



Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Forty-fourth session
6–17 November 2023

Summary of stakeholders' submissions on Bangladesh*

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

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review and the outcome of the previous review.¹ It is a summary of 39 stakeholders' submissions² for the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints. A separate section is provided for the contribution by the national human rights institution that is accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles.

II. Information provided by stakeholders

A. Scope of international obligations³ and cooperation with human rights mechanisms

2. FIAN noted that the government of Bangladesh ratified many international human rights treaties, including UNDROP.⁴ AI, CGNK, HRF, HRW, JS12, JS16 and JS18 recommended ratifying ICPED.⁵ HRF, JS13 and JS18 recommended ratifying OP-CAT.⁶ JS13 and JS18 recommended ratifying ICCPR-OP2.⁷ JS16 and JS18 recommended ratifying the ICCPR-OP1.⁸ JS16, JS11, JS12, and JS19 recommended ratifying OP-CRC-IC and to make a specific and time-bound commitment to withdraw its reservations to CRC Articles 14 and 21.⁹ JS16 recommended ratifying CEDAW-OP, Art 8-9, and removing the reservations to Articles 2 and 16 (1) (c) to CEDAW.¹⁰

3. HRW recommended ratifying the 1951 Refugee Convention and recognizing the refugee status of Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh.¹¹ JS10 recommended that Bangladesh accede to and fully implement the 1954 and 1961 Statelessness Conventions.¹² JS12 and JS19 recommended ratifying ILO Convention No. 189.¹³ JS9 and JS20 recommended ratifying ILO Convention 169.¹⁴

4. HRW, JS7, JS12 and JS18 recommended extending a standing invitation to all UN Special Procedure mandate holders.¹⁵

* The present document is being issued without formal editing.



5. JS18 noted that the government did not respond to requests for a country visit from the UN Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances (WGEID).¹⁶ AI, HRW and JS18 recommended inviting the WGEID to an official country visit.¹⁷ HRW and JS18 noted that requests for country visits by several SPs were still pending, including the United Nations Special Rapporteur (SR) on torture, SR on the extrajudicial, summary, or arbitrary executions, SR on freedom of expression, SR on freedom of assembly and of association, SR on the independence of judges, and the SR on human rights and counter-terrorism.¹⁸ JS9 recommended inviting SR on Freedom of Religion or Belief.¹⁹ HRW recommended inviting the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, the SR on extrajudicial, summary, or arbitrary executions, and the SR on torture to visit Bangladesh.²⁰

6. HRW also recommended accepting the support of the OHCHR to establish a specialized mechanism that works closely with victims, families, and civil society to investigate allegations of enforced disappearances and extrajudicial killings.²¹

7. AI and JS12 recommended submitting all overdue state party reports to UN Treaty Bodies.²² NHRCB and JS18 noted that recently Bangladesh did not recently submit any national report to the CERD.²³ NHRCB recommended submitting an updated periodic report to CERD.²⁴

8. JS7 recommended implementing transparent and inclusive mechanisms of public consultations with civil society organizations and enabling the more effective involvement of civil society in the preparation of law and policy and the implementation of UPR recommendations.²⁵

B. National human rights framework

9. JS19 noted that the Child Policy 2011 and the 8th Five-Year Plan (8FYP) for 2021–2025 did not sufficiently prioritize children and the government’s plan to establish a Separate Directorate for Children was not adequately implemented, posing a setback to children’s rights. JS19 recommended identifying child allocation priorities in the budget, addressing the impact of COVID-19 and price hikes, and establishing an independent National Commission for Children’s Rights and a separate directorate for children in a time-bound action plan.²⁶

10. JS18 noted that the government had used state institutions, including the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), the Election Commission, the Anti-Corruption Commission, law enforcement agencies, and the judiciary to implement its political agenda²⁷. JS18 noted that the legal framework governing the composition and functioning of the NHRC remains largely inconsistent with the Paris Principles and the government continued to ignore the calls of civil society organizations (CSOs) for a transparent and participatory selection process of NHRC members.²⁸

11. JS12, JS17 and JS18, recommended amending the NHRC Act 2009 to make it consistent with the Paris Principles, establishing a public, transparent, participatory, and merit-based selection process of NHRC members and ensuring that the NHRC can fully exercise its mandate with adequate resources and cooperation from government authorities.²⁹

1. Constitutional and legislative framework

12. HRF and UNDUPRC emphasized that the 1992 Constitution formally enshrines the protection of several human rights and guarantees equal protection, rights against arbitrary arrest, freedom of assembly and expression, and prohibits torture or cruel treatment. However, despite those guarantees, individuals were routinely subjected to human rights violations, not least by the very existence of laws that impinge upon their fundamental freedoms.³⁰

13. JS7 highlighted that while Article 38 of Bangladesh’s Constitution guarantees freedom of association, CSOs face restrictive laws and regulations, limited access to funding, and harassment for their work. Similarly, trade unions and opposition political parties also encountered restrictions in their formation and operation.³¹

14. ADF noted that the Constitution of Bangladesh establishes secularism, prohibits discrimination based on religion, and protects freedom of association, thought, conscience, expression, and religion, but despite these constitutional guarantees, various criminal laws in Bangladesh unduly restrict the exercise of these freedoms.³²

15. FIAN and JS20 highlighted that despite demands for constitutional recognition of indigenous identity in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, successive governments responded with militarization, leading to ongoing armed conflict and unfulfilled promises of demilitarization and land dispute resolution.³³ JS20 noted that indigenous peoples aren't recognized as "indigenous", but as tribes, minor races, ethnic sects and communities.³⁴

2. Institutional infrastructure and policy measures

16. AI noted that the NHRC had been criticized by human rights experts as lacking independence from the ruling party. The current and former chairpersons of the NHRC were both retired government bureaucrats. The NHRC last published its report entitled "human rights violations statistics" in 2018. The lack of independence and limited investigative powers of the NHRC severely impacted the independent monitoring of human rights in the country.³⁵

17. In March 2021, the NHRC submitted a proposal to the Ministry of Law seeking expansion of its powers to independently investigate complaints made against the police, since most of the complaints it had received since its establishment were reportedly made against it, and the Ministry of Home Affairs seldom provides reports when asked by the NHRC to do so. In March 2023, the proposal remained under consideration.³⁶

C. Promotion and protection of human rights

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

Equality and non-discrimination

18. AI noted that the long-anticipated Anti-Discrimination Bill, introduced in parliament in April 2022, remained pending. If enacted, it would outlaw discrimination on various grounds, including gender, religion, ethnicity, place of birth, caste, and occupation, and also introduce a complaints mechanism for victims of discrimination to seek remedies.³⁷

