



Human Rights Council
Working Group Report on the Universal Periodic Review
Thirty-third session
6-17 May 2019

Summary of Stakeholders' submissions on Brunei Darussalam*

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review. It is a summary of 9 stakeholders' submissions¹ to the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

II. Information provided by stakeholders

A. Scope of international obligations² and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies³

2. Joint Submission 3 (JS3) observed that Brunei Darussalam has only acceded to three of the core UN human rights instruments, CEDAW, CRPD and CRC. Brunei Darussalam is yet to ratify the CAT, ICCPR, ICESCR, ICERD and ICRMW.⁴ Joint Submission 1 (JS1) noted that although Brunei accepted a large number of recommendations, it did not accept many of those that suggested Brunei ratify or accede to various international human rights instruments. Of the thirty-two recommendations Brunei received regarding ratification or accession to international human rights instruments, only five recommendations were accepted, two were partially accepted, and twenty five were not accepted. JS1 recommended ratifying the ICCPR, ICESCR, ICERD, and ICRMW.⁵ JS1 and Joint Submission 2 (JS2) recommended ratifying the CAT.⁶ JS2 and Center for Global Nonkilling (CGNK) recommended signing and ratifying the ICCPR, and its Second Optional Protocol.⁷ JS1 and CGNK recommended ratifying the ICPPED.⁸

3. CGNK recommended ratifying the Convention on the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide as soon as possible.⁹

4. JS3 recommended that Brunei Darussalam ratify and fully implement the 1951 Convention relating the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol (1951 Convention), the

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



1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (1954 Convention), and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (1961 Convention).¹⁰

5. International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN) noted with appreciation that Brunei Darussalam voted in favour of the UN General Assembly resolution in 2016 that established the mandate to negotiate the UN Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear weapons. ICAN recommended ratifying UN Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons that was signed on 26 September 2018.¹¹

6. JS3 noted that a number of recommendations were made to Brunei Darussalam to end trafficking in persons by acceding to the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.¹²

7. JS3 recommended that Brunei Darussalam withdraw its reservation to Article 9 of the CEDAW.¹³

8. JS1 recommended extending the invitation to and/or respond to requests for visits from various special rapporteurs.¹⁴

B. National human rights framework¹⁵

9. JS2 noted that Brunei Darussalam was an absolute monarchy under the Sultan of Brunei, Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah.¹⁶

10. JS1 noted that the Constitution of Brunei Darussalam did not contain a sufficient framework for protecting the human rights of its citizens, except for their religious freedom. It does not contain any articles that safeguard the protection of other individual rights, such as the rights to freedom of expression, free association, and a fair trial. Also political competition does not exist in the country, and independent civil society groups cannot operate freely within its borders.¹⁷ JS1 and ASEAN SOGIE (sexual orientation and gender identity and expression) Caucus (ASC) recommended amending the Constitution to create protections for individual freedoms other than freedom of religion, including freedom of expression, freedom of movement, and freedom of association.¹⁸ CGNK strongly called for the Authorities of Brunei Darussalam to call for a large participative process, open to all citizens of the country, to integrate human rights in their Constitution.¹⁹

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

1. Cross-cutting issues

Equality and non-discrimination²⁰

11. JS1 noted that despite receiving five recommendations during the last UPR relating to the decriminalization of homosexuality and the enhancement of LGBTIQ rights, none of them were accepted by Brunei's Government and homosexuality remained a criminal offense that is punishable by up to 10 years imprisonment under section 377 of the Penal Code. They noted that Brunei Darussalam highlighted its commitment to gender equality and stating that the laws apply to everyone without discrimination. Furthermore, the implementation of the first phase of the Sharia (Syariah) Penal Code Order (SPCO), in May 2013 made cross-dressing an offense under Brunei law punishable with fines, imprisonment, or both. The proposed implementation of phases two and three of the mentioned Code will include corporal punishment for certain offenses, while phase three will implement the death penalty. These punishments will apply to "offenses" like consensual sexual relations between adults of the same gender. Brunei already prescribes whipping as punishment for a number of offenses.²¹ JS1 recommended the decriminalization of homosexuality, cross-dressing, and other "offenses" used to target the LGBTIQ community.²²

