



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

Summary of stakeholders' submissions on Canada*

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 64 stakeholders' submissions² for the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints. A separate section is provided for the contribution by the national human rights institution that is accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles.

II. Information provided by the national human rights institution accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles

2. CHRC noted that, in 2016, Canada had announced its intention to ratify OP-CAT, but that the status of this commitment was unclear, and recommended that Canada ratify OP-CAT without delay and designate an appropriate national preventive mechanism.³

3. CHRC noted continuing concerns that racial profiling and oversurveillance by police, security agencies and others had harmful impacts on indigenous, black and other racialized communities. The recent prison population growth had been driven exclusively by increases in the numbers of racially, ethnically and culturally diverse prisoners. Of notable concern was the continued increase in the proportion of incarcerated indigenous women.⁴

4. Persons with mental health disabilities were among the most vulnerable populations within prisons. Prisoners with other disabilities and older prisoners often resided in facilities that were ill-equipped to manage their health-care needs.⁵

5. CHRC remained deeply concerned by reports that prisoners being held in "structured intervention units" (SIUs) continued to experience conditions of solitary confinement, and particularly by the disproportionate number of indigenous prisoners and the high prevalence of persons with mental health disabilities among those held in SIUs.⁶

6. Owing to a lack of adequate community-based supports, many persons with disabilities continued to be institutionalized in inappropriate facilities such as hospitals. Older

* The present document is being issued without formal editing.



persons in institutions had been disproportionately impacted by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic.⁷

7. Every year, thousands of migrants who were not serving a criminal sentence were detained, and the CHRC remained deeply concerned by their conditions of confinement. A significant portion of migrants were held in institutions intended for those convicted of crimes, sometimes for significant periods of time.⁸

8. The apprehension of indigenous and black children by child welfare agencies and the subsequent overrepresentation of such children in modern-day institutions such as the child welfare system was worrying.⁹

III. Information provided by other stakeholders

A. Scope of international obligations¹⁰ and cooperation with human rights mechanisms

9. Canada was urged to become a party to ICPPED,¹¹ ICRMW,¹² OP-CAT,¹³ OP-ICESCR,¹⁴ OP-CRC-IC,¹⁵ the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons¹⁶ and the International Labour Organization Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169).¹⁷

10. ASFQ recommended that Canada accede to the American Convention on Human Rights and accept the compulsory jurisdiction of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights.¹⁸

11. ICAN urged Canada to ratify the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons.¹⁹

B. National human rights framework

1. Constitutional and legislative framework

12. CCPI stated that, despite support for a recommendation from the previous universal periodic review (UPR),²⁰ Canada had continued to resist access to justice for economic, social and cultural rights.²¹

2. Institutional infrastructure and policy measures

13. Concerning a previous UPR recommendation,²² AI stated that no official information was publicly available on the implementation of the commitment by Canada to strengthen national mechanisms for monitoring implementation of international human rights recommendations.²³

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

14. JS14 stated that certain supported UPR recommendations related to discrimination and racism²⁴ had not been implemented and should be reiterated.²⁵

15. The Hub highlighted issues of concern to African Canadians in several areas²⁶ and recommended that Canada appoint a Black Equity Commissioner²⁷ and designate Black Canadians as a distinct group under the Employment Equity Act.²⁸

16. ICLMG stated that racial, religious and political profiling was abetted by the vague and overreaching definitions of terrorism and national security in laws and policies, and that this profiling frequently targeted Muslims and Arabs, or those perceived to be Muslim or Arab.²⁹

17. JS9 noted that racial profiling of black people remains entrenched in police practices in Canada, including Quebec.³⁰

18. OSCE/ODIHR noted reports of attacks on property and persons connected to or associated with East Asia during the COVID-19 pandemic.³¹ JS17 noted that hate crimes targeting race or ethnicity had increased between 2019–2021, including targeting Arab and Asian populations.³² The increase in hate crimes had coincided with an exponential increase in hate speech and hate content on online platforms.³³

19. JS6 stated that, in 2021, Jewish Canadians comprised approximately one per cent of the Canadian population yet were the target of 14 per cent of all religiously motivated hate crimes. JS6 noted reports that hate crimes against Jews had risen significantly since 2019.³⁴

20. Egale noted reports that, in 2021, there was a 64 per cent rise in crimes against members of the LGBTQ community.³⁵

21. CASSA recommended forming an interprovincial and territorial committee to create a national anti-hate strategy.³⁶ JS17 recommended that Canada require all online service providers to adhere to the foundational principle that they will not host or disseminate content that incites violence towards any identifiable group.³⁷

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

22. JS10 recommended that Canada reaffirm the norm of non-use of nuclear weapons, adopt an interim policy of no first use and commit to working for the complete global elimination of nuclear weapons.³⁸

23. Peacemakers-Trust reported that, from 1883, the forcible removal of indigenous children from their families and placement in “Indian Residential Schools” had affected an estimated 150,000 children. Many of the children had never returned home, and an unknown number of children remained missing. The last residential school had closed in the 1990s.³⁹

24. IACHR-OAS noted the proposal for the creation of the National Council for Reconciliation to follow up on the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission regarding the legacy of the residential school system, including regarding the graves of children found in former school grounds. IACHR-OAS noted the continued identification of new anonymous graves found at the sites of the former residential schools.⁴⁰

25. AI recommended that Canada implement the Truth and Reconciliation Commission’s Calls to Action, particularly Nos. 71–76 pertaining to missing children and unmarked burials at residential schools.⁴¹ Peacemakers-Trust recommended that Canada take immediate steps to revise the Criminal Code to ensure that enforced disappearance was a stand-alone offence that complied with the ICPPED.⁴²

26. BSCC highlighted the Government’s slowness to act on the Calls for Justice outlined in the Final Report of the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls (MMIWG).⁴³ JS21 indicated that the Federal Government had not provided adequate funding to fully implement the Truth and Reconciliation Commission’s Calls to Action and the Final Report of the National Inquiry into MMIWG.⁴⁴ AI reported that, despite the launch by Canada of the 2021 National Action Plan: Ending Violence Against Indigenous Women, Girls and 2SLGBTQIA+ (Two-spirit, lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans, queer, questioning, intersex and asexual) People, violence persisted.⁴⁵

27. ONWA recommended that all levels of government coordinate and work with indigenous women and their representative organizations to establish a national database to assist in locating missing indigenous women and girls, and a national alert system.⁴⁶ CFUW recommended increasing the transfer of federal funds for services for gender-based violence victims and survivors in indigenous communities.⁴⁷

28. PLS-BC stated that solitary confinement persisted under a variety of names.⁴⁸ In 2019, Canada had replaced administrative segregation with a new separate confinement regime, the SIUs, yet many people held in SIUs were in solitary confinement or solitary-like conditions.⁴⁹ PLS-BC recommended that Canada commit to fully eliminating solitary confinement and solitary-like conditions in all federal prisons.⁵⁰

