



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

Summary of stakeholders' submissions on Cuba*

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

II. Information provided by submissions

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

2. Many submissions welcomed Cuba's high ratification records of international treaties, and its extensive cooperation with the human rights mechanisms.⁴

3. Several submissions recommended ratifying the international human rights instruments to which Cuba is not a party yet, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its optional protocols; the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture; and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.⁵ SCDIP and recommended ensuring the publicity of the treaties ratified, and clearly determining the hierarchy of international treaties with respect to domestic law.⁶

4. Some submissions appreciated, in particular, Cuba's cooperation with the UPR.⁷ JS51 recommended systematically consulting with civil society on the implementation of UPR recommendations and incorporate them into action plans, taking into account civil society proposals, and present a midterm report on the implementation of the recommendations.⁸

5. Several submissions recommended extending invitations to special procedures mandate-holders, including the working groups on arbitrary detention and on enforced or involuntary disappearances, and the special rapporteurs on torture; freedom of peaceful assembly and association; freedom of opinion and expression; and the situation of human

* The present document is being issued without formal editing.



rights defenders, with unhindered access to all its territory, and allowing them to carry out an independent assessment of its human rights situation and advise the government accordingly.⁹

B. National human rights framework

1. Constitutional and legislative framework

6. Numerous submissions welcomed the adoption of the new Constitution in 2019, resulting from a participatory process and highlighted that the Constitution strengthened the legal-institutional human rights framework in different areas; increased protection of vulnerable groups; and strengthened women's rights.¹⁰ Various submissions also noted that, subsequently, a comprehensive legislative update took place,¹¹ updating Cuba's economic and social development model.¹² UNJC recommended that Cuba continue to reform the legal system, with emphasis on the adoption of constitutional development laws for the protection of rights.¹³

7. The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) reported having received complaints about shortcomings in the process of debate on the draft Constitution, and that despite the efforts of civil society organizations to generate a pluralistic dialogue, there were barriers that limited effective citizen participation.¹⁴

8. Some submissions expressed concern that the new Constitution enshrined a single party system again, expanded the crimes punishable by death penalty, and maintained the unity of powers.¹⁵

9. A Romanian Work recommended that Cuba comply with the legislative schedule to fully harmonize its legislation with the Constitution, and reinforce the protection of women, the elderly and children.¹⁶

2. Institutional infrastructure and policy measures

10. Some submissions regretted that a national human rights institution had not been established in Cuba yet and recommended establishing it in accordance with the Paris Principles.¹⁷

11. JS52 recommended creating a national mechanism to follow up on human rights recommendations, which takes into account the civil society's perspective.¹⁸

12. Many submissions commended Cuba's commitment to respect and promote human rights in different areas.¹⁹ JS52 welcomed the design and implementation of public policies taking into account recommendations received under the universal periodic review procedure and from the treaty bodies.²⁰

13. JS45 recommended that Cuba continue to strengthen the democratic nature of its institutions and the participation of the people in social and political inclusion policies.²¹ JS49 recommended continuing to expand the human rights system; ensuring equal participation in economic and social life, and strengthening public institutions through transparent and expeditious processes.²² Some submissions recommended strengthening and updating the human rights training for public officials and the population.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. Many submissions noted that the principles of equality and non-discrimination were enshrined in the Constitution, which incorporates an extensive list of grounds of discrimination. They highlighted Cuba's efforts towards the elimination of discrimination in different areas.²⁴

15. According to JS27, human rights violations, including harassment by the police, persist against Afro-Cubans. It regretted the lack of adequate statistical data, and recommended adopting special measures to eliminate the structural discrimination affecting the African descent population.²⁵ CONEG recommended establishing a permanent committee within Parliament to address discrimination based on skin colour.²⁶

16. Several submissions welcomed the 2019 National Programme against Racism and Racial Discrimination.²⁷ CONEG recommended ensuring that the Commission established under the Programme, periodically reports on its work to Parliament.²⁸ CIR and CONEG recommended making the programme transparent and accountable; and adopting public policies, that, through an affirmative action approach, help correct racial inequalities in accessing emerging job markets and opportunities for higher education.²⁹

17. SEPPY recommended that Cuba continue to promote the full equality of rights for all people, particularly Afro-Cubans, women, children, persons with disabilities and LGBTIQ+ persons.³⁰

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

18. While noting *de facto moratorium* since 2003, some submissions regretted that death penalty was still legal, and recommended declaring a formal moratorium on the death penalty, with a view to its future abolition.³¹ Some submissions recommended abolishing the death penalty.³²

19. Some submissions were concerned that the Penal Code extended the number of crimes punishable by death penalty, among which the “crime against the security of the State”, which could undermine freedoms of expression and assembly. They recommended amending the Penal Code to reduce the number of offenses eligible for the death penalty; creating a committee to review the Penal Code; and ensuring its full compliance with international human rights standards.³³

20. Several submissions welcomed that constitutional status was given to the prohibition of torture and enforced disappearances.³⁴ JS12 regretted that, under the Penal Code, enforced disappearance was not considered a crime against humanity.³⁵

21. Some submissions expressed concern at alleged cases of torture; the limited definition of torture in the Penal Code, and insufficient protection in law and practice from torture.³⁶

22. Some submissions expressed concern at alleged use of coercive practices during questioning, and recommended eliminating those practice and implement CAT’s recommendations, ensuring that any statements obtained through torture were not admitted as evidence; establishing a mechanism for receiving complaints of torture and ill-treatment; investigating all such acts, punishing those responsible; providing full redress for victims; and providing related training to the security forces and the armed forces, prison officers and justice officials.³⁷ JS40 recommended establishing a system of regular unannounced visits to all places of detention by national and international bodies.³⁸

23. Several organizations condemned the State repression and use of force during the social demonstrations that began on 11 July 2021 and expressed their concern over reports of serious human rights violations.³⁹ IACHR urged Cuba to put an end to all repressive measures and to guarantee the human rights of detained and accused persons;⁴⁰ to fully guarantee the right to protest, respecting international human rights standards on the use of State force and due diligence in the investigation of the alleged acts; and to engage in a dialogue within society to meet the demands of the population.⁴¹

24. Some submissions reported cases of detention of children in the context of the protests in July 2021, noting the imposition of sanctions including imprisonment, correctional labour with internment and regimes of restricted mobility for up to five years.⁴²

25. ACFS-WAB, and ACURE, reported that Cuba had developed a penitentiary system in compliance with international standards.⁴³

26. Some submissions reported poor prison conditions and human rights violations affecting persons deprived of their liberty including for political reasons,⁴⁴ and affirmed

having received various reports of ill-treatment in prisons.⁴⁵ CJIC and JS44 recommended improving prison conditions in line with the Nelson Mandela Rules.⁴⁶

27. JS8 regretted that Cuba continued to deny access to international organisations to monitor the prison system.⁴⁷

28. 8one and JS47 noted the limited data available and lack of transparency regarding the prison system.⁴⁸ 8one recommended considering establish a robust channel for collecting and reporting statistics on the prison population, and make this information available in public domain periodically.⁴⁹

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

29. Various submissions welcomed Cuba's efforts to improve its judicial system, ensuring fair trial and the independence of the Judiciary.⁵⁰

30. IACHR identified a lack of provisions ensuring the separation of powers and a lack of guarantees of judicial independence.⁵¹ Some submissions expressed concern at the lack of transparency and deficiencies in the justice system, including the Attorney General's Office.⁵² Some submissions recommended ensuring the full independence, impartiality and effectiveness of the Judiciary, in line with the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary.⁵³

31. According to some submissions, access to procedural safeguards and delays in judicial processes persisted, and the principle of innocence was not always guaranteed.⁵⁴ Some submissions recommended ensuring due process within the criminal justice system including by amending Article 94(d) of the Constitution. Some submissions recommended conducting fair and public hearings within a reasonable time frame.⁵⁵ JS29 recommended that domestic legislation be brought into line with international standards of due process.⁵⁶

32. IACHR expressed concern over violations of judicial guarantees and the disproportionate sentences, of up to 25 years' imprisonment, given to those who participated in the July 2021 protests and urged Cuba to ensure due process for all detained and accused persons.⁵⁷

33. AI regretted that Cuba had failed to allow any international media or international human rights organizations to monitor the trials of people detained in the context of the July protests.⁵⁸ FCF recommended granting access to independent human rights organizations to monitor trials against human rights defenders and those detained during protests.⁵⁹

34. Some submissions expressed concern at political prisoners who were sentenced due to a determination of "pre-criminal social dangerousness".⁶⁰ JS39 recommended eliminating ex officio the convictions for pre-criminal social dangerousness in force, and remove from the Penal Code the possibility of elaborating warnings with penal effects based on the possibility of being "prone to commit a crime or to break the social and constitutional order".⁶¹ Some submissions recommended releasing persons detained in the contexts of protest for expressing different views, providing reparations to those affected, and eliminating arbitrary arrests and illegal house detentions.⁶²

35. Some stakeholders recommended eradicating the use of summary procedures for criminal cases; ensuring the right of all persons deprived of their liberty to access immediate remedies; eradicating the use of military courts to prosecute civilians;⁶³ and guarantee that all detained individuals are promptly informed of the reasons for their arrest and effectively providing access to legal representation by a defence lawyer of their own choosing.⁶⁴

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

36. According to many submissions, freedom of expression and assembly were recognized in the Constitution and respected in practice, and structures and institutions allowed citizen participation in the political life. They highlighted the civic participation in democratic processes such as the legislative referendums.⁶⁵

37. The Office of the Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression of IACHR and numerous organizations expressed their concern over the harassment, conviction for contempt of authority (*desacato*) and increased criminal prosecution of academics,

journalists, artists, activists and human rights defenders for offences related to the criticism of public officials. They added that, in many of these cases, the proceedings entail the immediate deprivation of liberty of those who express opinions, share information or voice criticism on issues of public interest or that involve government officials.⁶⁶

38. Some submissions expressed concern at impunity in cases of violence against women journalists and activists.⁶⁷ According to JS22, the Family Code could be unduly interpreted to allow the suspension of parental rights based on ideological reasons.⁶⁸

39. Many submissions recommended stop subjecting human rights activists and independent journalists to surveillance and arbitrary detentions, including de facto house arrest; ceasing harassment, repression, exclusion, and discrimination based on ideological beliefs; unconditionally release all people who have been imprisoned solely for the peaceful exercise of their rights to freedom of expression, association, or assembly; protect, respect, and promote freedoms of expression and association, and ensure that activists, journalists, artists, opponents, professors and students, can express critical opinions and operate peacefully and safely, without fear of retaliation.⁶⁹

40. Many submissions were concerned that, by imposing sentences for criticism of state officials, the Penal Code and some decrees could be used to restrict freedom of expression and association, including in the social networks.⁷⁰ Some of them recommended ensuring full conformity of the Penal Code with freedom of expression; repeal restrictive regulations that arbitrarily limit freedoms of association and expression and assembly, including in the Penal Code; and incorporating in the domestic legislation the prohibition of discrimination on the grounds of political or other opinion.⁷¹ Several submissions recommended that Cuba allow the registration of independent civil society organizations, and adopt legislation in line with international standards to protect civil society organizations, human rights defenders and the media.⁷²

41. JS51 referred to difficulties for organisations to obtain legal status, and recommended removing all undue restrictions on the ability of civil society organizations to form, obtain legal recognition and receive domestic and international funding.⁷³

42. ACPA recommended that Cuba continue to work to increase the participation of civil society organizations in the formulation and adoption of laws and decree-laws.⁷⁴

43. Several submissions noted Cuba's efforts to expand the social use of information and communication technologies, including the internet.⁷⁵

44. According to JS51 and JS46, provisions of Decree-Law 370 are vague and may limit the access to independent information and communication technologies.⁷⁶ JS51 recommended reviewing decree law 370 to bring it into line with international standards on freedom of expression, and guaranteeing unfettered access for all people in Cuba to domestic and foreign media information, both offline and online.⁷⁷

45. According to some submissions, the Internet had been frequently disrupted. Some of them recommended guaranteeing access to the Internet and text messaging by the population, and desist from using internet interruptions that are incompatible with international human rights law.⁷⁸

46. IACHR expressed concern over new regulations on telecommunications and cybersecurity and warned of risks to the exercise of fundamental freedoms on the Internet. It called upon Cuba to guarantee the full exercise of freedom of expression by bringing its regulations into line with international standards in this area.⁷⁹

47. Several submissions stated that, in Cuba, freedom of religion was respected and guaranteed without discrimination.⁸⁰

48. Some submissions reported undue restrictions to freedom of religion and that religious leaders who criticized the government could be intimidated and sometimes arrested.⁸¹ They recommended guaranteeing freedom of religion and enabling religious organizations to operate in their place of worship without fear, and without discrimination, in line with human rights standards.⁸²

49. According to some submissions, elections were democratic and fair,⁸³ and citizens had equal access to public positions.⁸⁴

50. IACHR referred to a lack of political participation and of free elections due to the persistence of a single party in Cuba.⁸⁵ Some submissions recommended adopting laws in line with international standards on electoral matters, and ensuring transparency and access to information.⁸⁶

51. Some recommended creating a transparent process that allows prisoners to vote anonymously.⁸⁷

Prohibition of all forms of slavery, including trafficking in persons

52. JS9 noted the low incidence of the offence of trafficking in persons as a result of preventive and other actions.⁸⁸

Right to marriage and family life

53. A number of submissions welcomed the Family Code approved by a historical referendum in 2022, and considered it as one of the most progressive ones in the region.⁸⁹ SCDCyF recommended training justice officials to ensure that the Family Code is interpreted in a manner consistent with the Constitution and working to prevent violence and to eradicate stereotypes that hinder the effective observance of the Code.⁹⁰

Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

54. Many submissions noted that the Constitution enshrined the right to work without discrimination and that equal access to employment and just working conditions were guaranteed in the practice.⁹¹

55. Various submissions asserted that the Labour Code recognized the right of workers to organize and form trade unions, that equal opportunities were offered for men and women in the labour market; and highlighted the one-year paid maternity leave, and the adoption of the Law on Working Mothers and Family Responsibilities.⁹²

56. Several submissions expressed concern that freedom of association and the right to strike were limited, with only state-controlled union affiliation allowed, and regretted the minimal protection for non-state sector workers in the Labour Code.⁹³

57. JS27 referred to the overrepresentation of black and mestizo people in informal sectors of the economy.⁹⁴ It recommended that Cuba adopt public policies to eliminate racism in employment⁹⁵ and counter all forms of racial discrimination in the workplace with a gender perspective.⁹⁶

58. IACHR expressed concern about the precariousness of work and restrictions on the freedom to choose an occupation.⁹⁷ It urged Cuba to fully guarantee the right to decent work and labour and trade union rights.⁹⁸

59. JS53 reported a pattern of systematic attacks on independent trade unionists that had worsened since July 2021.⁹⁹ It recommended that Cuba establish a legal framework that respected freedom of association and the functioning of independent trade union organizations and refrain from committing acts of harassment, persecution, discrimination and interference against trade unionists and their families. It also recommended that Cuba guarantee workers' rights to strike and to collective bargaining, comply with International Labour Organization (ILO) recommendations and ensure the implementation of ILO Conventions No. 87, No. 98 and No. 135.¹⁰⁰

