



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

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 10 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 obligations and cooperation with human rights mechanisms

2. The UPR Project at Birmingham City University (UPR BCU) commended Guyana for being party to eight of the nine core international human rights treaties and encouraged Guyana to engage meaningfully with the universal periodic review.³

3. The Center for Global Nonkilling (CGNK) recommended that Guyana ratify the Convention on Enforced Disappearances and the Convention on the Prevention and the Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.⁴

4. Three submissions recommended that Guyana ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.⁵ Joint Submission 3 (JS3) also recommended that Guyana ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.⁶

5. Joint Submission 2 (JS2) stated that Guyana was one of only 5 States in the Caribbean and the only country in South America that had not acceded to any international refugee convention and recommended that Guyana ratify the conventions related to refugees.⁷

* The present document is being issued without formal editing.



B. National human rights framework

1. Constitutional and legislative framework

6. UPR BCU welcomed the establishment in April 2024, by virtue of the Constitution Reform Commission Act of 2022, of the Constitutional Reform Commission tasked with reshaping and strengthening the country's constitution in order to "provide for the current and future rights, duties, liabilities, and obligations of the Guyanese people".⁸

2. Institutional infrastructure and policy measures

7. JS2 noted that the Women and Gender Equality Commission (appointed in 2009), the Rights of the Child Commission (appointed in 2009) and the Indigenous People's Commission (appointed in 2010) had exceeded their statutory three-year terms. It recommended that Guyana appoint the new Commissions according to the Paris Principles.⁹

8. JS2 noted that Guyana had not appointed the Human Rights Commission in over 20 years, since mandated after the 2003 Constitutional Amendments.¹⁰ UPR BCU underscored that, during the 3rd cycle of the universal periodic review, Guyana received several recommendations to establish a national human rights commission and that Guyana had indicated that it would address that matter through a consultative process in the context of the implementation of the Constitutional Reform Commission Act. It regretted that the Human Rights Commission had not yet been operationalized and called upon Guyana to establish it without delay, ensuring it complied with the Paris Principles.¹¹

9. The International Decade for People of African Descent Assembly-Guyana (IDPADA-G) recommended that Guyana establish a National Human Rights Commission in line with the Paris Principles.¹²

C. Promotion and protection of human rights

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

Equality and non-discrimination

10. IDPADA-G stated that African Guyanese were experiencing a rise in race-based verbal and physical attacks and recommended that Guyana enforce more strictly the Racial Hostility Act and strengthen and depoliticize the Ethnic Relations Commission.¹³

11. Joint Submission 1 (JS1) stated that Guyana had no law that prohibited discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression, and, as a result, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and other sexual or gender minorities people experienced stigmatization and discrimination with little available redress. JS1 noted the appointment of the Constitutional Reform Commission in 2024 and recommended that Guyana amend Article 149(1) of the Constitution and the Prevention of Discrimination Act to prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity or expression.¹⁴

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

12. Three submissions noted that, although Guyana had not carried out any capital punishment since 1997, death penalty was still expressly recognized in the Constitution and courts could impose death sentences for multiple crimes, including conducts which contravened the evolving jurisprudence on the "most serious crimes" under international law.¹⁵ JS3 added that Guyana had not formalized the moratorium on executions and that courts continued to impose the death penalty.¹⁶

13. UPR BCU urged Guyana to provide a platform for a comprehensive and inclusive public debate on the future of the death penalty in the country and called on the recently established Constitutional Reform Commission to work towards abolition of the death penalty by reviewing the Guyanese Constitution.¹⁷ JS3 recommended that Guyana abolish death penalty and replace it with penalties that were fair, proportioned and consistent with

international human rights standards. It also recommended that, in the interim, Guyana immediately adopt a formal moratorium on executions; instruct judges to cease issuing death sentences; and commute all existing death sentences to terms of imprisonment.¹⁸

14. UPR BCU recommended that, whilst it retained the death penalty, Guyana ensure that it complied with “the most serious crimes” principle, restricting punishment to crimes of intentional killing.¹⁹ JS3 stated that the Constitution prohibited capital punishment for persons younger than 18 years at the time of the offence.²⁰

15. JS3 noted that the Constitution of Guyana prohibited torture, but that Guyana maintained laws authorising whipping and flogging as penalties for certain crimes.²¹

