



人权理事会
普遍定期审议工作组
第三十六届会议
2020年5月4日至15日

利益攸关方就美利坚合众国所提交材料的概述*

联合国人权事务高级专员办事处的报告

一. 背景

1. 本报告系根据人权理事会第 5/1 号 and 第 16/21 号决议编写，并考虑到普遍定期审议的周期。报告概述了 139 个利益攸关方为普遍定期审议提交的材料，¹ 因受字数限制，仅摘录相关内容。

二. 利益攸关方提交的材料

A. 国际义务的范围² 以及与国际人权机制和机构的合作³

2. 对于上一次普遍定期审议关于批准国际文书的建议，⁴ 人权观察表示该国没有签署或批准新的人权条约。⁵

3. 若干提交材料建议美利坚合众国(美国)批准：《经济社会文化权利国际公约》⁶、《消除对妇女一切形式歧视公约》⁷、《儿童权利公约》⁸、《保护所有移徙工人及其家庭成员权利国际公约》⁹、《残疾人权利公约》¹⁰、《保护所有人免遭强迫失踪国际公约》¹¹、《旨在废除死刑的〈公民权利和政治权利国际公约〉第二项任意议定书》¹²、《禁止酷刑和其他残忍、不人道或有辱人格的待遇或处罚公约任择议定书》¹³、1954 年《关于无国籍人地位的公约》、1961 年《减少无国籍

* 本文件在送交联合国翻译部门前未经编辑。



状态公约》¹⁴、劳工组织《结社自由和保护组织权利公约》(第 87 号)¹⁵、《组织权利和集体谈判权利公约》(第 98 号)¹⁶ 和《土著和部落人民公约》(第 169 号)¹⁷。

4. 相关材料还呼吁美国批准日内瓦四公约第一和第二附加议定书¹⁸、《国际刑事法院罗马规约》¹⁹、《全面禁止核试验条约》²⁰、《禁止核武器条约》²¹ 和《武器贸易条约》²²。

5. 大赦国际指出，美国自 2018 年以来未接受过特别程序提出的正式访问请求，并于 2018 年 6 月退出了人权理事会。²³ 南部边界社区联盟说，美国已经退出《安全、有序和正常移民全球契约》。²⁴ 人权观察表示，美国已宣布不再与国际刑事法院合作，并于 2019 年 4 月吊销了该法院检察官的签证。²⁵

6. 联署材料 62 建议美国继续就核军备控制和全球消除核武器进行谈判。²⁶

B. 国家人权框架²⁷

7. 联署材料 16 建议采取步骤建立国家人权机构。²⁸

8. 联署材料 5 建议美国支持建立有效的联邦机制，在与条约机构、特别程序和普遍定期审议合作方面，与州和地方官员协调国际人权监测和执行工作。²⁹

C. 参照适用的国际人道主义法履行国际人权义务的情况

1. 贯穿各领域的问题

平等和不歧视³⁰

9. 联署材料 5 说，歧视和不平等是美国的长期挑战，过去两年骚扰和歧视行为有所增加。³¹

10. 几份材料对行政部门³² 种族关系、土著人民、来自非洲和穆斯林国家的人口以及移民和难民等方面的某些声明和措辞表示关切。³³

11. 宪法权利中心指出，美国试图将跨性别者排除在军队之外，并废除了关于保护男女同性恋、双性恋、跨性别者、性别奇异者、间性者和无性恋者等人获得医疗保健和在校权利的指导意见或改变了机构规则。³⁴ 人权运动组织指出，男女同性恋、双性恋和跨性别者群体仍然容易遭受仇恨犯罪，特别是在没有向他们提供具体保护的州；³⁵ 大赦国际报告说，2015 年至 2017 年期间，基于性取向或性别认同的仇恨犯罪事件逐年增加。³⁶

发展、环境及工商业与人权³⁷

12. 联署材料 54 指出，能源政策仍然主要侧重于使用化石燃料，石油和天然气行业享受税收优惠。³⁸ 正义救赎组织指出，美国未能对造成温室气体排放的公司实施有效管控，并在采取措施取消监管，以便这些公司能够增加排放量。³⁹ 联署材料 16 表示，美国已经废除了相关水污染法规，允许在联邦和土著土地上开展水力压裂作业。⁴⁰

13. 联署材料 53 称，农田、农业和食品系统已被大型垄断企业接管，这些企业利用单一作物、转基因种子、有害杀虫剂、虐待牲畜的做法和破坏土壤的技术，在此基础上建立商业帝国。⁴¹

14. 瓜尔(Guale)民族请美国履行其在《联合国气候变化框架公约》下所作的承诺。⁴² 联署材料 54 建议恢复执行《巴黎协定》。⁴³

15. 一些材料强调了美国对第三国实施单边胁迫性措施的负面影响，⁴⁴ 特别是对健康权⁴⁵ 和食物权的负面影响。⁴⁶

人权与反恐⁴⁷

16. 关于关闭关塔那摩湾拘留中心的普遍定期审议建议，几份材料指出，⁴⁸ 该监狱仍在运营。⁴⁹ 美洲人权委员会-美洲国家组织谴责 2018 年宣布的行政命令，该命令要求关塔那摩湾的军事监狱设施保持运营，这为将更多被拘留者转移到这一拘留中心创造了可能性。⁵⁰

17. 宪法权利中心报告称，有 40 人仍被关押在关塔那摩湾，这些囚犯成为一个病情日益严重的老龄化群体。⁵¹ 大赦国际指出，七名被拘留者面临军事委员会的审判，如果罪名成立可判处死刑。对被控犯有与 2001 年 9 月 11 日袭击事件有关罪行的人的审判定于 2021 年开始。⁵² 联署材料 40 对关塔那摩湾拘留中心的拘留条件表示关切；⁵³ 联署材料 59 指出，医疗服务不足，被拘留者的健康状况因长期拘留而恶化。⁵⁴ 酷刑受害者中心建议美国允许酷刑和其他残忍、不人道或有辱人格的待遇或处罚问题特别报告员访问关塔那摩以开展全面评估，包括在不受监督的情况下对被拘留者进行访谈。⁵⁵

18. 大赦国际指出，没有任何责任人因在 2001 年至 2009 年期间中央情报局实施的秘密拘留项目中所犯的罪行，包括酷刑和强迫失踪而被诉诸司法，之后开展的有限调查也已结束。⁵⁶

2. 公民权利和政治权利

生命权、人身自由和安全权⁵⁷

19. 大赦国际指出，按照“全球战争”理论，美国在世界各国一再诉诸致命武力，包括使用武装无人机，尽管被呼吁作出澄清，但美国在国外使用致命武力的法律和政策标准和规范仍不透明。⁵⁸

20. 日内瓦国际正义中心对入侵和占领第三国⁵⁹ 以及缺乏问责制表示关切。⁶⁰ 联合材料 2 对美国向参与第三国武装冲突的联盟提供安全援助的作用表示关切。⁶¹ 促进巴林民主和人权的美国人联盟表示关切的是，美国向有指控称存在普遍践踏人权行为的第三国提供安全援助。⁶²

21. 美国公民自由联盟报告说，虽然死刑方面仍然存在重大问题，但使用死刑的情况大幅减少，仅限于特定的司法管辖区。29 个州正式保留死刑，联邦和军事系统也是如此。在这些司法管辖区，死刑的适用由于种族、地域、社会经济地位和代表质量等原因存在任意性和歧视性。⁶³ 几份提交材料指出，2019 年 7 月，司法部宣布将恢复⁶⁴ 2003 年以来从未使用过的联邦死刑。⁶⁵

22. 大赦国际指出，在许多案件中，尽管做出定罪判决的诉讼程序存在严重疑问，但囚犯仍被处死。⁶⁶ 两份材料指出，最高法院于 2002 年裁定患有严重精神和智力残疾的人免于死刑。⁶⁷ 然而，联署材料 55 说，各州在智力残疾的判定标准方面拥有很大的自由，造成结果不一致以及此类残疾人被判处死刑。⁶⁸

23. 联署材料 38 建议在联邦和州一级暂停死刑，旨在彻底废除死刑。⁶⁹

24. 在提到关于执法部门过度使用武力的建议时，⁷⁰ 人权观察表示，即使有强有力的证据表明警察过度使用武力，而且往往是致命武力，涉事警察通常也不会受到刑事指控或其他问责处理。⁷¹ 大赦国际表示，尽管政府没有有效跟踪每年发生的此类死亡人数，但现有的有限数据表明，非洲裔美国人受到警察使用致命武力的严重影响。⁷² 联署材料 18 说，警务活动中的种族貌相仍然普遍存在。⁷³

25. 有材料建议美国：确保州级立法机构制定或者审查和修订授权使用致命武力的成文法，以确保它们符合国际法和国际标准；⁷⁴ 向地方政府提供警察使用致命武力最佳做法的技术援助，包括降低对抗的最佳做法；⁷⁵ 并承诺制定旨在减少执法人员种族貌相事件的立法。⁷⁶

26. 联署材料 20 说，美国没有采取任何步骤落实普遍定期审议⁷⁷ 关于枪支暴力的建议。⁷⁸ 美国进步中心报告说，每年有数万人死于枪支造成的自杀、凶杀和意外枪击。⁷⁹ 联署材料 20 表示，大约三分之二的枪支致死是自杀。⁸⁰

27. 几份材料说，大量与枪支有关的死伤事件不成比例地影响到种族和族裔少数群体，⁸¹ 尤其影响到非洲裔美国男性。⁸²

28. 联署材料 30 表示，大规模枪击事件的发生频率令人震惊，⁸³ 学校枪击事件已成为常见情况。⁸⁴

29. 几份材料指出，有报告称枪支致伤是造成儿童和青少年死亡的第二大原因。⁸⁵ 联署材料 30 指出，没有联邦法律强制要求有孩子的家庭使用安全办法存储枪支。⁸⁶

30. 布雷迪预防枪支暴力中心说，该国被谋杀的所有妇女中有一半以上是被亲密伴侣杀害的，其中一半是枪杀。⁸⁷ 美国进步中心指出，尽管联邦法律禁止被判犯有家庭暴力罪或受限制令约束的人拥有枪支，但仍然存在漏洞，这使得家庭暴力受害者容易受到侵害。⁸⁸

