



General Assembly

Distr.: General
21 February 2019

Original: English

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

Summary of Stakeholders' submissions on Qatar*

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

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review. It is a summary of 16 stakeholders' submissions¹ to 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 the national human rights institution accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles

2. The National Human Rights Committee commended reported progress made by Qatar during the third cycle of the UPR in the enactment of legislation related to human rights and freedoms, most notably the Domestic workers Act, the establishment of the Labor Dispute Settlement Committee, the Entry and Exit of expatriates Act, which eased known restrictions in the sponsorship and exit permit systems, and Permanent Residence law. This is in addition to making amendments to the Human Resources Act and the Labor Law and issuing legislation to protect wages. The State has also acceded to the ICCPR and ICESCR.²

3. The State should develop legislation on civil and political rights and pay greater attention to the most vulnerable groups, since the children and persons with disabilities acts are under legislative development.³

4. NHRC noted that the laws on civil and political rights still needed to be developed and amended, such as the Law on the Protection of Society, that the Law on the Establishment of the State Security Apparatus and the Law on Combating terrorism, which allow long-term detention.⁴ This in addition to legislation that should allow more space for civil society, such as laws on establishing associations and organizing peaceful marches, the Press and Publications Act, which restricts freedom of expression, and laws on nationality, family and

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



housing, which, while having many advantages, are still discriminatory and inconsistent with international human rights standards.⁵

5. NHRC believed that the State of Qatar has succeeded in implementing its recommendations to continue to improve the working conditions of migrant workers and to develop access mechanisms for justice.⁶

6. NHRC provided that workers were able to change their employers according to the type of contract, and that hundreds of thousands of workers opened bank accounts to monitor the payment of their wages under the Wage Protection System, where late delivery penalties are imposed.⁷

7. NHRC also stated that the new legislation to protect domestic workers regulated such aspects as maximum working hours, a weekly holiday of at least 24 consecutive hours, paid vacations for three weeks annually, as well as an end-of-service indemnity; and that this coincided with the establishment of rapid access to justice mechanisms, represented in the establishment of the Labor Dispute Settlement Committee to resolve the disputes within three weeks of the initial hearing. Migrant workers no longer need permission from their employer to leave the country except certain excluded categories of workers whose nature of work requires the employer to be notified and accept in advance and in which prior consent must be obtained, provided that it does not exceed 5% of the number of workers in an enterprise.⁸

8. According to NHRC, a total of 33,836 facilities were registered in the Wage Protection System (WPS), and submitted valid statements as of March 2017. The WPS contributed to the decrease in the number of workers complaints in 2016 by (9.7%) compared to the previous year 2015, where the number of workers whose salaries were transferred as of April 2017 reached to (1,371,312) workers.⁹

9. According to NHRC, Qatari law allows workers to change their jobs after the termination of the contract. If the contract is indefinite (open), migrant workers can move to another job after five years subject to a two month notice period. The NHRC monitored the approval of (3639) requests to change the employer by the ministry of Interior during the year 2017.¹⁰

10. NHRC witnessed in 2017 the registration of 4 associations. However, from a legislative point of view, this right still faces restrictions on the procedures of establishing associations and determining the scope of their activities. The law of combating cybercrime and the Press and Publications Law should also be reviewed.¹¹

11. Despite the overall low representation of women in decision-making positions and only one among the ministerial portfolios, the NHRC believed that the State of Qatar enabled women to serve as judges in previous years, which is considered a precedent among Gulf Arab states.¹²

12. In this regard, the NHRC addressed about 500 human rights organizations and international and regional government and non-governmental organizations, urging them to take urgent action to address the humanitarian effects of the crisis. Furthermore, the NHRC carried out more than 33 visits to European and international capitals to inform them of the impact on citizens and residents of Qatar.¹³

