



Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
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Summary of stakeholders' submissions on Barbados*

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 8 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. Joint Submission 2 (JS2) informed that Barbados had noted many recommendations related to pending international human rights treaties.⁴ JS2 recommended that Barbados ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.⁵

3. Joint Submission 2 informed that in 2020, Barbados had voted against the United Nations General Assembly resolution calling for a worldwide moratorium on the use of the death penalty.⁶ Humanist Barbados (HUMB) and Joint Submission 2 recommended that Barbados ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.⁷

4. The International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN) noted that the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons had clear references to and implications for human rights law and practice, especially regarding the right to life. ICAN welcomed the signature by Barbados of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons on 22 September 2022 and recommended that Barbados ratify the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons as a matter of international urgency.⁸

* The present document is being issued without formal editing.



B. National human rights framework

1. Constitutional and legislative framework

5. Just Atonement Inc. (JAI) commended and celebrated the peoples of Barbados for their historic exercise of self-determination and the transition to a republic in 2021. It noted that, in conjunction with this transition, the parliament had passed a new Charter which – though legally non-binding – provided principles that guide how Barbadians should treat each other and the country.⁹ Similarly, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) applauded the democratic process undertaken for the State's transition to a Republic and highlighted the election of Sandra Mason as the country's first President and the announcement that a new constitution was to be drafted.¹⁰

2. Institutional infrastructure and policy measures

6. The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights noted that Barbados had an Office of the Ombudsman, which was a member of the Caribbean Ombudsman Association, the Commonwealth Forum of National Human Rights Institutions, and the International Ombudsman Institute. It noted that the office had lost its accreditation as a National Human Rights Institution in 2001 because it was deemed not to be in compliance with the Paris Principles; and it currently operated in the absence of that accreditation.¹¹ HUMB recommended that Barbados complete the process of establishing a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles.¹²

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

7. HUMB recommended that Barbados intensify efforts to combat all forms of discrimination in line with international standards.¹³

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

8. JAI noted that since its last universal periodic review cycle, homicides, and incidences of police abuse of force had risen in Barbados.¹⁴ JAI recommended that Barbados strengthen its police oversight mechanisms and use a human rights-based approach to reducing violent crime.¹⁵ The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights noted that although the police data indicated a reduction in serious crime during COVID-10 outbreak, fear of crime had reportedly increased due to the publicity given to the commission of this type of crimes.¹⁶ The IACHR informed that to address this perception of crime, the Barbados Police Service had raised the visibility of its actions and implemented an outreach strategy to strengthen its community ties.¹⁷

9. HUMB noted that there had not been significant progress on the recommendations regarding the abolition of death penalty; however, in January 2018 the Caribbean Court of Justice had ruled that the mandatory death sentence was unconstitutional because it was in violation of the right to protection of the law as guaranteed by section (c) of the Barbados Constitution.¹⁸ In 2018, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights welcomed the decision of the Caribbean Court of Justice.¹⁹ HUMB noted that Barbados passed the Constitution (Amendment) Bill 2019 which no longer makes it mandatory for murderers to be sentenced to the death penalty.²⁰

10. Joint Submission 2 noted that Barbados retained the death penalty for more than the most serious crimes. Under the Offenses Against the Person Act, the death penalty was an available punishment for murder, yet it was also available for treason, terrorism – including terrorism-related offenses that do not result in death – espionage, and military crimes, all of which did not require that the accused intended to kill or that the accused's conduct resulted

in death.²¹ Joint Submission 2 informed that there has been a recent spike in gun violence in Barbados that had sparked a call for reinstating the mandatory death penalty.²²

11. Joint Submission 2 reported that at the end of 2021 there were six people on death row and people under sentence of death for murder were awaiting resentencing.²³ The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights noted that no progress had been made with removing this penalty from the statute book, even though no executions had been carried out since 1984.²⁴ HUMB recommended that Barbados establish a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty, in line with UN General Assembly resolutions 62/149 of 18 December 2007, 63/168 of 18 December 2008 and 65/206 of 21 December 2010; commute all death sentences to terms of imprisonment; and ensure rigorous compliance in all death penalty cases with international standards for fair trial.²⁵ Joint Submission 2 recommended that Barbados collaborate with civil society organizations to conduct a comprehensive public awareness-raising campaign to educate the public about international human rights standards as they pertain to the death penalty and about alternatives to the death penalty.²⁶