Right to life, liberty and security of person, and freedom from torture

19. AI, JS13 and JS18 expressed concern about the use of the death penalty, particularly for non-violent drug offenses and rape cases, and recommended restricting the death penalty to the most serious crimes, establishing a moratorium on executions as a first step towards its complete abolition, providing accused individuals with a competent legal representation.³⁸ CGNK highlighted previous calls to abolish the death penalty and decriminalize suicides while implementing measures to prevent them.³⁹

20. NHRCB reported that the number of complaints regarding extra-judicial killings and enforced disappearances had decreased since 2020.⁴⁰ AI, FLD, HRF, and JS18 raised concerns about the extrajudicial executions and enforced disappearances carried out by the Rapid Action Battalion (RAB) with instances of torture and degrading treatment, during anti-drug campaigns.⁴¹

21. AI, FLD, HRF and JS18 noted that law enforcement agencies rarely faced consequences for these actions and often falsely labelled deaths in custody as suicides, and urged for independent investigations and accountability.⁴²

22. JS13 reported numerous cases of torture and deaths in custody since the last UPR.⁴³ The NHRCB acknowledged its limited authority to investigate allegations against law enforcement agencies and recommended establishing an independent mechanism for investigations and an independent complaint mechanism to address allegations of torture and ill-treatment⁴⁴.

23. HRF, HRW and JS18 noted that the government continued to deny the occurrence of enforced disappearances despite a reported total of 192 persons that had been subjected to enforced disappearance.⁴⁵ JS18 and HRW recommended prompt investigations into enforced disappearances, extrajudicial killings, and torture, holding responsible individuals accountable, providing victims with justice and reparations, and criminalizing enforced disappearances.⁴⁶

24. HRW noted that the government had consistently denied credible allegations of human rights violations, while members of law enforcement commit these crimes and condemned Bangladesh for disregarding recommendations from CAT.⁴⁷ AI and JS20 highlighted mass arrests of opposition party leaders and activists and recommended the release of all detained individuals based solely on their political affiliation.⁴⁸ JS18 highlighted the cruel conditions in prisons, including overcrowding, inadequate medical facilities, and a shortage of doctors.⁴⁹ JS13 reported about solitary confinement in “condemned cells,” violating the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, thereby depriving prisoners of essential amenities.⁵⁰

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

25. AI recommended investigating and addressing cases of excessive or illegal force against protesters, holding accountable responsible law enforcement officials, including those in leadership positions.⁵¹

26. JS18 noted that the judiciary in Bangladesh lacked independence from the executive branch, as the Ministry of Law controlled judicial appointments and disciplinary actions, resulting in a lack of accountability and transparency in the process.⁵²

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

27. JS9 acknowledged the government’s efforts to protect religious freedom but questioned the effectiveness of certain initiatives.⁵³ JS9 and JS16 raised concerns about blasphemy laws affecting religious minorities.⁵⁴ JS16 recommended repealing anti-blasphemy laws and ensuring protection for religious minorities, including refugees.⁵⁵ ADF and ECLJ expressed fears about the lack of protection for Christians, calling for promoting religious tolerance, and recommended respecting religious freedoms, repealing blasphemy laws, and promoting interfaith dialogue, and religious tolerance.⁵⁶

28. JS18 noted excessive government restrictions undermining the right to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly, and association and highlighted the dangers faced by HRDs and civil society organizations in voicing their concerns without fear of reprisals and intimidation by state agencies.⁵⁷ AI, Article 19, ADF and ECLJ, FLD, HRF, HRW and JS18 expressed concerns about the Digital Security Act (DSA) and its impact on freedom of expression and religion and recommended repealing or amending the DSA to align it with international human rights standards and releasing individuals charged under the act for exercising their right to freedom of expression.⁵⁸

29. Article 19, JS6 and JS7 highlighted the repression, harassment, and intimidation faced by journalists, civil society organizations, and human rights defenders. They recommended releasing detained journalists and HRDs, ending surveillance and judicial harassment, and investigating attacks against them.⁵⁹

30. ICTUR and ITUC highlighted barriers to trade union registration, repression against trade unionists, and violations of labour standards in Bangladesh and recommended reforming labour laws, investigating the violence against trade unionists, and ensuring the right to organize for workers, including those in Export Processing Zones.⁶⁰

31. BCN noted threats to academic freedom and freedom of expression in the Bangladeshi education system, including arrests and dismissals of teachers for their social media posts. They recommended ensuring academic freedom by ceasing unlawful arrests and detentions of teachers.⁶¹

Right to privacy

32. Article 19 and JS7 expressed concerns over a draft “Regulation for Digital, social media, and OTT Platforms”, that could potentially undermine freedom of expression, the right to privacy, and online safety⁶². JS7 highlighted that it would restrict social media users from posting content that jeopardizes friendly relations with foreign states, incites enmity or hatred among societal groups, disrupts communal harmony, creates unrest or disorder, and undermines law and order.⁶³

33. JS6 raised concerns about the proposed Data Protection Act, 2022 in Bangladesh, which granted the government sweeping powers to access personal data without judicial oversight, and recommended amending the act to uphold international standards, protecting the rights to information, privacy, and equal protection, and ensuring authorities are held accountable for rights violations.⁶⁴

Right to marriage and family life

34. JS10 noted the discrimination faced by women married to foreigners that, under existing law, remain unable to confer nationality onto their foreign spouses on an equal basis with men, and recommended that Bangladesh reform the Nationality Code to uphold the right of Bangladeshi women to confer nationality on their non-citizen spouse on an equal basis with, and under the same conditions required of Bangladeshi men.⁶⁵

Prohibition of all forms of slavery, including trafficking in persons

35. JS14 noted the efforts towards implementing supported recommendations relating to the prohibition of slavery and trafficking including seven Anti-Trafficking Tribunals to improve its low conviction rate which resulted in increasing investigations, prosecutions, and convictions against human traffickers. However, conviction rates remain low and protection measures are inadequate for victims.⁶⁶

36. JS14 recommended adopting and implementing rights-based and gender-sensitive procedures and processes to improve victim identification and victim care referral, with adequate training provisions to relevant authorities, and expanding support services for trafficking victims.⁶⁷

Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

37. ICTUR and ITUC reported that despite some progress after the 2013 Rana Plaza disaster, working conditions remain poor, with low wages, irregular payment of wages, weak implementation of union rights, and violence against workers involved in union activities.⁶⁸ ICTUR recommended amending labour laws to conform to international standards, improving working conditions, and making it easier to establish and join trade unions while stopping the harassment of union members.⁶⁹

