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### **Summary prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21**

#### **Kiribati\***

The present report is a summary of ten stakeholders' submissions<sup>1</sup> 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 Human Rights Council resolution 16/21, 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.

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



## Information provided by stakeholders

### A. Background and framework

#### 1. Scope of international obligations<sup>2</sup>

1. The Kiribati Women Activists Network (K-WAN) commended the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).<sup>3</sup>

2. Teo Toa Matoa (TTM) urged the Government to consider ratifying the Optional Protocol of CRPD.<sup>4</sup>

3. The Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (CHRI) noted that, at the first session of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) Working Group (WG), Kiribati rejected all recommendations concerning immediate signature and ratification of international human rights treaties. Instead, Kiribati accepted recommendations related to the adoption of a long-term plan for a step-by-step ratification process. Nonetheless, Kiribati is not yet a party to core international human rights treaties. CHRI recommended that Kiribati prepare a long-term country strategy to ratify the core international human rights treaties as a matter of priority.<sup>5</sup>

#### 2. Constitutional and legislative framework

4. K-WAN welcomed the enactment of the Children, Young People and Family Welfare Act (2013), on child protection and social welfare, the enactment of the Education Act (2013) to improve the education system and provide inclusive education to all, and the enactment of Te Rau n te Mwenga Act (2014) to criminalize domestic violence.<sup>6</sup>

5. K-WAN recommended the Government to continue its legislative reform to align national laws with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and CRPD including completion of the Juvenile Justice Bill by the end of 2014, and amend the Constitution to include 'sex and gender' as grounds for discrimination under section 15 of the Constitution by 2015.<sup>7</sup>

6. TTM urged the Government to consider carrying out a Legislative Review on CRPD to determine the extent of legislative compliance of Kiribati and develop a plan on addressing the areas that need improvement. The Government may consider including this task in the National Disability Policy and Action Plan as a priority.<sup>8</sup>

#### 3. Institutional and human rights infrastructure and policy measures

7. TTM acknowledged the setting up of the Kiribati Non-Government Organisations, Faith-Based Organisations and Disability Advisory Committee (KNNAC) in February 2014 to monitor the situation of registered non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and faith-based organisations (FBOs) and to assist them in their development.<sup>9</sup>

8. JS1 noted that Kiribati established climate change institutions and committees, and adapted a policy for complying with its obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in spite of its limited internal capacities and resources.<sup>10</sup>

## **B. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms**

### **1. Cooperation with treaty bodies**

9. In connection with UPR WG recommendation 66.1<sup>11</sup> on the establishment of a committee to pave the way for accession to human rights conventions, JS2 was concerned that the CEDAW third periodic report has not been finalized, and that the first and second reports, due respectively in 2005 and 2009, were never submitted. The State report on the CRC had been submitted in 2005 after a delay of 10 years and the second report is overdue since 2011. The only CRC report submitted in 2005 demonstrated lack of awareness about NGOs, of dissemination of information, networking and partnership on the part of the Government. JS2 recommended that the Government complete the CEDAW and CRC reports by the end of 2014 and have the CRPD report ready by 2015; strengthening its partnership and cooperation with NGOs in the reporting as well as the implementation processes; supporting and providing opportunities for trainings and workshops, to enhance the capacity of NGOs to report on the conventions.<sup>12</sup>

10. K-WAN recommended the Government to complete CEDAW and CRC reports by the end of 2014, the CRPD report before the due date in 2015 and strengthen its partnership with the NGOs in this process and support their work.<sup>13</sup>

11. CHRI recommended that Kiribati demonstrate its commitment to the United Nations human rights mechanisms by complying with its treaty reporting obligations.<sup>14</sup>

### **2. Cooperation with special procedures**

12. K-WAN<sup>15</sup> and CHRI<sup>16</sup> recommended the Government to consider extending a standing invitation to all special procedures of the Human Rights Council. K-WAN also recommended enabling external review and assistance from special procedures, and acknowledgement of the report made by the Special Rapporteur on water and sanitation in 2012.<sup>17</sup>

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

### **1. Equality and non-discrimination**

13. The International Centre of Advocates Against Discrimination (ICAAD) recommended that legislation be introduced to outlaw discrimination on the basis of sex and gender, guarantee equal benefits or outcomes between men and women, and specify that customary law does not apply to the extent that it is discriminatory towards women.<sup>18</sup>

