



General Assembly

Distr.: General
10 August 2015

Original: English

Human Rights Council

Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review

Twenty third session

2–13 November 2015

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

Lebanon*

The present report is a summary of 38 stakeholders' submissions¹ to the universal periodic review. It follows the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council in its decision 17/119. It does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), nor any judgement or determination in relation to specific claims. The information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes and, to the extent possible, the original texts have not been altered. As provided for in 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.

* 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 obligations²

1. JS1, JS8, AI, HRW, Alkarama and KRC recommended ratifying ICPPED.³ Alkarama recommended ratifying OP1-ICCPR, making a declaration under article 22 of CAT and accepting the individual complaints procedures.⁴ JS8 urged Lebanon to officially adopt the OP2 to the ICCPR on the abolition of the death penalty.⁵
2. JS1, JS3, JS4 and JS15 recommended Lebanon to ratify CRPD, and ensure its effective implementation through the adoption of domestic laws and related reforms.⁶
3. JS14 and JS20 recommended ratifying OP-CRC-AC and OP-CRC-IC and ensure its implementation.⁷ JS8 and BA recommended the ratification of the Hague Convention on Protection of Children and co-operation on inter-country adoption.⁸
4. HRW, MMM and AI recommended lifting reservations to CEDAW, including Article 9, paragraph 2.⁹ JS5 and HRW recommended lifting the reservations on CEDAW and the conclusion of the Optional Protocol thereto.¹⁰
5. AI, HRW, JS1, JS4, JS5, JS6 JS19, JS23, and JS24 recommended ratifying the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol.¹¹ GCENR and JS14 recommended ratifying the convention on the Status of Stateless Persons.¹² GCENR also recommended ratifying the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.¹³
6. HRW and JS1 urged Lebanon to accede to and implement the Rome Statute in national legislation.¹⁴
7. JS8, JS23 and HRW recommended ratifying ICRMW.¹⁵
8. JS9 recommended ratifying OP-CESCR.¹⁶
9. JS8 recommended ratifying the ILO Conventions 87, and 111.¹⁷ HRW, JS8, JS23 and JS7 recommended ratifying the ILO Convention 189.¹⁸ JS13 recommended ratifying Convention No.87.¹⁹ JS5 recommended the ratification of ILO Convention Nos.156, 103, 102, 175, 177 and ratify the Arab Labor Convention No. 5 concerning working women issued by the Arab League.²⁰

2. Constitutional and legislative framework

10. JS17 noted lack of capacity and funds to improve legislation, enforce laws, and report to UN mechanisms properly. Political actors failed to elect the President of the Republic prior to the end of the mandate of President Suleiman.²¹ JS8 noted that the current phase of political and constitutional void undermines democracy.²²
11. JS8, JS11, JS17, JS19 and Alkarama stated that death penalty is still legal in Lebanon, despite the fact that the latest executions dates back to January 2004. They recommended abolishing death penalty, issuing a de jure moratorium, and instituting an appeals process for all decisions.²³
12. AI and HRW noted lack of progress on a number of accepted recommendations in its first UPR review, such as amending the definition of torture in line with the CAT.²⁴ AI, JS1, JS8, JS19, KRC, Alkarama and JS17 noted the draft law to criminalize and define torture in compliance with the CAT contains gaps. They recommended amending the legislation in conformity with CAT, by defining and criminalising all acts of torture, in the

Penal Code.²⁵ JS5 recommended amend and modernize the Lebanese Prison Law and regulations.²⁶

13. JS8 and JS1 recommended adopting the Draft Law for Missing and Forcibly Disappeared Persons which was submitted on April 16, 2014 to clarify the fate of Lebanese Citizens Detained in Syria and other foreign states and non-state actors, as well as to provide a “Missing Person Certificate”.²⁷ KRC called for a decree approving the investigation by the National Commission of the fate of missing persons.²⁸

14. JS16 recommended amending Legislative Decree No. 2 and any other law permitting prior censorship of theatrical, broadcast or printed material.²⁹ JS8 recommended amending the legal and regulatory framework in order to guarantee the freedom of expression.³⁰

15. JS17, JS5, EN, JS24 MMM, FR, JS12, JS14, JS20 and GCENR reminded of the previous UPR recommendation on the right of women married to foreigners to pass their nationality to their children and called on amending the 1925 Nationality Law.³¹ AI, EN and HRW urged the HRC to encourage the government to remove discrimination under the nationality law including rights in marriage, divorce and inheritance, and the right of women to confer nationality onto their children and spouses.³² JS6 noted that discriminatory provisions continue to exist in personal status law, national laws, and the Criminal Code.³³ HRW, JS17 and JS6 noted that the laws on Protection of Women and all Family Members from Domestic Violence (PWFMDV) defines domestic violence narrowly, and thus does not provide adequate protection from all forms of abuse, notably non- physical violence and marital rape.³⁴ AI, HRW, JS18 and JS6 recommended amending relevant provisions in law to criminalize marital rape.³⁵ HRW urged also amending the Citizenship law.³⁶

16. JS2 recommended immediately amending the law of 1962 regulating entry, residence and exit.³⁷ NRC, WOC and JS12 were concerned with legal status of Palestinians living in refugee camps in Lebanon.³⁸ HRW, JS14, AI, JS12 and NRC called for revoking the discriminatory 2001 Law No. 296 and provide Palestinian refugees with at least the same real estate rights as other non-Lebanese populations.³⁹ AI and JS12 called for amending the Labour Law to allow Palestinians to have equal access to employment in all professions, equal wages, and job security.⁴⁰ JS14 recommended granting identification documents to undocumented Palestinian refugees.⁴¹ JS4 recommended ensuring that all children within its territory, including the children of Palestinian refugees without identity documents, are registered in the civil register at birth.⁴² JS3 and JS12 also recommended granting identification documents for disabled Palestinian refugees.⁴³ JS24 recommended the removal of all barriers to registering childbirth in refugee communities.⁴⁴

17. AI and HRW noted Lebanon’s failure to make progress on extending labour law protection to domestic workers consistent with international standards.⁴⁵ HRW urged amending the labour code to extend legal protection to domestic workers and reform the sponsorship system.⁴⁶

18. JS13 recommended supporting a draft law to ensure a comprehensive health coverage system for all Lebanese citizens.⁴⁷

19. JS8, JS18, AI, JS24 and JS21 recommended to immediately cease arrests of individuals who are perceived to be LGBT under Article 534 of the Penal Code that criminalizes consensual sexual activities.⁴⁸

20. EN was very concerned about the failure of the Lebanese government to adequately prevent sex trafficking and the exploitation of women and girls in prostitution.⁴⁹ JS23, JS17, EN, JS5 and JS12 observed that the anti-trafficking law has several structural gaps. Although the government passed an anti-trafficking law in 2011, implementation decrees for the relevant law are still pending cabinet approval. The law falls short of meeting basic

protection standards and should be amended.⁵⁰ JS23, JS17, EN, JS5 and JS12 recommended adopting a national plan of action on Trafficking in Human Beings.⁵¹