38. JS2 highlighted that working conditions were worse for Dalit communities as they experience workplace discrimination based on their caste identity, including lower wages, verbal abuse, longer working hours, and restrictions on touching others’ belongings.⁷⁰

Right to social security

39. JS12 expressed concerns regarding the national social security strategy, including issues with the budget, beneficiary selection procedures, and aid reaching marginalized individuals. It recommended introducing a disaggregated budget to allocate and distribute social security funds effectively, especially for vulnerable and marginalized communities; and establishing a digital social registry under the National Household Database to ensure proper beneficiary selection.⁷¹

40. JS11 recommended strengthening the National Social Security Strategy by implementing a Universal Basic Income program to provide a safety net for families in need, ensuring the social protection of children.⁷²

Right to an adequate standard of living

41. UBINIG and JS12 expressed concerns about fulfilling the right to food and noted Bangladesh's worsening food insecurity due to global scarcity, climate change, the Ukraine war, heavy metal contamination, and recurring floods including the devastating floods in 2022, leading to food shortages and record price hikes.⁷³

42. JS12 recommended implementing the Bangladesh Food Safety Act 2013, National Food and Nutrition Security Policy 2020, and the Plan of Action (2021–2030), while strengthening the Bangladesh Food Safety Authority, and ensuring sufficient social safety-net measures to address food insecurity among vulnerable populations, including marginalized groups.⁷⁴

43. JS15 emphasized the significant challenge in achieving universal access to clean water and sustainable sanitation by 2030, and recommended increasing investment in water and sanitation infrastructure, especially in underserved areas, adopting targeted measures to promote water equality, particularly for ethnic minorities among others.⁷⁵

Right to health

44. JS12 noted Bangladesh's health system was overly centralized with weak governance structures, no comprehensive regulatory framework, inefficient service delivery, and poor allocation of public resources, and poor maintenance of health facilities and medical equipment. They recommended increasing health sector budget allocation and introduce policy measures including subsidies to make health services affordable and inclusive.⁷⁶

45. JS8 and JS19 expressed concerns about the stigmatization of sexuality in schools, child marriage, and gender-based violence, and recommended taking measures to integrate comprehensive sexuality education into the school curriculum, to effectively implement it.⁷⁷ JS15 highlighted the lack of access to sexual and reproductive health services in many areas of Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT), in particular, either due to an absence of services, or, where clinics are present, due to language barriers. This resulted in various health problems among tribal communities.⁷⁸ JS15 recommended enhancing girls' and women's access to youth-friendly sexual and reproductive health services in the CHT, with increased availability of healthcare clinics, and accountability mechanisms to make all clinics accessible, affordable, acceptable and of quality.⁷⁹

Right to education

46. BCN noted poverty was a significant barrier to education, particularly for children from low-income families who lack access to basic needs, including education, resources, and good health.⁸⁰ BCN recommended increasing the enrolment and completion rates by addressing the root causes of school dropout by implementing a national strategy aimed at assisting poor, rural, and homeless children, increasing government spending on education, and ensure that all schools have adequate sanitary and hygiene facilities, including toilets and clean water.⁸¹

47. BCN highlighted that the COVID-19 pandemic and resulting school closures negatively impacted students' learning and recommend conducting a national study on its effects and developing national plans for recovery.⁸²

48. BCN noted that sexual education was often overlooked or taught conservatively, contributing to Bangladesh's high rates of adolescent motherhood, and recommended enhancing sexual education to prevent early pregnancies, and the spread of infections, and to supporting continued education for children.⁸³

Development and the environment

49. JS20 recommended allocating a separate budget for Indigenous Peoples in designing, implementing, and evaluating the SDGs.⁸⁴

50. JS4 highlighted the impact of climate change to enjoying human rights, including the right to life, health, water and sanitation, housing, education, culture, and women and children's rights. They recommended seeking cooperation with other nations for resources,

expertise, and knowledge sharing, mapping climate displacement, and providing housing and land for the displaced.⁸⁵ JS14 also highlighted the intersection between climate change, modern slavery, and migration and recommended strongly advocating for the creation of safer and more numerous legal migration pathways, including for those who migrate in the context of climate change.⁸⁶

51. JAI highlighted the vulnerability of Bangladesh to climate change and its significant consequences on marginalized communities and emphasized that this is due to low elevation, high population density, and weak infrastructure. It recommended improving cyclone warning and evacuation systems, strengthening data collection and healthcare for climate-sensitive diseases, and advocating for financial assistance.⁸⁷

52. JS19 noted the detrimental effects of frequent flooding, river erosion, and salinity, which significantly impact children's education, food security, nutrition, health, and overall well-being, and recommended developing a Plan of Action engaging children in climate change adaptation, mitigation, and emergency response work.⁸⁸ AI recommended conducting inclusive loss and damage needs assessments, particularly for marginalized groups affected by climate change, and recommend allocating more resources to public sector goods and services, prioritizing the most disadvantaged.⁸⁹

2. Rights of specific persons or groups

Women

53. HRW expressed concerns about domestic violence, child marriage, and gender-based violence and highlighted the lack of protection, limited access to justice, and insufficient services for survivors in addition to the barriers to reporting assault or seeking legal recourse which are often insurmountable, and public prosecutors are poorly trained and, at times, corrupt.⁹⁰ HRW emphasized that the amendment allowing for the death penalty as a punishment for rape could end up deterring reporting or encouraging rapists to murder their victims to avoid arrest.. It recommended creating an independent commission for appointing public prosecutors, passing a witness protection law, and replacing the rape law with a comprehensive definition of sexual assault.⁹¹

54. UNDUPRC reported that Bangladesh saw an escalation of gender-based violence since the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, that women and girls were victims in 88.2% of violence cases, and 3 out of 5 involved sexual harassment.⁹²

55. BCN reported that approximately 10% of young women, aged between 15 and 19 were not participating in various activities due to menstruation and noted that lack of access to hygiene products, medical support, and social assistance causes tens of thousands of girls to miss school because of menstruation.⁹³

Children

56. GPEVAC, JS19 and JS3 highlighted the need to prohibit corporal punishment, as it was still not fully banned. They recommended to categorically prohibit corporal punishment in all settings: home, educational institution, workplace, residential institution, and community by amending the Children Act 2013, and take appropriate actions against the perpetrators.⁹⁴ JS3 further recommended creating a National Child Rights Commission (NCRC) that will strictly monitor the implementation of the ban on corporal punishment in all educational institutions, and a child help desk where all the physical and harmful punishment will be reported to and strengthen training for relevant officials on children's rights.⁹⁵