13. NHRC noted that the blockade which was imposed on the State of Qatar since June 5, 2017 adopted a package of measures and arbitrary decisions in which Qatari citizens were forced to leave three Gulf states within 14 days and were prevented from entering their territories. This has resulted in separation between spouses, and mothers with their children, through implementing decisions that blatantly violate all humanitarian and rights principles.¹⁴

14. The Organization for Defending Victims of Violence (ODDV) encouraged Qatar to ratify, amongst others, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.¹⁵

15. In order to address the multifaceted issue of statelessness and discrimination in Qatar, JS4 urged reviewing States to recommend that Qatar amend the Citizenship Law to enable Qatari women to transfer nationality to their children and spouses without restriction, on an equal basis to men, in accordance with international standards and the Constitution of Qatar;

and to remove Qatar's reservation to and ensure full compliance with the entirety of CEDAW's Article 9.¹⁶

16. The Center for Global Nonkilling (CGNK) strongly urged the authorities of Qatar to ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide;¹⁷ and ICCPED, in response to the concerns raised by the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearance.¹⁸

III. Information provided by other stakeholder

A. Scope of international obligations¹⁹ and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies²⁰

17. Joint Submission 4 (JS4) commended Qatar's accession to the ICCPR and ICESCR) in 2018.²¹ Joint Submission 5 (JS5), MAAT Foundation and Amnesty International (AI) recommended Qatar to withdraw all reservations and declarations to the ICCPR and ICESCR; ratify the Optional Protocols to the ICCPR, ICESCR and CAT; and the Rome Statute of the ICC and the ICCPED.²²

18. AI expressed concern over the government's sweeping reservations. Through lodging these reservations, Qatar has refused to fully recognize equal rights for women, including in matters of personal status laws, and has also stated that it will interpret the term "punishment" in line with the *Islamic Shari'a*.²³

19. AI also suggested that the government may not intend, as a state party to the Covenants, to address the fact that women do not have equal rights to inheritance, or to remove the death penalty and corporal punishment from the Penal Code currently applicable for crimes such as murder, banditry and adultery. Qatar also stated that it will interpret the scope of the right to form and join trade unions in line with the Labour Law, which prevents migrant workers - about 90% of the country's population - from forming or joining unions, thereby violating their right to freedom of association²⁴

20. JS5 recommended Qatar to integrate the absolute prohibition of torture in national legislation and lift reservations to Articles 1 and 16 of the CAT; and bring criminal punishments for acts of torture into line with international standards, particularly by setting a minimum penalty for acts of torture and ill-treatment that reflect their gravity.²⁵

21. JS4 also stated that the sweeping reservations made to ICCPR and ICESCRs in respect to gender equality and declarations that appear to undermine the object and purpose of the Covenants, were regrettable, and that the gaps in domestic law and policy and the challenges that many individuals and groups faced in relation to their right to a nationality, detailed below, were all in clear violation of the international obligations of Qatar.²⁶

22. The Qatar Foundation for Social Action (QFSW) recommended Qatar to prepare a plan to review the consistency of national legislation with the provisions of the ICCPR and ICESCR, and in line with the obligations of the State of Qatar internationally; to raise awareness of the provisions of the Covenants; and to build and develop the capacities of national governmental and non-governmental mechanisms to implement the provisions of the Covenants at the national level.²⁷

23. JS5 recommended that Qatar fully cooperate with the UN human rights mechanisms, particularly by responding to all UN Special Procedures' communications, and effectively implement recommendations made by the CAT, including by respecting the follow-up procedure.²⁸

B. National human rights framework²⁹

24. ODVV recommended Qatar to create a clear separation between the legislative and executive branches, noting that the 35 members of the current Advisory Council had been directly appointed by the Emir.³⁰

25. JS5 noted that, despite having been granted an “A” status by the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions’ Sub-Committee on Accreditation in 2015, Qatar’s National Human Rights Institution – the National Human Rights Committee (NHRC) – was not in full compliance with the Paris Principles and that it was insufficiently independent of the executive.³¹ The NHRC was established and reorganised in 2010 by Emiri decrees, and the nomination, appointment and dismissal of its members has been subject to approval by the Emir. The NHRC is entirely financed by the state and the executive retains the power to both allocate funds to the institution and decide on its expenses.³²

