



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

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

II. Information provided by stakeholders

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

2. UPR-BCU reported that Brunei Darussalam had noted several recommendations to ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and/or its Second Optional Protocol aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.⁴ JS2, UPR-BCU, ELCJ and Jubilee Campaign (Jubilee) recommended Brunei Darussalam to ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR).⁵ JS1 and Jubilee Campaign (Jubilee) recommended Brunei to ratify or accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR.⁶

3. JS2 noted that Brunei Darussalam had not ratified core international human rights' treaties. JS2 recommended to Brunei Darussalam to ratify and fully implement the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR); or the International Convention for the Protection of All persons from Enforced Disappearance; and the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol. It also noted that the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Stateless were not ratified.⁷

4. JS1 stated that as of 2019, Brunei Darussalam described itself as "taking steps towards the ratification of the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading

* The present document is being issued without formal editing.



Treatment or Punishment (CAT)". They noted that Brunei had accepted but not implemented recommendations received in the third UPR cycle, 16 recommendations to ratify the CAT and partially accepted two additional recommendations to do the same. Brunei signed the CAT in 2015 but had made no further progress toward ratification or accession since the last UPR. They recommended Brunei Darussalam to ratify the Convention Against Torture.⁸

5. JS2 recommended to Brunei Darussalam to withdraw the reservation to Article 9, paragraph 2 of Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) to grant women equal rights with men with respect to the nationality of their children and ensure full compliance with the Article.⁹

6. Jubilee urged Brunei Darussalam to ratify the ICPPED; the Interstate communication procedure under ICPPED; the International Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (ICERD); the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR); and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW).¹⁰

7. International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN) welcomed that Brunei Darussalam had shown support of the Treaty on the Prohibition of nuclear weapon (TPNW) by consistently voting in favour of an annual UN General Assembly resolution that called upon states to sign, ratify or accede to it. In 2021, it welcomed the TPNW's entry force as a "vital step towards global nuclear disarmament". In 2022, it attended as an observer to the First meeting of states parties to the TPNW in Vienna. ICAN urged the Government to ratify the TPNW as a matter of international urgency.¹¹

8. CGNK reported that Brunei Darussalam had noted in all the cycles of the UPR the four recommendations made to the country for the ratification of the convention on the Prevention and the Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (CPPCG). Furthermore, the Penal Code of Brunei Darussalam, though it had been amended numerous times since these recommendations were made, did not contain provisions related to genocide. CGNK recommended Brunei Darussalam to ratify the CPPCG and to revise the Penal Code to integrate the crime of genocide.¹²

9. UPR-BCU recommended Brunei Darussalam to adopt an implementation matrix for recommendations received during the fourth cycle of the UPR and effectively implement it.¹³

B. National human rights framework

10. UPR-BCU observed that Brunei Darussalam had not established a National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) and all recommendations from the third UPR cycle to create an NHRI in compliance with the Paris Principles had been Noted. Many countries had recommended establishing an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles. Similarly, it was recommended to establish quality and quantitative institutions aimed at ensuring the ability to measure the level of progress in human rights. They emphasized that in the context of capital punishment, a future NHRI could undertake important work on pushing for the abolition of the death penalty from the country's legal system, starting by limiting the types of crimes that attracted the punishment. The NHRI could also advise the government on the abolition process, provide public education on how capital punishment renders harmful effects upon society, and demonstrate its ineffectiveness as a penological policy on deterrence. UPR-BCU recommended establishing an independent National Human Rights Institution, in line with the Paris Principles, fully independent from the government.¹⁴

Constitutional and legislative framework

11. JS1 informed that Brunei Darussalam was a monarchy, and the Sultan had few limitations on his authority. A Legislative Council, composed of appointed, elected, and ex officio members, had a consultative role in approving legislation and state budgets.¹⁵

12. JS1 recommended amending the Syariah Penal Code to bring it into line with the Convention Against Torture and international human rights standards regarding torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.¹⁶