16. JS3 stated that in September 2022 the official capacity of the Guyanese prison system was 1,373, and that the prison population was at 151% of that capacity. It noted that prison and jail conditions were reported as potentially life threatening, particularly in police holding cells, because of poor sanitary conditions, lack of potable water, limited opportunities to sunlight, and violence perpetrated between individuals deprived of their liberty. It added that recent and pending construction and renovation of prison facilities could improve prison conditions, and that Guyana was trying to reduce overcrowding and the significant case backlog through the implementation of an integrated case management system. JS3 recommended that Guyana ensure that all detention facilities apply the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (Nelson Mandela Rules) and the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (Bangkok Rules).²²

17. JS3 noted that a main cause for overcrowding was the high percentage of people in pre-trial detention (40%), including as a result of the use of the Preliminary Inquiry process. Persons. It recommended that Guyana increase the implementation of non-custodial alternatives to pretrial detainment to reduce prison overcrowding.²³

18. IDPADA-G stated that, since assuming office in 2020, the government had made efforts to place Indian Guyanese police officers in senior management positions, denying promotion to their more qualified and experienced African Guyanese counterparts.²⁴

19. JS1 stated that LGBT+ people continued to suffer acts of violence and that, when they reported these incidents to the police, the police seldom investigated these reports. It noted reports of police officers verbally harassing LGBT+ people outside of police stations and police discriminating against and verbally and physically abusing LGBT+ people arriving at police stations to report crimes.²⁵ JS1 recommended that Guyana develop mandatory police training and procedures for responding to claims of discrimination and violence against LGBT+ people.²⁶

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

20. JS3 noted that the Chancellor and Chief Justice was appointed by the President, with agreement from opposition leader, and that the President also appointed other judges with the advice of the Judicial Service Commission, which in turn was also appointed by the President after consultation with the opposition leader.²⁷ It recommended that Guyana remove the President and the opposition leader from the appointment process, using instead an independent Judicial Services Commission, with members appointed by the parliament.²⁸

21. JS3 stated that legal aid in Guyana was provided by a single non-governmental clinic in Georgetown, mainly funded by the Government, with legal services available in Guyana’s Administrative Regions 2, 5, 6 and 10; and that the recipients of these services, except those under 18 years of age, had to meet certain financial and unspecified substantive eligibility criteria before they could receive services from the clinic. It recommended that Guyana increase funding to permit the Guyana Legal Aid Clinic to open offices in the country’s rural areas and make its services accessible throughout the country and in indigenous communities.²⁹

22. JS3 recommended that Guyana ensure that all judicial officers responsible for sentencing in capital cases received comprehensive training on gender-based discrimination, gender-based violence, and tactics of coercive control that may lead to women committing death-eligible offences. In addition, it recommended that Guyana provide training regarding

gender-specific mitigation circumstances to all defense counsels who take on capital cases, when appropriate.³⁰

23. IDPADA-G stated that the government distributed the benefits of public goods/services and the award of contracts mainly to its political support base, primarily comprised of Guyanese of East Indian descent to the disadvantage of African Guyanese and that these actions had impoverished African Guyanese.³¹

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

24. The Carter Center (TCC) noted that the 2020 electoral process had put considerable strain on Guyana's democratic institutions and processes and had deepened political fractures along ethnic lines. It urged Guyana to reform its longstanding "winner-takes all" election system.³² TCC also referred to the complex electoral system in the country and highlighted that, inter alia, after the election, party representatives had full discretion to select the candidates from the presented list to fill the seats won.³³

25. TCC noted that the Representation of the People Act required that political parties included women in their lists of nominees but did not require that the parties allocated any seats to them. It stated that legal framework changes should provide special measures supporting women's political participation. It also noted that the law and electoral system should be reformed to allow for independent candidates to contest the presidency.³⁴

26. TCC noted that the absence of a campaign finance law allowed for great inequalities between political parties and a lack of transparency about the sources and uses of campaign funding.³⁵

27. TCC stated that the structure of Guyana Elections Commission (GECOM), replicated political divisions and inhibited the effective and transparent administration of elections. It noted that the method of appointing GECOM commissioners gave GECOM a partisan structure, advantaged the major parties and excluded smaller parties. TCC recommended that Guyana reform GECOM's structure to increase its independence, effectiveness, and professionalism.³⁶

