like to receive support in drafting and disseminating written information on how to gain access to justice, which would be suitable for the general public, and in planning radio and television programmes on this specific topic.	Para. 151, Page 22, Moroccan National report, A/HRC/WG.6/1/MAR/1
81.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Human rights training through courses and thematic workshops for judges and law enforcement officials would be welcome.	Para. 152, Page 22, Moroccan National report, A/HRC/WG.6/1/MAR/1

		<b>Accepted Recommendation(s)</b>	
82.	<input type="checkbox"/>	To continue with the <b>training of law enforcement officials</b> , based on the request for technical cooperation contained in paragraph 152 of the national report (Switzerland)	Para. 75, Page 13, Working Group report, A/HRC/WG.6/8/22

### I. Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment:

		<b>Affirmation(s)</b>	<b>Source</b>
83.	<input type="checkbox"/>	For the first time in Morocco, <b>a definition of torture in accordance with CAT has been adopted and many measures have been taken to prevent torture.</b>	Para. 49, Page 10, Working Group report, A/HRC/WG.6/8/22

		<b>Voluntary commitment(s)</b>	
		NIL	

		<b>Accepted Recommendation(s)</b>	
84.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>To sign the OP-CAT</b> (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	Para. 75, Page 13, Working group report, A/HRC/WG.6/8/22

### J. Conditions of detention:

		<b>Affirmation(s)</b>	<b>Source</b>
85.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>The new legislation (...) covered areas such as the improvement of conditions of detention (reform of prison legislation, 1999)</b>	Para. 20, Page 4, Moroccan National report, A/HRC/WG.6/1/MAR/1
86.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Regarding prisoners, there is legislation prohibiting</b>	Para. 49, Page 10,



		<b>torture</b> , and trainings are organized for prison guards with the support of several partners. The overcrowding of prisons can be dealt with through budgetary or legal measures, or by identifying alternatives to prison terms.	Working Group report, A/HRC/WG.6/8/22
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		<b>Voluntary commitment(s)</b>	<b>Source</b>
87.	<input type="checkbox"/>	With regard to the <b>situation in prisons</b> , King Mohammed VI had on 29 April 2008 appointed a <b>High Commissioner General for Prison Administration and Reintegration</b> whose role was to ensure safety in correctional establishments, modernize them and <b>ensure that no violation of the law occurred within them</b> . The High Commissioner General would be assisted in the performance of his functions by a Director, who would be responsible for creating adequate conditions for effective inmate training with a view to the professional and social reintegration of inmates after their release. In terms of infrastructure, the Moroccan Government was pursuing its programme of renovating and expanding existing prisons and was going ahead with the construction of seven new prisons, while three more projects aimed at <b>reducing prison population density and improving living conditions were under consideration</b> . The Moroccan Government was also implementing two other measures in pursuit of the same goal: the early release of a number of prisoners and <b>the adoption of alternative measures to deprivation of liberty</b> .	Para. 278, Page 122, Final report of the Human Rights Council on its 8 <sup>th</sup> session, A/HRC/8/52

		<b>Accepted Recommendation(s)</b>	
88.	<input type="checkbox"/>	To continue its efforts to <b>improve prison conditions</b> (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	Para. 75, Page 13, Working group report, A/HRC/WG.6/8/22

#### K. Death penalty:

		<b>Affirmation(s)</b>	
		NIL	

		<b>Voluntary commitment(s)</b>	
		NIL	
		<b>Accepted Recommendation(s)</b>	
		NIL	

#### L. Universal Periodic Review Process/Human Rights Council:

		<b>Affirmation(s)</b>	<b>Source</b>
89.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>The process of consultation was set in motion on 16 October 2007 at a briefing meeting on the universal periodic review mechanism</b> . Since that date, four meetings have been held with ministerial departments, public agencies and institutions, and the Consultative Council on Human Rights with a view to gathering and supplementing the information needed to draw up the report; four meetings were also held with some 20 NGOs active in the area of human rights, in particular the rights of women, the rights of the child, prisoners' rights, human rights education and the rights of migrants.	Para. 11, Page 3, Moroccan National report, A/HRC/WG.6/1/MAR/1

