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Summary prepared by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in accordance with paragraph 5 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 16/21

Israel*

The present report is a summary of 23 stakeholders' submissions¹ to the universal periodic review. It follows the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council in its decision 17/119. 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. As provided for in Resolution 16/21 of the Human Rights Council, where appropriate, a separate section is provided for contributions by the national human rights institution of the State under review that is accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles. The full texts of all submissions received are available on the OHCHR website. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the periodicity of the review and developments during that period.

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

I. Information provided by stakeholders

A. Background and framework

1. Scope of international obligations

1. NGO Monitor indicated that Israel built a security barrier to preserve the right to life of Israeli (whether Jewish, Christian, or Muslim) in the wake of the Palestinian suicide bombing campaign targeting Israeli civilians.²

2. JS4 noted that in May 2012, the Supreme Court upheld the state of emergency and called upon Israel to put an end to the state of emergency.³

2. Constitutional and legislative framework

3. JS4 noted that the legal system in Israel does not provide for the concept of constitutional equality. It called on Israel to implement recommendations on equality and discrimination from treaty bodies.⁴

3. Institutional and human rights infrastructure and policy measures

4. JS4 referred to the first cycle UPR recommendation⁵ on the establishment of a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles, for which Israel provided no response, and called upon Israel to establish such institution.⁶

B. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

5. AI noted that after the Council decided on 22 March 2012, to dispatch a Fact Finding Mission to Investigate the Impact of Israeli Settlements, Israel declared the withdrawal of its cooperation with the Council.⁷

1. Cooperation with treaty bodies

6. ICJ indicated that Israel has failed to submit its initial periodic report under the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Children the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, due in 2010. It further noted that Israel is due to provide additional information requested by the Human Rights Committee in 2011.⁸

2. Cooperation with special procedures

7. ICJ noted that Israel has failed to extend a standing invitation to the Special Procedures mechanisms, and has five pending requests for country visits.⁹

8. CIVICUS recommended Israel to extend a standing invitation to the UN Special Procedures, particularly to the Special Rapporteur on Human Rights Defenders and to the Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Peaceful Assembly and Association.¹⁰

C. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

1. Equality and non-discrimination

9. Mossawa Center noted that Israel privileges its Jewish citizens over its non-Jewish citizens through State policies, legislative measures, court decisions and official institutions, jeopardizing the status of citizenship and the safeguarding of equality within Israel. It called on Israel to amend its Basic Laws and legislation to include the principle of non-discrimination.¹¹

10. Mossawa Center called upon Israel to combat the proliferation of acts and manifestations of racism targeting the Arab minority population by condemning statements by public officials and political and religious leaders, and by implementing appropriate measures.¹²

11. NGO Monitor stated that all citizens in Israel enjoy equal rights.¹³

12. Ir Amim reported that 300,000 Palestinians living in Jerusalem do not have full civil status.¹⁴ They have received a license for permanent residency, based on a population census conducted after the 1967 war, but are not Israeli citizens, nor do they carry Israeli passports. The 1952 Citizenship Law provides for the possibility of obtaining individual citizenship but it does not apply universally to all residents of East Jerusalem. They have Palestinian identities, but do not have Palestinian passports (unlike residents of the West Bank). They are carriers of Jordanian passports, but they have not been full Jordanians since 1988.¹⁵

2 Right to life, liberty and security of the person

13. AI indicated that the death penalty in Israel is retained for treason in wartime, crimes against the Jewish people, crimes against humanity, war crimes and genocide. Under military orders applicable in OPT, the death penalty is retained for certain crimes. AI urged Israel to abolish the death penalty for all crimes.¹⁶

14. AI was concerned that torture and other ill-treatment continue to be carried out during arrest and interrogation, including on children. AI noted that the Supreme Court ruled in 2009 that psychological pressure, exerted by making threats against detainees' family members, was forbidden. The ruling however permits the use of "physical interrogation methods" in "ticking time-bomb" situations, to escape criminal liability under the "defence of necessity", resulting in impunity for ISA officers.¹⁷ AI called on Israel to: investigate all allegations of torture or other ill-treatment promptly, thoroughly and impartially by an independent body, to bring to justice anyone found responsible for abuses, and ensure reparations to victims, as agreed by Israel in the previous UPR; legislate an absolute ban on torture by annulling the "defence of necessity" in "ticking-bomb scenarios" and; declare evidence obtained under duress as inadmissible in court.¹⁸