21. JS17 recommended increasing the age of criminal responsibility.⁵² JS14, EN and JS5 recommended repealing article 522 of the Lebanese Penal Code.⁵³ JS14 and JS5 recommended amending Law n^o 422 related to the protection of juvenile, and amend article 503 to criminalize marital rape.⁵⁴

22. JS16 recommended decriminalising defamation by repealing Articles 384 to 386, 388, and 582 to 584 of the Lebanese Penal Code.⁵⁵

3. Institutional and human rights infrastructure and policy measures

23. JS19 stated that the situation in Lebanon is complex, with armed conflicts at its borders and internal challenges as a result of ongoing impunity and sectarian strife. The human rights situation is deteriorating, coupled with a lack of capacity and political will to improve legislation.⁵⁶

24. JS8, JS17, JS1 and JS19 recommended strengthening the institutional framework in the human rights area, including through the establishment of a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris principles as they were recommended in the first review.⁵⁷

25. AI, JS8, JS17, JS19, Alkarama, KRC, HRW and JS1 observed that despite the acceptance of several recommendations during its first UPR, Lebanon has no National Preventative Mechanism (NPM).⁵⁸ They recommended establishing a NPM mechanism independent from the NHRI, and in conformity with OP-CAT, with related legislation to monitor all places of detention.⁵⁹

26. JS1 recommended establishing an independent commission to conduct comprehensive investigations into gross human rights violations of IHL committed from the beginning of the civil war until present.⁶⁰ HRW recommended creating an independent national commission on the issue of disappearances.⁶¹ AI and JS17 recommended establishing a commission aimed at ensuring that the right to truth, justice and reparation of families of victims of enforced and involuntary disappearances.⁶² AI and JS8 urged creating a DNA database for all the families of the missing and to take appropriate measures to protect potential mass graves.⁶³

27. JS19 reported that the draft law concerning the adoption of a NHRAP presented to the Parliament was not yet adopted.⁶⁴

28. JS14 and JS20 noted that Lebanon did not ratify the Protocol on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict despite accepted recommendations concerning the protection of children's rights during the first cycle.⁶⁵

29. AI and HRW welcomed the domestic violence Law (PWFMDV), however, they noted that despite accepting related recommendations, Lebanon failed to develop a national comprehensive policy to eliminate discrimination against women in law and practice including in personal status laws or to develop a comprehensive national strategy to combat gender-based violence.⁶⁶

30. JS8 noted that the first UPR review included 25 recommendations on refugees and migrants' issues. It noted that the immigration policy still needs to be revised.⁶⁷

31. JS23 recommended establishing an independent national human rights institution-possibly a commission - with a mandate to work on the issue of migrant workers and refugees (foreigners) in Lebanon.⁶⁸

32. JS14 and JS20 noted that illiterate children is 42% and recommended considering the child labor phenomenon as a social problem and adopt a strategy to confront street child labor within the strategy to combat child labor.⁶⁹

B. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

1. Cooperation with treaty bodies

33. JS16, JS17 and JS19 noted that Lebanon has a substantial delay in submitting its reports to UN Human Rights Mechanisms⁷⁰ and recommended submitting all outstanding reports.⁷¹ Alkarama and KRC while noting the visits of the Sub-Committee for the Prevention of Torture and CAT called for providing initial and periodic reports to CAT after a delay of 15 years.⁷²

34. JS19 observed a failure to establish a permanent coordination mechanism to assess and monitor implementation of the Government's treaty obligations in accordance with accepted recommendation.⁷³ JS17 recommended creating a specific mechanism to prepare state reports to UN treaty bodies in coordination with OHCHR.⁷⁴

2. Cooperation with special procedures

35. Alkarama noted that in March 2013 Lebanon issued a standing invitation to special procedures (SPs') mandate holders. However, it refused implementing a number of recommendations on individual cases. They called for implementing all the SPs' recommendations, including the WGAD's opinions as well as cooperating with all SPs.⁷⁵

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

1. Equality and non-discrimination

36. JS5, EN, AI and JS24 stated that although Lebanon announced during the previous review its commitment to increase its efforts towards the elimination of discrimination against women, achieving gender equality and combatting gender violence, but failed to address those pressing issues.⁷⁶

37. JS10, JS18 and JS5 observed that discrimination against women extends to the penal code, on issues like marriage, adultery, rape, abortion. They recommended ending all kinds of gender discrimination, ensuring the rights of a woman to property, inheritance, and disposition of her own money.⁷⁷ JS18 recommended additional shelters for abused women.⁷⁸ JS4 recommended Lebanon to eradicate all forms of discrimination against children, by ensuring equal opportunities in access to basic services.⁷⁹

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

38. AI, Alkarama, JS17 and JS19 reported that torture is still a concern in Lebanon. They documented cases of torture and other ill-treatment by the army, including military intelligence, and non-state armed group.⁸⁰ JS17 and JS18 noted that marginalized individuals are at particular risk of torture as a consequence of cultural, political and social exclusion and discrimination. These include, among others, migrants, refugees, asylum seekers, members of the LGBT community, journalists, and suspects of terrorist acts.⁸¹ HRW noted that a number of detainees, including lesbian, gay, bisexuals and transgender individuals, were subjected to ill-treatment and torture.⁸² HRW reported that police had subjected women in detention facilities to sexual violence or coercion, ranging from sexual assault to offering them "favors" in exchange for sex.⁸³ KRC stated the continuation of

torture in prisons and creating conditions that resulted in hotbeds of terrorism and violence.⁸⁴

39. Alkarama, KRC and JS19 deplored the overcrowding, health and social conditions, and recommended ensuring that conditions of detention comply with international standards and the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners.⁸⁵ JS17 noted that minor offenders are often detained with adults in pre-trial detention facilities.⁸⁶ JS11 noted that the practice of mixing adults and minors in prisons resulted in violence and abuse to the minors.⁸⁷ JS11 urged improving prison conditions for all inmates including those on death row.⁸⁸ Alkarama reported that in 2014, 63 per cent of prisoners were held in pre-trial detention, the duration of which can last several years. Alkarama reported numerous cases of arbitrary detention and mentioned that the practice of incommunicado detention is used especially in police custody and recommended releasing those arbitrarily detained.⁸⁹ JS5 reported that female prisoners are exposed to various violations, such as lack of healthcare or potable water, respecting gender particularities and privacy.⁹⁰

40. JS17 and GIEACPC noted that Lebanon accepted a recommendation to “bring domestic law into full compliance with CRC”, while no recommendations were made during the UPR on corporal punishment. They hoped that states will call for the prohibition of all corporal punishment of children, including the home, and repeal the right to discipline “according to general custom” in the Penal Code.⁹¹

41. JS17 noted that child labor in Lebanon is on the rise. There are over 100,000 children who are victims of child labor and illicit trade, vulnerable to exploitation and working in hazardous conditions, including recruitments in armed groups.⁹²

42. AI, JS18, JS21 and JS24 stated that Lebanon has failed to implement a directive from the Minister of Justice in 2012 calling for an end to the practice of anal examination to determine whether a person has engaged in anal sex and recommended implementing the existing laws that forbid those practices used under Article 534 of the Penal Code to discriminate against LGBTs.⁹³

