

(i) States parties should

71. Translate decisions relating to the state party, and summaries of other decisions, into local languages.

(ii) Treaty bodies shouldQuality of decisions:

72. In view of the important educational and preventive potential of individual cases, provide full, reasoned decisions on the merits.

Procedures:

73. Join the admissibility and merits of a case wherever possible.

74. Take provisional measures to protect complainants from irremediable damage.

75. Impose short time limits on state responses.

76. Adopt evidentiary presumptions to facilitate determinations in the absence of submissions or complete information.

77. Sit in chambers in routine cases to make draft determinations, which would be adopted by the plenary, normally without debate.

78. Review the viability of conducting oral hearings where appropriate, in circumstances where legal aid is available to the complainant, and with strictly enforced time limits on oral presentations by the parties.

(iii) The High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Center for Human Rights and the Division for the Advancement of Women should

79. Organize seminars on communications procedures and jurisprudence at both the international and national level.

80. Provide advice to complainants on admissibility problems and procedures.

81. Publicize decision of treaty bodies.

(iv) NGOs should

82. Explore the viability of creating a network of international human rights lawyers to act for complainants.

83. Make use of The Torture Convention's Article 20.