15. Front Line urged Israel to: conduct an independent, impartial and thorough inquiry into the source of threats, ill treatment, torture, and all forms of intimidation and harassment as well as unfair trial and initial arbitrary detention directed towards human rights defenders mentioned in their report; ensure their prompt access to a lawyer; halt the use of administrative detention against human rights defenders; reject proposed bills that curtail the work of NGOs and human rights defenders; ensure human rights defenders in Israel and OPT are able to carry out their human rights activities free from persecution.¹⁹

16. JS3-PHROC referred to reports of ill-treatment against Palestinian child detainees, in some cases amounting to torture. Despite recent amendments to the military orders, which created a juvenile military court and purported to raise the age of majority from 16 to

17 in military courts, it noted that there has been no discernable beneficial impact on the treatment of children during the first 48 hours following their arrest.²⁰

18. JS3-PHROC indicated that Israeli military authorities have continued to use administrative detention in a way that does not meet standards set by international humanitarian, human rights and customary law.²¹ ICJ urged Israel to: end the abusive use of administrative detention and ensure that it is a time-limited exceptional measure; ensure that the internment of those subject to administrative detention is regularly reviewed by independent and impartial courts or administrative boards; guarantee the right of Palestinian detainees to be incarcerated within OPT.²² AI further called Israel to: ensure that no prisoner or detainee is punished for non-violent protests such as hunger strikes.²³

19. CIVICUS noted that between 2009 and 2012, Israeli Defence Forces (IDF) routinely used disproportionate, excessive and sometimes lethal force to disperse demonstrations in both the occupied territories and neighbouring states. Furthermore, Palestinian civil society activists were subject to arbitrary arrest and detention for organising or participating in non-violent protests in the occupied territories.²⁴ CIVICUS recommended, inter alia, to: equip security forces in charge of crowd control with non-lethal weapons and provide training, including on the UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms.²⁵

20. Reporters Without Borders (RWB) indicated that Palestinian media located in the Occupied Territories have been arbitrarily and illegally closed down;²⁶ and administrative detention orders are regularly used to detain and hold Palestinian journalists without a charge.²⁷

21. JS3-PHROC stated that citizens of the Gaza Strip who are detained under the 2002 *Unlawful Combatants Law*, amended in 2008, are not entitled neither to the status of a prisoner-of-war, nor to the civilian detained status, which practically strips detainees from any rights and protections provided by international humanitarian and human rights law.²⁸

22. JS3-PHROC noted that the continued harsh punitive measures on Palestinian prisoners have resulted in severe psychological distress, forcing them to launch mass hunger strikes in 2011 and 2012.²⁹

23. Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children (GIEACPC) noted that corporal punishment is inflicted on children in penal institutions within Israel as well as in the occupied territories.³⁰ GIEACPC hoped the Council will note the achievement of law reform to prohibit corporal punishment and recommend Israel to implement the law and eliminate corporal punishment in practice.³¹

3. Administration of justice, including impunity

24. HRW recommended to: conduct independent, thorough and impartial investigations into all incidents in which Israeli military or police forces may have been responsible for human rights violations, including in the Gaza Strip and; ensure adequate steps to investigate and prosecute Israeli civilians who attack Palestinians or their property.³² Similar recommendations were made by Mossawa Center.³³

25. Human Rights Alert (HRA) submission focused on the lack of integrity of the electronic record systems of the Supreme Court, District Court and Detainees' Courts in Israel.³⁴

26. JS3-PHROC noted that since Israel's UPR in 2008, no legislative or practical measures have been taken to ensure that trials of Palestinians in military courts conform to the minimum fair trial standards enshrined in international law.³⁵

4. Right to family life

27. In 2012, the Israeli Supreme Court rejected a petition that sought to annul a 2003 law, renewed every six months, barring family unification for Israelis who are married to Palestinians from OPT.³⁶ AI recommended to annul the Citizenship and Entry into Israel law that prevents the family unification of Israeli citizens with spouses from the OPT.³⁷ Similar concerns were raised by Society for Threatened Peoples (STP),³⁸ and Mossawa Center.³⁹