12. ASC reported that Brunei Darussalam continued to criminalize LGBT people and did not appear interested in revoking these laws. They noted that "this denial of LGBTIQ

people's human rights was often justified on the grounds of religious beliefs, cultural identity, and defense of sovereignty".²³ It shared advanced questions to be proposed by the Human Rights Council at the review on how the Bruneian government, through its current work with its inter-agency consultative mechanisms (e.g. The National Council on Social Issues), act towards the promotion and protection of its citizens of diverse sexual orientations and gender identities; what was the work of the "Special Committee on Immoral Behavior", as reported by the Bruneian government during the 2nd UPR cycle, and how has it ensured that its work does not infringe on the rights of persons of diverse sexual orientations and gender identities; and how will the Bruneian government act on cases wherein feedback and criticism of state policies regarding treatment of LGBT people is used as the basis to harass and silence citizen through the use of vague laws (e.g. "contempt of Syariah Justice") and other methods?²⁴ It recommended addressing the human rights abuses experienced by LGBT people, such as through sensitivity education of relevant government units and take steps to repeal laws criminalizing consensual sexual activity between adults, or at the very least define them in terms of public indecency so as not to harass individual rights to privacy and consensual adult activity.²⁵ ASC recommended Brunei to take steps to ensure, under Brunei's international obligations ratified in the CEDAW and the CRC, the promotion and protection of the rights of all women and children, including women and children of diverse sexual orientation and gender identity and expression.²⁶

13. ADF International (ADFI) noted that the Constitution prohibited any individual who was not of 'the Malay race professing the Islamic Religion' to be appointed in certain state offices, amounting to discrimination on the basis of religion. It recommended enhancing efforts to concretely recognize equal rights to all citizens, irrespective of their religious affiliation.²⁷

14. JS3 noted that Brunei Darussalam, as a member State of the UN, was obliged by the UN Charter to promote 'universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion'. Nevertheless, racial discrimination in Brunei Darussalam's nationality laws and policies continued to be a barrier for ethnic Chinese to enjoy both permanent residency and citizenship in Brunei Darussalam.²⁸

2. Civil and political rights

*Right to life, liberty and security of person*²⁹

15. JS1 and JS2 noted that in the 2014 UPR, Brunei rejected all nine recommendations calling on Brunei to abolish the death penalty or maintain the moratorium on its application with a view to abolishing it. It noted that the Laws contained various legal provisions which included the death penalty. Although Brunei has not carried out a death sentence since 1957, the death penalty continues to be applied by the country's laws in some cases, on the grounds that the abolition of death penalty is not required by international law. They were concerned that the expanded list of offenses punishable by death under SPCO did not meet the threshold of "most serious crimes" as determined by international law.³⁰ JS2 noted that Brunei Darussalam was recognized and commended for having a de facto moratorium on the death penalty, nevertheless its courts continued to sentence people to death by hanging. The crimes which are punishable by death by hanging include in addition to murder, and terrorism-related offenses, kidnapping, drug trafficking and possession of drugs. Under Phase 3 of the SPCO, the following crimes would be punishable by death by stoning: adultery, sodomy, rape, apostasy, blasphemy, and insulting Islam.³¹

16. JS2 noted that death penalty was mandatory under the Laws of Brunei Chapter 7 Criminal Procedure Code Chapter XXV, but it was ultimately the Sultan of Brunei's decision as to whether the sentence was carried out. Since the last UPR in 2014, two people have been sentenced to death, one for murder and one for a drug offense. Both are foreign nationals. JS2 recommended adopting an immediate official moratorium to abolish the death penalty and commute all existing death sentences to terms of imprisonment, as it did not accept the recommendations made during the previous UPR, asserting that abolition of the death penalty "is not required by international law." It responded to this claim by highlighting that under the SPCO, the death penalty was carried out by stoning, which is prohibited under

international law as it constitutes torture or other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment, therefore it recommended repealing Phase 3 of the SPCO and amend the Code to bring it in line with CAT and international law standards regarding the death penalty and torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; prohibit imposition of the death penalty for any crime in which the person accused is not prove to have committed an intentional killing, consistent with international human rights standards; and eliminate the mandatory death penalty and give sentencing judges discretionary authority to impose alternate penalties, taking into account the facts and circumstances of the crime and the defendant.³²