14. K-WAN recommended amending the Native Lands Ordinance to abolish discrimination against women by allowing them a fair and equal share in the distribution of lands; and amending the Citizenship Ordinance by allowing women to include their husbands and children in their application for citizenship and be granted on merit the same consideration than men.<sup>19</sup>

15. K-WAN recommended the Government to finalize and endorse the Gender Equality and Women's Development Policy, the Gender Access and Equity Policy and implement them by the end of 2014. The planning and implementation must involve NGOs.<sup>20</sup>

16. CHRI indicated that despite Kiribati's commitment to consider the five UPR recommendations it received at the first UPR WG session related to decriminalisation of consensual adult same-sex sexual conduct and "to expand the prohibited grounds of discrimination to sexual orientation", those recommendations remain pending, and

homosexuality remains a criminal offence in Kiribati. CHRI recommended that Kiribati promote a constructive dialogue on sexual orientation and gender identity with stakeholders, including government ministries, civil society and religious leaders; work towards repealing sections of 153-155 of the Penal Code which criminalize homosexuality; and introduce policies aimed at ending discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity.<sup>21</sup>

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

17. According to ICAAD, significant gaps were present in the legislation on sexual assault and domestic violence.<sup>22</sup> ICAAD recommended amending sexual assault and rape laws<sup>23</sup> passing legislation for courts' intervention to protect victims of domestic violence<sup>24</sup>, and creating a separate offence for domestic violence with guidelines for sentences commensurate with the gravity of the crime.<sup>25</sup>

18. The Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children (GIEACPC) noted that in Kiribati corporal punishment of children is lawful despite recommendations to prohibit it by the Committee on the Rights of the Child and during the 1<sup>st</sup> cycle of the UPR of Kiribati in 2010.<sup>26</sup> JS2 was concerned that corporal punishment in schools was still evident despite the fact that this has been abolished by the 1997 Education (Amendment) Act.<sup>27</sup>

19. ICAAD highlighted that the Government should continue to work with United Nations agencies, international organizations and regional bodies to implement its National Approach to Eliminating Sexual and Gender-Based Violence – Policy and Strategic Action Plan (2011–2021), and to support the adoption of laws to correct consistent legal failures resulting from cultural reconciliation norms, including the implementation of the newly passed Child, Young People and Family Welfare Law.<sup>28</sup>

20. ICAAD noted that Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) continues to be prevalent throughout Kiribati and that, despite significant progress in recent years to combat this scourge, traditional views of women's roles in society and customary practices continue to adversely affect the way community, law enforcement, healthcare providers, and the judicial system respond to such violence, as well as the prevalence of reporting by victims.<sup>29</sup> ICAAD recommended SGBV training for the police and the judiciary, and awareness raising within communities;<sup>30</sup> ensuring that victims of SGBV receive adequate medical and psycho-social support; and providing legal aid to all victims of SGBV.<sup>31</sup>

21. In connection with recommendation 66.45 on discrimination based on sex and violence against women, recommendation 66.58 on support to women victims, and recommendation 66.59<sup>32</sup> on plans of action on disabilities and on eliminating violence against women, JS2 was concerned that the new Family Peace Act (2014) has not been assented by the President after passing in April 2014 and the Government has no implementation plan for this most needed Act; and that the Government technical and financial support to NGOs partners is insufficient. In spite of the establishment of a Gender Based Violence Unit at the Ministry of Health and Medical Services, there was no clear referral system for domestic violence cases between the police and medical workers, no specialized trained doctors or nurses, no private clinics for such sensitive cases or counsellors for the victims.<sup>33</sup>

22. JS2 recommended that the Government ultimately consider accepting recommendation 66.45 and set a plan for implementation of recommendations 66.45, 66.58 and 66.59 with the involvement of NGOs. JS2 also recommended developing a national action plan which should include training for the police, the judiciary, the education and health systems, and other stakeholders. Alternatively, the Government may consider reviewing all existing policies and plans relating to sexual, gender and domestic violence,

with a view to merge and synchronize them for better coordination. The Government may also consider expanding the Gender Based Violence Unit within the Ministry of Health and Medical Services to include a comprehensive service for victims of domestic and sexual violence that respects the sensitivity of their cases and experiences.<sup>34</sup>

