### [5.1.5] Are civil and political rights subject to progressive realization? Debate!

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[MatthiasMS](https://courses.edx.org/courses/LouvainX/Louv2.01x/1T2014/discussion/forum/users/1917784) about a month ago

In your view, should civil and political rights be subject to the same mechanisms for their progressive implementation as economic and social rights? Or should all the components of civil and political rights be necessarily treated as imposing immediate duties?

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about a month ago

I think that political and civil rights may have tha same mechanism for their progressive implementation .But civil rights should be given more importance than political ones because of the specialities of each country .Civil rights are tending to be more human than political subjective rights.

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* + I do think that civil and political rights should be subject to the same mechanisms for their progressive implementation as economic and social rights. Both rights have great importance in the 21ste century and should be treated as such. Most of the time you need to see the rights as a whole.

But like you say, they are different rights so in some situations civil rights might seem more important because they seem to be more human and essential. But that doesn't mean, in my opinion, that we should not take the other rights also into consideration.

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-posted 26 days ago by [CarolienVdB](https://courses.edx.org/courses/LouvainX/Louv2.01x/1T2014/discussion/forum/users/3371765)

* + I agree with both of you, but especially with Carolien when you said that we need to take the other rights into consideration ! Political rights are still very important because they are the rights for which we fought for years. This is what makes our democracy. But I understand that the "human" side of civil rights seems a priority.

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-posted 18 days ago by [ValentineDodemont](https://courses.edx.org/courses/LouvainX/Louv2.01x/1T2014/discussion/forum/users/3371637)

* + I don't really agree with all of your views since political and civil rights are rights that entail an abstention of intervention of the governments, in the traditional view of these rights. Of course, courts, police, etc. have to be established but this is more about the protection of civil and political rights than about their effective fulfilment.

On the contrary, the economic, social and cultural rights entail an effective action of the state. So, in my point of view, the different tools seen in this section are more likely applicable to these second category of rights.For these rights, the State really has an obligation of fulfil, which seems to me, more important than for the civil and political rights.

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-posted 16 days ago by [MarieTancre](https://courses.edx.org/courses/LouvainX/Louv2.01x/1T2014/discussion/forum/users/3381090)

* + They can't as it involves lot of monetary resources and also vary from state to state.

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-posted 7 days ago by [Dipesh1992](https://courses.edx.org/courses/LouvainX/Louv2.01x/1T2014/discussion/forum/users/3406750)

* + @ValentineDodemont, I couldn't say that any better.

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-posted 7 days ago by [lifeforresearch](https://courses.edx.org/courses/LouvainX/Louv2.01x/1T2014/discussion/forum/users/1757363)

* + i do agree that civil and political rights should be given more importance because they rank higher than the social and cultural rights this is because when civil and political rights are not observed fully then social and cultural rights will not be enjoyed by that individual

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-posted 7 days ago by [dennismsechu](https://courses.edx.org/courses/LouvainX/Louv2.01x/1T2014/discussion/forum/users/3503547)

* + I consider that different kinds of rights can be subject to the same mechanisms for their progressive implementation as economic and social rights including civil and political rights.

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-posted 7 days ago by [PollyTolstaya](https://courses.edx.org/courses/LouvainX/Louv2.01x/1T2014/discussion/forum/users/2761365)

* + Some of you seem to create a hierarchy of the importance of the 1st and 2nd generation rights. In my opinion, this isn’t the question at stake. For me it is only about the nature of the respective rights and if it is possible to implement them more or less “at once” or if they need an action plan that extends over a longer time period.

In this I partly agree with MarieTancre when she says that the tools seen in this section are better fitted to economic, social and cultural rights. Nonetheless, I don’t agree with the traditional vision of a passive state as regarding to civil and political rights. I on the contrary think that even if a first establishment was successful, the state can always reach out to improve the protection in this regard. Or does anyone of you think that his/her state doas perfectly protect political and civil rights?

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-posted 7 days ago by [TinaHe](https://courses.edx.org/courses/LouvainX/Louv2.01x/1T2014/discussion/forum/users/3364338)Community TA

* + I agree.