29. PLS-BC noted that the Correctional Service of Canada discriminated against people with mental health disabilities in federal custody by responding to emotional distress with force and isolation, and recommended prioritizing community-based care for people with mental health disabilities.⁵¹

Human rights and counter-terrorism

30. ICLMG indicated that the National Security Act, 2017 (adopted in 2019) had introduced some improvements to the national security framework of Canada, but that certain problematic issues of the previous Anti-Terrorism Act (2015) had not been remedied.⁵² ICLMG stated that, since 2001, anti-terrorism and national security powers had continued to expand, granting new and troubling discretionary powers to government officials.⁵³

31. HRW indicated that, since at least March 2019, Kurdish-led authorities in a third country had arbitrarily detained an estimated four dozen Canadians in locked desert camps and prisons for Islamic State suspects and their families. Although these detainees were held in conditions that were life-threatening and often inhuman, Canada had failed to take adequate steps to assist and repatriate their nationals. More than half of the detainees were children.⁵⁴

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

32. JS8 reported that the Civilian Review and Complaints Commission for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) was ineffective as a complaints mechanism and recommended replacing it with a genuinely independent and adequately resourced oversight body.⁵⁵

33. IACHR-OAS noted the overrepresentation of indigenous people in the prison system, where they represented some 30 per cent of the imprisoned population at the federal level, even though they represented only 5 per cent of the national population.⁵⁶ PLS-BC reported that some 50 per cent of women in prison were indigenous.⁵⁷ Indigenous people were also subjected to higher rates of solitary confinement and were more likely to be classified to maximum security.⁵⁸

34. CFUW recommended that Canada invest in indigenous justice systems to prevent the overrepresentation of indigenous peoples in Canadian prisons.⁵⁹

35. The Hub reported on the overrepresentation of black people in prisons and stated that, though the Government had committed to creating a Black Canadian justice strategy, it had not yet done so.⁶⁰

36. CHALN reported that, while black and indigenous people were not more likely to commit drug offences, they were more likely to be incarcerated for drug offences.⁶¹

37. BSCC indicated that a disproportionate number of survivors of gender-based violence subsequently faced criminal charges and called for increased supports for survivors of gender-based violence including pro bono legal advice/representation.⁶² JS17 recommended that Canada significantly increase the Federal Government's contribution to legal aid programmes in all provinces and territories, with a significant portion earmarked for racialized communities.⁶³

38. ASFQ recommended that Canada provide the Crimes against Humanity and War Crimes Programme with a sufficient and appropriate budget to enable investigations and criminal prosecutions.⁶⁴

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

39. IPWR noted that Quebec's secularism bill, Bill 21, prohibited Quebecers who worked in public service from wearing religious symbols, including the Muslim hijab, while fulfilling their civic duties.⁶⁵ AI noted that a court had held several sections of Bill 21 unconstitutional and that an appeal from the Quebec government was pending.⁶⁶

40. HAO expressed concern that the legislative framework perpetuated systemic religious discrimination by providing State-funded separate school systems for certain Catholic and Protestant populations.⁶⁷

41. JS15 raised concerns regarding the federal Access to Information Act, including the scope and right of access, because of the narrow range of public authorities it covered, unreasonable delays in responding and protections for whistle-blowers.⁶⁸

42. ICLMG stated that groups challenging government policy, particularly surrounding the energy and extractive sectors, had been infiltrated and subjected to surveillance.⁶⁹ JAI stated that indigenous peoples risked arrest and criminalization for exercising their right to protest.⁷⁰ JS2 stated that Wet'suwet'en land defenders had been under surveillance and criminalized.⁷¹

43. OSCE/ODIHR noted that the amendments made in 2018 to the Canada Elections Act improved the legal framework for elections. OSCE/ODIHR recommended that the legislature consider adopting temporary special measures to promote increased representation of women in Parliament.⁷²

Prohibition of all forms of slavery, including trafficking in persons

44. CATHII stated that the special temporary resident permit, a measure for the protection of victims of trafficking, had been underutilized and that the short period of 180 days' initial authorization to stay was often insufficient.⁷³ Additionally, CATHII noted reports that the allocation and administration of these permits varied across Canada, resulting in unequal treatment of trafficking survivors.⁷⁴

45. JS1 stated that, despite actions adopted, recent amendments to the Criminal Code had weakened the penalties for certain trafficking-related offences.⁷⁵ Additionally, recent data released revealed that very few perpetrators were convicted of human trafficking offences, that Canadian women and girls continued to be trafficked domestically and that indigenous women and girls were highly overrepresented among the victims.⁷⁶

46. CATHII noted that the COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated the vulnerability and exploitation of victims of forced labour and human trafficking, particularly temporary domestic workers.⁷⁷

Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

47. CPI-A stated that working poverty remained an important issue owing to the continued and growing prevalence of precarious employment.⁷⁸ JS17 indicated that wage gaps for indigenous and racialized communities in Canada persisted. Racialized people and immigrants were overrepresented in part-time and precarious employment characterized by lower wages, absence of benefits and job insecurity.⁷⁹

Right to social security

48. CPI-A indicated that the current level of provincial income support was woefully insufficient, falling far below the respective poverty lines.⁸⁰ Maytree stated that many people who experienced income insecurity were not adequately supported from federal programmes, and many of the provincial-territorial programmes had failed to keep up with changing needs.⁸¹ CCPI stated that the Federal Government needed to exercise leadership in initiating an inter-governmental commitment to increasing social assistance rates to conform with the poverty line.⁸²

Right to an adequate standard of living

49. Maytree stated that, in 2019, about 10.1 per cent of the population lived below the Official Poverty Line of Canada.⁸³ CCVT made similar observations, noting that this had led to homelessness and increasing rates of crimes.⁸⁴

50. JS17 stated that indigenous and racialized people were more likely to live in poverty and earn less than non-racialized people.⁸⁵ The Federal Government had updated its National Poverty Reduction Strategy in 2019 but had not included race as an indicator of poverty, rendering these communities invisible.⁸⁶

51. JAI indicated that indigenous and northern communities faced climate change-induced threats to food security and that traditional food sources were increasingly

threatened.⁸⁷ JS4 indicated that, despite the establishment of the Local Food Infrastructure Fund, indigenous and Inuit people in the remote north of Canada remained disproportionately vulnerable to food insecurity.⁸⁸ JS4 recommended creating additional subsidies to lower the shipping costs of food to remote indigenous communities and increasing accountability for organizations involved in environmental degradation resulting in loss of traditional hunting habitat.⁸⁹

52. JS11 and Maytree noted that the National Housing Strategy Act (NHSA), adopted in 2019, recognized the right to housing as a fundamental human right.⁹⁰

53. CPI-A stated that homelessness continued to escalate across Canada owing to rapid and steep increases in the cost of housing.⁹¹ JS11 indicated that people experiencing homelessness were increasingly relying on encampments or informal settlements to provide shelter from the elements and community support.⁹²

