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**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***

Jordan

The present report is a summary of eight 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

1. AlKarama for Human Rights (AlKarama) reported that Jordan, which has ratified the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights in 1975, has not incorporated its principles into domestic law; that Jordan ratified the Convention Against Torture (CAT) in 1991 but did not recognize the competence of the Committee against Torture to examine individual complaints and that it has not ratified the Optional Protocol of the CAT (OP-CAT).²

B. Constitutional and legislative framework

2. AlKarama indicated that Jordan is a constitutional monarchy where the King is the Head of State and the supreme commander of the armed forces, and appoints the head of government and the Council of Ministers. AlKarama mentioned that the Constitution dates back to 1952 and was amended in 1992. The Parliament consists of a Senate composed of notables appointed by the King (Majles al-a'yan) and a Chamber of 110 deputies elected by an electoral college (Majles Annuwwab).³

3. The National Center for Human Rights (NCHR) noted that despite the provision of article (5) of the Constitution which states that citizenship is to be determined by law, the legislation and the practical application relating to the right of citizenship are still faced by several factors that infringe on it due to local and regional political reasons, in particular resulting in the non-harmonization of the nationality law with the international Conventions and standards which Jordan has ratified.⁴ The NCHR also stated that there is a delay in completing the necessary constitutional measures to adopt a juvenile draft law to be consistent with the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC).⁵

C. Institutional and human rights infrastructure

4. The NCHR indicated that it has prepared four periodic reports regarding the human rights situation in Jordan and that its reports contained a number of proposals seeking to promote human rights in the Kingdom.⁶

II. PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS ON THE GROUND

A. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

5. AlKarama stated that the last periodic report submitted by Jordan to the Human Rights Committee was in 1992 and to the Committee against Torture was in 1994.⁷

B. Implementation of international human rights obligations

1. Equality and non discrimination

6. The NCHR stated that despite the great progress achieved in the area of enhancing women's rights and the ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), Jordan continued to maintain its reservations on articles (9-2), (15-4) and (16-1 c, d, g) of this Convention. For the NCHR, the participation of women in the public life is still limited, especially parliamentary participation, and there are still various forms of violence against women.⁸ Similar information was provided by the NGO

Coalition,⁹ which also indicated that the indirect discrimination against children and mothers through the nationality law that does not grant citizenship to children of non-Jordanian fathers, is clearly a violation of the rights of the child. The nationality law must be amended so that a Jordanian mother can ensure the citizenship of her child, thus promoting the best interest of the child.¹⁰

7. The NCHR indicated that there still exist some impediments that infringe on child rights, in particular the non-existence of a national law that would protect these rights and limit the violations faced by children.¹¹

8. The NCHR noted that Jordan was among the first States to ratify the Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities and that it has adopted a law on the rights of disabled persons. However, there are a number of observations regarding this law: first, it does not dedicate a section to the overall obligations of the State so as to guarantee the rights contained in it. Secondly, it merely states general principles within a welfare approach to disability rather than adopting a rights-based approach.¹²

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

9. The NCHR noted that despite progress attained in protecting the right to life and physical safety, the enhancement of this right demands more efforts, especially through the amendment of national legislation to reduce the execution of the death penalty. According to them, this practice should be limited to the most serious and dangerous crimes, while putting in place, at the same time, strict controls to guarantee its correct application. According to the NCHR, in order to combat torture, the deficiency of the national legislations must be overcome through the recognition by the Government of the jurisdiction of the Committee Against Torture referred to in articles (21) and (22) of the CAT, the accession to the OP-CAT; the amendment of the national legislation to state explicitly that the regular courts have jurisdiction over torture crimes; that torture victims have the right to direct compensation from the Government; that these crimes should not be subject to prescription and that specialized centers for the rehabilitation of victims of torture should be established.¹³

10. Human Rights Watch (HRW) mentioned that governors place women and girls threatened with domestic violence or at risk of “honor killing” in protective custody, a form of administrative detention.¹⁴ HRW recommended that the member states of the HRC should strongly urge the Government to refer all women in protective custody to the Government's Wifaq Center or alternative non-governmental shelters for women at risk of violence. The HRC should also urge the Government to abolish the Crime Prevention Law and refer all persons to the civilian prosecutor for investigation and charge where the evidence supports suspicion of criminal conduct. The Government should also ensure that current administrative detainees have effective recourse to legal counsel and to courts to challenge the lawfulness of their detention.¹⁵

