



General Assembly

Distr.: General
1 October 2010
English
Original: English/Spanish

Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Tenth Session
Geneva, 24 January–4 February 2011

Summary prepared by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1

Paraguay*

The present report is a summary of 13 stakeholders' submissions¹ to the universal periodic review. It follows the structure of the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council. It does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), nor any judgement or determination in relation to specific claims. The information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes and, to the extent possible, the original texts have not been altered. Lack of information or focus on specific issues may be due to the absence of submissions by stakeholders regarding these particular issues. The full texts of all submissions received are available on the OHCHR website. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the four-year periodicity of the first cycle of the review.

* The present document was not edited before being sent to the United Nations translation services.

I. Background and framework

A. Scope of international obligations

N/A

B. Constitutional and legislative framework

1. The Paraguayan Human Rights Coordinating Office (CODEHUPY) recommends that the definitions in criminal legislation of the crimes of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment and the crime of enforced disappearance of persons should be brought into line with the human rights treaties ratified within the framework of the United Nations and the Organization of American States.²

2. The Coordinating Office for Self-Determination of Indigenous Peoples (CAPI) proposes the establishment of a ministry for indigenous affairs within the executive branch, the adoption and enactment of the bill on all forms of discrimination that is now before Congress, and the adoption of a law or procedure on prior consultations with indigenous communities and their involvement in activities in the public and private sector that affect them.³

C. Institutional and human rights infrastructure

3. The Ombudsman's Office (DP) recommends that the National Secretariat for Children and Adolescents be strengthened, to promote, for example, its work on programmes for street children all over the country.⁴ The Ombudsman's Office recommends drawing on technical assistance to improve temporary and permanent shelters for orphans.⁵

4. The Saraki foundation reports that Paraguay ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol in 2008. However, to date no government body has been assigned to the task of implementing the Convention, nor have compliance and monitoring indicators been established. Moreover, there is no body with sufficient status to persuade other State bodies to prepare and follow through on a national policy on disability and to have disability treated as a cross-cutting issue in all sectors.⁶ Saraki also reports that there are no proper statistics on the situation of people with disabilities in Paraguay.⁷

D. Policy measures

5. The Ombudsman's Office has expressed the need for a comprehensive policy towards indigenous peoples.⁸

6. The Ombudsman's Office points out that, while the National Secretariat for Children and Adolescents does have a policy in place, one of the challenges it faces is to find ways to help street children all over the country. Another is to implement the national system for the protection of children's rights, as provided for in the Code on Children and Adolescents.⁹

7. In view of the serious problem of unequal land distribution, CODEHUPY recommends the adoption of policies that promote women's access to land ownership by granting them land title, loans and technical support.¹⁰

8. The organizations represented in joint submission No. 7 (JS7) recommend that steps be taken to give effect to the sexual and reproductive rights of persons with disabilities in plans and programmes on sexual and reproductive health.¹¹ JS7 also recommends taking a rights-based and non-discriminatory approach in information and prevention plans and programmes dealing with HIV and services for people living with or affected by HIV/AIDS.¹²

II. Promotion and protection of human rights on the ground

A. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

N/A

B. Implementation of international human rights obligations

1. Equality and non-discrimination

9. The Centro de Argentinos en Paraguay (CENARPA) points out that there is no law against discrimination¹³ and no secretariat specifically responsible for addressing issues of discrimination.¹⁴

10. CODEHUPY says that the State should adopt and enact the bill against all forms of discrimination, currently blocked in Congress,¹⁵ and define as a criminal offence any act of discrimination, or defence of such acts, against persons on grounds of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, sexual preference, national, ethnic or social origin, economic situation, birth or other social status.¹⁶

11. CODEHUPY says that, despite the guarantees of equality and non-discrimination contained in the Constitution and Paraguayan law and in the international human rights instruments ratified by Paraguay, discrimination and the systematic violation of women's rights persist and affect the right to lead a life of dignity.¹⁷

12. CODEHUPY draws attention to the poor conditions in which rural and indigenous women, including monolingual Guaraní women, live, as reflected in their high illiteracy rates (which are above the national average), low school enrolment rates, limited access to health care and significant levels of poverty, which lead them to migrate to urban centres where they are even more vulnerable and where they are subjected to multiple forms of discrimination. Paraguay has no policies that promote women's access to land ownership by granting them land title, loans and technical support. In response to the serious problem of unequal land distribution, the Government has implemented repressive policies that involve forcible evictions and the torture and cruel and discriminatory treatment of rural women.¹⁸