### **3. Administration of justice and the rule of law**

23. ICAAD indicated that with regard to domestic violence, withdrawal of cases was high and prosecutions were few,<sup>35</sup> and recommended that Kiribati enact legislation to remove 'provocation' as a mitigating factor in violence against women cases;<sup>36</sup> ensure that reconciliation and compensation paid as part of customary settlement for sexual assault or domestic violence cases should not be considered as mitigating factors;<sup>37</sup> ensure that resolution of a case under customary law does not preclude it from being brought before the formal justice system.<sup>38</sup>

24. The Child Rights International Network (CRIN) noted that child offenders in Kiribati can be lawfully sentenced to corporal punishment and life imprisonment as a criminal penalty. Children can be held criminally responsible from the age of 10.<sup>39</sup> CRIN also noted that during the first cycle of the Universal Periodic Review in 2010, Argentina, Chile and Slovenia recommended (respectively recommendations 66.21<sup>40</sup>, 66.67, 66.66<sup>41</sup>) that the State abolish corporal punishment.<sup>42</sup> CRIN urged the Human Rights Council to recommend Kiribati to explicitly prohibit sentences of corporal punishment and life imprisonment under all systems of justice, and without exception to ensure full compliance with international standards as well as to raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility.<sup>43</sup>

25. GIEACPC hoped members of the UPR Working Group will urge the Government of Kiribati to ensure that the Juvenile Justice Bill include prohibition of all corporal punishment of children in all settings and repeal the right "to administer reasonable and proper punishment" from the statute books.<sup>44</sup>

### **4. Freedom of religion or belief, expression, and right to participate in public and political life**

26. The Assemblies of God Church of Kiribati (AG) recommended the Government to continue its relations and partnerships with FBOs. AG also recommended recognizing, involving and providing support to all churches equally.<sup>45</sup>

27. CHRI noted that in June 2012, one of the four Kiribati newspapers, the weekly magazine "Kiribati Independent" was ordered to close due to a complaint by the Ministry of Communications regarding alleged breaches of the Newspaper Registration Act. The newspaper was able to resume its activities after six months of closure.<sup>46</sup>

28. CHRI noted that there is no freedom of information law or "open government" policy in place in Kiribati. Thus, citizens cannot follow any formal path to access information held by the public authorities. Taking into account widespread allegations of corruption in the country, an "open records" policy would ensure public access to information, and strengthen public oversight. CHRI recommended that Kiribati guarantee the right to freedom of expression by ensuring that journalists can operate without fearing reprisals; and enact a Right to Information Act compatible with international best practice.<sup>47</sup>

29. K-WAN recommended the Government to formalize the involvement of NGOs in all human rights activities and events, by adopting a protocol to confirm and secure their participation.<sup>48</sup>

30. JS2 noted that recommendation 66.12<sup>49</sup> requires the Government to guarantee that its laws and policies are in conformity with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms

of Discrimination against Women. JS2 was concerned that there are only 4 women out of 46 members of Parliament and 7 out of 232 councillors at the local government, and that the difference in the number of women in these institutions compared to men demonstrates persistent gender discrimination. Moreover, the Government did not agree to introduce or impose a Temporary Special Measure to reserve seats for women to compete for these political positions.<sup>50</sup> K-WAN made similar remarks.<sup>51</sup> JS2 recommended that the Government confirm acceptance of recommendation 66.12, and consider imposing a Temporary Special Measure to reserve seats for women in Parliament and local government.<sup>52</sup>

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

31. In connection with recommendation 66.43 on abolishing laws and regulations which do not provide equal rights to women, recommendation 66.44 on amending laws and changing policies that discriminate and marginalize women, and recommendation 66.47<sup>53</sup> on approving laws and implementing programmes to ensure the elimination of gender inequality, JS2 was concerned that the Government rejected a bill to amend the Constitution to include sex, gender and sexual orientation as grounds for discrimination in April 2014; and that the Employment (Amendment) Act 2008 prohibits discrimination against sex, but it also prohibits women from manual labor jobs and restricts the hours of work for women. Inconsistencies remain between the Employment Act and the National Conditions of Service (NCS) on the provision of maternity leave, in addition to restrictions on the recruitment of women as police officers.<sup>54</sup>