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

43. JS1 and LA noted that Lebanon’s judicial system is still far from being independent. They recommended adopting a new law regulating the judiciary; reforming the specialized courts; and ensuring respect for fair trial standards.⁹⁴ JS8 noted guarantees of fair trial are not well respected.⁹⁵ JS19 also noted systematic interference of the executive in the judicial matters.⁹⁶ JS1, JS19 and LA reported that the Judicial Council functions under the orders of the Executive branch.⁹⁷ Alkarama recommended amending the law to limit the Military Tribunal’s jurisdiction to members of the armed forces.⁹⁸ JS11 noted that there is a lack of adequate legal representation or defendants facing the death penalty and sentences issued by the Judicial Council, which are not subject to appeal. Also, the Military court, which issues the most death sentences, does not accept retrial or appeals.⁹⁹

44. JS1 and JS17 noted that impunity is still widespread as a result of a weak rule of law.¹⁰⁰ JS8 recommended putting an end to impunity, and guaranteeing an effective and impartial application of the legislation and court rulings, through the formal judicial system.¹⁰¹ JS19, HRW, AI, JS19, Alkarama and JS17 noted that Lebanon has not taken significant steps to meet its previous commitments to investigate, appropriately prosecute and punish those responsible for torture.¹⁰² JS1 also recommended addressing the rights of victims of arbitrary detention and torture, by affording prompt and effective remedy to them.¹⁰³

45. LA stated that Lebanon does not have a state legal aid system, hindering low-income individuals from pursuing their right to resort to court.¹⁰⁴ JS8 noted that migrants do not have access to either proper legal aid nor to language facilitation throughout the trial

proceedings. It recommended enhancing effective access to legal aid, making State legal aid compulsory for all courts and for any crime.¹⁰⁵

46. AI, JS17, JS1 and JS19 noted that over 17000 Lebanese persons disappeared during the civil war (1975-1990) with their fate still unknown. They regretted the failure of the government to uphold commitments it made in its previous review, including establishing “an independent national body to investigate the whereabouts of missing persons and victims of enforced disappearance with a decree outlining reparation mechanisms.”¹⁰⁶

47. JS1 noted that Lebanon’s various security actors report to different political authorities. JS1 recommended establishing civilian oversight, external accountability, and transparency and create a comprehensive national security strategy.¹⁰⁷

4. Right to privacy, marriage and family life

48. JS22 was concerned over the extensive powers of the government to conduct surveillance of communications, without proper oversight and the systematic failures to abide by the law. They called on Lebanese to establish independent oversight mechanisms. They stated that at least one security agency, the ISF, engages in the unauthorised interception of data. They were also concerned by the ability of non-state actors to conduct communications monitoring. They recommended to ensure the application of the principles on communication surveillance, as articulated in the International Principles.¹⁰⁸

49. JS5 and JS6 recommended adopting a unified civil personal status law, guaranteeing gender equality, compliant with the Constitution and Lebanon’s international commitments.¹⁰⁹

50. BA noted that in 2010, Lebanon took note of a recommendation on accelerating plans for the adoption and implementation of a national strategy for children. Illegal adoptions both at inter-country and domestic level still prevail in Lebanon. BA recommended adopting a civil legal framework to govern separation from the biological families as a last resort.¹¹⁰

51. JS12 and JS6 noted that Lebanon does not protect children against early marriage since it has not specified an age for marriage. The absence of a unified Personal Status Law led to early childbearing as well as to a deterioration of physical and psychological health for underage girls and their children, and in some cases to death.¹¹¹ JS6 encourage establishing a common age for marriage for all religious communities.¹¹²

5. Freedom of movement

52. JS17 and JS23 observed that a number of municipalities in Lebanon have imposed night time curfews on Syrian refugees, thereby jeopardizing freedom of movement of affected refugees.¹¹³

53. JS12 reported that the refugee camps in southern Lebanon are fenced with barbed wire and military checkpoints, hindering the freedom of movement of Palestine refugees. Checkpoints were established around camps in the southern suburbs of Beirut and at the camps’ entrance in northern Lebanon. They urged for replacing those measures with other measures based on human security concepts.¹¹⁴

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

54. EAJCW stated that limitations on the religious freedom of Jehovah’s Witnesses that were brought to the attention of the HRC during the first review of in 2010 persist. They called to be legally registered as a Christian religion, allowing them the right to worship freely.¹¹⁵

55. JS16 noted that a rise in the number of criminal defamation cases resulting in imprisonment is an alarming indication of increasing restrictions.¹¹⁶ JS16 stated that although the Press and Publications Law stipulates that investigations of journalists be conducted by the courts, not the security apparatus, since 2010 the Cybercrime and Intellectual Property Rights Bureau has interrogated numerous journalists, bloggers, and social media users and compelled them to sign pledges not to repeat their alleged offences.¹¹⁷

56. JS8 commended the liberal notifications system by the law on associations while in the last three years, they observed that several notifications were refused and the illegal prior investigation are being used to prevent the creation of new association which deal with “problematic issues” such as torture prevention or LGBT.¹¹⁸ JS18 and JS21 recommended implementing the necessary policies and regulations to allow the legal registration of LGBT organizations.¹¹⁹ JS17 noted that restrictions are placed on organizations considered by the religious authorities as “outlawed” and recommended lifting all security considerations hampering the creation of associations that limits the work of human rights defenders.¹²⁰

57. JS8 and JS21 recommended granting Palestinians in Lebanon the right to form associations.¹²¹ JS17 recommended lifting all security considerations hampering the creation of associations that limits the work of human rights defenders.¹²²

58. JS10 noted that, despite reforms were introduced to the electoral legal framework, the Parliament extended its mandate, leading to the cancellation of the whole electoral process. On May 24, 2014, at the end of the mandate of the twelfth president, Lebanon entered into a phase of political and constitutional void, for which no end is in sight and no way out foreseen. The implications of functioning without a President are not fully known. JS10 recommended establishing an independent and permanent commission in charge of managing elections.¹²³ JS10 also stated that there are significantly dangerous indicators of the deterioration of the democratic process.¹²⁴

59. JS10 noted that the participation of women in political decision-making remains weak, whether in legislative or executive powers, or political parties.¹²⁵

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

60. JS13 and JS9 observed that the unemployment rates continued to increase due to the decrease of growth rate and the impact of the Syrian crisis on the Lebanese economy.¹²⁶ JS9 observed that the economic policies generated growth but did not contribute to job creation.¹²⁷

61. HRW and JS17 noted that Lebanon failed to facilitate access of Palestinian refugees to the workforce, with dynamics in the country for Palestinian and Syrian refugees deteriorating further. HRW called for removing discriminatory restrictions on access to the labour market for Palestinian refugees.¹²⁸ JS17 noted that the Ownership Law bans the right of Palestinian refugees to own property in the country compared with other non-citizens.¹²⁹ JS13 recommended amending the laws 129/2010 and 128/2010 and grant Palestinian refugees the right to join and practice liberal professions.¹³⁰

62. JS6 invited Lebanon to raise the legal age for employment in amending the Labour Code to bring it into conformity with the provisions of Conventions 138 and 182 of the ILO.¹³¹