13. Saraki reports that the Government has not yet taken steps to ensure that people with disabilities have access to public bodies and services as required by the Convention; it has taken no specific measures to eliminate physical barriers and barriers to their access to communication, information and public transport.¹⁹

2. Right to life, liberty and security of the person

14. CODEHUPY recommends that extrajudicial execution be made a criminal offence.²⁰ It also recommends that proper investigations be held into arbitrary executions and enforced disappearances, with a view to punishing the perpetrators and preventing impunity and the frequent repetition of such crimes. It must be ensured, in particular, that all cases

reported during the period of office of the present and previous Governments are investigated and that punishment is meted out and compensation awarded where appropriate, since no statute of limitations applies to these offences.²¹

15. The Ombudsman's Office expresses concern about the delay in enacting the law on a national system for the prevention of torture, in accordance with the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. The Ombudsman's Office also notes that internal procedures for investigating and reporting cases of torture are not in line with the Istanbul Protocol. The Ombudsman's Office is also concerned about the lack of rehabilitation programmes for torture victims.²²

16. CODEHUPY recommends the adoption of the draft bill on a national system for the prevention of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. This would incorporate an international monitoring system into domestic law, in accordance with the Convention against Torture. Adoption of the bill should be accompanied by the establishment of mechanisms for the reporting, monitoring, checking and confirmation of such human rights violations. Such mechanisms should apply rigorous standards of proof based on examinations of victims, including persons detained in police cells or jails or held in institutions because of psychosocial disorders and persons who suffer police brutality for exercising their freedoms of assembly and demonstration.²³

17. CODEHUPY recommends that the victims of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, especially in relation to State repression and matters considered as matters of public security (e.g. kidnapping or terrorism), should have guaranteed access to an effective judicial remedy and the right to have the alleged perpetrators tried within a reasonable time, and also to receive adequate compensation.²⁴

18. CODEHUPY expresses concern that security policies do not meet human rights standards, benefit only a few members of society and are ideologically based on national security doctrine and the fight against subversive elements (now called terrorists).²⁵ CODEHUPY draws attention to the incessant stories of police abuse and violations of the rights of vulnerable persons. It adds that children are not spared from brutal State repression.²⁶

19. The Ombudsman's Office recommends that a prison policy be adopted and that provision be made in the budget of the Ministry of Justice and Labour to update prison centres and increase the salaries of prison guards and administrative staff. The Ombudsman's Office also recommends that the Government provide training on the international human rights instruments for everyone working for the prison service and the National Police.²⁷

20. CODEHUPY reports that at the end of April 2010 the Government, with congressional approval, declared a 30-day state of emergency in five departments in the country. CODEHUPY views the form of wording used in this measure as in itself a violation of constitutional provisions. Neither the reasons for adopting it nor the acts that led to its adoption were spelled out. Nor was it specified which rights would be affected or restricted by the measure. Moreover, it violated the constitutional guarantees of those detained under the state of emergency with regard to leaving the country rather than being deprived of liberty. CODEHUPY says that this must be viewed against a backdrop of illegal detentions, physical coercion, illegal house searches, torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment by State officials, which have been carried out systematically around the country, as recorded and reported by CODEHUPY over the past two years.²⁸

21. CODEHUPY says there are no standard official statistics to reflect the problem of violence against women in Paraguay. As yet, Paraguay has not complied with the recommendations of the United Nations treaty bodies that it should review and amend the Criminal Code and related laws with regard to violence against women and that it should

increase the penalties for such criminal behaviour. Although the amendments made to article 229 of the Criminal Code in 2008 provide for a prison sentence of up to 2 years and now cover mental abuse, the violence must still be “habitual” and the aggressor must still be “cohabiting”.²⁹ CODEHUPY recommends amending the Criminal Code and related laws with regard to violence against women.³⁰

22. The Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children (GIEACPC) notes that corporal punishment is lawful in the home. Provisions against violence and abuse in the Constitution (1992), the Code on Children and Adolescents (2001), the Criminal Code (1998) and the Domestic Violence Act (2000) are not interpreted as prohibiting all corporal punishment in child-rearing. GIEACPC also indicates that there is no explicit prohibition of corporal punishment in schools. A number of laws protect students’ dignity, including the Code on Children and Adolescents (arts. 21, 22 and 114) and the General Education Act (1998) (art. 125), but there is no prohibition of all corporal punishment. While corporal punishment is unlawful in the penal system, it is not explicitly prohibited in alternative care settings.³¹ GIEACPC hopes the review will highlight the importance of prohibiting all corporal punishment of children in all settings, including the home, and urges the Government to enact legislation to achieve this as a matter of priority.³²

