



Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Forty-fifth session
22 January–2 February 2024

Summary of stakeholders' submissions on Congo*

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 14 stakeholders' submissions² for the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

II. Information provided by stakeholders

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

2. Several submitters recommended ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.⁴

3. The Center for Global Nonkilling (CGNK) and the Human Rights Foundation (H.R.F) recommended ratifying the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.⁵

4. JS5 recommended that Congo should deposit the instruments of ratification for the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OP-CAT) and the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (ICCPR-OP 2) given that Act No. 9-2016 of 25 April 2016 authorizing the ratification of OP-CAT had been promulgated on the same day and that, on 13 October 2020, the parliament had adopted Act No. 53-2020 authorizing the ratification of ICCPR-OP 2, which the President had promulgated the same day.⁶

5. H.R.F recommended that Congo should commit to ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (OP-CEDAW).⁷

6. The National Human Rights Commission noted that Congo cooperated actively with United Nations agencies but insufficiently with the treaty bodies.⁸ It took note of the

* The present document is being issued without formal editing.



Government's commitment to reduce as soon as possible the backlog in initial and periodic reports.⁹

B. National human rights framework

1. Constitutional and legislative framework

7. JS1 noted that the new Constitution of 2015 did not include the provisions of the former Constitution prohibiting gender discrimination, nor did it contain a general ban on discrimination.¹⁰

8. Centre d'Actions pour le Développement and JS5 recommended that Congo should commit to completing the reforms of the Criminal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure, including the introduction of torture as a stand-alone offence not subject to a statute of limitations in keeping with the Convention against Torture.¹¹ JS5 noted that the Government had initiated a bill to prevent and punish torture in February 2011 but that the bill had not been adopted.¹² JS5 recommended that the reforms of the Criminal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure should include making enforced disappearance a stand-alone offence¹³ and limiting the possibility of extending pretrial detention in cases of offences that carried the penalty of at least 1 year's imprisonment.¹⁴

9. The National Human Rights Commission noted that Congo had adopted four laws since the last cycle of the universal periodic review: Act No. 22-2019 of 17 June 2019 on combating trafficking in persons, Act No. 41-2021 of 19 September 2021 on the right of asylum and the status of refugees in line with the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, Act No. 10-2022 of 20 April 2022 establishing the Prison Code of the Republic of Congo and Act No. 19-2022 of 4 May 2022 punishing all violations of women's rights and combating all forms of discrimination against women.¹⁵

10. While it welcomed the adoption in 2019 of implementing decrees for Act No. 05-2011 on the promotion and protection of Indigenous Peoples, which provided for special measures to, inter alia, facilitate access to basic social services, and the adoption of a planning framework for Indigenous Peoples, JS7 noted that the Act was not being enforced.¹⁶

2. Institutional infrastructure and policy measures

11. JS3 noted that, in addition to the National Gender Policy 2016–2020, a national strategy to combat gender-based violence for the period 2021–2025 had also been adopted.¹⁷

12. The National Human Rights Commission welcomed the Government's cooperation and its support to the Commission in providing human rights training to law enforcement personnel.¹⁸

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

13. JS7 regretted the State's lack of investment in the promotion of gender equality, as well as the significant disparities between girls and boys in Congolese society, particularly in terms of access to education.¹⁹ JS3 noted that a number of key pieces of legislation, such as the Family Code, contained provisions that were discriminatory towards women.²⁰

14. JS7 noted that the Indigenous community experienced social and economic discrimination.²¹

15. According to JS6, persons with disabilities were often the victims of social and economic exclusion and discrimination in access to public services.²²

16. JS1 noted that articles 330 and 331 of the Criminal Code discriminated against sexual and gender minorities and were frequently used as a pretext for the social condemnation of

men and women over the age of 21 who engaged in lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex practices.²³

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

17. JS5 reported a number of cases of extrajudicial execution that had not given rise to serious investigations or to the prosecution of the perpetrators despite the fact that courts had been established for the purpose of putting an end to the practice.²⁴