C. Promotion and protection of human rights

1. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

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

13. UPR-BCU noted that a total of 28 recommendations in the Third Cycle focused specifically on the death penalty had been made, none of which enjoyed Brunei's support.¹⁷ UPR-BCU and JS1 noted that Brunei Darussalam had not carried out any executions since 1957 and that there had been a *de facto* moratorium on the death penalty since the country gained independence in 1984 and therefore it was *de facto* abolitionist. Since the third cycle UPR, Brunei Darussalam completed implementation of its Syariah (*i.e.*, Sharia) Penal Code (SPC). The SPC included a mandatory death penalty by stoning for many crimes, including crimes that did not result in death. The death penalty was stipulated for a range of offences in Brunei's domestic laws namely its Penal Code of 1951 (Revised 2001), Syariah Penal Code Order 2013, and Brunei Darussalam Misuse of Drugs Act 2001. The SPC also authorized the death penalty for sex outside of marriage and consensual same-sex sexual relations, among other conduct. In response to widespread criticism of the SPC, the Sultan in 2019 declared that Brunei Darussalam had "adopted a *de facto moratorium* on the death penalty in all cases"- a moratorium that evidently was still in effect. There had been no known death sentences handed down in Brunei Darussalam since 2017, at which point there were an estimated six individuals on death row.¹⁸

14. UPR-BCU noted that in its Addendum to the Report of the Working Group in the third cycle UPR, Brunei Darussalam had explained its general approach to criminal justice issues, including the death penalty, as follows: "The promulgation of the Syariah Penal Code Order, 2013 (SPCO) is to preserve and protect religion, life, intellect, lineage, and property. It is applied uniformly regardless of gender and in line with Brunei Darussalam's religious and cultural norms that are highly valued in our society."¹⁹ "A *de facto moratorium* on the execution of the death penalty for cases under the common law has been extended to cases under the SPCO which provides a wider scope for remission."²⁰

15. UPR-BCU and JS1 provided that the laws of Brunei Darussalam did not limit the death penalty to the "most serious crimes." The laws of Brunei Darussalam contained various legal provisions authorizing the death penalty. Crimes punishable by death by hanging included murder, abetting suicide of a person unable to give legal consent, participation in a gang robbery during which a murder takes place, arson, terrorism-related offenses (including illegal possession of firearms and explosives), kidnapping, drug trafficking and possession of drugs, treason, military offenses, and perjury resulting in the conviction of an innocent defendant charged with a capital offense. Crimes punishable to death by stoning include adultery, sodomy, rape, apostasy, blasphemy, and insulting Islam. Under the Criminal Procedure Code Chapter XXV, the death penalty was mandatory, but it was ultimately the Sultan's decision as to whether the sentence was carried out. UPR-BCU reported that in the previous cycle, eight recommendations by Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Portugal, Sweden, Uruguay, and Malta made specific reference to the death penalty and capital offences such as "adultery, homosexuality, apostasy or blasphemy, contrary to the international commitments in human rights had been freely accepted by Brunei Darussalam".^{21,22} UPR-BCU recommended restricting the death punishment to crimes of intentional killing only; develop, in consultation with civil society and relevant regional bodies, a comprehensive action plan to work towards a *de jure* moratorium, with a view to abolition, within the next four years; accept UPR recommendations on the abolition of the death penalty, as also signaling Brunei's affirmation of commitments to SDG 16 on strong institutions.²³

16. JS1 recommended the Government of Brunei to abolish the death penalty and replace it with penalties that were fair, proportionate, and consistent with international human rights standards. It recommended to immediately adopt a formal moratorium on executions; commute all existing death sentences to terms of imprisonment; prohibit the imposition of the death penalty for any crime in which the person accused was not proven to have committed an intentional killing, consistent with international human rights standards; Issue

a directive prohibiting judges from sentencing a person to death for blasphemy, adultery, or consensual same-sex sexual conduct between adults; and eliminate the mandatory death penalty in the Syariah Penal Code and give sentencing judges the express authority to impose alternate penalties, taking into account the facts and circumstances of the crime and the defendant.²⁴