12. The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights noted the priority placed by Barbados on the distribution of COVID-19 vaccines to persons deprived of liberty.²⁷ Joint Submission 2 recommended that Barbados step up funding for the detention facilities to ensure conditions are consistent with the Nelson Mandela Rules, with particular emphasis on water and sanitation, food and other necessities, and prison-based health services.²⁸

13. The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights was concerned about the denial of bail for certain types of offenses and the spread of COVID-19 among detainees at Dodds Prison, the country's sole penitentiary. The IACHR noted that under the Bail (Amendment) Act, persons charged with serious firearms offenses or homicide cannot apply for bail; instead, those suspected of such offenses must be remanded in custody for 24 months, unless a High Court judge determines that the case against the accused is "weak".²⁹ Joint Submission 2 recommended that Barbados expand training for law enforcement and people working in detention facilities on the rights of people in detention to challenge the legal basis of their detention and institute procedures to ensure that they do not hinder individuals' efforts to exercise these rights.³⁰

14. Joint Submission 2 recommended that Barbados ensure that all people in detention have access to skills training and post-release support, regardless of their sentence; provide training to staff at correctional facilities about psycho-social disabilities and ensure people with such disabilities receive appropriate services and accommodations while they are detained.³¹

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

15. Joint Submission 2 noted that after becoming a Republic in 2021, the Caribbean Court of Justice (CCJ) settled disputes between Barbados and other Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Member States and served as the highest court of appeals on civil and criminal matters for the national courts of Barbados, replacing the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.³²

16. The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights noted that pretrial detention was enforced in contravention of applicable international standards.³³ Joint Submission 2 noted that lengthy pre-trial detention was a problem in Barbados; as of 2021, delays of five to seven years before cases went to trial were common, and in some cases, people had waited up to 10 years before trial.³⁴

17. As regards access to justice, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights noted the launch of an electronic filing system and a Court Case Management System (CCMS) for a more expeditious administration of justice, and in September 2021, the Judiciary had launched the APEX Curia electronic filing system, which was created to manage the duration of cases and evaluate the overall performance of the courts. According to the Bar Association, this tool was expected to improve the processing of civil and family cases.³⁵

18. Joint Submission 2 recommended that Barbados provide enhanced funding and human resources to Barbados Community Legal Services to ensure that defendants who have

limited financial means to defend themselves are afforded complete and effective legal assistance.³⁶

19. JAI noted that since its last UPR cycle Barbados lacked key transparency and anti-corruption legislation, but it commended Barbados for passing in 2021 the Whistle-blower Protection Bill and Prevention of Corruption Bill.³⁷ JAI recommended that Barbados promote transparency and prevent corruption.³⁸

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

20. In terms of freedom of religion or belief, HUMB noted that although the Government was in practice highly secular, symbolic trappings of state religion remained.³⁹ HUMB informed that the preamble to the Constitution proclaimed that the people of Barbados “acknowledge the supremacy of God” along with “the dignity of the human person, their unshakeable faith in fundamental human rights and freedoms and the position of the family in a society of free men and free institutions.”⁴⁰ HUMB reported that there was significant social marginalization of the non-religious or stigma associated with expressing atheism, humanism, or secularism. It added that those who openly advocated for humanist values, human rights, and the importance of upholding freedom of religion or belief for all, including the non-religious, can face targeted criticism and harassment, including from prominent religious figures.⁴¹