28. NGO Monitor reported that there are no racial and ethnic restrictions on the ability to acquire Israeli citizenship. Israel's Law of Return grants a special track to Jews seeking to acquire citizenship due to historical persecution against the Jewish people.⁴⁰

5. Freedom of movement

29. Front Line Defenders (Front Line) referred to a visa policy adopted in 2009, restricting the movement of NGO staff and affecting INGOs that assist the Palestinian population especially in the Gaza Strip.⁴¹ It called on Israel to halt restrictions on freedom of movement and lift travel bans imposed upon human rights defenders.⁴²

30. HRW noted that the "separation barrier" restricts Palestinians movement, harming their livelihoods and limiting their access to medical care, education, and other resources. Israel requires Palestinians to obtain advance permission from the military to access their farmlands.⁴³ Similar concerns were raised by JS3-PHROC.⁴⁴

31. AI noted that the fence/wall, which continues to be built, creates an arbitrary restriction on Palestinians' freedom of movement which has led to violations of their rights to an adequate standard of living and to health, among other rights.⁴⁵ AI referred to over 500 checkpoints and roadblocks in the West Bank that limit movement and access.⁴⁶ AI called on Israel to inter alia: ensure that the rights to health, education, an adequate standard of living, and other rights dependent on the right to freedom of movement, are respected.⁴⁷ Similar concerns were raised by Islamic Human Rights Commission (IHRC).⁴⁸ PCHR recommended Israel to lift restrictions imposed on imports, exports and the movement of people.⁴⁹

32. JS3-PROHC indicated that Israel's policies, laws and practices –such as the Annexation Wall, expansion of settlements, land confiscation, home demolitions, revocation of residency rights, evictions, denial of the right to return, restrictions on access to natural resources and denial of family unification and freedom of movement- are resulting in the gradual forcible transfer of occupied population and in the annexation of Palestinian land by use of force.⁵⁰

6. Freedom of religion or belief, expression, association and peaceful assembly, and right to participate in public and political life

33. Mossawa Center indicated that the Bedouin community in Be'er Sheva continues to be denied public places of worship and called on Israel to protect the religious rights of minorities.⁵¹

34. Joint Submission 2 (JS2) referred to inadequate provisions for conscientious objection to military service, military involvement in education and juvenile recruitment, harassment of organisations seen to question the behaviour of the military and discrimination suffered by those who do not perform military service.⁵² It also referred to concerns raised by the Human Rights Committee about the impartiality of military bodies determining objection cases.⁵³ Referring to UPR recommendation 100.22,⁵⁴ JS2 noted that imprisonment of conscientious objectors has continued.⁵⁵

35. NGO Monitor indicated that Israeli democracy is robust and pluralistic and noted that there are no restrictions on any form of protest or advocacy, including very fierce and unpopular criticism of the government and military.⁵⁶

36. RWB referred to the policy towards Palestinian media and foreign journalists who want to cover the Palestinian territories, and a ban enforced for Israeli journalists to visit the Gaza Strip.⁵⁷ During the Military Operation Cast lead, Israel denied the international media access to the Gaza Strip “for safety reasons”.⁵⁸ RWB has registered press freedom violations affecting Palestinian, Israeli and foreign news photographers covering protests against the separation wall and the construction of Israeli settlements.⁵⁹ RWB recommended *inter alia* to: stop targeting journalists; stop closing Palestinian media arbitrarily and restore confiscated equipment; prosecute soldiers responsible for violating the rights of media personnel; call for compensation of victims; allow Israeli journalists to visit the Occupied Territories.⁶⁰

37. AI called on Israel to release all individuals held for the non-violent exercise of their rights to freedom of expression, association and assembly.⁶¹

38. RWB referred to the prosecution of a reporter and a source for an Israeli daily,⁶² as well as to a bill toughening Israel’s libel laws, which was approved in 2011 by the Knesset. The bill is aimed at strangling Israel’s media financially, and at intimidating journalists who might dare to expose corruption and criticize the government.⁶³ RWB recommended Israel to, *inter alia*: end military censorship and abandon the libel bill passed on first reading in 2011.⁶⁴