23. CENARPA notes that there is no law on human trafficking. While specialist departments have been set up in the National Police and the Public Prosecutor’s Office to combat human trafficking, they do not yet have a legal tool that defines it as an offence.³³

3. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law

24. The Centre for Judicial Studies (CEJ) has submitted information on the progress made in the justice system in Paraguay and the challenges ahead.³⁴ According to CEJ, the conduct of the Supreme Court in cases where it has clearly had a political agenda has shaken confidence in the justice system and harmed its standing in society. CEJ says that the Judicial Organization Code needs a complete overhaul to modernize the jurisdiction, structure and auxiliary offices of the courts.³⁵ As regards the National Council of the Judiciary, CEJ stresses the need for greater transparency in appointments, more possibilities for citizens to file objections, and closer monitoring of recruitment examinations.³⁶ The policy of modernizing the courts should be strengthened. The establishment of a high-level post of General Administrator, who would report to the new governing body of the judiciary, is crucial for boosting trust in the justice system, as are budget transparency and modernization and the efficient and observable implementation of the budget.³⁷

25. CODEHUPY points out that as a result of the structural obstacles to access to justice, women who turn to the courts receive little help and are treated in a discriminatory fashion.³⁸ CODEHUPY recommends the adoption of legislative or other measures to remove such obstacles, especially in the case of victims of domestic violence.³⁹

26. There is a pressing need to professionalize the practice of law, both by those defending the interests of litigants and by judges. This will require better training colleges and a disciplinary system that is effective without undermining the vital independence of lawyers.⁴⁰

27. According to CEJ, the system for monitoring judges needs to be modernized. Ordinary citizens should be able to participate in various ways in both local and trial courts. This would make it possible to create a judiciary that is more independent and closer to the people.⁴¹

28. CEJ also sees a need for a legal mechanism to ensure a minimum representation of women in the Supreme Court and other higher courts.⁴²

29. Defensa de Niños y Niñas Internacional (DNI) and the Paraguayan Institute of Human Rights (IPDH) claim that, although Paraguay has ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child and adapted its legislation to reflect the doctrine of comprehensive protection, practices that take a rights-based approach to juvenile criminal justice have not yet been institutionalized. DNI-IPDH points out that there are gaps in the judicial system's application of the Code on Children and Adolescents, especially as regards non-custodial social and educational measures for youngsters in conflict with the law. There are no youth courts in some parts of the country, and the few that do exist have no teams of technical advisers, not to mention that there is a shortage of defence lawyers and prosecutors. DNI-IPDH also highlights the lack of a government policy on youngsters in conflict with the law.⁴³ The Ombudsman's Office says there is a need to bring the Code on Children and Adolescents into line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child with regard to the entire criminal proceedings for young offenders.⁴⁴

4. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

30. CODEHUPY points out that women earn only 31 per cent of what a man earns for work of a similar nature. Unpaid domestic work is not recognized, nor is its contribution to the economy. Despite the recommendations of the United Nations treaty bodies, domestic work — performed for the most part by women — is treated in discriminatory fashion in Paraguayan law. The Labour Code sets wages at only 40 per cent of the minimum wage for other jobs, and no entitlement to overtime pay or a pension is legally recognized. Not only is such discrimination legal, but labour inspections are non-existent in the area of domestic work.⁴⁵

5. Right to social security and to an adequate standard of living

31. The Instituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice (IIMA) and the International Volunteer Organization for Women, Education and Development (VIDES International) note that 37.9 per cent of the population of Paraguay lives in poverty, with 19 per cent living in extreme poverty. Some 49 per cent of the rural population is poor.⁴⁶ However, the greatest challenges are posed by the disparities between urban and rural areas, and by discrimination against indigenous people.⁴⁷

32. The Ombudsman's Office recommends that the Government draw up programmes to ensure that everyone in the country has effective access to social security.⁴⁸

33. The Ombudsman's Office recommends that the Government allocate the appropriate budget to the effective decentralization of health services.⁴⁹