31. 布雷迪预防枪支暴力中心指出，某些法律为经营行为不当的枪支经销商提供特别保护，从而助长了枪支暴力泛滥现象。⁸⁹ 几个利益攸关方指出，某些法律保护枪支行业在大多数侵权诉讼中免于承担责任；并导致几乎完全禁止联邦资助与枪支和枪支暴力相关的研究，严重削弱了疾病控制和预防中心对这类研究的资助。⁹⁰

32. 相关材料建议美国：改进和扩大背景调查制度，以涵盖所有枪支交易；⁹¹ 实施对突击式半自动步枪和高容量弹夹的禁令；⁹² 并支持安全存储方面的法律。⁹³

33. 康奈尔性别正义诊所指出，美国未能落实普遍定期审议⁹⁴ 关于军队中性暴力的建议。⁹⁵ 报告暴力行为的男女军人仍然经常遭到报复，并被禁止在联邦民事法院寻求民事或宪法救济。⁹⁶

34. 美国公益会服务委员会注意到关于监狱、拘留所和移民拘留设施中使用极端单独监禁的报告，这种监禁往往持续多年。⁹⁷ 联署材料 55 指出，被判死刑的人通常被单独监禁。⁹⁸

司法(包括有罪不罚问题)和法治⁹⁹

35. 人权观察表示, 种族差异在整个刑事司法系统中持续存在;¹⁰⁰ 美国公益会服务委员会指出, 有报告称非洲裔和西班牙裔美国人被监禁的可能性分别是其他人的近六倍和三倍多。¹⁰¹

36. 联署材料 24 指出, 在过去四十年中, 监狱人口增加了三倍, 造成大规模监禁现象。¹⁰² 正义救赎组织指出, 许多人因无法保释而以审前羁押的形式受到拘留, 导致监禁率较高。¹⁰³

37. 美国公民自由联盟指出, 九名囚犯中就有一名被终身监禁, 其中超过三分之一的人被判处终身监禁、不得假释。¹⁰⁴ 自 20 世纪 70 年代中期以来, 被终身监禁和终身监禁且不得假释的人数呈爆炸式增长, 这主要是因为“严厉打击犯罪”的政策促使州和联邦立法机构制定了相关法律, 实施严厉的判刑和保释计划。¹⁰⁵

38. 人权观察说, 很大一部分非暴力罪犯被判犯有毒品罪, 通过侧重于治疗和公共卫生的方法可以更好地解决这一问题。¹⁰⁶ 联署材料 46 指出, 监狱和拘留中心的私有化助长了大规模监禁现象。¹⁰⁷

39. 联署材料 24 报告说被监禁的妇女人数继续增加,¹⁰⁸ 并特别指出, 被监禁的非洲裔美国妇女人数急剧增加。¹⁰⁹

40. 联署材料 31 指出, 监禁造成就业障碍、难以获得公共福利并扰乱社区, 从而加剧了贫困问题。¹¹⁰ 正义战略组织提到, 有研究表明几代年轻黑人男女被大规模监禁, 这对他们的子女具有毁灭性影响。¹¹¹

41. 美国公民自由联盟指出, 2018 年联邦立法(《第一步法》)已获通过, 其中包括重要的量刑改革条款, 但仍然需要更全面的改革。¹¹² 相关材料建议: 国会和州立法机构应颁布全面的量刑改革立法, 包括取消对毒品犯罪规定强制性最低量刑的联邦立法;¹¹³ 并将吸毒成瘾视为公共健康问题。¹¹⁴

基本自由以及公共和政治生活参与权¹¹⁵

42. 捍卫权利与异议组织称, 近年来, 美国使用《间谍法》打击充当记者消息来源的举报人, 最近还用该法处理了发布举报人提供的信息的行为。¹¹⁶

43. 捍卫权利与异议组织表示, 一些州甚至联邦政府考虑或制定了旨在遏制抗议的法律。¹¹⁷ 联署材料 36 报告称, 2019 年 6 月, 联邦政府宣布将寻求扩大对管道抗议的刑事处罚,¹¹⁸ 随后 35 个州立法机构提出了大量遏制抗议的法案, 其中 16 项已获通过成为法律。¹¹⁹ 捍卫权利与异议组织表示, 约有 27 个州通过了针对抵制、撤资和制裁运动支持者的法律, 并注意到法院收到了质疑此类法律的诉讼, 但该组织表示这些法律在许多州仍然有效。¹²⁰

44. 前线维护者组织指出, 从事移民和寻求庇护者工作的人权维护者, 特别是在边境工作的人权维护者受到国家和非国家行为者的刑事定罪、恐吓和骚扰。¹²¹ 美洲人权委员会-美洲国家组织呼吁美国采取措施确保适当环境, 使移民人权维护者能够自由开展工作, 免受移民拘留和驱逐的威胁。¹²²

45. 联署材料 11 指出, 公众投票面临许多阻碍和障碍, 包括: 人们必须在工作日投票, 这使得有工作的人难以投票;¹²³ 注册和身份查验要求较高;¹²⁴ 选民名

册上的大量人员被清除。¹²⁵ 美国公益会服务委员会报告说，大规模监禁以及某些刑事定罪的影响剥夺了许多非洲裔美国人的权利。¹²⁶

46. 几份材料强调，华盛顿特区的公民没有在联邦国会拥有投票权的代表。¹²⁷

47. 欧安组织/民主人权办建议，除其他外，各州应避免实施对选民具有或可能具有歧视性影响的选民身份识别要求；¹²⁸ 考虑设立独立的机构来划分选区，注意选区划分应该尊重投票平等，不歧视任何群体，不受政治影响。¹²⁹ 它还建议向居住在哥伦比亚特区的公民提供充分的国会代表权。¹³⁰

禁止一切形式的奴役¹³¹

48. 联署材料 51 指出，人口贩运方面的政策仍然主要侧重于国内性贩运问题，劳工贩运受害者得到的保护较少。¹³² 联署材料 18 指出，被胁迫从事性贩运的年轻女孩往往被视为犯罪者而非受害者，面临不必要的监禁。¹³³ 联合材料 12 指出，必须追究雇主对劳工贩运的责任。¹³⁴

49. 联署材料 51 建议要求联邦移民执法官员在拘留或将个人驱逐出境之前开展有效筛查，从而甄别人口贩运受害者。¹³⁵

隐私权和家庭生活权¹³⁶

50. 电子隐私信息中心指出，法律并不禁止在实施外国情报监视时任意或非法干涉隐私权，广泛的监视活动仍在继续。¹³⁷ 联署材料 32 对使用监视手段表示关切，特别是对穆斯林社区的监视。¹³⁸

51. 电子隐私信息中心表示，美国在私营部门收集和使用数据方面未能保护隐私权，该国仍然没有数据保护机构和全面的隐私立法。¹³⁹ “立即访问”组织建议实施一个全面的数据隐私和保护框架，该框架将保障通过美国传输数据的个人拥有基本隐私权和对个人信息控制权，无论这些数据是通过政府机构还是私人公司传输。¹⁴⁰

52. 联署材料 45 说，由于国际收养程序的复杂性，大量被收养者尽管属于合法收养，但从未获得美国公民身份。¹⁴¹

3. 经济、社会及文化权利

工作权和公正良好工作条件权¹⁴²

53. 联署材料 51 指出，虽然联邦和州法律都保障为工人提供各种保护，但对违规雇主的处罚微乎其微；负责执行这些法律的机构缺乏资源，而且是由投诉驱动的。¹⁴³ 联署材料 51 还表示，在分包率高的行业，工人在工资保障和其他工作场所权利方面所面临的问题更加严重；¹⁴⁴ 移民工人，特别是身份不正常的移民工人尤其容易受到劳动剥削。¹⁴⁵

54. 联署材料 49 强调，家政工人和农场工人不受《联邦公平劳动标准法》和《国家劳动关系法》给予大多数工人的保护。¹⁴⁶ 联署材料 23 指出，由于被排除在《联邦公平劳动标准法》之外，农业领域的儿童保护很少；该材料还指出大量以西班牙裔为主的儿童从事收获农产品的工作，工作时间很长，这些儿童的高中辍学率很高。¹⁴⁷

55. 联署材料 51 建议美国取消《国家劳动关系法》中关于某些工人不受保护的規定，以便所有工人都获得最低工资和加班保护，而不论行业或工人类型，特别是在建筑、家政服务和农业等高风险行业。¹⁴⁸

56. 联署材料 54 指出，政府或私人劳役加剧了贫困现象，因为囚犯的工资远远低于联邦最低工资。¹⁴⁹ 两份材料表明，移民拘留中心志愿工作方案中的个人获得的报酬约为每天 1 美元。¹⁵⁰

适当生活水准权¹⁵¹

57. 联署材料 47 指出，少数种族人口的饥饿率往往较高，这与这些群体的贫困率有关，并指出非洲裔美国人和西班牙裔美国人的贫困率更高。¹⁵² 人权运动组织表示，男女同性恋、双性恋、跨性别者和性别奇异者家庭和老年人面临更大的贫困风险。¹⁵³ 联署材料 53 强调，土著美国人的贫困和失业率较高。¹⁵⁴

58. 联署材料 58 指出，法律没有规定低收入人群有权获得住房援助；甚至基本住房权得到承认的也仅限于少数几个群体。¹⁵⁵ 两份材料报告说，露营地数量自 2007 年以来大幅增加。¹⁵⁶ 几份材料提到无家可归者因从事维持生活的活动而被刑事定罪。¹⁵⁷