54. JS11 stated that homelessness had resulted in hundreds of deaths, particularly during cold Canadian winters.⁹³ Allocations to housing programmes in the most recent federal budget were inadequate, and the National Housing Strategy (NHS) had failed to meaningfully address the housing needs of people experiencing homelessness and housing precarity.⁹⁴

55. Maytree noted that concerns had emerged regarding compliance by Canada with the NHSA and that the country had not updated the NHS to comply with the NHSA, established clear timelines for the reduction and elimination of homelessness or ensured that programmes focused on those persons in greatest need.⁹⁵ Maytree reported that, at the provincial-territorial level, governments held regulatory power over land-use planning, zoning, building codes and annual rent increases and that some were using these powers to undermine efforts in achieving the right to adequate housing.⁹⁶

56. CCPI recommended that Canada implement the recommendations resulting from independent reviews and hearings into systemic violations of the right to housing.⁹⁷ OFHA recommended that Canada ensure accountability in efforts to advance the progressive realization of the right to adequate housing.⁹⁸ Maytree recommended that federal agreements with provinces and territories under the NHS require compliance with the NHSA.⁹⁹

57. While noting efforts made,¹⁰⁰ the Hub reported that Black and Indigenous Canadians were twice as likely to be evicted as White Canadians.¹⁰¹

58. JS11 noted that over 85 per cent of indigenous people lived in urban centres and were disproportionately affected by inadequate housing and homelessness. According to a 2021 report, indigenous persons comprised 31 per cent of shelter users but only 5 per cent of the total population.¹⁰² JS5 noted that Canada struggled to provide the Inuit population of Nunavik in Quebec with housing conditions that met international law.¹⁰³

59. OFHA stated that the Government, in collaboration with indigenous peoples, must deliver on a long-standing commitment to address, with a specific strategy, the housing needs of indigenous people in urban, rural and northern areas.¹⁰⁴

60. JS4 stated that, despite progress, 32 long-term drinking water advisories were in effect in 28 indigenous communities as at February 2023.¹⁰⁵ JAI recommended that Canada improve weaknesses in current food and water distribution systems.¹⁰⁶ JS4 recommended that Canada update existing legislation to provide remote First Nations communities with legally enforceable safe drinking water protections.¹⁰⁷

Right to health

61. ODVV stated that issues such as shortages of human resources and beds at hospitals had put the health-care system under pressure and that indigenous peoples were more vulnerable owing to lesser access to health care.¹⁰⁸

62. JS9 noted that black communities were particularly affected by COVID-19, not least because of their overrepresentation in frontline jobs.¹⁰⁹

63. Several submissions raised concerns regarding Medical Assistance in Dying (MAiD).¹¹⁰ JS1 noted that, in 2016, Bill C-14 was passed to allow the granting of eligibility for MAiD to competent adults with a grievous and irremediable medical condition who made

a voluntary request with informed consent.¹¹¹ JS16 indicated that, in 2021, Bill C-7 was passed, expanding the eligibility for MAiD to individuals whose natural death was not reasonably foreseeable but who fulfilled the other eligibility criteria.¹¹² JS4 noted information indicating that few Canadians had early access to palliative care in the community and indicated that, as a result, vulnerable people may feel pressured to accept MAiD.¹¹³

64. JS16 recommended ensuring that all patients were provided with high-quality, comprehensive palliative care.¹¹⁴ JS1 recommended that Canada repeal MAiD provisions that made hastened death available to persons with disabilities whose natural death was not reasonably foreseeable.¹¹⁵

65. JS16 indicated that, while a general Federal Framework and a National Action Plan for Suicide Prevention existed, both fell short of a comprehensive national strategy, and recommended developing and fast-tracking a comprehensive national suicide prevention strategy.¹¹⁶ IREC noted reports of high rates of suicide among First Nations peoples.¹¹⁷ Egale recommended developing a national harm reduction strategy with specifically allocated resources to address the mental health and addiction needs of 2SLGBTQI individuals.¹¹⁸

66. JS3 stated that, although abortion was a decriminalized health-care service, many people lacked access to the public health system entirely and others faced prohibitive barriers to abortion care, including travel costs, long wait times, immigration status and intimate partner violence.¹¹⁹

67. Several submissions noted that Canada had refused to implement the findings of the Human Rights Committee, which declared that the denial of essential health care based on immigration status violated the rights to life and non-discrimination.¹²⁰

Right to education

68. Broken-Chalk noted that the Accessible Canada Act, which came into force in 2019, failed to address the challenges faced by persons with disabilities, and stated that additional steps should be taken to ensure implementation of the CRPD.¹²¹

69. Broken-Chalk stated that, because each province and territory had its own plans identifying funding commitments, more stability was needed in how indigenous community issues were dealt with, particularly regarding education.¹²² Broken-Chalk indicated that children experiencing racism at school suffered implicit harm at a very fragile age.¹²³

70. Broken-Chalk recommended that Canada provide funding to indigenous peoples so that their languages may be taught in institutions with fully qualified teachers¹²⁴ and ensure the elimination of discriminatory treatment and harsh disciplinary practices towards African Canadian children.¹²⁵

71. Egale recommended developing strategies to address homophobia, biphobia and transphobia in schools and working to change school culture to make 2SLGBTQI students feel included and safe.¹²⁶

Cultural rights

72. NWAC remarked that, while in 2019, Canada passed the Indigenous Languages Act, the Act failed to define indigenous language rights and provide provisions outlining the Government's responsibility to protect these rights.¹²⁷

Development, the environment, and business and human rights

73. JS21 stated that the Government had not met its pledge to spend 0.7 per cent of its gross national income on Overseas Development Assistance.¹²⁸

74. JS21 stated that Canada had failed to meet every climate target set by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.¹²⁹ HRW stated that, as a top-10 global greenhouse gas emitter, Canada was contributing to the climate crisis, and that it projected increased oil and gas production through 2050. The Government continued to permit oil and gas pipeline expansions, including on First Nations lands.¹³⁰ CLAIHR stated that, between 2019 and 2021, Canada provided over \$8 billion in direct international public finance for fossil fuels, one of the largest amounts in the world.¹³¹

75. CLAIHR stated that Canada must phase out fossil fuels immediately, including by implementing its commitment to end direct international public finance for fossil fuels without loopholes.¹³²

76. JS13 highlighted the situation created by Line 5, which transported crude oil and natural gas liquids from Enbridge lines principally originating in Canada through a third country, particularly impacting the traditional territories of indigenous communities, posing a risk of catastrophic oil spills.¹³³

77. JS18 indicated that, in its third UPR, Canada received several recommendations¹³⁴ concerning its extraterritorial obligations in connection with the operation of its companies abroad. However, according to JS18, Canada is reluctant to make further efforts in this regard, arguing that the State promotes responsible business conduct and implements dispute resolution mechanisms.¹³⁵

78. JS12 stated that Canada was the home jurisdiction to almost half of the world's publicly listed mining companies and that there was considerable government support for the Canadian mining companies abroad, including through economic diplomacy.¹³⁶ JS20 highlighted that such companies often conducted exploration and extraction projects abroad.¹³⁷