57. BCN, and JS19 stressed the importance of birth registration for children's well-being and recommended accelerating the birth registration process to ensure that all children have access to public services and are immediately registered.⁹⁶ BCN and JS19 highlighted the vulnerability of Bangladeshi children due to factors such as sexual harassment, rape, extreme weather conditions, displacement, and poverty.⁹⁷ BCN recommended implementing measures to reduce abuse rates, develop a national strategy, and punish perpetrators.⁹⁸ JS19 raised concerns about sexual violence and online exploitation, recommending the inclusion

of new forms of cybercrime in existing laws and the enactment of comprehensive legislation against sexual harassment.⁹⁹

58. JS19 recommended amending relevant laws to establish a uniform definition and specification of a child, aligning it with the CRC and the National Children Policy 2011, and increasing the age of criminal responsibility by amending the Children Act.¹⁰⁰

59. JS3 and JS19 emphasized the issue of child labour including the lack of enforcement of child labour-related policies, the absence of necessary legislation, and the impact on their education, particularly in Tea Gardens, and recommended allocating a specific budget provision for eliminating all forms of child labour by 2025, strengthening monitoring of hazardous works for children, and adopting measures to ensure that child labour, even when is legal, does not prevent children from going to school.¹⁰¹

60. JS11 considered that the regulation of the formal economy alone would not effectively prevent child labour and the Worst Forms of Child Labour and recommended building upon and enhancing existing initiatives addressing the drivers of all forms of child labour, family support, child marriage prevention, and social protection systems, and engaging children in those programmes.¹⁰²

61. BCN, JS3 and JS19 addressed the issue of child marriage.¹⁰³ JS3 highlighted concerns regarding exceptions in the Child Marriage Restraint Act and recommended the revision of the Act, making marriage and birth registration compulsory to prevent deceitful manipulations of age.¹⁰⁴ BCN and JS19 recommended the abolition of child marriage.¹⁰⁵

Older persons

62. HRW reported that older persons were affected by the 2022 floods in Sylhet, noted the lack of warning systems, protection, and assistance, and recommended including older people in disaster planning, ensuring accessibility of response and climate change measures, and collecting data on the impacts disaggregated by disability, sex, and age.¹⁰⁶

Persons with disabilities

63. HRW highlighted the impact of flash floods in 2022, which displaced millions of people and resulted in the loss of life and the challenges faced by older people and individuals with disabilities in accessing warnings, protection, and assistance during the flooding.¹⁰⁷ HRW recommended following through on commitments under the National Plan for Disaster management 2021-25 by ensuring that people with disabilities are meaningfully included both in disaster response planning and in identifying risks and solutions to impacts of extreme weather events expected to intensify as result of climate change, and ensuring that disaster response measures and climate change adaptation measures are accessible to people with disabilities and older people.¹⁰⁸

64. BCN raised concerns about the lack of inclusive education for people with disabilities with dropout and repetition rates being higher and lower numeracy and reading skills compared to their peers without disabilities.¹⁰⁹ BCN recommended implementing current national plans for inclusive education to improve completion rates and enhance future employment opportunities.¹¹⁰

65. JS19 noted the development of the National Adolescent Health Strategy 2017–2030 and recommended monitoring the implementation of the National Adolescent Health Strategy 2017–2030 and ensuring the proper implementation of the Mental Health Act, 2018.¹¹¹

Indigenous peoples and minorities

66. JS20, AI, UNDUPRC, and WCC-CCIA expressed concerns about the targeted attacks on Hindu minorities and the systemic discrimination faced by marginalized groups.¹¹² AI recommended launching an immediate, impartial, and thorough investigation against the anti-Hindu attacks, prosecuting all those who perpetrated violence and ensuring reparations for victims.¹¹³

67. BCN and JS20 highlighted the lack of education in mother tongues for children from ethnic minorities due to a shortage of trained teachers and appropriate learning materials, and recommended developing educational materials in minority languages, promoting accessibility, and offering financial incentives to encourage minority individuals to become teachers.¹¹⁴

68. JS2, JS5, JS9 and JS20 expressed concerns about discrimination, persecution, and limited access to justice faced by marginalized communities.¹¹⁵ JS2 highlighted the discrimination and stigma experienced by Dalits, recommending immediate action through the enactment of an Anti-discrimination Act, representation, access to social services, and addressing discrimination in education and employment.¹¹⁶ JS5 focused on the persecution of Ahmadi Muslims and called for stronger legislative and institutional responses, protecting religious practices, ensuring access to justice, and addressing violence and discrimination.¹¹⁷ JS9 and JS16 were concerns about the limited justice access, violent attacks, and religious intolerance affecting various religious minorities.¹¹⁸

69. FIAN, HRW, WCC-CCIA, JS20 and JS17 expressed concerns about the situation in the CHT region, particularly the failure to fully implement the Chittagong Hill Tracts Peace Accord, ongoing militarization, and the violations of indigenous peoples' rights. They emphasized issues such as forced displacement, evictions, human rights abuses by security forces, and limited access to justice, and reported that these issues had more impact on indigenous women, who face sexual violence, displacement, and restricted participation in decision-making processes.¹¹⁹ JS20 urged the government to ensure indigenous peoples' representation in the parliament and councils and ensure the end of all forms of violence and discrimination against indigenous women.¹²⁰

70. JS20 noted that the Bangladesh army operates corporate businesses in CHT, resulting in forcible occupation of land, without prior and informed consent.¹²¹ FIAN, HRW, and JS17 recommended the demilitarization of the CHT, prosecution of those responsible for violence against indigenous peoples, recognition of customary land rights, meaningful participation of indigenous communities in decision-making, transparent investigations into alleged abuses, accountability for perpetrators, and the establishment of remedy mechanisms.¹²² JS20 noted that no measures had been made to amend the "Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act 2017" and "CHT (Land Acquisition) Regulation 1958" to be in consonance with the individual and collective rights of indigenous peoples over land, territory, and natural resources.¹²³ JS20 recommended rehabilitating displaced Jumma families and returning their lands and homesteads¹²⁴ and the protection of indigenous peoples from business enterprises.¹²⁵