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-posted 6 days ago by [drpsymappa](https://courses.edx.org/courses/LouvainX/Louv2.01x/1T2014/discussion/forum/users/225344)

* + I do not know how the first four post was made 20 or 10 days ago, I can not view this section before yesterday

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-posted 6 days ago by [johalf](https://courses.edx.org/courses/LouvainX/Louv2.01x/1T2014/discussion/forum/users/2474407)

* + Political rights are important "tool" in the process. Civil rights are closely connected to the political rights and to the entire country "wealth management system". The distribution of wealth is important too.

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-posted 6 days ago by [ZoranIsrael](https://courses.edx.org/courses/LouvainX/Louv2.01x/1T2014/discussion/forum/users/1227738)

* + I agree.

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-posted 6 days ago by [Lyck](https://courses.edx.org/courses/LouvainX/Louv2.01x/1T2014/discussion/forum/users/2882459)

* + One of the important considerations here is that mechanisms for progressive realisation are possible only where certain political conditions exist. Democracy, participatory decision-making, and accountability are not found everywhere. Therefore, in these situations, civil and political rights would need a different mechanism to be realised.

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-posted 6 days ago by [GuySamuel](https://courses.edx.org/courses/LouvainX/Louv2.01x/1T2014/discussion/forum/users/2845012)

* + I agree with caroline, that the same approach could be applicable. However it depends on the context or the state. In some part where people are starving every hour, they cant even think of political rights then, Similarly well fed people can think of civil and political rights. Therefore in that context some civil rights may need to be addressed immediately.

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-posted 5 days ago by [IPnaina](https://courses.edx.org/courses/LouvainX/Louv2.01x/1T2014/discussion/forum/users/3463051)

* + I do not think there is a viable alternative to 'Progressive realisation of rights'- either Civil and political, or economic, social and cultural. I think it might be useful to look at why states do not fulfill their obligations towards their citizens in all these areas, even though they have signed up. Many states plead poverty, and when offered international assistance, are very happy to allow the aid to be used for health and education projects, well- digging, and agricultural extension work, all of which take time. But they are not so happy to accept aid that might encourage more civil society participation, or electoral reform, or interference with their internal security systems, even though arguably, these are areas where it would be possible to make drastic changes within a shorter time frame...

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-posted 5 days ago by [FCRR](https://courses.edx.org/courses/LouvainX/Louv2.01x/1T2014/discussion/forum/users/3268826)

* + I agree.

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-posted 5 days ago by [workeye](https://courses.edx.org/courses/LouvainX/Louv2.01x/1T2014/discussion/forum/users/912632)

* + in my opinion there should be a international forum where people can complain and ask for help in human right violation,there should be a enforcement whom ensure the implementation for basic human rights,political and social rights.

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-posted 5 days ago by [mashoo2](https://courses.edx.org/courses/LouvainX/Louv2.01x/1T2014/discussion/forum/users/2493734)

* + I partially agree with MarieTancre on this, however I think there is also a need for an active state involvement when it comes to the protection of civil and political rights

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-posted 4 days ago by [fredrikheldal](https://courses.edx.org/courses/LouvainX/Louv2.01x/1T2014/discussion/forum/users/2938665)

* + I think civil and political right must be guaranteed at the same time, but obviously civil are more sensible than political. ofcourse both are fundamental but in some realty where the system is already well functioning the laws are interlaced with those.

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-posted 4 days ago by [UgoDG](https://courses.edx.org/courses/LouvainX/Louv2.01x/1T2014/discussion/forum/users/1933322)

* + I think that civil and political rights should be subjected to the same mechanism of progression because otherwise some violation of rights may well derive from an absolute or precipitate application of regulations.

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-posted 4 days ago by [abelbro](https://courses.edx.org/courses/LouvainX/Louv2.01x/1T2014/discussion/forum/users/1202898)

* + What I say is all rights are important, but economic, social and cultural rights have been relegated for a long time, I am not sayin that now we have to decide them over the polical and civil ones, if you have to face a painful poverty, suffer from hunger, without a decent job, what do you do with your polical rights in that case?