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

63. JS17 noted that prior to the refugee crisis, 28.5 per cent of Lebanese lived on less than \$4 per day; 66 per cent of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon living under the poverty

line; and 25 per cent of Lebanese are not connected to public water networks while the rest of the population receives water less than four days a week for an average of two hours per day.¹³²

64. JS13 and JS9 reported that Lebanon accepted many recommendations during its first UPR relating to the economic and social conditions, nevertheless, only an increase in rights' violation was witnessed. They recommended adopting a holistic approach to development and a national strategy for protecting and developing productive sectors including agriculture, industry and services and adopt a new and comprehensive approach to poverty reduction.¹³³

9. Right to health

65. JS9 noted that 53.3% of the Lebanese are outside any health coverage system, and recommended reforming the health system and to establish a health policy.¹³⁴ JS17 recommended improving conditions of public health care facilities.¹³⁵

66. JS20 observed that about half of the Palestine and Syrian refugees do not receive adequate health services, with overcrowding areas of refugees leading to the spread of diseases and infections. They recommended providing health coverage for all children and improving health services for all in rural areas and in areas where Palestinian and Syrian refugees live.¹³⁶

10. Right to education

67. JS9 noted the decrease in public spending on education and recommended enhancing the quality of public education, developing a new unified curriculum, establishing and implementing quality-oriented strategies especially for public schools in rural areas.¹³⁷ JS14 also observed a decrease in public spending on education and recommended providing compulsory and free education for all, and increasing the age for the compulsory and free education to the age of 15 and guarantees the enrolment and education for Syrian refugee children.¹³⁸ JS17 noted that the implementation of the law for free and compulsory education for all children less than 12 years of age is non-existent.¹³⁹

68. JS4 recommended Lebanon to continue efforts to improve the quality of public education.¹⁴⁰

11. Cultural rights

69. JS8 noted that the General Security exerts censorship over artistic, cinematographic and theatrical productions and recommended abolishing all kinds of pre-censorship imposed on artistic productions.¹⁴¹

12. Persons with disabilities

70. JS15 noted that persons with disabilities (PWD), who represent 10 per cent of the population, suffer from marginalization. They called for developing national laws to guarantee all the rights of PWD and to adopt policies and procedures necessary to protect and promote their rights.¹⁴² JS9, JS15 and JS14 recommended recognizing the rights of PWD within an inclusive public educational system, adapting the school environment to their basic needs, and adopting a policy to secure their right in the work within an inclusive, open and accessible labor market.¹⁴³

71. JS1 observed that Lebanon failed to implement the provisions of the Law 220/2000 law, notably provisions relating to health, education, electoral, training, and labor placement services. JS1 recommended the implementation of the Law pertaining to the national Council on Disability.¹⁴⁴

72. JS15 recommended prohibiting all forms of discrimination against Palestine refugees with disabilities, and ensure that they have equal opportunities to participate in social and economic life with integrity; while ensuring the application of the law 220/2000.

13. Minorities and indigenous peoples

73. JS6 observed that Dom people are an ethnic minority among the most vulnerable and marginalized in the country. They live in extreme poverty with poor access to health and education, as illustrated by the word "Nawar" in Arabic. They encourage the implementation of an awareness strategy and a campaign to fight racism, prejudice and discrimination against Doms.¹⁴⁵

14. Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers

74. JS8 noted that Lebanon took note of recommendations on the revision of the sponsorship system, a form of modern slavery.¹⁴⁶ AI, JS7 and JS23 reported that an estimated 200,000 to 250,000 MDWs in Lebanon, continue to face challenges in accessing legal system, securing employment and mistreatment by their employers. Several States recommended Lebanon during its 2010 UPR to abolish the sponsorship (*Kafala*) system, which exposes them to the risk of deportation should they choose to leave their employer. Despite recommendations to ensure the existence of legal frameworks that protect their work conditions, namely by including them within the scope of the Labour Law, Lebanon failed to do so. JS7 recommended abolishing the *Kafala* system, including domestic workers in labour laws and developing standardised contracts for migrant domestic workers.¹⁴⁷ AI recommended setting up the necessary inspection mechanisms to prevent abuse, ensure regular payment of wages and decent working conditions.¹⁴⁸ JS17 noted that migrant workers face widespread violations and poor protection identified by the sponsorship system that transforms the status of MW to victims of trafficking.¹⁴⁹ LA reported that arbitrary detention is still an ongoing practice in Lebanon, mainly used against migrants and foreigners.¹⁵⁰ HRW noted that refugees and migrants are detained by Lebanese Security Forces for long periods after the end of their sentence while awaiting deportation.¹⁵¹

75. JS19, JS2, JS23, JS17 and JS2 observed that Lebanon lacks a comprehensive or adequate national refugee legal framework. The Law of 1962 Regulating the Entry, Stay and Exit from Lebanon (Law of Entry and Exit) falls short of international standards. Mass influx of refugees and prima facie status do not fall under the Memorandum of Understanding signed between UNHCR and the Lebanese authorities. It does not explicitly recognize the principle of *non-refoulement*.¹⁵² JS8 and JS17 recommended establishing a legal mechanism to ensure the protection of refugees and asylum seekers and continue to provide access of Syrian refugees on the basis of the principle of non-refoulement.¹⁵³

76. JS1 recommended taking immediate steps to improve the status and situation of refugees in Lebanon.¹⁵⁴ AI and JS23 commended Lebanon for hosting over 1.2 million refugees from Syria.¹⁵⁵ NRC, AI, Alkarama, JS2, HRW and JS2 were concerned about discriminatory laws and regulations relating to refugees from Syria as since 5 January 2015 a new set of regulations issued by the General Directorate of General Security (GSO) have taken effect for Syrians. They noted that in 2014 Lebanon closed the door to Palestinians fleeing from Syria. Later, it began restricting access for Syrian refugees. Deportations of Syrians and Palestinians are putting them at risk of arbitrary detention, torture, or other persecution. They urged Lebanon to honour the principle of non-refoulement and not forcibly return or reject any refugees at the border.¹⁵⁶ AI recommended lifting restrictions at the border and allowing those fleeing the conflict in Syria to have safety and security in Lebanon.¹⁵⁷

77. JS19, AI, JS12 and JS2 observed that Palestine refugees are conferred a foreign status according to which they cannot freely access some Lebanese public services such as health and education and cannot effectively exercise their right to work. They were disappointed that Lebanon rejected 11 recommendations related to Palestinian refugees and failed to implement the accepted recommendations. They were concerned that discriminatory laws and regulations relating to property, education and work continue to affect Palestinian refugees in Lebanon.¹⁵⁸ JS1 recommended adopting a legal text to define and determine who is a Palestinian refugee as well as who is entitled to refugee status in Lebanon.¹⁵⁹

78. NRC and FR reported that the full birth registration process includes five main steps for non-Lebanese, NRC found that 92 per cent of refugees interviewed were not able to complete the birth registration steps.¹⁶⁰

79. JS17 observed that Lebanese authorities and security services have been increasingly adopting *ad hoc* policies such as curfews and forced evictions targeted specifically at Syrian refugees and other vulnerable groups such as MW and asylum seekers.¹⁶¹