59. 联署材料 24 指出，《公平住房法》旨在解决的体制问题依然存在，例如抵押贷款方面的不平等以及房东不向少数群体出租房屋。¹⁵⁸ 联署材料 53 强调，无家可归和无法获得可负担住房是土著人民面对的现实，美国住房和城市发展部 2018 年削减预算严重影响了土著群体。¹⁵⁹

60. 相关材料建议美国确认住房是一项人权，承诺以不歧视的方式予以落实；¹⁶⁰ 并加强现有公平住房和贷款法律的执行情况。¹⁶¹

61. 联署材料 4 指出，许多农村社区缺乏基本卫生设施，¹⁶² 而且缺乏全面调查这一问题及其影响并提供充足的基础设施经费的政治意愿。¹⁶³

健康权¹⁶⁴

62. 人权观察指出，尽管美国接受了普遍定期审议关于医疗保健的建议，¹⁶⁵ 但联邦和各州当局继续采取行动限制获得医疗保健的机会，其目的是改变医疗补助计划、私人保险补贴和 2010 年《平价医疗法》的其他关键内容。¹⁶⁶

63. 联署材料 1 指出，由于私人保险融资制度，财富不平等加剧了医疗保健方面的不平等，造成保险覆盖方面的诸多缺口。¹⁶⁷ 收入不平等程度越高，低收入个人的死亡率就越高，预期寿命上的不平等也越大。¹⁶⁸

64. 联署材料 1 指出，有报告称 2013 年至 2016 年期间，医疗问题和支出导致个人破产。¹⁶⁹ 联署材料 37 指出，健康问题增加了无家可归的风险，而无家可归的个人得不到高质量的保健。¹⁷⁰

65. 联署材料 1 指出，自杀是 2017 年第十大死亡原因，自 2008 年以来每年都在上升，数据表明美国土著人和阿拉斯加土著人的自杀率最高，退伍军人每天约有 20 人自杀死亡。¹⁷¹

66. 联署材料 42 指出，美国每五例死亡中就有一例是由烟草引起的。¹⁷²

67. 人权观察报告说，2017 年成千上万的美国人死于药物过量；该组织还表示美国应对这种危机的措施越来越严厉。许多州的刑事法律阻碍推广已被证实的公共卫生干预措施，如注射器交换计划和受监管的吸毒场所。获得医疗补助的机会减少使数百万美国人面临无法获得药物治疗的威胁。¹⁷³

68. 几份材料指出，孕产妇死亡率高¹⁷⁴ 且不断上升；黑人妇女¹⁷⁵ 以及土著妇女、低收入妇女和贫困农村地区的妇女尤其如此。¹⁷⁶ 美国计划生育联合会表示，有报告称孕产妇死亡率是 25-34 岁妇女的第六大死因。¹⁷⁷ 联署材料 14 指出，由于缺乏系统收集的孕产妇死亡率和发病率数据，无法在各州和各地区之间进行比较，并削弱了对可预防的孕产妇死亡的问责。¹⁷⁸

69. 大赦国际严重关切限制性权利和生殖权利的问题，特别是该国加大努力对相关怀孕和堕胎妇女予以刑事定罪，并限制获得生殖健康服务。¹⁷⁹

70. 几份材料着重提到墨西哥城政策，对限制提供与堕胎有关的外国援助表示关切，¹⁸⁰ 有两份来文则对这种限制表示欢迎。¹⁸¹

71. 人权观察强调，2019 年通过了一项规则，禁止提供堕胎服务的组织接受联邦计划生育资金(即所谓的“Title X”计划)，并取消关于医生向孕妇提供中立和真实信息的要求。¹⁸²

72. 性权利倡议指出，宗教自由已成为一种“选择退出”的策略，用于拒绝提供保健、堕胎和避孕相关服务，¹⁸³ 许多此类工作助长了往往已被边缘化的群体遭到歧视的现象。¹⁸⁴ 联署材料 14 指出，一系列联邦和州法律允许个人和医疗保健机构选择不提供关键的医疗保健服务，包括堕胎(46 个州)和避孕(12 个州)。¹⁸⁵ 有两份材料欢迎美国采取行动支持出于宗教或道德原因宣传反对堕胎的人。¹⁸⁶

73. 联署材料 14 说一些州的立法机构正在颁布越来越极端的堕胎禁令，指出这些州法律成为正在进行的诉讼的对象。¹⁸⁷ 几个利益攸关方指出，其中一些禁令对强奸或异位妊娠不做例外规定；¹⁸⁸ 许多寻求堕胎的妇女因为本地没有堕胎服务而不得不前往外地。¹⁸⁹

74. 国际联合家庭组织对包括代孕等在内的第三方生殖问题表示关切。¹⁹⁰

75. 间性青年倡导者组织报告说，具有间性人特征的儿童过去并继续在未经他们同意的情况下接受不必要的医疗干预。¹⁹¹

受教育权¹⁹²

76. 美国人权网络学生和教育工作组指出，在公共教育系统中，学校资金主要来自地方税收，从而形成了富裕社区拥有富裕学校的制度。¹⁹³ 往往由移民构成和以有色人种为主的低收入群体无法获得与富裕群体同等标准的教育水平。¹⁹⁴

77. 联署材料 50 建议美国全面落实第 176.319 段中的普遍定期审议建议，¹⁹⁵ 提高低收入地区的教育质量。¹⁹⁶

78. 相关材料还建议美国采取步骤实施人权教育；¹⁹⁷ 并确保在公立学校、学院和大学提供人权和国际人道法教育。¹⁹⁸

4. 特定个人或群体的权利

妇女¹⁹⁹

79. 美国联合国协会称，《暴力侵害妇女行为法》已于 2019 年 2 月失效，有待国会续签。²⁰⁰ 几个组织建议参议院批准对该法重新授权。²⁰¹

80. 联署材料 12 指出，对妇女和女孩的性暴力仍然是一个普遍问题，年轻女孩面临的风险最高。²⁰² 联署材料 24 指出，非洲裔妇女面临更多的家庭暴力事件；²⁰³ 联署材料 12 指出，男女同性恋、双性恋、跨性别者和间性者妇女以及有色人种妇女获得支助服务的机会较少。²⁰⁴ 联署材料 49 指出，低收入移民女工如果举报性别暴力，就有被驱逐出境的风险。²⁰⁵ 联署材料 34 指出，残疾妇女和女孩更有可能遭受较长时间的虐待。²⁰⁶

81. 大赦国际指出，土著妇女遭受强奸和性暴力的比例过高。²⁰⁷ 文化生存组织指出，土著妇女被谋杀的比率要高得多；许多土著妇女据报失踪，很多在部落土地上犯下的严重罪行属于联邦、州和部落管辖范围的模糊地带，难以起诉。²⁰⁸ TTI³ 联盟建议为调查失踪和被谋杀的土著妇女提供充分资金，并在联邦调查局内设立一个特别委员会，以协调州、地方和部落执法机构的工作。²⁰⁹

82. 联署材料 49 指出，工作场所骚扰仍然是一个持续存在且报告不足的问题；妇女在充满敌意的工作环境中遭到各种形式的不端性行为。²¹⁰

83. 联署材料 12 指出，妇女仍然面临巨大的性别工资差异。²¹¹ 联署材料 50 指出，缩小性别工资差异的进展极其缓慢，对有色人种妇女而言，改变这种状况的速度更慢。²¹²

儿童²¹³

84. 终止一切体罚儿童行为全球倡议说，家庭、一些替代照料环境、日托中心、学校和刑罚机构中尚未实现禁止体罚儿童的目标。²¹⁴

85. 青年正义运动指出，所有 50 个州都允许以某种方式将儿童移交成人法庭，导致每年成千上万的儿童被当作成人审判。²¹⁵ 人权观察表示，有 1,000 多人因 18 岁以下所犯的罪行而被终身监禁、不得假释；²¹⁶ 该组织建议美国承诺终止将儿童作为成人审判，结束对儿童所犯罪行判处不得假释的终身监禁的做法。²¹⁷

86. 联署材料 12 建议制定禁止童婚的联邦法律。²¹⁸

残疾人

87. 联署材料 34 指出，残疾妇女、女孩和非二元性别者在获取优质健康信息和服务方面面临挑战，这往往是由歧视和陈规定型观念造成的。²¹⁹ 联署材料 34 建议执行《美国残疾人法》关于卫生设施和服务的不歧视和合理便利规定。²²⁰

土著人民²²¹

88. 瓜尔民族请美国按照在第二轮普遍定期审议中的承诺，执行《联合国土著人民权利宣言》。²²² 两个组织建议将《联合国土著人民权利宣言》纳入国内政策和法律。²²³

89. 文化生存组织说未得到承认的部落在提交承认申请时面临着昂贵且艰巨的过程，并指出获得联邦承认后才能获取美国土著人和阿拉斯加土著人专有的联邦服务。²²⁴

90. 联署材料 21 指出，美国没有采取具体措施保护纳瓦霍人的圣地不受商业开发。²²⁵ 夏威夷人权研究所就夏威夷卡纳卡毛利人的情况提出了类似意见。²²⁶

91. 文化生存组织提到争夺土地和保护自然资源的斗争越来越困难，²²⁷ 这表明联邦政府越来越无视土著主权，转而支持商业和竞争利益。²²⁸ 联署材料 53 报告说，土著人民赖以生存的脆弱生态系统遭到污染和毁灭，²²⁹ 导致人们被迫流离失所。²³⁰ 文化生存组织建议美国确保土著人参与影响他们的所有事务的决策。²³¹

92. 有两份材料提到夏威夷人被剥夺自决权。²³² 联署材料 57 主张阿拉斯加和夏威夷有权要求自决和自治。²³³

移民、难民和寻求庇护者²³⁴

93. 联合国协会-南纽约州分会称，从 2017 年开始，美国发布了几项旨在限制移民的行政命令或采取了其他行动。²³⁵ 联署材料 28 指出，政府发布了一系列行政命令和公告，包括一些后来被称为“穆斯林旅行禁令”的命令和公告，削弱了对难民的保护。²³⁶ 大赦国际说，前往美国重新安置的难民人数急剧下降。²³⁷

