



Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Forty-third session
1–12 May 2023

Summary of stakeholders' submissions on Tonga*

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 6 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. Joint Submission 1 (JS1) recommended that Tonga consider ratifying the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.⁴

3. JS1 also recommended that Tonga ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,⁵ the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,⁶ the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,⁷ the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.⁸

4. JS1 noted that Tonga ratified ILO Convention No.182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour in August 2020.⁹ JS1 also recommended that Tonga ratify all core ILO Conventions.¹⁰

5. JS1 also recommended that Tonga ratify the 2000 Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and consider revising the Transnational Crimes Act to ensure protecting the rights of victims of trafficking.¹¹

* The present document is being issued without formal editing.



6. JS1 also noted that Tonga acceded to UN Convention Against Corruption in February 2020.¹²

7. International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN) noted that Tonga participated in the negotiation of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons at the United Nations in New York in 2017 and was among 122 states that voted in favour of its adoption. In 2016, Tonga voted in favour of the UN General Assembly resolution that established the formal mandate for States to commence negotiations on “a legally binding instrument to prohibit nuclear weapons, leading towards their total elimination”. In this regard, ICAN called upon Tonga to sign and ratify the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons as a matter of international urgency.¹³

8. JS1 highlighted that Tonga submitted its initial periodic report on its implementation of the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child since its ratification in 1995.¹⁴

B. National human rights framework

1. Constitutional and legislative framework

9. JS1 noted that The Constitution prohibited discrimination based on class, religion, race but did not recognize discrimination based on sex or gender.¹⁵ It recommended that Tonga include sex and gender as a ground to prohibit discrimination in the Constitution.¹⁶

2. Institutional infrastructure and policy measures

10. JS1 noted that there was still no attempt to establish a human rights institution in Tonga. There was no national body to monitor human rights violations and to document them. At the same time, it also noted that the Government lacked the resources and technical skills to set up a national human rights institution.¹⁷

11. JS1 stated that there was the Ombudsman Office. However, its role to investigate and report on complaints on public services and performance of public servants was limited in scope. For example, it could not investigate Tonga Police.¹⁸

12. JS1 also noted that Tonga passed the Anti-Corruption Act in 2007, which authorized the establishment of an Anti-corruption commission to deal with corruption in government. However, this had not yet been established.¹⁹

13. JS1 expressed concern that the Government and its line ministries had not consolidated a commitment to providing human rights training for public officials.²⁰

C. Promotion and protection of human rights

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

Equality and non-discrimination

14. International Center for Advocates Against Discrimination (ICAAD) noted gender bias and gender discrimination in judicial decision-making relating to cases of domestic violence and sexual offences, which could result from stereotypes, rape myths, and customary reconciliation practices.²¹

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

15. JS1 noted the Criminal Offences Act, which stipulates that crimes of murder and treason may be punished by sentence of death and such sentence shall have the approval of the King with the consent of the Privy Council.²²

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

16. JS1 noted that the Family Protection Act Legal Aid Centre (FPLAC) started operating in March 2018.²³

17. JS1 recalled that the MV Princess Ashika, an inter-island ferry which operated in Tonga in August and July of 2009 sank and killed 74 persons at sea. All women and children passengers lost their lives. However, there was no action taken by the Government of Tonga with regard to this incident, despite the fact that the Government has the responsibility to protect the life of its people under the Constitution.²⁴ In this regard, JS1 reiterated the recommendation that Tonga implement the recommendations of the Commission on the death of 94 Tongan citizens and foreigners on a government owned vessel, the M.V. Princess Ashika, and ensure that all victims have access to effective legal remedy.²⁵

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

18. According to JAI, the media in Tonga is not fully free and independent. While the Constitution protects freedom of press, in practice, the press is influenced by politicians and the Ministry of Communications.²⁶

19. JS1 noted that journalists and media watchdogs criticized the Government's May 21 2022 regulations on unlawful publication of sensitive information, provision of false and misleading information, and noncompliance with license conditions, warning that the new regulations had threatened independent reporting, internet radio broadcasts, and social media websites.²⁷

20. JS1 also emphasized that the Tonga Broadcasting Commission as a media institution regardless of its ownership should be independent from the Government and freedom of information should be one of the core values of its existence.²⁸

21. JS1 stated that the general election of November 2021 highlighted a number of reported flaws that needed addressing. It also stressed that citizen's confidence and trust in the electoral process must be upheld. It further noted an array of concerns relating to the integrity of Tonga's electoral process.²⁹

Prohibition of all forms of slavery, including trafficking in persons

22. JS1 recalled that the Government, despite limited resources, made modest progress in its law enforcement efforts to address human trafficking. Tonga prohibited all forms of human trafficking through its Revised Transnational Crimes Act of 2007, which defined human trafficking as including forced labor and forced prostitution.³⁰

23. European Centre for Law and Justice (ECLJ) also noted that in October 2020, the Government of Tonga acknowledged that no specific anti-trafficking in persons (TIP) trainings had been provided for police and other law enforcement officials.³¹