26. The International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN) noted with appreciation that Qatar voted in favour of the UN General Assembly resolution in 2016 that established the mandate for nations to negotiate the UN Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear weapons, and participated in the negotiation of the Treaty. ICAN recommended that Qatar signs and ratifies the UN Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons as a matter of international urgency.³³

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

1. Cross-cutting issues

Equality and non-discrimination

27. ODVV stated that the dominant perception among foreigners residing in Qatar was that the courts did not treat Qataris in an equal manner.³⁴ ODVV further noted that foreigners might not be treated in an equal manner; and that the treatment might vary depending on the nationality of the person or his or her economic or work status in the country.³⁵

28. According to AI, laws that discriminate against women came particularly to the fore in the context of the Gulf crisis that began in June 2017, when some governments severely restricted ties with Qatar as part of a political dispute. In line with citizenship and family laws across the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), the children of Qatari mothers and non-Qatari fathers are not automatically entitled to citizenship. So when some countries called their nationals back from Qatar and prevented Qatari nationals from entering their territory many families were split up.³⁶

Human rights and counter-terrorism

29. JS5 noted that Qatari counter-terrorism legislation lacked legal certainty and allowed for derogation from fundamental safeguards enshrined in the Code of Criminal Procedure. The Law on Combating Terrorism (as amended in 2017) defines terrorism in overly broad terms. In addition, Article 18 states that an individual can be held in “precautionary detention” for a period of up to six months upon the decision of the public prosecutor.³⁷

30. Furthermore, JS5 noted that Article 2 of the Law on the Protection of the Community permitted the use of pre-trial detention, with the approval of the prime minister, for up to one year for crimes related to “public morals” and “public decency”. The penalty is doubled if the offence relates to state security. Under the Law on the Military Intelligence Service, military personnel may be held in custody for up to four weeks, and any other individual may be detained for one week before being brought before a prosecutor.³⁸

31. JS5 recommended that Qatar bring counter-terrorism and national security legislation into line with international standards, particularly in relation to the definition of terrorism and the length of custody and pre-trial detention.³⁹

2. Civil and political rights

Right to life, liberty and security of person

32. Joint Submission 2 (JS2) noted that although Qatar has maintained a de facto moratorium on the imposition of the death penalty since its last reported execution in 2003, courts in Qatar have continued to sentence people to death, as recently as June 2018.⁴⁰ In the

last UPR, Qatar received recommendations from several countries regarding the death penalty, including suggestions to consider adopting a formal moratorium, to initiate a public debate concerning abolition of the death penalty, to commute all death sentences, and to abolish the death penalty. Qatar did not accept these recommendations.⁴¹

33. JS2 recommended that Qatar immediately adopt a formal moratorium on the death penalty; that it commute all existing death sentences, and initiate a public dialogue regarding the death penalty, with a view toward its abolition.⁴²

*Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law*⁴³

34. JS5 noted that all presidents and judges of ordinary Qatari courts were appointed through a royal decree upon the recommendation of the Supreme Council of the Judiciary. Similarly, members of the prosecution and the attorney general are all appointed through royal order. Furthermore, JS5 stated that there was no written code of conduct for judges, and that the emir had the competence to dismiss both judges and prosecutors if this was deemed to be in the “public interest”.⁴⁴

35. Furthermore, non-Qatari judges continue to be employed under temporary contracts that must be renewed annually, leaving them vulnerable to dismissal and undue influence. JS5 recommended that Qatar guarantee the independence of the judiciary, including by ensuring the tenure of foreign judges and establishing a written code of conduct for judges.⁴⁵

