



Australia

Submission to the UN Universal Periodic Review
51st Session of the UPR Working Group

Submitted 10 July 2025

**Submission by CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation,
NGO in General Consultative Status with ECOSOC status**

And

Melbourne Activist Legal Support (MALS)

**CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen
Participation**

CIVICUS UPR Lead, Josef Benedict
Email: josef.benedict@civicus.org

Olimjon Bakhtaliev
Email: olimjon.bakhtaliev@civicus.org

Tel: +41 22 733 3435
Web: www.civicus.org

Melbourne Activist Legal Support (MALS)

MALS UPR Lead, Brenna McNeil
Email: admin@mals.au

Web: www.mals.au

1. Introduction

- 1.1 CIVICUS is a global alliance of civil society organisations (CSOs) and activists dedicated to strengthening citizen action and civil society around the world. Founded in 1993, CIVICUS has members in over 180 countries throughout the world.
- 1.2 Melbourne Activist Legal Support (MALS) is an independent all-volunteer community of human rights advocates, lawyers and law students that supports activists to defend civil and political rights. MALS trains and deploys teams of legal observers at protest events, monitors, documents and reports on protest policing and human rights violations against activists, provides training and advice to activist groups on legal support structures and develops and distributes educational and legal resources for activist movements. MALS work with law firms, community legal centres and local, national and international human rights organisations to protect civic space and ensure accountability for human rights violations against people exercising their right to protest. MALS is independent of political parties, groups, organisations and individual campaigns.
- 1.3 In this submission, CIVICUS and MALS examine the Government of Australia's compliance with its international human rights obligations to create and maintain a safe and enabling environment for civil society. Specifically, we analyse Australia's protection and promotion of the rights to freedoms of association, peaceful assembly and expression and unwarranted restrictions on human rights defenders (HRDs) and activists since its previous UPR examination in January 2021. To this end, we assess Australia's implementation of recommendations received during the 3rd UPR cycle relating to these issues and provide follow-up recommendations.
- 1.4 During the 3rd UPR cycle, the Government of Australia received seven recommendations relating to the space for civil society (civic space). It accepted one recommendation and noted six. However, an evaluation of a range of legal sources and human rights documentation addressed in this submission demonstrates that Australia has only partly implemented these recommendations.
- 1.5 Australia has no comprehensive federal-level fundamental human rights instrument to protect human rights in law, including civic freedoms. However, in May 2024, the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Human Rights delivered a report to parliament setting out a series of recommendations, including that the government introduce legislation to establish a Human Rights Act.¹

¹ 'Parliament of Australia: Inquiry into Australia's Human Rights Framework', https://www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Joint/Human_Rights/HumanRightsFramework/Report.

- 1.6** We are concerned that the government has yet to review laws and provisions that could be used to restrict civic space. We are alarmed that there continue to be restrictions on the rights to freedoms of expression and peaceful assembly.
- 1.7** As a result of these issues, civic space in Australia is currently classified as ‘narrowed’ by the CIVICUS Monitor, indicating some civic space restrictions.²
- Section 2 of this submission examines Australia’s implementation of UPR recommendations and compliance with international human rights standards concerning the right to freedom of association.
 - Section 3 examines Australia’s implementation of UPR recommendations and compliance with international human rights standards related to the protection of civil society activists, HRDs and journalists.
 - Section 4 examines Australia’s implementation of UPR recommendations and compliance with international human rights standards concerning the rights to freedom of expression and media freedom.
 - Section 5 examines Australia’s implementation of UPR recommendations and compliance with international human rights standards related to the right to freedom of peaceful assembly.
 - Section 6 contains recommendations to address the concerns raised and advance implementation of recommendations under the 3rd cycle.
 - Section 7 is an annex on the implementation of 3rd cycle UPR recommendations related to civic space.

2. Freedom of association

- 2.1** During Australia’s examination under the 3rd UPR cycle, the government did not receive any recommendations on the right to freedom of association and creating an enabling environment for CSOs.
- 2.2** As a country without a national bill of rights, freedom of association is legally protected and regulated in Australia principally by the common law and statute.³ Additionally, article 22 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), to which Australia is a state party, guarantees the right to freedom of association.
- 2.3** In Australia, the federal government, states and territories all have legislation enabling the creation of CSOs or not-for-profit organisations (NPOs). The most

² CIVICUS Monitor: Australia, <https://monitor.civicus.org/country/Australia>.