94. 联署材料 56 指出，截至 2018 年 5 月，美国对试图在入境口岸以外的地方越境的移民实行“零容忍”政策。按照这项政策，所有未经检查入境的成年人都将面临刑事起诉。²³⁸ 希望边界研究所表示，由于移民儿童无法与父母一起关押在成人监狱中，他们被分开关押。²³⁹ 联署材料 3 说，这项政策对寻求庇护者没有例外。²⁴⁰

95. 联署材料 28 指出，2018 年 6 月 20 日发布了一项行政命令，结束了移民儿童与其父母分离的状况。然而，该命令未能让所有儿童与父母团聚。²⁴¹ 联署材料 56 指出，2018 年 6 月 26 日，一个地区法院批准了一项关于至少暂时结束家庭分离做法的初步禁令。²⁴²

96. 联署材料 3 着重指出美国制定了“移民保护规程”，在移民听证之前将寻求庇护者强行送往邻国。²⁴³ 联署材料 56 说，“移民保护规程”造成弱势个人在等待美国对他们的庇护申请做出最终裁决前，往往被迫生活在邻国不稳定的营地中或流落街头。²⁴⁴

97. 几份材料着重指出 2018 年 6 月宣布的一项决定，该决定限制了以家庭暴力和帮派暴力作为庇护案件相关因素提出的申诉。²⁴⁵

98. 医学举报人倡导网络对医疗“延缓行动”政策程序的变化感到关切，该政策此前允许有医疗需求的移民或其亲属在接受治疗期间不被驱逐出境。²⁴⁶

99. 南部边界社区联盟提到关于边境官员过度使用武力的报告。²⁴⁷ 联署材料 19 指出，有报告称海关和边境保护人员与武装民兵之间多次合作。²⁴⁸

100. 联署材料 28 表示，自上次审议以来，美国仍然要求在没有适当的正当程序或法律代表的情况下强制拘留某些类别的移民。²⁴⁹ 大赦国际说，当局越来越多地任意和无限期拘留寻求庇护者，²⁵⁰ 一些寻求庇护者的拘留期限长达数年。²⁵¹

101. 几份材料说，有报告称移民的拘留条件不人道，包括极度拥挤、暴露在极端温度下，以及缺乏足够的食物、水、医疗保健和个人卫生用品。²⁵² 联署材料 28 说，被拘留的移民遭受性侵犯和性虐待是一个令人严重关切的问题。²⁵³ 联署材料 9 说，有报告称性别暴力在移民拘留设施中很常见。²⁵⁴ 联署材料 63 着重指出，被移民拘留的妇女获得生殖健康服务的机会有限。²⁵⁵

102. 联合国协会—南纽约州分会说，有报告称儿童的监禁条件差别很大，有的条件有限，有的凄惨不堪，外部人士探视受到严格限制。²⁵⁶ 医生促进人权协会表示，几名儿童的死亡突显出当局所提供的护理不足。²⁵⁷ 联署材料 22 说，有害和不人道的拘留条件使儿童遭受更多创伤。²⁵⁸

103. 有关材料建议美国：寻求现有移民拘留制度的替代办法，并改善监禁条件，从而达到基本人权标准；²⁵⁹ 停止对孤身儿童和与家人同行的儿童使用移民拘留；停止家庭分离的做法，除非经过确定儿童最大利益的过程。²⁶⁰

无国籍人

104. 联署材料 45 表示，美国法律没有给出无国籍的定义，也没有确定无国籍人的程序。²⁶¹ 某些漏洞增加了美国境外代孕父母所生子女的无国籍风险。²⁶²

5. 特定地区或领土

105. 无代表国家和民族组织说，五个作为永久居住地的“未合并”美国领土（波多黎各、关岛、美属维尔京群岛、美属萨摩亚和北马里亚纳群岛）上的人民被剥夺了公民权。²⁶³ 联署材料 27 感到关切的是，美属维尔京群岛的非自治地位影响到人民行使自决权。²⁶⁴

106. 大西洋人权中心着重指出，为应对飓风玛丽亚对波多黎各的影响而提供的支助远远少于为另一次类似事件提供的支助。²⁶⁵

107. 欧安组织/民主人权办建议向居住在美国海外领土的公民提供充分的国会代表权，还表示应赋予他们总统选举的投票权。²⁶⁶

注

¹ The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org.

Civil society

Individual submissions:

AccessNow	AccessNow, New York (United States of America);
ACLU	American Civil Liberties Union, New York (United States of America);
ADHRB	Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain, Washington D.C. (United States of America);
AFSC	American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia (United States of America);
AHRC	Atlantic Human Rights Centre, Fredericton (Canada);
AI	Amnesty International, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
AISSA	Association of Iranian Short Statured Adults, Tehran (Islamic Republic of Iran);
AmProg	Center for American Progress, Washington D.C. (United States of America);

ASHNYM	At-sik:hata :Nation of :Yamasee-Moors, New York (United States of America);
BRADY	Brady Center to Prevent Gun Violence, Washington D.C. (United States of America);
CCR	Center for Constitutional Rights, New York (United States of America);
CEIN	Creative Educators International Network Inc., Washington D.C. (United States of America);
C-FAM	Center for Family and Human Rights, New York (United States of America);
CFYJ	Campaign for Youth Justice, Washington D.C. (United States of America);
CGJC	Cornell Gender Justice Clinic, Ithaca (United States of America);
CLS IRC	Columbia Law School Immigrants' Rights Clinic, New York (United States of America);
CNWN	Network of Women's Non-governmental Organizations in the Islamic Republic of Iran, Tehran (Islamic Republic of Iran);
CS	Cultural Survival, Cambridge (United States of America);
CVT	The Center for Victims of Torture, Washington D.C. (United States of America);
DHF	The Dui Hua Foundation, San Francisco (United States of America);
DRAD	Defending Rights & Dissent, Washington D.C. (United States of America);
ECLJ	European Centre for Law and Justice, Strasbourg (France);
EPIC	Electronic Privacy Information Center, Washington D.C. (United States of America);
FFF	Four Freedoms Forum, Kaneohe (United States of America);
FHA Iran	Family Health Association of Iran, Tehran (Islamic Republic of Iran);
FLD	Front Line Defenders - The International Foundation for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Blackrock (Ireland);
GICJ	Geneva International Centre for Justice, Vernier (Switzerland);
GIEACPC	Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
GJC	Global Justice Center, New York (United States of America);
GLC	Giffords Law Center to Prevent Gun Violence, San Francisco (United States of America);
Guale-Nation Haas Institute	Guale Nation, Savannah (United States of America); Haas Institute for a Fair and Inclusive Society, Berkeley (United States of America);
HBI	Hope Border Institute, El Paso (United States of America);
HGCR	Harlan Group for Civil Rights Inc., Halto Rey (Puerto Rico);
HIHR	Hawai'i Institute for Human Rights, Honolulu (United States of America);
HRE USA	Human Rights Educators USA, Ithaca (United States of America);
HRW	Human Rights Watch, Geneva (Switzerland);
HRC	Human Rights Campaign, Washington D.C. (United States of America);
IAPD	The International Alliance for Peace and Development, Geneva (Switzerland);
ICAN	International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons, Geneva (Switzerland);
IFLA	International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions, Den Haag (The Netherlands);
ILIA	Ertegha Keyfiat Zendegi Iranian Charitable Institute, Tehran (Islamic Republic of Iran);
interACT	interACT: Advocates for Intersex Youth, Sudbury (United States of America);

JAI	Just Atonement Inc., New York (United States of America);
Justice-Strategies	Justice Strategies, Toronto (Canada);
LSFA	Lovers of Successful Families Association, Theran (Islamic Republic of Iran);
MCCR	Minneapolis Commission on Civil Rights, Minneapolis (United States of America);
MCLI	Meiklejohn Civil Liberties Institute, Berkeley (United States of America);
MGEC	Maryam Ghasemi Educational Charity Institute, Theran (Islamic Republic of Iran);
MSAUIP	Medical Support Association for Underprivileged Iranian Patients, Theran (Islamic Republic of Iran);
MWAN	Medical Whistleblower Advocacy Network, Washington D.C. (United States of America);
NRPTT	Nonviolent Radical Party, Transnational Transparty, Rome (Italy);
ODVV	Organization for Defending Victim of Violence, Tehran (Islamic Republic of Iran);
PC(USA)	Presbyterian Church (USA), New York (United States of America);
PHR	Physicians for Human Rights, New York (United States of America);
PPFA	Planned Parenthood Federation of America, New York (United States of America);
Priests for Life	Priests for Life, Cocoa (United States of America);
SBCC	Southern Border Communities Coalition, San Diego (United States of America);
SCU-IHRC	Santa Clara University - International Human Rights Clinic, Santa Clara (United States of America);
SIPC	Southeast Indigenous Peoples' Center, Eatonton (United States of America);
SRI	The Sexual Rights Initiative, Ottawa (Canada);
Students for D.C. Statehood	Students for D.C. Statehood, Washington D.C. (United States of America);
The Harvest	The Harvest, Tempe (United States of America);
TKF	The Koani Foundation, Lihue (United States of America);
TTI ³ alliance	TTI ³ alliance, Seattle (United States of America);
UCCHRE	University and College Consortium for Human Rights Education, New York (United States of America);
UNA UH-Manoa	United Nations Association, University of Hawaii - Manoa, Honolulu (United States of America);
UNA-SNY	United Nations Association - Southern New York State Division, Ossining (United States of America);
UNA-USA	United Nations Association of the United States of America, Washington D.C. (United States of America);
UNPO	Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization, The Hague (The Netherlands);
USHRN-SEWG	U.S. Human Rights Network Students & Education Working Group, San Diego (United States of America);
UST Profile Center	University of St. Thomas Pro-life Center, Saint Paul (United States of America).