28. IDPADA-G expressed concerns about possible irregularities in the electoral process, due to, inter alia, the processes of issuance of birth certificates and voter registration, and recommended that Guyana implement the pertinent legislative review.³⁷

29. TCC was concerned that homophobic speech prevented members of the LGBTI community from meaningful and open participation in the political life of the country and recommended that discriminatory legislation be repealed.³⁸

30. JS2 recommended that Guyana implement measures to achieve the objectives of the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazu Agreement).³⁹

Prohibition of all forms of slavery, including trafficking in persons

31. The European Center for Law and Justice (ECLJ) noted that Guyana's geographic location and porous borders made it a prime destination and transit country for human trafficking, which was most prevalent in mining sites in remote regions, and that women were the primary targets of human traffickers, who sexually exploited them.⁴⁰

32. ECLJ commended Guyana for its efforts to combat human trafficking and provide aid and assistance to the victims. It underscored the passing of the Combatting of Trafficking in Persons Bill in 2023, which increased prison time for perpetrators and created a ministerial task force to develop a plan of action and coordinate data collection.⁴¹

33. JS2 noted that the establishment of the Trafficking in Persons Unit within the Ministry of Human Services and Social Security had been a positive development, leading to increased prosecution of traffickers.⁴² It recommended that Guyana expand law enforcement presence in border regions and mining areas and provide special training and accountability protocols for police officers on handling cases involving women, particularly those involving sexual and gender-based violence.⁴³ ECLJ stated that increasing border security measures was critical to stopping human trafficking.⁴⁴

34. JS2 recommended to increase support to civil society organizations to expand their outreach efforts, particularly in remote areas and provide support to bridge the gap between victims and available assistance.⁴⁵

Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

35. JS1 stated that LGBT+ people faced discrimination in the workplace, including employers refusing to hire them.⁴⁶

Right to health

36. JS2 noted that the provision of abortion services in the public health system was only available at two urban public hospitals and recommended that Guyana expand the availability of contraception and related family planning and safe abortions services in rural and hinterland communities.⁴⁷ It also recommended to make available the morning after pill at all health centres.⁴⁸

37. JS2 recommended that Guyana work with non-governmental organizations and other community organizations to develop and implement a meaningful comprehensive sexuality education curriculum across Guyana for in and out of school youth.⁴⁹

38. JS1 stated that, despite efforts made by Guyana, members of the LGBT+ community were often reluctant to seek medical checkups and treatment for sexually transmitted infections or diseases due to the social stigma associated with being a member of the LGBT+ community.⁵⁰

Right to education

39. Broken Chalk (Broken Chalk) noted that education in Guyana was compulsory for children aged 5 to 15 and stated that Guyana had made strides in expanding access to education, mainly through efforts to improve infrastructure and inclusivity. However, it noted that, despite these advancements, challenges remained in addressing educational disparities between urban and rural areas, high dropout rates and guaranteeing inclusive education.⁵¹

40. Broken Chalk noted that Guyana faced a significant challenge with school dropout rates due to several interrelated factors such as poverty, which compelled children and adolescents to leave school to contribute to household income, geographical barriers and limited access to quality education facilities in rural and indigenous communities. It added that, during the Covid-19 pandemic, only approximately 64% of children had access to learning opportunities.⁵² Broken Chalk also stated that many students faced challenges that hindered their academic success, including insufficient school facilities, a shortage of qualified teachers, and cultural factors prioritising traditional livelihoods over formal education.⁵³

41. Broken Chalk recommended that Guyana develop economic support programs for families; expand educational infrastructure through increased investment in the construction and maintenance of schools in rural and riverine areas; provide access to school transportation; offer incentives to attract and retain teachers in interior regions, providing them with continuous training; and implement distance learning platforms.⁵⁴ JS2 recommended that Guyana make schools safer and part of the continuum of care by increasing the number of schools welfare officers available to children in need of social and emotional care within the education system.⁵⁵