39. Front Line reported that in 2010 and 2011, several bills that restrict freedom of association and expression, and discriminate against non-Jewish NGOs, including in particular the Bills on NGO Funding Transparency and on Prohibition of Imposing a Boycott, were passed.⁶⁵ NGO Monitor indicated that the Knesset passed, on 22 February 2011, the NGO Funding Transparency Law, which requires non-profit organizations to file a one page quarterly report on any foreign government donations in excess of 20,000 NIS. It noted that the ideas of financial transparency and the public’s right to know are tenets of any democracy.⁶⁶

40. NGO Monitor noted that the Israeli Government should be commended for allowing NGOs to operate freely, even when many promote an agenda in which Israel is demonized, often using unsubstantiated or false claims.⁶⁷ NGO Monitor commented that there is no censorship of Israeli civil society activities and that Israel systematically protects the rights of its minority populations to freedom of expression and to protest.⁶⁸

41. Mossawa Centre recommended to call on Israel to ensure that the establishment and operations of NGOs are not restricted.⁶⁹

42. CIVICUS recommended, *inter alia*, to repeal Military Order 101, which puts severe limitations on freedom of assembly.⁷⁰ CIVICUS provided information on cases of harassment and arbitrary detention of human rights defenders, including for having cooperated with the United Nations.⁷¹

43. Ir Amin noted that Palestinian residents of East Jerusalem do not have the right to vote or be elected for central Israeli Government institutions. They are entitled to vote and run for the Jerusalem Municipality but cannot run for mayor.⁷²

44. Mossawa Centre indicated that Israel’s Central Election Committee prohibited the Knesset’s two Arab political parties from participating in the 2009 elections, on charges they do not recognize the Jewish character of the State. It called on Israel to ensure that Arab political and civil society leaders enjoy equal civil and political rights.⁷³

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

45. JS4 called upon Israel to implement the recommendations from CESCR regarding the right to work; to put an end to restrictions on movement, work permits and unequal and discriminative policies undertaken in OPT which hinder the right to work of the Palestinians.⁷⁴

46. Mossawa Centre indicated that preference in hiring in civil service jobs is granted to applicants who completed military service. It called on Israel to: ensure equal enjoyment of the right to work for the Arab minority; increase employment opportunities in Arab localities and; redouble efforts to achieve equality in Arab women's access to employment.⁷⁵

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

47. Ir Amim indicated that a small percentage of the residents of East Jerusalem are served by the welfare system, which is underfunded.⁷⁶

48. AI referred to forced evictions of Palestinians in East Jerusalem and in areas designated as "Area C" under the Oslo Accords and the expansion of Israeli-only settlements.⁷⁷ AI called on Israel to: stop house demolitions and forced evictions in OPT; ensure access to remedies and reparations for victims; transfer planning responsibilities to Palestinian communities; remove Israeli settlements from OPT and; prosecute Israeli settlers who commit acts of violence against Palestinians and grant compensation to victims.⁷⁸

49. Human Rights Watch (HRW) noted that Israel continued to build the "separation barrier" inside the West Bank, recently expanding it through Palestinian communities around Jerusalem.⁷⁹ Ir Amim referred to the situation of Palestinians residents of eight neighbourhoods in East Jerusalem, which were left on the other side of the separation barrier and are completely cut off from municipal services.⁸⁰

50. IDMC noted that nearly seventy percent of land in the West Bank remains unregistered, leaving the traditional owners/residents vulnerable to confiscation or expropriation by the Israeli authorities.⁸¹ Associazione Coumnitá Papa Giovanni XXIII (ACPG-XXIII) reported that Israel, through a complex legal-bureaucratic mechanism, declares the land as "State land". Methods used include the requisition of land for "military needs", declaration of land as "abandoned property" or "temporary military zone" and expropriation for "public needs".⁸² In East Jerusalem, land registration is equally complicated.⁸³

51. JS1 referred to Israel's control over sources of water resources in OPT, noting that Israel should ensure Palestinians access to sufficient adequate water and sanitation services.⁸⁴ Similar concerns were raised by JS4.⁸⁵