Joint submissions:

JS1	Joint submission 1 submitted by: National Lawyers Guild; International Association of Democratic Lawyers; People's Action Institute; Rights and Democracy Institute; New York (United States of America);
JS2	Joint submission 2 submitted by: Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain; European Centre for Democracy and Human Rights; Washington D.C. (United States of America);
JS3	Joint submission 3 submitted by: MADRE; Human Rights and Gender Justice Clinic; Center for Gender & Refugee Studies; Florence Immigrant and Refugee Rights Project; New York (United States of America);

- JS4 **Joint submission 4 submitted by:** The Center for Rural Enterprise and Environmental Justice; The Columbia Law School Human Rights Institute; The Program on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in the Institute for the Study of Human Rights at Columbia University; New York (United States of America);
- JS5 **Joint submission 5 submitted by:** Columbia Law School Human Rights Institute; The International Association of Official Human Rights Agencies; New York (United States of America);
- JS6 **Joint submission 6 submitted by:** New York Campaign for Alternatives to Isolated Confinement / #HALTsolitary Campaign; Citizen Action of New York; NAMI NYS Criminal Justice; NAMI Huntington; New Hour for Women and Children; T'ruah: The Rabbinic Call for Human Rights; VOCAL-NY; New York (United States of America);
- JS7 **Joint submission 7 submitted by:** The United Nations Association-New York; The United Nations Association-Greater Detroit; The United Nations Association of the United States of America; New York (United States of America);
- JS8 **Joint submission 8 submitted by:** The United Nations Association-Saint Louis Chapter; The United Nations Association-Southern New York State Division; Saint Louis (United States of America);
- JS9 **Joint submission 9 submitted by:** Indigenous Alliance Without Borders/ Alianza Indígena Sin Fronteras; International Mayan League; Tucson (United States of America);
- JS10 **Joint submission 10 submitted by:** International Human Rights Clinic of Seattle University School of Law; Global Rights Advocacy; Seattle (United States of America);
- JS11 **Joint submission 11 submitted by:** National Lawyers Guild; International Association of Democratic Lawyers; New York (United States of America);
- JS12 **Joint submission 12 submitted by:** The United Nations Association-Southern California Division; The United Nations Association-Greater Chicago Chapter; The United Nations Association-Greater Detroit Chapter; The United Nations Association-Kentucky Division; The United Nations Association-Whittier Chapter; The United Nations Association of the United States of America; Santa Monica (United States of America);
- JS13 **Joint submission 13 submitted by:** The United Nations Association — Westchester Chapter; The United Nations Association — Southern New York State Division; Hastings (United States of America);
- JS14 **Joint submission 14 submitted by:** The Center for Reproductive Rights; Abortion Care Network; Amnesty International; Black Mamas Matter Alliance; The City University of New York Law School, Human Rights and Gender Justice Clinic; National Advocates for Pregnant Women; If/When/How: Lawyering for Reproductive Justice, National Asian Pacific American Women's Forum, SisterSong, Women of Color Reproductive Justice Collective, Women Enabled International; Geneva (Switzerland);
- JS15 **Joint submission 15 submitted by:** Birmingham City University, Pace University; Birmingham (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- JS16 **Joint submission 16 submitted by:** Edmund Rice International, Augustinians International; Dominican Leadership Conference; Tri-State Coalition for responsible investment; Religious of the sacred heart of Mary; International Presentation Association; Congregation of Notre Dame; Vivat International; Loretto Community; Maryknoll; The Congregation of our lady charity of the good; Geneva (Switzerland).

- JS17 **Joint submission 17 submitted by:** The United Nations Associations-University of Hawai'i Manoa Chapter, The United Nations Associations Southern New York State Division; Honolulu (United States of America);
- JS18 **Joint submission 18 submitted by:** Blacks in Law Enforcement of America; The United Nations Association — Southern New York State Division; White Plains (United States of America);
- JS19 **Joint submission 19 submitted by:** University of Dayton Human Rights Center; Border Network for Human Rights; Dayton (United States of America);
- JS20 **Joint submission 20 submitted by:** International Law Association, American Branch, Subcommittee on U.S. Compliance with International Human Rights Law; International Human Rights Law Institute, DePaul University College of Law; Just Planet; Human Rights Research League; Phoenix (United States of America);
- JS21 **Joint submission 21 submitted by:** Navajo Nation Human Rights Commission; Diné Hataa'ii Association Inc.; Saint Michaels (United States of America);
- JS22 **Joint submission 22 submitted by:** Lawyer Moms of America; Project Amplify; Woodinville (United States of America);
- JS23 **Joint submission 23 submitted by:** US Human Rights Network with the contribution of 78 organisations and stakeholders; Atlanta (United States of America);
- JS24 **Joint submission 24 submitted by:** World Council of Churches Commission of the Churches on International Affairs; National Council of Churches of the Christ USA; Geneva (Switzerland);
- JS25 **Joint submission 25 submitted by:** Friends of the African Union; New Future Foundation; The African Diaspora Directorate, Friends of African Union EDcorp; Friends of Africans Union PBFS, Congress of Black Native Americans; Infinity Building Economics/Black Political Action Committee; Friends of African Union smartWISE; Black Methodist for Church Renewal Chapter of Keys of the Kingdom; United Methodist Church; Congress of Black Native Americans; Infinity Building Economics/Black Political Action Committee; Friends of Africans Union Mighty Forefront; Friends of Africans Union Ghana; Sons and Daughters of Africa; Friends of African Union Zimbabwe; Friends of African Union Ethiopia; The Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League; The Town of Forth Coffee; CASH Community Development; Cincinnati (United States of America);
- JS26 **Joint submission 26 submitted by:** Puente Human Rights Movement; Coalición de Derechos Humanos; Poder in Action; South Texas Human Rights Center; The Border Network for Human Rights; The Rio Grande Valley-Equal Voice Network; The University of Dayton Human Rights Center; Trans Queer Pueblo; Phoenix (United States of America);
- JS27 **Joint submission 27 submitted by:** Virgin Islands Youth Advocacy Coalition Inc.; Virgin Islands Rastafari Sacramental Cannabis Council Inc.; Christiansted (United States Virgin Islands);
- JS28 **Joint submission 28 submitted by:** The Advocates for Human Rights; Illinois Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights; Immigrant Law Center of Minnesota; ISAIAH; Massachusetts Immigrant and Refugee Advocacy Coalition; Northwest Immigrant Rights Project; Minneapolis (United States of America);

- JS29 **Joint submission 29 submitted by:** National Advocates for Pregnant Women; If/When/How: Lawyering for Reproductive Justice; Movement for Family Power; All-Options; Amnesty International; Birth Rights Bar Association; Black Mamas Matter Alliance; Center for Reproductive Rights; Human Rights and Gender Justice Clinic, City University of New York Law School; Human Rights Watch; National Network of Abortion Funds; Rise; SisterReach; Women and Harm Reduction International Network; Women's Rights and Empowerment Network; The Yellowhammer Fund; New York (United States of America);
- JS30 **Joint submission 30 submitted by:** The Whitney R. Harris World Law Institute at Washington University School of Law; The Institute for Public Health of Washington University in St. Louis; Saint Louis (United States of America);
- JS31 **Joint submission 31 submitted by:** Pittsburgh Human Rights City Alliance; Casa san Jose; Hill District Consensus Group; Just Harvest; Pittsburgh for CEDAW; Pittsburghers for Public Transit; Pittsburgh (United States of America);
- JS32 **Joint submission 32 submitted by:** Justice for Muslims Collective; Muslim Justice League; Washington D.D. (United States of America)
- JS33 **Joint submission 33 submitted by:** The DC Human Rights City Alliance; The United Nations Association of the National Capital Area; George Washington University Law School International Human Rights Clinic; Washington D.C. (United States of America);
- JS34 **Joint submission 34 submitted by:** Women Enabled International; The Lurie Institute for Disability Policy at Brandeis University's Heller School; Washington D.C. (United States of America);
- JS35 **Joint submission 35 submitted by:** Gender Justice Project at the University of the District of Columbia David A. Clarke School of Law; United Nations Association of the National Capital Area; Washington D.C. (United States of America);
- JS36 **Joint submission 36 submitted by:** University of Arizona Indigenous Peoples Law and Policy Program, Water Protector Legal Collective; Tucson (United States of America);
- JS37 **Joint submission 37 submitted by:** Human Rights Clinic, University of Miami School of Law; Environmental Justice Clinic, University of Miami School of Law; The Alliance for GLBTQ Youth; Struggle for Miami's Affordable and Sustainable Housing; Miami Workers Center; National Economic & Social Rights Initiative; Coral Gables (United States of America);
- JS38 **Joint submission 38 submitted by:** Fédération Internationale de l'Action des Chrétiens pour l'Abolition de la Torture; ACAT USA; Paris (France);
- JS39 **Joint submission 39 submitted by:** International Transport Workers' Federation; International Association of Machinists and Aerospace workers; London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- JS40 **Joint submission 40 submitted by:** The World Organisation against Torture; REDRESS; The International Commission of Jurists; Geneva (Switzerland);
- JS41 **Joint submission 41 submitted by:** The Gwich'in Steering Committee; Cultural Survival; Land is Life; First Peoples Worldwide; American Indian Law Clinic at the University of Colorado; Fairbanks (United States of America);
- JS42 **Joint submission 42 submitted by:** Action on Smoking & Health; The African American Tobacco Control Leadership Council; Corporate Accountability International; Austrian Council on Smoking and Health; Centro de Investigacion para