³ ‘Freedom of Association in Australia’, International Association of Constitutional Law Blog, 17 September 2024, <https://blog-iacl-aidc.org/2024-posts/2024/9/17/freedom-of-association-in-australia>.

common NPO legal forms are incorporated associations, charitable trusts and companies limited by guarantee.⁴ In practice, most CSOs are able to register and operate with minimum government interference.

3. Harassment, intimidation and attacks against civil society activists, human rights defenders and journalists

- 3.1** Under Australia's previous UPR examination, the government received one recommendation on the protection of civil society representatives, HRDs and journalists. The government was urged to 'repeal laws criminalising public interest reporting and provide civil society members, human rights defenders and journalists with a safe and secure environment to carry out their work'. The government noted the recommendation.
- 3.2** Article 12 of the UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders mandates states to take the necessary measures to ensure the protection of HRDs. However, in spite of these protections, harassment of HRDs has been documented.
- 3.3** In recent years, authorities have criminalised climate and environment rights defenders for their activism. A study released in December 2024 by the University of Bristol, UK, showed Australian police were world leaders at arresting climate and environmental protesters.⁵
- 3.4** In December 2022, climate HRD Deanna 'Violet' Coco was jailed for 15 months with a non-parole period of eight months in relation to a protest on the Sydney Harbour Bridge in April 2022. She had blocked a single lane of traffic on the bridge in a protest staged to draw attention to the global climate emergency. In March 2023, her sentence was quashed on appeal.⁶

⁴ 'Nonprofit Law in Australia', Council of Foundations, May 2021, <https://cof.org/country-notes/nonprofit-law-australia>.

⁵ 'Australia: Authorities continue to criminalise protests, police with impunity and increase restrictive legislation and policies', CIVICUS Monitor, 26 May 2025, <https://monitor.civicus.org/explore/australia-authorities-continue-to-criminalise-protests-police-with-impunity-and-increase-restrictive-legislation-and-policies>.

⁶ 'Australia: Protesters face arrest while security laws are putting press freedom at risk', CIVICUS Monitor, 23 March 2023, <https://monitor.civicus.org/explore/australia-protesters-face-arrest-while-security-laws-are-putting-press-freedom-at-risk>.

- 3.5** Laura Davy, an environmental HRD who secured herself to a piece of machinery during a climate protest at a Newcastle coal terminal, was sentenced to three months in prison in July 2024.⁷
- 3.6** The government has also targeted whistleblowers. Bernard Collaery is the lawyer of an ex-spy known as Witness K, who exposed information about an Australian Secret Intelligence Service mission to bug Timor-Leste government offices to gain an advantage in negotiations over oil and gas reserves in the Timor Sea in 2004. Collaery was charged with five counts of leaking classified information for allegedly helping his client and had to endure a lengthy court process shrouded in secrecy with almost 100 court dates and over a dozen interlocutory judgments across the Supreme Court. In July 2022, the attorney general finally dropped the prosecution.⁸
- 3.7** In May 2024, former Australian army lawyer David McBride was sentenced to five years and eight months in jail for revealing information about alleged Australian war crimes in Afghanistan. McBride leaked documents to the publicly funded Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) that formed the basis for its landmark Afghan Files reporting, which showed credible evidence of war crimes committed by Australian forces in Afghanistan. The allegations were subsequently confirmed by the Brereton Inquiry, which found evidence that Australian forces had unlawfully killed 39 Afghans during the war.⁹
- 3.8** Whistleblower Richard Boyle, a former Australian Taxation Office employee, blew the whistle on the government's aggressive debt recovery practices targeting small businesses.¹⁰ His whistleblowing has been partly vindicated by several independent inquiries, but Boyle was prosecuted in 2019 by federal authorities. To avoid jail, Boyle pleaded guilty to several charges in May 2025 and will be sentenced in late 2025.¹¹
- 3.9** In December 2023, ABC senior management summarily terminated the contract of journalist Antoinette Lattouf, apparently because she posted critical comments about

⁷ 'Australia: Police use excessive force, criminalise protesters and sought to block protests through the courts', CIVICUS Monitor, 29 October 2024, <https://monitor.civicus.org/explore/australia-police-use-excessive-force-criminalise-protesters-and-sought-to-block-protests-through-the-courts>.