79. JS19 reported that, in 2019, Canada established the Canadian Ombudsperson for Responsible Enterprise (CORE) to examine complaints of possible human rights violations, among other duties, but that this mechanism was ineffective because it does not have the powers to effectively investigate abuses committed by Canadian companies or to carry out its work in an independent manner.¹³⁸

80. CLAIHR noted that, where legal frameworks for criminal prosecution existed, the Government had failed to hold corporations to account through criminal law, placing the onus on victims to pursue a remedy through civil courts.¹³⁹

81. JS20 recommended that Canada establish a comprehensive and binding human rights and environmental due diligence law in line with international human rights standards to prevent and sanction any form of corporate abuse by Canadian companies.¹⁴⁰ JAI stated that Canada should expand legal remedies for victims of overseas human rights abuses committed by Canadian corporations¹⁴¹ and empower CORE to place binding mandates or sanctions on companies that violate human rights overseas.¹⁴²

82. Several submissions raised concerns regarding the impact of Canadian companies operating in Latin American countries.¹⁴³ JS20 reported on extractive mining and oil projects affecting fragile ecosystems, indigenous peoples and traditional communities in the Amazon rainforest.¹⁴⁴

2. Rights of specific persons or groups

Women

83. JS17 indicated that Canada had failed to implement the recommendation¹⁴⁵ to protect victims of violence and ensure a sufficient number of shelters, noting that finding a long-term shelter placement for survivors of abuse took time and that the leading cause of homelessness among women was intimate partner violence.¹⁴⁶ BSCC noted the rise in gender-based violence during the COVID-19 pandemic, with a simultaneous slump in social support for survivors.¹⁴⁷

84. IPWR raised concerns about the rates of femicide and domestic violence, highlighting that indigenous women were at an elevated risk of homicide.¹⁴⁸ IACHR-OAS observed that the homicide rate of indigenous women registered in 2021 was almost five times higher than that of non-indigenous women.¹⁴⁹

85. BSCC commended the announcement of the National Action Plan to End Gender-Based Violence. However, the Plan fell short in many respects, offering recommendations rather than mandatory measures, and insufficiently tackled the inherently systemic nature of gender-based violence.¹⁵⁰

86. According to WDI-CAN, many women had been made afraid to participate in public discussions about legislative and policy changes around gender identity and gender expression.¹⁵¹

87. Several submissions expressed concern about the criminalization of sex work.¹⁵² JS7 stated that the criminalization of sex work through the Protection of Communities and Exploited Persons Act (PCEPA) resulted in a constant police presence, social and racial profiling, harassment, surveillance, arrest, detention and deportation, all of which contributed to sex workers' isolation and vulnerability to violence.¹⁵³

88. JS1 stated that the PCEPA targeted those who profited financially from the prostitution of others and criminalized the purchase of sexual services, treating it as a form of sexual exploitation. JS1 reported that, in 2022, prostitution laws had been tabled for review but that their key provisions played a critical role in protecting women's rights and combating sexual exploitation and should be upheld.¹⁵⁴

Children

89. CCRC stated that Canada fell below comparable countries on many indicators of child well-being in annual UNICEF reports and had failed to implement recommendations in basic areas such as informing children of their rights, transparency in reporting and equitable access to public services.¹⁵⁵

90. JS17 stated that indigenous, black and other racialized children remained overrepresented and unprotected in child welfare systems.¹⁵⁶ CFUW noted that the incarceration of indigenous women was closely linked with the overrepresentation of indigenous children in State care.¹⁵⁷

91. CCRC recommended that Canada commit to using child rights impact assessments for all federal legislation and programmes that affected children and encourage provinces to use them.¹⁵⁸ AI recommended that Canada coordinate efforts with provincial and territorial representatives to support indigenous peoples' jurisdiction over child and family services in indigenous territories.¹⁵⁹

92. JS1 recommended that Canada hold online platforms accountable to detect and immediately remove child sexual abuse material and non-consensual uploads.¹⁶⁰

93. End Violence noted that the Criminal Code allowed the use of force "by way of correction toward a pupil or child".¹⁶¹ End Violence recommended that Canada accelerate its efforts to clearly prohibit all corporal punishment of children in every setting and repeal any legal defence allowing its use.¹⁶²

Older persons

94. JS4 stated that, when COVID-19 hit, older persons were disproportionately impacted. Not only did nursing home deaths account for the majority of overall COVID-19 deaths in Canada, but residents were isolated from the friends and family who play a vital role in their caregiving owing to staff shortages.¹⁶³

Persons with disabilities

95. CLAIHR stated that Canada should ensure that legislation that allows the deprivation of legal capacity of persons with disabilities complied with the CRPD.¹⁶⁴

96. CCPI indicated that the Official Poverty Line failed to consider disability-related living expenses. As a result, while the normally higher total welfare incomes of persons with disabilities appeared adequate, they did not account for the higher costs of living such persons faced.¹⁶⁵

Indigenous peoples and minorities

97. AI stated that, in 2021, Canada had enacted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) Act.¹⁶⁶ However, Canada had failed to legislate the UNDRIP requirement to obtain free, prior and informed consent (FPIC).¹⁶⁷ JAI indicated that the repeated authorization by Canada of extraction projects on indigenous land was

emblematic of a persistent reluctance to honour FPIC.¹⁶⁸ AI recommended that Canada include the right to FPIC for all indigenous peoples in the forthcoming National Action Plan to align legislation with UNDRIP and freeze implementation and approval of large-scale development projects that do not have the FPIC of affected indigenous peoples.¹⁶⁹

98. JS8 reported that, while the core sex discrimination was removed from the Indian Act, which had determined that women had no independent status and could not transmit status, not all the sex discrimination in the Indian Act has been eliminated, and indicated that Canada must act urgently to fully eliminate all remaining such discrimination from the Act.¹⁷⁰

99. IREC stated that a majority of First Nations people lived off-reserve.¹⁷¹ CAP2 stated that off-reserve indigenous people had long been the subject of discrimination and disadvantage. Canada had chosen to engage in consultations only with “recognized” political groups, none of whom represented all off-reserve indigenous peoples. The abandonment of the distinctions-based approach was essential to achieving the UNDRIP unequivocal guarantee of equality for all indigenous peoples.¹⁷² OFIFC reported that an unrelenting barrier to making progress on indigenous human rights was the lack of federal leadership on urban indigenous priorities.¹⁷³

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons

100. IACHR-OAS welcomed Criminal Code reform measures that prohibited conversion therapies to modify gender orientation and gender identity.¹⁷⁴

101. Egale stated that progress for certain segments of the 2SLGBTQI+ community had been virtually non-existent, for instance on medical abuse of intersex children.¹⁷⁵ Egale recommended amending the Criminal Code to include intersex genital mutilation as aggravated assault.¹⁷⁶

Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers

102. CATHII acknowledged the comprehensive reform of the Temporary Foreign Worker Programme (TFWP) but noted that migrant workers, including those in agriculture, continued to face various forms of abuse and exploitation, such as being tied to the importing employer, low wages, dangerous working conditions and denial of rights.¹⁷⁷ JS14 noted that workers under the TFWP included mainly low-wage workers in the agricultural stream and seasonal agricultural workers, who were vulnerable to abuse mainly owing to their temporary immigration status.¹⁷⁸ JS2 stated that, currently, monitoring was conducted on the basis of complaints and that the level of monitoring varied from province to province.¹⁷⁹

103. CATHII indicated that Canada should guarantee the right of migrant workers to apply for permanent residence when they apply for work permits.¹⁸⁰ JS14 called for mandatory external monitoring of workplaces hiring “low-skill” and low-wage temporary migrant workers.¹⁸¹

104. JS14 stated that, despite its global status as a refugee-welcoming country, Canada detained an average of about 7,000 people each year on immigration-related grounds.¹⁸² Many of these people, including asylum-seekers and minors, were detained at immigration holding centres or provincial correctional facilities. There were many reports about the mistreatment and harsh living conditions of detainees.¹⁸³

105. HRW indicated that the Canada Border Services Agency had full discretion over where immigration detainees were held, with no legal standard guiding decisions to hold a detainee in a provincial jail rather than an immigration holding centre.¹⁸⁴ JS17 indicated that Canada still did not impose a maximum time limit on immigration detention.¹⁸⁵

106. JS14 recommended that Canada implement appropriate measures to end the practice of co-mingling immigration detainees with people held under the Criminal Code and adopt appropriate legislative measures to set a reasonable time limit for immigration detention.¹⁸⁶ JS17 recommended that Canada immediately cease holding immigration detainees in provincial jails.¹⁸⁷

107. J4A-International was deeply concerned about the discriminatory treatment of refugees based on their country of origin, highlighting the disparity in treatment between Afghan and Ukrainian refugees.¹⁸⁸

108. VAST noted that recent changes to the Safe Third Country Agreement (STCA) had had a devastating impact on tens of thousands of people who were seeking protection.¹⁸⁹ JS14 indicated that, under the STCA, most refugee claimants who arrived at an official port of entry seeking protection in Canada were, with limited exceptions, denied access to the Canadian refugee system and turned back.¹⁹⁰ CCVT was concerned about the agreement on account of lower refugee protection standards and poor acceptance rates in third countries.¹⁹¹

Notes

¹ A/HRC/39/11, A/HRC/39/11Add.1, and A/HRC/39/2.

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

Civil society

Individual submissions:

AI	Amnesty International, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
ASFQ	Avocats sans frontières Québec, Québec, G1K 3C8 (Canada) ;
Broken Chalk	The Stichting Broken Chalk, Amsterdam (Netherlands);
BSCC	Barbra Schlifer Commemorative Clinic, Toronto (Canada);
CAP2	Congress of Aboriginal Peoples, Ottawa (Canada);
CASSA	Council of Agencies Serving South Asians, Toronto (Canada);
CATHII	Comité d'action contre la traite humaine interne et internationale, Montreal (Canada) ;
CCPI	Charter Committee on Poverty Issues, Halifax Nova Scotia B3J 3S9 (Canada);
CCRC	Canadian Coalition for the Rights of Children, Ottawa (Canada);
CCVT	Canadian Centre for Victims of Torture, Toronto (Canada);
CFUW	Canadian Federation of University Women, Ottawa (Canada);
CHALN	Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network, Toronto (Canada);
CLAIHR	Canadian Lawyers for International Human Rights, Toronto (Canada);
CNPI	Indigenous Peoples and Nations Coalition, Geneva (Switzerland);
CPI-A	Canadian Poverty Institute, Calgary (Canada);
ECLJ	European Centre for Law and Justice, The, Strasbourg (France);
Egale	Egale Canada Human Rights Trust, Toronto (Canada);
End Violence	Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children, New York (United States of America);
HAO	Humanist Association of Ottawa, Ottawa (Canada);
HRW	Human Rights Watch, Geneva (Switzerland);
ICAN	International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons, Geneva (Switzerland);
ICLMG	International Civil Liberties Monitoring Group, Ottawa (Canada);
IFWA	International Foundation Witnesses Ashoora, Babol Mazandaran (Iran (Islamic Republic of));
IPWR	Institute for Protecting Women's Rights, Tehran (Iran (Islamic Republic of));

IREC	Iranian Elite Research Center, Tehran (Iran (Islamic Republic of));
J4A-International	Justice for All International/Justice pour Tous Internationale, Genève (Switzerland) ;
JAI	Just Atonement Inc., New York (United States of America);
Maytree	Maytree Foundation, Toronto (Canada);
NWAC	Native Women's Association of Canada, Ottawa (Canada);
ODVV	Organization for Defending Victim of Violence, Tehran (Iran (Islamic Republic of));
OFHA	Office of the Federal Housing Advocate, Ottawa (Canada);
OFIFC	Ontario Federation of Indigenous Friendship Centres, Toronto (Canada);
OHRC-Canada	Ontario Human Rights Commission, Toronto (Canada);
ONWA	Ontario Native Women's Association, Fort William First Nation (Canada);
Peacemakers-Trust	Peacemakers Trust, Victoria (Canada);
PLS-BC	Prisoners' Legal Services, Burnaby (Canada);
The Hub	613-819 Black Hub, Ottawa (Canada);
VAST	Vancouver Association for Survivors of Torture, Vancouver BC (Canada);
WDI-CAN	Women's Declaration International Canada, Edmonton (Canada);

Joint submissions:

JS1	Joint submission 1 submitted by: World Evangelical Alliance, Geneva (Switzerland); Evangelical Fellowship of Canada;
JS2	Joint submission 2 submitted by: Just Peace Advocates, Toronto (Canada); Just Peace Advocates/Mouvement Pour Une Paix Juste, Canadian Foreign Policy Institute;
JS3	Joint submission 3 submitted by: The Sexual Rights Initiative, Ottawa (Canada); Action Canada for Sexual Health and Rights; Barbra Schlifer Commemorative Clinic; Justice for Migrant Workers; J4MW-YWCA Hamilton – The Community Research Platform at McMaster University, Sexual Rights Initiative;
JS4	Joint submission 4 submitted by: Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice, Veyrier (Switzerland) ; IIMA – Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice; ERI – Edmund Rice International; VIDES International – International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education, Development. With the support of: VIDES Canada; Vancouver College; St. Thomas More Collegiate;
JS5	Joint submission 5 submitted by: Nunavik Civil Liberties Association (NCLA) Montréal (Canada); Clinique internationale de défense des droits humains de l'UQÀM (CIDDHU) ;
JS6	Joint submission 6 submitted by: Centre for Israel and Jewish Affairs (CIJA) and NGO Monitor, a project of the Institute for NGO Research, Ottawa (Canada);
JS7	Joint submission 7 submitted by: Akahata-Equipo de Trabajo en Sexualidades y Géneros, Buenos Aires (Argentina); Canadian Alliance for Sex Work Law Reform; Action Canada for Sexual Health and Rights; Sexual Rights Initiative;
JS8	Joint submission 8 submitted by: Canadian Feminist Alliance for International Action, Ottawa (Canada); Canadian