42. Broken Chalk noted that Guyana had made significant progress in inclusive education, but that the system still struggled to fully meet the needs of children with disabilities due to inadequate infrastructure, limited access to specialised support services, insufficient teacher training to address special education needs and the existence of stigma and discrimination against children with disabilities.⁵⁶ It recommended that Guyana improve accessible infrastructure, especially in rural and interior areas; expand teacher training in special education; and raise awareness and combat stigma and discrimination.⁵⁷

43. IDPADA-G recommended that Guyana implement public education on racial tolerance and the teaching of an unbiased history of Guyana and the contribution of all Guyanese ethnic groups its development.⁵⁸ It also recommended that Guyana establish an

Ethnic Studies Department at the University of Guyana, adding to the existing Indigenous Studies Unit.⁵⁹

Development, the environment, and business and human rights

44. JS2 recommended that Guyana recognize and mitigate the impacts of current plans of fossil fuel exploration in local livelihoods, demonstrating its plans to get to net zero by 2050.⁶⁰ CGNK exhorted Guyana not to extract fossil fuels to answer to climate change and forward the energy transition.⁶¹

45. JS2 noted that the Government had waived Environmental and Social Impact Assessments for some large-scale projects and recommended that Guyana, through the Environmental Protection Agency, commission these assessments on all large-scale projects in the oil and gas sector.⁶²

46. JS2 noted that, while Guyana had received credits for its standing rainforests, since 2020 there had been changes in the urban landscapes and suburban areas, resulting in the removal of green cover.⁶³ It recommended that Guyana apply emerging best practices in ensuring that infrastructure in towns and communities were planned and designed to adapt to the increasing temperatures and other impacts of climate change.⁶⁴

2. Rights of specific persons or groups

Women

47. JS2 noted the high incidence of gender-based violence in the country and that the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019–2020 of United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) showed that 25.4% of boys and 20.2% of girls aged 15–17 in the country justified beating wives.⁶⁵ It recommended that Guyana design and implement plans to address gender-based violence and introduce specific legislation to address femicidal violence.⁶⁶ It also recommended that Guyana work with Indigenous communities and organizations to identify the specific needs to help preventing gender-based violence and provide resources for training and the provision of services.⁶⁷

48. JS2 noted that, despite the high levels of gender-based violence, domestic violence and femicides in Guyana, there was a lack of rigorous ongoing data collection and information sharing. It recommended that Guyana convene the different agencies to develop a national ecosystem to systematically provide data to the public and collaborate with United Nations agencies to release the reports of the Accountability Scorecards and other research assessments from the Spotlight Initiative.⁶⁸

49. JS2 stated that the recently adopted Family Violence Act 2024 had strengthened legal provisions for survivors of family violence.⁶⁹

50. JS2 noted that, even though a National Task Force for the Prevention of Sexual Offences was appointed in 2021 pursuant to the Sexual Offences Act 2010, no national plan for the prevention of sexual violence had been disseminated publicly and only one non-governmental organization was represented in the Task Force.⁷⁰ It recommended that Guyana provide resources, activate the National Task Force and ensure that there was diverse representation to fulfil the mandate, including the development of its plan and the sharing of data and other reports.⁷¹

Children

51. JS2 noted that the Child Protection Agency, established in 2011, had not been operational at full capacity to address the number of cases reported to it or to the police. It added that in some administrative regions there were no Child Protection Officers and in some of the most populated regions there were no more than four officers for a population of over 1000.000 families. Finally, it stated that Social Workers in the Child Protection Agency had a significant lower remuneration than social workers in other government agencies.⁷² JS2 recommended that Guyana review the operations of the Childcare and Protection agency and work with stakeholders to develop a robust, systemic and policy-based programme for responding to child abuse in line with its mandate.⁷³

52. JS2 recognized that the Government had collaborated with NGOs to establish Child Advocacy Centres, operating under a multidisciplinary team model integrating multiple services into a single child-friendly environment. However, it noted that the rate of successful prosecution of child sexual abuse remained alarmingly low due to delays of cases before reaching trial, lack of experienced prosecutors, and under-resourced police investigations. It recommended that Guyana significantly increase the number of experienced prosecutors dedicated to child sexual abuse cases; and provide long-term support to child survivors and their families.⁷⁴