9. Right to health

52. JS4 called on Israel to ensure universal access to affordable primary health care for all.⁸⁶

10. Right to education

53. ACPG-XXIII reported that Palestinian children in South Hebron Hills go to school escorted by the Israeli military because of repeated attacks perpetrated by Israeli settlers.⁸⁷ ACPG-XXIII noted that the right to education of children in Jinba, Al Fakhit and Susiya will be denied if Israeli authorities follow up on a demolition order of February 2012.⁸⁸

54. Ir Amim indicated that neglect of the Arab education system in Jerusalem has resulted in severe shortage and inadequate facilities, and high dropout rates.⁸⁹ Mossawa Center called on Israel to ensure equal enjoyment of the right to education, irrespective of national belonging.⁹⁰ JS4 called on Israel to comply with CESCR recommendations and ensure the right to education for Palestinian children in OPT.⁹¹

11. Cultural rights

55. Mossawa Center called on Israel to guarantee the right of the Arab minority to enjoy its own culture and language.⁹²

12. Minorities and indigenous peoples

56. Negev Coexistence Forum for Civil Society Equality (NCF) referred to recommendation 28,⁹³ accepted by Israel, and indicated that Israel has failed to uphold its commitments vis-à-vis the Bedouin community. It reported: disparities in the level of services offered in Bedouin and Jewish municipalities in the Negev; low Bedouin participation in government offices and; that the Bedouin community was not consulted on the state's home demolition policy and the Praver Plan.⁹⁴ Similar concerns were raised by Mossawa Center⁹⁵ and JS4.⁹⁶

57. HRW noted the exclusion of Bedouin villages from Israel's national planning process and the denial of legal status.⁹⁷ Bedouins living in "unrecognized villages" have no access to basic services and medical clinics and schools, as noted by NCF.⁹⁸ AI was concerned that Palestinian Bedouin have suffered from repeated demolition of their homes.⁹⁹ Similar concerns were raised by STP¹⁰⁰ and Mossawa Centre.¹⁰¹

58. IDMC reported that since 2011, the Israeli Civil Administration (ICA) has become more vocal about its intentions to forcibly relocate Bedouin and herding communities in Area C.¹⁰²

12. Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers

59. In 2012, Israel's parliament passed the "Prevention of Infiltration Law", which mandates the detention of anyone, including asylum-seekers, who enters Israel without permission.¹⁰³ AI called on Israel to ensure the treatment of refugees and asylum-seekers conforms to the 1951 Refugee Convention.¹⁰⁴

60. IHRC noted that five million Palestinians refugees are being denied the right to return to their homeland.¹⁰⁵

13. Internally displaced persons

61. IDMC raised concern about Israel's policies and practices, which caused forced displacement of Palestinians in OPT,¹⁰⁶ through demolition of civilian property, forced evictions, land expropriation, settlement/expansion, construction of the Wall, movement and access restrictions, settler violence and military operations.¹⁰⁷

14. Situation in, or in relation to, specific regions or territories

62. Amnesty International (AI) noted that Israel continues to deny that international human rights law and the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War are applicable in the Occupied Palestinian Territories (OPT), and that it did not respond to related recommendations during the first UPR. It indicated that Israel is at odds with the international community, including with the International Court of Justice (ICJ), which holds that all UN conventions and treaties ratified by Israel are applicable to the OPT. Additionally, the establishment of Israeli settlements violates the Fourth Geneva Convention, which prohibits an occupying power from settling its civilian

population in the territory it occupies.¹⁰⁸ Similar concerns were raised by Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC),¹⁰⁹ Israeli Committee against House Demolitions (ICAHD),¹¹⁰ Joint submission 1 (JS1),¹¹¹ Palestinian Centre for Human Rights (PCHR),¹¹² Joint submission 4 (JS4)¹¹³, Joint submission 3 (JS3-PROHC),¹¹⁴ Organization for Defending Victims of Violence (ODVV)¹¹⁵ and the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ).¹¹⁶ AI called on Israel to accept the applicability of human rights treaties and of the Fourth Geneva Convention in the OPT.¹¹⁷ ICJ urged Israel to end the illegal settlement policy in OPT, including East Jerusalem.¹¹⁸