11. Amnesty International (AI) stated that women in Jordan continue to be victims of “honour killings”; that in 2007, 17 women were reported to have been killed in this way and that the perpetrators of such crimes generally receive only reduced sentences. In April 2008, AI expressed its concern to the authorities at what appeared to be disproportionately lenient sentences imposed in March 2008 on two men convicted of killing close female relatives.¹⁶

12. The International Commission of Jurists (ICJ) mentioned that there have been consistent and credible reports alleging that torture and other ill-treatment have been systematically used in Jordan's prisons and centres of detention and that in particular, it is alleged that torture remains

widespread in Jordan and in some places routine, namely in the General Intelligence Department (GID), in order to extract “confessions” and obtain intelligence in pursuit of counter-terrorism and national security objectives, and in the Public Security Directorate’s Criminal Investigations Department (CID), to extract “confessions” in the course of routine criminal investigations.¹⁷ AI noted that the GID, a military security agency directly linked to the Prime Minister, is the primary instrument for the abuse of political detainees; that officers in the GID have extensive powers and benefit from near total impunity, that detainees are generally held incommunicado, and their whereabouts are not disclosed. AI stated that detentions may be prolonged for weeks or months at a time and that successive Jordanian Governments have failed to address the human rights violations allegedly committed by the GID.¹⁸

13. HRW, while reporting similar information, noted that the GID granted HRW access to its detention facility in August 2007 and also allowed the NCHR to conduct coordinated visits to the GID detention facility since late 2005. HRW recommended that the Member States of the Human Rights Council (HRC) should strongly urge the Government of Jordan to implement a moratorium on GID arrests and detention until their law enforcement powers are specified in law; allow detainees to challenge their detention before a court of law; ensure civilian judicial oversight over the GID detention facility; end routine solitary confinement of detainees; independently investigate and punish torture and ill-treatment at the GID and ensure that detainees are able to meet privately with their lawyers.¹⁹ AIKarama recommended to the Government to comply with the recommendations of the Human Rights Committee and the Committee Against Torture by placing all departments of State Security, and primarily the GID, under the sole authority of the Attorney General, and establishing an independent audit of these services, and by limiting the powers of the GID and ensuring separation of powers, in law and practice, between the authorities responsible for detention of suspects and those responsible for preliminary investigations.²⁰

14. The ICJ²¹, AI²² and AIKarama²³ called on the Government to investigate in a prompt, transparent and independent manner the allegations of torture and ill-treatment of convicted prisoners and detainees and bring to justice military and civilian state officials and law enforcement officers who carried out, ordered or acquiesced such practices. AI called on the Government to officially and publicly condemn all acts of torture and other ill-treatment and establish a system of regular, unannounced and unrestricted visits by independent national bodies to all places of detention and their facilities in order to monitor the treatment of detainees and conditions of detention.²⁴

15. HRW indicated that torture remains rife in Jordan's prisons, despite a reform program initiated in 2006 and that guards torture inmates with impunity because it remains up to police prosecutors and police judges at the Police Court to investigate, prosecute, and try their fellow officers.²⁵ HRW recommended that the member states of the HRC should strongly urge the Government of Jordan to remove jurisdiction over criminal matters involving prison abuse from the Police Court; ensure civilian prosecutors assume jurisdiction over and carry out transparent and effective investigations into prison abuse, including by regular private meetings with prisoners; ensure adequate numbers of prison doctors, including psychiatrists, and train them to detect torture and ill-treatment, not to hold prisoners in long-term solitary confinement or otherwise in violation of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners.²⁶

16. The ICJ underlined the absence of a specific definition of torture in the domestic legislation, in accordance with Article 1 of the CAT. It noted that the prevalence of torture and impunity of perpetrators has been compounded by maintaining a policy of incommunicado and

secret detention, making the principle of presumption of innocence void by allowing, as evidence in court, “confessions” extracted through torture and other ill-treatment. Light sanctions not commensurate with the gravity of the offences, are a part of the problem.²⁷ AI indicated that on 1 December 2007, the Government amended article 208 of the Penal Code to prohibit torture and adopt a definition of it identical to that contained in the CAT. However, AI added that such amendment did not stipulate that penalties for perpetrators of torture should be in line with the Convention.²⁸