32. JS2 recommended that the Government considers accepting recommendations 66.43, 66.44 and 66.47 and set a plan for implementation of such recommendations with the involvement of NGOs; amending the Constitution to include sex and gender as a prohibited ground of discrimination; amending the Employment Act and the NCS to consistently provide the same maternity leave, abolishing the restriction on paid maternity leaves; reviewing and reforming the recruitment policy of the Kiribati Police Service.<sup>55</sup>

33. K-WAN recommended amending the Employment (Amendment) Act 2008 to abolish the restriction of women from certain types and hours of work and amending the condition for maternity leaves in the Act and in the NCS.<sup>56</sup>

34. TTM recommended that the Government considers instituting a Temporary Special Measure to enhance the employment status of people with disabilities. TTM also urged the Government to conduct a workshop with the Kiribati Chamber of Commerce to discuss and negotiate employment of people with disabilities in the private sector.<sup>57</sup>

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

35. JS1 recommended Kiribati to ensure the provision of clean drinking water and access to water services and sanitation for all, and availability of adequate food, even in times of natural disaster. JS1 also recommended pursuing measures to ensure people live in security, peace and dignity, including adequate protection of housing from weather hazards, access to housing away from hazardous zones, measures to avoid the creation of informal settlements in hazardous areas.<sup>58</sup> JS1 further recommended that the Government strengthen efforts to ensure access to shelter and disaster preparedness in the case of displacement by extreme weather.<sup>59</sup>

#### **7. Right to health**

36. In connection with implementation of recommendation 66.72<sup>60</sup> on free quality health and education services, JS2 was concerned at the shortcomings of the health system, especially hospitals lacking essential facilities, with a limited capacity in terms of beds and

doctors, and lack of access for persons with disabilities. JS2 recommended that the Government review and assess the capacity of the central hospital in terms of workers and facilities; upgrade and improve the status of the Southern Islands hospital to provide quality medical services; consider improving accessibility of hospitals and clinics to enable people with disabilities to access the services; consider increasing scholarships to study medicine and incentives to prevent doctors from leaving the country.<sup>61</sup>

37. With regard to recommendation 66.72<sup>62</sup>, TTM commended the Government for the continuous provision of free medicines and medical treatment, and urged it to improve the infrastructure to provide better access by the people with disabilities.<sup>63</sup>

38. JS1 stated that Kiribati has the highest infant-mortality rate in the Western Pacific, with many infants dying of chronic diarrhoea caused by waterborne and faeces-related illnesses. Most houses do not have a toilet and therefore many people use the sea or beach to defecate.<sup>64</sup> JS1 recommended Kiribati to ensure the protection of the individual's right to life, in particular through taking measures to reduce infant mortality, malnutrition, and epidemics, and to enforce the rights to health, adequate nutrition, and to a healthy and safe environment for all.<sup>65</sup>

## 8. Right to education

39. AG acknowledged Government's acceptance of recommendations 66.75, 66.77, 66.78 and 66.79<sup>66</sup> on strengthening access to and quality of education, and commended the Government for enacting the Education Act (2013); setting up and supporting the Kiribati Education Improvement Program to improve access to education by all children by 2020, enacting the Compulsory Education Order 2006 to increase the age of compulsory education from primary school level to junior secondary school level and developing the Inclusive Education Policy to improve the education system – age, access, building and the quality of curricula and teachers.<sup>67</sup>

40. AG recommended that the Government consider providing support and assistance to FBOs and NGOs to run quality vocational schools to complement the Kiribati Institute of Technology.<sup>68</sup>

41. In connection with implementation of recommendations 66.75 and 66.78<sup>69</sup>, JS2 recommended that the Government review the feasibility of setting up more quality vocational schools to meet the demand of youths; include preschools under the compulsory education regulation and consider setting up state preschools; abolish the practice of corporal punishment in schools and impose alternative forms of discipline for students.<sup>70</sup>

## 9. Persons with disabilities

42. In connection with recommendation 66.10 on incorporating into domestic legislation ratified treaties, and recommendation 66.11<sup>71</sup> on reviewing and harmonizing relevant laws in accordance with ratified human rights instruments, TTM noted that the Government drafted the Kiribati National Policy on Disability and Action Plan for 2009 – 2012 in 2008. This remains in draft form and requires review in compliance with the CRPD and any other development on disability issues emerged in the meantime.<sup>72</sup> TTM urged the Government to review and reform the National Disability Policy and Action Plan, commence its implementation by the end of 2014, and to consider setting up a specialized committee to oversee the issue of disability and the rights of people with disabilities.<sup>73</sup>