63. JS4 referred to Israel's lack of implementation of resolutions by the Human Rights Council, General Assembly and Security Council on OPT and other Arab territories, alongside its obligations deriving from international human rights treaties that Israel is party to. It urged the Council to call upon Israel to implement its obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law.¹¹⁹ JS4 called on Israel to cooperate with the human rights mechanisms.¹²⁰

64. AI noted that the UN Fact Finding Mission on the Gaza Conflict in the aftermath of 2008-2009 Operation "Cast Lead" identified war crimes and possible crimes against humanity, which Israel rejected. Since then, Israel's Military Advocate General has indicted four soldiers on criminal charges in three different incidents relating to the 2008-2009 Gaza conflict.¹²¹ ICJ urged Israel to: investigate in a prompt, thorough, impartial and independent manner all allegations of serious breaches of international humanitarian law and gross human rights violations committed during the Operation Cast Lead; ensure that those responsible are held accountable through fair trials; provide an effective remedy and full reparation to all victims.¹²² PCHR noted that Israel's judicial system has not provided justice and reparations to the victims.¹²³ JS3-PROHC concluded that Israel has failed to investigate credible allegations relating to the commission of crimes in the context of Operation Cast Lead.¹²⁴

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.

Civil society:

ACPG-XXIII	Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII – Italy;
AI	Amnesty International, London, UK;
CIVICUS	WorldAlliance for Citizen Participation, South Africa;
Front Line	FrontLine Defenders, Dublin-Brussels;
GIEACPC	GlobalInitiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children, London, UK;
HRA	Human Rights Alert, Jerusalem, Israel;
HRW	Human Rights Watch, Geneva, Switzerland;
ICAHD	Israeli Committee Against House Demolition (ICAHD), Jerusalem, Israel;
ICJ	InternationalCommission of Jurists Geneva, Switzerland;
IDMC	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, Geneva, Switzerland;
IHRC	Islamic Human Rights Commission, London, UK;
Ir Amim	IrAmim, Jerusalem, Israel;
JS1	Joint submission 1 - Applied Research Institute – Jerusalem (ARIJ) - MA'AN Development Center (with the support of EWASH Advocacy Task Force), Jerusalem, Israel;

JS2	Joint submission 2 - International Fellowship of Reconciliation (IFOR) and Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI), The Netherlands-Belgium;
JS3-PHROC	Joint submission 3 - Palestinian Human Rights Organisations Council Ramallah: Addameer Prisoners; Aldameer Association for Human Rights; Al-Haq; Al Mezan Center for Human Rights; Badil Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights; Defence for Children International-Palestine Section; Ensan Center for Human Rights and Democracy; Hurryyat-Centre for Defense of Liberties and Civil Rights; Jerusalem Center for Legal Aid and Human Rights; Ramallah Center for Human Rights Studies; Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counselling; West Bank, Palestine;
JS4	Joint submission 4 - Arab NGO Network for Development and Mossawa Center, Beirut, Lebanon - The Advocacy Center for Arab Citizens in Israel, Israel;
Mossawa Center	Mossawa Center, Haifa, Israel;
NCF	NCFInternational, Israel;
NGO Monitor	NGO Monitor, Jerusalem, Israel;
ODVV	Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Teheran, Iran;
PCHR	Palestinian Centre for Human Rights, Gaza;
RWB	Reporters Without Borders, Paris, France;
STP	Society for Threatened Peoples, Germany.

² NGO Monitor, pages 2 and 3.

³ JS4- Arab NGO Network for Development and Mossawa Center - The Advocacy Center for Arab Citizens, pages 2-3.

⁴ JS4- Arab NGO Network for Development and Mossawa Center - The Advocacy Center for Arab Citizens, page 4.

⁵ «Establish an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (France, Jordan, Philippines), A/HRC/10/76, paragraph 100.6.

⁶ JS4- Arab NGO Network for Development and Mossawa Center - The Advocacy Center for Arab Citizens, page 4.

⁷ AI, page 2.

⁸ ICJ, page 5.

⁹ ICJ, page 4.

¹⁰ CIVICUS, paragraph 6.6.

¹¹ Mossawa Center, page 2.

¹² Mossawa Center, page 4.

¹³ NGO Monitor, page 2.

¹⁴ Ir Amim, page 1.