18. CAD and JS4 reported that torture continued to be committed with complete impunity.²⁵ JS5 reported that, in practice, perpetrators of torture enjoyed the protection of their hierarchical superiors or the authorities. Acts of torture were not generally investigated. When investigations were carried out, they were neither independent nor impartial, and the authors were not punished, except in cases that caused an uproar in Congolese society.²⁶ Victims generally did not dare lodge complaints out of a fear of reprisals.²⁷ CAD was of the view that impunity was also the norm in cases of enforced disappearance.²⁸ It was also of the view that by refusing to enforce national laws and international treaties governing detention, the Congolese authorities were condoning arbitrary arrest and detention.²⁹ H.R.F reported that the authorities frequently resorted to the arbitrary arrest and detention of opposition politicians, leaders of civil society organizations and human rights activists.³⁰

19. JS5 reported that the police, with the full knowledge of the Prosecutor General and the President of the Judicial Chamber of the Supreme Court, sometimes decided of its own accord to detain persons beyond the statutory limit for police custody, thus rendering such custody abusive. The situation was the consequence of, inter alia, poor knowledge of the legislative and regulatory provisions governing police custody and a lack of judicial oversight of police stations.³¹ JS5 regretted the large number of cases of abusive pretrial detention, which was one of the primary causes of prison overcrowding and made it difficult to separate persons in pretrial detention from convicted offenders.³² It recommended reducing the number of persons in pretrial detention by guaranteeing the legality of their detention, including through adherence to statutory limits on detention and enforcement of release orders, and by applying alternatives to detention more frequently.³³

20. According to JS5, the prison infrastructure in Congo consisted mainly of dilapidated buildings dating from the colonial period and characterized by insufficient living space, overcrowding and poor conditions of detention.³⁴ According to H.R.F, Congo's prisons were lacking proper sanitary conditions, food, and medical supplies for prisoners. Detainees in Congo's prisons reportedly suffered from inhumane living conditions and torture, which sometimes resulted in death.³⁵ According to JS5, fewer than 5 of the 17 prisons had a functioning infirmary. There were difficulties in obtaining medication and equipment, and health-care professionals were forced to issue prescriptions for medications that most inmates were unable to purchase owing to lack of access to an appropriately stocked pharmacy.³⁶ The National Human Rights Commission encouraged the Government to pursue the modernization of prisons in the interest of promoting and protecting the rights of detainees.³⁷

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

21. According to H.R.F, although the Constitution formally guaranteed citizens a "just and equitable [legal] process" defendants were routinely denied fair trial rights, including the right to legal representation and presumption of innocence.³⁸ JS5 noted that the population lacked confidence in the justice system, which was perceived as passive, even ineffective.³⁹

22. JS5 also noted that, although the government policy to train additional judges was greatly offsetting the shortage,⁴⁰ the Congolese criminal justice system still had to contend with the irregularity of hearings. According to JS3, the situation had slowed investigations beyond reason.⁴¹ The National Human Rights Commission encouraged the Government to speed up judicial proceedings.⁴²

23. According to JS3, access to justice for women and girls who were victims of gender-based violence was far from effective. Victims, whether in urban or rural areas, experienced difficulty in gaining access to legal information and proceedings and therefore were unaware of their rights in terms of access to justice.⁴³ JS3 was of the view that because judges did not specialize or receive sufficient training in gender-based violence, it was

difficult for victims to obtain justice commensurate with the physical, psychological, medical and social harm they had suffered.⁴⁴ In the case of victims with disabilities, proceedings were brought either without their knowledge or by a third party due to their mental condition, particularly in the case of girls with autism, cerebral palsy, Down syndrome or a visual impairment, for whom it was practically impossible to provide a sworn statement. The absence of legislation resulted in legal gaps.⁴⁵

24. JS7 recommended that Congo should provide training in children's rights to judges, prosecutors and police officers, allocate additional resources to children's courts, establish special police units, create separate, appropriate cells and blocks for detaining minors, finance their legal defence and provide them with reintegration assistance.⁴⁶