17. Child Rights International Network (CRIN) and JS1 expressed concerns that children under 18 may currently be lawfully sentenced to life imprisonment and corporal punishment. The SPCO if fully implemented, would introduce the death penalty for offences committed by children and allow children to be sentenced to whipping and amputation. The death penalty provisions of the Code Order have not yet entered into force, but the Code contains a large number of provisions that would allow courts to apply sentences of death for offences committed while under the age of 18. If the Code is fully entered into force, amputation would be lawful for a second conviction for theft. Amputation would also become a lawful penalty for hirabah (piracy / robbery), including for children from the age of 15. It recommended refraining from implementing the SPCO; explicitly prohibit sentences of death, corporal punishment and life imprisonment for children, including detention at the Pleasure of His Majesty the Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan, under all systems of justice and without exception; and raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility.³³

18. JS1 noted that some member States expressed concern about the use of corporal punishment, including against children, and called for its discontinuation. These UPR recommendations of 2014 periodic review, were not accepted by Brunei and a number of national laws continued to make corporal punishment in the form of whipping a lawful sentence for males. JS1 stated that the impending full implementation of the SPCO will expand the number of offenses punishable by death and corporal punishment. Under this Code, the consumption of alcohol by any Muslim will be punishable by whipping of up to 80 strokes, while apostasy and consensual sexual activity between unmarried adults will be punishable by either whipping or the death sentence, depending on how guilt is determined.³⁴

*Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law*³⁵

19. JS1 noted that the Sultan appointed all judges, which left no room for judicial independence.³⁶

20. JS1 noted that Brunei's Internal Security Act 1982 allowed authorities to arrest and detain suspects without trial for renewable, two-year periods, and did not offer the detainees the presumption of innocence.³⁷

21. JS1 recommended delaying or pausing the implementation of the SPCO and conduct an official review to ensure its compliance with international legal standards.³⁸

*Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life*³⁹

22. ADFI noted that despite the Constitution provided 'that all other religions may be practised in peace and harmony by the persons professing them', it prohibited any individual who was not of 'the Malay race professing the Islamic Religion' to be appointed Ministers or Deputy Ministers of the nation, although the Sultan can make exceptions.⁴⁰

23. JS1 noted that there were bans on religious groups that have been considered deviant by the government such as the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community, the Bahai faith, and the Jehovah's Witnesses. The list of "deviant" religious groups is based on fatwas that have been issued either by the state mufti or the Islamic Religious Council. In this regard, JS1 stated that the education system in Brunei has been used to promote the state religion and national philosophy and that the government has banned the import of non-Islamic religious literature. There is a censorship board that screens Islamic literature for content that is contrary to the Shafi'i school of Islam.⁴¹

24. Furthermore, as stated by ADFI, with the imposition of Sharia law, non-Muslims are prohibited from using nineteen religious words or terms, and Christians are prohibited from using the Malay version of the Bible - i.e., the version of the Bible in the official language of Brunei Darussalam. 'Any person' may be imprisoned for 'consuming in public any food, drink or tobacco during the fasting hours in the month of Ramadhan' without exceptions for non-Muslims. Images and information of other faiths are 'routinely censored' by the government. Furthermore, public celebrations of Christmas are banned in Brunei Darussalam. While Christians are allowed to celebrate Christmas, they are directed not to do so 'excessively and openly' (and face the spectre of a potential five-year jail sentence for perceived violations). Churches are required to register with the government and the government in practice blocks the construction of new churches. Among others, ADFI was particularly concerned about the implementation of laws regarding religious beliefs ('anti-propagation laws') and conversion from Islam ('apostasy laws'), seeking to prevent Muslims from leaving the Islamic religion, which include the death penalty or imprisonment for former Muslims.⁴²

