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

## **Summary of stakeholders' submissions on Cabo Verde\***

### **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.<sup>1</sup> It is a summary of 7 stakeholders' submissions<sup>2</sup> for the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

#### **II. Information provided by stakeholders**

##### **A. Scope of international obligations<sup>3</sup> and cooperation with human rights mechanisms**

2. CNDHC called on the Government to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.<sup>4</sup>

3. Broken Chalk commended Cabo Verde for its ratification of the Convention Against Discrimination in Education in 2022, which entered into force in January 2023.<sup>5</sup>

##### **B. National human rights framework**

4. The African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights of the African Union (AU-ACHPR) stated that, regarding the implementation of Agenda 2063, Cabo Verde showed positive results in terms of priorities relating to the improvement of standard of living, to health/nutrition, to building peace and security and finally to youth engagement and empowerment.<sup>6</sup>

5. AU-ACHPR acknowledged the efforts made by Cabo Verde for the implementation of other objectives, such as education and the skills revolution (supported by science, technology and innovation), the transformation of the economy to promote job creation,

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\* The present document is being issued without formal editing.



respect for the environment and resistance to climate change and finally full gender equality in all areas of life.<sup>7</sup>

6. The National Commission for Human Rights and Citizenship (CNDHC) stated that, since 2018, it has worked as a National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture (NPMNPM), according to Resolution No. 98/2018, conducting visits to detention centres or any form of arrest or imprisonment and preparing reports with recommendations on measures to be adopted to improve the current framework of respect for human rights in the country and prevent torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment.<sup>8</sup>

7. the CNDHC stated that in order to properly and effectively perform its tasks, both as a National Human Rights Institution and as NPM, it was necessary that the Government invest in sufficient and appropriate resources.<sup>9</sup>

8. CNDHC reiterated that during the last UPR review in 2018, Cabo Verde was recommended to accelerate the compliance process of the CNDHC with the Paris Principles, a process that had not yet been completed.<sup>10</sup>

9. JS1 recommended that the Government provide the necessary human and financial resources to the National Commission on Human Rights and Citizenship to enable it to fully comply with the Paris Principles and obtain accreditation from the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions.<sup>11</sup>

10. CNDHC observed that there was a need for approving a new framework for the Commission and for improving the working conditions of its technical team.<sup>12</sup>

11. CNDHC called on the Government to accelerate the compliance process of the National Commission for Human Rights and Citizenship with the Paris Principles; approve, urgently, a new CNDHC staff framework and to correct the officials labour situation; and reinforce the budget of the CNDHC in order to be able to recruit more staff and ensure better conditions for the proper fulfilment of its duties.<sup>13</sup>

12. JS1 recommended the Government to operationalise the Inter-ministerial Commission for the preparation of reports so that it could work, in collaboration with civil society, to submit Cabo Verde's overdue reports to the treaty bodies.<sup>14</sup>

13. JS1 called on the Government to ensure that civil society is consulted and included in the development and implementation of human rights strategies and measures in the country.<sup>15</sup>

### **Constitutional and legislative framework**

14. The European Centre for Law and Justice (ECLJ) noted that Article 87 of the Constitution of Cabo Verde stated that “(the) family, society, and the State must guarantee the protection of children against any form of discrimination or oppression, as well as abusive authority from family, public or private institutions to whom they are entrusted, and against exploitation through child labour. Child labour shall be prohibited during the years of compulsory schooling.”<sup>16</sup>

15. ECLJ recommended Cabo Verde to allocate more resources for law enforcement to investigate cases of human trafficking and exploitation and protect the victims as well as prosecute the traffickers; and to reform its laws regarding prostitution and criminalize the purchasing of sex.<sup>17</sup>

16. ECLJ stated that, moreover, Article 271 of the Cabo Verde Penal Code states that “(a) penalty of six to 12 years’ imprisonment shall be imposed as punishment upon anyone who reduces another person to the state or condition of a slave, or who sells, transfers or buys another person, or who possesses another person with the intent of keeping that person in a state of slavery.”<sup>18</sup>