21. HUMB reported that the President of Humanist Barbados had received threats for the peaceful expression of some of her core beliefs as a humanist, in violation of the right to freedom of expression and the right to freedom of thought and belief. It affirmed that there was a risk that it may cause some to fear publicly identifying as a humanist or expressing humanist views in public.⁴² HUMB recommended that Barbados remove the reference to God from the Constitution; repeal the Blasphemy Law; advance towards sensitization and a national policy on freedom of religion or belief for all as a tool to combat all forms of discrimination; and guarantee an environment in which minorities, including humanists, feel capable of expressing their fundamental beliefs and views without threats or retribution.⁴³

Right to marriage and family life

22. HUMB recommended that Barbados amend the Constitution to provide equal rights as it pertains to conferring the nationality to an adopted child or foreign spouse.⁴⁴

Prohibition of all forms of slavery, including trafficking in persons

23. The European Centre for Law and Justice (ECLJ) noted that the Caribbean had been identified as a source, transit and destination region for human trafficking, and victims were trafficked through Barbados and other Caribbean islands, along with countries in Latin America; however, the full extent of sex trafficking in Barbados was largely unknown because victims often went unnoticed in the Caribbean because of a lack of information and limited training among law enforcement officials.⁴⁵

24. The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights highlighted the approval of the 2021–2023 National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking with the aim of determining the nature and scope of this crime at the national level.⁴⁶ ECLJ also informed about the Barbados National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking, but it noted that Barbados was currently lacking in its efforts to prosecute human traffickers.⁴⁷ ECLJ recommended that Barbados continue to make advances to address human trafficking, create stricter punishments by omitting the fine-only option for those convicted of human trafficking; and create shelters for victims and support systems for those affected by human trafficking.⁴⁸

Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

25. HUMB noted that to date, there were currently no laws which stipulate equal pay for women who provide the same labour services as men. As such, they were often paid at a low rate than men.⁴⁹

26. HUMB stated that the Employment Sexual Harassment (Prevention) Act provided a sense of protection to those within the workplace, but there was no such act for the general

public. Though the common law can be used to provide remedies to persons who were victims of sexual harassment, there was a need for affirmative legislation offering women protection from forms of violence and harassment.⁵⁰

Right to an adequate standard of living

27. Joint Submission 1 (JS1) noted as positive that in March 2022, the Prime Minister of Barbados had announced an increase in the sugar-sweetened beverage ad valorem tax to 20%, increased further from a 10% tax instituted in 2015. Additionally, a new National School Nutrition Policy has been announced with some measures taken towards implementation.⁵¹

28. Joint Submission 1 commended Barbados for approving a National School Nutrition Policy and encourage it to ensure the timely promotion and strict implementation of the Policy, and to consider enacting laws that would allow the food and beverage industry to be held legally accountable for contraventions, such as advertising, promotion, and sponsorship activities in the school environment.⁵² Joint Submission 1 recommended that Barbados regulate the marketing, promotion and sponsorship activities of the food and beverage industry.⁵³

Right to health

29. In 2020, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights commended the policies implemented by Barbados during the COVID-19 outbreak that had resulted in only seven recorded deaths during 2020.⁵⁴

30. Joint Submission 1 (JS1) reported that the high and increasing incidence of overweight and obesity among children was a critical challenge to public health and sustainable development in Barbados. It noted that overweight and obesity put the present and future health of children at risk and that obesity in childhood also increased the child's risk of being overweight or obese in adulthood and developing non-communicable diseases.⁵⁵ Joint Submission 1 recommended that draw attention to the need for equity and human rights to serve as the overarching principles for non-communicable diseases prevention, and to create environments and systems that support the right to health and right to adequate, nutritious food.⁵⁶

31. Joint Submission 1 expressed concern about the food and beverage industry's interference in public health policy development and implementation, and strongly urged Barbados to enact laws and policies to protect decision making processes in a manner that ensures there is no privileged participation by the private sector.⁵⁷

32. Joint Submission 1 stated that to combat childhood overweight and obesity, Barbados must implement evidence-based measures to reduce the consumption of unhealthy foods, including through the introduction of octagonal high-in monochromatic front-of-package warning labels on ultra-processed foods as defined by the PAHO Nutrient Profile model; laws and policies for healthy school food environments; legal restrictions on marketing of unhealthy foods and sugar-sweetened beverages to children; implementation of the WHO-recommended 20% tax on sugar-sweetened beverages; and legal prohibitions on conflicts of interest (COI) and interference by the food and beverage industry in policy development and implementation.⁵⁸