25. JS5 underscored the failure to consider the concerns of the population of the Pool department in the agreement of 23 December 2017. It recommended taking steps to combat impunity for the human rights violations committed during the crisis in Pool by investigating all allegations, prosecuting and convicting perpetrators and ensuring that victims received reparations.⁴⁷ CAD regretted that an independent commission tasked with shedding light on all the allegations of human rights violations committed during the Pool conflict had yet to be established.⁴⁸

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

26. H.R.F reported that despite Constitutional provisions relating to the protection of fundamental rights and freedom of citizens,⁴⁹ the authorities continued to crack down on political dissidents, particularly during public protests.⁵⁰ JS6 noted that political opponents were often subjected to arbitrary arrest, incommunicado detention, torture and ill-treatment and unfair trials and were banned from taking part in demonstrations and expressing themselves freely.⁵¹

27. CAD reported that it was no longer possible to protest and that the brutal methods applied by the Congolese authorities had gradually caused a shrinking of the civic space.⁵² According to H.R.F, freedom of expression in Congo was extremely limited. Individuals and organizations that expressed dissent or criticized the regime reportedly faced repression, harassment, and arbitrary arrest.⁵³ According to JS4 and JS6, human rights defenders also faced numerous difficulties, including the frequent burglary of their premises, arbitrary arrest and detention, threats and persecution.⁵⁴

28. JS4 reported that journalists, the press and defenders of forest rights were regularly threatened.⁵⁵ According to JS6, they were also often censured, suspended, sanctioned, arrested or prosecuted for having expressed their opinions or disseminated information on the human rights situation in Congo.⁵⁶

29. The National Human Rights Commission welcomed the steps taken by the Government to create a conducive environment for the activities of human rights defenders, as well as the partnership forged between non-governmental organizations working on human rights and the Ministry of Justice.⁵⁷

Prohibition of all forms of slavery, including trafficking in persons

30. JS2 reported that judicial corruption was hindering the fight against trafficking in persons. Prosecutions in trafficking cases were very slow, and international agreements on trafficking were not respected.⁵⁸ Although laws had been adopted to combat trafficking in persons, children continued to be exploited owing to a lack of effective means to prosecute traffickers and perpetrators of violence.⁵⁹

Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

31. JS6 noted violations of the right to decent work in Congo, including a lack of formal employment opportunities, unstable working conditions, exploitation of workers in the informal sector and migrants, wage and employment discrimination on grounds of sex or ethnic origin and scant social and trade union protection.⁶⁰

32. JS2 reported that some foreign companies hired more workers from the countries where they were headquartered than Congolese workers and that access to the labour market

was more difficult for families from working-class backgrounds and young people from rural areas.⁶¹ Since the training available to young people was not always aligned with labour market needs, a skills development plan had been put in place with funding from the World Bank.⁶²

33. JS2 also reported that women encountered many barriers to reaching certain positions and that equal opportunity was not a reality in the world of work despite awareness-raising being conducted and measures being taken to promote the principle.⁶³

Right to an adequate standard of living

34. While it welcomed the Government's efforts to build basic infrastructure, for instance roads, hospitals, telecommunications, energy and water supply networks, the National Human Rights Commission was concerned at how prohibitively costly it was for the population to access justice and health-care services and electricity, which ran on an expensive rechargeable meter system.⁶⁴

35. The National Human Rights Commission called on the Government to reinstate a flat-rate energy system instead of charging for actual consumption.⁶⁵

Right to health

36. Although it noted with satisfaction the Government's efforts to properly finance the health-care sector and build health-care infrastructure in all the departments, the National Human Rights Commission was of the opinion that myriad challenges remained in relation to the training of medical personnel.⁶⁶

37. While it considered the opening by the Government of Integrated Health Centres and hospitals to be an effective step towards improving the Congolese health system and increasing access to care for populations in vulnerable and unstable situations, JS7 noted that the Integrated Health Centres were fee-paying, thus de facto preventing children in such situations from accessing them.⁶⁷

38. JS6 reported that the public health-care system in Congo was deficient, with a lack of infrastructure, equipment, medication, skilled personnel and coverage.⁶⁸