43. TTM indicated that currently there are only two teachers who were specifically trained to teach children or students with sights or hearing disabilities. TTM noted that, despite Government's acceptance of recommendation 66.33<sup>74</sup> on government funding to schools for persons with disabilities, the School for the Disabled, which is the only school in the country for children with disabilities, is still run privately and has no funding support

from the Government. TTM urged the Government to provide support to the School for the Disabled to improve its capacity in terms of teachers, teaching materials and equipment.<sup>75</sup>

44. In connection with implementation of recommendation 66.75 and 66.78<sup>76</sup>, JS2 was concerned that the Inclusive Education Policy under the Education Act (2013), which caters for the improvement of access to mainstream education by people with disabilities, was still in draft form and not implemented.<sup>77</sup> TTM made similar remarks.<sup>78</sup> JS2 recommended that the Government finalize the Inclusive Education Policy by the end of 2014 and implement it fully by the end of 2016; review the potential of setting up a specialized school for the people with disabilities.<sup>79</sup> TTM made similar recommendations.<sup>80</sup>

#### **10. Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers**

45. JS1 noted that Kiribati acknowledged that relocation of its people may be inevitable as a result of climate change and, as such, has adopted a “migration with dignity” policy. The biggest limitation on climate change migration is its lack of recognition in any binding international treaty. A person seeking refuge because of the effects of climate change would not meet the definition of a refugee, which requires an individual to show a well-founded fear of persecution.<sup>81</sup> JS1 recommended that Kiribati continue in its efforts to find an adequate long-term political solution for displaced persons, in consultation with the relevant United Nations mechanisms; adopt a rights-based approach to climate-induced displacements, ensure such displacements do not affect the enjoyment of the community’s socio-cultural rights; and take measures to ensure relocated communities are protected against forced eviction with appropriate legal protection.<sup>82</sup>

#### **11. Environmental issues**

46. AG commended Government’s acceptance of recommendation 66.81 on developing a national environmental charter and recommendation 66.82<sup>83</sup> on pursuing international cooperation focused on effects of climate change, and its continuous effort in addressing climate change, particularly in hosting the Tarawa Climate Change Conference in November 2010, setting up and supporting the Kiribati Adaptation Plan Projects.<sup>84</sup>

47. AG recommended that the Government act on its promise to provide assistance or mitigation to the damages caused from climate change and sea-level rise, and consider making a constructive plan in consultation with AG and any other relevant organization on ways to address this problem.<sup>85</sup>

48. In connection with recommendation 66.81<sup>86</sup>, which requires the Government to study the possibility of developing a national environment charter, JS2 recommended that the Government strengthen the involvement of NGOs and civil societies in the formulation of national policies and frameworks on climate change and provide opportunities for trainings on climate change.<sup>87</sup>

49. JS1 stated that land shortages caused by climate change have exacerbated existing problems. Climate change has worsened food security and health problems in Kiribati, particularly in Tarawa.<sup>88</sup> JS1 recommended Kiribati to continue to negotiate for compensation for the damage caused from those responsible for climate change, according to the principle of common but differentiated responsibility as stipulated in the UNFCCC and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.<sup>89</sup>

50. TTM urges the Government to include the special needs of people living with disabilities in the Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan on climate change risk reduction.<sup>90</sup>



## Notes

<sup>1</sup> The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: [www.ohchr.org](http://www.ohchr.org). (One asterisk denotes a national human rights institution with “A” status).

## Civil society

*Individual submissions:*

AG	Assemblies of God Church of Kiribati, City, Tarawa (Kiribati);
CRIN	Child Rights International Network, London (United Kingdom);
GIEACPC	Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children, London (United Kingdom);
ICAAD	International Centre of Advocates Against Discrimination, New York (United States of America);
KFHA	Kiribati Family Health Association, Tarawa (Kiribati);
K-WAN	Kiribati Women Activists Network, Tarawa (Kiribati);
TTM	Teo Toa Matoi, Tarawa (Kiribati).