25. ADFI noted that the Constitution prohibited the introduction of bills that 'may have the effect of lowering or adversely affect directly or indirectly the standing or prominence of the National Philosophy of Melayu Islam Beraja,' i.e., the Malay Islamic Monarchy. Such restrictions are not limited to government officials. Whoever by words spoken or written or by visible representations insults or brings into contempt or attempts to insult or bring into contempt the Islamic religion or the tenets of any sect thereof or the teaching of any lawfully authorised religious teacher or any fatwa lawfully issued by the Mufti or under the provisions of this Act shall be guilty of an offence and penalty, imprisonment for 6 months or a fine.⁴³

26. ADFI and ASC recommended Brunei to ensure, by defining specifically provisions in laws regarding defamation/sedition/contempt of religious law in accordance with international standards, that the right to freedom of religion or belief is promoted and protected, including the right to practice one's religion by speaking to others without encountering legal hurdles or fear of legal sanction up to and including death, and to avoid criminal punishment for Islamic religious offenses.⁴⁴ ADFI recommended that Brunei recognizes that a limited right for other religions to be 'practiced in peace and harmony,' paired with punishments for conversion, legal restrictions and imprisonment threatening does not satisfy the country's commitments to allow freedom of religion.⁴⁵

27. Furthermore, JS1 noted that the Sedition Act criminalizes criticizing the Sultan, the royal family, or the Malay Islamic Monarchy philosophy, and the Newspapers Act and allows the government to revoke permits, shut newspapers based on its discretion and levy fines and pass sentences with terms of imprisonment for the publication of false news and "incorrect particulars", that are used to target dissidents and which violate international standards of freedom of speech. Additionally, the permit systems limit the freedoms of assembly and association. Bruneians must apply for a permit for all gatherings of ten or more people, and non-profit and nongovernmental organizations must be registered to operate.⁴⁶

28. JS1 noted that Brunei did not have sufficient legal safeguards to ensure its citizens' freedom of speech. In some cases, Brunei's government has used the Sedition Act to target dissidents in the country. Under the Act, it is unlawful to "bring into hatred or contempt or to excite disaffection" against the Sultan and his government. This is an "incitement law" which violates international standards of freedom of speech. Incitement laws in authoritarian or dictatorial regimes tend to be brief, overbroad, and vaguely worded, without illustrations or explanations of broad umbrella terms. These characteristics allow the laws to be abused by those in power to silence free speech. In authoritarian states, such laws are often arbitrarily defined to fit the prosecution's agenda. JS1 recommended the amendment of the Sedition Act to better define overbroad and vague articles.⁴⁷

29. JS1 noted that Brunei Darussalam has not held direct, national legislative elections since 1962, and despite the election of some local level officials, all candidates were pre-approved by government officials based on vague and subjective criteria. There are no true opposition parties in Brunei, and any future parties will have to seek government approval for registration, so even if an opposition party existed, it would not be able to seek power through an election. Some local level officials are elected, but all candidates are pre-approved by government officials based on vague and subjective criteria. Village chiefs are required to

be male and to have knowledge of Islam, while sub-district chiefs must be male, Malay, and profess Muslim faith, requirements that bar other genders, faiths, and ethnicities from public office. It also noted that Brunei Darussalam political structure did not allow citizens to participate in the government of their country, and placed additional limitations on ethnic and religious minority groups.⁴⁸

3. Rights of specific persons or groups

*Children*⁴⁹

30. Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children (GIECPC) noted that corporal punishment of children in Brunei Darussalam was still lawful. Despite being prohibited in child care centres, it's still allowed in all other settings: in the home, alternative and day care settings, schools, penal institutions and as a sentence for a crime. GIECPC hoped the Working Group will note with concern the legality of corporal punishment of children in Brunei Darussalam and States will raise the issue during the review in 2019 and make a specific recommendation that Brunei Darussalam enact legislation as a matter of priority to explicitly prohibit corporal punishment of children in all settings, including the home, as a sentence for a crime and under traditional and religious law, and repeal all legal defences for its use.⁵⁰