## 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*

17. CNDHC stated that the Constitution of the Republic of Cabo Verde enshrined in its Article 24 the principle of equality, but did not deal with the reality that some situations may result in unequal treatment. Article 161 of the Criminal Code provided for the crime of discrimination. However, it did not cover certain factors of discrimination such as sexual orientation and gender identity, disability, age, language, social and economic conditions, among others.<sup>19</sup>

18. The International Communities Organisation (ICO) noted that Cabo Verde is ninety-nine percent Catholic. However, most migrants from West Africa were Muslims. Local stakeholders raised concerns that the Muslim minority faced discrimination.<sup>20</sup>

19. ICO stated that Muslims in Cape Verde did not have a mosque where to congregate and pray, making it hard for migrant communities to practice their religion publicly. Whilst migrant Muslims were not banned from congregating, they desired a mosque to support their community.<sup>21</sup>

20. ICO provided that human rights advocates in Cape Verde describe that, because of religious norms, Muslim men preferred for their wives to play a less active role in public society and be confined to a more domestic position.<sup>22</sup>

21. CNDHC prepared and published the Diagnostic Study on the Social and Legal Situation of LGBTI Persons in Cabo Verde, with the aim of better understanding the reality of these people and contributing to the reinforcement of public policies in this field.<sup>23</sup>

22. CNDHC stated that one of the recommendations of the Study was for the approval of an anti-discrimination law. It was in this context that the CNDHC prepared and delivered to Parliament a proposal for an anti-discrimination law and carried out awareness-raising actions with the authorities.<sup>24</sup>

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

23. CNDHC stated that in 2018, the First Prison Census was held in Cabo Verde and allowed a more in-depth knowledge of the inmate population at the national level, collecting data to trace the profile of this population, exploring variables such as criminal recidivism rate, overcrowding rate, the education level of inmates, areas of training interest, criminal record and family history.<sup>25</sup>

24. Based on the visits carried out by the CNDHC in its capacity as a National Prevention Mechanism (NPM), the Commission observed that some prisons, namely in the Fogo and Santo Antão Regions, did not offer conditions for the adequate separation of prisoners. In the Central Prisons of Praia and São Vicente the separation of prisoners was done by sex, age, pre-trial detention and convicted and by type of crimes, but the number of inmates by cells exceeded its capacity.<sup>26</sup>

25. CNDHC stated, in terms of violence in prison, the Census documented that 32.9% of the inmates reported having been assaulted, physically or verbally by the security agents and 32.7% reported that, at least once, they were assaulted, physically or verbally, by their cellmates.<sup>27</sup>

26. The NPM received numerous complaints of alleged violations from the prison officers towards the inmates. Over the previous 5 years, the CNDHC had received, on average, 13 annual complaints of alleged torture or cruel treatment by prison officers.<sup>28</sup>

27. CNDHC stated that to ensure better conditions for the proper separation of inmates, rehabilitation works were carried out in the Fogo Regional Prison, which hosted 150 inmates.<sup>29</sup>

28. CNDHC noted that in 2019, the first National Plan for Social Reintegration (PNRS), 2019–2023 was approved, aiming to create the conditions for the well-being of prisoners and the full enjoyment of their rights. The plan also aimed to contribute to the reduction of criminal recidivism and ensure a better reintegration of prisoners into society.<sup>30</sup>

29. CNDHC commended efforts by Cabo Verde to boost the implementation of the PNRS, namely by hiring more staff in several areas such as Psychology, Social Work and Criminology and the opening of Decentralized Offices for Social Reintegration in several municipalities of the country to provide better technical advice to the courts and monitoring of prisoners under Flexibilization Measures of Imprisonment (MFP), and the use of Alternative Penalties and Sentences (PMA).<sup>31</sup>

30. CNDHC also commended that, within the scope of the implementation of the PNRS, several training courses were provided for prison officers and inmates in several areas and themes and programs were created to recover young people from 16 to 21 years old serving prison sentences, aiming to combat crime.<sup>32</sup>

31. CNDHC stated that the Code for the Execution of Criminal Penalties (CESPC), approved by Legislative Decree No. 6/2018, provided the possibility of creating special prisons or special sections or cells in common prisons, intended exclusively for the execution of sentences and measures of individuals exempted from criminal responsibility due to mental illness.<sup>33</sup>