- Feminist Alliance for International Action (coalition of 60 women's organizations) and Justice for Girls;
- JS9 **Joint submission 9 submitted by:** Clinique internationale de défense des droits humains de l'UQAM, Montréal (Canada) ; Centre des travailleurs et travailleuses immigrants (IWC-CTI) ; Clinique internationale de défense des droits humains de l'UQAM (CIDDHU) ;
- JS10 **Joint submission 10 submitted by:** Basel Peace Office, Basel (Switzerland); Aotearoa Lawyers for Peace; Basel Peace Office; Rideau Institute; World Future Council; Youth Fusion;
- JS11 **Joint submission 11 submitted by:** Canadian Centre for Housing Rights, Toronto (Canada); Canadian Centre for Housing Rights National Right to Housing Network;
- JS12 **Joint submission 12 submitted by:** Coalition of NGOs for Canada – Mining Watch Canada and Justice and Corporate Accountability Project, Ottawa (Canada); The Justice and Corporate Accountability Project (JCAP) and Mining Watch Canada;
- JS13 **Joint submission 13 submitted by:** Georgetown Environmental Law and Justice Clinic, Washington (United States of America); Submitted by: Anishinabek Nation; Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians; Bay Mills Indian Community; Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians; Hannahville Indian Community; Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians; Little River Band of Ottawa Indians; Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians; Match-e-be-nash-she-wish; Band of Pottawatomi Indians of Michigan; Nottawaseppi Huron Band of Potawatomi; Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa; Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe; Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians. Together with: The Georgetown University Law Center; Environmental Law and Justice Clinic; The Center for International Environmental Law; Earth Rights International; Environmental Defence Canada;
- JS14 **Joint submission 14 submitted by:** World Council of Churches Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, Geneva 1211 (Switzerland); The Anglican Church of Canada; Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) in Canada; Evangelical Lutheran Church in Canada; The Presbyterian Church in Canada; The United Church of Canada;
- JS15 **Joint submission 15 submitted by:** Centre for Law and Democracy, Halifax (Canada); Centre for Law and Democracy (CLD), Centre for Free Expression (CFE), Canadian Institute for Information and Privacy Studies (CIIPS), Democracy Watch;
- JS16 **Joint submission 16 submitted by:** ADF International, Geneva (Switzerland); Canadian Physicians for Life;
- JS17 **Joint submission 17 submitted by:** South Asian Legal Clinic of Ontario, Toronto (Canada); Colour of Poverty – Colour of Change (COP-COC); Black Legal Action Centre (BLAC); Chinese Canadian National Council for Social Justice (CCNC-SJ); Chinese and Southeast Asian Legal Clinic (CSALC); Council of Agencies Serving South Asians (CASSA); Ontario Council of Agencies Serving Immigrants (OCASI); South Asian Legal Clinic of Ontario (SALCO);
- JS18 **Joint submission 18 submitted by:** Amazon Watch Internacional, Oakland (United States of America); Amazon Watch (Regional); Asociación Ambiente y Sociedad (Colombia); Alianza de Organizaciones por los Derechos Humanos de Ecuador; Asociación Minga (Colombia); AIDA

(Regionales); La Confederación de Nacionalidades Indígenas del Ecuador, CONAIE; Corporación Acción Ecológica (Ecuador); Centro de Información de Empresas y Derechos Humanos (Internacional); Cospacc (Colombia); Equidad (Perú); Instituto Popular de Capacitación (Colombia); Mining Watch Canada; Mesa por los Derechos Humanos frente al Poder Empresarial de Colombia; PUINAMUDT – Observatorio Petrolero de la Amazonía Norte (Perú); OXFAM en Perú; Terrae (Colombia), y Unión de Afectados por las Operaciones de Texaco – UDAPT (Ecuador);

JS19

Joint submission 19 submitted by: Amazon Watch, San Francisco (United States of America); Amazon Watch (Internacional); Asociación Ambiente y Sociedad (Colombia), Articulação dos Povos Indígenas do Brasil, APIB (Brasil); Asociación Minga (Colombia); Alianza de Organizaciones por los Derechos Humanos de Ecuador; AIDA (Regional), Centro de Información sobre Empresas y Derechos Humanos – CIEDH (Internacional); Cospacc; Colectivo de lucha y defensa por el agua y la vida del cerro El Mozo; Corporación Acción Ecológica (Ecuador); El Comité Ambiental en Defensa de la Vida (CADV); Earthworks; Equidad (Perú); FARN; Foro Ciudadano de Participación por la Justicia y los Derechos Humanos; Instituto Popular de Capacitación, IPC; Kuska Estudio Jurídico; London Mining Network; Mining Watch Canadá; Movimento dos Atingidos por Barragens (MAB); Movimiento social en defensa de los ríos Sogamoso y Chucurí; Movimento Xingu Vivo para Sempre; Observatorio Ciudadano; PUINAMUDT – Observatorio Petrolero de la Amazonía Norte (Perú); OXFAM en Perú; OMASNE (Observatorio de conflictos Mineros, Ambientales y Sociales del Norte del Ecuador; Observatorio de Industrias Extractivas -OIE; Pax Christi Internacional; PODER (Mexico); ProDESC (México); Pueblo Shuar Arutam (Ecuador); Terrae; Unión de Afectados y Afectadas por las Operaciones Petroleras de Texaco (Ecuador); Unión de comunidades indígenas del Azuay (Ecuador); Yasunidos Guapondelig, Cuenca (Ecuador);

JS20

Joint submission 20 submitted by: Pueblo Shuar Arutam, Morona Santiago (Ecuador); Amazon Watch (Internacional); Asociación Ambiente y Sociedad (Colombia); Articulação dos Povos Indígenas do Brasil, APIB (Brazil); Asociación MINGA (Colombia); Alianza de Organizaciones por los Derechos Humanos de Ecuador; Associação Interamericana de Defesa Ambiental, AIDA (Regional); Centro de Información sobre Empresas y Derechos Humanos (Internacional); Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales CLACSO – Grupo de Trabajo Ecologías Políticas desde el Sur/Abya Yala (Regional); Clínica de Direitos Humanos da Amazônia da Universidade Federal do Pará, CIDHA/UFPA (Brazil); Comissão Pastoral da Terra, CPT Itaituba/PA (Brazil); Comitê Nacional em Defesa dos Territórios frente à Mineração (Brazil); Corporación Social para la Asesoría y Capacitación Comunitaria, COSPACC (Colombia); Corporación Acción Ecológica (Ecuador); Coordenação das Organizações Indígenas da Amazônia Brasileira, COIAB (Brazil); Confederación de Nacionalidades Indígenas del Ecuador, CONAIE (Ecuador); Earthworks (United States); FASE – Solidariedade e Educação (Brazil); Instituto Kabu (Brazil); Instituto Socioambiental, ISA (Brazil); London Mining Network, LMN (United Kingdom); Mining Watch Canada; Mesa por los Derechos Humanos frente al Poder Empresarial de Colombia; Movimento dos Atingidos por Barragens, MAB (Brazil); Movimento Xingu Vivo para Sempre (Brazil);