80. FR observed that the Lebanese Constitution does not explicitly spell out the principles that should regulate the right to nationality and rights of stateless persons.¹⁶² JS8 noted that there are tens of thousands of stateless persons in Lebanon. The only population census in 1932 failed to include their ancestors, who were fleeing from neighbouring countries in the 1930's, and their stateless status is therefore often inherited.¹⁶³ FR recommended Lebanon to work towards elaborating the constitutional norms regulating and protecting the right to nationality and the prevention of statelessness, and establish a comprehensive rights-based protection framework for stateless persons.¹⁶⁴

15. Internally displaced persons

81. JS1 recommended facilitating a comprehensive mapping of all incidents where families and communities have been forcibly dislocated, starting from 1975, and analyzing their current situation.¹⁶⁵

16. Human rights and counter-terrorism

82. JS19 was concerned by the consequences of the counter-terrorism policy that lead to an increasing number of arrests. They reported a continuous and systematic practice of torture and arbitrary detention against suspected terrorists.¹⁶⁶ JS17 recommended that the government ensure that security and counter-terrorism measures do not come at the expense of human rights obligations.¹⁶⁷

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:

AI	Amnesty International, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
Alkarama	Alkarama Foundation, Geneva (Switzerland);
BA	Badael Alternatives, Beirut (Lebanon);
EAJCW	European Association of Jehova's Christian Witnesses, Kraainem (Belgium);
EN	Equality Now, Nairobi (Kenya);
FR	Frontiers Ruwad Association, Beirut (Lebanon);
GCENR	Global Campaign for Equal Nationality Rights, New York (United States of America);
GIEACPC	Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
HRW	Human Rights Watch, Geneva (Switzerland);
KRC	Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, Beirut (Lebanon);
LA	Legal Agenda, Beirut (Lebanon);
MMM	Make Mothers Matter, Paris (France);
NRC-Lebanon	Norwegian Refugee Council, Beirut (Lebanon)
WOC	Women of the Camp, Beirut (Lebanon);

Joint submissions:

JS1	Joint submission 1 submitted by: Coalition for the Promotion of Truth, Justice, Reparations and Guarantees of Non-Recurrence (CPTJR), Beirut (Lebanon), ABAAD-Resource Center for Gender Equality, Act for the Disappeared, ALEF – Act for Human Rights, Al Karama for Researches and Studies, AMEL Association, Association of Former Political Detainees in Syrian Prisons, Centre for Lebanese Studies, Committee of Families of the Kidnapped and Disappeared in Lebanon, Development for People and Nature Association, Friedrich Ebert Stiftung – Lebanon, Human Rights Centre – Beirut Arab University, International Center for Transitional Justice – Lebanon, Lebanese Center for Civic Education, Lebanese Foundation for Permanent Civil Peace, Palestinian Human Rights Organization, Permanent Peace Movement, The Forum for Development, Culture and Dialogue, The Sustainable Democracy Center, Volunteers Without Borders, Arab Institute for Human Rights- Lebanon Branch, Arab NGO Network for Development, Arab Organization of Persons with Disabilities, Coalition of Campaigns Against Violence in Tripoli, Civil Society Movement, Independent Lebanese Association, Jinan University, Lebanon Support, Lebanese Trade Union Training Center, Lebanese Women Democratic Gathering, Peace Initiatives, The Lebanese Transparency Association, The Partnership Center for Development & Democracy (PCDD);
JS2	Joint submission 2 submitted by: Frontiers Ruwad Association (FR), Beirut (Lebanon), Euro-Mediterranean Human Rights Network (EMHRN), Copenhagen (Denmark);
JS3	Joint submission 3 submitted by: Coalition of Disability NGOs in Lebanon (CDNL), Beirut (Lebanon), Mousawat Organization, Palestinian Disabilities Authority, Developmental Action without Borders (Naba'a), Martyr Abu Jihad al-Wazir Foundation for Rehabilitation of the Disabled, Dignity Foundation for disabled Palestinians in Lebanon, Blind University Students Association, Society Rehabilitation Association, Arab Association for Rescue, Supported by: Palestinian Human Rights

- Organization (PHRO), Arab NGO Network for Development (ANND), Committee for the Employment of Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon (CEP), The International Center for Transitional Justice- ICTJ, Lebanese Committee of Relatives of the Missing and Kidnapped;
- JS4 Joint submission 4 submitted by: Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice (IIMA), Veyrier (Switzerland), International Volunteerism Organisation for Women, Education, Development (VIDES International), New York (United States of America);
- JS5 Joint submission 5 submitted by: RDFL, Beirut (Lebanon), Abaad-Resource Center for Gender Equality, Arab Institute for Human Rights-Lebanon, Arab NGO Network for Development, Kafa- Enough Violence and Exploitation, Lebanese Women Democratic Gathering, Democratic Forum for Women in Transitional Societies–Emna forum Lebanon, National Committee for the Follow up of Women’s Issues and Working Women League in Lebanon; Supported by: Development Action without Borders/Naba’a, Frontiers Ruwad Association, Geneva Institute for Human Rights, Independent Lebanese Association, Jinan University, Lebanese Committees of relatives of the missing and kidnapped, Lebanese Association for Democratic Elections, Lebanese Foundation for Permanent Civil Peace, Lebanon Support, Palestinian Organization for Human Rights, International Center for Transitional Justice (ICTJ)-Lebanon;
- JS6 Joint submission 6 submitted by: Fondation Apprentis d’Auteuil, Paris (France), l’Association Tahaddi, Ariana (Tunisia), Congregation of our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd (Congrégation de Notre-Dame de Charité du Bon Pasteur), Toronto, ON (Canada);
- JS7 Joint submission 7 submitted by: Anti-Slavery International, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), and KAFA (enough) Violence & Exploitation (KAFA), Beirut (Lebanon);
- JS8 Joint submission 8 submitted by: Arab NGO Network for Development, Beirut (Lebanon), ACT for the Disappeared, Alef-Act for Human Rights, Alkarama, Arab NGO Network for Development, Badael Alternatives, Frontiers Ruwad Association, Lebanese Association for Democratic Elections, Lebanese Center for Human Rights, Lebanese Transparency Association, Legal Agenda, Maharat Foundation, Mosaic, The International Center for Transitional Justice (ICTJ)- Lebanon, Supported by: Abaad- Resource Center for Gender Equality, Arab Institute for Human Rights- Lebanon Branch, Arab Network for Child Rights (MANARA), Development Action without Borders/Naba’a, Geneva Institute for Human Rights, Independent Lebanese Association, Jinan University, Lebanese Committees of relatives of the missing and kidnapped, Lebanese Foundation for Permanent Civil Peace, Lebanese Women Democratic Gathering, Lebanon Support, Nahwa Al Muwatiniya, Palestinian Organization for Human Rights, The Democratic Forum for women in transitional societies–Emna forum Lebanon and the National Committee for the Follow up of Women’s Issues;
- JS9 Joint submission 9 submitted by: Coalition on Economic and Social Rights in Lebanon (CESRL), Beirut (Lebanon), Arab NGO Network for Development (ANND), Association Najdeh, Housing and Land Rights Network- Habitat International Coalition, Lebanese Trade Union Training Center, Lebanese Transparency Association and the Lebanese Observatory for the Rights of Workers and Employees, Supported by: Abaad- Resource Center for Gender Equality, Amel Association, Arab Institute for Human Rights- Lebanon Branch, Arab Network for Child Rights-MANARA, Committee for Employment of Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon, Development Action without Borders/Naba’a, Geneva Institute