17. According to AlKarama, the Code of Criminal Procedure stipulates that a person arrested must be brought before a judge within 24 hours but in reality those arrested are often detained by the security services for a long time, sometimes months, before being brought before a judicial authority.²⁹ AI reported similar information.³⁰

18. HRW noted that the use of administrative detention has increased in Jordan over recent years, reaching over 12,000 cases in 2006 and that administrative detention laws are problematic because they deny the fundamental right to due process.³¹ AlKarama noted that citizens are deprived of protection against arbitrary arrests since the prosecutor may initiate proceedings without judicial review, and that charges are not subject to review by an independent tribunal during the investigation.³² The NCHR stated that national legislations limit the right to safety and personal freedom, especially the Prevention of Crimes Law, which allows administrative governors and security departments to detain individuals after their release in violation of judicial decisions.³³ HRW referred to similar information.³⁴

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

19. According to the ICJ, concerns continue to be raised about the objective and reasonable justification for the existence of the State Security Court (SSC), not only with regard to the principle of equality before the law and the courts, but also with regard to the courts’ independence and impartiality.³⁵ AI reported that interrogations by the GID are regularly aimed at obtaining the “confessions” to be used as evidence in prosecutions before the SSC, which has sole jurisdiction over cases involving security issues and whose judges include serving military officers and that the SSC frequently fails to order an in-depth investigation into allegations and to ensure that defendants’ right to a fair trial are upheld. AI stated that, disturbingly, the SSC has imposed death sentences in a number of such cases, some of which have already been carried out.³⁶ Similar information was mentioned by AlKarama.³⁷

20. The ICJ was concerned that the SSC and other special courts have been set up to shield state officials, particularly military and security personnel alleged to be responsible for human rights violations from legal accountability, with the effect of entrenching systematic impunity. According to AI, the Court of Cassation has at times overturned SSC judgments that appeared unsound, as well as explicitly on account of alleged torture and other ill-treatment.³⁸ For AlKarama, judgments of the SSC may be appealed at the Court of Cassation which very often confirms the passing of sentences despite the allegations of torture and even when the Court of Cassation has annulled a conviction for this reason, no investigation has been ordered to establish responsibility for these acts.³⁹ The ICJ called on the HRC to urge the Government of Jordan to abolish the SSC and other special courts, except for military courts with jurisdiction over exclusively military offences, and make sure that ordinary, i.e. civilian crimes, including those that amount to human rights violations committed by military and law enforcement officers and officials, are tried in ordinary civilian courts using established procedures in line with international standards, and that the courts are not manipulated for political reasons.⁴⁰

21. The NCHR stated that despite progress in the exercise of the right to fair trial, national legislations do not fully guarantee independence of the judicial authority and that its administrative and financial decisions are still subject to the convictions of the Government and its financial priorities. The NCHR said that in addition to the slow pace of litigation, national legislation such as the prevention of terrorism law, the prevention of crimes law and the economic crimes law, contain provisions that are not in conformity with human rights standards and contravene the provisions of the Constitution. The NCHR added that the administrative judiciary does not guarantee the protection of the rights of individuals and fair trial standards.⁴¹

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

22. Reporters Without Borders (RSF) indicated that local journalists are closely watched by the country's intelligence services and have to be members of the state-run Jordan Press Association. King Abdullah often says he favours decriminalisation of press offences, but journalists still face prison if they write articles considered "harmful to the country's diplomatic relations" or in relation to the King and the royal family. Limits are clear and few journalists dare to breach them, preferring self-censorship. According to RSF, the Jordanian press law provides for heavy fines and the criminal code lays down prison sentences in cases of "defamation," "insulting religious belief" and "promoting material stirring up sectarianism or racism".⁴²

23. RSF stated that the Internet is just as closely watched as the traditional media and that the Government extended control of news websites in September 2007 by making online publications subject to the press law.⁴³ It noted that the Jordanian authorities have not shown any will to improve press freedom and that hopes raised after Parliament in March 2007 cancelled a law providing for prison terms for press offences, quickly faded. RSF urged the Jordanian Government to reform the publications law in order to decriminalize press offences and guarantee journalists greater freedom of expression.⁴⁴

24. AI stated that since 2000, the Jordanian authorities have placed increasing restrictions on non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the country. The Senate passed the Societies Law in July 2008 and, unless amended by the King, the law will require NGOs to seek governmental approval to receive donations and will allow the authorities to demand to see NGOs' work plans, to shut down an NGO for minor infractions, and to appoint a state employee to serve as temporary president of the NGO in question.⁴⁵