- OXFAM Perú; Organización de Pueblos Indígenas del Oriente, ORPIO (Peru); Perú Equidad; Pueblo Shuar Arutam (Ecuador); Pueblos Indígenas Amazónicos Unidos en Defensa de sus Territorios, PUINAMUDT (Regional); Society for Threatened Peoples, STP (International); Sustjust LLM Legal Clinic, University of Antwerp Faculty of Law (Belgium); Unión de Afectados y Afectadas por las Operaciones Petroleras de Texaco (Ecuador); Yasunidos Guapondelig, Cuenca (Ecuador);
- JS21 **Joint submission 21 submitted by:** Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom Canada, Vancouver (Canada); Canadian section of the Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF Canada) and the Canadian Voice of Women for Peace’s (VOW);
- JS22 **Joint submission 22 submitted by:** Social Rights Advocacy Centre and the Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Network (ESCR-NET).

National human rights institution:

CHRC* Canadian Human Rights Commission, Ottawa (Canada).

Regional intergovernmental organizations:

IACHR-OAS Inter-American Commission on Human Rights-Organization of American States, Washington, D.C. 20006 (United States of America);

OSCE/ODIHR Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights/Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, Warsaw (Poland).

³ CHRC, pp. 6–7.

⁴ CHRC, p. 3.

⁵ CHRC, p. 4.

⁶ CHRC, p. 4.

⁷ CHRC, p. 5.

⁸ CHRC, p. 5.

⁹ CHRC, p. 5.

¹⁰ *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
ICPPED

Optional Protocol to CRPD
International Convention for the Protection of All Persons
from Enforced Disappearance

- 11 CLAIHR, para. 5, JS2, p. 16, and Peacemakers-Trust, para. 46(a).
 12 AI, para. 38, CLAIHR, para. 5, JS2, p. 17, and JS14, p. 15.
 13 AI, para. 38, CLAIHR, para. 5, CCVT, p. 2, JS2, pp. 3 and 16, ODVV, para. 28, and PLS-BC, para. 14(ii).
 14 AI, para. 38 and CLAIHR, para. 5.
 15 CCVT, p. 2 and CLAIHR, para. 5.
 16 CCVT, p. 2.
 17 JS18, para. 50, JS19, para. 58, JS20, para. 51(f), and ODVV, para. 19.
 18 ASFQ, p.8. See also: JS18, para. 50, JS19, para. 58 and JS20, para. 51(f).
 19 ICAN, p. 1. See also: JS2, pp. 9 and 17, and JS21, p. 7.
 20 For the relevant recommendation, see [A/HRC/39/11](#), para. 142.149 (South Africa).
 21 CCPI, para. 1. See also: JS11, paras. 42–43.
 22 For the relevant recommendation, see [A/HRC/39/11](#), para. 142.35 (Paraguay).
 23 AI, para. 1.
 24 For the relevant recommendations, see [A/HRC/39/11](#), paras. 142.42 Democratic People’s Republic of Korea), 142.43 (Belarus), 142.45 (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela), and 142.66 (Islamic Republic of Iran).
 25 JS14, p. 8.
 26 The Hub, paras. 5–24.
 27 The Hub, para. 27. See also: JS9, p. 19.
 28 The Hub, para. 30. See also: AI, para. 23.
 29 ICLMG, para. 26.
 30 JS9, p. 4.
 31 OSCE/ODIHR, para. 11.
 32 JS17, para. 37. See also: OHRC-Canada, pp. 5–6.
 33 JS17, para. 45. See also: JS6, p. 4.
 34 JS6, p. 3. See also: OSCE/ODIHR, para. 12.
 35 Egale, para. 3.
 36 CASSA, p. 2. See also: JS6, p. 12.
 37 JS17, para. 47.
 38 JS10, p. 2. See also: JS21, pp. 6–7.
 39 Peacemakers-Trust, paras. 19 and 20.
 40 IACHR-OAS, para. 25.
 41 AI, para. 47.
 42 Peacemakers-Trust, para. 46(b).
 43 BSCC, p. 10.
 44 JS21, pp. 2–3. See also: BSCC, p. 10.
 45 AI, para. 13. See also: CFUW, para. 6, JS8, pp. 11–13 and ONWA, para. 3(b).
 46 ONWA, para. 3(b).
 47 CFUW, p. 9.
 48 PLS-BC, para. 4.
 49 PLS-BC, para. 5. See also: OHRC-Canada, p. 3.
 50 PLS-BC, para. 14(i). See also: ODVV, para. 27.
 51 PLS-BC, paras. 39 and 41(i).
 52 ICLMG, paras. 3–4.
 53 ICLMG, para. 14.
 54 HRW, para. 2. See also: ICLMG, paras. 19–21.
 55 JS8, pp. 18–19. See also: CCVT, pp. 6–7.
 56 IACHR-OAS, para. 33.
 57 PLS-BC, para. 15. See also: CHRC, p. 3.
 58 PLS-BC, para. 16.
 59 CFUW, p. 9.
 60 The Hub, para. 17. See also: AI, para. 25 and JS17, para. 48.
 61 CHALN, p. 1. See also: The Hub, para. 17.
 62 BSCC, pp. 4–5.
 63 JS17, para. 53.
 64 ASFQ, p. 6.
 65 IPWR, p. 6. See also: JS14, pp. 16–18.
 66 AI, para. 27.
 67 HAO, para. 4.