39. JS1 noted that Congo had adopted a law to combat HIV/AIDS and protect persons living with HIV, the only law in force intended to protect sexual and gender minorities, though it should be noted that the law concerned primarily men who had sex with men. However, those principles were not respected in the relevant laws in Congo nor in their enforcement.⁶⁹

40. The European Centre for Law and Justice (ECLJ) raised concerns about the potential physical and psychological impact that abortion had on women and issued recommendations on the matter.⁷⁰

41. The National Human Rights Commission urged the Government to continue its efforts to introduce universal health-care coverage and improve medical care.⁷¹

Right to education

42. JS7 and JS2 reported that, while Act No.32-65 of 1965 provided for free education and school supplies, it was not applied in practice, thus limiting access to education, particularly for children from disadvantaged families.⁷²

43. JS6 noted that the public education system in Congo was deficient, with a lack of infrastructure, teachers and good quality education materials.⁷³ JS7 regretted the lack of investment by the State to ensure the quality of education.⁷⁴ Broken Chalk noticed that due to a lack of state funding, some schools were pushed to impose fees and families had to pay for books, uniforms, and health insurance.⁷⁵

44. JS2 and JS6 observed disparities between the resources of the public and private education systems.⁷⁶ According to JS2, disadvantaged families faced economic barriers to good quality education and prospects, thus making it crucial to adopt policies and programmes to support young people in their personal and professional development.⁷⁷

Broken Chalk and JS2 also observed considerable discrepancies in access to education among regions.⁷⁸

45. Broken Chalk and JS2 noted that education for many girls suffered as a result of early marriage and pregnancy.⁷⁹ Broken Chalk reported that the Republic of Congo was among 23 countries in the African Union that lacked a policy or law to protect pregnant girls' and adolescent mothers' right to education.⁸⁰ In fact, only 60 per cent of children reportedly attended secondary school, and higher or vocational education had to be enhanced to better respond to market needs.⁸¹

46. JS2 welcomed the initiative launched a few years ago to provide teachers with civics and morals training to strengthen the teaching of values and recognized the information programmes being run in various media, but it considered initiatives of that kind to be too rare or to yield insufficient results.⁸²

47. The National Human Rights Commission noted with satisfaction the establishment of a high commission for national consultations on education and its engagement in the formulation of curricula.⁸³

Cultural rights

48. JS6 reported that a lack of support for cultural and linguistic diversity, artistic and literary creation, the preservation of tangible and intangible cultural heritage, access to culture and participation in cultural life in Congo amounted to a violation of the right to culture.⁸⁴

Development, the environment, and business and human rights

49. According to JS2, criminal networks and the mafia were active in Congo, corruption was prevalent in the public sector and the Government, as well as the judiciary, were perceived as extremely corrupt.⁸⁵

2. Rights of specific persons or groups

Women

50. The National Human Rights Commission noted with satisfaction the adoption of the so-called Mouebera law aimed at preventing and combating violence against women.⁸⁶ JS7 welcomed the adoption of the law and its implementing decree,⁸⁷ while JS3 saw it as an undeniable step forward.⁸⁸ Nevertheless, JS3 and JS6 noted that problems were far from resolved, particularly in the light of the many cases of discrimination and violence against women and girls.⁸⁹ JS3 noted that the Mouebera law did not contain any provisions on young girls and women with disabilities.⁹⁰ The National Human Rights Commission urged the Government to ensure that the law was strictly respected.⁹¹

51. According to JS2, although the law addressed violence of that type and punished perpetrators, the justice system appeared reluctant to take action and rarely imposed prison sentences in such cases. Moreover, many women did not lodge complaints.⁹²

52. JS7 noted that female genital mutilation, among other harmful practices, continued to be practised in Congo.⁹³ It also noted that many girls were victims of violence and corporal punishment.⁹⁴ According to JS6, girls were exposed to harmful practices, including early or forced marriage, domestic violence and sexual violence. Furthermore, girls faced barriers to education, health care, employment, justice and participation in political life.⁹⁵ JS3 reported that, in the light of the resurgence of gender-based violence, especially sexual violence, including rape, the matter of providing victims with medical, psychological, social and legal assistance remained relevant throughout the country. The issue was especially acute when it came to the medical costs and legal and court fees that victims had to bear. Access to assistance was particularly difficult for the most marginalized women and girls, such as those living in rural areas, those from Indigenous communities and those with disabilities.⁹⁶