71. JS17 and JS20 expressed concerns about indigenous peoples' human rights defenders and political activists in the CHT who had been vocal about violations committed by security forces and law-order forces with impunity. Further concerns were expressed in relation to freedom of assembly and freedom of speech against people of the CHT. JS17 and JS20 recommended immediately stopping the criminalization of indigenous peoples' human rights defenders including arrest, detention, filing of false cases, disappearances, house searching without a warrant, intimidation in CHT; protecting indigenous peoples' human rights defenders from extrajudicial killings, arbitrary arrests, illegal detentions, enforced disappearances and taking effective measures to protect their human rights; investigating properly incidents of extrajudicial killings and enforced disappearances of indigenous peoples' human rights defenders and bringing those involved to justice; ensuring indigenous peoples' traditional land rights in accordance with ILO Convention No. 107 on Indigenous and Tribal Populations and taking special measures to protect indigenous lands from land grabbing by state and non-state land grabbers.¹²⁶ JS20 recommend the immediate adoption of Rules for the Land Commission, in accordance with recommendations of the CHTRC (CHT Regional Council)¹²⁷, the recognition of indigenous peoples right to land, territory and resources¹²⁸, a separate budget allocated for indigenous peoples in connection with SDGs¹²⁹ and stop the criminalization of indigenous peoples' human rights defenders.¹³⁰

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons

72. BoB emphasized the ongoing human rights issues faced by the LGBTQ+ community including crimes of violence, discriminatory laws, and harassment by law enforcement

agencies, and recommended amending relevant laws to protect victims of sexual assault, introducing legislation against discrimination based on sexual orientation, enabling self-identification of hijra and transgender people and ensuring equal access to employment opportunities.¹³¹ HRW highlighted that same-sex conduct was criminalized resulting in severe penalties and exposing LGBTIQ individuals and advocates to violence and threats without adequate police protection.¹³² HRW and BoB recommended repealing Section 377 of the penal code, create safe shelters for LGBT and hijra individuals, and including transgender identities and same-sex relationships in the national curriculum.¹³³

73. JS1 expressed concerns regarding the obstacles faced by gender-diverse individuals, particularly non-Hijra transsexual individuals, in accessing identity documents and enjoying their rights. It recommended replacing the term “Hijra” with more inclusive terms, such as “Others” or “Onyanyo”, to ensure integrated gender identity and consistent legal reform in line with international human rights standards.¹³⁴

74. JS8 highlighted the lack of inclusive policies on sexual and reproductive health and rights for individuals with diverse sexual orientations and gender identities. It recommended enacting legislation that protects the rights of individuals with diverse gender identities, repealing discriminatory laws, and preventing non-consensual “corrective” surgeries on intersex children.¹³⁵

Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers

75. HRW highlighted that despite efforts to improve the labour migration system, migrant workers still faced abuses, high recruitment costs, and limited access to formal banking. It recommended strict monitoring of recruitment agencies and increasing protections for domestic workers abroad, including higher salaries, host country safeguards, support for distressed workers, and comprehensive pre-departure training.¹³⁶

76. WCC-CCIA and JS10 expressed concerns about the obstacles faced by the Rohingya community in accessing their nationality. They recommended recognizing Rohingyas as refugees; providing their access to accreditation and developing opportunities to enable them to access decent work in and outside the camps and lift themselves out of the cycles of poverty and exploitation; promoting access to civil registration for Rohingyas, including birth registration with a view to providing pathways to regularise legal status and citizenship for those experiencing intergenerational statelessness.¹³⁷

77. BCN and HRW highlighted the limited access to education for Rohingya refugees due to the temporary nature of their stay in Bangladesh and recommended taking measures to ensure access to education for refugee children, even temporarily, to ensure they do not fall behind in the education process.¹³⁸ AI, BCN, HRW, and JS10 expressed concerns regarding the treatment of Rohingya refugees including shutting down community-led schools and relocating Rohingya refugees to Bhasan Char Island, which raised serious questions about the voluntary nature of these measures. Rohingya refugees attempting to flee the island had been detained by police, undermining the claim of voluntariness.¹³⁹ HRW documented the repressive measures against them, including restrictions on livelihoods and movement, and recommended the suspension of forced relocations to Bhasan Char, and investigations into alleged abuses against Rohingya refugees.¹⁴⁰ HRW also recommended authorities develop and carry out a rights-respecting security policy to protect the camp population and consult refugees and humanitarian groups.¹⁴¹ AI recommended ensuring that journalists, representatives of the UN, and civil society organizations have unfettered access to Bhasan Char Island, to independently assess conditions, and respecting the principle of non-refoulement.¹⁴²

Stateless persons

78. JS10 expressed concern over the low birth registration rate and recommended ensuring universal and free birth registration, particularly in remote areas.¹⁴³ It highlighted the human rights violations faced by stateless persons, including limited access to healthcare, education, employment, property rights, freedom of movement, and identity documentation, and recommended implementing Section 4 of the Citizenship Act to enable those born in Bangladesh to acquire a nationality.¹⁴⁴

79. WCC-CCIA and JS10 noted the discrimination against the Bihari in enjoying their right to nationality. It recommended halting evictions in Bihari Camps; developing sustainable housing and sanitation plans; implementing court judgments for the community's rights, ensuring legal recognition and equal access to basic rights.¹⁴⁵

Notes

¹ A/HRC/39/12 and the addendum A/HRC/39/12/Add.1, and A/HRC/39/2.

² 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:

ADF	ADF International, Geneva (Switzerland);
AI	Amnesty International, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
ARTICLE 19	ARTICLE 19 London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
BoB	Boys of Bangladesh, Dhaka (Bangladesh);
BCN	The Stichting Broken Chalk, Amsterdam, (Netherlands);
CGNK	Center for Global Nonkilling, Geneva (Switzerland);
ECLJ	European Centre for Law and Justice, Strasbourg (France);
FIAN	FIAN International, Geneva (Switzerland);
FLD	Front Line Defenders – The International Foundation for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Dublin (Ireland);
GPEVAC	Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children, New York (United States of America)/ Submission prepared by End Corporal Punishment on behalf of GPEVAC;
HRF	The Human Rights Foundation, New York (United States of America);
HRW	Human Rights Watch, New York (United States of America);
ICTUR	International Centre for Trade Union Rights, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
ITUC	International Trade Union Confederation, Brussels (Belgium);
JAI	Just Atonement Inc., New York (United States of America);
UBINIG	Unnayan Bikolper NitiNirdharoni Gobeshona, Dhaka (Bangladesh);
UNDUPRC	The University of Notre Dame UPR Clinic, Washington DC (United States of America);
WCC-CCIA	World Council of Churches Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, Geneva (Switzerland).