⁸ 'Australia: Ongoing erosion of civic freedoms', CIVICUS Monitor, August 2024, <https://civicusmonitor.contentfiles.net/media/documents/Australia.August2024.pdf>.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ 'Australia: Anti-protest laws, arrest of protesters and prosecution of whistleblowers undermines civic freedoms', CIVICUS Monitor, 25 July 2023, <https://monitor.civicus.org/explore/australia-anti-protest-laws-arrest-of-protesters-and-prosecution-of-whistleblowers-undermines-civic-freedoms>.

¹¹ 'Tax whistleblower Richard Boyle's guilty plea an indictment on Australia's broken whistleblowing laws', Human Rights Law Centre, 2025, <https://www.hrlc.org.au/news/tax-whistleblower-richard-boyle-guilty-plea>.

Israel's attacks on Palestinians in Gaza.¹² In June 2025, the Federal Court found she had been unlawfully terminated.¹³

4. Freedom of expression and media freedom

- 4.1 Under the 3rd UPR cycle, the government received five recommendations relating to the rights to freedom of expression and media freedom, including recommendations to 'repeal national security laws that violate the right to freedom of expression' and 'protect the freedom of the press'. The government noted all the recommendations and has only partly implemented them.
- 4.2 ICCPR article 19 guarantees the rights to freedoms of expression and opinion. However, in Australia there is no federal-level express constitutional or legislative protection of freedom of expression.¹⁴ There continue to be laws that could be used to criminalise journalists and people who speak out that have yet to be revised.
- 4.3 Australia is ranked 29th on the 2025 Reporters Without Borders press freedom index. Journalists are able to report without overt censorship, arbitrary detention or violence, but there are concerns about the concentration of media ownership, close ties between big media companies and political leaders, secrecy and national security laws.¹⁵
- 4.4 An October 2022 University of Queensland report found that journalists working for foreign-owned media outlets could face jail under the Espionage and Foreign Interference Act for exposing defence force war crimes or misuse of surveillance powers.¹⁶ Also in October 2022, a Deakin University study raised fears for press freedom in Australia in the wake of tough new surveillance laws.¹⁷ The research explored the impact of the Data Retention Act (2015), Assistance and Access Act (2018), International Production Orders Act (2020) and Surveillance Legislation Amendment (Identify and Disrupt) (2021) on the operation of a free press.

¹² 'Australia: Pro-Palestinian and climate protests met with restrictions, excessive force and arrests', CIVICUS Monitor, 12 January 2024, <https://monitor.civicus.org/explore/australia-pro-palestinian-and-climate-protests-met-with-restrictions-excessive-force-and-arrests>.

¹³ 'Federal court rules ABC unlawfully terminated Antoinette Lattouf after 'orchestrated campaign by pro-Israel lobbyists'', The Guardian, 25 June 2025, <https://www.theguardian.com/media/2025/jun/25/antoinette-lattouf-v-abc-unlawful-termination-case-verdict-federal-court-judgment-ntwnfb>

¹⁴ '3 Freedom of expression and the Internet', Australian Human Rights Commission, 27 August 2013, <https://humanrights.gov.au/our-work/3-freedom-expression-and-internet>.

¹⁵ Reporters Without Borders: Australia, <https://rsf.org/en/country/australia>.

¹⁶ CIVICUS Monitor, 23 March 2023, op. cit. <https://monitor.civicus.org/explore/australia-protesters-face-arrest-while-security-laws-are-putting-press-freedom-at-risk/>

¹⁷ Ibid.

- 4.5 Civil society groups said in May 2023 that a complex web of secrecy laws is undermining democracy and silencing HRDs, journalists and whistleblowers.¹⁸ The Surveillance Legislation Amendment (Identify and Disrupt) laws give the Australian Federal Police and the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission unprecedented and invasive powers to monitor online activity, access data and take over a person's online account.¹⁹