60. CGTV recommended that Cuba continue its efforts to further improve labour legislation in conformity with international standards and provide favourable conditions for trade unions' activities to protect workers' rights and interests.¹⁰¹

61. JS30 expressed concern at the difficult situation of some workers, including university professors, who had low salaries.¹⁰² According to ANEC, gender gaps in non-state sectors should be addressed.¹⁰³ JS7 recommended expanding labour opportunities for the population.¹⁰⁴

Right to social security

62. Several submissions noted that people had access to basic quality services such as education, health care, social security, and welfare without discrimination, and that all workers were entitled to social insurance schemes including during the COVID-19 pandemic, particularly those unable to work due to health conditions.¹⁰⁵

Right to an adequate standard of living

63. Several submissions welcomed Cuba's efforts to combat poverty and provide access to food, water and housing,¹⁰⁶ and acknowledge the programme "Yo si puedo" to protect individuals from social exclusion and poverty.¹⁰⁷

64. IACHR expressed its concern at the decline in the enjoyment of economic, social, cultural and environmental rights in Cuba, especially for women and other vulnerable populations, and information received regarding a sharp increase in poverty, the deterioration of essential public services and shortages of food and basic necessities.¹⁰⁸ JS5 referred to challenges for specific groups to access food.¹⁰⁹

65. IACHR urged Cuba to apply the principles of indivisibility and interdependence of human rights.¹¹⁰ AI recommended ensuring that the economic, social and cultural rights of the population are met, and address their need for greater access to food and medicine.¹¹¹

66. JS7 recommended stimulating private initiatives to address food and housing challenges.¹¹² ANEC recommended adopting more comprehensive plans for increasing food production and distribution.¹¹³

67. Cubalex noted a significant increase in the cost of the basic basket compared to the average salary and recommended implementing effective measures to eliminate inflation and align salaries with market prices.¹¹⁴

68. JS7 recommended allocating the financial resources obtained from the main economic activities to address poverty, and to improve infrastructure of the health system and of public services.¹¹⁵

69. Some submissions appreciated Cuba's efforts to eliminate undernutrition, including through the implementation of key food programmes, in cooperation with the UN, the development of monitoring systems and plans, and the adoption of related legislation.¹¹⁶

70. CETIM welcomed the consolidation of food systems based on peasant agriculture and agroecology. It recommended Cuba to support the UN Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas, and develop related raising-awareness programmes.¹¹⁷

71. JS9 pointed out that the system of food distribution did not fully guarantee adequate food for the population. It recommended guaranteeing access to quality food without discrimination, taking into account the differential needs of older persons, women, children, and population deprived of liberty, among others.¹¹⁸

72. JS45 recommended strengthening the rights and guarantees for adequate housing for the entire population.¹¹⁹ FCF recommended prioritizing public housing for homeless persons.¹²⁰

Right to health

73. Numerous submissions commended the universal and free access to high-quality healthcare in Cuba, its positive indicators at international level, and the high budget allocated to the health sector, with the excellent quantitative relationship of number of doctors per inhabitant.¹²¹

74. Numerous submissions referred to progress in the area of health, such as high rates of prenatal care, low infant and maternal mortality, availability of reproductive health services, access to safe abortion, fight against cancer and other major diseases, and eradication of mother-to-fetus transmission of HIV/AIDS.¹²²

75. FLAMUR was concerned about challenges facing the health system, including a shortage of medicines.¹²³ Some submissions recommended strengthening the health system, especially in disadvantaged communities and in the prison system.¹²⁴

76. Numerous submissions welcomed that, during the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak, Cuba effectively developed its own vaccines and that a high rate of people infected with COVID-19 recovered.¹²⁵ Some of them recommended that Cuba continues to strengthen international cooperation in the health sciences area.¹²⁶

77. JS37 regretted the shortage of contraceptive and STI/HIV/AIDS prevention methods.¹²⁷ SOCUDEF recommended that sexual and reproductive health services should become adolescent-friendly services.¹²⁸

Right to education

78. Numerous submissions praised the universal and free access to education, without discrimination in Cuba, from early childhood to postgraduate university education.¹²⁹

79. Numerous submissions welcomed the high levels of school enrolment and literacy,¹³⁰ and the high budget that Cuba has invested in the education system.¹³¹

80. Some submissions recommended that Cuba continue to strengthen a high quality education system that has universal coverage and is free of charge at all levels.¹³²

81. Some submissions stressed the need for additional resources in the education sector,¹³³ noting the low wages for teachers and professors, and the gap between urban and rural areas in terms of educational opportunities.¹³⁴ Broken-Chalk recommended increasing investment in education in rural areas, raising teacher salaries, and decentralizing the system for more autonomy.¹³⁵ JS16 recommended ensuring that none is excluded from education on any basis including ideology or choice of association, and improving the school infrastructure.¹³⁶

Cultural rights

82. According to many organizations, Cuba protected cultural rights and diversity without discrimination.¹³⁷

83. JS46 was concerned about the enactment of Decree 349/2018, which expanded the Government's powers to control and censor artists and may result in extinction of independent art forms.¹³⁸

84. BIA recommended promoting cultural work at the community level, through the integration of different projects and social actors.¹³⁹ CSHRS, recommended ensuring equal public cultural resources; and increase protection of the cultural rights of vulnerable groups.¹⁴⁰

85. FEU recommended that Cuba further strengthen the university-industry link to create more opportunities for scientific and technical production.¹⁴¹

Development, the environment, and business and human rights

86. Numerous submissions praised Cuba's international solidarity and cooperation, particularly with developing countries, in the fields of education, health, natural phenomena emergencies, culture and sport. They acknowledged, in particular, its medical brigades worldwide, and its international cooperation during the COVID-19 pandemic, including through the donation of vaccinations and other medications to third countries.¹⁴² SCJM recommended that Cuba continue promoting international cooperation within the United Nations system framework.¹⁴³

87. Numerous submissions expressed deep concern at the negative impact of the embargo on the realization of human rights in Cuba, *inter alia* the right to health, food, education, and cultural rights, with particular negative impact during the COVID-19 pandemic. They highlighted that the economic sanctions have been an obstacle to the implementation of the country's National Economic and Social Development Plan, as well as to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs, affecting in particular, the most vulnerable groups and persons.¹⁴⁴

88. Several submissions commended measures taken to protect the environment, respond to natural disasters and fight against climate change, including through the Civil Defence System and agroecological farming practices,¹⁴⁵ and noted that the Constitution listed environment protection as one of Cuba's goals.¹⁴⁶

89. JS13 recommended eliminating the monopoly on domestic and foreign trade.¹⁴⁷ and JS7 recommended building national pro-development policies, focused on the sustainable development goals set forth in the 2030 agenda.¹⁴⁸

90. ANEC recommended implementing an economic and social strategy aligned with the National Economic and Social Development Plan, until 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals.¹⁴⁹

2. Rights of specific persons or groups

Women

91. Many contributions stated that the Constitution and Family Code strengthened gender equality and further protected women from violence.¹⁵⁰ Various submissions welcomed the programmes and strategies to combat discrimination and violence against women.¹⁵¹

92. Several submissions regretted that the new Criminal Code did not cover all forms of violence against women and of discrimination.¹⁵² IACHR expressed concern about gender-based violence, particularly against Afrodescendent women and human rights defenders.¹⁵³ JS35 referred to testimonies of women victims of violence who had been revictimized by the officials who handled their complaints.¹⁵⁴ JS10 regretted the lack of clear initiatives and strategies and related official data to address gender-based violence.¹⁵⁵

93. Juventud Cuba recommended refraining from gender-based political violence against women and releasing women who have been sentenced to imprisonment for political reasons.¹⁵⁶

94. JS10 recommended working together with independent organizations to collect accurate data and figures on gender-based violence.¹⁵⁷

95. Several organizations recommended that Cuba establish femicide as a separate offence;¹⁵⁸ enact a comprehensive law against all forms of gender-based discrimination and violence;¹⁵⁹ establish one-stop centres for victims of violence;¹⁶⁰ conduct awareness campaigns against gender-based and domestic violence;¹⁶¹ introduce gender-sensitive educational programmes to train officials, especially those in charge of investigating and prosecuting perpetrators of gender-based discrimination and violence;¹⁶² prevent and punish all forms of violence against women;¹⁶³ and adopt specific public policies to protect women victims of violence.¹⁶⁴

96. Some submissions recommended eradicating the patriarchal culture that still persisted in Cuba.¹⁶⁵

97. A number of submissions highlighted progress in ensuring gender equality and women empowerment, including the related legal, institutional and policy framework.¹⁶⁶

98. Numerous submissions highlighted the high level of participation of women in the political, economic, and social and cultural life,¹⁶⁷ with women representing the majority in many areas, including around 50% in the Parliamentary and government positions.¹⁶⁸

99. JS9 recommended that Cuba promote the participation of feminist activists and women's civil society organizations in the development of laws and public policies in favour of women's rights.¹⁶⁹

100. JS52 and RMLB recommended increasing the presence and visibility of women in all their diversity in society and in institutions, culture and the media.¹⁷⁰

101. AACES recommended continuing to increase participation of women in decision making processes.¹⁷¹

Children

102. Many submissions highlighted that the Family Code further expanded the protection of children, from exclusion and violence and prohibited child marriage.¹⁷² Some submissions welcomed that the Constitution integrated the principle of the best interests of the child.¹⁷³

103. Several submissions indicated that child protection in public policies was a priority in Cuba.¹⁷⁴ The José Martí Pioneer Organization recommended that Cuba continue to improve the promotion and protection of children's rights.¹⁷⁵ CESJ recommended design and implement a comprehensive care policy for children and youth.¹⁷⁶

104. Some submissions noted that corporal punishment was prohibited in the Penal Code.¹⁷⁷ End-violence noted however that it was not prohibited in schools and early childhood care, and recommended to implement the Committee on the Rights of the Child's recommendations to explicitly prohibit corporal punishment in all settings.¹⁷⁸

105. JS35 considered it urgent to adopt a protocol ensuring the comprehensive care for child and adolescent victims of sexual offences to prevent their revictimization.¹⁷⁹

Older persons

106. Some submissions noted that the Constitution and the Family Code strengthened the protection of the rights of older persons,¹⁸⁰ and referred to measures put in place to protect and promote the rights of older persons, including the Programme of Integral Care for Older Adults of the Ministry of Public Health.¹⁸¹

107. While noting some gaps and challenges in the protection of the elderly, JS6 recommended implementing an emergency plan to address the medication shortage crisis, facilitating access and providing subsidy options for older persons; ensuring access to adequate nutrition for older persons by reducing the costs of the family care system;¹⁸² creating a specific legal framework to protect older people from abuse and violation of their rights; and promoting ratification of the International Convention on the Rights of Older Persons.¹⁸³

Persons with disabilities

108. Several submissions noted that the rights of persons with disabilities were guaranteed by the Constitution and that they had equal opportunities to access medical services, social assistance, education, culture and justice.¹⁸⁴ Some submissions highlighted the programmes and policies to promote the rights of persons with disabilities.¹⁸⁵

109. IID welcomed the establishment of the National Council for the Care of Persons with Disabilities (CONAPED).¹⁸⁶

110. ACLIFIM and IID recommended drafting a law on the rights of persons with disabilities.¹⁸⁷ ANCI recommended harmonizing domestic legislation with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and strengthening the monitoring mechanisms for its implementation.¹⁸⁸

111. Some submissions recommended ensuring the accessibility to technologies for people with disabilities, and improving the related teaching-learning processes.¹⁸⁹

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons

112. Many submissions welcomed that the Constitution and the Family Code recognized the LGBTQ+ peoples' rights, and explicitly prohibited discrimination based on sexual orientation,¹⁹⁰ and the fact that, in 2022, Cuba legalized same-sex marriage following a historical referendum.¹⁹¹

113. Some submissions welcomed the progress in the fight against homophobia and transphobia,¹⁹² and measures to protect and promote the right to gender identity, including the transitioning support and care were provided to LGBTQ+ persons.¹⁹³

114. Some submissions reported that, despite progress, discrimination and acts of violence against LGBTQ+ persons persist¹⁹⁴ and that Cuba lacks laws recognizing their right to change their identity documents.¹⁹⁵

115. According to JS37, transgender women in detention were placed in facilities based on their assigned sex rather than their gender identity and lacked access to necessary medical services.¹⁹⁶

116. some submissions recommended fully utilizing and implementing the protections offered by the Family Code and Penal Code for LGBTQI+ individuals; and implementing a comprehensive sexuality education to promote respect for sexual orientation and gender identity.¹⁹⁷

117. JS37 recommended implementing inclusive education campaigns, enacting legislation recognizing legal identity for trans persons, and ensuring comprehensive healthcare and decentralized services and facilities for them.¹⁹⁸

Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers

118. Some submissions noted an increase in emigration.¹⁹⁹ JS43 recommended that Cuba guarantee its citizens freedom of movement within the territory and the freedom to leave and enter the country without time limits; and devise a comprehensive strategy to remedy those circumstances that lead Cubans to emigrate.²⁰⁰

Notes

¹ A/HRC/39/16, A/HRC/39/16/Add.1, and A/HRC/39/2.