34. According to CODEHUPY, the official estimates of maternal mortality give a figure of 150–170 per 100,000 live births, and the percentage of births attended by qualified staff is estimated at 86 per cent.⁵⁰ One of the obstacles to women's sexual and reproductive health is the feminization of HIV/AIDS.⁵¹ CODEHUPY draws attention to the high rate of teenage pregnancies (26 per 1,000).⁵² It recommends the adoption of the bill on sexual, reproductive and perinatal health, to implement article 61 of the Paraguayan Constitution and guarantee the recognition and enjoyment of women's sexual and reproductive rights.⁵³

35. The Ombudsman's Office recommends that the Government draw on technical cooperation to prepare a mental health programme and that a law on mental health be passed without further delay.⁵⁴

36. Saraki reports that disabled persons' access to public health services, including those related to reproductive health, needs to be assured.⁵⁵

6. Right to education and to participate in the cultural life of the community

37. IIMA and VIDES International note the broad coverage of primary education and highlight efforts to improve the quality of education. However, they express concern about the low completion rate in secondary education and point out that the principle of free, compulsory secondary education has still not been applied.⁵⁶ Sumando and the Centre for Judicial Studies (CEJ) (Sumando-CEJ) report that there are obstacles to access to education; for example, there is not a school in every community and facilities are inadequate. They also point out that, although coverage has improved in terms of supplying basic tools and food supplements, not all pupils receive them.⁵⁷ IIMA and VIDES International make the following recommendations: give high priority to education in the fight against poverty; strengthen cash transfer programmes for the poorest families; improve the infrastructure of the educational system; and provide more facilities for higher and vocational education.⁵⁸

38. The Ombudsman's Office recommends that the Ministry of Education and Culture increase State schools' coverage of rural areas; that a national technical college be set up in the main town in every department; that agricultural colleges be strengthened; and that a library for students and teachers be set up in every district.⁵⁹

39. The Ombudsman's Office recommends that the Government allocate the appropriate budget for the development of plans and programmes that incorporate a human rights element, in line with the commitments undertaken by Paraguay.⁶⁰

40. CODEHUPY recommends that the university curriculum should cover gender and human rights issues.⁶¹

41. The Ombudsman's Office draws attention to indigenous people's lack of access to education in their communities. It also highlights the challenge facing the Ministry of Education and Culture to make textbooks available in all indigenous languages of Paraguay.⁶² The Ombudsman's Office recommends drawing on technical assistance to implement programmes designed to support the Guaraní language and other indigenous languages.⁶³

42. Saraki highlights the following challenges: set up the necessary dialogue to ensure that the heads of primary and secondary schools take responsibility for bringing children with disabilities into mainstream education; train teachers to teach persons with disabilities; and oblige universities and further education establishments by law to comply with accessibility criteria and to include issues related to disabilities and inclusion in their curricula.⁶⁴

7. Minorities and indigenous peoples

43. The Organización Payipie Ichadie Totobiegosode and Gente, Ambiente y Territorio (OPIT-GAT) say that ensuring observance of indigenous rights is a challenge for the country's authorities.⁶⁵ OPIT-GAT point out that the Ayoreo Totobiegosode are still fighting for legal recognition of the remainder of their land in order to consolidate the physical unity of the Núcleo de la Zona Sur, and are alarmed by the threat of deforestation facing the woodland people living in isolation.⁶⁶

44. Amnesty International (AI) notes that Paraguay's Constitution gives legal recognition to its indigenous peoples and their collective right to land. It notes that in 1993 Paraguay ratified the International Labour Organization (ILO) Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention (No. 169) and incorporated it in its domestic legislation by Act No. 234/93. AI points out that in 2007 Paraguay voted for the adoption of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples at the General Assembly, noting that it had "participated in the negotiations in a constructive spirit". AI also points out that, despite this

strong normative basis, Paraguay's institutional framework has failed and continues to fail the country's indigenous peoples in their struggle for recognition of their rights.⁶⁷

45. AI notes that the fragility of Paraguay's National Indigenous Institute (INDI) is widely recognized, with many indigenous groups expressing their discontent at its failure to represent their needs.⁶⁸ AI recommends that a national mechanism be designed to address indigenous peoples' claims to their traditional lands, with the full participation of indigenous groups and representatives; that impartial investigations be conducted into the Itakyry case and brought to a conclusion, including by sanctioning those found responsible; and that an action plan be drawn up to ensure that disparities in socio-economic indicators between indigenous peoples and non-indigenous peoples are addressed.⁶⁹