33. Joint submission 1 recommended that Barbados prioritise data collection (special studies and routine surveillance) related to childhood obesity (disease burden, risk factors etc.) to better understand the current situation and to adequately measure the impact of public health interventions, in partnership with key stakeholders such as the University of the West Indies.⁵⁹

Right to education

34. In 2020, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights noted that in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, the classes at all levels of education were suspended in March 2020.⁶⁰ In relation to access to education, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights noted that schools officially remained closed on April 23 following closure in March, and that, during the closure, social services provided counseling for vulnerable families.⁶¹ The

IACHR observed that online schooling was introduced, with guidance by the Ministry of Education, while the Media Resource Department of the Ministry provided education content via radio broadcasts and worked with private internet providers to expand access to households that had no internet access. Schools were officially reopened on 21 September 2020.⁶²

Development, the environment, and business and human rights

35. JAI informed that Barbados was particularly susceptible to current and future impacts of climate change, but it commended the country for being a forerunner in climate ambition despite its low historic share of Greenhouse Gas emissions and constraints due to its high levels of indebtedness, lack of concessional finance. JAI also informed that Barbados had adopted an ambitious National Energy Policy; under the Barbados National Energy Policy (BNEP), Barbados aimed to achieve 100 percent renewable energy and carbon neutrality by 2030, which would make Barbados the world's first carbon neutral island state.⁶³ It also noted that Barbados' Physical Development Plan provided a framework for government decision-making in sustainable growth and development.⁶⁴

36. JAI also reported that because of climate change, Barbados faced more frequent extreme events, including tropical storms and hurricanes, sea level rise, flooding, coastal erosion, and it had reduced total annual rainfall, causing longer and more intense droughts.⁶⁵ JAI recommended that Barbados incorporate the right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment into its new Constitution.⁶⁶

2. Rights of specific persons or groups

Women

37. The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights welcomed the March 2021 launch of the Gender Violence in the Workplace Project, in collaboration with UN-Women, which seeks to increase knowledge on the subject through various training tools.⁶⁷ The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights noted its concern regarding the adoption of measures that limit the protection of women victims of violence, the lack of updated information on situations of violence faced by women, the increase in domestic violence cases during the pandemic, and reports of acts of sexual abuse and street harassment against tourists.⁶⁸

38. HUMB recommended that Barbados make law the offence of sexual harassment outside of the workplace.⁶⁹

Children

39. HUMB reported that there had been mixed public statements by state officials concerning corporal punishment in Barbados. In January 2018, Attorney General Adriel Brathwaite had said he believes the time has come to eliminate corporal punishment, he admits that greater discussion and dialogue are needed on the issue before it is accepted by society. On the other hand, in August 2019, Governor General had supported retaining corporal punishment to help reduce deviancy among some of Barbados' youth.⁷⁰

40. End Violence Against Children (EVACH) informed that corporal punishment of children in Barbados was lawful in the home, alternative care settings, day care, schools, penal institutions and as a sentence for crime. It noted that the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act 1904 confirms "the right of any parent, teacher or other person having the lawful control or charge of a child to administer punishment to such child" (section 4).⁷¹ It informed that Juvenile Justice Bill which would repeal the above provisions had been drafted and that in June 2018, Barbados had accepted a UPR recommendation to expedite the adoption of the Bill to "outlaw the use of corporal punishment as a criminal sanction", but as of July 2022, the Juvenile Justice Bill had not been tabled in Parliament.⁷² EVACH recommended that Barbados intensify its efforts to enact a law to clearly prohibit all corporal punishment of children, however light, in every setting of their lives, as a matter of urgency.⁷³ HUMB recommended that Barbados prioritize the abolition of Corporal Punishment in the Constitutional reform process.⁷⁴