25. HRW⁴⁶ and the NGO Coalition⁴⁷ reported similar information. HRW recommended that the member states of the HRC should strongly urge the Government to start a drafting process to revise the NGO law in order to include broad participation by civil society and assistance from international human rights law experts; make registration of associations automatic upon formal notification; remove the Government's ability to appoint founding members, impose any form of governmental management, or dissolve an NGO without a court order; permit independent funding of NGOs, whether foreign or local, as long as all foreign exchange and customs regulations are satisfied.⁴⁸

26. HRW, and the NGO Coalition,⁴⁹ noted that in June 2008, Jordan's Parliament passed a new Law on Public Gatherings (Assembly Law) and that the law, despite some improvements, does not restore freedom of assembly enjoyed prior to the Government's drastic restrictions in

2001. HRW recommended that the member states of the HRC should strongly urge the Government to rescind the Assembly Law; start a drafting process to revise it and including for this purpose broad civil society participation and assistance from international human rights law experts. The revision process should include the abolition of the requirement for prior approval of any public meeting or demonstration, and define the meaning of "public gathering" to include only gatherings in publicly accessible places or those that are open to the public.⁵⁰

27. The NCHR noted that there are still some legal and practical impediments to the right to establish political parties, like the prior approval of the Minister of Interior though subjected to judicial review, the request for a large number of founding members, and penalties to hinder and limit the partisan work.⁵¹ The NGO Coalition stated that a new law, which gives the authorities an increased chance to interfere in the internal life of political parties, was passed in 2007. This law allows many penalties to be meted out against parties, prohibits criticism of Jordan's allies and fixes the number of founding members of a party at 500.⁵² AI added that the authorities rejected requests from NGOs and political parties to organize peaceful events in recent years.⁵³

28. The NCHR indicated that parliamentary elections were held in 2007 according to the provisions of a temporary law whose constitutionality is questioned under the provisions of article 94 of the Constitution and that this law contains a number of provisions that has impacted negatively on the integrity and fairness of the elections, according to national and international standards.⁵⁴ The NGO Coalition emphasized the need to amend the 2003 election law to ensure compatibility with international standards and, in particular, the formation of an independent electoral commission. It also emphasized the need to reconsider the distribution of seats among constituencies, as to ensure equity in distribution of seats compared to the population; and to enhance the transparency of elections by allowing local oversight of elections. Finally, it recommended increasing the number of women to 30 per cent of the members of Parliament, and strengthening the role of the judiciary in overseeing the elections through the formation of an electoral commission.⁵⁵

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

29. The NCHR reported that despite Government's efforts to avail the enjoyment of the right to work, there are still some impediments, in particular the fact that workers in the agricultural sector and domestic workers are subjected to the provisions of a special regulation, which can deprive these two categories from the rights recognized to other workers. It also noted that there is no health insurance for these categories, and that they are not covered by social security. Some workers were subjected to verbal violence and physical harm and sometimes to sexual assault.⁵⁶

30. The NCHR noted that during the last years, the phenomenon of child labour has become entrenched; that there is no social insurance for the working child in spite of the dangerous and exhausting nature of jobs, and that children begging begin to take the shape of "organized business".⁵⁷ The NGO Coalition recommended to the Government to tighten up actions and prosecution by the authorities responsible for overseeing the implementation of provisions relating to child labour.⁵⁸

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

31. The NCHR stated that among the problems facing the implementation of the right to health there are: shortage of medical and nursing staff; severe shortage of some necessary medicines; manifest weakness in the quality of ambulances and emergency services due to limited resources; the inability of these services to cover all regions of the Kingdom and the non-

existence of an effective communication system with hospitals. According to the NCHR, there is a clear negligence regarding preventive measures in the areas of improving environmental health, especially water and air pollution, the treatment of wastewater and eradication of mosquitoes that carry communicable diseases.⁵⁹

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

32. The NCHR indicated that there still exist some impediments that limit the enjoyment of the right to education, including some discriminatory practices regarding enrollment in universities and tuition. The NCHR reported about continuous problems of violence in Jordanian universities, and noted that the Government imposes mandatory courses in all universities. It also intervenes in the appointment of the presidents of universities, in the determination of their financial fees and of the number of students enrolled therein.⁶⁰

8. Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers

33. AI said that during a visit it conducted to Jordan in March-April 2008 to research violence and discrimination against women, it found that abuse of women migrant domestic workers is widespread, particularly in the context of economic exploitation and that many are paid only part of their meagre wages or not at all, sometimes for years. AI reported that many women migrant domestic workers face a demanding work schedule and are forced to work at least the first three months without pay, supposedly to cover the recruitment agency's costs, although this practice is banned under Jordanian law⁶¹ and that physical, psychological and sexual abuse is common.⁶²

34. AI mentioned that although illegal in Jordanian and under international law, it is common practice for the employer to confiscate the woman worker's passport, further diminishing her independence and her ability to leave an abusive or exploitative family.⁶³ It added that at the end of their employment, many women migrant domestic workers are unable to leave the country because they lack up-to-date residency and work permits and that around 14,000 migrant domestic workers are said to be stuck in Jordan due to over-stay fines.⁶⁴

35. AI called on the Government to amend the Labour Code so that it clearly covers domestic work and guarantees labour rights to migrant domestic workers⁶⁵, to improve monitoring of recruitment agencies and working conditions and to ensure that employment contracts are enforced and that employers and representatives of recruitment agencies who abuse migrant domestic workers are brought to justice.⁶⁶

36. The NCHR reported that Jordan has exerted excellent efforts in receiving and caring for refugees during the past decades, yet it has not acceded to the 1951 United Nations Convention relating to the status of refugees. This vacuum prompted Jordan to sign a memorandum and a letter of understanding with United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in 1998 and 2002 to solve the problems of refugees, in general, and the Iraqi refugees in particular, regarding inter alia their legal residence; the expiration of the validity of most of their personal documents; the non-notification of UNHCR office – in some cases – of the arrest of a person who acquired the status of a refugee, or has applied for asylum.⁶⁷ The NGO Coalition said that Palestinian refugee women in Jordan face many forms of exclusion and difficult living conditions.⁶⁸

9. Human rights and counter-terrorism

37. The ICJ indicated that definition of terrorism in the new law on prevention of terrorism is overly broad and vague, and that it is unclear how the threat of using violence and carrying out actions against the environment or private properties, could be considered as a terrorist act as opposed to an ordinary offence. The ICJ also stated that it is also unclear as to which form of writing, speech or act would be considered to constitute a threat, and that this vague definition provided for by the 2006 terrorism law is in contravention of the principle of legality of offences.⁶⁹

38. AlKarama mentioned similar information and added that the new law is contrary to international standards on the protection of human rights in the context of the fight against terrorism and to United Nations Security Council resolution 1566 (2004). This law gives effect to a definition of "terrorist activities" so extensive that, in practice, it allows for the arrest and detention of persons who have peacefully expressed opinions on the policy of the Kingdom. Furthermore, the law provides for persons to be arrested, tried and convicted for defaming State officials or disseminating false or exaggerated information outside the country, which could affect the "dignity of the country", and strengthens the power of the security services.⁷⁰ AlKarama also stated that Jordan has played an important role in the transfer and detention of persons suspected of terrorist activities, that these persons have often been imprisoned at the GID headquarters and subjected to torture, and that those transferred are not necessarily of Jordanian nationality, or regarded as a threat to Jordan.⁷¹ According to the ICJ, the cooperation of the Jordanian Government with other governments in undertaking counter terrorism activities, including the "war on terror", has resulted in additional human rights violations, including secret detentions and renditions of terrorism suspects, even to countries where the person is at risk of torture or other serious human rights violations, in breach of the principle of *non-refoulement*.⁷² AI provided similar information.⁷³

39. The ICJ reported that article 150 of the Penal Code stipulates that: "Every writing, speech or action intended to or resulting in inciting sectarianism, racism or incitement to conflict between communities and the various elements of the nation is punishable by imprisonment for not less than six months and not more than three years or a fine not exceeding five hundred dinars." This provision taken in combination with Jordan's anti-terrorism measures has further endangered the enjoyment of other freedoms, such as the freedom of opinion and expression, in violation of Article 19 of the ICCPR.⁷⁴ Similar information was reported by AlKarama.⁷⁵

III. ACHIEVEMENTS, BEST PRACTICES, CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS

40. AI mentioned that in recent years, the authorities have taken steps which appear to be aimed at improving the situation of detainees in the country; that they have introduced various complaint mechanisms and have established a national human rights institution, the NCHR, to promote human rights awareness and investigate complaints, including complaints of torture. AI added that in addition to agreeing to ongoing visits by the International Committee of the Red Cross, the authorities have permitted the NCHR, as well as representatives of Jordanian professional associations and HRW, to visit places of detention.⁷⁶

IV. KEY NATIONAL PRIORITIES, INITIATIVES AND COMMITMENTS

N/A.