- la Epidemia del Tabaquismo; Cigarette Butt Pollution Project; Comité National Contre le Tabagisme; European Network for Smoking and Tobacco Prevention; International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease; Jeewaka Foundation; New Vois Association of the Phils Inc.; Public Health Advocacy Institute; Southeast Asia Tobacco Control Alliance; Tanzania Tobacco Control Forum; UBINIG- Policy Research for Development Alternatives; Washington D.C. (United States of America);
- JS43 **Joint submission 43 submitted by:** Red Venezolana de Derechos Humanos; Sures; Genero con Clase; Embajada de Derechos Humanos; Red Ciega; Fundación por el Derecho a la Vivienda; Rompiendo la Norma; Base Lésbica Venezuela; Intersaber; Asociación Venezolana de Juristas; Fundación de Víctimas del Sicariato Campesino; Participación Activa y Social, por los Derechos de la Mujer y la Paz; La Araña Feminista; Caracas (Venezuela);
- JS44 **Joint submission 44 submitted by:** Best Practices Policy Project; Outlaw Project; Black Sex Workers Collective; New Jersey Red Umbrella Alliance; Desiree Alliance; Morristown (United States of America);
- JS45 **Joint submission 45 submitted by:** Institute on Statelessness and Inclusion; United Stateless; Americas Network on Nationality and Statelessness; Eindhoven (The Netherlands);
- JS46 **Joint submission 46 submitted by:** U.S. Human Rights Cities Alliance; US Human Rights Network; All Aboard for Justice; Creative Educators International Network; DC Human Rights City Alliance; Malcolm X Grassroots Movement; Medical Whistleblower Advocacy Network; Pittsburgh Human Rights City Alliance; Protect the Protest Task Force; Ubuntu Institute for Community Development; Turn South; Westside Justice; Pittsburgh (United States of America);
- JS47 **Joint submission 47 submitted by:** Human Rights Clinic, University of Miami School of Law; Why Hunger; FIAN International; Food Studies Program at Syracuse University; Center for Hunger-Free Communities; Coral Gables (United States of America);
- JS48 **Joint submission 48 submitted by:** University of Miami School of Law Human Rights Clinic; Rural Women's Health Project; Florida Legal Services; Florida Council Against Sexual Violence; Coral Gables (United States of America);
- JS49 **Joint submission 49 submitted by:** University of Miami School of Law Human Rights Clinic; Miami Workers Center; WeCount!; Community Justice Project; National Domestic Workers Alliance; Coral Gables (United States of America);
- JS50 **Joint submission 50 submitted by:** Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice; International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education, and Development; Veyrier (Switzerland);
- JS51 **Joint submission 51 submitted by:** Centro de Trabajadores Unidos en la Lucha; The Advocates for Human Rights; Minneapolis (United States of America);
- JS52 **Joint submission 52 submitted by:** Center for Global Nonkilling; Conscience and Peace Tax International; Geneva (Switzerland);
- JS53 **Joint submission 53 submitted by:** Pocasset Pokanoket Land Trust; The Land and Water Sovereignty Campaign Project; Pocasset Wampanoag Tribe of the Pokanoket Nation; Indigenous People's Network; Auburn (United States of America);
- JS54 **Joint submission 54 submitted by:** Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; Women's International League for Peace and Freedom United States of America; Geneva (Switzerland);

- JS55 **Joint submission 55 submitted by:** The Advocates for Human Rights; World Coalition Against the Death Penalty; Minneapolis (United States of America);
- JS56 **Joint submission 56 submitted by:** International Law Association, American Branch, Task Force on Immigrant Human Rights and Women's Rights; The International Refugee Assistance Project; The National Immigration Project of the National Lawyers Guild; The Interdisciplinary Human Rights Initiative of the College of Arts and Letters at San Diego State University; The Leitner Center for International Law and Justice at Fordham Law School; Iowa City (United States of America);
- JS57 **Joint submission 57 submitted by:** Indigenous Peoples and Nations Coalition; The Koani Foundation; Geneva (Switzerland);
- JS58 **Joint submission 58 submitted by:** National Law Center on Homelessness & Poverty; Global Initiative for Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights; Human Rights Clinic, University of Miami School of Law; Washington D.C. (United States of America);
- JS59 **Joint submission 59 submitted by:** The Center for Victims of Torture; Physicians for Human Rights; Washington D.C. (United States of America);
- JS60 **Joint submission 60 submitted by:** International Human Rights Center of Loyola Law School, Los Angeles; Federazione Italiana Diritti Umani; Los Angeles (United States of America);
- JS61 **Joint submission 61 submitted by:** United Nations Association of the United States of America; March for Our Lives; Washington D.C. (United States of America);
- JS62 **Joint submission 62 submitted by:** Lawyers Committee on Nuclear Policy; Western States Legal Foundation; Swiss Lawyers for Nuclear Disarmament; New York (United States of America);
- JS63 **Joint submission 63 submitted by:** Mama JuN - Mother's Justice Network; Women LEAD Network; Canby (United States of America);
- JS64 **Joint submission 64 submitted by:** Friends of the African Union; Vision Works Inc.; Cincinnati (United States of America);
- JS65 **Joint submission 65 submitted by:** Angry Tias and Abuelas, Refugio Del Rio Grande; Proyecto Libertad; Greenstein and Kolker Law Firm; Law Office of Virginia Raymond; Law Office of Thelma Garcia; Weslaco (United States of America).

Regional intergovernmental organization(s):

- IACHR-OAS Inter-American Commission on Human Rights-Organization of American States, Washington D.C. (United States of America);
- OSCE/ODIHR Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, Warsaw (Poland).

² 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.

- ³ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/30/12, paras. 176.1-176.72, 176.105–176.106, 176-109–176.112, and 176.342.
- ⁴ HRW, para. 4, referring to A/HRC/30/12, paras 176.17 (Mauritius), 176.21 (Kazakhstan), 176.23 (Bulgaria), 176.24 (India), 176.25 (Indonesia), 176.27 (Romania), 176.31 (Botswana), 176.32 (Iceland), 176.34 (Democratic Republic of the Congo), 176.35 (New Zealand), 176.38 (North Macedonia), 176.39 (Czech Republic), 176.40 (Turkey, Iraq, Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, France, Canada, China, Trinidad and Tobago, Japan), 176.41 (Lebanon), 176.42 (Latvia), 176.47 (Mali), 176.48 (Sweden, Timor-Leste, Algeria, Maldives, France, Portugal, Slovenia, China, Japan, Canada), 176.49 (Estonia), 176.50 (Libya), 176.56 (Islamic Republic of Iran), 176.58 (Guatemala, Canada, Bosnia Herzegovina, China), 176.60 (Philippines), 176.61 (Sudan), 176.46 (Austria); 176.62 (Trinidad and Tobago), and 176.55 (Burkina Faso).
- ⁵ HRW, para. 4. See also AI, p. 1 and IAPD, p. 2.
- ⁶ CS, p. 6, para. 17, FFF, p. 3, HRW, para.6, JAI, p. 7, JS29, para. 54, JS39, para. 20, JS47, p. 12, JS49, p. 13, para. 13, and UCCHRE, p. 8.
- ⁷ CS, p. 6, para. 17, HRW, para. 6, IAPD, p. 7, JS3, p. 12, para. 8, JS7, para. G3, JS12, para. F5, JS16, p. 9, JS24, p. 4, JS29, para. 54, JS34, para. 45, JS45, para. 36, JS47, p. 12, JS49, p. 13, para. 13, JS63, p. 7, SRI, para. 33, UCCHRE, p. 8, and UNA-USA, para. D5. See also JS35, para. E1.
- ⁸ CFYJ, para. 21, CS, p. 6, para. 17, FFF, p. 2, HBI, para. 21, HRW, para. 6, JS3, p. 12, para. 8, JS7, para. G3, JS12, para. F5, JS16, p. 9, JS45, para. 36, JS47, p. 12, SRI, para. 33, and UCCHRE, p. 8.
- ⁹ IAPD, p. 7, JS3, p. 12, para. 8, JS45, para. 36, and UCCHRE, p. 8.
- ¹⁰ CS, p. 6, para. 17, HRW, para. 6, JS7, para. G3, JS12, para. F5, JS34, para. 45, JS45, para. 36, and UCCHRE, p. 8.
- ¹¹ CS, p. 6, para. 17, GICJ, para. 30, and HBI, para. 21.
- ¹² JS38, p. 2, JS52, p. 6, and GICJ, para. 30. See also HBI, para. 21.
- ¹³ CS, p. 6, para. 17, GICJ, para. 30, Guale-Nation, p. 6, and HBI, para. 21.
- ¹⁴ JS45, para. 36.
- ¹⁵ JS39, para. 20.
- ¹⁶ JS39, para. 20.
- ¹⁷ Guale-Nation, p. 5 and JS41, para. 44(d). See also JS53, p. 1.
- ¹⁸ GICJ, para. 30 and JS52, p. 7.
- ¹⁹ CCR, p. 7, GICJ, para. 30, HRW, para. 6, JAI, p. 7, and JS52, p. 7.
- ²⁰ JS62, para. 17.
- ²¹ CEIN, p. 1, ICAN, p. 1, JS52, p. 7, and JS54, p. 10.
- ²² JS52, p. 7 and JS54, p. 13.
- ²³ AI, p. 1. See also AccessNow, para. 7, JS5, para. 23, JS23, para. 1, and SRI, para. 3.
- ²⁴ SBCC, para. 2.2.
- ²⁵ HRW, para. 3. See also, AI, p.1.
- ²⁶ JS62, para.17. See also JS54, p. 10.
- ²⁷ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/30/12, paras. 176.73–176.74, 176.75–176.90, and 176.107–176.108.
- ²⁸ JS16, p. 9. See also JS24, p. 2, JS46, para. 57, and SIPC, p. 5.
- ²⁹ JS5, para. 26.