32. CNDHC observed situations of overcrowding in prisons and have documented cases of prisoners manifesting evident signs of psychological and psychiatric disorder. The implementation of the provisions of Article 45 of the CESPC must be assumed as an urgent and necessary measure.<sup>34</sup>

33. CNDHC has also documented a deficit of prison guards and technicians in the different prisons. Despite efforts made in recent years by the Government to reinforce the prisons with more prison guards and technical staff, the number remained far below what was required to ensure the respect of prisoners' rights, and to ensure a thorough implementation of the National Plan for Social Reintegration.<sup>35</sup>

34. CNDHC recommended the Government to extend the capacity of prisons so as to ensure the proper separation of prisoners; and conduct continuous training of prison officers and officials on human rights.<sup>36</sup>

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

35. ICO stated that, in Cabo Verde, the constitution and law generally provided for an independent judiciary, and the government respected judicial independence and impartiality. ICO noted that in the previous cycle of UPR that both the judicial and prison systems were inefficient and understaffed, which can lead to miscarriages of justice.<sup>37</sup>

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

36. JS1 noted that in Cabo Verde, defenders operated in a relatively secure environment and did not face violations of their rights or systematic physical attacks or threats. Nevertheless, in some cases, defenders suffered physical and verbal attacks as well as online harassment for their work.<sup>38</sup>

37. JS1 stated that, despite this rather secure environment and the fact that freedom of expression was guaranteed by the Constitution in its article 45, many journalists practiced self-censorship for fear of retaliation.<sup>39</sup>

38. JS1 observed that the freedom of the press was guaranteed in law and generally respected in practice, although article 105 of the electoral code prohibited media organizations from disseminating opinions or criticisms of political parties and candidates after a certain date.<sup>40</sup>

39. JS1 urged Cabo Verde to ensure that journalists were free to carry out their work in a safe environment that did not force them to resort to self-censorship for fear of reprisals; and that defenders were sensitized, informed of their rights and that the population was made aware of the positive work carried out by defenders.<sup>41</sup>

40. ICO observed that, in the past, the right of the freedom of the press was largely considered as protected in Cabo Verde. However, ICO stated that developments throughout 2022 eroded confidence. Under an Article in the Code of Criminal Procedure adopted in 2005, anyone, including journalists, could be charged with violating the secrecy of judicial investigations.<sup>42</sup>

*Prohibition of all forms of slavery, including trafficking in persons*

41. ECLJ stated that, since its last UPR review, Cabo Verde had taken concrete steps to combat human trafficking and child sexual exploitation and child labour in the country. However, it was clear that more work needed to be done.<sup>43</sup>

42. ECLJ urged Cabo Verde to allocate additional resources for law enforcement to investigate cases of human trafficking and exploitation and protect the victims as well as prosecute the traffickers. Further, to protect girls and women from sexual exploitation, Cabo Verde must reform its laws regarding prostitution and criminalize the purchasing of sex.<sup>44</sup>

*Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work*

43. JS1 noted that the Government restricted the right to strike in some of the essential industries and stressed that the constitution should protect the right to organize, form and join trade unions.<sup>45</sup>

44. CNDHC noted that, despite the efforts in providing training courses for prisoners, their reintegration into the labour market and the creation of income-generating activities for the former prisoners was still unsatisfactory.<sup>46</sup>

*Right to an adequate standard of living*

45. CNDHC positively noted that the Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development (PEDS) established by the Government had given special attention to the issue of combating poverty. Both PEDS I (2017–2021) and PEDS II (2022–2026) presented a thorough diagnosis of the existing situation and projected the Government’s vision for the coming years.<sup>47</sup>

46. CNDHC stated that the Government approved, through Resolution No. 4/2023, the National Strategy for the Eradication of Extreme Poverty (ENEPE), 2022–2026, creating a set of measures and strategies to end poverty by 2026. The strategy acknowledged the worsening of extreme poverty, due to the economic recession resulting from COVID-19, currently affecting about 13.1% of Cabo Verdeans.<sup>48</sup>