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-posted 4 days ago by [CristianMiguel](https://courses.edx.org/courses/LouvainX/Louv2.01x/1T2014/discussion/forum/users/3348355)

* + I agree with CristianMiguel. Therefore to me all rights are of equal significance and importance and as such they should be treated. I don't think that civil & political rights can take over or imply that the rest are guaranteed at any point.

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-posted 4 days ago by [elenfou](https://courses.edx.org/courses/LouvainX/Louv2.01x/1T2014/discussion/forum/users/2832327)

* + I agree that civil and political rights require not only passive respect of the state but also active intervention (e.g. setting up an efficient election system). These interventions may be subject to the same mechanisms as economic, social and cultural rights. However, they do seem to be more pressing than the latter as civil and political rights will eventually determine the outline of the society itself and provide the basis for democracy.

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-posted 4 days ago by [Almagro](https://courses.edx.org/courses/LouvainX/Louv2.01x/1T2014/discussion/forum/users/398597)

* + We should not only address the state but also the society as a whole.

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-posted 4 days ago by [Walter\_Knorz](https://courses.edx.org/courses/LouvainX/Louv2.01x/1T2014/discussion/forum/users/2037033)

* + I completely agree with RemHab

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-posted 4 days ago by [ElphabaThropp](https://courses.edx.org/courses/LouvainX/Louv2.01x/1T2014/discussion/forum/users/3256324)

* + I agree

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-posted 4 days ago by [Loralyn](https://courses.edx.org/courses/LouvainX/Louv2.01x/1T2014/discussion/forum/users/2004964)

* + Unfortunately, in my view, all the rights work together to make the whole. One has to be healthy, fed and housed to be able to take part in civil and political activities which in themselves are important for making possible the equal and essential rights to be healthy, fed and housed. We do in some way have to work on them all without neglecting any of the rights.

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-posted 3 days ago by [GlennaSue](https://courses.edx.org/courses/LouvainX/Louv2.01x/1T2014/discussion/forum/users/2592729)

* + Some state infringements of civil and political rights seem to me to be costing money, ie harassing or locking up minorities based on their sexuality or religion. Of course a wider social change is also necessary but if the state just starts with eliminating its own active failures to respect, this can be achieved with a cost benefit. It is difficult to see how a state can justify failing to improve its record in this regard. As to economic rights that are necessary for the health of the population, certainly these should be the next focus as a matter of attending to a crisis. In turn then the state can focus on larger plans of educating people to protect the rights of others.

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-posted 3 days ago by [LindsayW](https://courses.edx.org/courses/LouvainX/Louv2.01x/1T2014/discussion/forum/users/3440458)

* + It is difficult to see or immagine a starving child or a mother and father complaining for the restrictions on freedom of speech rather then the luck of food and water . All other necessitie will come far behiand and I am shure F. Jhabvala had this well clear in his mind coming from a part of the world where this priorities are essential for survival .

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-posted 3 days ago by [Alepalms](https://courses.edx.org/courses/LouvainX/Louv2.01x/1T2014/discussion/forum/users/2835840)

* + I agree with TinaHe's comment and her evaluation of MarieTancre's. Political and civil rights should be implemented immediately, instead of requiring progressive implementation then, the complementary tool would be a progressive improvement plan in which gaps/problems/shortfalls are identified and remedied within a specific timeframe and by specific measures etc.

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-posted 3 days ago by [AKathe](https://courses.edx.org/courses/LouvainX/Louv2.01x/1T2014/discussion/forum/users/3494112)

* + Political and civil rights should be implemented immediately, but not many countries ever do this.

Some of the Scandinavian countries are far better organised than their European neighbours, but as an example the UK is quite possibly the most ultra right wing country in Europe not withstanding their public stance. Civil rights laws here are tied up in knots and as for freedom of information, that is simply laughable. GCHQ and the personal spying affair should give a good indication of what the bureaucrats think of the British public, that they have to keep them under a tight control least they get ideas that their may be better methods to govern by.

Spin is and has always been the way for governments in this country to promote how things are and why things should stay the same...

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-posted 3 days ago by [TonyBerr](https://courses.edx.org/courses/LouvainX/Louv2.01x/1T2014/discussion/forum/users/1577583)

* + I do agree. Civil rights should be more important for the accomplishment of the human rights. But both should be implement immediately.