46. AI is concerned at reports of continuing deforestation and environmental degradation that affect the livelihoods of indigenous peoples across the country, in particular the Ayoreo-Totobiegosode in the northern Chaco region.⁷⁰ In addition, AI is concerned at signs that indigenous leaders and organizations, as well as those representing them and supporting their demands, are subjected to widespread campaigns to discredit them and unfounded criticism in the media and by public officials. Some have faced direct intimidation.⁷¹

47. Regarding the situation of the Yakye Axa and Sawhoyamaxa communities, AI recommends that every effort be made to return to them without further delay the traditional lands claimed by them, as ordered by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights; that the free, prior and informed consent of the community and its representatives be guaranteed in all negotiations; and that any alternative lands proposed be guaranteed to be of sufficient quality, and have sufficient water sources and accessibility, to ensure the community's health and survival.⁷²

48. CODEHUPY recommends the establishment of an institutional mechanism, as required by ILO Convention No. 169, to ensure that indigenous peoples are consulted and to guarantee their right to play a prominent role in defining the priorities of policies, plans, programmes and projects.⁷³

49. CODEHUPY recommends that a programme be set up to return the lands and territories of indigenous peoples, including those living in voluntary isolation, and to recognize their collective property rights. In this connection, it also recommends compliance with the rulings of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in the cases of the Yakye Axa and Sawhoyamaxa communities.⁷⁴

8. Human rights and counter-terrorism

50. With regard to the passing of Act No. 4.024, "punishing the offences of terrorism, association for purposes of terrorism and the financing of terrorism", CODEHUPY is concerned that the Act's definition of the crime of terrorism infringes the principle of legality, as enshrined in the Constitution and the Criminal Code itself. Under this principle, punishable activities must be strictly defined in the law, as judges use their discretion to determine when an act is a terrorist act. The definition of the crime of terrorism includes, under a new name, numerous disparate criminal activities which are, in themselves, separate criminal offences and which, since they refer to other articles, are liable to a more severe penalty only when carried out in certain conditions.⁷⁵

51. Under Act No. 4.024, according to CODEHUPY, citizens who engage in legitimate activities such as demonstrations or protest marches can be treated as "terrorists" by the Government. The definition of terrorism in use is imprecise. The wording of this law encourages the exercise of discretion in interpreting the law, which opens the door to the arbitrary application of punishment by the State.⁷⁶

III. Achievements, best practices, challenges and constraints

N/A

IV. Key national priorities, initiatives and commitments

A. Pledges by the State

N/A

B. Specific recommendations for follow-up

52. CODEHUPY recommends that Paraguay comply with the recommendations of the United Nations treaty bodies on domestic work, which is treated in discriminatory fashion in Paraguayan law and performed for the most part by women.

53. CODEHUPY recommends that the necessary steps be taken, in cooperation with civil society, to comply with the recommendations made by the Committee on the Rights of the Child following its consideration of Paraguay's third periodic report in January 2010.⁷⁷

54. CODEHUPY recommends that Paraguay comply with the recommendations of the United Nations treaty bodies concerning a review of the criminal legislation on abortion, and that it hold national consultations with civil society to this end; and that it act without delay and take effective measures to reduce the high maternal mortality rate.⁷⁸

V. Capacity-building and technical assistance

N/A

Notes

¹ The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org. (One asterisk denotes a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. Two asterisks denote a national human rights institution with "A" status)

Civil society

AI	Amnesty International*, London, UK
CAPI	Joint submission No. 1 – Coordinadora por la Autodeterminación de los Pueblos Indígenas, Asunción, Paraguay
CEJ	Centro de Estudios Judiciales, Asunción, Paraguay
CENARPA	Centro de Argentinos en Paraguay, Asunción, Paraguay
CODEHUPY	Joint submission No. 2 – Coordinadora de Derechos Humanos del Paraguay, Asunción, Paraguay
DNI-IPDH	Joint submission No. 3 – Defensa de Niños y Niñas Internacional –Paraguay (DNI) y el Instituto Paraguayo de Derechos Humanos (IPDH), Asunción, Paraguay
GIEACPC	Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children, London, United Kingdom
IIMA-VIDES	Joint submission No. 4 – Istituto Internazionale.Maria Ausiliatrice* and VIDES International – International Volunteer Organization for Women, Education and Development*, Geneva, Switzerland