*Persons with disabilities*⁵¹

31. JS1 noted that despite ratification of the CRPD, Brunei has made little progress toward meeting its obligations to people living with disabilities. It also noted that there was still no national legislation to protect the rights of persons with disabilities, being reported in 2018 that of the 9,282 people in Brunei, who are registered as having a disability, only 56 have secured fulltime employment.⁵²

*Minorities and indigenous peoples*⁵³

32. JS3 noted that ethnic Chinese were the largest non-Malay minority population in Brunei Darussalam and were likely to comprise a sizeable proportion of Brunei Darussalam's stateless population. Following independence, only a small number of ethnic Chinese acquired Brunei Darussalam citizenship - around 9,000 people. Currently, at least half of the ethnic Chinese population in Brunei Darussalam have not obtained citizenship to Brunei Darussalam and are likely to be stateless. The main causes of statelessness for this population are that ethnic Chinese: are not included in the specific ethnicities provided for in the Brunei Nationality Act 1961 (Nationality Act), may not be able to provide the required evidence to establish their legal residence in Brunei Darussalam, and/or meet the language criteria for citizenship. This is despite ethnic Chinese populations often having intergenerational links to the territory of Brunei Darussalam.⁵⁴

33. JS3 noted that there were a number of populations in Brunei Darussalam that did not fall within the seven "indigenous groups of the Malay race" or "members of groups specified in the First Schedule" of the Nationality Act. It recommended Brunei Darussalam facilitate universal birth registration by addressing barriers faced by indigenous populations in rural areas including the Dasun and Iban populations; and collaborating with civil society actors and UN agencies.⁵⁵

*Stateless persons*⁵⁶

34. JS3 was concerned that there has been little effort to address statelessness in the country over the review period. The lack of transparency and without information on how the number of 20,524 stateless persons was reached and the different profiles of persons affected by statelessness in the country, it would be difficult to develop policies to address statelessness, or to monitor progress in this regard. Additionally, limited civil society engagement as to the issue of statelessness is a barrier to further understanding the causes and consequences of statelessness and cross-referencing the accuracy of the publicly available information. It noted that the Nationality Act contained discriminatory provisions on the basis of both race and gender and depending on whether the person was born in or outside of Brunei Darussalam and whether they were born before, on or after 1 January 1962.

Additionally, a person born either outside or inside Brunei Darussalam, irrespective of when the person was born, is a citizen by operation of law if both their father and mother were born in Brunei Darussalam and “were members of groups specified in the First Schedule” of the Nationality Act. All other persons, irrespective of their links to Brunei Darussalam must apply for citizenship by registration or naturalisation. Stateless permanent residents are also not entitled to passports, but are instead entitled to a “Certificate of Identity”. The “Certificate of Identity” allows for international travel and reentry to Brunei Darussalam. When travelling abroad, holders of the “Certificate of Identity” are also not entitled to all of the visa exemptions that Brunei Darussalam citizens enjoy. In contrast to stateless permanent residents, stateless persons who are not registered as permanent residents in Brunei Darussalam have no access to government services (such as education) and are not entitled to Government-issued identity documentation. Stateless populations in Brunei Darussalam have differing access to rights, depending on whether or not they are registered as “permanent residents”. Additionally, they cannot own property, land or a business in their own right but rather must be sponsored by a Brunei citizen. Lack of identity documentation is a barrier for such populations in accessing health care and education, as well as access to employment in the formal economy. Since stateless people in Brunei Darussalam usually face barriers in accessing public education, they are not likely to have learned the dialect of the Malay language that is required for citizenship. There are also reports of stateless permanent residents who have passed the citizenship exam and meet all of the criteria for citizenship but are still waiting to acquire citizenship five to ten years after the fact.⁵⁷