90.	<input type="checkbox"/>	During the meetings, all stakeholders played an active part in the process of developing the content of the report through criticism, comments and recommendations. <b>The NGOs, for instance, stressed the need to set up a standing consultation and dialogue mechanism; the idea was welcomed by the Ministry of Justice,</b> and ways and means of putting it into practice are currently being by all the other stakeholders. At the end of the process, the content of this report was shared with the different participants before being finalized by an inter-ministerial drafting committee.	Para. 12, Page 3, Moroccan National report, A/HRC/WG.6/1/MAR/1
91.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Morocco had adopted a <b>participatory approach</b> for the preparation of this report, involving all stakeholders, in accordance with the guidelines of the Human Rights Council.	Para. 5, Page 3, Working Group report, A/HRC/WG.6/8/22

		Voluntary commitment(s)	
92.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Morocco commits to ensure high level participation to the debates of the Council,</b> take active part in the negotiations of its different decisions and resolutions, co-sponsor existing and upcoming initiatives and support concretely the international Human Rights corpus.	Para. 17 J, Page 6, Moroccan voluntary pledges made in view of the 2006 Human Rights Council elections
		Accepted Recommendation(s)	
		NIL	

### M. Special Procedures:

		Affirmation(s)	Source
93.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Morocco maintains <b>close relations with the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances,</b> which is mandated to clarify all cases of enforced or involuntary disappearance. It should be noted in this connection that <b>80 per cent of the cases have been clarified.</b> The Working Group has published a number of reports acknowledging the Government's efforts in this regard. (...)	Para. 57, Page 10, Moroccan National report, A/HRC/WG.6/1/MAR/1
94.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Morocco also <b>responds systematically and in substantive terms to all communications from the special procedures</b> reporting allegations of human rights violations.	Para. 59, Page 10, Moroccan National report, A/HRC/WG.6/1/MAR/1
95.	<input type="checkbox"/>	As a reflection of its positive engagement with the United Nations machinery, <b>Morocco had always cooperated fully with the special procedures and supported their mandates</b> when it had not initiated them itself, as in the case of the mandate of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights defenders, which it had initiated with the delegation of Norway.	Para. 286, Page 123, Final report of the HRC on its 8 <sup>th</sup> session, A/HRC/8/52
		Voluntary commitment(s)	
96.	<input type="checkbox"/>	The Kingdom of Morocco commits to <b>continue cooperation with the special procedures</b>	Para. 17 B, Page 5, Moroccan voluntary pledges made in view of the 2006 Human Rights Council elections

97.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Morocco will continue to <b>respond promptly and regularly to any future communications addressed by the special procedures.</b>	Para. 17 B, Page 5, Moroccan voluntary pledges made in view of the 2006 Human Rights Council elections
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		<b>Accepted Recommendation(s)</b>	
		NIL	

#### N. Protection of Human Rights while combating terrorism:

		<b>Affirmation(s)</b>	<b>Source</b>
98.	<input type="checkbox"/>	With regard to terrorism, Morocco referred to how terrorism had struck the country and to the resources it had mobilized to combat it. Moroccan counter-terrorism laws were no different than other laws, apart from including the right to inspection, freezing and confiscation of property and money used to finance terrorism of those convicted for terrorism. Morocco endeavoured to involve citizens in combating terrorism and in these programmes.	Para. 28, Page 7, Working Group report, A/HRC/WG.6/8/22
99.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Also taking the floor to deliver concluding remarks was <b>Mr. M'hammed Abdenabaoui, Director of Criminal Affairs, who said that Morocco's counter-terrorism legislation was consistent with human rights and the law applicable in most countries. All arrests that had been made had been carried out in accordance with the law.</b> He did not know what the speaker who had made allegations of torture had been referring to, and he was prepared to meet that individual to discuss the matter. He assured the Council that if any acts of torture had occurred in the past, that phenomenon no longer existed.	Para. 306, Page 128, Final report of the Human Rights Council on its 8 <sup>th</sup> session, A/HRC/8/52

		<b>Voluntary commitment(s)</b>	
		<b>Accepted Recommendation(s)</b>	