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-posted 3 days ago by [HelenaComabella](https://courses.edx.org/courses/LouvainX/Louv2.01x/1T2014/discussion/forum/users/1106676)

* + I agree with the exposition

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-posted 3 days ago by [aposligua](https://courses.edx.org/courses/LouvainX/Louv2.01x/1T2014/discussion/forum/users/2572307)

* + It will depend on the political and historical context in which a society finds itself to determine whether or not political and civil rights should have the same progressive actions as economic and social ones. Given our time and our values for democracy, the idealism which should underlie these practices calls for equality of treatment, doing otherwise would be a contraction. But the problem lies with the practicality of that approach, which must undergo a political scrutiny which in essence renders the inevitable unequal treatment for those rights, normally disregarding the need for the fulfillment of the economic and social rights.

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-posted 3 days ago by [rodolfomaiche](https://courses.edx.org/courses/LouvainX/Louv2.01x/1T2014/discussion/forum/users/1024978)

* + In my view, civil and political rights must not be subject to the same mechanisms for their progressive implementation as economic and social rights, as the first ones depend can be imposed as immediate duties by the state thus leading to convey more strict and strong modification to the second ones.

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-posted 2 days ago by [fernandezMD](https://courses.edx.org/courses/LouvainX/Louv2.01x/1T2014/discussion/forum/users/3284893)

* + I agree that economic and social right ask for other mechanisms compared to political and civil rights. I don't think that the one is more important than the other, but for the right fulfillment a different approach seems required.

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-posted 2 days ago by [sarah1988nijh](https://courses.edx.org/courses/LouvainX/Louv2.01x/1T2014/discussion/forum/users/2826633)

* + By way of review. As I read about, the Social and Cultural Rights , are provided Civil and Political , however , analyzing with a criterion of complementarity , may also be understood that are Civil and Political Status of Economic Social and Cultural Rights .

With Civil Rights and Political efficient companies may autonomously make their Economic, Social and Cultural rights. And in like manner , it is also true to say that effective social and cultural rights, may be in the form Civil and Political .

Morin analyzed from its dialogic theory the principle of complementarity , and argues that the various elements of an order can be observed antagonistic from one perspective , but from a different point of observation, also you can find them as complementary. For general culture, is the representation of " YING & YANG " . Say it is first YING is as valid as it is first YANG hold .

In terms of mechanisms , could also be assimilated , Civil and Political Rights could also testearse using indexes with state policies , government programs , etc. . the same way that the Economic Social and Cultural Rights , which are analyzed for cases of extreme emergency , or apparent helplessness but overall not correspectivo the severity of cases .

Greetings . nickolinoc .

--\*---\*---\*---\*-\*-

A modo de opinión. Como he leido por allí, los Derechos Económicos Sociales y Culturales, son condición de los Civiles y Políticos, no obstante, analizando con un criterio de complementariedad, podrá entenderse también que los Civiles y Políticos son condición de los Económicos Sociales y Culturales.

Con derechos Civiles y Políticos eficaces las sociedades podrán realizar sus derechos Económicos, Sociales y Culturales autonomamente. Y en modo semejante, también es válido afirmar que con derechos económicos sociales y culturales eficaces, podrán realizarse en forma los Civiles y Políticos.

Morín analiza desde su teoría dialógica el principio de complementariedad, y sostiene que los distintos elementos de un orden, pueden ser observados antagónicos desde cierta perspectiva, pero desde un punto de observación distinto, también se los podrá encontrar como complementarios. Para la cultura general, es la representación de "YING & YANG". Decir que está primero YING es tan válido como sostener que es primero YANG.

En cuanto a los mecanismos, también podrían asimilarse, los Derechos Civiles y Políticos también podrían testearse mediante índices, con políticas de estado, programas de gobierno, etc. del mismo modo que los Económicos Sociales y Culturales, que son analizados para supuestos de emergencia extrema, o de desamparo manifiesto, pero que en general no es correspectivo a la gravedad de los casos.

saludos. nickolinoc.