Joint submissions:

JS1	Joint submission 1 submitted by: Inclusive Bangladesh Dhaka (Bangladesh); Prantoz Foundation, Dhaka (Bangladesh);
JS2	Joint submission 2 submitted by: Bangladesh Dalit and Excluded Rights Movement (BDERM), Dhaka (Bangladesh); Nagorik Uddyog (NU) (Citizens' Initiative), Dhaka (Bangladesh); PARITTRAN, Lakshmanpur (Bangladesh); DALIT, Khulna (Bangladesh); International Dalit Solidarity Network (IDSN), Copenhagen (Denmark);
JS3	Joint submission 3 submitted by: Marist Foundation for International Solidarity (FMSI), Queensland (Australia); Centre Catholique International de Genève (CCIG), Geneva (Switzerland); Marist Brothers Trust Bangladesh, New York (United States of America);
JS4	Joint submission 4 submitted by: Center for Participatory Research and Development (CPRD), Dhaka (Bangladesh); ActionAid Bangladesh, Dhaka (Bangladesh); AOSED, Khulna (Bangladesh); Concern Worldwide, Dublin (Ireland); Center for Participatory Research and Development (CPRD), Dhaka (Bangladesh); Diakonia, Dhaka (Bangladesh); Development Organization of the Rural Poor (DORP), Mirpur (Bangladesh);

- HEKS EPER, Dhaka (Bangladesh); HELVETAS Bangladesh, Dhaka (Bangladesh), International Center for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD), Dhaka (Bangladesh); Islamic Relief, Dhaka (Bangladesh); Manusher Jonno Foundation (MJF), Dhaka, (Bangladesh); NETZ Partnership for Development and Justice, Dhaka (Bangladesh); Practical Action, Dhaka (Bangladesh); Shariatpur Development Society (SDS), Dhaka (Bangladesh); Shushilan, Dhaka (Bangladesh), WaterAid, Dhaka (Bangladesh); Young Power in Social Action (YPSA), Chattogram (Bangladesh);
- JS5 **Joint submission 5 submitted by:** Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience (CAP LC), Paris (France); International Human Rights Committee (IHRC), Surrey, (England);
- JS6 **Joint submission 6 submitted by:** Asian Legal Resource Centre, Hong Kong (China), Committee to Protect Journalists, New York (United States of America) and Robert F. Kennedy Human Rights (RFK Human Rights), Washington DC, (United States of America);
- JS7 **Joint submission 7 submitted by:** CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Protection, Johannesburg, (South Africa); Asian Legal Resource Centre, Hong Kong (China);
- JS8 **Joint submission 8 submitted by:** The Asian Pacific Resource & Research Centre for Women (ARROW), Kuala Lumpur, (Malaysia); Right Here, Right Now, Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia); Sexual Rights Initiative, Geneva (Switzerland); **endorsed by:** BRAC, Dhaka (Bangladesh); Naripokkho, Dhaka (Bangladesh); Oboyob – Diversity Circle, Dhaka (Bangladesh); RHSTEP, Dhaka (Bangladesh); Nagorik Uddyog, Dhaka (Bangladesh);
- JS9 **Joint submission 9 submitted by:** South Asia Forum for Freedom of Religion or Belief (SAFFoRB), Mumbai, (India); Bangladesh Hindu Buddhist Christian Unity Council (BHBCUC), Dhaka (Bangladesh);
- JS10 **Joint submission 10 submitted by:** Council of Minorities (COM), Dhaka (Bangladesh); Rohingya Human Rights Initiative (R4R) Delhi (India), Free Rohingya Coalition (FRC), London (England); Namati, Nationality for All (NFA), Lalitpur (Nepal); The Global Campaign for Equal Nationality Rights (GCENR), New York (USA); The Institute on Statelessness and Inclusion (ISI), Eindhoven, (Netherlands);
- JS11 **Joint submission 11 submitted by:** Consortium for Street Children, London (United Kingdom); global CLARISSA consortium member, London (United Kingdom); Grambangla Unnayan Committee, Dhaka (Bangladesh); Terres des Hommes Aide à l'enfance dans la monde – Fondation, Lausanne (Switzerland); Child Hope UK, London (United Kingdom);
- JS12 **Joint submission 12 submitted by:** The Human Rights Forum Bangladesh (HRFB), Dhaka (Bangladesh); Acid Survivors Foundation (ASF), Dhaka (Bangladesh); Association for Land Reform and Development (ALRD), Dhaka (Bangladesh); Bandhu Social Welfare Society (Bandhu), Dhaka (Bangladesh); Bangladesh Indigenous Peoples, Dhaka (Bangladesh); Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST), Dhaka (Bangladesh); Bangladesh Dalit AND Excluded Rights Movement (BDERM), Dhaka (Bangladesh); Bangladesh Institute of Labour Studies (BILS), Dhaka (Bangladesh); Bangladesh Mahila Parishad (BMP), Dhaka (Bangladesh); Friends Association for Integrated Revolution (FAIR), Kushtia (Bangladesh); Karmojibi Nari (KN), Dhaka (Bangladesh); Kapaeeng Foundation (KF),