- 68 JS15, paras. 9–10, 15 and 37.
- 69 ICLMG, para. 12.
- 70 JAI, para. 5. See also: AI, para. 31.
- 71 JS2, p. 5. See also: CNPI, pp. 2–3.
- 72 OSCE/ODIHR, paras. 6–7.
- 73 CATHIL, paras. 19–20.
- 74 CATHIL, para. 21.
- 75 JS1, paras. 43–44.
- 76 JS1, paras. 45–47. See also: ECLJ, para. 31 and IPWR, p. 5.
- 77 CATHIL, para. 9.
- 78 CPI-A, p. 7.
- 79 JS17, paras. 16–17.
- 80 CPI-A, p. 4.
- 81 Maytree, p. 7. See also: CCPI, para. 24.
- 82 CCPI, p. 7.
- 83 Maytree, p. 6.
- 84 CCVT, p. 8.
- 85 JS17, para. 9. See also: OFIC, para. 9.
- 86 JS17, para. 12.
- 87 JAI, para. 8. See also: IREC, p. 3.
- 88 JS4, para. 36.
- 89 JS4, para. 39(b), (c).
- 90 JS11, para. 1 and Maytree, p. 1. See also: OFHA, paras. 6 and 9.
- 91 CPI-A, p. 3. See also: ODVV, para. 12.
- 92 JS11, para. 24.
- 93 JS11, para. 7.
- 94 JS11, paras. 8–9.
- 95 Maytree, p. 2. See also: JS11, paras. 6–7 and OFHA, para. 8.
- 96 Maytree, p. 4. See also: CCPI, para. 7.
- 97 CCPI, para. 6(1). See also: Maytree, p. 5.
- 98 OFHA, para. 31.
- 99 Maytree, p. 5. See also: CCPI, para. 6(2).
- 100 The Hub, paras. 5–6.
- 101 The Hub, para. 7.
- 102 JS11, para. 14. See also: AI, para. 34 and IREC, p. 5.
- 103 JS5, para. 8. See also: OFHA, para. 20.
- 104 OFHA, para. 18. See also: JS11, p. 7.
- 105 JS4, para. 33. See also: IREC, p. 6 and JAI, para. 7.
- 106 JAI, para. 29.
- 107 JS4, para. 35(a).
- 108 ODVV, para. 11.
- 109 JS9, p. 4. See also: The Hub, para. 19.
- 110 ECLJ, paras. 25–29 and 32, JS1, paras. 2–21, JS4, paras. 17–29, and JS16, paras. 4–44.
- 111 JS1, para. 3. See also: JS16, para. 6.
- 112 JS16, para. 7. See also: JS1, para. 8.
- 113 JS4, para. 23.
- 114 JS16, para. 44(e). See also: JS4, para. 29(a).
- 115 JS1, para. 22. See also: JS4, para. 29(b).
- 116 JS16, paras. 26 and 44(g).
- 117 IREC, p. 4.
- 118 Egale, p. 6.
- 119 JS3, paras. 8 and 35.
- 120 AI, para. 20, CCPI, paras. 12–15, and JS22, paras. 1–24.
- 121 Broken-Chalk, paras. 10 and 12.
- 122 Broken-Chalk, para. 9.
- 123 Broken-Chalk, para. 17.
- 124 Broken-Chalk, para. 19.
- 125 Broken-Chalk, para. 31.
- 126 Egale, p. 8.
- 127 NWAC, p. 4.
- 128 JS21, p. 3.
- 129 JS21, p. 9.
- 130 HRW, paras. 13–14. See also: CLAIHR, para. 40, JAI, paras. 16–22, and JS10, p. 8.

- ¹³¹ CLAIHR, para. 41.
- ¹³² CLAIHR, para. 45(a).
- ¹³³ JS13, paras. 8–11.
- ¹³⁴ For the relevant recommendations, see [A/HRC/39/11](#), paras. 142.91 (Thailand), 142.92 (Philippines), 142.93 (Brazil), 142.94 (Namibia), 142.95 (Azerbaijan), 142.97 (Syrian Arab Republic).
- ¹³⁵ JS18, para. 11. See also: AI, para. 35, CLAIHR, paras. 7 and 9, JAI, para. 2, and JS20, para. 51.
- ¹³⁶ JS12, p. 5.
- ¹³⁷ JS20, para. 8. See also: JS12, p. 5.
- ¹³⁸ JS19, para. 14. See also: AI, para. 35, CLAIHR, para. 11, HRW, para. 26, and JS2, p. 16.
- ¹³⁹ CLAIHR, paras. 16–17.
- ¹⁴⁰ JS20, para. 51(b and d). See also: CLAIHR, para. 21(a), HRW, para. 28 and JS19, para. 54.
- ¹⁴¹ JAI, para. 14. See also: CLAIHR, para. 22(a and b), HRW, para. 28, and JS18, para. 54.
- ¹⁴² JAI, para. 13.
- ¹⁴³ JS12, pp. 5–19, JS18, paras. 1–55, JS19, paras. 1–63, and JS20, paras. 1–51.
- ¹⁴⁴ JS20 para. 1.
- ¹⁴⁵ For the relevant recommendation, see [A/HRC/39/11](#), para. 142.185 (Czechia).
- ¹⁴⁶ JS17, para. 33.
- ¹⁴⁷ BSCC, p. 3.
- ¹⁴⁸ IPWR, p. 3.
- ¹⁴⁹ IACHR-OAS, para. 31.
- ¹⁵⁰ BSCC, p. 2.
- ¹⁵¹ WDI-CAN, pp. 3–4.
- ¹⁵² AI, para. 16, BSCC, p. 6, CHALN, pp. 4–5, and JS7, paras. 5–32.
- ¹⁵³ JS7, paras. 1–2. See also: BSCC, p. 6.
- ¹⁵⁴ JS1, paras. 31 and 33.
- ¹⁵⁵ CCRC, para. 10.
- ¹⁵⁶ JS17, para. 50. See also: CCRC, para. 7 and OHRC-Canada, p. 1.
- ¹⁵⁷ CFUW, para. 16.
- ¹⁵⁸ CCRC, para. 8.
- ¹⁵⁹ AI, para. 48.
- ¹⁶⁰ JS1, para. 59.
- ¹⁶¹ End Violence, para. 2.
- ¹⁶² End Violence, p. 1. See also: CCRC, para. 8.
- ¹⁶³ JS4, para. 15.
- ¹⁶⁴ CLAIHR, para. 29.
- ¹⁶⁵ CCPI, para. 22.
- ¹⁶⁶ AI para. 4.
- ¹⁶⁷ AI, para. 8.
- ¹⁶⁸ JAI, para. 1. See also: AI, para. 30.
- ¹⁶⁹ AI, para. 62. See also: JAI, para. 4.
- ¹⁷⁰ JS8, pp. 5–7.
- ¹⁷¹ IREC, p. 3.
- ¹⁷² CAP2, paras. 4, 7 and 9.
- ¹⁷³ OFIFC, para. 5.
- ¹⁷⁴ IACHR-OAS, para. 17.
- ¹⁷⁵ Egale, p. 2.
- ¹⁷⁶ Egale, p. 5.
- ¹⁷⁷ CATHII, paras. 11–12.
- ¹⁷⁸ JS14, p. 14. See also: AI, para. 21.
- ¹⁷⁹ JS2, p. 8.
- ¹⁸⁰ CATHII, para. 18. See also: AI, para. 54.
- ¹⁸¹ JS14, p. 15.
- ¹⁸² JS14, pp. 11–12. See also: JS17, para. 23 and IACHR-OAS, para. 22.
- ¹⁸³ JS14, p. 12.
- ¹⁸⁴ HRW, para. 20. See also: AI, para. 18 and IFWA, p. 3.
- ¹⁸⁵ JS17, para. 21. See also: HRW, paras. 18 and 21 and IFWA, p. 4.
- ¹⁸⁶ JS14, p. 13.
- ¹⁸⁷ JS17, para. 29. See also: AI, para. 52 and HRW, para. 23(1 and 2).
- ¹⁸⁸ J4A-International, p. 2. See also: IFWA, p. 3.
- ¹⁸⁹ VAST, p. 2. See also: JS2, p. 9.
- ¹⁹⁰ JS14, p. 10.
- ¹⁹¹ CCVT, p. 5. See also: AI, para. 17, BSCC, p. 8, and JS17, para. 25.