5. Freedom of peaceful assembly

- 5.1 During Australia's examination under the 3rd UPR cycle, the government received one recommendation on the right to freedom of peaceful assembly, being urged to 'put an end to the violation of freedom of peaceful assembly and the excessive use of force by law enforcement officials'. The government accepted the recommendation but has only partly implemented it.
- 5.2 ICCPR article 21 guarantees the right to freedom of peaceful assembly. However, there is no written constitution or federal law that enshrines the right to freedom of assembly. The authorities have generally allowed peaceful protests to take place. However, there have also been instances where this right has been arbitrarily restricted, and individuals arrested, charged and fined.
- 5.3 Since the last UPR, states have passed laws that can be used to restrict protests and criminalise protesters. In April 2022, the New South Wales (NSW) parliament passed the Roads and Crimes Legislation Amendment Bill 2022 to punish protesters who disrupt economic activity. The authorities could enforce penalties of two years in jail or fines of AUD 22,000 (approx. US\$15,600) against people for protesting on bridges, industrial estates, public roads, rail lines and tunnels. The laws apply around Port Botany, Port Kembla and the Port of Newcastle. In a victory for protesters, the NSW Supreme Court overturned sections of the law in December 2023, saying it was unconstitutional and had a 'chilling effect on public assemblies'.²⁰
- 5.4 In February 2024, the NSW state government hurriedly passed a bill that could curtail the fundamental rights to freedom of assembly. The Crimes Amendment (Places of Worship) Act removes limitations on NSW police 'move-on' powers, making it easier to issue orders to disperse for protesters near places of worship. Sydney's central business district is home to 30 places of worship, and these laws could restrict protest outside St Mary's Cathedral, a common gathering point for protests.²¹
- 5.5 That same month, Tasmania passed the Police Offences Amendment (Workplace Protection) Bill 2022, which significantly increases some penalties and creates new

¹⁸ CIVICUS Monitor, 25 July 2023, op. cit.

¹⁹ CIVICUS Monitor, 26 May 2025, op. cit. <https://monitor.civicus.org/explore/australia-authorities-continue-to-criminalise-protests-police-with-impunity-and-increase-restrictive-legislation-and-policies/>

²⁰ 'Victory for Australia's climate protesters: New South Wales court partially overturns states' anti-protest laws', Human Rights Watch, 14 December 2023, <https://www.hrw.org/news/2023/12/14/victory-australias-climate-protesters>.

²¹ CIVICUS Monitor, 26 May 2025, op. cit.

offences for non-violent protest-related activity. Under the new law, a person who obstructs access to a workplace as part of a protest could face 12 months in prison. A community member protesting against the destruction of old growth forests on a forestry site could face a penalty of two years in prison or a fine of over AUD 13,000 (approx. US\$8,300) and an organisation supporting members of the community to protest could be fined over AUD 45,000 (approx. US\$28,700).²²

- 5.6** A law to crack down on protests at logging sites was passed in Victoria in August 2022. Under the Sustainable Forests Timber Amendment (Timber Harvesting Safety Zones) law, people who may be peacefully attempting to prevent or disrupt native forest logging could face a maximum jail sentence of 12 months or fines of at least AUD 21,000 (approx. US\$13,400).²³
- 5.7** In May 2023, South Australia's government passed a law to ramp up fines for disruptive protests. The Summary Offences (Obstruction of Public Places) Amendment Act 2023 (SA) could see people hit with three-month jail terms and fines of up to AUD 50,000 (approx. US\$33,7000) for obstructing a public place.²⁴
- 5.8** Human rights groups have raised concerns that the notification process to the police, required ahead of some protests, is being increasingly used as de facto 'authorisation' systems.²⁵ Protesters in some states have been requested to apply for 'police permits'.²⁶ Police have also failed to respond to protesters with a decision within the designated time, imposed strict conditions including the need to pay for private traffic management and even shutdown protests due to the lack of 'authorisation'.²⁷
- 5.9** The authorities often target climate and environmental protesters. In June 2022, police raided a private property where climate activist group Blockade Australia was camped, a week before the group was planning a protest in Sydney. Police detained around 40 people, charging eight for offences including conspiracy to obstruct a road under new anti-protest laws.²⁸ In November 2023, NSW police charged more than 100 people in Newcastle after protesters blocked a major coal port.²⁹ In December 2023, police arrested and fined 72 climate activists AUD 385 (approx. US\$260) each

²² 'Arrest of climate protesters, increasing anti-protest laws and continued prosecution of whistleblowers in Australia', CIVICUS Monitor, 29 September 2022, <https://monitor.civicus.org/explore/arrest-climate-protesters-increasing-anti-protest-laws-and-continued-prosecution-whistleblowers-australia>.

²³ 'New Victorian laws targeting peaceful protesters should send a chill up our spines', The Guardian, 5 August 2022, <https://www.theguardian.com/australia-news/commentisfree/2022/aug/05/new-victorian-laws-targeting-peaceful-protesters-should-send-a-chill-up-our-spines>.

²⁴ CIVICUS Monitor, 25 July 2023, op. cit.