53. End Corporal Punishment (ECP) highlighted that in Guyana prohibition corporal punishment of children was still to be achieved in the home, some alternative care settings, some day care, and schools. It recommended that Guyana intensify its efforts to adopt a legislation that clearly prohibit all corporal punishment of children, however light, in every setting of their lives, as a matter of urgency.⁷⁵ JS2 made similar recommendations and added that Guyana should provide training and counselling for teachers to develop non-violent discipline skills.⁷⁶

Indigenous Peoples and minorities

54. JS2 recommended that Guyana engage in meaningful, proper and frequent consultations, recognizing Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) with Indigenous Peoples and follow all the provisions in the Environmental Protection Act.⁷⁷

55. IDPADA-G noted that, after the 2020 elections, the new administration had cut funding for the only structured program addressing the goals of the International Decade for People of African Descent. It highlighted that in 2022, without communicating or establishing cause, the government had stopped the disbursement of the funding approved by Parliament for IDPADA-G, the country coordinating mechanism for the Decade.⁷⁸

56. IDPADA-G stated that land distribution – residential, farm, and commercial – had been uneven, disadvantaging African Guyanese compared to other ethnic groups, with a significant value gap in terms of the size of land, payment requirements, access to credit, and infrastructural development of the neighbourhoods.⁷⁹

57. IDPADA-G stated that African ownership of ancestral lands acquired during the Village Movement was largely being disregarded, seized by the State, and made available to businesspersons of other ethnic groups. It added that, since assuming office in 2020, the government had forcibly removed African Guyanese from their land - demolishing homes, businesses, farms, and burying livestock.⁸⁰

58. IDPADA-G recommended that Guyana conduct an ethnic assessment survey as a base determinant to enable the identification of inequities and areas where action was required.⁸¹

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons

59. TCC noted that a history of discrimination and restrictive legislation in Guyana had limited the role of the LGBTI community in public life, including their participation in elections as candidates, political party officials, and election workers, and that homosexuality was a criminal offense.⁸²

60. JS1 stated that there was widespread discrimination against LGBT+ individuals in Guyana, including in employment, access to education and medical care and in public spaces, which put them at the lowest socioeconomic level in society.⁸³

61. JS1 stated that in 2019 Guyana had supported a recommendation to implement a court decision declaring a law criminalizing cross-dressing unconstitutional and repealed such law in 2021.⁸⁴ It recommended that Guyana adopt legislation, in consultation with LGBT+ organizations, that permitted transgender individuals to change their legal gender.⁸⁵

62. JS1 noted that Guyana remained the only country in South America that continued to criminalize consensual same -sex sexual activity, retaining colonial era laws, including section 351, 352, 353 and 354 of the Criminal Law (Offences) Act, that, although not enforced, led to stigmatization, discrimination, and violence against those in the LGBT+ community.⁸⁶ It added that, although these laws were not enforced, there were reports that

police sometimes used them to intimidate men they perceived to be gay or bisexual and transgender women.⁸⁷ JS1 recommended that Guyana repeal sections 352 to 254 of the Criminal Law (Offences) Act.⁸⁸

Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers

63. JS2 noted that Guyana in 2020 revoked the automatic, visa free, six-month stay of nationals from another Caribbean country and that visa for family members of citizens of that country living in Guyana were often denied.⁸⁹

64. JS2 referred to the vulnerability of migrant women to sexual and gender-based violence due to lack of legal protection, cultural and language barriers, and exposure to risk of trafficking and economic exploitation.⁹⁰ It recommended that Guyana implement legal frameworks that protect the rights of undocumented migrants, ensuring that they can access healthcare, legal services, and safe employment opportunities without fear of deportation.⁹¹

Notes

¹ A/HRC/44/16, A/HRC/44/16/Add.1, and A/HRC/45/2.

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:

Broken Chalk	Broken Chalk (The Netherlands);
ECLJ	European Center for Law and Justice (France);
ECP	End Corporal Punishment (Switzerland);
IDPADA-G	International Decade for People of African Descent Assembly-Guyana (Guyana);
TCC	The Carter Center (United States of America);
CGNK	Center for Global Nonkilling (Switzerland);
UPR BCU	The UPR Project at Birmingham City University, Centre for Human Rights, School of Law, Birmingham City University (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

Joint submissions:

JS1	Joint submission 1 submitted by: The Advocates for Human Rights (United States of America); SASOD Guyana (Guyana);
JS2	Joint submission 2 submitted by: ChildLinK Inc. (Guyana); Blossom Inc. (Guyana); The Breadfruit Collective (Guyana); The Civil Society National Reference Group – Guyana (Guyana); Red Thread (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); Family for Every Child (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
JS3	Joint submission 3 submitted by: The Advocates for Human Rights (United States of America); The World Coalition against Death Penalty (France); The Greater Caribbean for Life (Trinidad and Tobago).