- for Human Rights, Independent Lebanese Association, Jinan University, Lebanon Support, Lebanese Committees of relatives of the missing and kidnapped, Lebanese Foundation for Permanent Civil Peace, Lebanese Women Democratic Gathering, Palestinian Organization for Human Rights, the International Center for Transitional Justice (ICTJ) – Lebanon, the National Committee for the Follow up of Women’s Issues and The Democratic Forum for women in transitional societies–Emna forum Lebanon;
- JS10 Joint submission 10 submitted by: Civil Campaign for Electoral Reform (CCER), Beirut (Lebanon), Arab NGO Network for Development, Lebanese Association for Democratic Elections, Lebanese Transparency Association, Maharat Foundation, The International Center for Transitional Justice (ICTJ)- Lebanon, Arab Network for Child Rights (MANARA), Development Action without Borders/Naba’a, Independent Lebanese Association, Lebanese Foundation for Permanent Civil Peace, Lebanese Women Democratic Gathering, Nahwa Al Muwatiniya, The National Committee for the Follow up of Women’s Issues, Lebanese Physical Handicapped Union (LPHU), Mouvement Social, Volunteers Without Borders, Lebanese Trade Union Training Center, Lebanese Labor Watch, Permanent Peace Movement, Wahdatuna Khalasuna, Lebanese Committees of relatives of the missing and kidnapped;
- JS11 Joint submission 11 submitted by: Advocates for Human Rights (AHR), Minneapolis (United States of America); Together against death penalty/Ensemble Contre la Peine de Mort (ECPM), Chatillon (France) and the Lebanese Coalition for the Abolition of the Death Penalty, (Lebanon);
- JS12 Joint submission 12 submitted by: Palestinian Human Rights Organization (PHRO), Beirut (Lebanon), Palestinian Human Rights Organization (PHRO), Human Development Center, Association Najdeh, Norwegian People’s Aid Lebanon Office (NPA), Developmental Action Without Borders (NABAA), Committee for the Employment of Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon (CEP), Resource Center for Employment Promotion and Social Protection (R-CEP), Palestinian Association for Human Rights (Witness), Women’s Humanitarian Organization (PWHO), Centre for Refugee Rights / Aidoun (CRR), Women Program Association (WPA), Mousawat Association, Joint Christian committee for Social service (JCC); Supported by: Euro-Mediterranean Human Rights Network (EMHRN), Arab NGO Network for Development (ANND), The International Center for Transitional Justice- ICTJ Lebanon, Geneva Institute for Human Rights (GIHR), Centre libanais des droits humains (CLDH), ABAAD Resource Center for Gender Equality, Rassemblement démocratique des femmes libanaises (RDFL), Lebanese Committee of relatives of the missing and Kidnapped, TATWIR Strategic studies & Human development, Youth for Development, Fraternity Association For Social and Cultural work, Al Jalil Development Association, Bama Zaitouna Association, Palestinian youth development – Entmaa, , Social Support Society, Jinan University;
- JS13 Joint submission 13 submitted by: Lebanese Labour Watch (LLW), Beirut (Lebanon), Arab NGO Network for Development, Association Najdeh, Lebanese Trade Union Training Center, Lebanese Transparency Association, The Lebanese Observatory for the Rights of Workers and Employees; Supported by: Arab Network for Child Rights -MANARA, Committee for Employment of Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon, Development Action without Borders/Naba’a, Geneva Institute for Human Rights, Lebanese Foundation for Permanent Civil Peace, Lebanese Women Democratic Gathering, Palestinian Organization for

- Human Rights, The National Committee for the Follow up of Women's Issues, The International Center for Transitional Justice (ICTJ)- Lebanon;
- JS14 Joint submission 14 submitted by: National Coalition for Children Rights in Lebanon, Saida (Lebanon), Abaad- Resource Center for Gender Equality, Alef-Act for Human Rights, Arab NGO Network for Development, Development Action without Borders/Naba'a, Frontiers Ruwad Association, Kafa- Enough Violence & Exploitation; Supported by: Arab Network for Child Rights – MANARA, Geneva Institute for Human Rights, Independent Lebanese Association, Jinan University, Lebanese Association for Democratic Elections, Lebanese Committees of relatives of the missing and kidnapped, Lebanese Foundation for Permanent Civil Peace, Lebanese Women Democratic Gathering, Palestinian Organization for Human Rights, The International Center for Transitional Justice (ICTJ)- Lebanon, National Committee for the Follow up of Women's Issues;
- JS15 Joint submission 15 submitted by: Coalition of NGO's for UPR Lebanon, Beirut (Lebanon), Lebanese Physical Handicapped Union, Youth Association of the Blind, Lebanese Association for Self-Advocacy, Palestinian Disability Forum, Darb El Wafaa Association for the PWD, Takat, Lebanese Down Syndrome Association , Association of Visually Impaired People, Youth Friendship Club;
- JS16 Joint submission 16 submitted by: FREEMUSE, Copenhagen (Denmark), PEN International, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- JS17 Joint submission 17 submitted by: ALEF-act for human rights (ALEF), PAX, Utrecht (Netherlands), PAX Christi International, Brussels (Belgium);
- JS18 Joint submission 18 submitted by: Arab Foundation for Freedoms and Equality –AFE, Beirut, (Lebanon) and Sexual Rights Initiative (SRI), is a coalition including Action Canada for Sexual Health and Rights, Akahatá Equipo de Trabajo en Sexualidades y Generos (Latin America), Coalition of African Lesbians, Creating Resources for Empowerment in Action (India), The Egyptian Initiative for Personal Rights, The Federation for Women and Family Planning (Poland), and others;
- JS19 Joint submission 19 submitted by: Torture, Detention and Unfair Trials Coalition: Hazmieh (Lebanon), Association Justice et Misericorde (AJEM), ALEF - Act for Human Rights (ALEF) - Al Karama Foundation, Centre Libanais des Droits Humains (CLDH), Frontiers Ruwad Association, Kham Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture (KRC), Restart Center for Rehabilitation of Victims of Violence and Torture;
- JS20 Joint submission 20 submitted by: Developmental Action without Borders (Nabaa), Sidon (Lebanon), Mouvement Social (MS), Beirut (Lebanon); Supported by: Abaad- Resource Center for Gender Equality, Beirut (Lebanon);
- JS21 Joint submission 21 submitted by: Helem, Beirut (Lebanon), Arab Foundation for Freedoms and Equality (AFE), Beirut (Lebanon);
- JS22 Joint submission 22 submitted by: Privacy International (PI), London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Social Media Exchange (SMEX), (Lebanon), Association for Progressive Communication (APC);
- JS23 Joint submission 23 submitted by: International Confederation of Catholic Charities (Caritas Internationalis), Geneva (Switzerland), International Confederation of the Society of Saint Vincent de Paul, Paris (France), Company of the Daughters of Charity of Saint Vincent de Paul, Southfield, MI (United States of America) and Caritas Lebanon Migrants Center (Lebanon);

JS24 Joint submission 24 submitted by: Sexual Rights Initiative (SRI), Ottawa (Canada), The A Project, (Agency Autonomy Alternative), Center for Reproductive Rights, New York (United States of America).