47. In addition to the impact of COVID-19, CNDHC observed that the current international situation had aggravated the situation of families who, due to the progressive increase in the prices of essential goods, had faced many difficulties.<sup>49</sup>

48. CNDHC recommended Cabo Verde to strengthen measures to support and protect families in extreme poverty; adopt additional measures to support vulnerable groups most affected by poverty; strengthen the technical and financial capacity of institutions; and periodically evaluate the implementation of strategic documents related to poverty indicators.<sup>50</sup>

*Right to education*

49. Broken Chalk recommended Cabo Verde to reduce the hidden costs of education by providing free access to transportation, as well as provide material, and nutritional services with particular attention to low-income families and students who live in remote rural areas.<sup>51</sup>

50. Broken Chalk observed that the Government committed to continuing to extend free, accessible, and mandatory education to the preschool years and higher education, with particular attention to low-income families.<sup>52</sup>

51. Broken Chalk called on the Government to launch incentive campaigns to increase the schooling rate, particularly for males; and expand the presence of higher education institutions across the country.<sup>53</sup>

52. Broken Chalk recommended Cabo Verde to make education infrastructure, curricula, and staff more sensitive and adaptable to disabled or special needs students.<sup>54</sup>

53. Broken Chalk recommended Cabo Verde to ensure girls' and women's access to education at all levels to achieve greater equality in literacy rates; and to continue to work towards eliminating gender stereotypes and to incentivise the presence of women in male-dominated study fields.<sup>55</sup>

54. Broken Chalk recommended the Government to implement a comprehensive educational program in secondary schools regarding sexuality to guarantee students' safety and health and eliminate diversity-damaging stereotypes based on sexual orientation.<sup>56</sup>

55. Broken Chalk recommended the Government to implement a comprehensive national system of evaluation and assessment of teaching quality to ensure an adequate provision of content at all educational stages and to identify deficiencies in teaching quality, particularly in the area of language and mathematics in primary school.<sup>57</sup>

56. Broken Chalk urged for a proper evaluation and analysis of student performance to overcome ineffective modes of teaching that result in low performance, allow for educational innovation, and better align curricula to the needs and goals of Cape Verde's society, better preparing students to face the labour market.<sup>58</sup>

57. Broken Chalk recommended Cabo Verde to continue ensuring that all teachers were qualified to provide adequate education to their assigned level, stating that this should be mainly applied to the preschool levels, where most teachers need the proper qualification, which could hinder the development of students.<sup>59</sup>

58. Broken Chalk recommended the State to guarantee greater access to technological tools for educational purposes both for schools and families, as well as facilitating internet access. Broken Chalk noted that this seemed to be especially important considering the introduction of technologies in the global labour market, and it was also essential to provide flexible and adaptable modes of education.

## **2. Rights of specific persons or groups**

### *Women*

59. JS1 stated that the persistence of social inequalities between men and women prevented women human rights defenders from carrying out their activities.<sup>60</sup> JS1 stated that, with patriarchy being omnipresent in society, women defenders did not feel free to speak and claim many of their rights.<sup>61</sup>

60. Broken Chalk noted that, despite the significantly higher female presence in secondary and higher education, the literacy rate for men was currently almost 10% higher than women's, which displayed an access inequality for women.<sup>62</sup>

61. Broken Chalk observed that despite significant improvement through the introduction of a gender module in the secondary education curriculum, the curricula reportedly still contained discriminatory stereotypes towards women, which was also reflected in the fact that women were poorly represented in the fields of study typically dominated by men, such as in the technological area.<sup>63</sup>

### *Children*

62. ECLJ noted that Cabo Verde served as "mainly a country of origin for children exploited for sex trafficking and a destination country for West African women forced into prostitution." ECLJ noted that children were subject to sexual exploitation on a number of islands within the archipelago, occasionally in exchange for drugs. ECLJ noted that the tourism industry presented the most evident risk of human trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children, with the Sal and Boa Vista Islands registering the highest instances of child sexual exploitation.<sup>64</sup>