17. JS1 reported that thirteen countries made recommendations to modify the SPC in other respects to eliminate or mitigate its most severe punishments. Brunei Darussalam did not accept any recommendations to change the SPC. Brunei Darussalam responded, “The law is there to respect and protect the religion and social fabric and values of Brunei Darussalam society. On the issue of homosexual acts, Brunei Darussalam affirmed the right to privacy of individuals”. The corporal punishments in the SPCO will not be carried out arbitrarily and were intended to protect the society against serious crimes through the mechanism of deterrence, ensuring justice for the victims and their family and generally to preserve peace, morality, and the decency of the public. Moreover, the SPC called for the amputation of limbs as punishment for certain crimes, in violation of the prohibition against torture and other forms of cruel, inhuman, or degrading punishment.²⁵

18. UPR-BCU noted that whilst recommendations to “establish a moratorium on the death penalty” or “abolish the death penalty” were welcome, it was crucial that they remained specific and measurable to assess the level of implementation. Broad recommendations, whilst easy to accept, lacked any impetus to bring about real change. It recommended that States adopt a SMART approach to recommendations, suggesting that this would help Brunei Darussalam initiate an incremental approach to reducing the scope of the punishment and map out the process for abolition.²⁶

Human rights and counter-terrorism

19. UPR-BCU noted that the Brunei Internal Security Act provided that terrorism-related offences were punishable by death by hanging.²⁷

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

20. Jubilee noted that even though the constitution formally established Islam as the national religion and “provided that all other religions may be practised in peace and harmony by the persons professing them”, it also stipulated that all cabinet ministers and deputy ministers must be of the Malay race and of Muslim faith, unless otherwise specified by the Sultan. Other government positions whose appointees must be of Islamic faith include: Auditor General; Clerk to the Privy Council; Clerk to the Legislative Council; Chief Syar’ie Judge; Mufti Kerajaan; Attorney General; Chairman of the Public Service Commission; Yang Di-Pertua Adat Istiadat; Speaker of the Legislative Council; and Secretary to the Council of Ministers.²⁸

21. Jubilee noted that minority Muslim faith communities deemed “deviant” or following “false doctrines”, including non-Shafi’i Muslim communities such as the Ahmadiyya as well as Malay shamans (bomoh) could be sentenced to death or the harshest of penalties for their belief. Also, the Undesirable Publications Act, Islamic Religious Council Act, and Kadi Courts Act each provided precedent for the confiscation of non-Muslim religious literature. Furthermore, as stated by Jubilee, the Islamic Da’wah Center in Brunei Darussalam hosted a permanent exhibition of prohibited objects and items including non-Islamic religious literature which “advocate Christianity”.²⁹

22. ECLJ reported that Christians, particularly those who have converted from Islam, have been reportedly disowned by their own family, had their children taken away from them, forced into marriage, and have been forced to attend Islamic rehabilitation programs. Additionally, Christians have been confronted by authorities who have pressured them into renouncing their Christian faith. Further, the government monitored all church activity and church leaders were warned not to conduct public outreach. ECLJ noted that the Government prohibited public Christian celebrations, including the public display of religious decorations such as crosses, Christmas trees, and singing religious songs in public. The government also controlled the importing of Bibles; Bibles in the official language of Brunei Darussalam were illegal and bookstores were prohibited from selling them. Jubilee also noted that though the

national legislation permitted non-Muslims to construct new houses of worship and transform existing buildings into houses of worship, written permission was required; ELCJ noted that Christian churches were prohibited from registering as churches and instead must register as businesses or secular organizations.³⁰ Jubilee and ELCJ recommended Brunei Darussalam to amend existing legislation or enact new laws to explicitly protect freedom of religion or belief for all citizens, regardless of their faith; and ensure that these laws comply with international human rights standards and provide robust mechanisms for enforcement.³¹

23. Jubilee noted that Brunei's both penal codes included religious offenses, such as insulting, offending, and disparaging the religion of Islam and intentionally "wounding the religious feelings of any person" (blasphemy), conduct which was punishable by imprisonment for Muslims and non-Muslims alike. Jubilee recommended Brunei Darussalam to repeal articles of both the Syariah Penal Code and secular Penal Code which criminalize faith-related conduct such as criticism of religion, holding non-traditional Muslim beliefs, and renouncing Islam. It also recommended Brunei Darussalam to engage with international organizations, such as the United Nations and regional human rights bodies, to seek technical assistance, capacity-building support, and best practices in promoting and protecting freedom of religion or belief; and collaborate with neighbouring countries and global partners to exchange experiences and coordinate efforts to address cross-border challenges related to religious persecution.³²