*Joint submissions:*

JS1	Joint submission 1 submitted by: Franciscans International, Geneva (Switzerland), E. Rice International, Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches;
JS2	Joint submission 2 submitted by: Aia Maea Ainen Kiribati (AMAK), Tarawa (Kiribati).

*Regional intergovernmental organization(s):*

CHRI	The Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, New Delhi (India).
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<sup>2</sup> The following abbreviations have been used in the present document:

CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD

<sup>3</sup> K-WAN p. 2.

<sup>4</sup> TTM, p.2.

<sup>5</sup> CHRI, p.1.

<sup>6</sup> K-WAN p. 2-3.

<sup>7</sup> K-WAN p. 3.

<sup>8</sup> TTM, p.2.

<sup>9</sup> TTM, p.2.

<sup>10</sup> JS1, p.2.

<sup>11</sup> A/HRC/15/3, p. 12.

<sup>12</sup> JS2, p.5.

<sup>13</sup> K-WAN p. 2.

<sup>14</sup> CHRI, p.1.

<sup>15</sup> K-WAN p. 4-5.

<sup>16</sup> CHRI, p.1.

<sup>17</sup> K-WAN p. 4-5.

<sup>18</sup> ICAAD p. 6.

<sup>19</sup> K-WAN p. 3.

<sup>20</sup> K-WAN p. 5.

<sup>21</sup> CHRI, p. 2 and 3.

<sup>22</sup> ICAAD p. 3.

<sup>23</sup> ICAAD p. 6.

<sup>24</sup> ICAAD p. 6.

<sup>25</sup> ICAAD p. 6.

<sup>26</sup> GIEACPC, p.1.

- 27 JS2, p. 2.
- 28 ICAAD p. 1.
- 29 ICAAD p. 2.
- 30 ICAAD p. 6.
- 31 ICAAD p. 6.
- 32 A/HRC/15/3, p.15.
- 33 JS2, p. 3 and 4.
- 34 JS2, p. 4.
- 35 ICAAD p. 3.
- 36 ICAAD p. 6.
- 37 ICAAD p. 6.
- 38 ICAAD p. 6.
- 39 CRIN p. 1.
- 40 A/HRC/15/3, p. 13.
- 41 A/HRC/15/3, p. 16.
- 42 CRIN p. 2.
- 43 CRIN p. 2.
- 44 GIEACPC, p.1.
- 45 AG p. 2.
- 46 CHRI, p. 2.
- 47 CHRI, p.2.
- 48 K-WAN p. 4.
- 49 A/HRC/15/3, p. 13.
- 50 JS2, p.4 and 5.
- 51 K-WAN p. 5.
- 52 JS2, p.4 and 5.
- 53 A/HRC/15/3, p. 15.
- 54 JS2, p. 3.
- 55 JS2, p. 3.
- 56 K-WAN p. 3.
- 57 TTM, p.4.
- 58 JS1, p. 4.
- 59 JS1, p.6.
- 60 A/HRC/15/3, p. 16.
- 61 JS2, p.1 and 2.
- 62 A/HRC/15/3, p. 16.
- 63 TTM, p. 5.
- 64 JS1, p. 3.
- 65 JS1, p.4.
- 66 A/HRC/15/3, p.17.
- 67 AG p. 3.
- 68 AG p. 3.
- 69 A/HRC/15/3, p.17.
- 70 JS2, p. 2 and 3.
- 71 A/HRC/15/3, p.12.
- 72 TTM, p.2.
- 73 TTM, p.2.
- 74 A/HRC/15/3, p.14.
- 75 TTM, p.2 and 3.
- 76 A/HRC/15/3, p.17.
- 77 JS2, p.2.
- 78 TTM, p.3.
- 79 JS2, p. 2 and 3.
- 80 TTM, p.3.
- 81 JS1, p. 4 and 5.
- 82 JS1, p.6 and 7.

- <sup>83</sup> A/HRC/15/3, p.17.  
<sup>84</sup> AG p. 2.  
<sup>85</sup> AG p. 2-3.  
<sup>86</sup> A/HRC/15/3, p.17.  
<sup>87</sup> JS2, p. 5 and 6.  
<sup>88</sup> JS1, p. 3.  
<sup>89</sup> JS1, p.4.  
<sup>90</sup> TTM, p.6.
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