41. With respect to the rights of children and adolescents, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights noted that the Ministry of Home Affairs had prohibited the use of prolonged solitary confinement as a disciplinary measure at the Government Industrial School (GIS), a public institution responsible for providing alternative care for minors.⁷⁵

Older persons

42. Regarding the rights of older persons, in 2018, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights received information on improvements to the quality of life and increased life expectancy for Barbadians, as well as a significant reduction in the rate of people with Alzheimer's.⁷⁶ In 2020, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights underscored the measures implemented to protect older persons who suffered domestic abuse in the context of COVID-19 outbreak.⁷⁷

Persons with disabilities

43. The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights highlighted the initiatives adopted to improve accessibility for persons with disabilities.⁷⁸ It noted the initiative for adequate management of public spaces and the adaptation of public transport to facilitate access by persons with disabilities.⁷⁹

44. The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights expressed concern about the lack of equal housing and education opportunities for persons with disabilities.⁸⁰

45. HUMB informed that Barbados had launched an advisory committee to commence a commission for "Improving the Lives of Persons with Disabilities". It noted that this was expected to result in a draft policy and legislation by November 30th, 2022.⁸¹ HUMB recommended that Barbados mobilize and accelerate an act to prevent discrimination against Persons with Disabilities.⁸²

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons

46. The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights expressed concerns about the criminalization of consensual same-sex sexual relations.⁸³ It noted that the proposed "Charter of Barbados" included protection against discrimination on the grounds of gender and sexual orientation.⁸⁴ It also observed the persistent challenges with the so-called conversion therapies, which generally were carried out clandestinely, and constituted a serious violation of human rights and cause mental, physical, or sexual harm to those individuals.⁸⁵

47. JAI noted that at its third universal periodic review cycle, Barbados had declined to support numerous recommendations on LGBTQ+ rights and discrimination, and that Barbados had maintained laws that criminalize consensual same-sex adult sexual relations.⁸⁶ HUMB affirmed that the Sexual Offences Act 1992, Chapter 154, Section 9, continued to provide that "Any person who commits buggery is guilty of an offence and is liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for life" and established one of the most severe punitive measures for sodomy in the Commonwealth.⁸⁷ It added that while the government had maintained that the "buggery" law was not enforced in practice, it had also demonstrated a reluctance to abolish the law, citing religious, cultural and societal opposition.⁸⁸ It has led to several other issues, including a historic lack of anti-discrimination laws and hate crime protections, and a lack of data and statistics on violence against LGBTI+ people.⁸⁹ JAI recommended that Barbados prevent discrimination against LGBTI+ community; ensure the equal protection of human rights; repeal discriminatory legislation and adopt new laws that protect the human rights of LGBTQ+ individuals.⁹⁰ Similar recommendation was made by HUMB.⁹¹

48. HUMB noted that the Employment (Prevention of Discrimination) Bill, 2020 was passed, which outlawed discriminatory acts such as bias on the grounds of race, age, sexual orientation, marital status, and disability; however, it did not include or mention anything in relation to gender identity or discrimination against those with HIV/AIDS.⁹²

Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers

49. In 2018, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights observed with concern the rejection of Haitian migrants at the border. The IACHR noted there were cases of rejecting Haitians trying to enter Barbados. In November, three Haitians arrived in Barbados and were administratively detained in the airport before being repatriated.⁹³

50. The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights highlighted the training of immigration and security officers of the Defense and Security Division carried out by the Immigration Department, which covered such human rights issues as human trafficking.⁹⁴

Notes

¹ See A/HRC/38/12 and the addendum A/HRC/38/12/Add.1, and the summary of the adoption of the previous review A/HRC/38/2.

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:*

ECLJ	European Centre for Law and Justice (France);
EVACH	End Violence Against Children (United States of America);
HUMB	Humanists Barbados (Barbados);
ICAN	International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (Switzerland);
JAI	Just Atonement Inc. (United States of America).