35. JS3 said that the Nationality Act did not allow female citizens to confer nationality on their children on an equal basis as male citizens. Additionally, the Act does not allow female citizens to confer nationality on their foreign husbands. Women in Brunei Darussalam’s unequal ability to confer nationality on children and spouses also negatively impacts women’s ability to freely choose a spouse and to form a family. JS3 recommended Brunei Darussalam to reform the Act to remove provisions that discriminate on the basis of gender and race, and in particular, to allow women to enjoy equal rights as men in conferring citizenship to their children and spouses; and address the discriminatory denial of the right to a nationality. It also recommended removing discriminatory barriers to citizenship including the Malay language proficiency test, and ensuring that those who lack documentation are not denied citizenship on that basis; ensuring that all stateless persons have equal access government-issued identity documentation and to passports, to ensure that reforms aimed at addressing statelessness are effectively implemented.⁵⁸

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

Individual submissions:

ADFI	ADF International, Geneva (Switzerland);
ASC	ASEAN SOGIE (sexual orientation and gender identity and expression) Caucus (ASC), Quezon City (Philippines);
CGNK	The Center for Global Nonkilling, Honolulu, Hawai‘i (United States);
CRIN	Child Rights International Network, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
GIEACPC	Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
ICAN	International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN), Geneva (Switzerland).

Joint submissions:

JS1	Joint submission 1 submitted by: The Human Rights Foundation (HRF) and The Human Rights Foundation Center for Law and Democracy (HRF-CLD), The Brunei Project, New York (United States of America);
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- JS2 **Joint submission 2 submitted by:** The Advocates for Human Rights “The Advocates”, Minneapolis (United States of America); and the World Coalition Against the Death Penalty, Montreuil (France);
- JS3 **Joint submission 3 submitted by:** The Statelessness Network Asia Pacific (SNAP), Selangor (Malaysia); The Brunei Project, the Global Campaign for Equal Nationality Rights, New York (United States of America); and the Institute on Statelessness and Inclusion, Eindhoven (The Netherlands).

² The following abbreviations are used in UPR documents:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR;
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR;
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty;
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW;
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT;
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child;
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict;
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography;
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure;
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families;
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD;
ICPPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

³ For relevant recommendations see: A/HRC/27/11, paras. 113.1-113.38, 113.55, 113.83, 113.98, 113.107, 113.112-113.120.

⁴ JS3, page 3.

⁵ JS1, page 11. See also A/HRC/27/2, para. 641 and A/HRC/27/11, recommendations 113.1-113.21 (Argentina, Kazakhstan, Ghana, Germany, Algeria, Spain, Japan, Romania, Egypt, Tunisia, Australia, Czechia, Djibouti, France, Portugal, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Portugal, Uruguay, Slovenia, Italy), 113.28-38 (Burkina Faso, Sierra Leone, India, Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Argentina, Armenia, Philippines, Uruguay, Uruguay, Philippines), and A/HRC/27/11/Add.1. See also A/HRC/27/11, accepted recommendations 113.28 (Burkina Faso), 113.29 (Sierra Leone) and 113.30-113.32 (India, Republic of Korea, Indonesia).

⁶ JS1, page 11; JS2, page 4.

⁷ JS2, page 3 and CGNK, page, 5.

⁸ CGNK, page 6 and JS1 page 11. See also A/HRC/27/11, recommendation 113.33 (Argentina), and A/HRC/27/11/Add.1.

⁹ CGNK, page 5.

¹⁰ JS3, page 12.

¹¹ ICAN, page 1.

¹² JS3, page 11.

¹³ JS3, page 12. See also A/HRC/27/11 (113.12, 113.14 and 113.22-27, Czechia, France, Sweden, Burkina Faso, Portugal, Slovenia, Canada and Russian Federation).

¹⁴ JS1, page 11.

¹⁵ For relevant recommendations see: A/HRC/27/11, paras. 113.59, 113.73, 113.84-113.90, 113.92-113.93, 113.95-113.96, 113.102-113.105, 113.106, 113.110-113.111, 113.168, 113.175, 113.180.

¹⁶ JS2, paras. 4, 8-11 and 18. See A/HRC/27/11, 113.18, 113.19, 113.58, 113.126, 113.127, 113.128, 113.130, and 113.132. A/HRC/27/11/Add.1, 113.18 and A/HRC/27/11, 113.58, 113.61, 113.64, 113.66, and 113.129, A/HRC/27/11/Add.1, 113.48.