63. ECLJ observed that in Cabo Verde, 18% of girls are married before they turn eighteen, and 3% are married before they turn fifteen. These rates exist because of gaps in the law. While current legislation stipulates eighteen as the minimum age for marriage, it permits

children as young as sixteen to be married with the consent of a legal guardian or parent. Furthermore, the civil code permits *de facto* unions for individuals older than nineteen who have lived together for more than three years.<sup>65</sup>

64. ECLJ called on Cabo Verde to reform its law to establish eighteen as the minimum age for marriage and eliminate all provisions that allow for minors to be married or live in *de facto* unions. Furthermore, because this practice is engrained in the culture, the government must conduct awareness and education campaigns to bring to light the harm that child marriages cause.<sup>66</sup>

#### *Persons with disabilities*

65. CNDHC noted that despite the many efforts made by the Government, challenges remained in the implementation of the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,<sup>67</sup> most notably the difficulty to access health services.<sup>68</sup>

66. CNDHC commended the Government for measures taken to ensure better protection and promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities.<sup>69</sup>

67. CNDHC positively noted that in 2019 the Government approved the law establishing the general bases of the legal regime for prevention, rehabilitation, and participation of persons with disabilities.<sup>70</sup>

68. CNDHC provided that in 2022, the Government approved Ordinance No. 56/2022, which established the technical conditions for the installation and operation of Care Centres for persons with disabilities, in a situation of dependence, in order to support and attend to the needs of daily living, medical assistance and recreational activities, which contribute to keeping them in their socio-family environment.<sup>71</sup>

69. CNDHC noted that another important measure taken related to the approval of Ordinance No. 27/2018, which regulated the process for granting free registration and attendance in public and private basic, secondary and higher education; as well as vocational training for people with disabilities.<sup>72</sup>

70. CNDHC recommended Cabo Verde to strengthen the inspection of construction works and ensure they are accessible to persons with disabilities; promote and encourage that, gradually, the content broadcast by public or private media are accessible to persons with disabilities; ensure that textbooks and other education and training materials are adapted to their needs.<sup>73</sup>

71. CNDHC urged Cabo Verde to create mechanisms to ensure the adaptation of public transport, making it accessible to people with disabilities; create the conditions to ensure that public bodies, particularly prisons may be adapted to the needs of persons with disabilities.<sup>74</sup>

#### *Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons*

72. JS1 called on Cabo Verde to publicly support and recognize the rights of LGBTI persons, including defenders protecting their rights, through the adoption of a law that explicitly promotes and protects the rights of LGBTI persons.<sup>75</sup>

73. CNDHC recommended the Government to speed up the process of approving the anti-discrimination law and give special attention in the context of defining of public policies to particular groups that have been most affected by discrimination, such as LGBTI people, people with mental illness, persons with disabilities and immigrants.<sup>76</sup>

#### *Migrants and refugees*

74. ICO noted that the issue of migrant labour rights was raised in the previous cycle of the UPR and welcomed the work that has been done since then by Cape Verde. The ICO particularly welcomes the progress regarding the protection of workers against discrimination on the grounds of national origin.<sup>77</sup>

75. ICO stated that in 2020, Cabo Verde established the High Authority for Immigration, which coordinated and monitored the reception of immigration policies. Further, the second National Plan of Action for Human Rights aimed to strengthen and adopt anti-discrimination

laws to protect migrants against racism, xenophobia, and negative stereotypes about immigrants. In 2022, the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families considered the measures which Cape Verde had implemented to align with the International Convention on the Protection of the Right of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families.<sup>78</sup>

76. Interviews conducted by the ICO with local stakeholders during the latest cycle of UPR provide important insights into the difficulties of West African migrants in particular. These stakeholders also provided detailed recommendations of further action that can be taken.<sup>79</sup>

77. ICO highlighted that migrants from the coast of West Africa in particular suffered from poor conditions and were often the subject of prejudice in Cape Verde. ICO noted that the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) ought to provide free circulation of citizenship to these migrants. This meant that West African migrants should be able to enter Cape Verde without visas.<sup>80</sup>

78. ICO noted reports that migrants often faced resistance, and struggle to enter the country. ICO observed that if West African migrants were able to enter, they would be unable to find work, and did not receive the sufficient documentation for citizenship. The children of migrants could only obtain Cape Verde nationality when they reached eighteen years of age, and there was a tendency for migrant children to fall behind in socio-economic development.<sup>81</sup>

79. ICO recommended that the government carry out a social study to determine the concrete problems that affect them. ICO called on the government to establish incentives for companies to employ migrants, and thus encourage regional integration. The government was also urged to develop a public policy about immigration, because many migrants who arrived did not have sufficient economic autonomy to survive in Cape Verde.<sup>82</sup>

## Notes

<sup>1</sup> A/HRC/39/5 and the addendum A/HRC/39/5/Add.1, and A/HRC/39/2.