² The submissions 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:

8one	Eight Goals One Foundation, Noida (India);
AACES	Asociación de amigos de Cuba en Eslovaquia, Bratislava (Slovakia);
AACG	Association d'Amitié Cuba-Guinee, Conakry (Guinea);
AAEC	Associação dos Ex Estudantes e Amigo de Cuba, BISSAU (Guinea-Bissau);
AAJ	American Association of Jurists, New York, NY 10025 (United States of America);
AAM	Asociación Amigos de Mariátegui, Lima (Peru);
AATLC	Timor-Leste Cuban Friendship society (Asocisaun Amizade Timor-Leste Cuba) AATLC, Dili (Timor-Leste);
AC.asbl	Amis de Cuba asbl, 1090 Jette (Belgium);
ACCS	Asociación Cubana de Comunicadores Sociales, La Habana (Cuba);
ACFS (Brisbane)	Australia-Cuba Friendship Society (Brisbane Branch), Yeronga (Australia);
ACFS-WAB	Australia Cuba Friendship Society WA Branch, South Perth (Australia);
ACFTU	All-China Federation of Trade Unions, Beijing (China);
ACJJ	Association Culturelle Joseph Jacquemotte, Dampremy (Belgium);
ACLIFIM	Asociación Cubana de Limitados Físico-Motores, La Habana (Cuba);
ACPA	Asociación Cubana de Producción Animal, La Habana (Cuba);
ACRP	Asociación de Cubanos Residentes en Portugal, Lisboa (Portugal);
ACRPRM	Asociación de Cubanos Residentes en Perú "Raíces Mambisas", Lima (Peru);
ACTJGG	Association of Cubans Resident in Toronto "Juan G. Gómez", Toronto (Canada);
ACURE	Asociación de Cubanos Residentes en Ecuador, Quito (Ecuador);
AFC	Association France Cuba, Paris (France);

AFEP	Agrupación de Familiares de Ejecutados Políticos, Santiago de Chile (Chile);
AFGJ	Alliance for Global Justice, Tucson (United States of America);
AHCAS	Greek-Cuban Friendship and Solidarity Association, 106 82 Athens (Greece);
AHS	Asociación Hermanos Saíz, Havana (Cuba);
AI	Amnesty International, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
AICEC	Agenzia per l'Interscambio Economico e Culturale con Cuba, Torino (Italy);
AIPAZCOMUN	Asociación Internacional por la paz de Colombia y del mundo, Geneva (Switzerland);
AIPSO	All India Peace & Solidarity Organisation, New Delhi 110002 (India);
AJOPAR	Associação de Jovens Pan-Africanista Revolucionários da Guine-Bissau, Bissau (Guinea-Bissau);
ALAC Inc	Aotearoa Latin American Community Inc, Auckland (New Zealand);
ALGES	Asociación de Lisiados de Guerra de El Salvador, San Salvador (El Salvador);
AMAPALC	Association Malienne d'Amitié avec les Peuples de l'Amérique Latine et des Caraïbes, Bamako (Mali);
AMLCP	Associação Memorial Luiz Carlos Prestes, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul (Brazil);
ANAIC	Associazione Nazionale di Amicizia Italia-Cuba, Milano (Italy);
ANAP	Asociación Nacional de Agricultores Pequeños, Havana (Cuba);
ANCI	Asociación Nacional del Ciego, La Habana (Cuba);
ANEC Cuba	National Association of Economists and Accountants of Cuba, Havana (Cuba);
ANSOC	Asociación Nacional de Sordos de Cuba, La Habana (Cuba);
APC.	Asociación de Pedagogos de Cuba, La Habana (Cuba);
APDH	Asamblea Permanente por los Derechos Humanos, Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires (Argentina);
APJM	Associação Portuguesa José Martí, Seixal (Portugal);
APP	Academia de Políticas Públicas, Lima (Peru);
ARCI APS	Associazione Ricreativa Culturale Italiana APS, Roma (Italy);
arlacsolidarite	arlac, saint gilles (Belgium);
ARomanianWork	Asociatia Romania muncitoare, Bucharest (Romania);
ASALJM	Asociación de Solidaridad Árabe-Latinoamericana José Martí, Beirut (Lebanon);
ASC/VSC	Asciación Suiza-Cuba, 4314 Zeiningen (Switzerland);
ASCF	Association of Serbian-Cuban Friendship Belgrade, Obrenovac (Serbia);
ASENECUBA	Association d'Amitié et de Solidarité entre les Peuples du Sénégal et de Cuba, Dakar Pikine (Senegal);
AsiCubaUmbria	Associazione di Solidarietà Internazionalista con Cuba, Perugia (Italy);
AVACJM	Asociación Valenciana de amistad con Cuba José Martí, Valencia (Spain);
AVJ	Asociación Venezolana de Juristas, Caracas (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
BIA	Brigada de Instructores de Arte José Martí, La Habana (Cuba);
Broken Chalk	The Stichting Broken Chalk, Amsterdam (Netherlands);
BRWCL	Building Relations with Cuban Labor, Sacramento (United States of America);
BRYU	Public Association Belarusian Republican Youth Union, Minsk (Belarus);
BSFC	Белорусское общество дружбы и культурной связи с зарубежными странами, Minsk (Belarus);

BV	Brigada Venceremos Solidarity Project, Tucson, AZ (United States of America);
C-47	Progressieve Vakcentrale 47, Paramaribo (Suriname);
Casa dos Jornalistas	Associação Brasileira de Imprensa, Rio de Janeiro (Brazil);
CASTS	Cuban Applied Science and Technology Studies, London, United Kingdom (Cuba);
CATH	Centrale Autonome des travailleurs Haïtiens, Croix-des-Bouquets (Haïti);
CbLBcC	Coordinadora belga para el Levantamiento del Bloqueo contra Cuba, Borsbeek (Belgium);
CCFA Toronto	Canadian-Cuban Friendship Association Toronto, Toronto (Canada);
CCNA	Centro Cultural Griego Nuestra America, Athens (Greece);
CEBRAPAZ	Centro Brasileiro de Solidariedade aos Povos e Luta pela Paz, São Paulo (Brazil);
CEG	Centro de Estudios de Guatemala, Guatemala (Guatemala);
CEHPRODEC	CEHPRODEC.hn, Tegucigalpa (Honduras);
CESJ	Centro de Estudios sobre la Juventud, La Habana (Cuba);
CETIM	Centre Europe-Tiers Monde, 1202 Genève (Switzerland);
CEU	Cubanos en UK, Glasgow (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
CFFC	Frank Calzon, Washington D.C. (United States of America);
CFMF Chile	Centro de Formación Memoria y Futuro, Santiago (Chile);
CFSNZ	Cuba Friendship Society New Zealand, Auckland (New Zealand);
CFV	Centro Felix Varela, La Habana (Cuba);
CGTP	Confederación General de Trabajadores del Peru, Lima (Peru);
CGTV	Tong Lien doan LDVN, Hanoi (Viet Nam);
CIC.	Consejo de Iglesias de Cuba, La Habana (Cuba);
CIR	Comité Ciudadanos por la Integración Racial, La Habana (Cuba);
CIRAC.SV	Asociación Nacional Coordinadora Intergremial Rafael Aguiñada Carranza, San Salvador (El Salvador);
CITU	Centre of Indian Trade Unions, New Delhi (India);
CJIC	Consejería Jurídica e Instrucción Cívica, Pinar del Río (Cuba);
CJSPE	Claudia Jones School for Political Education, Washington (United States of America);
CME	Tmmob Makina Mühendsileri Odasi, Ankara (Türkiye);
CMEPU	Corriente Martiana, Cabañas (Cuba);
CMPI Barbados	Caribbean Movement for Peace and Integration, St. James (Barbados);
CNC	Canadian Network on Cuba, Toronto (Canada);
CNSRALNS	The National Commission for Supporting Arab Resistance and Anti-Normalization and Zionism, Tunis (Tunisia);
COLABE	Coordinadora Latinoamericana en Bélgica, Bruselas (Belgium);
ColPepitoM	Coletivo.Gbissau Pepito Mendoza, Bissau (Guinea-Bissau);
CONEG	Cofradía de la Negritud, La Habana (Cuba);
COSATU	The Congress of South African Trade Unions, Johannesburg (South Africa);
CPAFFC	中国人民对外友好协会, Beijing (China);
CPC	Cyprus Peace Council, Nicosia (Cyprus);
CPPC	Conselho Português para a Paz e Cooperação, Lisboa (Portugal);
CSC	Cuba Solidarity Campaign, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
CSFI	Cuba Solidarity Forum Ireland, Dublin 3 (Ireland);
CSHRS	China Society for Human Rights Studies, Beijing (China);
CSTB	Confédération Syndicale des Travailleurs du Bénin, Cotonou (Benin);
CTB	Central dos Trabalhadores e Trabalhadoras do Brasil – CTB, São Paulo (Brazil);
CUBA COOPERATION	Cuba Cooperation France, 94200 Ivry sur Seine (France);

Cuba Vive	Stichting Cuba Vive, Vlaardingen (Netherlands);
Cubalex	Cubalex, Memphis, TN, 38122 (United States of America);
Cubanismo	Cubanismo.be, 1210 Brussels (Belgium);
CUBASOLAR	Sociedad Cubana Para La Promoción de Las Fuentes Renovables de Energía Y El Respeto Ambiental, La Habana (Cuba);
CVSA	Commission on Voluntary Service & Action, Los Angeles (United States of America);
CWDF	All-China Women's Federation, Beijing (China);
CYCUFA	Cyprus Cuba Friendship Association, Nicosia (Cyprus);
D12-AICT	D12-AICT, Brooklyn (United States of America);
DCF	Dansk-Cubansk Forening, Valby (Denmark);
ECAN	Ethio Cuban Association in Norway, Oslo (Norway);
ECCE	Ethio Cuban's Community in Europe, Andenne (Belgium);
ECLJ	European Centre for Law and Justice, The, Strasbourg (France);
EcoMuj.	EcoMujer e.V., 40476 Düsseldorf (Germany);
EEDDA	Greek Committee for International Democratic Solidarity, Athens (Greece);
EEDYE	Greek Committee for International Detente and Peace, Athens (Greece);
End Violence	Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children, New York (United States of America);
Entrepueblosn	Entre Pueblos, Tegucigalpa (Honduras);
Euskadi-Cuba	Euskadi-Cuba, 48006 Bilbao (Spain);
FANJ	Fundación Antonio Núñez Jiménez de la Naturaleza y el Hombre, La Habana (Cuba);
FBK	FBK Freundschaftsgesellschaft Berlin Kuba e.V. Asociacion der Amistad Berlin-Cuba, Berlin (Germany);
FCAB-Vancouver	Friends of Cuba Against the U.S. Blockade – Vancouver, Burnaby (Canada);
FCF	Freedom Cuba Foundation, Miami (USA);
FEU	Federación Estudiantil Universitaria, Havana (Cuba);
FibE	Fundación Iberoamericana de Educación, Riobamba (Ecuador);
FLAMUR	Federación Latinoamericana de Mujeres Rurales, Pinar del Rio (Cuba);
FMC	Federación de Mujeres Cubanas, Habana, (Cuba);
FOCUS	Department of basic education, Gauteng (South Africa);
FoLA	Friends of Latin America, Columbia, Maryland (United States of America);
FPP	Federacion de Periodistas del Peru, Lima (Peru);
FSS	Forum sociálnej spravodlivost, Zvolen (Slovakia);
FTT	Fire This Time Movement for Social Justice, Vancouver (Canada);
FUALB	Frente Unido America Latina Berlin, Berlin (Germany);
Fundación Guayasamin	Fundación Guayasamin, Quito (Ecuador);
FUNDACIÓN IDEAL	Fundación Ideal y Esperanza Ac, Ciudad de Mexico (Mexico);
FUNDALATIN	Fundalatin, Caracas (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
GCAKI	Ελληνοκυβανικός Συνδεσμός Φιλίας Κεφαλονίας Και Ιθάκης, Argostoli (Greece);
GHP	Global Health Partners (formerly Disarm Education Fund), New York, NY (United States of America);
Global Action	Global Action Italy, Rome (Italy);
GPC	Guyana Peace Council, Georgetown (Guyana);
H.I.J.O.S. Capital	H.I.J.O.S. Capital, Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires (Argentina);
H.R.F	Human Rights Foundation, New York (United States of America);
HCAFS	Hellenic-Cuban Association of Friendship and Solidarity of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki (Greece);
HOLA	House of Latin America, Tehran (Iran (Islamic Republic of));

IFCO/Pastors for Peace	Interreligious Foundation for Community Organization/Pastors for Peace, New York, NY 10031 (United States of America);
IID	Instituto Interamericano sobre Discapacidad, Montes de Oca (Costa Rica);
ILGALAC	Asociación Internacional de Lesbianas Gays Bisexuales Trans e Intersex para América Latina y el Caribe, Geneva (Switzerland);
IranCubaFA	Iran Cuba Friendship Association, Karaj (Iran (Islamic Republic of));
JMCA	Jose Marti Cultural Association, Greece, Athens (Greece);
JMKDD	Jose Marti Kuba Dostluk Dernegi, Ankara (Türkiye);
JuventudCuba	Mesa de Diálogo de la Juventud Cubana, La Habana (Cuba);
KarEn	KarEn e.V., Berlin (Postal code D-10178) (Germany);
Kitelab	Aires Development Foundation/CENS, Armen Asryan, Yerevan, Armenia (Armenia);
LA FAT (PANAMA)	Federación Auténtica de Trabajadores de Panama (Fat), Panamá (Panama);
LAAOC	L'Association d'amitié Outaouais-Cuba, Gatineau (Canada);
LADH	Liga Argentina por los Derechos del Hombre, Buenos Aires (Argentina);
LAT	Latin-Amerika Társaság, Budapest (Hungary);
LGDH	Liga Guineense dos Direitos Humanos, Bissau (Guinea-Bissau);
LKŽ	Levicový klub žen z.s., Praha (Czech Republic);
MADRES	Asociación Madres de Plaza de Mayo, C.A.B.A., Buenos Aires (Argentina);
Maloca Intl.	Maloca Internationale, Bogota (Colombia);
Mandate	Brian Forbes, Dublin (Ireland);
MCAYO	Movimiento Comunitario Alfa Y Omega, Lima (Peru);
MCP Mov. Camponês Popular	Movimento Camponês Popular, Goiânia (Brazil);
MDMP	Movimento Democrático de Mulheres, Lisbonne (Portugal);
mediCuba-Suisse	MediCuba-Suisse, 8005 Zurich (Switzerland);
MJM	Movimiento Juvenil Martiano, Havana (Cuba);
MMM Peru	Marcha Mundial de las Mujeres – Perú, Lima (Peru);
MNE	Movimiento Nacional por la Esperanza Ac, Cdmx (Mexico);
MOČ	Mreža intelektualaca, umetnika i društvenih pokreta za odbranu čovečanstva – ogranak za Srbiju, Belgrade (Serbia);
Mompade	Movimiento Mexicano por la Paz y el Desarrollo, Ciudad de México (Mexico);
N.M.C 2021	Greek Commitτææ – Premio Nobel a los Medicos Cubanos 2021, Athens (Greece);
N.S.A.C	New Star Art Cinema, Athens (Greece);
NCA	Cubaforeningen i Norge, Oslo (Norway);
NCFA	Namibia-Cuba Friendship Association, Windhoek (Namibia);
NCSC	National Committee for Solidarity with Cuba, New Delhi (India);
NEHAWU	National Education Health and Allied Workers Union, Johanesburg (South Africa);
NNOC-US	National Network on Cuba, Washington (United States of America);
NYCR	Ассоциация общественных объединений “Национальный Совет молодёжных и детских объединений России”, Moscow (Russian Federation);
OCCCA	Ottawa-Cuba Connections, Ottawa, Ontario (Canada);
OCLAE	Organización Continental y Latinoamericana de Estudiantes, Ciudad de la Habana (Cuba);
ODTUMD	ODTÜ Mezunları Derneği, Ankara (Türkiye);
OEKG	OEKG Österreichisch-Kubanische Gesellschaft, Vienna 1040 (Austria);
OGE	Federation of Greek Women, Athens (Greece);
ONCE	Once Çocuklar ve Kadınlar Dernegi, Antalya (Türkiye);