²⁵ 'In defence of dissent', Australian Democracy Network, 2024, <https://raisely-images.imgix.net/australian-democracy-network/uploads/in-defence-of-dissent-adn-grata-fund-2024-pdf-890653.pdf>

²⁶ 'Should you need a permit to protest? Here's why that's a bad idea (and might be unlawful)', The Conversation, 8 October 2024, <https://theconversation.com/should-you-need-a-permit-to-protest-heres-why-thats-a-bad-idea-and-might-be-unlawful-240671>

²⁷ Interview with the Human Rights Law Centre, Australia, June 2024, on file.

²⁸ CIVICUS Monitor, 29 September 2022, op. cit.

²⁹ CIVICUS Monitor, 12 January 2024, op. cit.

for blocking a Melbourne central business district intersection.³⁰ In November 2024, police charged 170 people, including 14 children, who attended a climate protest by activism group Rising Tide in the Port of Newcastle, after a large group on kayaks and small water craft allegedly disrupted the movement of vessels.³¹

- 5.10** In recent years, protests in solidarity with Palestine and anti-war protests have faced restrictions and excessive force. In October 2023, NSW authorities said they would prevent marches in solidarity with Palestine. Police also rejected an application to hold a protest in solidarity with Palestine in Sydney on 15 October 2023 on the grounds it was submitted with less than a week's notice. The protest, initially planned as a march through the city, then became a static rally in Hyde Park. The police also said they would use 'extraordinary powers' under part 6A of the Law Enforcement (Power and Responsibilities) Act 2002 (NSW) to search protesters without reason and arrest and charge people who refused to identify themselves.³²
- 5.11** In January 2024, police arrested at least 10 people at a protest in solidarity with Palestine at the Port of Melbourne. Activists protested at the Webb Dock, preventing a vessel by ZIM, an Israeli-owned shipping company, unloading and forcing it to anchor in the bay.³³ Volunteer legal observers from MALS present at the rally raised concerns about what they said was an unlawful use of pepper spray and the treatment of an activist in a wheelchair who they said was 'pushed over and dragged out of the chair'.³⁴
- 5.12** On 4 February 2024, another Free Palestine march in Melbourne central business district was met with unnecessary force. MALS expressed concern about the violent and unsafe policing of protesters and legal observers. Legal observers witnessed and recorded multiple instances of police grabbing, shoving and pushing protesters and using offensive language towards them. Many of these incidents appeared to be forceful, intimidating and dangerous.³⁵
- 5.13** There were serious concerns about the police's excessive use of force during a weapons exhibition, the Land Forces Exposition, on 11 September 2024 at the Melbourne Convention and Exhibition Centre. According to reports, over a thousand activists attended the protest organised by Disrupt Land Forces. A comprehensive report issued by MALS in January 2025 detailed disturbing patterns of police misconduct, misuse of special powers and media misinformation.³⁶

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ CIVICUS Monitor, 26 May 2025, op. cit.

³² CIVICUS Monitor, 12 January 2024, op. cit.

³³ 'Arrests made as pro-Palestinian activists clash with police at Port of Melbourne', ABC News, 22 January 2024, <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2024-01-22/port-of-melbourne-pro-palestinian-protest/103377156>.

³⁴ CIVICUS Monitor, August 2024, op. cit.

³⁵ 'Statement of Concern: Policing of Free Palestine March', MALS, 13 February 2024, <https://mals.au/2024/02/13/soc-free-palestine-march-4-feb-24>.

³⁶ CIVICUS Monitor, 26 May 2025, op. cit.

6. Recommendations to the Government of Australia

CIVICUS and MALS call on the Government of Australia to create and maintain, in law and in practice, an enabling environment for civil society, in accordance with the rights enshrined in the ICCPR, the UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders and Human Rights Council resolutions 22/6, 27/5 and 27/31.

At a minimum, the following conditions should be guaranteed: the rights to freedoms of association, expression and peaceful assembly, the right to operate free from unwarranted state interference, the right to communicate and cooperate, the right to seek and secure funding and the state's duty to protect.

The government should also adopt a Human Rights Act at the federal level to ensure the protection of freedoms of association, expression and peaceful assembly in all jurisdictions that currently do not have such a law.

In the light of this, the following specific recommendations are made:

16.1 Freedom of association

- Take measures to foster a safe, respectful and enabling environment for civil society, including by preventing legal and policy measures that unwarrantedly limit the right to freedom of association.