- ³⁰ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/30/12, paras.176.91-176.95,176.113, 176.118–176.126, 176.131–176.136, 176.149, 176.160–176.161, and 176.162–176.164.
- ³¹ JS5, para. 21. See also TTI³ alliance, para. 2.1.
- ³² JS53, p. 7 and PC (USA), p. 1. See also JS26, paras. 2-3.
- ³³ JS20, paras. 4-5 and 16, JS26, paras. 2-3, JS53, p. 7, and PC (USA), p. 1.
- ³⁴ CCR, p. 6. See also HRC paras. 1-2, JS44, para. 8, JS56, paras. 5-7, SRI, para. 12, and TTI³ alliance, paras. 1.1a, 2.1, 2.1f.
- ³⁵ HRC, para. 20.
- ³⁶ AI, p. 4. See also JS7, para. C3.
- ³⁷ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/30/12, para. 176.101, 176.103–176.104, and 176.341–176.343.
- ³⁸ JS54, para. 21. See also JS15, para. 32.
- ³⁹ JAI, para. 32. See also Guale-Nation, p. 2 and JS17, para. C7.
- ⁴⁰ JS16, para. 19.
- ⁴¹ JS53, para. 1.2. See also HIHR, p. 4.
- ⁴² Guale-Nation, p. 1.
- ⁴³ JS54, p. 9. See also JS15, p. 13, JS16, p. 8, and JS17, para. D3.
- ⁴⁴ AISSA, paras. 4-9, CNWN, paras. 2-7, FHA Iran, paras. 4-10, ILIA, paras. 7-13, JS43, paras. 4-23, LSFA, paras. 3-9, MGEC, paras. 6-12, MSAUIP, paras. 5-10, and ODVV, paras. 25-30.
- ⁴⁵ CNWN, para. 4, FHA Iran, paras. 7-9, ILIA, paras. 9-10 and 13, JS43, paras. 10-17, LSFA, paras. 4-5 and 7, MGEC, paras. 9-10, MSAUIP, paras. 5-10, and ODVV, para. 25.
- ⁴⁶ JS43, paras.18-9. See also ILIA, para. 13, LSFA, para. 5 referring to A/HRC/19/33, CNWN, para. 4 ODVV, para. 25.
- ⁴⁷ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/30/12, paras. 176.210–176.212, 176.239–176.250, 176.282, 176.286, 176.282, 176.285 and 176.288.
- ⁴⁸ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/30/12, paras. 176.240 (Libya), 176.242 (Maldives), 176.244 (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela), 176.246 (Malaysia), and 176.249 (Spain).
- ⁴⁹ CCR, p. 2, CVT, paras. 4-5, JS40, p. 3, and JS59, paras. 6-7. See also AI, p. 1.
- ⁵⁰ IACHR-OAS, p. 4. See also JS59, para. 7.
- ⁵¹ CCR, p. 2.
- ⁵² AI, p. 2.
- ⁵³ JS40, p. 3.
- ⁵⁴ JS59, paras. 11-12.
- ⁵⁵ CVT, para. 6.
- ⁵⁶ AI, p. 2. See also CVT, paras. 7-13, JS40, pp. 2-3.
- ⁵⁷ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/30/12, paras. 176.13, 176.139, 176.143-176.145,176.154–176.159, 176.165–176.202, 176.203–209, 176.210–176.212, 176.213-176.214, 176.215–176.228, 176.230–176.233, 176.286, and 176.287.
- ⁵⁸ AI, p. 2.
- ⁵⁹ GICJ, para. 5.
- ⁶⁰ GICJ, paras. 22-28. See also JAI, paras. 7-10.
- ⁶¹ JS2, para. I.i. See also JS54, para. 27.
- ⁶² ADHRB, p. 2.
- ⁶³ ACLU, p. 4. See also DHF para. 3, JS15, para. 16, and JS38, p. 1.
- ⁶⁴ ACLU, p. 5, AI, p. 3, DHF, para. 5, JS55, para. 26, and JS60 para. 1.
- ⁶⁵ ACLU, p. 5, AI, p. 3, JS55, para. 25, and JS60 para. 1.
- ⁶⁶ AI, p. 3. See also JS15, paras. 17-18.
- ⁶⁷ JS38, p. 1 and JS55, para. 65. See also AI, p. 3.
- ⁶⁸ JS55, para. 65. See also AI, p. 3 and JS38, p. 1.
- ⁶⁹ JS38 p. 2. See also ACLU, p. 7, AI, p. 5, JS55, para. 68, and PC (USA), p. 3.
- ⁷⁰ See JS20, para. 28, referring to A/HRC/30/12, paras. 176.139 (Peru), 176.143 (Plurinational State of Bolivia), 176.144 (Malaysia), 176.214 (Azerbaijan), 176.215 (Bulgaria), 176.216 (Canada), 176.219 (Thailand), 176.221 (Argentina), 176.222 (Australia), and 176.287 (Egypt).
- ⁷¹ HRW, para. 8. See also JS18, p. 4 and MCCR, para. 5.
- ⁷² AI, p. 3.
- ⁷³ JS18, p. 4, para D2. See also AFSC, p. 3.
- ⁷⁴ AI, p. 5.

- ⁷⁵ MCCR, para. 28.
- ⁷⁶ HRW, para. 11. See also JS24, p. 4.
- ⁷⁷ JS20, para. 28, referring to A/HRC/30/12, paras. 176.230 (Ecuador), 176.231 (Azerbaijan), 176.232 (Iceland) and 176.233 (Peru).
- ⁷⁸ JS20, para. 28.
- ⁷⁹ AmProg, p. 1. See also AI, p. 2, JS20, para. 17, IAPD, pp. 5-6.
- ⁸⁰ JS20, para. 17. See also JS30, para. 48.
- ⁸¹ Guale-Nation, p. 5. See also AI, p. 2, BRADY, para.10, and JS61, para. F1.
- ⁸² JS46, para. 29, AI, p. 2, BRADY, para.10 GLC, para. 13. See also JS20 para. 17.
- ⁸³ JS30, para. 31.
- ⁸⁴ JS30, para. 43. See also IACHR-OAS, p. 10 and JS20 para. 17.
- ⁸⁵ BRADY, para. 12, JS30, para. 39, and JS46, para. 30.
- ⁸⁶ JS30, para. 41.
- ⁸⁷ BRADY, para. 11. See also JS20, para. 18.
- ⁸⁸ AmProg, p. 4. See also JS30, para. 26.
- ⁸⁹ BRADY, para. 9.
- ⁹⁰ JS20, para. 27 and JS30, para. 27. See also GLC, paras. 21-22, and JS46, para. 33.
- ⁹¹ BRADY, para. 13, See also AmProg, pp. 3-4, GLC, para. 28, JS20, p. 7, JS30, para. 62, and JS61, p. 4.
- ⁹² JS20, p. 7. See also AmProg, pp. 2-3, BRADY, para. 13, GLC, para. 28, JS30, para. 62, and JS61, p. 4.
- ⁹³ BRADY, para. 13. See also JS20, p. 7 and JS30, para. 62.
- ⁹⁴ CGJC, para. 1 referring to A/HRC/30/12, paras. 176.258 (Slovenia) and 176.289 (Denmark).
- ⁹⁵ CGJC, para. 2.
- ⁹⁶ CGJC, para. 2. See also JS23, para. 13.
- ⁹⁷ AFSC, p. 3. See also JS6, para. 7, JS23, para. 11, JS28, paras. 40-42, and TTI³ alliance, para. 2.3b.
- ⁹⁸ JS55, para. 41.
- ⁹⁹ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/30/12, paras. 176.51, 176.127–176.130, 176.137, 176.139–176.153, 176.161, 176.234–176.236, 176.258, 176.274–176.277, 176.289, and 176.291–176.292.
- ¹⁰⁰ HRW, para. 7.
- ¹⁰¹ AFSC, p. 2. See also ACLU, p. 1 and JAI, para. 3.
- ¹⁰² JS24, p. 2. See also JS18, p. 5, para. E2.
- ¹⁰³ JAI, para. 24. See also ACLU, p. 1, HRW, para. 28, and JS54, para. 16.
- ¹⁰⁴ ACLU, p. 2.
- ¹⁰⁵ ACLU, p. 3.
- ¹⁰⁶ HRW, para. 10. See also JS6, p. 11. JS8, p. 4, para. D1.
- ¹⁰⁷ JS46, para. 21.
- ¹⁰⁸ JS24, p. 3. See also JS29, para. 29.
- ¹⁰⁹ JS24, p. 3. See also JS29, para.30.
- ¹¹⁰ JS31, para. 33. See also JS18, p. 4, para. D4.
- ¹¹¹ Justice-Strategies, para. 1.
- ¹¹² ACLU, p. 6. See also JS24, p. 2.
- ¹¹³ ACLU, p. 6. See also JS24, p.4.
- ¹¹⁴ JS8, p. 4, para. D3.
- ¹¹⁵ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/30/12, paras. 176.223 and 176.281.
- ¹¹⁶ DRAD, pp. 4-5.
- ¹¹⁷ DRAD, p. 5.
- ¹¹⁸ JS36, para. 20.
- ¹¹⁹ JS36, para. 21. See also CS, p. 3 and CCR, p. 5.
- ¹²⁰ DRAD, p. 5. See also CCR, p. 4.
- ¹²¹ FLD, paras. 3 and 6. See also AI, p. 3, IACHR-OAS, pp. 4-5, JS10, p. 5, and AFSC, p. 4.
- ¹²² IACHR-OAS, page 3.
- ¹²³ JS11, pp. 3-4.
- ¹²⁴ JS11, pp. 4-5.
- ¹²⁵ JS11, pp. 5-7. See also JAI, para. 20, JS13, para. E4, and JS24, p. 12.
- ¹²⁶ AFSC, p. 3. See also JAI, para. 20, and JS13, para. E1.