ONGPROMODHEGE	Promoción de Derechos Humanos en Guinea Ecuatorial, Malabo (Equatorial Guinea);
OPJM	Organización de Pioneros José Martí, Havana (Cuba);
Otra Mirada	Otra Mirada, Miraflores (Peru);
PAME	PAME - All Workers Militant Front, Athens (Greece);
PAM-UNC	Pan African Movement – Uganda National Chapter, Kampala (Uganda);
Patmos	Instituto Patmos, Camajuaní, Villa Clara, 52500 (Cuba);
PEO	Pancyprian Federation of Labor, Nicosia (Cyprus);
Plataformadddhppy	Plataforma Social de Derechos Humanos Memoria y Democracia, Asuncion (Paraguay);
POGO WOMEN	Γυναικείο Κίνημα Πογο, Nicosia (Cyprus);
POPCRU	Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union, Johannesburg (South Africa);
PPA	Peoples Power Assembly, Baltimore (United States Virgin Islands);
PROCULTUR	Corporación de Promoción Cultural y Turística, Quito (Ecuador);
Quisicuaaba	Asociación Espiritista Kardeciana Cruzada Quisicuaaba, La Habana (Cuba);
RATB	Rock Around the Blockade, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
REDH	Red de Intelectuales, Artistas y Movimientos Sociales en Defensa de la Humanidad-Capítulo Grecia, Pikermi Rafina (Greece);
Resumen Latinoamericano	Resumen Latinoamericano – English, Oakland California (United States of America);
RMLBCuba	Red de Mujeres Lesbianas y Bisexuales de Cuba, Habana (Cuba);
SAOGM	Sacro Arzobispado Ortodoxo Griego de México A. R., Naucalpan (Mexico);
SCCP	Sociedad cubana de Ciencias penales, La Habana (Cuba);
SCDeI	Sociedad Cubana de Derecho e Informática, La Habana (Cuba);
SCDIP	Sociedad Cubana de Derecho Internacional, La Habana (Cuba);
SCDP	Sociedad Cubana de Derecho Procesal, La Habana (Cuba);
SCJM	Sociedad Cultural José Martí, Habana (Cuba);
SCP	Sociedad Cubana de Pediatría, Havana (Cuba);
SDP	Associazione Umanitaria Semi di Pace – ODV, Tarquinia (Italy);
SEPPY	Sociedad de Economía Política del Paraguay, Lambaré (Paraguay);
Sinodo Luterano	Sinodo Luterano Salvadoreño, San Salvador (El Salvador);
SIPTU Trade Union	Services, Industrial, Professional and Technical Union (SIPTU), Dublin (Ireland);
SKNCAA	St. Kitts-Nevis Cuban Alumni Association, Basseterre (Saint Kitts and Nevis);
SKNCFA	St. Kitts Nevis Cuba Friendship Association, Cayon (Saint Kitts and Nevis);
SMABC	Sindicato dos Metalúrgicos do ABC, São Bernardo do Campo (Brazil);
SOBERANA	Soberana VZW, Wetteren (Belgium);
SOCUDEF	Sociedad Científica Cubana para el Desarrollo de la Familia, La Habana (Cuba);
SP	Sociedad Cubana de Psicología, La Habana (Cuba);
SUECOCUBANA	Swedish-Cuban Association, SE-116 41 Stockholm (Sweden);
Sures	Estudios y Defensa en Derechos Humanos, Caracas (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
Tamat	Tamat, Perugia (Italy);
TMA	Türk Tabipleri Birliği, Ankara (Türkiye);
TPF	The People's Forum, New York City (United States of America);

Tunnelblick-Verein UITBB	Hilfe bei Tunnelblick, Bitterfeld-Wolfen (Germany); Trades Union International of Workers of the Building, Wood, and Building Materials Industries, Nicosia (Cyprus);
UNDECACR	Unión Nacional de Empleados de la Caja y la Seguridad Social, San José (Costa Rica);
UNEAC	Union de Escritores y Artistas de Cuba, La Habana (Cuba);
UNJC	Unión Nacional de Juristas de Cuba, La Habana (Cuba);
UNMMAC	Union Nacional de Mujeres Mexicanas A.C., Ciudad de Mexico (Mexico);
UNSEB	Union Nationale des Scolaires et Etudiants du Benin, Cotonou (Benin);
UPMP	Union Popular de Mujeres Peruanas, Lima (Peru);
USPC	United States Peace Council, Haledon (United States of America);
VCSC	Vancouver Communities in Solidarity with Cuba, New Westminster (Canada);
VFofC	Victoria Friends of Cuba, Shawnigan Lake, BC V0R 2W2 (Canada);
W.F.T.U	World Federation of Trade Unions, Athens (Greece);
WIDF	Women International Democratic Federation, San Salvador (El Salvador);
Work University	Рабочий университет имени И.Б. Хлебникова, Moscow (Russian Federation);
WPC	World Peace Council, Athens (Greece);
YWoA Movement	The Young Women of Africa Movement, Johannesburg (South Africa);
ZAST	Zimbabwe Anti-Sanctions Trust, Harare (Zimbabwe).
<i>Joint submissions:</i>	
JS1	Joint submission 1 submitted by: Coalition CELIDE-PF for UPR-Cuba, La Habana (Cuba); Centro de Estudio, Liderazgo y Desarrollo (CELIDE) and Plataforma Femenina (PF);
JS2	Joint submission 2 submitted by: Pro Derechos Humanos Bolivia, La Paz (Bolivia (Plurinational State of)); Pro Derechos Humanos Bolivia – Prodehbol; Confederacion Sindical De Trabajadores Campesinos De Bolivia – Cstcb; Confederacion Sindical de Comunidades Interculturales de Bolivia – Cscibcomunidad; Internacion de Defensa de los Derechos Humanos de Latinoamerica y el Caribe; Asociacion Nacional de Victimas de Torturas y Detención Ilegal 2019– 2020; Comunidades Originaria Campesinas de la Provincia Camacho; Comunidades Originarias Campesinas de la Provincia Manco Kapac; Comunidades de Originarias Campesinas de la Provincia Omasuyssub Cinsejo de Nacion Indigena de Tierras Bajas Tsimane Trabajadores Sociales Comunitarios; Tscb Jovenes en Accion y Revolucion Milenians; Asociacion de Comunicadores Sociales; Comunicación Del Sur; Asociacion de Mujeres Alba Urbanas; Asociacion Civil; Mision Vida; Asociación Civil Cambia Bolivia Cabol; Asociacion de Migrantes y Refugiados Políticos por los Derechos Humanos;
JS3	Joint submission 3 submitted by: Association d’Amitie Cuba-Guinee, Conakry (Guinea); Association of Cubans Residents;
JS4	Joint submission 4 submitted by: Asociación Callescuela, Fernando de la Mora (Paraguay); Asociación Callescuela; AMUCAP-A; Asociación de mujeres campesinas y populares de Caaguazú;
JS5	Joint submission 5 submitted by: Food Monitor Program, Bogotá (Colombia); 4Métrica; Observatorio Cubano de Derechos Humanos; Observatorio de Derechos Sociales; Observatorio de Envejecimiento; Cuidados y Derechos- Cuido60 Con Enfoque;

- JS6 **Joint submission 6 submitted by:** Observatorio sobre Envejecimiento; Cuidados y Derechos, Bogotá (Colombia); 4Métrica; Food Monitor Program; Cuban Research Institute (Florida International University); Center for Successful Aging (California State University-Long Beach); Observatorio Cubano de Derechos Humanos; Observatorio de Derechos Sociales-ODS Cuba; Instituto Milenio para la Investigación del Cuidado; Escuela del Cuidado; Enfoques Humanísticos; Palabra Mayor; Centro de Investigación y Análisis prospectivo CIAP; Máster en Gerontología y Salud de la Universidad Miguel Hernández de Elche; Latino Center On Aging; Corporación Moviliza; CISCAL; Investigación e incidencia para el fin de la situación de calle en América del Sur; FIU Casa Cuba;
- JS7 **Joint submission 7 submitted by:** Observatorio de derechos sociales, Madrid (Spain); Observatorio de Derechos Sociales Cuba; Observatorio Cubano de Derechos Humanos; Food Monitor Program; 4Métrica; Observatorio de Envejecimiento Cuidados y Derechos;
- JS8 **Joint submission 8 submitted by:** Observatorio Cubano de Derechos Humanos, Madrid (Cuba); Observatorio Cubano de Derechos Humanos; Observatorio de Derechos Sociales Cuba; 4Métrica; Consejo de Relatores de Derechos Humanos de Cuba; Asociación Sindical Independiente de Cuba; AulaAbierta; Observatorio de Libertad Académica;
- JS9 **Joint submission 9 submitted by:** Observatorio de Género de Alas Tensas, Madrid (Spain); El Observatorio de Femicidios Yo Sí Te Creo (YSTCC); Food Monitor Program; El Observatorio de envejecimiento; Cuidados y Derechos Cuido60 y Fundación 4Métrica;
- JS10 **Joint submission 10 submitted by:** Observatorio de Derechos Electorales, La Habana (Cuba); 4Métrica; Comité de Ciudadanos por la Integración Racial; Prisoners Defenders; Observatorio de Género Alas Tensas; Observatorio Cubano de Derechos Humanos;
- JS11 **Joint submission 11 submitted by:** Alianza Regional por la Libre Expresión e Información; Montevideo (Uruguay); Alianza Regional por la Libre Expresión e Información; Observatorio Cubano de Derechos Humanos y Colectivo Más Voces;
- JS12 **Joint submission 12 submitted by:** Civil Society or Non-Governmental Organisation; Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires (Argentina); Observatorio Legislativo de Cuba; Transparencia Electoral; 4Métrica; Center for the Study of Contemporary Open Societies; Promedehum; Probox; CADAL;
- JS13 **Joint submission 13 submitted by:** Cuba Siglo 21, Miami (United States of America); The Havana Consulting Group; Observatorio Cubano de Auditoría Ciudadana; 4Métrica; Food Monitor Program;
- JS14 **Joint submission 14 submitted by:** Robert F. Kennedy Human Rights, Washington (United States of America); Cubalex; Justicia 11J; Civil Rights Defenders (CRD); Robert F. Kennedy Human Rights (RFKHR);
- JS15 **Joint submission 15 submitted by:** Asociación Internacional de Derechos Humanos y Desarrollo Social (AIDHDES), Geneva (Switzerland); Asociación Internacional de Derechos Humanos y Desarrollo Social (AIDHDES); Uraba Global;
- JS16 **Joint submission 16 submitted by:** Observatorio de Libertad Académica, Bogotá (Colombia); Aula Abierta; Fundación 4métrica; Observatorio de Derechos Culturales; Observatorio Cubano de Derechos Humanos; Observatorio Cubano de Conflictos; Civil Rights Defenders, Rialta; Instituto de

- Artivismo Hannah Arendt; El Estornudo; Hypermedia; Observatorio de Género Alas Tensas; Food Monitor Program;
- JS17 **Joint submission 17 submitted by:** Red de Solidaridad con America Latina – RESOCAL, Bandhagen (Sweden); 7 Organizaciones, 2 personas por organización: Asociación Cultural Boliviana “Tiwanaku”; Asociación de Integración Cultural – ADIC; Asociación de Solidaridad con El Salvador; Centro Cultural Peruano; Federación Nacional “Víctor Jara”; Asociación de Amistad Sueco Ecuatoriana; y Proyecto Socio cultural Álamo Barrio adentro;
- JS18 **Joint submission 18 submitted by:** Observatorio Cubano de Conflictos, Coral Gables (United States of America); Foundation for Rights in Cuba; Federación Latinoamericana de Mujeres Rurales; Impacto Juvenil Republicano; el Observatorio de Libertad Académica; Fundación 4Métrica; Food Monitor Program; el Observatorio Cubano de Derechos Humanos; Prisoners Defenders; Civil Rights Defenders;
- JS19 **Joint submission 19 submitted by:** Red Femenina de Cuba, Madrid (Spain); Red Femenina de Cuba (Principal); Observatorio Cubano de Derechos Humanos;
- JS20 **Joint submission 20 submitted by:** Civil Rights Defenders, Stockholm (Sweden); Observatorio de Libertad Académica; Observatorio de Derechos Culturales; 4Métrica; Movimiento San Isidro; De Mujer a Mujer y de Hombre a Hombre; Cuba en Plural y RED en defensa de los derechos humanos;
- JS21 **Joint submission 21 submitted by:** Observatorio de Derechos Culturales, Bogotá (Colombia); Fundación 4Métrica; Árbol Invertido; Observatorio de Libertad Académica; Rialta; Alianza Iberoamericana para la Literatura; Las Artes y el Pensamiento; A.C.; Instituto de Artivismo Hannah Arendt; Observatorio de Género de Alas Tensas; El Estornudo; Weekly A.C.; Colectivo Más Voces; Editorial Hypermedia Inc; Observatorio Cubano de Derechos Humanos y Civil Rights Defenders;
- JS22 **Joint submission 22 submitted by:** Mesa de Diálogo de la Juventud Cubana, La Habana (Cuba); Cubalex; Justicia 11J; Civil Rights Defenders; Red de Defensa de los Derechos Humanos; Plataforma Yo Si Te Creo en Cuba; Mesa de Diálogo de la Juventud Cubana; De Mujer a Mujer y De Hombre a Hombre; Observatorio de Género de Alas Tensas;
- JS23 **Joint submission 23 submitted by:** Central de Trabajadores de Cuba, La Habana (Cuba); CTC; la Asociación Nacional de Innovadores y Racionalizadores (ANIR) y los 15 Sindicatos Nacionales de: Administración Pública; Agropecuarios; Forestales y Tabacaleros; Azucarero; Alimentación y Pesca; Civiles Defensa; Comercio; Gastronomía y Servicios; Comunicaciones; Informática y Electrónica; Construcción; Cultura; Educación; Ciencia y Deporte; Energía y Minas; Industria; Salud; Transporte y Puertos; y Hotelería;
- JS24 **Joint submission 24 submitted by:** PEN International, London WC1V 6ER (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); PEN Internacional; Artists; At Risk Connection (ARC) – PEN America; ARTICLE 19; Oficina para México y Centroamérica; Centro para la Apertura y el Desarrollo de América Latina – CADAL; Civil Rights Defenders; Instituto de Artivismo Hannah Arendt – INSTAR; Movimiento San Isidro; Cubalex; Justicia 11J; Instituto Cubano por la Libertad de Expresión y Prensa – ICLEPFREEMUSE;
- JS25 **Joint submission 25 submitted by:** De Mujer a Mujer y De Hombre a Hombre, Villa Clara (Cuba); Civil Rights Defenders; Cubalex; Justicia 11J; Plataforma Yo Sí Te Creo en Cuba (YSTCC); Observatorio de Género de Alas Tensas

- (OGAT); Red en Defensa de los Derechos Humanos (REDH Cuba); Cuba en plural; Movimiento San Isidro; 4 Métrica; La Hora de Cuba;
- JS26 **Joint submission 26 submitted by:** Alianza Democrática Oriental; Guantánamo (Cuba); Alianza Democrática Oriental; Palenque Vision; Partido Republicano de Cuba; Asociación Sindical Independiente de Cuba;
- JS27 **Joint submission 27 submitted by:** 1007020329, Bogotá (Colombia); Observatorio de Derechos Culturales; el Comité Ciudadanos por la Integración Racial Declaración de Principios y Fines; la Entidad sin Ánimo de Lucro; 4Métrica; el Observatorio de Derechos Culturales y el Observatorio de Libertad Académica;
- JS28 **Joint submission 28 submitted by:** Sociedad Cubana de Derecho Civil y de Familia, La Habana CP 10400 (Cuba); Sociedad Cubana de Derecho Civil y de Familia; Sociedad del Notariado Cubano;
- JS29 **Joint submission 29 submitted by:** Cubalex, Memphis, TN, 38122 (United States of America); Las organizaciones que presentan este informe son Cubalex y el grupo de trabajo Justicia 11J;
- JS30 **Joint submission 30 submitted by:** Coalición por los derechos humanos de las y los universitarios en Cuba, Bogota (Colombia); Aula Abierta; Observatorio de Libertad Académica (OLA); Observatorio Cubano de Derechos Humanos; Cubalex; Civil Rights Defenders; Observatorio de Derechos Culturales; Fundación 4métrica; Article 19 (Oficina para México y Centroamérica) y CADAL;
- JS31 **Joint submission 31 submitted by:** Group of National Federations and Regional Trade Unions of Greece, Athens (Greece); National Federation of Builders & Related Professions of Greece; Panhellenic Federation of Workers and Employees of Milk, Food and Drinks; Federation of Employees of the Press and Paper Industry; Federation of Employees of Pharmaceutical & Related Professions in Greece; Panhellenic Federation of Accountants; National Federation of Textile – Garment – Leather Workers of Greece; Panhellenic Federation of Bottled Drinks Employees; Regional Trade Union Center of Agrinio; Regional Trade Union Center of Arta; Regional Trade Union Center of the Northern Complex of Dodecanese; Regional Trade Union Center of Zakynthos; Regional Trade Union Center of Thesprotia; Regional Trade Union Center of Ioannina; Regional Trade Union Center of Lamia; Regional Trade Union Center of Larissa; Regional Trade Union Center of Lavrio – East Attika; Regional Trade Union Center of Lefkada; Regional Trade Union Center of Patras; Regional Trade Union Center of Piraeus; Regional Trade Union Center of Samos; Regional Trade Union Center of Fokida;
- JS32 **Joint submission 32 submitted by:** Fundación para la Democracia Panamericana, Miami (United States of America);
- JS33 **Joint submission 33 submitted by:** Centro de Alternativas Socioeconômicas do Cerrado, Brasília (Brazil); Movimento Pela Soberania Popular Na Mineração (Mam);
- JS34 **Joint submission 34 submitted by:** Fundación Género con Clase, Caracas (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)); Círculos Femeninos Populares; Heroínas sin Barreras; Fundación Género con Clase; Fundación Violeta y Movimiento Feminista Corazones Violeta y Movimiento Feminista Popular Lydda Franco;
- JS35 **Joint submission 35 submitted by:** Red en Defensa de los Derechos Humanos, Artemisa (Cuba); Las organizaciones firmantes somos: Plataforma Yo Sí Te Creo en Cuba