- Dhaka (Bangladesh); Nagorik Uddyog, Dhaka (Bangladesh), Manusher Jonno Foundation (MJF), Dhaka (Bangladesh), Naripokkho, Dhaka (Bangladesh), National Alliance of Disabled peoples' Organizations (NADPO), Dhaka (Bangladesh); Step Towards Development (Steps), Dhaka (Bangladesh); Nijera Kori, Dhaka (Bangladesh), Transparency International Bangladesh (TIB), Dhaka (Bangladesh); Women with Disabilities Development Foundation (WDDF), Dhaka (Bangladesh);
- JS13 **Joint submission 13 submitted by:** The Advocates for Human Rights, Minneapolis (United States of America); The Asian Legal Resource Center, Hong Kong (China); Odhikar Dhaka (Bangladesh); Anti-Death Penalty Asia Network, Selangor (Malaysia); Capital Punishment Justice Project, Melbourne (Australia); International Federation for Human Rights, Paris, (France); The World Coalition Against the Death Penalty, London (United Kingdom);
- JS14 **Joint submission 14 submitted by:** Anti-Slavery International (ASI), London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); Ovivashi Karmi Unnayan Program (OKUP), Dhaka (Bangladesh);
- JS15 **Joint submission 15 submitted by:** Simavi, Amsterdam, (Netherlands); Development Organisation for the Rural Poor (DORP), Dhaka (Bangladesh); GRAUS (Gram Unnayan Sangathon), Bandarban (Bangladesh); Practical Action, Dhaka (Bangladesh); Tahzingdong, Bandarban Hill District, (Bangladesh); Uttaran, Dhaka (Bangladesh);
- JS16 **Joint submission 16 submitted by:** Set my people free, Gnosjo (Sweden); Jubilee Campaign, Virginia (United States of America); Christian freedom international, Virginia (United States of America);
- JS17 **Joint submission 17 submitted by:** Indigenous Peoples Rights International (IPRI), Baguio (Philippines); Chittagong Hill Tracts Jumma Refugees Welfare Association, Chittagong Division (Bangladesh); Campaign for Humanity Protection (CHP), New Delhi (India); CHT* Indigenous Peoples Council of Canada, Toronto (Canada);
- JS18 **Joint submission 18 submitted by:** The Solidarity group for Bangladesh, Hong Kong, (China); comprises the following organizations: The Advocates for Human Rights (The Advocates), Minnesota (United States of America); Anti-Death Penalty Asia Network (ADPAN), Hong Kong, (China); Asian Federation Against Involuntary Disappearances (AFAD), Manila, (Philippines), Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (FORUM-ASIA), Bangkok (Thailand); Asian Legal Resource Centre (ALRC), Hong Kong, (China); Asian Network for Free Elections (ANFREL), Bangkok (Thailand); Capital Punishment Justice Project (CPJP), Melbourne (Australia); International Coalition Against Enforced Disappearances (ICAED), Paris, (France); FIDH – International Federation for Human Rights, Paris, (France); Maayer Daak, Bangladesh, Dhaka (Bangladesh); Odhikar, Dhaka (Bangladesh); Robert F. Kennedy Human Rights, Washington DC, (United States of America); World Organisation Against Torture (OMCT), Geneva, (Switzerland);
- JS19 **Joint submission 19 submitted by:** Child Rights Advocacy Coalition in Bangladesh Child Rights Advocacy Coalition in Bangladesh (CRAC,B), Dhaka (Bangladesh); Joining Forces Bangladesh (JFB), Dhaka (Bangladesh); Ain o Salish Kendra (ASK), Dhaka (Bangladesh); National Girls Child Advocacy Forum (NGCAF), Dhaka (Bangladesh); ActionAid

Bangladesh, Dhaka (Bangladesh); Plan International Bangladesh, Dhaka (Bangladesh); Bangladesh Shishu Adhikar Forum (BSAF), Dhaka (Bangladesh); Save the Children, Dhaka (Bangladesh); Child Rights Governance Assembly (CRGA), Dhaka (Bangladesh); Terre des Hommes Netherlands, Haag (Netherlands); Education and Development Foundation – Educo, Dhaka (Bangladesh); World Vision Bangladesh, Dhaka (Bangladesh); SOS Children’s Villages, Dhaka (Bangladesh);

JS20

Joined submission 20 submitted by: Kapaeeng Foundation (KF), Dhaka (Bangladesh); Asia indigenous peoples pact (AIPP), Chiang Mai (Thailand); International work group for indigenous affairs (IWGIA), Copenhagen (Denmark).

National human rights institution:

NHRC

National Human Rights Commission, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

³ *The following abbreviations are used in UPR documents:*

ICCPR

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

ICCPR-OP 1

Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

ICCPR-OP 2

Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty

OP-CAT

Optional Protocol to Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

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

ICPPED

International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

⁴ FIAN, para. 1 and 2.

⁵ CGNK, pp. 3–4; HRF, para. 30(d); JS12, p. 2; HRW, para. 5; AI, paras. 6, 44 and 52, JS16, p. 3 and JS18, para. 56

⁶ JS18, para. 56; JS13, p. 5 and HRF, para. 30(d).

⁷ JS18, para. 56(iv); JS13, p. 6.

⁸ JS16, p. 3 and JS18, para. 56(iv).

⁹ JS19, p. 20; JS12, p. 17; JS11, p. 6 and JS16, p. 3.

¹⁰ JS16, p. 3.

¹¹ HRW, para. 23.

¹² JS10, p. 13.

¹³ JS12, p. 24; JS19, p. 17.

¹⁴ JS9, p. 10; JS20, para. 7(a).

¹⁵ JS18, paras. 19–21 and 56(vii and xiii); JS7, paras. 6.5, 6.6.; JS12, p. 2; HRW, para. 5.

¹⁶ JS18, paras. 19–21 and 56(vii and xiii).

¹⁷ JS18, paras. 19–21 and 56(vii and xiii); HRW, para. 5; AI, para. 4 and 44.

¹⁸ JS18, paras. 19–21 and 56(vii and xiii); HRW para. 4.

¹⁹ JS9, p. 10.

²⁰ HRW, para. 5.

²¹ HRW, para. 5.

²² AI, para. 10 and 53; JS12, p. 2.

²³ NHRCB, para. 45; JS18, paras. 19–21 and 56(vii and xiii).

²⁴ NHRCB, para. 45.

²⁵ JS7, paras. 6.5, 6.6.

²⁶ JS19, pp. 6–7.

²⁷ JS18, paras. 15–18.

²⁸ JS18, paras. 10–11 and 56(v, vi).

²⁹ JS18, paras. 10–11 and 56(v, vi); JS17, p. 10; JS12, p. 12.

³⁰ HRF, paras. 4–8; UNDUPRC, para. 3.

³¹ JS7, para. 2.2; ITUC p. 6.

³² ADF, paras. 5–9.

³³ FIAN, para. 7 and JS20, para. 27.