*Fundamental freedoms*⁴⁶

36. ODDV observed that the Cybercrime law, which passed in late September 2014, severely limited the freedom of speech, and freedom of expression rights in Qatar. The new law paves the way for criminal punishment of journalists and human rights defenders with prison term of up to 3 years, and fines around 500,000 QR for “content that may harm the country”.⁴⁷

37. AI noted that Qatar has also preserved and expanded Article 138 of the Penal Code, which allowed for the imprisonment of anyone insulting Qatar’s flag or the flags of allied states, and added Article 278 bis, 2, which authorized temporary closure of newspapers for raising funds without permission.⁴⁸

38. Joint Submission 3 (JS3) recommended that Qatar review the 1979 Press and Publications Law, Penal Code and Cybercrime Law in order to ensure that this legislation is in line with best practices and international standards in the area of the freedom of expression; and reform its defamation legislation, including the 2014 Cybercrime Prevention Law and Law No. 18 of 2004, in conformity with Article 19 of the ICCPR.⁴⁹

39. JS5 recommended Qatar to align its domestic legislation on freedom of peaceful assembly into line with international standards, in particular by decriminalising unauthorised public gatherings and to amend Article 9 of the Law on Public Meetings and Demonstrations and Revise Law No. 12 of 2004 in order to remove undue restrictions on the establishment of associations and institutions and their activities.⁵⁰

40. JS5 stated that domestic legislation in Qatar continued to criminalise acts falling under freedom of expression both online and in print. Article 8 of the Cybercrime Law punishes defamation with up to three years in prison and a fine of up to 100,000 Qatari Riyals (27,470 USD).⁵¹ AI further called on Qatar to remove provisions in the Law on Combating Cybercrime and the Penal Code criminalizing the peaceful exercise of the right to freedom of expression.⁵²

41. Further, Qatar should reinstate all media outlets unwarrantedly closed, cease the practice of confiscating and censoring print media, and ensure that journalists and writers may work freely and without fear of retribution.⁵³

42. CRIN said that the Juveniles Act 1994 explicitly prohibited flogging of children under the age of 16. Persons aged 16 and 17 are subject to penalties under the Penal Code, which do not include corporal punishment. However, certain offences committed by and against Muslims are punishable under Sharia law and relevant penalties include flogging and amputation.⁵⁴

43. AI said that a number of journalists have faced restrictions on reporting in Qatar, including in relation to migrant workers' rights and the 2022 World Cup. In 2015, reporting crews from German broadcaster ARD and the BBC were detained, interrogated, and prevented from leaving the country for several days. In January 2018, a meeting of the Federation of Nepali journalists on press freedom held in Qatar was interrupted by police who arrested two journalists, interrogated them and then deported them.⁵⁵ JS3 recommended that Qatar reinstate all media outlets unwarrantedly closed, cease the practice of confiscating and censoring print media, and ensure that journalists and writers may work freely and without fear of retribution.⁵⁶

44. The Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children (GIEACPC) stated that in Qatar, corporal punishment of children was still lawful, despite repeated recommendations to prohibit it by the Committee on the Rights of the Child, the Committee Against Torture, and the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.⁵⁷

45. Joint Submission 1 (JS1) and JS3 called on Qatar to abolish criminal responsibility for organising and participating in the activities of non-registered organisations, lift the ban on the activities of non-registered organisations, and amend Law no. 12 of 2004 and the Labour Law to guarantee that undue restrictions on the freedom of association are removed, bringing their provisions into compliance with Articles 21 and 22 of ICCPR.⁵⁸

3. Economic, social and cultural rights

*Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work*⁵⁹

46. JS3 recommended that Qatar guarantee the effective and independent functioning of autonomous trade unions by removing proscriptions on the formulation of independent labour unions and undue limitations on the right to strike.⁶⁰