53. JS7 underlined that only civil society had assumed the responsibility of ensuring protection and support for victims of sexual violence.⁹⁷ JS2 and JS3 reported that widows faced the worst violence. After the death of their husband, widows were dispossessed of their

belongings, mistreated and sometimes rejected by their relatives in-law. Custom remained powerful in that domain, and legislators struggled to regulate those traditions.⁹⁸

Children

54. JS7 regretted the lack of reception and referral services for children in street situations, as well as the absence of subsidies to support the operations of centres run by civil society.⁹⁹

55. According to JS6, in a context of widespread poverty, children were often the victims of abuse and exploitation. They faced problems such as child labour, trafficking in children and a lack of access to education, health care and birth registration.¹⁰⁰ JS2 reported that the economic exploitation of children, in particular their involvement in dangerous work and their presence at markets, was a widespread issue¹⁰¹ and that eliminating corporal punishment and violence against children remained a major challenge.¹⁰²

56. JS7 regretted the insufficient number of reception facilities and the lack of financial support from the State for private reception facilities for children.¹⁰³ It noted that the failure to effectively enforce national laws was a major obstacle to the functioning of the child protection system.¹⁰⁴ JS2 reported that many children were the victims of abuse in private settings, such as the family or school, that it was difficult for them to obtain access to justice and that the perpetrators of the abuse were not brought to justice. It underscored the urgency of taking measures to reduce impunity.¹⁰⁵

57. JS2 noted that adolescents over the age of 14 were particularly vulnerable, as they often dropped out of school early and faced a lack of employment opportunities.¹⁰⁶ JS7 reported that imprisoned children were subjected to violence, including rape, were not provided with sufficient or balanced meals or appropriate medical care and were out of school with no prospects for reintegration. Some children did not have visits with their parents and were left to fend for themselves.¹⁰⁷ JS5 noted that, owing to a lack of rehabilitation centres for children, minors were held in remand prisons for adults, where they were subject to the same regimen and treatment as adults.¹⁰⁸

58. Broken Chalk remained concerned that children who laboured, girls, and indigenous children continued to experience serious rights violations and often had difficulty meeting their basic needs.¹⁰⁹

59. JS2 noted that the increasing number of street gangs called the “bébés noirs” (black babies), which were known for their extreme violence, was of particular concern. The Government struggled to put in place effective measures to control the threat and protect young people.¹¹⁰

60. JS7 recommended that the Government should sign and publish the implementing decrees and orders for Act No. 04-2010 on the protection of children and ensure its enforcement by allocating the necessary budget and disseminating the Act among public servants and the population in the appropriate languages.¹¹¹

Persons with disabilities

61. JS7 noted that, although Congo had adopted a law on the protection of persons with disabilities, a strategic framework and a national action plan, no implementing decree had been adopted and the strategic framework and national action plan had yet to be rolled out.¹¹² JS3 pointed out that the law did not contain any specific provisions on women with disabilities or on violence against that group.¹¹³ Furthermore, the issue of women with disabilities had yet to be considered, despite Congo having ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto.¹¹⁴

62. JS2 welcomed the fact that, by law, all children had access to school without discrimination but regretted that no measures had been taken in practice to enable children with disabilities in particular to attend school.¹¹⁵

63. According to JS6, persons with disabilities faced violations of their fundamental rights, including the rights to dignity, autonomy, participation and protection.¹¹⁶ JS7 warned about discrimination and violence against children with disabilities, who were often seen as bringing shame on their family and community.¹¹⁷

Indigenous peoples and minorities

64. JS6 reported that Indigenous populations were often the victims of stigmatization, marginalization, persecution and violence on account of their identity. For instance, Indigenous populations faced barriers to obtaining access to citizenship, justice, security, education, health care and employment.¹¹⁸

65. JS7 noted that Indigenous children continued to be excluded from school and were especially vulnerable to dropout and illiteracy. Some 65 per cent of primary-school-aged Indigenous children were not enrolled in school.¹¹⁹