³ UPR BCU, p. 1.

⁴ CGNK, pp. 1 and 2.

⁵ JS3, p. 9; and UPR BCU, p. 6; CGNK, p. 4.

⁶ JS3, p. 8.

⁷ JS2, p. 4.

⁸ UPR BCU, p. 4. See also TCC, p. 2.

⁹ JS2, p. 2.

¹⁰ JS2, p. 2.

¹¹ UPR BCU, p. 5. See also JS2, p. 2.

¹² IDPADA-G, p. 5.

¹³ IDPADA-G, p. 4.

¹⁴ JS1, pp. 1, 3 and 4.

¹⁵ JS3, pp. 2 and 4; CGNK, p. 4; UPR BCU, pp. 1 and 4.

¹⁶ JS3, pp. 2 and 4. See also UPR BCU, pp. 1 and 4.

¹⁷ UPR BCU, p. 4. See also JS3, p. 4.

- 18 JS3, p. 8. See also CGNK, p. 4.
19 UPR BCU, p. 6.
20 JS3, p. 4.
21 JS3, pp. 2 and 3.
22 JS3, pp. 2, 5 and 9.
23 JS3, pp. 2, 5–6, and 9.
24 IDPADA-G, p. 3.
25 JS1, p. 4.
26 JS1, p. 5.
27 JS3, pp. 6–7.
28 JS3, p. 9.
29 JS3, pp. 6 and 10.
30 JS3, p. 9.
31 IDPADA-G, p. 3.
32 TCC, p. 2. See also IDPADA-G, p. 2.
33 TCC, pp. 2–3.
34 TCC, pp. 4–5.
35 TCC, p. 4.
36 TCC, p. 3. See also IDPADA-G, p. 2.
37 IDPADA-G, p. 2.
38 TCC, p. 5.
39 JS2, p. 3.
40 ECLJ, pp. 2–3. See also JS2, pp. 6–7.
41 ECLJ, pp. 2–3, and 4.
42 JS2, p. 7.
43 JS2, p. 7.
44 ECLJ, pp. 2–3, and 4.
45 JS2, p. 8.
46 JS1, p. 2.
47 JS2, p. 15.
48 JS2, p. 15.
49 JS2, p. 15.
50 JS1, p. 2.
51 Broken Chalk, p. 3.
52 Broken Chalk, pp. 5–6.
53 Broken Chalk, p. 4.
54 Broken Chalk, pp. 6–7.
55 JS2, p. 12.
56 Broken Chalk, pp. 3, 5.
57 Broken Chalk, p. 6.
58 IDPADA-G, pp. 4–5.
59 IDPADA-G, p. 5.
60 JS2, p. 4.
61 CGNK, p. 5.
62 JS2, p. 3.
63 JS2, p. 3.
64 JS2, p. 4.
65 JS2, p. 5.
66 JS2, p. 5.
67 JS2, p. 14.
68 JS2, pp. 12–13.
69 JS2, p. 2.
70 JS2, pp. 13–14.
71 JS2, p. 14.
72 JS2, p. 8.
73 JS2, p. 9.
74 JS2, pp. 9–10.
75 ECP, pp. 1 and 2–4.
76 JS2, pp. 11–12.
77 JS2, p. 3.
78 IDPADA-G, p. 3.
79 IDPADA-G, p. 3.

- 80 IDPADA-G, p. 3.
- 81 IDPADA-G, p. 5.
- 82 TCC, p. 5.
- 83 JS1, p. 2.
- 84 JS1, p. 1.
- 85 JS1, p. 5.
- 86 JS1, pp. 1, 2 and 3.
- 87 JS1, p. 3.
- 88 JS1, p. 5.
- 89 JS2, p. 4.
- 90 JS2, pp. 6–7.
- 91 JS2, p. 7.