¹⁷ JS1, pages 5 and 10.

- ¹⁸ JS1, page 10; ASC, para. 11.2.
- ¹⁹ CGNK, page 6.
- ²⁰ For relevant recommendations see: A/HRC/27/11, paras. 113.53, 113.56, 113.69-113.72, 113.121-113.123, 113.125.
- ²¹ JS1, page 7.
- ²² JS1, page 11.
- ²³ ASC, paras. 7, 8 and 9.
- ²⁴ ASC, paras. 10.1; 10.2; and 10.3.
- ²⁵ ASC, paras. 11.1 and 11.2.
- ²⁶ ASC, para. 11.4.
- ²⁷ ADFI, para. 20 (a).
- ²⁸ JS3, para. 34.
- ²⁹ For relevant recommendations see: A/HRC/27/11, paras. 113.41, 113.48, 113.52, 113.58, 113.60-113.61, 113.64, 113.66, 113.94, 113.134, 113.136-113.137, 113.126-113.132, 113.143-113.149.
- ³⁰ JS2, paras. 14 and 18 and JS1, page 4. See also A/HRC/27/11, paras. recommendations 113.18 (Portugal), 113.58 (Ireland), 113.61 (Netherlands), 113.126-113.130 (France, Australia, Czechia, Germany, Montenegro), 113.132 (Sweden).
- ³¹ JS2, paras. 4, 8-11 and 18. See A/HRC/27/11, 113.18, 113.19, 113.58, 113.126, 113.127, 113.128, 113.130, and 113.132. A/HRC/27/11/Add.1, 113.18 and A/HRC/27/11, 113.58, 113.61, 113.64, 113.66, and 113.129, A/HRC/27/11/Add.1, 113.48.
- ³² JS2, paras. 4, 8-11 and 18. See A/HRC/27/11, 113.18, 113.19, 113.58, 113.126, 113.127, 113.128, 113.130, and 113.132. A/HRC/27/11/Add.1, 113.18 and A/HRC/27/11, 113.58, 113.61, 113.64, 113.66, and 113.129, A/HRC/27/11/Add.1, 113.48.
- ³³ CRIN, paras. 1, 3, 8 and 13 and JS1, page 4.
- ³⁴ JS1, page 4.
- ³⁵ For relevant recommendations see: A/HRC/27/11, paras. 113.62-113.63, 113.68, 113.74-113.77, 113.56.
- ³⁶ JS1, page 5.
- ³⁷ JS1, page 6.
- ³⁸ JS1, page 11.
- ³⁹ For relevant recommendations see: A/HRC/27/11, paras. 113.43, 113.45-113.51, 113.53, 113.67, 113.79-113.80, 113.125 and 113.150-113.151.
- ⁴⁰ ADFI, paras. 3 and 6.
- ⁴¹ JS1, page 9.
- ⁴² ADFI, paras. 13 and 16.
- ⁴³ ADFI, para. 5.
- ⁴⁴ ADFI, para. 20; ASC para. 11.3.
- ⁴⁵ ASC para. 11.3.
- ⁴⁶ JS1, page 8.
- ⁴⁷ JS1, pages 7 and 10.
- ⁴⁸ JS1, page 5.
- ⁴⁹ For relevant recommendations see: A/HRC/27/11, paras. 113.40, 113.78, 113.93, 113.138-113.142 and 113.184.
- ⁵⁰ GIEACPC, pages 1 and 2, para. 2.
- ⁵¹ For relevant recommendations see: A/HRC/27/11, paras. 113.31, 113.108, 113.161, 113.168 and 113.189.
- ⁵² JS1, page 3.
- ⁵³ For relevant recommendations see: A/HRC/27/11, paras. 113.150.
- ⁵⁴ JS3, paras. 34-38.
- ⁵⁵ JS3, paras. 18-55.
- ⁵⁶ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/27/11, paras. 113.53, 113.79-113.80 and 113.125.
- ⁵⁷ JS3, paras. 18-55.
- ⁵⁸ JS3, paras. 18-55.