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

### *Civil society*

#### *Individual submissions:*

Broken Chalk	The Stichting Broken Chalk, Amsterdam (Netherlands)
ECLJ	European Centre for Law and Justice, Strasbourg (France);
GSGPPHRWS	Geneva Support Group for the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights in Western Sahara, Genève (Switzerland);
ICO	International Communities Organisation, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

#### *Joint submissions:*

JS1	<b>Joint submission 1 submitted by:</b> ISHR, International Service for Human Rights, Geneva (Switzerland).
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#### *National human rights institution:*

CNDHC	Comissão Nacional para os Direitos Humanos e a Cidadania, Praia (Cape Verde).
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#### *Regional intergovernmental organization:*

AU-ACHPR	African Commission on Human & Peoples' Rights, Banjul (The Gambia).
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<sup>3</sup> 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	CNDHC, para. 42.
5	BC, para. 7.
6	AU-ACHPR, p. 1.
7	AU-ACHPR, p. 1.
8	CNDHC, para. 8.
9	CNDHC, para. 9.
10	CNDHC, para. 11.
11	JS1, p. 4.
12	CNDHC, para. 12.
13	CNDHC, para. 13.
14	JS1, p. 4.
15	JS1, p. 4.
16	ECLJ, para. 4.
17	ECLJ, para. 26.
18	ECLJ, para. 5.
19	CNDHC, para. 15.
20	ICO, para. 11.
21	ICO, para. 12.
22	ICO, para. 13.
23	CNDHC, para. 16.
24	CNDHC, para. 17.
25	CNDHC, para. 18.
26	CNDHC, para. 20.
27	CNDHC, para. 21.
28	CNDHC, para. 22.
29	CNDHC, para. 23.
30	CNDHC, para. 24.
31	CNDHC, para. 25.
32	CNDHC, para. 26.
33	CNDHC, para. 30.
34	CNDHC, para. 31.
35	CNDHC, para. 32.
36	CNDHC, para. 32.
37	ICO, para. 38.
38	JS1, para. 1.
39	JS1, para. 2.
40	JS1, para. 9.
41	JS1, p. 4.
42	ICO, para. 35.
43	ECLJ, para. 26.
44	ECLJ, para. 26.
45	JS1, para. 10.
46	CNDHC, para. 27.

- 47 CNDHC, para. 43.
- 48 CNDHC, para. 44.
- 49 CNDHC, para. 46.
- 50 CNDHC, para. 46.
- 51 BC, para. 23.
- 52 BC, para. 24.
- 53 BC, para. 25.
- 54 BC, para. 27.
- 55 BC, para. 28.
- 56 BC, para. 29.
- 57 BC, para. 30.
- 58 BC, para. 30.
- 59 BC, para. 31.
- 60 JS1, para. 5.
- 61 JS1, para. 11.
- 62 BC, para. 14.
- 63 BC, para. 15.
- 64 CNDHC, para. 12.
- 65 CNDHC, para. 22.
- 66 CNDHC, para. 27.
- 67 CNDHC, para. 37.
- 68 CNDHC, para. 38.
- 69 CNDHC, para. 33.
- 70 CNDHC, para. 34.
- 71 CNDHC, para. 35.
- 72 CNDHC, para. 36.
- 73 CNDHC, para. 42.
- 74 CNDHC, para. 42.
- 75 JS1, p. 4.
- 76 CNDHC, para. 17.
- 77 ICO, para. 18.
- 78 ICO, para. 19.
- 79 ICO, para. 20.
- 80 ICO, para. 21.
- 81 ICO, para. 22.
- 82 ICO, para. 31.

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