² The following abbreviations have been used in the present document:

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 JS1, p. 4, AI, p. 6, JS8, p. 7, Alkarama, p.1-2 and KRC, p.5, HRW, p. 5.

⁴ Alkarama, p.1-2.

⁵ JS8, p. 2.

⁶ JS1, p. 10, JS3, p. 2, JS4, p. 2 and JS15, p. 1.

⁷ JS14, p. 2 and JS20, p. 12.

⁸ BA, p. 4 and JS8, P. 12.

⁹ AI, p. 6, MMM, p. 1 and HRW, p. 2.

¹⁰ JS5, p. 1 and HRW, p. 2.

¹¹ AI, p. 6, HRW, p. 4, JS4, p. 5, JS6, p. 6, JS1, p. 16, JS19, P. 6, JS5, p. 11, JS24, p. 12 and JS23, p. 4.

¹² JS14, p. 5 and GCENR, p. 6.

¹³ GCENR, p. 6.

¹⁴ HRW, p. 5, JS1, p. 5.

¹⁵ JS23, p. 5, 6 JS8, p. 3 and HRW, p. 3.

¹⁶ JS9, p. 1.

¹⁷ JS8, p. 3.

¹⁸ JS23, p. 5, 6, JS8, p. 3 and HRW, p. 3.

¹⁹ JS13, p. 7.

²⁰ JS5, p. 9.

²¹ JS17, p. 2.

²² AI, p. 1 and JS8, p. 1.

²³ JS8, p. 2, Alkarama , p.3, JS11, p. 2, 3, 6, JS17, p. 11 and JS19, p. 13, 14.

²⁴ HRW, p. 1 and AI, p. 1. See also recommendations 80.13 (Netherlands and Ireland), 80.14 (Germany), 80.15 (Netherlands, Slovakia and Belgium), 80.16 (Spain), 80.17 (Canada and Belgium), 80.38 (Belgium), 81.4 (Belgium), 84.6 (USA), and 84.7 (Netherlands).

²⁵ Alkarama, pp. 1-2, JS17, p. 5, JS19, p. 4, 14, JS1, p.5, AI, p. 1, 7, JS8, p. 6 and KRC ,p.5.

²⁶ JS5, p. 6, 7.

- 27 JS8, p. 7 and JS1, p. 1-4.
- 28 KRC, p.5.
- 29 JS16, p. 1-4, 8.
- 30 JS8, p. 10.
- 31 JS17, p. 7, MMM, p. 1, FR, p. 2, 3, 4, JS12, p. 4, GCENR, p. 2-6, JS5, p. 2, 3, EN, p. 1-3, JS24, p. 1, 2, JS14, p. 5 and JS20, p. 5. See recommendations 82.17 (Netherlands); and 82.18 (Norway); (United Kingdom); (Canada);
- 32 EN, p. 3, HRW, p. 2 and AI, p. 2.
- 33 JS6, p. 3.
- 34 JS17, p. 7 and JS6, p. 3.
- 35 HRW, p. 2, AI, p. 6, JS18, p. 5 and JS6, p. 3.
- 36 HRW, p. 2.
- 37 JS2, p. 7.
- 38 NRC, p. 5, 6, WOC, p. 4 and JS12, p. 1, 2.
- 39 JS14, p. 5, HRW, p. 4, NRC, p. 5, 6, AI, p. 6 and JS12, p. 7, 8.
- 40 AI, p. 6 and JS12, p. 7, 8.
- 41 JS14, p. 5.
- 42 JS4, p. 5.
- 43 JS3, p. 3, 4, 5-11. See recommendations 80 (1-2-3-4-5-6 -21-22-23-24-25-29-32-33).
- 44 JS24, p. 9.
- 45 HRW, p. 1 and AI, p. 7. See report of the Working Group, paras. 80.30 (Iran), 80.31 (Brazil), paragraphs 80.30 (Iran), 80.31 (Brazil), 80.40, and 80.41 (Sri Lanka).
- 46 HRW, p. 3.
- 47 JS13, p. 6.
- 48 JS8, p. 13, JS18, p. 2, AI, p. 7, JS21, p. 3, 6 and JS24, p. 4, 5.
- 49 EN, p. 4-6.
- 50 JS23, p. 7, JS17, p. 8-9 and P.12, JS5, p. 8 and JS12, p. 11, 13
- 51 JS23, p. 7, JS17, p. 8-9 and P.12, JS5, p. 8 and JS12, p. 11, 13.
- 52 JS17, p. 11.
- 53 JS14, p. 4, EN p. 3 and JS24, p. 2.
- 54 JS14, p. 4 and JS24, p. 2.
- 55 JS16, p. 3-5, 7.
- 56 JS19, p. 1.
- 57 AI, p. 1, 5, 7, Alkarama, p.2, JS8, p. 1, JS17, p. 2, JS19, p. 2-3, JS1, p.5. See Recommendation No. 80.8, (Egypt); and recommendation 80.9 (Algeria); (Greece); (Sudan).
- 58 HRW, p. 2 and JS1, p.5. See also recommendation No. 80.17, (Canada 4); (Belgium).
- 59 AI, p. 1, 5, 7, Alkarama, p.2, JS8, p. 1, JS17, p. 2, JS19, p. 1, and KRC, p.5.
- 60 JS1, p. 4.
- 61 HRW, p. 4.
- 62 AI, p. 6 and JS17, p. 10-11.
- 63 JS8, p. 7.
- 64 JS19, p. 3. See Recommendation No. 80.11.
- 65 JS14, p. 1 and JS20, p. 2-4.
- 66 HRW, p. 1 and AI, P. 1. See Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, 10 November 2010, paragraph 80.24 (Spain) and 80.25 (Norway).
- 67 JS8, p. 2. See recommendations 80.32, (Norway); 80.33, (Pakistan); (Egypt); 80.34, (Thailand); 80.39, (Yemen).
- 68 JS23, p. 7.
- 69 JS14, p. 9 and JS20, p. 7-8.
- 70 ICCPR, CAT, ICESCR, the ICERD and CRC.
- 71 JS17, p. 2, JS16, p. 1, 7 and JS19, p. 7, 8.
- 72 KRC, p. 3, 5, and Alkarama, pp.2-3. See recommendation No. 80.36 and 80.38 request Lebanon to submit its initial report to CAT.
- 73 JS19, p. 8. See recommendation 80.37, (Malaysia).
- 74 JS17, p. 11-12.
- 75 Alkarama, p.3.