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-posted 2 days ago by [nickolinoc](https://courses.edx.org/courses/LouvainX/Louv2.01x/1T2014/discussion/forum/users/1252215)

* + I think that the human rights are truly interdependent and each necessary for the fulfillment of the other human rights. For instant, if we do not have freedom of expression, there will be little hope for true accountability to ensure the right to food or education for instance. In this same logic, if a person does not have the right to education or right to food and health, he or she has little possibility of enjoying her civil and political rights, such as political participation.

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-posted 2 days ago by [KarinAndersson](https://courses.edx.org/courses/LouvainX/Louv2.01x/1T2014/discussion/forum/users/2804373)

* + I dont think that civil and political rights can be implemented immediately, but I think the principal of immediacy should still apply. Political and Civil rights seem to be to be subject to different kinds of constraints than ESC rights...vested interests, entrenched inequalities, and institutionalised values, habits and practices that reinforce these structural inequalities. These constraints cannot be addressed in the same way as the challenges of rights to water, food and hospitals for example but are absolutely necessary to ensure that equal ESC rights can be attained.Progressive implementation of C and P rights will just be an excuse not to give up vested interests, so that doesnt work, and yet at the same time, we cannot expect that such changes will happen over night.

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-posted 2 days ago by [Illy](https://courses.edx.org/courses/LouvainX/Louv2.01x/1T2014/discussion/forum/users/2428024)

* + I agree.

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-posted 2 days ago by [rake132](https://courses.edx.org/courses/LouvainX/Louv2.01x/1T2014/discussion/forum/users/2369748)

* + I take the view that civil and political rights are not important than economic and social rights, but rather are a foundation leading to the latter. The framework laws all require broad consultation/participation and this is impossible without the freedom of speech/assembly etc.

From a practical perspective, if civil and political rights are progressively implemented, I think the implementation of economic and social rights will be consequently delayed. So I'd take the view that civil and political rights are immediate duties.

Might be a tough standard to impose but drawing on the analogy of the concept of absolute liability, it might be necessary and/or desirable because of the important consequences that may follow otherwise.

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-posted a day ago by [JamesLow](https://courses.edx.org/courses/LouvainX/Louv2.01x/1T2014/discussion/forum/users/2580914)

* + In my view, Civil and Political rights should have a framework for various reason, to give it legitimacy and legality where every part of society is participatory to the process, it establishes clear strategies and mechanisms to be put in place to monitor, implement, and also confer responsibility, continually formulate policies and laws for the fulfillment of the right but obviously civil rights take precedence to political right

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-posted a day ago by [OKAFOROBIORA](https://courses.edx.org/courses/LouvainX/Louv2.01x/1T2014/discussion/forum/users/1930716)

* + The division of rights is made for better tackling and implementation. It doesn't mean that one set should be given more priority over another. Civil, maybe not political, rights are also as important and need to also be implemented on a framework basis. After all, that would feed into right of people to feel protected, right to safety/life, etc.

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-posted a day ago by [TheKulkarni](https://courses.edx.org/courses/LouvainX/Louv2.01x/1T2014/discussion/forum/users/2810048)

* + I think the political and civil rights should be subject to immediate duty of the State to protect and respect, and should not lend themselves to the same tools for time targeted plans of actions such as the economic and cultural rights. While no State has ever or is likely to achieve a perfect record in respecting and protecting the political and civil rights, and all have work to do to rectify violations within their States, and to evolve what respecting and protecting those rights actually means under different circumstances, there should not be any room for delaying their immediate protection and recognition. No budgetary constraint can excuse the State from acting in disregard of a civil or political right.

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-posted a day ago by [MickMcMahon](https://courses.edx.org/courses/LouvainX/Louv2.01x/1T2014/discussion/forum/users/1110043)

* + I agree with RemHab.

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-posted a day ago by [Fredrika](https://courses.edx.org/courses/LouvainX/Louv2.01x/1T2014/discussion/forum/users/3362459)

* + Both civil and political rights are important.