¹⁵ Ir Amim, pages 3-5.

¹⁶ AI, pages 3 and 5.

¹⁷ AI, page 1.

¹⁸ AI, page 4. See also submission from JS3-PHROC Palestinian Human Rights Organisations Council, pages 5-6.

¹⁹ Front Line Defenders, page 4. See also submission from JS3-PHROC Palestinian Human Rights Organisations Council, page 6.

²⁰ JS3-PHROC Palestinian Human Rights Organisations Council, page 5. See also IHRC.

²¹ JS3-PHROC Palestinian Human Rights Organisations Council, pages 4-5. See also submission from AI (including cases cited), page 3 and submission from IHRC.

²² ICJ, page 5. See also recommendations from AI, page 5.

²³ AI, page 5. See also recommendations from ICJ, page 5.

²⁴ CIVICUS, pages 2-3. See submission for cases cited.

²⁵ CIVICUS, page 6.

- 26 RWB, pages 3-4. See submission for cases cited.
- 27 RWB, page 4. See submission for cases cited.
- 28 JS3-PHROC Palestinian Human Rights Organisations Council, page 7.
- 29 JS3-PHROC Palestinian Human Rights Organisations Council, page 5.
- 30 GIEACPC, page 2.
- 31 GIEACPC, page 1.
- 32 HRW, page 2. See submission for cases cited. See also submission from Mossawa Centre, page 3.
- 33 Mossawa Center, pages 3-4.
- 34 HRA, pages 1-5.
- 35 JS3-PHROC Palestinian Human Rights Organisations Council, page 6.
- 36 AI, page 2. See submission for cases cited.
- 37 AI, page 4. See also HRW, pages 4-5.
- 38 STP, page 2.
- 39 Mossawa Center, page 2.
- 40 NGO Monitor, page 2.
- 41 Front Line Defenders, page 3. See submission for cases cited.
- 42 Front Line Defenders, page 4.
- 43 HRW, page 4.
- 44 JS3-PHROC Palestinian Human Rights Organisations Council, pages 9-10.
- 45 AI, page 2.
- 46 AI, page 4.
- 47 AI, page 5. See also submission from HRW, pages 2-3.
- 48 IHRC, page 4. See also submission from Palestinian Centre for Human Rights.
- 49 Palestinian Centre for Human Rights, page 3.
- 50 JS3-PHROC Palestinian Human Rights Organisations Council, pages 3-4.
- 51 Mossawa Center, page 2.
- 52 Joint submission 2 - International Fellowship of Reconciliation (IFOR) and Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI), The Netherlands-Belgium, pages 1-7. See submission for cases cited. See also AI submission, pages 1-2.
- 53 Joint submission 2 - International Fellowship of Reconciliation (IFOR) and Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI), The Netherlands-Belgium, paragraph 25.
- 54 *“Cease imprisoning conscientious objectors and consider granting them the right to serve instead with a civilian body independent of the military (Slovenia)”*, A/HRC/10/76, paragraph 100.22.
- 55 Joint submission 2 - International Fellowship of Reconciliation (IFOR) and Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI), The Netherlands-Belgium, paragraphs 9 and 15. See submission for cases cited.
- 56 NGO Monitor, page 4.
- 57 RWB, page 3. See submission for cases cited.
- 58 RWB, page 3.
- 59 RWB, page 5. See submission for cases cited.
- 60 RWB, page 6.
- 61 AI, page 5. See also submission from Mossawa Centre, pages 2-3.
- 62 RWB, pages 1-2. See submission for cases cited.
- 63 RWB, page 2. See also submission from CIVICUS, page 4. See submission for cases cited.
- 64 RWB, page 2.
- 65 Front Line Defenders pages 1-2. See also submission from CIVICUS, pages 3-4.
- 66 NGO Monitor, page 4.
- 67 NGO Monitor, page 4.
- 68 NGO Monitor, pages 4-5.
- 69 Mossawa Centre, page 3.
- 70 CIVICUS, page 6.
- 71 CIVICUS, paragraphs 4.1 to 4.4. See submission for cases cited.
- 72 Ir Amim, page 1.
- 73 Mossawa Centre, page 3.
- 74 JS4- Arab NGO Network for Development and Mossawa Center - The Advocacy Center for Arab Citizens, page 7.