66. According to JS2, Indigenous persons had no decision-making power because the electoral system was not entirely impartial and the party in power, which managed participation, to some extent curtailed the freedom of elections.¹²⁰

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons

67. JS1 reported that sexual and gender minorities were frequently stigmatized and exposed to social censure in Congo on account of their gender identity or sexual orientation.¹²¹ The most common violence that members of those communities faced were psychological, physical or sexual in nature, but they were also subjected to arbitrary arrest and extortion. Forms of discrimination included eviction from their homes or accommodation, refusal of care by their parent or guardian, barriers to access to justice and health care, ill-treatment in the workplace or educational establishment and the denial of commercial services.¹²²

Stateless persons

68. JS2 reported that not all births were registered promptly or easily. Social life in some rural areas was far removed from that in urban areas, and that disparity made it harder to access birth registration. Moreover, many women did not give birth in hospital. The Government had, however, established a comprehensive and robust birth registration procedure.¹²³

Notes

¹ [A/HRC/40/16](#), [A/HRC/40/16/Add.1](#), and [A/HRC/40/2](#).

² The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org (one asterisk denotes a national human rights institution with A status).

*Civil society**Individual submissions:*

Broken Chalk CAD	The Stitching Broken Chalk, Amsterdam (Netherlands); Centre d'Actions pour le Développement, Brazzaville (Congo);
CGNK ECLJ	Center for Global Nonkilling, Grand-Saconnex (Switzerland); The European Centre for Law and Justice, Strasbourg (France);
H.R.F	Human Rights Watch, New York, United States of America.

Joint submissions:

JS1	Joint submission 1 submitted by: Cœur Arc-en-Ciel, Association de Soutien aux Groupes Vulnérables, Urgence congolaise, Association des Personnes Vulnérables du Congo, Association Affirmative Action Congo, Femmes Océan, Nkavi Arc-en-ciel, Planète AIDES, Brazzaville (Congo);
JS2	Joint submission 2 submitted by: Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice, International Volunteerism Organisation for Women, Education, Development, avec le soutien d'Institut des Filles de Marie Auxiliatrice – Congo, Veyrier (Suisse);
JS3	Joint submission 3 submitted by: Action des Éducatrices pour le Développement, L'Association des Femmes Juristes

JS4	du Congo, Actions de solidarité internationale, Association Serment Universel, H2O Collectif Liloba : L'Observatoire Handicap Humanité, Brazzaville (Congo); Joint submission 4 submitted by: International Service for Human Rights, Rencontre pour la Paix et les Droits de l'Homme, Genève (Suisse);
JS5	Joint submission 5 submitted by: Fédération Internationale de l'Action des Chrétiens pour l'Abolition de la Torture, ACAT Congo, Paris (France);
JS6	Joint submission 6 submitted by: Observatoire Congolais des Droits de l'Homme, Initiatives, Intégration Locale, Association les Amis des Enfants, Brazzaville (Congo);
JS7	Joint submission 7 submitted by: Réseau des intervenants sur le phénomène des enfants en rupture (REIPER); Apprentis d'Auteuil, Fondation Apprentis d'Auteuil, Paris (France).

National human rights institution:

CNDH CONGO* National Human Rights Commission, Brazzaville (Congo).

Regional intergovernmental organization:

AU-ACHPR African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, Western Region P.O. Box 673 Banjul (Gambia).