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

ICJ	International Commission of Jurists*, Geneva, Switzerland.
AI	Amnesty International*, London, United Kingdom.
HRW	Human Rights Watch*, Geneva, Switzerland.
AlKarama	AlKarama for Human Rights, Geneva, Switzerland.
RSF	Reporters Without Borders*, Paris, France.
ECLJ	European Centre for Law and Justice*, Strasbourg, France.
The NGO Coalition	Amman Center for Human Rights Studies*, Arab Women’s Association, the Arab Organization for Human Rights in Jordan, Amman, Jordan

National human rights institution

NCHR	The National Centre for Human Rights,** Amman, Jordan
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² AlKarama, p. 2.

³ AlKarama, p. 2.

⁴ NCHR, p. 3, para. 8.

⁵ NCHR, p. 4, para. 14.

⁶ NCHR, p. 1, para. 1.

⁷ AlKarama, p. 2

⁸ NCHR, p. 4, para. 13.

⁹ NGO Coalition, p. 3.

¹⁰ NGO Coalition, p. 5.

¹¹ NCHR, p. 4, para. 14.

¹² NCHR, p. 4, para. 15.

¹³ NCHR, p. 1, para. 2.

¹⁴ HRW, p. 4.

¹⁵ HRW, p. 5.

¹⁶ AI, p. 5.

¹⁷ ICJ, p. 4.

¹⁸ AI, p. 3.

¹⁹ HRW, p. 6.

²⁰ AlKarama, p. 6.

²¹ ICJ, p. 5.

²² AI, p. 7.

²³ AlKarama, p. 6.

²⁴ AI, p. 7.

²⁵ HRW, p. 2.

²⁶ HRW, p. 4.

²⁷ ICJ, p. 4,5

²⁸ AI, p. 4.

²⁹ AlKarama, p. 3.

³⁰ AI, p. 5.

³¹ HRW, p. 4.

³² AlKarama, p. 4.

³³ NCHR, p. 1, para. 3.

³⁴ HRW, p. 4.

³⁵ ICJ, p. 5

³⁶ AI, p. 4.

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- ³⁷ AlKarama, p. 4
³⁸ AI, P4.
³⁹ AlKarama, p. 4.
⁴⁰ ICJ, p. 6.
⁴¹ NCHR, p. 1, 2, para. 4.
⁴² RSF, p. 1.
⁴³ RSF, p. 1.
⁴⁴ RSF, p. 2.
⁴⁵ AI, p. 6.
⁴⁶ HRW, p. 1, 2.
⁴⁷ NGO Coalition, p. 1,2.
⁴⁸ HRW, p. 2.
⁴⁹ NGO Coalition, p. 2.
⁵⁰ HRW, p. 2.
⁵¹ NCHR, p. 2, para. 6
⁵² NGO Coalition, p. 2.
⁵³ AI, p. 7.
⁵⁴ NCHR, p. 2,3, para. 7.
⁵⁵ NGO Coalition, p. 10.
⁵⁶ NCHR, p. 3, para. 10.
⁵⁷ NCHR, p. 3, para. 10.
⁵⁸ NGO Coalition, p. 4.
⁵⁹ NCHR, p. 4, para. 12.
⁶⁰ NCHR, p. 3, 4, para. 11.
⁶¹ AI, p. 5, 6.
⁶² AI, p. 6.
⁶³ AI, p. 6.
⁶⁴ AI, p. 6.
⁶⁵ AI, p. 7.
⁶⁶ AI, p. 7.
⁶⁷ NCHR, p. 3.
⁶⁸ NGO Coalition, p. 3.
⁶⁹ ICJ, p. 2.
⁷⁰ AlKarama, p. 3.
⁷¹ AlKarama, p. 5
⁷² ICJ, p. 2.
⁷³ AI, p. 4
⁷⁴ ICJ, p. 2.
⁷⁵ AlKarama, p. 3.
⁷⁶ AI, p. 4.
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