- OPIT-GAT Joint submission No. 5 – Organización Payipie Ichadie Totobiegosode (OPIT) and Gente, Ambiente y Territorio (GAT); Asunción, Paraguay
- Saraki Fundacion Saraki, Asunción, Paraguay
- Sumando-CEJ Joint submission No. 6 – Sumando y Centro de Estudio Judiciales (CEJ), Asunción, Paraguay
- JS7 Joint submission No. 7 Articulación Nacional de la Campaña por una Convención Interamericana de los Derechos Sexuales y los Derechos Reproductivos y la Iniciativa por los Derechos Sexuales.
- National human rights institution*
- DP Defensoría del Pueblo de la República del Paraguay**, Asunción, Paraguay.
- ² CODEHUPY, p. 9.
- ³ CAPI, pp. 7–8.
- ⁴ DP, p. 5.
- ⁵ DP, p. 5.
- ⁶ Saraki, p. 1.
- ⁷ Saraki, p. 5.
- ⁸ DP, p. 3.
- ⁹ DP, pp. 3–4.
- ¹⁰ CODEHUPY, p. 10.
- ¹¹ JS7, párrafo 24.
- ¹² JS7, párrafo 25.
- ¹³ CENARPA, p. 2. Ver también el informe de la JS7, párrafo 15.
- ¹⁴ CENARPA, p. 3.
- ¹⁵ CODEHUPY, p. 10.
- ¹⁶ CODEHUPY, p. 10. Ver también el informe de la JS7, párrafos 14–16.
- ¹⁷ CODEHUPY, pp. 6–7.
- ¹⁸ CODEHUPY, p. 8.
- ¹⁹ Saraki, pp. 1–2.
- ²⁰ CODEHUPY, p. 9.
- ²¹ CODEHUPY, p. 9.
- ²² DP, p. 1.
- ²³ CODEHUPY, p. 9.
- ²⁴ CODEHUPY, p. 9.
- ²⁵ CODEHUPY, pp. 2–3.
- ²⁶ CODEHUPY, p. 3.
- ²⁷ DP, p. 4.
- ²⁸ CODEHUPY, p. 5.
- ²⁹ CODEHUPY, p. 7.
- ³⁰ CODEHUPY, p. 10.
- ³¹ GIEACPC, p. 2.
- ³² GIEACPC, p. 1.
- ³³ CENARPA, pp. 3–4.
- ³⁴ CEJ, pp. 5–6.
- ³⁵ CEJ, p. 5.
- ³⁶ CEJ, pp. 5–6.
- ³⁷ CEJ, p. 6.
- ³⁸ CODEHUPY, p. 8.
- ³⁹ CODEHUPY, p. 10.
- ⁴⁰ CEJ, p. 6.
- ⁴¹ CEJ, p. 6.
- ⁴² CEJ, p. 6.
- ⁴³ DNI-IPDH, pp. 2–3.
- ⁴⁴ DP, p. 3.
- ⁴⁵ CODEHUPY, p. 8.
- ⁴⁶ IMMA-Vides International, p. 1.
- ⁴⁷ IMMA-Vides International, p. 1.

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- 48 DP, p. 4.
49 DP, p. 4.
50 CODEHUPY, p. 7.
51 CODEHUPY, p. 7.
52 CODEHUPY, p. 7.
53 CODEHUPY, p. 10.
54 DP, p. 4.
55 Saraki, pp. 2–3.
56 IMMA-VIDES International, pp. 2–3.
57 SUMANDO-CEJ, pp. 2–3.
58 IMMA-VIDES International, p. 6.
59 DP, pp. 4–5.
60 DP, pp. 4–5.
61 CODEHUPY, p. 10.
62 DP, p. 3.
63 DP, p. 4.
64 Saraki, p. 5.
65 OPIT-GAT, p. 2. Ver también el informe de CODEHUPY.
66 OPIT-GAT, p. 2.
67 AI, p. 1. Ver también el informe de CODEHUPY.
68 AI, p. 1.
69 AI, Appendix 1.
70 AI, p. 2. See also submission from OPIT-GAT.
71 AI, p. 3.
72 AI, Appendix 1. Ver también el informe de CODEHUPY.
73 CODEHUPY, p. 10.
74 CODEHUPY, p. 10.
75 CODEHUPY, p. 4.
76 CODEHUPY, p. 5.
77 CODEHUPY, p. 10.
78 CODEHUPY, p. 10. Ver también el informe de la JS7, párrafo 11.
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