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

ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT

⁴ CAD, p. 9; CGNK, p. 3; H.R.F, para. 29; and JS5, p. 3.⁵ CGNK, p. 3 and H.R.F, para. 29.⁶ JS5, p. 10. See also CGNK, p. 3; H.R.F, para. 29; and AU-ACHPR, p. 4.⁷ H.R.F, para. 29.⁸ CNDH, p. 8.⁹ CNDH, p. 11.¹⁰ JS1, para. 31.¹¹ CAD, p. 9 and JS5, p. 5.¹² JS5, p. 4.¹³ JS5, p. 3.¹⁴ JS5, p. 8.¹⁵ CNDH, pp. 7–8. See also JS2, para. 31.¹⁶ JS7, para. 57.¹⁷ JS3, para. 6.¹⁸ CNDH, para. 8.¹⁹ JS7, para. 47.²⁰ JS3, para. 4.²¹ JS7, para. 58.²² JS6, p. 6.²³ JS1, para. 36.²⁴ JS5, p. 2.²⁵ CAD, p. 5 and JS4, para. 14.²⁶ JS5, pp. 4–5.²⁷ JS5, p. 5.²⁸ CAD, p. 7.²⁹ CAD, p. 6.³⁰ H.R.F, para. 16.³¹ JS5, p. 6.³² JS5, p. 7.³³ JS5, p. 8.³⁴ JS5, para. 44.³⁵ H.R.F, para. 22.³⁶ JS5, p. 8.³⁷ CNDH, para. 10.

- 38 H.R.F, para. 16.
39 JS5, p. 12.
40 JS5, p. 11.
41 JS3, para. 13.
42 CNDH, para. 10.
43 JS3, para. 10.
44 JS3, para. 13.
45 JS3, para. 11.
46 JS7, para. 31.
47 JS5, p. 1.
48 CAD, p. 7.
49 H.R.F, paras. 5–10.
50 H.R.F, para. 25.
51 JS6, p. 5.
52 CAD, p. 9.
53 H.R.F, paras. 27–28.
54 JS4, para. 1 and JS6, p. 6.
55 JS4, para. 9.
56 JS6, p. 6.
57 CNDH, para. 6.
58 JS2, para. 7.
59 JS2, para. 26.
60 JS6, p. 8.
61 JS2, para. 37.
62 JS2, para. 36.
63 JS2, para. 38.
64 CNDH, para. 5.
65 CNDH, para. 5.
66 CNDH, para. 10.
67 JS7, paras. 39–40.
68 JS6, p. 8.
69 JS1, paras. 33–34.
70 ECLJ, paras. 10–12.
71 CNDH, para. 10.
72 JS7, paras. 43–44 and JS2, para. 17.
73 JS6, p. 8.
74 JS 7, para. 45.
75 Broken Chalk, para. 9.
76 JS2, para. 20 and JS6, p. 8.
77 JS2, para. 18.
78 Broken Chalk, para. 7 and JS2, para. 15.
79 Broken Chalk, para. 4 and JS2, para. 29.
80 Broken Chalk, para. 5.
81 Broken Chalk, para. 7.
82 JS2, para. 21.
83 CNDH, para. 8.
84 JS6, p. 9.
85 JS2, para. 7.
86 CNDH, para. 9.
87 JS7, para. 22.
88 JS3, para. 4.
89 JS3, para. 4 and JS6, p. 6.
90 JS3, para. 5.
91 CNDH, para. 9.
92 JS2, para. 32.
93 JS7, para. 18.
94 JS7, para. 23.
95 JS6, p. 6.
96 JS3, para. 18.
97 JS7, para. 22.
98 JS2, para. 33 and JS3, para. 23.
99 JS7, para. 52.
100 JS6, p. 6.

- ¹⁰¹ JS2, para. 26.
¹⁰² JS2, para. 25.
¹⁰³ JS7, para. 9.
¹⁰⁴ JS7, para. 11.
¹⁰⁵ JS2, para. 27.
¹⁰⁶ JS2, para. 18.
¹⁰⁷ JS7, para. 29.
¹⁰⁸ JS5, p. 9.
¹⁰⁹ Broken Chalk, para. 3.
¹¹⁰ JS2, para. 24.
¹¹¹ JS7, para. 13.
¹¹² JS7, para. 33.
¹¹³ JS3, para. 5.
¹¹⁴ JS3, para. 3.
¹¹⁵ JS2, para. 16.
¹¹⁶ JS6, p. 6.
¹¹⁷ JS7, para. 34.
¹¹⁸ JS6, p. 10.
¹¹⁹ JS7, para. 56.
¹²⁰ JS2, para. 8.
¹²¹ JS1, para. 38.
¹²² JS1, para. 38.
¹²³ JS2, paras. 11–12.
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