47. AI informed that in October 2017, the authorities announced their intention to establish a fund to provide salaries for unpaid workers. Once established, this fund should allow the government to deal with situations where companies run into financial trouble and are unable to pay their workers. In November 2015, the government had introduced the Wage Protection System, which mandated payment of wages by electronic transfer and aimed at improving the government's ability to monitor crisis situations when companies stop paying their workers. Nonetheless, AI has documented cases where hundreds of workers have been stranded for months without work, pay, or other support from their employers. In each of these cases, the relevant bodies within the Qatari authorities were aware of the issues from an early stage but failed to provide the workers with the support they needed.⁶¹

48. AI reported that in October 2017, the government introduced a temporary minimum wage of 750 Qatari Riyals (around US\$200) per month for all workers and was considering setting a new one. The current rate is less than the QR900 per month minimum wage.⁶²

49. ODVV stated that on August 22, 2017, Qatar ratified Law No.15 on house workers. However, ODVV noted that the new law was weaker than the Labor Law and did not fully conform to the International Labour Organization (ILO) Domestic Workers Convention, the global treaty on domestic workers' rights. For instance, workers in Qatar are not allowed to form a union or entitled to a minimum wage established by law.⁶³

4. Rights of specific persons or groups

*Women*⁶⁴

50. Despite promises in recent years by the government, AI noted that there was still no law criminalizing domestic violence. Victims instead have to make general complaints of physical or sexual abuse under the Penal Code, which does not provide sufficient protection for domestic violence.⁶⁵

51. ODVV stated that Qatar women faced discrimination in law and practice, and that personal status laws continued to discriminate against women in relation to marriage, divorce, inheritance, child custody, nationality and freedom of movement.⁶⁶

52. AI stated that in Qatar, women continued to face discrimination in law and practice. Family law discriminates against women, including by making it much harder for women to seek a divorce than for men, and placing women at a severe economic disadvantage if they seek a divorce or if their husbands leave them.⁶⁷

53. QFSW recommended Qatar to adopt special legislation to counter violence against women, including domestic violence, including women migrant workers, as well as the inclusion of provisions on women with disabilities and the increased punishment of perpetrators of violence against this group.⁶⁸

Children

54. According to the Child Rights International Network (CRIN), life imprisonment is a lawful penalty for offences committed by children aged 16 or older. The death penalty and corporal punishment are prohibited under criminal legislation, but appear to remain lawful under *Sharia* law for offences committed while under the age of 18.⁶⁹

55. QFSW also recommended Qatar to adopt legislation relating to the rights of the child, including provisions relating to the protection of children against violence, provisions relating to the rights of children with disabilities, and the acceleration of raising the age of criminal responsibility for children.⁷⁰

56. CRIN reported that the main laws governing juvenile justice were the Juvenile Act 1994, the Criminal Code 2004 and the Criminal Procedure Code 2004. *Sharia* laws apply to certain criminal cases when the victim or the alleged offender is a Muslim. Children can be held criminally responsible from the age of seven. Any person under the age of 16 is subject to the Juveniles Law and a “juvenile” is defined as any male or female who is older than seven but under 16 years of age. Under *Sharia* law people typically become liable for punishments at the onset of puberty.⁷¹

*Migrants*⁷²

57. AI noted that Qatar had accepted several recommendations urging the reform of the *kafala* or sponsorship system and exit permit, including to “remove the requirement in the law on sponsorship for foreign nationals to obtain the permission of their current employer before moving jobs or leaving the country”.⁷³ Taken together, these measures represent promising steps in the right direction. However, Qatar’s *kafala* system of sponsorship-based employment remains firmly in place. Under this system workers cannot change employers without their current employer’s written consent for the duration of their contract, which can be up to five years. This places workers at risk of forced labour if they are subjected to exploitation in the workplace.⁷⁴

58. JS5 stated that, despite the steps taken, Qatar was still not in conformity with international standards, as it allowed employers to request that up to 5% of their workforce seek prior consent before leaving the country. It also excludes certain types of workers, such as domestic workers and those working in the military and the public sector.⁷⁵ JS5 recommended Qatar to abolish the exit visa system for all migrant workers.⁷⁶