24. JS2 recommended to Brunei Darussalam to provide for unrestricted freedom of information, opinion and expression and foster and support civil society engagement in the issue of statelessness.³³

Prohibition of all forms of slavery, including trafficking in persons

25. ECLJ noted that Brunei Darussalam largely served as a transit and destination country for human trafficking. Women were particularly vulnerable and targeted by human traffickers who withheld wages, confiscated their passports, and subjected them to involuntary servitude and physical abuse. A lack of understanding and training was one of the biggest barriers to effectively combat human trafficking in Brunei Darussalam. Oftentimes, law enforcement officials were not aware of what constituted human trafficking, and they lacked the ability to identify human trafficking victims. ECLJ recommended Brunei Darussalam to allocate resources and training to prosecutors and law enforcement personnel so that they are properly equipped to identify victims of human trafficking and ensure the prosecution and conviction of the perpetrators, and to allocate more resources towards victim protection and rehabilitation.³⁴

Right to health

26. CGNK noted that Article 309 of the penal code and article 165 of the sharia law of Brunei Darussalam allowed courts to punish persons attempting suicide to up to one year of imprisonment, to pay a fine or both. Furthermore, CGNK noted that the data related to suicides in Brunei Darussalam was available, though neither very recent nor coherent, figures often differed. CGNK recommended Brunei Darussalam to revise the Penal Code and Sharia law to decriminalize suicide; to adopt all other necessary measures to prevent suicides and to protect life and to clarify and consolidate suicide data collection.³⁵

Right to education

27. Broken Chalk (BC) commended Brunei's plan to fortify partnerships with regional and international bodies for enhancing quality and inclusive education. This aligned well with its commitment to addressing the educational needs of children from diverse backgrounds, including those affected by abuse or familial challenges. BC noted that the collaboration with the Commission of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children and the technical assistance from UNICEF exemplified its dedication to incorporating global expertise in education.³⁶

28. BC noted that the education system of Brunei Darussalam exhibited a dynamic interplay between government oversight and religious influence. Its educational landscape

encompassed various tiers: compulsory, post-secondary, and higher education. Compulsory education spanned over twelve years, including pre-school, primary and secondary education, with a parallel Islamic religious primary education lasting seven years, mandatory for Muslim pupils. The recent initiative to integrate religious education into the general curriculum represented a significant change, particularly in the early years of schooling. This involved incorporating religious subjects typically taught in religious schools into government, private, and international primary school curricula. It noted an increase of budget allocated from the previous year of 2023/24. This increase reflected the government's commitment to addressing learning loss due to COVID-19. Brunei Darussalam showcased a solid commitment to gender equality in education, reflected in various initiatives in the digital sector. The country emphasised equal access to technology and education for both men and women. While making significant strides, Brunei's education system faced challenges that needed addressing. Human rights education faced restrictions, and there was a degree of state censorship on educational curricula. These issues highlighted the need for ongoing reforms to ensure the educational system was more inclusive, progressive, and rights-oriented.

29. BC reported that while there were no explicit government restrictions on academic freedom, a form of indirect control was exercised through the requirement of government approval for various academic activities, such as public lectures, academic conferences, and visiting scholars. It led to an environment where educators might self-censor, avoiding topics perceived as sensitive or potentially critical of government policies or societal norms. This subtle control mechanism reflected a significant level of state influence, shaping the nature of academic discourse and the breadth of topics explored in educational settings. This constraint limited the scope of educational content, denying students exposure to various ideas and perspectives essential for a well-rounded education. BC advocated for the incorporation of diverse perspectives and subjects into the curriculum, including a broader range of cultural, religious, and philosophical viewpoints to foster a more comprehensive understanding among students. Such diversification would enhance academic freedom and prepare students for a globalised world with transnational issues. BC recommended that educational authorities adopt policies that promote academic freedom and ease restrictions on topics that can be taught and discussed in educational settings. Furthermore, BC supported integrating human rights education and training at all levels. BC suggested that the programme should emphasise the values of tolerance, respect for diversity, and understanding of different cultural and religious backgrounds.³⁷