16.2 Protection of civil society activists, human rights defenders and journalists

- Provide civil society members, HRDs and journalists with a safe, enabling and secure environment in which to carry out their work and ensure that HRDs are able to do so without undue hindrance, obstruction or harassment of themselves or their families.
- Overhaul Australia's whistleblowing laws, establish a Whistleblower Protection Authority to oversee and enforce whistleblower protections and ensure stronger protections for whistleblowers who make disclosures to the media and members of parliament.
- Review or repeal all laws criminalising public interest reporting in the Criminal Code
- Pardon or overturn the convictions of war crimes whistleblower David McBride and tax office whistleblower Richard Boyle.

16.3 Freedom of expression and media freedom

- Ensure that people, including journalists and writers, are able to exercise their right to freedom of expression without facing harassment or reprisals.
- Pass a Media Freedom Act, as recommended by civil society groups, including press freedom advocates.
- Review all national security, surveillance and secrecy laws so they are not used against activists, journalists and whistleblowers and ensure these laws are consistent with international human rights law and standards.

16.4 Peaceful Assembly

- Adopt best practices on the right to freedom of peaceful assembly, as put forward by the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights to Freedom of Peaceful Assembly and of Association in his 2012 annual report, and in General Comment No. 37 on the right to peaceful assembly adopted by the UN Human Rights Committee in 2020,
- Protect the right to protest in federal and state laws and repeal or amend all anti-protest laws to ensure their provisions are consistent with international human rights law and standards guaranteeing the right to freedom of peaceful assembly
- Bring notification regimes in line with international law and standards, including ensuring the minimum period of advance notification is not excessively long and notification is not required for spontaneous assemblies for which there is not enough time to provide notice.
- Drop charges against all activists and protesters, particularly climate and environmental activists and people protesting against Israel's war on Gaza, for peacefully exercising their fundamental freedoms, and review their cases to prevent further harassment.
- Immediately and impartially investigate all instances of excessive force committed by the police in the context of protests.
- Ensure that protest observers are able to monitor police conduct during protests without fear of arrest, harassment or restrictions.

6.4 Access to UN Special Procedures mandate holders

Extend a standing invitation to all UN Special Procedure mandate holders and prioritise official visits by the: 1) Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders; 2) Special Rapporteur on the Promotion and Protection of the Right to Freedom of Opinion and Expression; and 3) Special Rapporteur on the Rights to Freedom of Peaceful Assembly and of Association.

6.6 State engagement with civil society

- Include CSOs in the UPR process before finalising and submitting the national report.
- Systematically consult with civil society on the implementation of UPR recommendations, including by holding periodical comprehensive consultations with a diverse range of civil society.
- Incorporate the results of this UPR into action plans for the promotion and protection of all human rights, taking into account the proposals of civil society, and present a midterm evaluation report to the Human Rights Council on the implementation of the recommendations of this session.

7. Annex: Assessment of implementation of civic space recommendations under the 3rd cycle

Recommendation	Position	Assessment/Comments on level of implementation
146.178 Repeal laws criminalizing public interest reporting and provide civil society members, human rights defenders and journalists with a safe and secure environment to carry out their work (Bangladesh); Source of position: A/HRC/47/8/Add.1	Noted	Status: Partially implemented Source: Section 3 and 4
146.175 Repeal national security laws that violate the right to freedom of expression and the privacy of journalists and whistle-blowers (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela); Source of position: A/HRC/47/8/Add.1	Noted	Status: Partially implemented Source: Section 4
146.176 Adopt a new media freedom act, protecting the freedom of the press in line with the international standard (Somalia); Source of position: A/HRC/47/8/Add.1	Noted	Status: Partially implemented Source: Section 4
146.177 Protect freedom of expression for those speaking out against government policies, including by amending national security laws that inhibit the speech of journalists, whistle-blowers and lawyers (United States of America); Source of position: A/HRC/47/8/Add.1	Noted	Status: Partially implemented Source: Section 4
146.179 Repeal laws criminalizing public interest reporting and strengthen journalist warrant obligations (Netherlands); Source of position: A/HRC/47/8/Add.1	Noted	Status: Partially implemented Source: Section 4
146.180 Carry out independent investigation at the national level in cases of pressure exercised by the authorities on journalists investigating the war crimes committed by Australian soldiers in	Noted	Status: Partially implemented Source: Section 4

<p>Afghanistan and hold the perpetrators accountable (Russian Federation);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/47/8/Add.1</p>		
<p>139.83 Strengthen the efforts to ensure freedom of expression and the protection of journalists, including online (Italy);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/47/8/Add.1</p>	Accepted	<p>Status: Partially implemented</p> <p>Source: Section 4</p>