- (YSTCC) y su observatorio de femicidios, Cubalex, Justicia 11J, Civil Rights Defenders (CRD), de Mujer a Mujer y de Hombre a Hombre (MAM – HAH), el Observatorio de Género de Alas Tensas (OGAT), La Red en Defensa de los Derechos Humanos (REDH Cuba) y Mesa de Diálogo de la Juventud Cubana (MDJC);
- JS36 **Joint submission 36 submitted by:** Jamaica Peace Council, Kingston (Jamaica). The Jamaica Peace Council and the Jamaica Cuba Friendship Association are two sister organizations that share a strong and deep relationship with the people and the government of the republic of Cuba, shortly after diplomatic ties were established between both countries. They are independent organizations, that have some members in both organizations and members of the Non-Governmental Organization community in the country. Their membership is drawn from broad sectors of the society to include Cuban trained professionals, social activists, researchers, visitors to Cuba, students and families and friends of persons who have benefitted from Cuban solidarity. The Jamaica Peace council is a Member of the World Peace Council. Both organizations support and organize activities and events in support of Cuba's sovereignty and Human rights. The Jamaica Peace council organizes and share information through various platforms peace relating issues;
- JS37 **Joint submission 37 submitted by:** Coalición de les Apóstates y Alianza Cubana MANOS para el EPU-Cuba, La Habana (Cuba); Les Apóstates and Alianza Cubana MANOS (The Apostates and MANOS Cuban Alliance);
- JS38 **Joint submission 38 submitted by:** Alianza de Iglesias Cubanas No Registradas, La Plata (United States of America); Prisoners Defenders (main)Alianza de Iglesias Cubanas No Registradas;
- JS39 **Joint submission 39 submitted by:** ODV Democrazia e Libertà, S. Cristina Val Gardena (Italy); Prisoners Defenders and ODV Democrazia e Libertà;
- JS40 **Joint submission 40 submitted by:** Advocates for Human Rights, Minneapolis (United States of America); The Advocates for Human Rights, the World Coalition Against the Death Penalty;
- JS41 **Joint submission 41 submitted by:** Espacio Común, Valladolid (Spain); Prisoners Defenders International Network (main), Espacio Común y UNPACU;
- JS42 **Joint submission 42 submitted by:** Plantados hasta la Libertad y la Democracia en Cuba, Miami (United States of America); Prisoners Defenders International Network (Prisoners Defenders); Unión Patriótica de Cuba (UNPACU); Plantados hasta la Libertad y la Democracia en Cuba (Plantados);
- JS43 **Joint submission 43 submitted by:** 80075248, Bogotá (Colombia); Food Monitor Program; Observatorio de Libertad Académica; Observatorio de Derechos Culturales; Colectivo Más Voces; Observatorio Cubano de Derechos Humanos; Observatorio de envejecimiento; cuidados y derechos Cuido 60; Civil Rights Defenders; Periodismo de Barrio y con el Laboratorio Con Enfoque;
- JS44 **Joint submission 44 submitted by:** Christian Solidarity Worldwide, New Malden (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); Impulso18;
- JS45 **Joint submission 45 submitted by:** Fundación Venezolana por el Derecho a la Vivienda, Caracas (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)); Fundación Venezolana por el Derecho a la Vivienda ((Fundavivienda) miembro del comite coordinador de la Alianza Internacionalde los Habitantes (AIH) y AIH;

- JS46 **Joint submission 46 submitted by:** Presidio Politico Historico Cubano, Miami, Fl 33135 (United States of America); Prisoners Defenders, UNPACU, Presidio Politico Historico Cubano and Corriente Agramontista;
- JS47 **Joint submission 47 submitted by:** Justicia 11J, Mexico City (Mexico); Justicia 11J; Cubalex;
- JS48 **Joint submission 48 submitted by:** Students' Struggle Front, Athens (Greece); 1. Student Union of the School of Philosophy of the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens; 2. Student Union of the Department of Primary Education of the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens; 3. Student Union of the School of Dentistry of the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens; 4. Student Union of the Faculty of Turkish Studies and Modern Asian Studies of the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens; 5. Student Union of the School of Rural; Surveying and Geoinformatics Engineering of the National Technical University of Athens; 6. Student Union of the School of Architecture of the National Technical University of Athens; 7. Student Union of the School of Mathematics of the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki; 8. Student Union of the School of Physics of the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki; 9. Student Union of the Department of Computer Engineering and Informatics of the University of Patras; 10. Student Union of the Department of Civil Engineering of the University of Patras;
- JS49 **Joint submission 49 submitted by:** Asociación Plurinacional de Estudiantes y Egresados Ecuatorianos en Cuba "Eloy Alfaro", Quito (Ecuador); Asociación de Estudiantes y Graduados en Cuba "Eloy Alfaro";
- JS50 **Joint submission 50 submitted by:** Outreach Aid to the Americas, Miami (United States of America); Instituto Patmos;
- JS51 **Joint submission 51 submitted by:** CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Johannesburg (South Africa); Latin America and Caribbean Network for Democracy (REDLAD); Gobierno y Análisis Politico AC (GAPAC);
- JS52 **Joint submission 52 submitted by:** Asociacion Cubana de las Naciones Unidas, La Habana (Cuba); Asociación Cubana de las Naciones Unidas; Asociación Abakuá de Cuba; Asociación Caribeña de Cuba; Asociación Cubana de Artesanos y Artistas; Asociación Cubana de Economistas y Contadores de Cuba (ANEC); Asociación Cubana de Esperanto; Asociación Cubana de Limitados Físico – Motores (ACLIFIM); Asociación Cubana de Medicina Veterinaria; Asociación Cubana de Producción Animal (ACPA); Asociación Cubana de Técnicos Agrícolas y Forestales (ACTAF); Asociación Cubana de Traductores e Intérpretes; Asociación Cubana para la Protección de Animales y Plantas (ANIPLANT); Asociación Cultural Yoruba de Cuba; Asociación de Bomberos Voluntarios de Cuba; Asociación de Combatientes de la Revolución Cubana; Asociación de Educadores de Latinoamérica y del Caribe AELAC; Asociación de Lingüistas de Cuba; Asociación de Pedagogos de Cuba (APC); Asociación de Técnicos Azucareros de Cuba (ATAC); Asociación Espiritista Kardeciana Cruzada; Quisicuba; Asociación Hermanos Saíz (AHS); Asociación Médica del Caribe (AMECA); Asociación Nacional de Agricultores Pequeños (ANAP); Asociación Nacional del Ciego (ANCI); Asociación Nacional de Innovadores y Racionalizadores; Asociación Nacional de Sordos de Cuba (ANSOC); Asociación para la Ciencia y la Tecnología de los Alimentos

de Cuba; Brigada de Instructores de Arte José Martí; Brigadas Técnicas Juveniles (BTJ); Central de Trabajadores de Cuba; Centro Cristiano de Reflexión y Diálogo; Centro de Estudios sobre la Juventud; Centro de Intercambio y referencia sobre Iniciativas Comunitarias (CIERIC); Centro Félix Varela; Centro Memorial Martín Luther King Jr.; Centro Oscar Arnulfo Romero (OAR); Colectivo Cimarronas; Colectivo la Tizza; Colectivo los pañuelos rojos; Comité de Defensa de la Revolución; Consejo de Iglesias de Cuba (CIC); Federación Cinológica de Cuba; Federación Cubana del Deporte Canino; Federación de Asociaciones Culinarias de la República de Cuba; Federación de Mujeres Cubanas (FMC); Federación Estudiantil de la Enseñanza Media; Federación Estudiantil Universitaria (FEU); Federación Filatélica Cubana; Federación Nacional Cubana de Cineclubes; Fundación Alejo Carpentier; Fundación Antonio Núñez Jiménez de la Naturaleza y el Hombre (FANJ); Fundación del Nuevo Cine Latinoamericano (FNCL); Fundación Fernando Ortiz; Fundación Nicolás Guillén; Grupo gestor de la Asociación cubana de personas en situación de discapacidad intelectual; Movimiento Estudiantil Cristiano; Movimiento Juvenil Martiano; Organización de Pioneros José Martí; Proyecto Socio Cultural LGTBIQ+ Afrodiverso; Red Barrial Afrodescendiente; Red de educadoras y educadores populares; Red de Intelectuales, artistas y movimientos sociales en defensa de la Humanidad; Capitulo Cuba; Red de Prevención de VIH en hombre que tienen sexo con otros hombres (Red HSH); Red de Mujeres Lesbianas y Bisexuales (RMLB); Red de Personas con VIH; Red Ecuménica Fe por Cuba; Red juvenil ambiental de Cuba; Seminario Evangélico de Teología de Matanzas; Sociedad Cubana de Alergia y Asma; Sociedad Cubana de Anatomía Patológica; Sociedad Cubana de Anestesiología y Reanimación; Sociedad Cubana de Angiología y Cirugía Vasculat; Sociedad Cubana de Bioingeniería; Sociedad Cubana de Cardiología y Cirugía Cardiovascular; Sociedad Cubana de Ciencias Estomatológicas; Sociedad Cubana de Ciencias Farmacéuticas; Sociedad Cubana de Cirugía; Sociedad Cubana de Cirugía Endoscópica; Sociedad Cubana de Cirugía Maxilofacial; Sociedad Cubana de Cirugía Pediátrica; Sociedad Cubana de Cirugía Plástica y Caumatología; Sociedad Cubana de Dermatología; Sociedad Cubana de Educadores en Ciencias de la Salud; Sociedad Cubana de Endocrinología y Enfermedades Metabólicas; Sociedad Cubana de Enfermería; Sociedad Cubana de Farmacología; Sociedad Cubana de Gastroenterología; Sociedad Cub; **Joint submission 53 submitted by:** Asociación Sindical Independiente de Cuba, Provincia Matanzas (Cuba); JS54 **Joint submission 54 submitted by:** Sociedad Cubana Multidisciplinaria para el estudio de la Sexualidad, Habana (Cuba).

Regional intergovernmental organization:

IACHR-OAS

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

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 | Optional Protocol to CRPD |
| ICPPED | International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance |
- ⁴ CSHRS, p. 7; CWDF, p. 5; JMKDD, p. 2; SDP, p. 4; ODTUMD, p. 2; MDMP, p. 2; JS17, p. 2; C-47, p. 1; ALAC Inc., p. 1; COSATU, p. 3; ANEC Cuba, p. 2; FUNDALATIN, p. 2; MCP Mov. Camponês Popular, p. 1; SKNCFA, p. 6; PROCULTUR, p. 2; ACFS-WAB, p. 4; MCAYO, p. 3; SEPPY, p. 2; CYCUFA, p. 3; CPC, p. 2; Maloca Intl., p. 2.
- ⁵ JS20, p. 9; H.R.F, p. 15. See also: FCF, p. 2; JS5, p. 12; JS21, p. 8; JS51, p. 9; Sures, p. 7; CMÉPU, p. 3; JS32, p. 5, JS24, p. 9; JS44, p. 11; JS50, p. 4; H.R.F, p. 15; JS21, p. 8; JS40, p. 3; JS37, p. 10; JS42, p. 9; JS43, p. 6.
- ⁶ SCDIP, p. 4.
- ⁷ COSATU, pp. 5 and 12; PAM-UNC, p. 1; NYCR, pp. 1–6.
- ⁸ JS51, p. 12.
- ⁹ JS32, p. 5; H.R.F, p. 15; JS19, p. 11; JS51, p. 8; JS44, p. 11; JS51, p. 11; JS20, p. 8 and 9; JS24, p. 9; JS51, p. 10.
- ¹⁰ APP, p. 2; AVACJM, p. 3; EcoMuj, p. 2; JS34, pp. 3–4; JS17, p. 3; CCNA, p. 5; NCSC, pp. 1–4; Cubanismo, p. 1; arlacsolidarite, p. 2; Maloca Intl, p. 4; MDMP, 14, pp. 2–3; AVJ, pp. 1–2; MCAYO p. 3; JS45, p. 3; ODTUMD, pp. 2–3 and 5; PAME, p. 2; PEO, pp. 1; SAOGM, p. 3; SCCP, pp. 2–3; JS28, p. 2; SEPPY, p. 2; ALAC Inc., p. 1; CYCUFA, p. 3 and 4; CPC, p. 2; CGPT, p. 2; Sures, p. 2 and 3; Plataformadhhpy, pp. 1–2; ASC/VSC, pp. 4 and 5; SUECOCUBANA, pp. 2–3; NYCR, pp. 1–2; LADH, pp. 2–8; JS52, pp. 5–6; JS31, p. 9; HOLA, pp. 3–4; FUNDALATIN, p. 8; ANEC Cuba, p. 2; CEU, p. 6; CGTV, p. 1; CPAFFC, p. 2; NEHAWU, p. 2; ACFS-WAB, p. 3; ACRP, p. 2; DCF, p. 1; EEDYE, pp. 3–4; ACJJ p. 1; Casa dos Jornalistas, p. 2; Euskadi-Cuba, p. 6; H.I.J.O.S. Capital, p. 5; LA FAT (PANAMA), p. 4; PROCULTUR, p. 3; RMLBCuba, p. 2; UNMMAC, p. 4. See also: Global Action, p. 5; WPC, p. 5; SIPTU Trade Union, p. 2; AFC, p. 1; ACCS, p. 3; FUALB, p. 1; GCAKI, p. 2; MADRES, p. 3; FBK, p. 1; JMCA, p. 2; CFMF Chile, p. 1 and 2; ONCE, p. 2; JS48, p. 4; JS23, p. 1; JS48, p. 3.
- ¹¹ AMAPALC, p. 2; ASALJM, p. 2; AVACJM, p. 3; JS4, p. 4; EcoMuj, p. 2; JS17, p. 3; MCAYO, p. 3; A.C.asbl, p. 1.
- ¹² NYCR, p. 1; AVJ, p. 2; Mandate, p. 2; FUNDALATIN, p. 2; Euskadi-Cuba, p. 6; Global Action, para. 23; LA FAT (PANAMA), p. 4; SCDP, pp. 1–5.
- ¹³ UNJC, p. 4.
- ¹⁴ IACHR-OAS, p. 1.
- ¹⁵ JS47 p. 2 and 3; JS46, p. 4; JS39, p. 3; JS19, p. 2.
- ¹⁶ A Romanian Work, pp. 2–3.
- ¹⁷ JS12, p. 11; JS19, p. 11; JS47, p. 11; JS42, p. 5. See also: JS52, p. 14.
- ¹⁸ JS52, p. 14.
- ¹⁹ C-47, p. 1; ALAC Inc., p. 1; CPC, p. 2; PAM-UNC, p. 1; APDH, p. 7; JS4, p. 2; HCAFS, p. 2; CITU, p. 2; COSATU, pp. 6–7; Casa dos jornalistas, p. 3; JS33, pp. 3 and 4; AVACJM, p. 4; Mandate, pp. 1–2; DCF, p. 1; CCNA, p. 5; Maloca Intl, p. 2; UNEAC, p. 2.
- ²⁰ JS52, p. 3; AHS, p. 1; ONCE, p. 2.
- ²¹ JS45, p. 6.
- ²² JS49, p. 7.
- ²³ FUNDALATIN, p. 9; JS56, p. 5.
- ²⁴ ACRP, p. 2; NYCR, pp. 1–2; Mandate, p. 3; ODTUMD, p. 11; PAME, pp. 2–3; FLAMUR, p. 2; UNMMAC, p. 3; FMC, p. 3; PROCULTUR, p. 4; RMLBCuba, p. 2; SP, pp. 2–3; CSSP, para. 12;