Development, the environment, and business and human rights

30. UPR-BCU stated that Brunei Darussalam should consider adopting the UPR recommendations as an expression of mutual reinforcement of the government's commitment to promoting the Sustainable Development Goals.³⁸ The human rights values expressed in both the UPR, and the SDGs would be woven together to promote policy coherence.³⁹

2. Rights of specific persons or groups

Women

31. BC commended Brunei's efforts for the elimination of structural barriers to women's and girls' enrolment in non-traditional fields. Brunei Darussalam released its first-ever National Plan of Action on Women in 2023. This plan stressed the need for increased female participation in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics, addressing the gender disparity in education and employment.⁴⁰

Children

32. End Corporal Punishment (ECP) and BC noted that corporal punishment of children in Brunei Darussalam was still lawful. It was allowed in the home, alternative and day care settings, schools, penal institutions and as a sentence for a crime⁴¹. BC noted that corporal punishment was prohibited for female pupils but allowed for their male counterparts. The disparity in treatments could be deeply entrenched in traditional beliefs and societal norms, underpinned by longstanding stereotypes that boys required more stringent measures to

address misbehaviour. BC urged the educational authorities in Brunei Darussalam to recognise the long-term negative consequences of corporal punishment on children's cognitive and emotional development.⁴² BC and ECP recommended that the Government accelerate its efforts to clearly prohibit all corporal punishment of children in every setting of their lives and repeal any legal defence allowing its use, as a matter of priority.⁴³ BC also encouraged developing and implementing nurturing and supportive alternative disciplinary methods, fostering a positive educational environment.⁴⁴

33. BC reported that current legal framework in Brunei Darussalam set the minimum age for marriage at 18 years. However, both male and female spouses could marry as young as 14 years old, with parental consent. Child marriages often had deep-seated roots in societal norms and attitudes, including the perception that female children were somehow inferior to their male counterparts. Additionally, poverty could contribute to the prevalence of this practice, as families may see marriage for their daughters to alleviate economic hardships. The implications of child marriage on education were profound. Most often, young girls who were married off at a tender age faced significant disruptions to their educational journeys. BC called for a comprehensive review of the legal framework concerning the minimum age for marriage, including removing exceptions that allow marriage below eighteen. BC emphasised the necessity of providing support systems to identify and intervene in cases of potential child marriages.⁴⁵

Stateless persons

34. JS2 reminded that during the second UPR cycle, Brunei Darussalam Noted two recommendations to amend the legislation on nationality to establish equality between men and women regarding the transmission of nationality to their children, while it accepted two recommendations to adopt reforms allowing women the transmission of citizenship as a measure in favour of gender equality and the reduction of cases of statelessness. JS2 also reminded that Brunei Darussalam has international obligations to protect the right to a nationality, without discrimination including on the basis of sex, and protect the rights of stateless persons on the basis of other international and regional treaties to which it is a party. Nevertheless, it maintained reservations to Article 9 of CEDAW and to CRPD, by Noting all recommendations and by not ratifying the various international conventions on statelessness, to allow women to transmit their nationality to t and to confer citizenship to their children and spouses.⁴⁶

35. JS2 observed that the Brunei Darussalam nationality law included gender discriminatory provisions that contribute to statelessness. The denial of equal nationality rights led to both the denial of proof of legal identity and the denial of the right to a nationality. Furthermore, discrimination in Brunei's nationality laws inhibited women's ability, in practice, to freely choose a spouse, in violation of CEDAW Article 16. This further entrenched traditional stereotypes regarding the primacy of male legal identity and contributed to women's inequality within the family and society at large. Further entrenchment of such stereotypes was in breach of Brunei's obligations under CEDAW Article 5(a). It also noted that discrimination against Bruneian women in the nationality law further contributed to gender-based violence, as recognized in CEDAW General Comment No. 19. This amounted to a form of legally sanctioned gender-based violence, depriving Bruneian women and their children of equal protection under the law. Furthermore, when a woman's nationality or that of her children was dependent upon an abusive spouse, it increased obstacles to extracting herself and her children from domestic violence. Gender discrimination in Brunei's nationality law reinforced women's unequal status in society, and a fundamental cause of gender-based violence in the country.⁴⁷