59. AI said that the vast majority of the more than 1.9 million foreign workers in Qatar continued to be at serious risk of exploitation and abuse by their employers due to lack of protection in Qatar’s laws and policies. During 2017 and 2018, the government passed several new pieces of legislation related to migrant workers, including as part of a three-year Technical Cooperation Project agreed with the International Labour Organization (ILO) in October 2017.⁷⁷

60. ODVV mentioned that thousands of migrant workers on construction sites in Qatar, including those building stadiums for the 2022 World Cup, were subject to potentially life-threatening heat and humidity, according to new research on the extreme summer conditions in the Persian Gulf.⁷⁸ ODVV called upon Qatar to continue to support migrant workers in the construction and contract work industry welcoming Qatar’s efforts to protect the rights of migrant workers who are working in construction work for the 2020 World Cup.⁷⁹ It also recommended improving the justice system and observe the rights of migrants in the justice system.⁸⁰

Stateless persons

61. JS5 stated that Qatar has between 1,200 and 1,500 stateless people – also known as *bidoon* – who claimed to have a right to citizenship, and faced severe discrimination, including being denied the right to work legally or register for public health services and education.⁸¹

62. JS4 noted that the Bidoon were mostly descendants of nomadic groups in the Arabian Peninsula who became stateless because they failed to be registered as citizens at the time of Qatar's state formation. Although the precise figures remain unknown, JS4 claimed that the size of the population in 2013 was estimated to be around 1500, though it has since decreased.⁸²

63. JS4 said that, at the time of this submission, the *bidoon* continued to be considered "illegal residents" and as such could not access naturalisation procedures and the Qatari authorities have reportedly made no attempts to resolve their statelessness, or ensure that their access to rights in the country are protected.⁸³

64. JS4 called on Qatar to amend the 2005 Citizenship Law to prevent arbitrary deprivation of nationality and to ensure redress and the right of appeal for all persons who have been deprived of their nationality.⁸⁴

65. JS5 recommended Qatar to take measures to grant nationality to the *bidoon* and restoring the nationality of all members of the Al Murra tribe.⁸⁵

66. AI informed that in September 2018, Law no. 11 of 2018 was issued, which allows for children of Qatari women married to non-Qataris to acquire permanent residency, although they are not able to pass on their nationality and citizenship to their children. AI said that women were not adequately protected against violence within the family.

Notes

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

*Civil society**Individual submissions:*

AI	Amnesty International, London (United Kingdom);
CGNK	Center for Global Nonkilling, Honolulu USA);
CRIN	The Child Rights International Network, London (United Kingdom);
GIEACPC	Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children London, (United Kingdom);
MAAT	Maat Foundation for Peace, Development and Human Rights Cairo (Egypt);
ODVV	Organization for Defending Victim of Violence Tehran, Iran (Islamic Republic of);
QFSW	Qatar Foundation for Social Work Doha, Qatar;
AccessNow	Access Now, New York, United States of America;
AHR	Advocates for Human Rights, Minneapolis, United States of America;
CIVICUS	CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation Johannesburg, South Africa;
ISI Institute on Statelessness and Inclusion	Eindhoven, Netherlands;
MENA Rights RRC	MENA Rights Group, Chatelaine, Switzerland;
	Rights Realization Centre, London, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Joint submissions:

JS1	Joint submission 1 submitted by: Access Now, New York USA; The Gulf Centre for Human Rights; and Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain;
JS2	Joint submission 2 submitted by: by The Advocates for Human Rights; and The World Coalition Against the Death Penalty;
JS3	Joint submission 3 submitted by: CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation; The Gulf Centre for Human Rights.
JS4	Joint submission 4 submitted by: Institute on Statelessness and Inclusion Rights Realization Centre and the Global Campaign for Equal Nationality Rights
JS5	Joint submission 5 submitted by: MENA Rights Group
JS6	Joint submission 6 submitted by: Institute on Statelessness and Inclusion Rights Realization Centre & Global Campaign for Equal Nationality Rights.