- MADRES, p. 3; COSATU, p. 4; JS34, p. 6; BRYU p. 2; BSFC p. 3; SAOGM, pp. 2–3; BRWCL, p. 3; LADH, p. 2; AVACJM, p. 3 and 5; JS45, p. 4; C-47, p. 2; CITU, p. 3; FoLA, p. 3; ACLIFIM, pp. 1–2; CEG, p. 1; AMAPALC, p. 2; AVJ, p. 2; JS54, p. 4; CCNA, p. 5; Euskadi-Cuba, p. 6; H.I.J.O.S. Capital, p. 55; LA FAT (PANAMA), pp. 7–9; MDMP, p. 2; FCAB-Vancouver, p. 1; APP, p. 2; EcoMuj, p. 2; JS34, pp. 3 and 4, JS17, p. 8; NCSC, pp. 2 and 3; YWoA Movement, p. 2; Cubanismo, p. 1; arlacsolidarite, p. 2; Plataformadddhpy, para. 7; ONCE, p. 2.
- ²⁵ JS27, pp. 2–5.
- ²⁶ CONEG, p. 4.
- ²⁷ CNC, p. 4; JS4, p. 5; UNEAC, p. 3; ACFS-WAB, p. 2; JS27, p. 3; ALAC Inc., pp. 1 and 2; JS49, p. 6; Casa dos jornalistas, p. 4; CEHPRODEC, p. 2. See also: TAMAT, p. 5; CESJ, p. 2; ACCS, p. 5; AAEC, p. 3.
- ²⁸ CONEG, p. 4.
- ²⁹ CIR, pp. 2–3. See also: CONEG, pp. 1–4.
- ³⁰ SEPPY, p. 3.
- ³¹ AFC, p. 2; JS40, p. 1; JS50, p. 1.
- ³² JS40, p. 3; LGDH, p. 3; JS12, p. 11.
- ³³ JS40, p. 1 and 3; JS11, p. 5 and 6; JS8, p. 6 and 7; JS8, p. 3.
- ³⁴ CIRAC.SV, p. 2; SOCUMES 2023, p. 5; C-47, p. 1; NYCR, p. 2; ALAC Inc, p. 1; SAOGM, p. 3; SCCP, p. 2; CEG, p. 1; CSSP, para. 4; Cubanismo, p. 1; JS17, p. 3; MADRES, p. 3; UNMMAC, p. 3.
- ³⁵ JS12, p. 6.
- ³⁶ JS29, p. 9, JS24, p. 8 JS42, pp. 6–8, JS47, p. 9.
- ³⁷ JS1, p. 7; JS40, p. 3, JS24, p. 8 and JS29, p. 14; JS42, p. 9m; JS47, p. 9.
- ³⁸ JS40, p. 2.
- ³⁹ IACHR-OAS, pp. 5–6 and 8; JS1, p. 4; JS39 pp. 4–5; JS26, pp. 1–9; 47, p. 1, pp. 8–9; Patmos, pp. 3–4; JS41, pp. 2–4; JS46, pp. 5 and 10; JS51, pp. 6–8; 8one, p. 5; AI, p. 1; JS24, p. 8; JS8, p. 3; JS10, pp. 3 and 5, JS24, pp. 4 and 5; JS14, pp. 15 and 16; JS50, p. 2; JS42, pp. 3 and 4; JS51, p. 7.
- ⁴⁰ IACHR-OAS, p. 8.
- ⁴¹ IACHR-OAS, pp. 1, 3, 5. See also: FCF, p. 1; JS51, pp. 9–11; JS46, p. 6; JS8, p. 7.
- ⁴² JS19, p. 5 and 6; JS47, p. 4.
- ⁴³ ACFS-WAB, pp. 3–4; ACURE, pp. 5–6.
- ⁴⁴ JS18, pp. 7–8; CJIC, p. 3; JS8, p. 4; and JS47 pp. 6–7.
- ⁴⁵ AI, p. 1; CFFC, p. 1; JS29, pp. 15; JS24, p. 6.
- ⁴⁶ CJIC, p. 5; JS40, p. 3; See also: JS44, p. 12; JS37, p. 10.
- ⁴⁷ JS8, pp. 4–5.
- ⁴⁸ 8one, p. 6; JS47, p. 6.
- ⁴⁹ 8one, p. 8.
- ⁵⁰ CITU, p. 4; UNJC, p. 1; CEG, p. 2; ALAC Inc. p. 2; ODTUMD, pp. 3–4; JS17, pp. 5–6; MDMP, p. 2; AFC, p. 2; CFSNZ, p. 1; AAEC, p. 5; ANAIC, p. 5; CFMF Chile, pp. 4 and 5.
- ⁵¹ IACHR-OAS, p. 3.
- ⁵² JS18, p. 10; IACHR-OAS, pp. 1, 3, 5; JS19, p. 3; JS41, pp. 5–9.
- ⁵³ JS52, pp. 7–8; CJIC, pp. 5–6. See also: JS12, p. 11; JS42, p. 9; JS1, p. 9.
- ⁵⁴ CJIC, p. 3; IACHR-OAS, p. 7; JS29, pp. 16 and 17.
- ⁵⁵ CJIC, p. 5; JS1, pp. 8–9, JS8, p. 7.
- ⁵⁶ JS29, p. 18.
- ⁵⁷ IACHR-OAS, p. 7.
- ⁵⁸ AI, p. 2.
- ⁵⁹ FCF, p. 1.
- ⁶⁰ JS39, pp. 1, 4–7. See also: JS18, p. 5. See also: JS37, pp. 7 and 8. See also: JS18, p. 9.
- ⁶¹ JS39, p. 7.
- ⁶² JS47, pp. 12–13; JS8, p. 7; JS18, p. 3; JS52, pp. 8–9; JS24, p. 9. See also: JS20, p. 9.
- ⁶³ IACHR-OAS, pp. 1, 3, 5; CJIC, p. 2; JS41, p. 10; JS42, p. 9.
- ⁶⁴ CJIC, p. 5.
- ⁶⁵ CbLbC, p. 3; CCNA, pp. 2, 3, 5; JS10, pp. 4–5; AFC, pp. 1–2; CEG, p. 2; MCP, p. 1; CSTB, p. 1; Resumen Latinoamericano, p. 3; CESJ, p. 5; JS49, p. 4; CFSNZ, pp. 4–5; AMAPALC, p. 5; AVACJM, p. 7; ODTUMD, p. 3; SIPTU, p. 1; SKNCAA, pp. 2–3; CIRAC, p. 3; MDMP, p. 2; CNC, p. 2; MCAYO, p. 4; NCSC, p. 5; BRYU p. 3; UNJC, p. 3; MADRES, p. 3; JS49, p. 4.
- ⁶⁶ IACHR-OAS, pp. 1–4; AI, p. 3; JS21, pp. 3, 4–8; JS51, p. 8; 10–12; JS30, pp. 7–12; JS19, p. 3; JS11, p. 5 and 6; JS18, pp. 1, 6; JS8, p. 1; JS24, p. 5; JS47, pp. 4–5, 9–12; JS22, pp. 1, 3, 4; ADO, p. 1; JS10, p. 6; JS14, p. 1, 2, 15 and 16.
- ⁶⁷ JS22, pp. 10–12; JS10, pp. 1, 5, 6; JS37, p. 6.
- ⁶⁸ JS22, pp. 10–12.
- ⁶⁹ IACHR-OAS, p. 4, 5; JS1, p. 8; JS18, p. 10; JS21, p. 8; JS12, p. 4, 11; FCF, p. 2; JS8, p. 7; JS11, p. 13; JS21, pp. 4–6; FCF, p. 1–2; JS22, p. 13; JS51, p. 7; JS46, p. 6; JS14, p. 17; JS20, p. 9; JS19,

- p. 11; AI, p. 4; JS51, pp. 10–11; JS46, p. 7; H.R.F, pp. 14–15; JS21, pp. 8–9; JS8, p. 2; JS24, p. 8; JS16, p. 9; JS44, p. 12; JS8, pp. 3, 7; JS52, pp. 4–5.
- ⁷⁰ AI, p. 2; JS19, pp. 5–6; JS37, p. 7; CJIC, p. 4; Patmos, pp. 3–4; JS46, pp. 5, 10; JS19, pp. 2–3; JS51, pp. 6, 8, 9; JS21, pp. 4–6; JS24, pp. 2, 3, 4, 5; JS8, p. 3, JS18, p. 9; JS19, pp. 3, 5–6; JS16, p. 9; JS32, p. 5.
- ⁷¹ JS24, p. 9; JS11, p. 1. See also: JS19, p. 11; JS8 p. 7; JS21, p. 8.
- ⁷² JS19, pp. 3, 11; H.R.F, p. 8; FCF, p. 2; JS8, p. 7; JS19, p. 4; JS11, p. 13; FCF, p. 2.
- ⁷³ JS51, pp. 4, 9–10.
- ⁷⁴ ACPA, p. 7.
- ⁷⁵ DCF, p. 2; MDMP, p. 2; JS11, p. 11; FMC, p. 6; WIDF, p. 6; VCSC, pp. 1–2; JS49, p. 4; ASALJM, p. 2; CFSNZ, p. 7; MADRES, p. 10; SCDeI, pp. 1–5.
- ⁷⁶ JS51, p. 6, JS46, p. 4.
- ⁷⁷ JS51, pp. 9–11.
- ⁷⁸ AI, p. 5; JS24, pp. 5; Patmos, pp. 3–4; JS46, pp. 5, 10; JS19, pp. 2–3; JS51, p. 7; JS19, p. 3; JS14, p. 15. See also: JS39, pp. 3–4.
- ⁷⁹ IACHR-OAS, pp. 6–7; JS53, p. 8.
- ⁸⁰ CITU, pp. 4–5; NYCR, pp. 4–5; NCA, p. 6; CCNA, p. 5; BRYU, p. 3; MDMP, p. 2; JS17, p. 3; Sínodo Luterano, p. 4; SAOGM, p. 2; Work University, p. 2; AMAPAL, p. 5; JS49, p. 5; AFC, p. 3; SAOGM, p. 2; JS8, p. 14; CIC, pp. 3, 6; JS52, pp. 7–8; ACURE, pp. 4–5; HOLA, p. 3; AAEC, p. 5; IranCubaFA, p. 4; GCAKI, pp. 3; FUNDALATIN, p. 5; AATLC, p. 2; JS49, p. 5; JS54, p. 5.
- ⁸¹ ECLJ, p. 3; JS38, pp. 1, 5, 6–11, 13; JS44, pp. 2–6; Patmos, p. 1; JS38, pp. 11 and 12.
- ⁸² JS38, p. 12; ECLJ, p. 6; JS38, para. 12; JS44, p. 12; JS50, pp. 4–7.
- ⁸³ CCFA Toronto, p. 2; Work University, p. 2; CITU, p. 3; C-47, p. 2; HCAFS, p. 3; CJSPE, p. 4; Fundación Guayasamín, p. 6; MCP, p. 1; SKNCAA, p. 2; ODTUMD, p. 3; CCNA, p. 3; Karen, p. 2; JS17, p. 4. NCFA, p. 4.
- ⁸⁴ CITU, p. 3; PROCULTUR, p. 3 UNMMAC, p. 4; Fundación Guayasamín, p. 3; AFEP, p. 5; GCAKI, p. 2.
- ⁸⁵ IACHR-OAS, p. 3. See also: JS19, p. 2.
- ⁸⁶ JS19, p. 11.
- ⁸⁷ 8one, p. 6.
- ⁸⁸ JS9, p. 7.
- ⁸⁹ JS49, pp. 4–5; AVACJM, p. 7; AVJ, p. 4; Cuba cooperation, p. 5; EcoMuj, p. 2; LADH, p. 3; MDMP, p. 3; Sures, pp. 4–5; SOCUDEF, p. 3; NCSC, p. 1; AACG, p. 2; SKNCFA, p. 4; Casa dos jornalistas, pp. 3–4; JS17, p. 5; ACFS-WAB, p. 2; BV, p. 2; JS28, p. 3; MOČ, p. 1; DCF, p. 1; CEHPRODEC, pp. 2–3; JS34, p. 5; ACJJ, pp. 1–2; AFC, p. 2; 8one p. 11; AHCAS, p. 3; ALAC Inc, pp. 3–4; ASC/VSC, p. 5; SUECOCUBANA, p. 2; Resumen Latinoamericano, pp. 3–4; EEDYE, p. 5; CJSPE, pp. 6–7; Euskadi-Cuba, p. 8; FMC, p. 5; Fundación Ideal, pp. 3–4; Global Action, p. 5; H.I.J.O.S. Capital, p. 5; F.A.T. Panamá, p. 7; PROCULTUR, p. 3; RMLB, p. 2; JS52, pp. 8–9; ASCF, p. 1; GCAKI, p. 3; FBK, pp. 1–2; ANIAC, p. 7; APC, p. 2; AsiCubaUmbria, p. 2; ECCE, p. 2; EEDDA, p. 2.
- ⁹⁰ JS28, pp. 7–8; FOCUS, p. 2; ONCE, p. 4.
- ⁹¹ ANEC, p. 3; AVACJM, p. 8; NYCR, pp. 1–2; PEO, pp. 1–2; BSFC, p. 2; Quisicuba, pp. 3–4; Fundación Guayasamín, pp. 3–4; UITBB, pp. 1–2; YWoA Movement, p. 4; NNOC, p. 4; CGTV, p. 2 SKNCAA, p. 1; JS34, pp. 4–5; BRWCL, pp. 1–2; CJSPE, p. 5; CGTP, pp. 2–3; CTB, p. 1; ODTUMD, p. 4; PAME, pp. 5–6; SIPTU, p. 3; CITU, p. 2; C-47, p. 1; WFTU, p. 1.
- ⁹² SEPPY, p. 2; FTT, pp. 4–5; YWoA Movement, p. 2; CSTB, p. 1; NEHAWU, p. 5; CITU, p. 3; C-47, p. 1; SUECOCUBANA, p. 2; Mandate, p. 3; CJSPE, p. 4; JS17, p. 6; UNDECA, p. 4; SKNCAA, p. 1; CATH, p. 1; CGTV, p. 2; BRWCL, pp. 1–2; CGTP, pp. 2–3; HOLA, p. 5; JS23, p. 2; POGO Women, pp. 2–3; JS31, pp. 12–13; OGE, p. 5; ANEC, pp. 2–3; FoLA, p. 3; MNE, p. 3; NYCR, p. 2.
- ⁹³ IACHR-OAS, p. 8; JS30, pp. 11–13; JS49, p. 5.
- ⁹⁴ JS27, p. 3.
- ⁹⁵ JS27, p. 3.
- ⁹⁶ JS27, p. 4.
- ⁹⁷ IACHR-OAS, pp. 8–9.
- ⁹⁸ IACHR-OAS, pp. 8–9.
- ⁹⁹ JS53, pp. 1–9.
- ¹⁰⁰ ASICT/ITUAC, pp. 10–11.
- ¹⁰¹ CGTV, p. 3.
- ¹⁰² JS30, p. 14.
- ¹⁰³ ANEC, p. 3.
- ¹⁰⁴ JS7, p. 8.
- ¹⁰⁵ ACFTU p. 2; ANEC, p. 3; PEO, p. 2; YWoA Movement, p. 4; AFC, p. 2; AVACJM, p. 5; CITU, p. 3; NYCR, p. 2; CYCUFA, p. 1; BSFC, p. 2.