36. JS2 recommended Brunei Darussalam to reform all citizenship provisions in law that were racially discriminatory in nature to uphold non-discrimination with retroactive effect; amend the Nationality Act of 1961 to ensure that women have equal nationality rights as men, in particular, in relation to the acquisition and retention of their own nationality, and the conferral of their nationality on their children and non-national spouses; remove discriminatory barriers to citizenship including the Malay language proficiency test, and ensure that those who lack documentation are not denied citizenship on that basis; ensure that all stateless persons have equal access government-issued identity documentation and to

passports; and facilitate universal birth registration by addressing barriers faced by indigenous populations in rural areas including the Dasun and Iban populations.⁴⁸

37. JS2 noted that the limitation of nationality to certain prescribed ethnic groups, or “indigenous groups of the Malay race” was the primary cause of statelessness in Brunei Darussalam. The ethnic Chinese were the most significant non-Malay minority group in Brunei Darussalam and were expected to represent a considerable portion of the stateless population in the country. Most of the population impacted by statelessness held regularized permanent residence in Brunei Darussalam and held identity documents that provided limited rights to travel, access education, and health care. Despite the regularized status, such persons were still denied citizenship. JS2 identified several reasons for Brunei's large stateless population, including racial discrimination against Ethnic Chinese and other indigenous groups, both in law and practice, and the inability of residents to provide the required documents to prove their legal residency. Arduous Malay language requirements presented a barrier for the stateless population who did not hold access to formal education in addition to administrative barriers, such as birth registration of certain indigenous groups, increased the limited access to basic services as well as is a catalyst for intergenerational statelessness. In 2023, Brunei Darussalam reported 20,863 stateless persons to UNHCR.⁴⁹

38. BC urged Brunei Darussalam to revise its citizenship laws to provide a more equitable and accessible pathway to citizenship for stateless individuals, especially those born and raised in the country.⁵⁰

39. BC noted that Stateless individuals in Brunei Darussalam, even those holding a Certificate of Identity, did not enjoy the full rights of permanent residents, facing restrictions in attending certain schools, especially those that prioritise or are exclusively for Bruneian citizens.

40. Access to education for stateless individuals and refugees in Brunei was an issue characterised by disparities and legal complexities. The lack of comprehensive data and transparency in this area made it difficult to fully understand the scope and depth of the challenges faced by these individuals. Moreover, opportunities for scholarships and financial aid, crucial for accessing higher education, typically placed stateless students at a significant disadvantage. Furthermore, children born to stateless parents often inherited their parents' legal status, perpetuating a cycle of limited access to resources and social mobility. BC also called for improved data collection and transparency regarding the general and educational status of stateless individuals and refugees in Brunei Darussalam. BC advocated to establish financial support mechanisms and scholarship programmes designed explicitly for stateless and refugee students. Besides, this lack of recognition effectively relegated them to a form of second-class citizen, which affected their feelings of exclusion and marginalisation. BC recommended developing and implementing policies guaranteeing equal access to education for all children residing in Brunei Darussalam, regardless of their citizenship status.⁵¹

Notes

¹ A/HRC/42/11 and A/HRC/42/11/Add.1, and A/HRC/42/2.

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

Civil society

Individual submissions:

BC	Broken Chalk, Diemen, (the Netherlands);
CGNK	Center for Global Nonkilling, Geneva (Switzerland);
ECLJ	European Centre for Law and Justice, Strasbourg (France);
ECP	End Corporal Punishment, Geneva, (Switzerland);
ICAN	International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons, Geneva (Switzerland);
UPR-BCU	The UPR Project at BCU, Birmingham City University's Centre for Human Rights, Birmingham (United Kingdom);
Jubilee	Jubilee Campaign, Fairfax, Virginia, (United States of America);

Joint submissions:

- JS1 **Joint submission 1 submitted by:** The Advocates for Human Rights, Minneapolis, Minnesota (United States of America) and The World Coalition Against the Death Penalty Rome (Italy);
- JS2 **Joint submission 2 submitted by:** Equality Now, Global Campaign for Equal Nationality Rights, Institute on Statelessness and Inclusion, Nationality For All and Statelessness and Dignified Citizenship Coalition - Asia Pacific, New York (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
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
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
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
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
ICPPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance
CPPCG	Convention on the Prevention and the Punishment of the Crime of Genocide

⁴ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/42/11, paras. 121.5, 121.6, 121.7, 121.22 and 121.23, received from the Bahamas, Czechia, Chile, Costa Rica, France, Croatia, Belgium, Switzerland, Uruguay, Australia, Afghanistan, Ghana, Luxembourg, Kazakhstan, Timor-Leste, Ukraine, Montenegro, and Uruguay.

⁵ JS2, para. 38, UPR-BCU, p. 6, D (ii), ECLJ, paras. 3 and 26 and Jubilee, para. 2.

⁶ JS1, pp. 1 and 3, and Jubilee, para. 2.

⁷ JS2, para. 38.

⁸ JS1, pp. 1 and 3.

⁹ JS2, para. 38.

¹⁰ Jubilee, para. 2.

¹¹ ICAN, p. 1.

¹² CGNK, pp. 4 and 6.

¹³ UPR-BCU, p. 6, D (i).

¹⁴ UPR-BCU, paras. 19–20 and p. 6, D (vii). For relevant recommendation, see A/HRC/42/11 para 121.77., Ukraine, Costa Rica, Iraq, and Djibouti recommended Brunei Darussalam. See also for relevant recommendation, A/HRC/42/11, para 121.78, Sudan.

¹⁵ JS1, p. 1.

¹⁶ JS1, p. 3.

¹⁷ UPR-BCU, para. 12.

¹⁸ JS1, p. 1–2.

¹⁹ JS1, p. 2.

²⁰ UPR-BCU, paras. 5–6 and JS1, p. 2.

²¹ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/42/11, paras. 121.37, 121.38, 121.39, 121.40, para 121.46, 121.59, para 121.63, and para 121.69.

²² UPR-BCU, para. 7 and JS1, pp. 2–3.

²³ UPR-BCU, p. 6, D (iii–v and vi).

²⁴ JS1, p. 2–3.

²⁵ JS1, p. 1–2.

²⁶ UPR-BCU, para. 16.

²⁷ JS1, p. 2.

²⁸ Jubilee, para. 3.

²⁹ Jubilee, paras. 6–7.

³⁰ ECLJ, paras. 14–15.

- ³¹ Jubilee, para. 11 and ECLJ, para. 26.
- ³² Jubilee, paras. 7–8 and 12–13.
- ³³ JS2, para. 38.
- ³⁴ ECLJ, paras. 22, 24 and 27.
- ³⁵ CGNK, pp. 4–6.
- ³⁶ BC, para. 12.
- ³⁷ BC, paras. 32, 35 and 48–50.
- ³⁸ See the UN Sustainable Development Goals website, <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/?menu=1300>.
- ³⁹ The first two cycles of the UPR were reviewed under a data mining procedure and of the circa. 50,000 recommendations, it was possible to link more than 50% of those to SDG targets, see, The Danish Institute for Human Rights, Linking the Universal Periodic Review to the SGGs, p. 2.
- ⁴⁰ BC, para. 11.
- ⁴¹ EPC, p. 1 and BC, para. 17.
- ⁴² BC, paras. 17–19 and 39.
- ⁴³ ECP, p. 1 and BC, para.40.
- ⁴⁴ BC, para. 41.
- ⁴⁵ BC, paras. 23–25 and 46–47.
- ⁴⁶ JS2, paras. 9–10 and 13.
- ⁴⁷ JS2, paras. 25–26.
- ⁴⁸ JS2, para. 38.
- ⁴⁹ JS2, paras. 29–30 and 34.
- ⁵⁰ BC, para. 43.
- ⁵¹ BC, paras. 27–31 and 42–45.
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