- 127 JS33, paras. 1-23, NRPTT, paras. 1-14, Students for D.C. Statehood, paras. 1-14. See also UNPO, paras 3-4.
- 128 OSCE/ODIHR, para. 6.
- 129 OSCE/ODIHR, para. 10. See also OSCE/ODIHR, para. 6.
- 130 OSCE/ODIHR, paras. 6 and 10.
- 131 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/30/12, paras. 176.262–176.264, 176.268–176.273, and 176.328.
- 132 JS51, p. 2.
- 133 JS18, para. F2.
- 134 JS12, para. D6.
- 135 JS51, p. 9, para. 41.
- 136 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/30/12, paras. 176.293–176.307.
- 137 EPIC, para. 6.
- 138 JS32, p. 1. See also AFSC, p. 6.
- 139 EPIC, para. 1.
- 140 AccessNow, para. 22. See also HRW, para. 18.
- 141 JS45, para. 19.
- 142 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/30/12, paras. 176.112, 176.114–176.117, 176.138, 176.261–176.264, and 176.332–176.333.
- 143 JS51, p. 5, para. 16.
- 144 JS51, p. 6, para. 24.
- 145 JS51, p. 8, para. 35.
- 146 JS49, para. 3.
- 147 JS23, para. 30. See also The Harvest, p.1.
- 148 JS51, p. 9, para. 41.
- 149 JS54, para. 17.
- 150 JS28, para. 43 and JS10, p. 3.
- 151 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/30/12, paras.176.309–176.312.
- 152 JS47, p. 7. See also JS25, para. 10 and JS64, para. 10.
- 153 HRC, para. 32.
- 154 JS53, p. 7, para. 2.1.
- 155 JS58, para. 3. See also JS23, para. 35.
- 156 JS23, para. 35, JS58, para. 3.
- 157 JS23, para. 35, JS58, para 21, and MCLI, para. 10. See also JS37, p. 2 and JS54, para. 7.
- 158 JS24, p. 9.
- 159 JS53, pp. 7-8, para. 2.2.
- 160 AFSC, p. 2.
- 161 JS58, p. 14.
- 162 JS4, para. 1.
- 163 JS4, para. 11.
- 164 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/30/12, paras. 176. 97–176.100, 176.308, 176.313–176.318, 176.335–176.337.
- 165 HRW, para. 23 referring to A/HRC/30/12, paras. 176.313 (South Africa) and 176.317 (Serbia).
- 166 HRW, para. 23. See also JS24, p. 7 and TTI³ alliance, para. 2.4.
- 167 JS1, para. 5. See also JS24, p. 7.
- 168 JS1, para. 8.
- 169 JS1, para. 19.
- 170 JS37, paras. 15 and 17.
- 171 JS1, para. 12.
- 172 JS42, para. 1.
- 173 HRW, para. 26. See also JS1, para. 12.
- 174 JS12, para. F3 and JS14, para. 36. See also AI, p. 4 and JS24, p. 4.
- 175 JS14, para. 36, JS12, paras. F3-F4, and PPFA, para. 17. See also JS7, para. F5, JS35, para. C3, and UNA-USA, para. D4.
- 176 JS14, para. 36.
- 177 PPFA, para. 17.
- 178 JS14, para. 38.

- 179 AI, p. 4. See also JS29, para. 47 and JS23, para. 9.
- 180 GJC, paras. 1-29, JS14, paras. 47-52, JS56, para. 8, PPFA, paras. 6-13 and 20-26, SCU-IHRC, paras.17-19, and SRI, paras. 18-21.
- 181 C-FAM, paras. 15-17 and Priests for Life, paras. 7-8.
- 182 HRW, para.20. See also PPFA, paras.14-19.
- 183 SRI, para. 24.
- 184 SRI, para. 27. See also HRW, para. 24.
- 185 JS14, para. 21. See also HRW, para. 20 and JS14, para. 23.
- 186 ECLJ, paras. 6 and 9-16, and UST Profile Center, pp. 1-6.
- 187 JS14, para. 7.
- 188 JS56, para. 10. See also SCU-IHRC, para. 30.
- 189 AHRC, p. 5 and JS14, para. 30.
- 190 UFI, paras. 1-40.
- 191 interACT, para. 3.
- 192 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/30/12, paras. 176.309, 176.319, and 176.320.
- 193 USHRN-SEWG, p. 2. See also JS50, para. 7.
- 194 USHRN-SEWG, p. 4. See also IFLA, paras. 10-11.
- 195 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/30/12, para. 176.319 (Armenia).
- 196 JS50 para. 10(a).
- 197 UCCHRE, p. 8.
- 198 HRE-USA, para. 6.1. See also MCCR, para. 28.
- 199 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/30/12, paras. 176.114–176.117, 176.125, 176.228, and 176.255–176.257.
- 200 UNA-USA, para. D3. See also JS34, para. 9.
- 201 JS16, p. 9, JS7, para. G3, and CS, p. 5/para. VI (5). See also JS12, para. F5.
- 202 JS12, para. E2. See also JS50, para. 23.
- 203 JS24, p. 4. See also JS12, para. E3.
- 204 JS12, para. E3.
- 205 JS49, para. 9. See also JS48, p. 1.
- 206 JS34, para. 25.
- 207 AI, p. 4. See also JS50, para. 24.
- 208 CS, p. 5, para. e.
- 209 TTI³ alliance, para. 2.1d. See also AI, p. 5.
- 210 JS49, para. 1. See also JS47, pp. 9-10.
- 211 JS12, p. 7, para. F3. See also UNA UH-Manoa, para. F4.
- 212 JS50 para. 20.
- 213 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/30/12, paras. 176.265 and 176.291-176.292.
- 214 GIEACPC, p 2.
- 215 CFYJ, para. 15. See also HRW, para. 29.
- 216 HRW, para. 29. See also ACLU, p. 2.
- 217 HRW, para. 31.
- 218 JS12, para. D7.
- 219 JS34, para. 11.
- 220 JS34, p. 12.
- 221 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/30/12, paras. 176.311,176.321-176.327.
- 222 Guale-Nation, p. 1. See also SIPC, p. 4.
- 223 CS, p. 5, para. VI (1) and JS41, para. 44(c). See also ASHNYM, para. 6 and HIHR, p. 3.
- 224 CS, p. 1, para. a.
- 225 JS21, pp. 1-2.
- 226 HIHR, pp. 2-3.
- 227 CS, p. 1, para. b.
- 228 CS, p. 2.
- 229 JS53, p. 1, para. 1.0 and 5, para. 1.2.
- 230 JS53, p. 5, para. 1.2.
- 231 CS, p. 6, para. 10.
- 232 TKF, pp. 1-7 and HIHR, pp. 2-3.
- 233 JS57, p. 1.

- ²³⁴ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/30/12, paras. 176.229,176.321, 176.329–176.331, 176.334, 176.335–176.337, and 176.338–176.340.
- ²³⁵ UNA-SNY, para. D1.
- ²³⁶ JS28, p. 3, para. 8. See also AI, p. 2, CCR, p. 3, CVT, para. 29, Haas Institute, para. 3, and JS20, paras. 6-15.
- ²³⁷ AI, p. 2. See also JS28, p. 3, para. 9.
- ²³⁸ JS56, para. 19. See also JS24, p. 5, IACHR-OAS, p. 4, JS28, p. 2, para. 4, JS65, para. 28, TTI³ alliance, para. 2.6, and UNA-SNY, para. E1.
- ²³⁹ HBI, para. 9.
- ²⁴⁰ JS3, para. 13. See also PHR, paras. 11-14 and SBCC, para. 1.3.
- ²⁴¹ JS28, p. 2, para. 4.
- ²⁴² JS56, para. 19.
- ²⁴³ JS3, para. 12. See also JS28, p. 3, paras. 6-7, and JS26, para. 31.
- ²⁴⁴ JS56, para. 17. See also HBI, para. 8, HRW, para. 12, JS65, para. 39 and SBCC, para. 1.3.
- ²⁴⁵ JS3, paras. 7-10, JS28, p. 4, para. 10, UNA-SNY, para. D4, and UNA-USA, para. C3.
- ²⁴⁶ MWAN, para. 2. See also JS23, para. 18.
- ²⁴⁷ SBCC, para. 1.6. See also JS19, p.3, paras. 1-3.
- ²⁴⁸ JS19, pp. 2 and 8.
- ²⁴⁹ JS28, p. 5, para. 17.
- ²⁵⁰ AI, p. 3. See also JS12, para. G2 and HBI, para. 11.
- ²⁵¹ AI, p. 3. See also JS19, p. 2, and JS28, pp. 8-9, paras. 34-36.
- ²⁵² AFSC, pp. 4-5, JS19, p. 2, and JS26, para. 36. See also IACHR-OAS, pp. 9-10, JS28, p. 1, para. 5, JS50, para. 13.
- ²⁵³ JS28, p. 9, para. 39. See also JS12, para. G2, JS19, p. 2, and JS63, p. 3.
- ²⁵⁴ JS9, para. 32.
- ²⁵⁵ JS63, p. 2. See also JS14, para. 33.
- ²⁵⁶ UNA-SYN, p. 5, para. F1.
- ²⁵⁷ PHR, para. 9. See also AFSC, p. 4, CS, p. 4, para. d, JS9, paras. 2 and 22, and JS65, para. 29.
- ²⁵⁸ JS22, paras. 13-14. See also CLS-IRC, paras. 1-21, SCU-IHRC, para. 9 and TTI³ alliance, para. 2.6.
- ²⁵⁹ UNA-SNY, F4. See also HBI, paras. 35-36, HRW, para. 15, JS7, para. E4, JS16, p. 7, JS26, para. 37, JS12, para. G4, JS19, p.2, and PHR, para. 17.
- ²⁶⁰ AI, p.5. See also CS, p. 6, para. 16, HBI, para. 31, HRW, para. 15, JS16, p. 6, JS24, p. 5, SCU-IHRL, para. 13, TTI³ alliance, para. 2.6b, and UNA-USA, p. 2.
- ²⁶¹ JS45, para. 16.
- ²⁶² JS45, paras. 17-18.
- ²⁶³ UNPO, para. 1. See also HGCR, p. 2.
- ²⁶⁴ JS27, p. 2.
- ²⁶⁵ AHRC, pp. 6-7. See also HGCR, pp. 6-7.
- ²⁶⁶ OSCE/ODIHR, para. 6. See also JS27, p. 8.
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