² NHRC, page 2.

³ NHRC, page 7.

⁴ NHRC, page 3.

⁵ NHRC, page 3.

⁶ NHRC, page 7.

⁷ NHRC, pages 2-3.

⁸ NHRC, page 3.

⁹ NHRC, page 4.

¹⁰ NHRC, page 4.

¹¹ NHRC, page 10.

¹² NHRC, page 3.

¹³ NHRC, page 6.

¹⁴ NHRC, page 5.

¹⁵ ODDV, para. 6.

¹⁶ JS4, para. 51.

¹⁷ CGNK, page 5.

¹⁸ CGNK, page 6.

¹⁹ The following abbreviations are used in UPR documents:

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

²⁰ For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/27/15/Add.1, paras. 124.2-124.12 and 124.32.

²¹ JS4, para. 8.

²² JS5, page 2, MAAT, page 1 and AI, page 5.

²³ AI, page 1.

²⁴ AI, page 1.

²⁵ JS5, pages 6-7.

²⁶ JS4, para. 9.

²⁷ QFSW, page 4.

²⁸ JS5, page 4.

²⁹ For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/27/15/Add.1, paras. 124.33-34.

³⁰ ODVV, para. 10.

³¹ JS5, page 3.

³² JS5, page 3.

³³ ICAN, page 1.

³⁴ ODVV, para. 11.

³⁵ ODVV, para. 11.

³⁶ AI, page 4.

³⁷ JS5, page 7.

³⁸ JS5, page 7.

³⁹ JS5, page 8.

⁴⁰ JS2, para. 1.

⁴¹ JS2, para. 1.

⁴² JS2, para. 19.

⁴³ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/27/15/Add.1, paras. 124.44.

⁴⁴ JS5, page 6.

⁴⁵ JS5, page 6.

⁴⁶ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/27/15/Add.1, paras. 124.45-54.

⁴⁷ ODVV, para. 14.

⁴⁸ AI, page 1.

⁴⁹ JS3, para. 6.3.

⁵⁰ JS5, page 6.

⁵¹ JS5, page 4.

⁵² AI, page 5.

⁵³ AI, page 5.

⁵⁴ CRIN, page 2.

⁵⁵ AI, page 2.

⁵⁶ JS3, para. 6.3.

- ⁵⁷ GIEACPC, page 1.
- ⁵⁸ JS3, para. 6.1 and JS1, para. 20.
- ⁵⁹ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/27/15/Add.1, paras. 124.59-124.62 and 124.77-124.81.
- ⁶⁰ JS3, para. 6.1.
- ⁶¹ AI, page 3.
- ⁶² AI, page 3.
- ⁶³ ODVV, para. 18.
- ⁶⁴ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/27/15/Add.1, paras. 124.42 and 124.43.
- ⁶⁵ AI, page 4.
- ⁶⁶ ODVV, para. 15.
- ⁶⁷ AI, page 4.
- ⁶⁸ QFSW, page 5.
- ⁶⁹ CRIN, page 1.
- ⁷⁰ QFSW, page 5.
- ⁷¹ CRIN, page 1.
- ⁷² For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/27/15/Add.1, paras. 124.63-124.66, 124.68-124.76 and 124.83.
- ⁷³ AI, pages 1-2.
- ⁷⁴ AI, page 3.
- ⁷⁵ JS5, page 2.
- ⁷⁶ JS5, page 3.
- ⁷⁷ AI, page 2.
- ⁷⁸ ODVV, para. 20.
- ⁷⁹ ODVV, para. 25.
- ⁸⁰ ODVV, para. 24.
- ⁸¹ JS5, page 10.
- ⁸² JS4, para. 21.
- ⁸³ JS4, para. 21.
- ⁸⁴ JS4, para. 51.
- ⁸⁵ JS5, page 10.
-