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-posted a day ago by [ismailk](https://courses.edx.org/courses/LouvainX/Louv2.01x/1T2014/discussion/forum/users/1388953)

* + I agree

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-posted about 24 hours ago by [Tiffany01](https://courses.edx.org/courses/LouvainX/Louv2.01x/1T2014/discussion/forum/users/2574452)

* + I agree with KarinAndersson and JamesLow that these two sets of rights are interrelated, foundations for the realization of each. For example, individuals need education to participate in governmental elections and equal and fair education can only be established if there are bodies who are responsible for ensuring that this happens. I do think that civil/political rights are more immediately achievable.

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-posted about 23 hours ago by [atoumill](https://courses.edx.org/courses/LouvainX/Louv2.01x/1T2014/discussion/forum/users/3209632)

* + Ι tottaly agree with @TinaHe !

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-posted about 22 hours ago by [DimitraTsouka](https://courses.edx.org/courses/LouvainX/Louv2.01x/1T2014/discussion/forum/users/2607679)

* + In my opinion the rights should be subject to the same mechanisms for their progressive implementation.

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-posted about 21 hours ago by [041086d](https://courses.edx.org/courses/LouvainX/Louv2.01x/1T2014/discussion/forum/users/2694195)

* + I agree with TinaHe.

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-posted about 12 hours ago by [cleamc](https://courses.edx.org/courses/LouvainX/Louv2.01x/1T2014/discussion/forum/users/2133528)

* + I believe it depends on the socio-economic state and infrastructure of a country. If a state does lack the proper court and police system to enforce civil and political rights, then we need to acknowledge that it is going to take time to address that. If a state already has those systems in place, then it may be possible to make some immediate changes. Thus, where possible, civil and political rights should be protected first, as even in "first world" countries, protecting and promoting the right to food or health requires a complete overhaul of the current system.

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-posted about 7 hours ago by [Kasiayar](https://courses.edx.org/courses/LouvainX/Louv2.01x/1T2014/discussion/forum/users/2542486)

* + re GuySamuel and TinaHe, I agree that civil and political rights should be implemented immediately, as they are necessary for any progressive realisation plan, involving society participation, to function. Any long-term plan for civil and political rights should be focused on failings and shortfall, rather than establishment.

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-posted about 6 hours ago by [RMParis](https://courses.edx.org/courses/LouvainX/Louv2.01x/1T2014/discussion/forum/users/3416994)

* + I really do agree with RemHab

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-posted about 2 hours ago by [SimionVlad](https://courses.edx.org/courses/LouvainX/Louv2.01x/1T2014/discussion/forum/users/3320600)

* + "I don't really agree with all of your views since political and civil rights are rights that entail an abstention of intervention of the governments, in the traditional view of these rights. Of course, courts, police, etc. have to be established but this is more about the protection of civil and political rights than about their effective fulfilment. On the contrary, the economic, social and cultural rights entail an effective action of the state. So, in my point of view, the different tools seen in this section are more likely applicable to these second category of rights.For these rights, the State really has an obligation of fulfil, which seems to me, more important than for the civil and political rights."

I agree with Marie here. Although there are certainly also elements of the "fulfil" obligation for civil and political rights (e.g. impartial courts, election oversight to prevent fraud, a working police force), the heart of civil and political rights lie in the respect and protect obligations of state which I think makes them much harder to justify for progressive realisation.

Also, civil and political rights lie at the heart of the right to participate - that is the right to have a say over which other rights need to be respected or fulfilled. States don´t have much of an incentive to go out of their way to fulfil other rights if the accountability mechanisms established by civil and political rights don´t exist (there are exceptions of course - such as authoritarian regimes in East Asia that successfully fulfilled economic and social rights through their development policies, but I think these are to be considered the exception rather than the norm).

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-posted about an hour ago by [ChrisAlford33](https://courses.edx.org/courses/LouvainX/Louv2.01x/1T2014/discussion/forum/users/3176977)

* + i agree

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-posted 24 minutes ago by [MatthewLenggu](https://courses.edx.org/courses/LouvainX/Louv2.01x/1T2014/discussion/forum/users/2955333)

* + I'm in agreement with CarolienVdB, who responded just below Remhab at that start of this series of postings.

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-posted less than a minute ago by [KarenWest](https://courses.edx.org/courses/LouvainX/Louv2.01x/1T2014/discussion/forum/users/341562)