- 34 JS20, para. 4.
- 35 AI, paras. 11–12.
- 36 AI, paras. 11–12.
- 37 AI, para. 28.
- 38 AI, paras. 8, 17 and 38–39; JS13, para. 6 and 9; JS18, paras. 53–56(xiv).
- 39 CGNK, pp. 3–4.
- 40 NHRCB, p. 3.
- 41 AI, paras. 3, 4, 21–24 and 43–44; JS18, paras. 22–23; HRW, para. 1; FLD, pp. 2, 5 and 8.
- 42 AI, paras. 3, 4, 21–24 and 43–44; JS18, paras. 22–23; HRW, para. 1; FLD, pp. 2, 5 and 8.
- 43 JS13, para. 21.
- 44 NHRCB, p. 4.
- 45 JS18, paras. 18, 26–29 and 56(ii–v); HRW, para. 3; HRF, para. 26.
- 46 JS18, paras. 26–29 and 56(ii, iii and v); HRW, paras. 2–5.
- 47 HRW, paras. 2–5.
- 48 AI, para. 37; JS20, para. 32.
- 49 JS18, paras. 30–32.
- 50 JS13, para. 2.
- 51 AI, para. 36.
- 52 JS18, para. 6.
- 53 JS9, p. 7.
- 54 JS9, pp. 9, 10; JS16, p. 10.
- 55 JS16, pp. 7, 10 and 12.
- 56 ECLJ, p. 1 and 5; ADF, paras. 4–13. and 29.
- 57 JS18, paras. 8–9 and 56(vi).
- 58 AI, paras. 2, 7, 18–20, 28, 30, 40–42; HRF, para. 30(c); ECLJ, p. 1 and 5; ADF, paras. 4–13; JS18, paras. 12–13 and 56(viii); Article 19, paras. 2, 7, 14, 19, 23, 26, and 30–32; HRW, paras. 6–8; FLD, para. 6.
- 59 JS7, paras. 1.5, 1.6, 6, 16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 6.4; JS6, paras. 1, 2, 3, 8, and IV; Article 19, paras. 2, 7, 14, 19, 23, 26, and 30–32.
- 60 ITUC, pp. 3–7; ICTUR, pp. 3–5 and 7–8.
- 61 BCN, para. 25 and 42.
- 62 JS7, para. 4.10; Article 19, para. 30.
- 63 JS7, para. 4.10.
- 64 JS6, para. 12 and IV.
- 65 JS10, para. 25, and p. 13.
- 66 JS14, p. 14.
- 67 JS14, p. 14.
- 68 ICTUR, p. 2 and ITUC, p. 6 and 7.
- 69 ICTUR, p. 2.
- 70 JS2, para. 28.
- 71 JS12, p. 11.
- 72 JS11, p. 5.
- 73 UBINIG, p. 1; JS12, p. 9.
- 74 JS12, p. 9.
- 75 JS15, p. 5.
- 76 JS12, p. 8.
- 77 JS8, paras. 9, 10, 11, 15, 21, 46, and p. 15; JS19, p. 11–12.
- 78 JS15, p. 9.
- 79 JS15, p. 10.
- 80 BCN, paras. 5, 7, 14, 15 and 30.
- 81 BCN, paras. 16, 31–32 and 34.
- 82 BCN, para. 26 and 43.
- 83 BCN, para. 13 and 36.
- 84 JS20, para. 26.
- 85 JS4, pp. 1, 2.
- 86 JS14, p. 13.
- 87 JAI, pp. 1–2 and 5–6.
- 88 JS19, p. 18.
- 89 AI, para. 47.
- 90 HRW, paras. 9–14.
- 91 HRW, paras. 9–14.
- 92 UNDUPRC, para. 14.

- ⁹³ BCN, paras. 5, 7, 14, 15 and 30.
⁹⁴ GPEVAC, pp. 1–4; JS3, paras. 3–6; JS19, pp. 8–10.
⁹⁵ JS3, paras. 3–6.
⁹⁶ BCN, para. 22 and 40; JS19, p. 10–11.
⁹⁷ JS19, p. 10 and 13; BCN, para. 20 and 39.
⁹⁸ BCN, para. 20 and 39.
⁹⁹ JS19, p. 9–10.
¹⁰⁰ JS19, p. 10 and 17.
¹⁰¹ JSP3, paras. 21, 28; JS19, pp. 16–17.
¹⁰² JS11, p. 5.
¹⁰³ JS3, paras. 29, 34; JS19, pp. 11–12; BCN, para. 21 and 39.
¹⁰⁴ JS3, paras. 29, 34.
¹⁰⁵ JS19, pp. 11–12; BCN, para. 21 and 39.
¹⁰⁶ HRW, para. 28.
¹⁰⁷ HRW, para. 28.
¹⁰⁸ HRW, para. 28.
¹⁰⁹ BCN, para. 10 and 33.
¹¹⁰ BCN, para. 10 and 33.
¹¹¹ JS19, p.15.
¹¹² AI, paras. 27, 29–30 and 45–47; WCC-CCIA, p. 2; UNDUPRC, para. 7.
¹¹³ AI, paras. 27, 29–30 and 45–47.
¹¹⁴ BCN, para. 17 and 37; JS20, paras 25 and 26(d).
¹¹⁵ JS2, pp. 4, 5, 10, 11, 16; JS5, p. 3 and 4; JS9, pp. 9, 10; JS20 para. 6.
¹¹⁶ JS2, pp. 4, 5, 10, 11, 16.
¹¹⁷ JS5, p. 3 and 4.
¹¹⁸ JS9, pp. 9, 10; JS16, p. 10.
¹¹⁹ HRW, paras. 24–26; FIAN, paras. 3–10, 12–14 and 19; WCC-CCIA, p. 3; JS17, paras. 3, 4, 7, 11, and p. 10; JS20, paras. 8, 19 and 20.
¹²⁰ JS20, para. 21(a) (b).
¹²¹ JS20, para. 27.
¹²² HRW, paras. 24–26; FIAN, paras. 3–10, 12–14 and 19; JS17, paras. 3, 4, 7, 11, and p. 10.
¹²³ JS20, para. 6.
¹²⁴ JS20, para. 13(e).
¹²⁵ JS20, para. 29(a).
¹²⁶ JS17, paras. 5, 20, 23, 30, 34, 36, and p. 10; JS20, paras. 17, 18, 30, 31,32 and 33.
¹²⁷ JS20, para. 13(c).
¹²⁸ JS20, para. 18(a).
¹²⁹ JS20, para. 26(a).
¹³⁰ JS20, para. 33.
¹³¹ BoB, pp. 2–7.
¹³² HRW, para. 27.
¹³³ HRW, para. 27; BoB, pp. 2–7.
¹³⁴ JS1, p. 3.
¹³⁵ JS8, paras. 51–54, and p. 14.
¹³⁶ HRW, para. 23.
¹³⁷ JS10, para. 23, and pp. 12, 13; WCC-CCIA, p. 4.
¹³⁸ BCN, paras. 18, 19 and 38; HRW, paras. 15–23.
¹³⁹ AI, paras. 33–34 and 49–51; BCN, paras. 18, 19 and 38; HRW, paras. 15–23; JS10, para. 23, and pp. 12, 13.
¹⁴⁰ HRW, paras. 15–23.
¹⁴¹ HRW, paras. 15–23.
¹⁴² AI, paras. 33–34 and 49–51.
¹⁴³ JS10, para. 24, and p. 13.
¹⁴⁴ JS10, paras. 20, 21, and p. 12.
¹⁴⁵ JS10, para. 22, and p. 12; WCC-CCIA, pp. 3–4.
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