- ⁷⁶ JS5, p. 2, 3, EN, p. 1-3, AI, P. 1. and JS24, p. 1, 2. See Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, 10 November 2010, paragraph 80.22 (Norway and Australia).
- ⁷⁷ JS10, p. 5-6 and JS5, p. 5, 6.
- ⁷⁸ JS18, p. 2-5.
- ⁷⁹ JS4, p. 2.
- ⁸⁰ Alkarama , p. 4, 5, AI, p. 5, JS19, p. 2, 4, JS17, p. 1, 5 and 11.
- ⁸¹ JS17, p. 6 and JS18, p. 4.
- ⁸² HRW, p. 1-2.
- ⁸³ HRW, p. 1.
- ⁸⁴ KRC, p.3, 5.
- ⁸⁵ JS19, p. 1, 2, 10, 11, Alkarama, pp.3-4. KRC, p.4-5.; KRC, p.3, 4 and Alkarama, pp. 3, 4-5.
- ⁸⁶ JS17, p. 5.
- ⁸⁷ JS11, p. 5.
- ⁸⁸ JS11, p. 7.
- ⁸⁹ Alkarama , , pp.3-4, 5.
- ⁹⁰ JS5, p. 6, 7.
- ⁹¹ GIEACPC, p. 1 and JS4, p. 4.
- ⁹² JS17, p. 7.
- ⁹³ AI, P. 5, JS24, p. 4, JS21, p. 1, 2 and JS18, p. 2-3.
- ⁹⁴ JS1, p. 11, 12 and LA, p. 1-3, 5, 7.
- ⁹⁵ JS8, p. 4-5.
- ⁹⁶ JS19, p. 2.
- ⁹⁷ LA, p. 1-3, 5, JS19, p. 8, 9 and JS1, p. 11, 12.
- ⁹⁸ Alkarama, p.5.
- ⁹⁹ JS11, p. 6.
- ¹⁰⁰ JS17, p. 1 and 3 and JS1, p. 11, 12.
- ¹⁰¹ JS8, p. 2.
- ¹⁰² JS19, p. 2, 4, 14, AI, p. 5, 7, HRW, p. 1, 2. Alkarama , p. 4, 5, JS17, p. 1, 5 and 11.
- ¹⁰³ JS1, p. 8, 9.
- ¹⁰⁴ LA. P. 5.
- ¹⁰⁵ JS8, p. 4-5.
- ¹⁰⁶ JS1, p. 8, JS17, p. 4, JS19, p. 14 and AI, p. 2. See Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, 10 November 2010, paragraph 84.4 (Mexico) and 84.5 (Germany).
- ¹⁰⁷ JS1, p. 13, 14.
- ¹⁰⁸ JS22, paras. 17, 25, 28, 29, 30, 33, 37, 49, 65, 70 and 71.
- ¹⁰⁹ JS5, p. 4, 5.
- ¹¹⁰ BA, p. 2-4.
- ¹¹¹ JS12, p. 11 and JS6, p. 4.
- ¹¹² JS6, p. 4.
- ¹¹³ JS23, p. 4 and JS17, p. 4.
- ¹¹⁴ JS12, p. 5.
- ¹¹⁵ EAJCW, p. 1, 2.
- ¹¹⁶ JS16, p. 3-5, 7.
- ¹¹⁷ JS16, p. 5.
- ¹¹⁸ JS8, p. 10.
- ¹¹⁹ JS18, p. 5, 6 and JS21, p. 7.
- ¹²⁰ JS17, p. 4.
- ¹²¹ JS8, p. 11 and JS21, p. 7.
- ¹²² JS17, p. 11.
- ¹²³ JS10, p. 1, 2.
- ¹²⁴ JS10, p. 3-5.
- ¹²⁵ JS10, p. 5-6 and JS5, p. 6.
- ¹²⁶ JS13, p. 2-3 and JS9, p. 3-4.
- ¹²⁷ JS9, p. 3-4.
- ¹²⁸ HRW, p. 1, 4 and JS17, p. 8.
- ¹²⁹ JS17, p. 8.

- ¹³⁰ JS13, p. 9, 10.
¹³¹ JS6, p. 5.
¹³² JS17, p. 7-8.
¹³³ JS13, p. 1 and JS9, p. 1, 2.
¹³⁴ JS9, p. 5, 6.
¹³⁵ JS17, p. 11.
¹³⁶ JS20, p. 7-8.
¹³⁷ JS9, p. 7, 8.
¹³⁸ JS14, p. 6-8.
¹³⁹ JS17, p. 6.
¹⁴⁰ JS4, p. 3.
¹⁴¹ JS8, p. 10.
¹⁴² JS15, p. 1.
¹⁴³ JS9, p. 7, 8, JS15, p. 2-5 and JS14, p. 6-8.
¹⁴⁴ JS1, p. 10.
¹⁴⁵ JS6, p. 7.
¹⁴⁶ JS8, p. 2. See also recommendation 82.23 (Norway) and 82.25 (Canada).
¹⁴⁷ AI, p. 1, JS23, p. 2 and JS7, p. 3-12. See also Report of the Working Group, paras 82.23 (Norway), 82.25 (Canada), 82.26 (France) –paras. 80.30 (Iran), 80.31 (Brazil) - 82.22 (Norway), 82.24 (Poland) and 82.26 (France) – all of which did not enjoy the support of Lebanon.
¹⁴⁸ AI, p. 7. See report of the Working Group, paras. 80.30 (Iran), 80.31 (Brazil), paragraphs 80.30 (Iran), 80.31 (Brazil), 80.40, and 80.41 (Sri Lanka).
¹⁴⁹ JS17, p. 1.
¹⁵⁰ LA, p. 6.
¹⁵¹ HRW, p. 1-2.
¹⁵² JS17, p. 9, 11, JS2, p. 1, 2, JS23, p. 2-4 JS19, p. 6 and JS2, p. 5, 6.
¹⁵³ JS17, p. 9, 11, JS8, p. 3 and JS2, p. 4-7.
¹⁵⁴ JS1, p. 16.
¹⁵⁵ JS23, p. 5 and AI, p. 3, 4.
¹⁵⁶ NRC, p. 1,2, 5, 6, HRW, p. 4, Alkarama , pp.4-5 and JS2, p. 3-4 and AI, p. 3, 4.
¹⁵⁷ AI, p. 6.
¹⁵⁸ AI, p. 1, 3-4, JS12, p. 3, 4, JS19, p. 6 and JS2, p. 5, 6. See paragraphs 82.27 (Palestine), 82.28 (France), 82.29 (France), 82.30 (Norway), 82.31 (USA), 82.32 (Finland and Netherlands), 82.33 (Ireland), 82.34 (Brazil), 82.35 (Netherlands), 82.36 (Finland), and 82.37 (Canada). See paragraphs 80.39 (Yemen), 80.32 (Norway), 81.26 (Sudan), 84.10 (Finland), 84.11 (Palestine), and 84.12 (UK).
¹⁵⁹ JS1, p. 16.
¹⁶⁰ NRC, p. 3-5 and FR, p. 3-4, 6.
¹⁶¹ JS17, p. 4.
¹⁶² FR, p. 1.
¹⁶³ JS8, p. 3.
¹⁶⁴ FR, p. 7, 8.
¹⁶⁵ JS1, p. 9-10.
¹⁶⁶ JS19, p. 4.
¹⁶⁷ JS17, p. 11.