- ⁷⁵ Mossawa Centre, page 4.
- ⁷⁶ Ir Amim, page 5. See also submission from JS4- Arab NGO Network for Development and Mossawa Center - The Advocacy Center for Arab Citizens, page 6.
- ⁷⁷ AI, page 4.
- ⁷⁸ AI, page 5. See also submission from HRW (page 2), JS3-PHROC Palestinian Human Rights Organisations Council (pages 8-9) and ACPG-XXIII (page 3).
- ⁷⁹ HRW, page 4. See also submission from ICJ.
- ⁸⁰ Ir Amim, pages 6-7.
- ⁸¹ IDMC, page 2.
- ⁸² ACPG-XXIII, pages 3-4.
- ⁸³ IDMC, paragraph 6.
- ⁸⁴ JS1 - Applied Research Institute (ARIJ) - MA'AN Development Center (with the support of EWASH Advocacy Task Force), page 2.
- ⁸⁵ JS4- Arab NGO Network for Development and Mossawa Center - The Advocacy Center for Arab Citizens, page 6.
- ⁸⁶ JS4- Arab NGO Network for Development and Mossawa Center - The Advocacy Center for Arab Citizens, page 9.
- ⁸⁷ ACPG-XXIII, page 5. See submission for cases cited.
- ⁸⁸ ACPG-XXIII, page 5.
- ⁸⁹ Ir Amim, page 7.
- ⁹⁰ Mossawa Centre, page 5.
- ⁹¹ JS4- Arab NGO Network for Development and Mossawa Center - The Advocacy Center for Arab Citizens, page 8.
- ⁹² Mossawa Centre, page 5.
- ⁹³ «*Ensure that the rights minorities are fully protection (United Kingdom)*», A/HRC/10/76, paragraph 100.28.
- ⁹⁴ NCF, pages 1-4.
- ⁹⁵ Mossawa Centre, page 6.
- ⁹⁶ JS4- Arab NGO Network for Development and Mossawa Center - The Advocacy Center for Arab Citizens, page 10.
- ⁹⁷ HRW, page 5.
- ⁹⁸ NCF, page 2.
- ⁹⁹ AI, page 2. See submission for cases cited.
- ¹⁰⁰ STP, pages 1-2. See submission for cases cited.
- ¹⁰¹ Mossawa Centre, page 5.
- ¹⁰² IDMC, paragraph 20.
- ¹⁰³ AI, page 3. See also submission from HRW, page 5.
- ¹⁰⁴ AI, page 5. See also submission from HRW, page 5.
- ¹⁰⁵ IHRC, pages 4-5.
- ¹⁰⁶ IDMC, paragraph 2.
- ¹⁰⁷ IDMC, paragraph 2.
- ¹⁰⁸ AI, page 2.
- ¹⁰⁹ IDMC, page 1.
- ¹¹⁰ ICAHD, pages 1-5.
- ¹¹¹ JS1 - Applied Research Institute (ARIJ) - MA'AN Development Center (with the support of EWASH Advocacy Task Force), page 2.
- ¹¹² Palestinian Centre for Human Rights, page 1.
- ¹¹³ JS4- Arab NGO Network for Development and Mossawa Center - The Advocacy Center for Arab Citizens, page 2.
- ¹¹⁴ JS3-PHROC Palestinian Human Rights Organisations Council, page 1.
- ¹¹⁵ ODVV, pages 1-5.
- ¹¹⁶ ICJ, page 1.
- ¹¹⁷ AI, page 5.
- ¹¹⁸ ICJ, page 4.
- ¹¹⁹ JS4- Arab NGO Network for Development and Mossawa Center - The Advocacy Center for Arab Citizens, page 3.

¹²⁰ JS4- Arab NGO Network for Development and Mossawa Center - The Advocacy Center for Arab Citizens, page 4.

¹²¹ AI, page 3. See also submission from ICJ.

¹²² ICJ, page 4. See also submission from AI, page 5.

¹²³ Palestinian Centre for Human Rights, page 4.

¹²⁴ JS3-PHROC Palestinian Human Rights Organisations Council, pages 7-8. See submission for cases cited.