- ¹⁰⁶ CCFA Toronto, p. 2; Otra mirada, p. 3; SEPPY, p. 1; SKNCAA, pp. 9–10; AVACJM, p. 6; Cubasolar, pp. 8–9; SUECOCUBANA, p. 4; 8one, p. 5; ACFTU p. 4; ACTJGG p. 1; AHCAS, p. 3; N.S.A.C, p. 3.
- ¹⁰⁷ APP, p. 5; CCNA, p. 4; Otra mirada, p. 2.
- ¹⁰⁸ IACHR-OAS, p. 8; JS13, pp. 5–6. See also: JS14, p. 2.
- ¹⁰⁹ JS5, p. 8.
- ¹¹⁰ IACHR-OAS, p. 8.
- ¹¹¹ AI, para. 43.
- ¹¹² JS7, p. 9.
- ¹¹³ ANEC, p. 10.
- ¹¹⁴ Cubalex, pp. 2 and 10.
- ¹¹⁵ JS7, p. 7.
- ¹¹⁶ ASC/VSC, p. 7; EEDYE, pp. 3–4; ANEC, p. 3; USPC, p. 4; ACPA, pp. 2–3; FANJ, para. 25.
- ¹¹⁷ CETIM, p. 5.
- ¹¹⁸ JS5, p. 12.
- ¹¹⁹ JS45, p. 7.
- ¹²⁰ FCF, p. 2.
- ¹²¹ COSATU, p. 5; BV, p. 5; CASTS, p. 3; CEU, p. 5; CNC, p. 5; CPAFFC, p. 2; CPPC, p. 1; CSHRS, p. 3; FCAB-Vancouver, p. 5; JMKDD, p. 3; ASCF, p. 2; MNE, pp. 1–2; N.M.C 2021, p. 3; N.S.A.C, p. 3; CEG, pp. 3–4; ASALJM, p. 2; CITU, p. 3; C-47, p. 2; ALAC Inc. p. 2; EEDYE, p. 4; NCA, p. 3; PAME, p. 4; Karen, p. 1; BSFC pp. 2–3; plataformaddh, p. 2; SOBERANA, p. 1; Maloca Intl, p. 3; Quisicuaba, p. 4; Fundación Ideal, p. 1; Fundación Guayasamín, p. 5; FPP, p. 2; PROCULTUR, p. 5; UNMMAC, p. 5; MCP, p. 2; SAOGM, pp. 3–4; SEPPY, p. 2; SIPTU, pp. 4–5; SKNCAA, p. 8; SKNCFA, p. 2; UNSEB, p. 1; Work-University, p. 2; TPF, p. 3; USPC, p. 4; ACURE, p. 2; ALGES, p. 2; Cuba Vive, p. 1; GHP, p. 1; JS31, p. 11; HOLA, p. 4; EBERHARD-SHULTZ-STIFTUNG, p. 2; FSNZ, p. 3; GCAKI, p. 4; IranCubaFA, p. 2; FUNDALATIN, p. 6; CCNA, p. 5; CYCUFA, p. 1; MDMP, p. 4; MediCuba Suisse, p. 1; JS17, p. 8; AATLC, p. 1; M.N.C 2021, p. 3; N.S.A.C, p. 3; AFC, p. 3; AMAPALC, p. 3; JS34, p. 3; AVJ, pp. 4, 7; JS4, p. 5; CbLBcC, p. 2; Otra mirada, p. 1; MDMP, p. 4; Tunnelblick-Verein, p. 3; Casa dos jornalistas, p. 3; ColPepitoM, pp. 1–2; FTT, p. 2; CEG, p. 4; COSATU, p. 8; arlacsolidarite, p. 1; CITU, p. 3; C-47, p. 1; UNDECA, p. 3; UNMMAC, p. 5; FPP, p. 2; Quisicuaba, p. 4; PPA, p. 11; CVSA, p. 4; CTB, p. 1; ONGPROMODHEGE, p. 4; JMCA, p. 2; CFMF Chile, p. 2 and 3; SCP, pp. 2–5; TMA, p. 3; JS36, p. 2 and 3; JS4, p. 4; JS48, p. 6 and 7.
- ¹²² OGE, p. 4; BV, pp. 4–5; CPAFFC, p. 3; CSHRS, p. 3; CWDF, pp. 4–5; Otra mirada, p. 1; UNDECA, p. 3; PROCULTUR, p. 6; FPP, p. 2; Fundación Ideal, p. 2; MNE, p. 2; N.M.C 2021, p. 4; AFC, p. 4; AVACJM, pp. 7–8; JS4, p. 5; PAME, p. 4; MediCuba Suisse, p. 1; SOBERANA, p. 2; SEPPY, p. 2; ColPepitoM, p. 3; N.S.A.C, p. 3; CEG, p. 4; AMLCP, p. 4; AVJ, p. 7; Plataformaddh, p. 2; CVSA, p. 3; SOCUDEF, p. 3; CTB, p. 1; FUNDALATIN, p. 7; AATCL, p. 1; ECAN, p. 4 and 5.
- ¹²³ FLAMUR, pp. 2–3.
- ¹²⁴ FLAMUR, p. 5; SEPPY, p. 3; FSS, p. 2.
- ¹²⁵ HOLA, pp. 5–6; FUALB, p. 3; IranCubaFA, p. 3; GCAKI, p. 5; FBK, p. 2; SEPPY, p. 1; MNE, p. 2; ODTUMD, p. 4; Otra mirada, p. 2; PAME, p. 4; PPA, p. 1; TPF, p. 3; 8one, p. 6; AFGJ, p. 1; AHCAS, p. 5; JS31 p. 10; JS36 p. 3; OGE, p. 4; BV, p. 5; CASTS, p. 2; CEU, p. 5; CPAFFC, p. 3; CPPC, p. 1; CSHRS, p. 3; D12-AICT, p. 2; JMKDD, p. 3; NNOC-US, p. 3; CEG, p. 4; AACG, p. 1; AVACJM, p. 7; CCNA p. 6; Cuba cooperation, pp. 3–4; EcoMuj, p. 4; ALAC Inc., p. 2; NYCR, p. 5; Mandate, p. 4; LADH, p. 6; MDMP, p. 4; MediCuba Suisse, p. 2; JS17, p. 9; SOBERANA, p. 2; FMC, p. 8; Euskadi-Cuba, p. 8; FPP, p. 3; Fundación Guayasamín, p. 5; Fundación Ideal, p. 2; PROCULTUR, p. 6; UNDECACR, p. 3; UNMMAC, p. 6; WIDF, p. 9; WPC, pp. 6–7; Sures, p. 4; SIPTU, p. 5; Sures, p. 3; ASC/VSC, p. 7; EEDYE, pp. 4–5; NCA, p. 4; AFC, p. 3; Entrepueblosn, p. 2; IID, p. 6; AAM, p. 6; JS31, p. 7; AATCL, p. 1; CFMF Chile, p. 3; JS3, p. 2.
- ¹²⁶ JS4, p. 4; USPC, p. 2.
- ¹²⁷ JS37, pp. 5–6.
- ¹²⁸ SOCUDEF, p. 5.
- ¹²⁹ COSATU, p. 8; CASTS, pp. 2–3; CSHRS, p. 9; NEHAWU, p. 4; ASENECUBA, p. 3; CCFA Toronto, pp. 1–2; ACFS-WAB, p. 3; N.S.A.C, p. 2; ASALJM, p. 3; CITU, p. 3; NYCR, p. 5; FoLA, p. 54; CVSA p. 4; ODTUMD, p. 4; Otra mirada, p. 3; PAME, p. 4; Plataformaddhpy, pp. 2–3; JS17, pp. 4–9; SAOGM, p. 4; SKNCAA, p. 8; SKNCFA, p. 5; VCSC, p. 2; YWoA Movement, p. 4; UNSEB, p. 1; AMAPALC, p. 2; AMLCP, p. 3; AATLC, pp. 1–2; APP, pp. 3–4; JS34, p. 3; CbLBcC, p. 2; CCNA, p. 4; Cuba Cooperation, p. 4; LADH, p. 7; Broken Chalk, p. 3; CPPC, p. 2; CEG, p. 5; APDH, p. 5; CSC, p. 2; FPP, pp. 1–2; MCP, p. 2; PROCULTUR, p. 6; UNDECACR, p. 4; UNMMAC, p. 5; Quisicuaba, p. 5; ColPepitoM, p. 5; AHCAS, p. 5; CEHPRODEC, p. 1; Cubasolar, pp. 6–7; Entrepueblosn, p. 1; LGDH, p. 2; ONGPROMODHEGE, p. 4; CESJ, p. 3; FEU, p. 2; FibE, pp. 3–4; FUNDALATIN, p. 8; JMCA, p. 3; CFMF Chile, p. 4; ECAN, p. 4; OCLAE, p. 1; JS36, p. 3

- and 4; JS48, p. 5; JS49, p. 3; JS4, p. 4; CEHPRODEC, p. 1; Entrepueblosn, p. 1; LGDH, p. 2; ONGPROMODHEGE, p. 4; CESJ, p. 3; ACURE, p. 3; Cuba Vive, p. 2; JS31, pp. 11 and 12; HOLA, p. 6; AAEC, p. 2; GCAKI, p. 5; AATCL, pp. 1 and 2; JS48, pp. 5 and 6.
- ¹³⁰ N.S.A.C, pp. 2–3; APDH, p. 5; JS4, p. 5; SEPPY, p. 2; AHCAS, p. 5; JS31 p. 11; CSHRS, p. 4; ASENECUBA, p. 2; CCFA Toronto, p. 1; APP, p. 3; JS15, p. 3; SUECOCUBANA, p. 4; NYCR, p. 5; Plataformadhhpy, p. 2; Broken Chalk, p. 3; CSC, p. 3; YWoA Movement, p. 4; Otra mirada, p. 2; Entrepueblosn, p. 1; Resumen Latinoamericano, p. 2.
- ¹³¹ N.S.A.C, p. 2; NYCR, p. 5.
- ¹³² AACES, p. 2; JS4, p. 4; SEPPY, p. 3, JS4, p. 4, OCLAE, p. 2.
- ¹³³ Broken Chalk, p. 5.
- ¹³⁴ Broken Chalk, pp. 5–6.
- ¹³⁵ Broken Chalk, pp. 6–7.
- ¹³⁶ JS16, p. 9 and 10.
- ¹³⁷ JMKDD, p. 4; BIA, pp. 2–3; CCNA, p. 5; ODTUMD, p. 4; UNEAC, p. 21; BV, p. 5; ACRPRM p. 1; N.S.A.C, pp. 1–4; ARCI APS, p. 3; IranCubaFA, p. 1; HOLA, p. 6; AMAPALC, pp. 3–5; AATLC, p. 2; AHR, p. 2.
- ¹³⁸ JS46, p. 3.
- ¹³⁹ BIA, p. 3.
- ¹⁴⁰ CSHRS, p. 8.
- ¹⁴¹ FEU, p. 4.
- ¹⁴² ARomanianWork, p. 1; N.M.C 2021, pp. 2–3; Euskadi-Cuba, pp. 7–8; FPP, pp. 2–3; Fundación Ideal, p. 2; UNDECA, UNDECACR, pp. 1–2; COSATU, p. 2; PAM-UNC, p. 2; CVSA, p. 4; PROCULTUR, p. 6; Sínodo Luterano, p. 3; ACFS-WAB, pp. 3–4; BRWCL, p. 4; ALGES, pp. 3–5; AFEP, p. 6; Cuba Vive, p. 3; ASENECUBA, pp. 1–2; GPC, p. 1; GCAKI, p. 3; CbLBcC, p. 2; FUNDALATIN, p. 7; AACES, p. 2; AATLC, p. 1; MNE p. 2; N.S.A.C, p. 3; CEG, p. 4; NCSC, p. 4; ODTUMD, p. 4; Otra mirada, p. 2; PAME, p. 4; SAOGM, p. 4; SEPPY, p. 1; SIPTU, p. 6; SKNCAA, p. 2; SKNCFA, p. 2; Work-University, p. 2; DCF, p. 3; AICEC, p. 4; CFV, p. 4; FBK, p. 2.2; CATH, p. 1; ASALJM, p. 2; AVACJM, p. 7; CCNA, p. 6; NYCR, p. 5; NCA, p. 4; CPC, p. 3; Maloca Intl, p. 5; MDMP, p. 4; MediCuba Suisse, p. 1; Euskadi-Cuba, pp. 7–8; Fundación Guayasamín, p. 5; WPC, p. 3, Sures, p. 3; AFGJ, p. 5; JS17 pp. 3–6, OGE, p. 4; BV, p. 5; CASTS, p. 2; CEU, p. 5; CSHRS, p. 7; FCAB-Vancouver, p. 5; OEKG, p. 8; ALAC Inc., p. 2; ASC/VSC, pp. 4 and 7; WPC, pp. 6–7; EEDYE, pp. 2, 4–5, 10, 11–28; NCA, p. 4; FUALB, p. 10; AICEC, p. 2; MediCuba Suisse, para. 15; Euskadi-Cuba, p. 8; Fundación Guayasamín, para. 41; WPC, para. 11, Sures, para. 7, CATH, para. 6, CbLBcC, para. 1.2; FJG para. 27, JS17 paras. 11, 32–34, OGE para. 2.1; BV, paras. 4–5; ASCAST, p. 2; CEU, paras. 13–14; CSHRS, para. 21; FCAB-Vancouver, para. 23; OEKG, p. 8; ALAC Inc. para. 10; ASC/VSC, para. 10; WPC, paras. 12 and 27; ASC/VSC, para. 29; NCA, p. 4; PPA, para. 3; AACES, para. 2; AATLC, para. 7, ASENECUBA, paras. 5–8, 12, 14; MNE p. 2; N.M.C 2021, pp. 1–3; N.S.A.C, p. 3; CEG, p. 4; NCSC, p. 4; ODTUMD, para. 33; Otra mirada, paras. 6 and 7; PAME, p. 4; SAOGM, p. 4; SEPPY, para. 4; SIPTU, para. 23; SKNCAA, para. 5; SKNCFA, para. 4; JS35, p. 3.
- ¹⁴² SCJM, p. 7.
- ¹⁴³ SCJM, p. 7.
- ¹⁴⁴ AC.asbl, pp. 1–2; GHP, pp. 1–3; JS31, p. 12; HOLA, p. 3; AICEC, p. 3; FUNDALATIN, p. 3; WPC, pp. 5–6; Euskadi-Cuba, p. 8; MADRES, p. 2; COSATU, pp. 4 and 11; CSTB, p. 1; CCFA Toronto, p. 2; AromanianWork, p. 1; MCAYO, p. 1; MNE p. 5; APDH, pp. 3–4; APP, p. 2; Global Action, pp. 5–6; H.I.J.O.S. Capital, p. 2; MCP, p. 2; PROCULTUR, p. 7; Quisicuaba, p. 3; UNDECACR, pp. 1–4; UNMMAC, pp. 2–3 and 6; Fundación Guayasamín, p. 5; F.A.T. Panamá, p. 8; WPC, p. 2; Work-University, p. 2; AACES, p. 2; ACRPRM p. 2; N.M.C 2021, p. 3; AMLCP, pp. 8–9; ANCI, p. 2; APJM, p. 4; JS34, p. 6; AFC, p. 3; ARCI APS, p. 4; CbLBcC, pp. 2–3; CCNA, pp. 2–3; AIPAZCOMUN, pp. 1–2; Fundación Ideal, p. 5; WIDF, p. 10; ZAST, p. 4; FMC, p. 7; CEG, pp. 1–2; ASALJM, pp. 2–3; AVACJM, p. 4; AVJ, pp. 3–4; EcoMuj, p. 4; NCSC, pp. 1 and 5; ODTUMD, p. 2; Otra mirada, p. 3; PAME, p. 3; MDMP, pp. 3–4; POPCRU, pp. 2–3; SAOGM, p. 1; SIPTU, pp. 6–7; SKNCAA, p. 1; VCSC, p. 2; Cubanismo, p. 2; Entrepueblosn, pp. 1 and 4; CESJ, p. 3; LGDH, p. 3; ONGPROMODHEGE, p. 3; SCDIP, p. 4; SOCUMES, pp. 5–6; CIRAC, p. 2; JS15, pp. 3–4; ALAC Inc., p. 3; ASC/VSC, pp. 2–3, and 6–8; SUECOCUBANA, p. 1; PAM-UNC, p. 1; Resumen Latinoamericano, p. 2; LKZ, pp. 4–6; HCAFS, p. 4; EEDYE, pp. 2–5; CVSA, p. 2; CPC, pp. 2–3; CETIM, p. 1; Sures, pp. 1–2; NCA, p. 1; Karen, p. 1; LADH, p. 1; NYCR, p. 5; DCF, p. 2; FoLA, p. 5; CJSPE, pp. 2–3; AMAPALC, p. 6; CYCUFA, pp. 2–3; SOBERANA, p. 2; CASTS, p. 2; SDP, pp. 3–4; Cuba Cooperation, p. 2; UNSEB, p. 1; MediCuba Suisse, pp. 2–3; SCJM, p. 4; arlacsolidarite, p. 1; ACFS-WAB, p. 1; BIA, p. 3; CPAFFC, p. 4; CWDF, pp. 5–6; CSFI, pp. 1–2; EBERHARD-SCHULTZ-STIFTUNG, p. 2; CME, p. 2; CMPI Barbados, p. 1; CNSRALNS, p. 1; IranCubaFA, p. 3; GPC, p. 1; GCAKI, p. 7; FBK, p. 2; JMCA, p. 3; AAJ, p. 3; ANAP, p. 2; APJM, p. 5; AsiCubaUmbria, p. 2; CEBRAPAZ, p. 5; ECAN, p. 6; EEDDA, p. 5; JPC, p. 1; MPADE, p. 6.