Joint submissions:

JS1	Joint submission 1 submitted by: Healthy Caribbean Coalition (HCC), Heart and Stroke Foundation of Barbados (HSFB) and the Law and Health Research Unit (LHRU), Faculty of Law, University of the West Indies Cave Hill Campus (Barbados);
JS2	Joint submission 2 submitted by: The Advocates for Human Rights; The World Coalition Against the Death Penalty; The Greater Caribbean for Life (United States).

Regional intergovernmental organization(s):

IACHR	Inter American Commission on Human Rights (United States).
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³ 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
ICPPEDOptional Protocol to CRPD
International Convention for the Protection of All Persons
from Enforced Disappearance

- 4 JS2, p. 3.
- 5 JS2, p. 5.
- 6 JS2, p. 3.
- 7 HUMB, p. 7; JS2, p. 5.
- 8 ICAN, p. 1.
- 9 JAI, p. 6.
- 10 IACHR, p. 7.
- 11 IACHR, p. 8.
- 12 HUMB, p. 7.
- 13 HUMB, p. 7.
- 14 JAI, pp. 1–2.
- 15 JAI, pp. 1–2.
- 16 IACHR, p. 8.
- 17 IACHR, p. 8.
- 18 HUMB, p. 4.
- 19 IACHR, p. 1.
- 20 HUMB, p. 4. See also: JS2, p. 4.
- 21 JS2, p. 4.
- 22 JS2, p. 4.
- 23 JS2, p. 4.
- 24 IACHR, p. 9.
- 25 HUMB, p. 7. See also: JS2, p. 5.
- 26 JS2, p. 5.
- 27 IACHR, p. 7.
- 28 JS2, p. 6.
- 29 IACHR, p. 9.
- 30 JS2, p. 5.
- 31 JS2, p. 6.
- 32 JS2, p. 3.
- 33 IACHR, p. 7.
- 34 JS2, p. 5.
- 35 IACHR, p. 8.
- 36 JS2, p. 5.
- 37 JAI, pp. 1–6.
- 38 JAI, pp. 1–2.
- 39 HUMB, p. 6.
- 40 HUMB, p. 6.
- 41 HUMB, p. 6.
- 42 HUMB, p. 6.
- 43 HUMB, p. 8.
- 44 HUMB, p. 7.
- 45 ECLJ, p. 3.
- 46 IACHR, pp. 7 and 10.
- 47 ECLJ, p. 3.
- 48 ECLJ, p. 5.
- 49 HUMB, p. 3.
- 50 HUMB, p. 3.
- 51 JS1, p. 2.
- 52 JS1, p. 9.
- 53 JS1, p. 10.
- 54 IACHR, p. 5.
- 55 JS1, p. 1.
- 56 JS1, p. 9.
- 57 JS1, p. 10.
- 58 JS1, p. 3.
- 59 JS1, p. 10.
- 60 IACHR, p. 5.
- 61 IACHR, p. 6.
- 62 IACHR, p. 6.

- 63 JAI, p. 2.
- 64 JAI, pp. 2–3.
- 65 JAI, pp. 3–4.
- 66 JAI, p. 7.
- 67 IACHR, p. 8.
- 68 IACHR, p. 7.
- 69 HUMB, p. 7.
- 70 HUMB, p. 5.
- 71 EVACH, p. 2.
- 72 EVACH, p. 4.
- 73 EVACH, p. 2.
- 74 HUMB, p. 8.
- 75 IACHR, p. 9.
- 76 IACHR, p. 4.
- 77 IACHR, p. 5.
- 78 IACHR, p. 7.
- 79 IACHR, p. 10.
- 80 IACHR, p. 7.
- 81 HUMB, p. 3.
- 82 HUMB, p. 7.
- 83 IACHR, p. 7.
- 84 IACHR, p. 9.
- 85 IACHR, pp. 5 and 7.
- 86 JAI, pp. 1 and 7.
- 87 HUMB, p. 2.
- 88 HUMB, p. 2.
- 89 HUMB, p. 2.
- 90 JAI, pp. 1–2 and 8.
- 91 HUMB, p. 7.
- 92 HUMB, p. 2.
- 93 IACHR, p. 3.
- 94 IACHR, p. 8.