- See also: WIDF, para. 40; COSATU, pp. 4 and 11; CCFA Toronto, p. 2; MCAYO, pp. 1–2; MNE pp. 5–6; Global Action, pp. 5–6; Work-University, p. 2; CCNA, pp. 2–3; ASALJM, p. 2; AVJ, pp. 3 and 8; ODTUMD, p. 2; SKNCAA, p. 1; C-47, p. 2; ALAC Inc., p. 3; ASC/VSC, p. 2; LKZ, pp. 4 and 6; IID, p. 7; NYCR, p. 1; FoLA, p. 1; CVSA, p. 2; CYCUFA, p. 3; UNSEB, p. 1; ACFS-WAB, p. 1; AIPAZCOMUN, p. 6; LAAOC, p. 3; USPC, p. 4; A.C.asbl, p. 2; ACFS, p. 1; CFMF Chile, p. 1; FOCUS, pp. 1 and 2; LAT, p. 1; MOMPADÉ, p. 5; OCCCA, p. 3; ONCE, p. 2; JS2, pp. 3–9; REDH, p. 3; SMABC, p. 2; TMA, p. 2; TMMOB, p. 2; VfofC, p. 2; WFTU, p. 3; JS33, pp. 2–4; JS48, p. 5; JS2, p. 4; JS3, p. 1; JS48, p. 5; JS54, p. 6.
- 145 ASC/VSC, p. 4; SUECOCUBANA, p. 4; PAM-UNC, p. 2; NCA, p. 7; SKNCAA, p. 2; RATB, p. 2; CFV, pp. 2–3; KITELAB, p. 1.
- 146 NCA, p. 7; EcoMuj, p. 2; NCSC p. 4.
- 147 JS13, p. 8.
- 148 JS7, p. 7.
- 149 ANEC, p. 2.
- 150 JSTMP7, p. 4; ACRP, p. 2; MNE, p. 3; JS45, p. 4; ALAC Inc, p. 1; MOČ, p. 1; Mandate, p. 3; NCA, pp. 4–5; PAME, p. 3; Fundación Ideal, pp. 2–4; PROCULTUR, pp. 4–5; UNMMAC, p. 5; YWoA Movement, p. 1; POGO Women, p. 3; MMM Peru, pp. 1–2; NCSC, p. 2; CESJ, p. 2. See also: SOCUMES, p. 4; CFV, pp. 3–4; JuventudCuba, pp. 5–6; FLAMUR, p. 5; FMC, pp. 3–4; H.I.J.O.S. Capital, p. 5; Quisicuaba, p. 6; RMLBCuba, p. 2; WIDF, p. 7; WPC, p. 7; JS35, pp. 7–8; AATLC, p. 2.
- 151 Casa dos jornalistas, p. 4; FCAB-Vancouver, p. 1; BV, p. 4. See also: AJOPAR, p. 3; SKNCAA, pp. 5–6; ACFS-WAB, p. 2; UNEAC, p. 4; OGE, pp. 6–7.
- 152 JS34, p. 4; FLAMUR, pp. 5–6; H.I.J.O.S. Capital, p. 5; Quisicuaba, p. 6; RMLBCuba, p. 2; JS35, pp. 9–10; JS9, p. 2.
- 153 IACHR-OAS, p. 3. See also: JS22, pp. 4–5.
- 154 JS35 p. 2.
- 155 JS10, p. 8. See also: IACHR-OAS, p. 3 and JuventudCuba, pp. 1–2.
- 156 JuventudCuba, p. 5. See also: JS10, p. 10.
- 157 JS10, p. 10.
- 158 FLAMUR, p. 6; JS9, p. 9; JS25, p. 10; JS10 p. 10; JS35, p. 10; JS22, p. 12.
- 159 JS35, p. 10; JS9, p. 9; FLAMUR, p. 6; JS25, p. 10; JS10, p. 10; JS35, p. 11.
- 159 AVJ, p. 8, JS34, p. 5; JuventudCuba, p. 3.
- 160 JS35, p. 10; JS9, p. 10; JS25, p. 10; JS10, p. 10; FLAMUR, p. 6.
- 161 FLAMUR, p. 6; JS34, p. 5; JuventudCuba, p. 12; JS35, p. 11.
- 161 JS35, p. 10; JS9, p. 10; JS10, p. 10.
- 162 JS35, p. 10; JS9, p. 10; JS25, p. 10; JS10, p. 10; FLAMUR, p. 6.
- 163 JS35, p. 11.
- 164 JS35, p. 10. See also: IACHR-OAS, p. 3 and JS22, p. 13; JS35, p. 11.
- 165 JuventudCuba, p. 5; FLAMUR, p. 4.
- 166 ASENECUBA, p. 2; CITU, p. 4; ALAC Inc., p. 1; Mandate, p. 3; PAME, p. 6; BRYU, p. 2; Fundación Ideal, p. 2; UPMP, p. 1; YWoA Movement, pp. 1–2; BRWCL, p. 3; AAEC, p. 4; MMM, p. 10; CWDF, pp. 2–3; ACPA, p. 4; MMM, p. 3; ARomanianWork, p. 2; MNE pp. 3–4; CFMF Chile, p. 6.
- 167 CNC, p. 3; JMKDD, p. 5; ColPepitoM, p. 6; CWDF, p. 3; CEG, p. 5; CITU, p. 4; Mandate, p. 3; FMC, pp. 5–6; PROCULTUR, p. 5; Quisicuaba, p. 3; UNMMAC, p. 5; WIDF, pp. 6–7; SEPPY, p. 2; SKNCFA, p. 3; JS52, p. 9; ASENECUBA, p. 2; MMM p. 3; SKNCAA, p. 6; ARomanianWork, p. 2; BRWCL, pp. 2–3; UPMP, p. 1; YWoA Movement, p. 2; CESJ, p. 2; TAMAT, p. 5; LGDH, pp. 1–2; MOC, pp. 2–3; ONCE, p. 2.
- 168 JS31, p. 13, OGE, p. 6. Similarly, also AJOPAR, p. 3; CITU, p. 4; ASC/VSC, p. 8; EEDYE, p. 5; ODTUMD, p. 5; PAME, p. 6; JuventudCuba, p. 4; MDMP, p. 3; POGO Women, p. 2; USPC, p. 5; FMC, p. 6; PROCULTUR, p. 5; WIDF, p. 7; WPC, p. 7; LADH, p. 5; MMM p. 3; JS34, p. 4; SKNCAA, pp. 6–7; NYCR, p. 3; FUALB, p. 11; ASCF, p. 2; FoLA, p. 2; NCA, p. 5; BRWCL, p. 3; UPMP, p. 1; CSC, p. 5; MOČ, p. 1; ONCR, p. 5.
- 169 JS9, p. 10.
- 170 JS52, pp. 10–11. RMLB, p. 4.
- 171 AACES, p. 2.
- 172 MMM, p. 1; BV, p. 2; CPAFFC, p. 3; IFCO-Pastors for peace, p. 2. See also: AIPSO, p. 4; NCSC, p. 2; ODTUMD, p. 5; CESJ, p. 5; LGDH, p. 2; CEG, p. 6; BRYU, pp. 1–2; LADH, p. 3; JS34, p. 5; BRYU, pp. 1–2; DCF, p. 2; OPJM, p. 2; CFMF Chile, p. 7.
- 173 CEG, p. 6; MOC, p. 2.
- 174 ACRP, p. 2; plataformaddh, p. 3; YWoA Movement, p. 5; BV, p. 2; CEG, p. 6; CPAFFC, p. 3; JS4, p. 6.
- 175 OPJM, p. 3.

- ¹⁷⁶ CESJ, p. 5.
- ¹⁷⁷ APDH, p. 7; NCSC, p. 3; ODTUMD, p. 5.
- ¹⁷⁸ End violence, pp. 2–3.
- ¹⁷⁹ JS35, p. 7.
- ¹⁸⁰ PROCULTUR, p. 4; arlacsolidarite, p. 2; Maloca Intl, p. 4; AAEC, p. 3; GCAKI, p. 6; AHCAS p. 6; CITU, p. 5; MOČ, p. 1; SKNCAA, p. 6; GCAKI, p. 6. See also: SP, p. 2; CFMF Chile, p. 5.
- ¹⁸¹ Arlacsolidarite, p. 1; CSHRS, p. 5; ODTUMD, p. 4; TMMOB, p. 3.
- ¹⁸² JS6, p. 12.
- ¹⁸³ JS6, p. 11.
- ¹⁸⁴ CITU, p. 5; FoLA, p. 4; ODTUMD, p. 4; OPJM, p. 2; IDD, pp. 2–5–6; PAME, p. 5; SKNCAA, pp. 6–7; ANCI, p. 5; YWoA Movement p. 3; AHCAS p. 6; BRYU p. 2; Fundación Guayasamín, p. 2; PROCULTUR, p. 4; UNMMAC, p. 5; ASALJM, p. 2; ANEC, p. 3; ANSOC, p. 3; FUNDALATIN, pp. 8–9.
- ¹⁸⁵ IID, pp. 4–5; YWoA Movement, p. 3; Cuba cooperation, p. 4; JS17, p. 9; ColPepitoM, p. 5; ACLIFIM, p. 3; AHCAS, p. 6; OGE p. 7; CFMF Chile, p. 5.
- ¹⁸⁶ IID, p. 3.
- ¹⁸⁷ ACLIFIM, p. 4; IID, p. 2.
- ¹⁸⁸ ANCI, p. 6.
- ¹⁸⁹ IID, p. 4; ANSOC, p. 8.
- ¹⁹⁰ CITU, p. 5; Resumen Latinoamericano, p. 3; MOČ, p. 2; BRWCL, p. 3; YWoA Movement, p. 3; ILGALAC, pp. 2–5; JS52, p. 9; BV, pp. 2–3.
- ¹⁹¹ AI, p. 1; BV, p. 3; OEKG, p. 6; CNC, p. 3; BV, p. 3; FCAB-Vancouver, p. 4; SKNCAA, pp. 4–5; APDH, p. 6; COLABE, pp. 1–5.
- ¹⁹² AVACJM, pp. 7–8; ILGALAC, p. 3; JS52, p. 9.
- ¹⁹³ RATB, p. 3; YWoA Movement, p. 3.
- ¹⁹⁴ ILGALAC, pp. 4–5; FLAMUR, p. 2; JS37, p. 2.
- ¹⁹⁵ FLAMUR, p. 2.
- ¹⁹⁶ JS37, p. 6.
- ¹⁹⁷ IACHR-OAS, p. 2; ILGALAC, p. 5; JS18, pp. 4–5; FLAMUR, p. 6; JS37, p. 9.
- ¹⁹⁸ JS37, pp. 9 and 10; ILGALAC, p. 5.
- ¹⁹⁹ JS43, pp. 1, 2; Patmos, p. 4; JS32, p. 2.
- ²⁰⁰ JS43, p. 7.
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