24. While commending Tonga's commitment to continuing to fight trafficking, ECLJ noted that there had been only one example of an actual prosecution of trafficking during this review period. In 2019, a jury found a Tongan couple guilty of owning a trafficked Fijian woman and forcing her into servitude between 2008 and 2016. ECLJ expressed concern that despite only one case of trafficking being reported, trafficking of Tongan citizens and other people being brought into Tonga was still a problem.³²

25. ECLJ recommended that the Government continue to protect children by closely monitoring instances of child trafficking and slavery and heavily punishing violators, as well as provide anti-TIP training to police and other law enforcement officials.³³

Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

26. JS1 noted that an employment relation bill had been discussed in the last 34 years. Progress had been made since Tonga became member of the International Labour Organization (ILO) in February 2016, and a National Tripartite Committee consisting of Government, Employer and Workers was established in May 2018. However, the Bill had yet to be enacted.³⁴ JS1 recommended that Tonga enact the Employment Relation Bill to ensure the protection of workers welfare, including minimum wages.³⁵

27. JS1 also noted that there was no minimal wage law. Over the last 35 years, the number of females in formal employment had increased almost fourfold. However, there had been little progress in the type of occupations that women were engaged in. Most women were and

still are employed in unskilled menial work or subordinate positions thus were being paid at the lower end of the scale.³⁶

28. JS1 further noted that there was no official system for supporting female workers with the exception of maternity leave for public servants as per the Public Service Act. In the private sector, there was no legislation that ensured the welfare of female workers, including maternity leave.³⁷

Right to an adequate standard of living

29. Just Atonement Inc. (JAI) stated that Tonga's unique property system intended to provide housing for all Tongans, which was commendable in its goal of economic equality and towards housing as a human right.³⁸

Right to health

30. JAI recommended that Tonga should decriminalize abortions. It highlighted that criminalizing abortions abridged women's rights to life, privacy, and non-discrimination, among other rights. Accordingly, Tonga should make safe abortion available to all Tongans who want one.³⁹

Right to education

31. Broken Chalk stated that the lack of recent data related, in particular, to the implementation of the education policy and the absence of a veritable monitoring system were a non-negligible problem. It also highlighted that one of the main problems affecting the education sector in Tonga was the recurring natural disasters such as volcanic eruptions, tsunamis and recently the COVID-19 pandemic.⁴⁰

32. Broken Chalk noted that early childhood education (ECE) had significantly developed in Tonga over recent years, evidenced by the "ECE Policy Framework," which was developed under the Tonga Education Policy Framework 2004–2019. These significant improvements included a certificate and diploma programme for ECE teachers delivered by the Tonga Institute of Education and the development of an ECE curriculum. Despite these improvements, Broken Chalk expressed concern that pre-primary education in Tonga was still not free nor compulsory.⁴¹

33. Broken Chalk also stated that data on key quality indicators such as teacher-pupil ratios, classroom sizes, learning outcomes of children, teacher qualifications and availability of resources per child was also quite limited.⁴²

34. Broken Chalk further noted that during the COVID-19 pandemic, over 32,000 Tongan school children lost over approximately 510 hours each of in-person learning as a result of the lockdown and natural disasters. Even if great efforts were made to provide school children with remote learning solutions, the shift had been associated with a learning loss, especially for those who were marginalized and vulnerable.⁴³

35. Broken Chalk encouraged Tonga to introduce legislation and policy measures in order to ensure that the most vulnerable people such as children or homeless youth, children with disabilities and low social or economic status have access to education.⁴⁴

36. JS1 noted that the Ministry of Education still had not incorporated human rights into the school syllabuses of all levels. It also noted that the new Family Protection Act 2013 had, in its recommendations, that the Ministry of Education should mainstream human rights and gender into the syllabus, but to date, nothing had been done about this.⁴⁵

Development, the environment, and business and human rights

37. JAI stated that Tonga was vulnerable to sea level rise, which would cause displacement of peoples and reduce the lands available for agriculture and forest. Saltwater intrusion would also compromise fresh groundwater supply, exacerbating water scarcity.⁴⁶

38. JAI noted that Tonga's Second Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under the Paris Climate Agreement had the goal of achieving 70 per cent of energy generated by renewables by 2030, as well as an establishment of a forest inventory, and expansion of

Marine Protected Areas Special Management Areas, among other commendable climate-based goals. In this regard, it encouraged Tonga to implement these goals, especially considering setbacks following the Hunga Tonga-Hunga Ha'apai eruption and tsunami.⁴⁷

39. JAI also noted that Tonga passed the Climate Change Fund Bill 2021, which promised funding for projects that improve resiliency and adaptation to climate change.⁴⁸

40. JAI also noted that illegal dumping and pollution was still prevalent, which caused harm to the mangrove, land, and reef environments in Tonga. It added that contributing factors to pollution might include: limited access to waste management programmes, the flat-rate fee system, education, improved fishery management, and lack of sustainable products.⁴⁹

41. JS1 stated that there were growing concerns about deep sea mining in Tonga. People needed to be consulted on resources that were being extracted. Currently, the Government decided on who to award exploration and extractive licenses without consultation with the people. It also highlighted that potential impacts and liabilities far outweighed the potential 12 million USD that would be generated from the royalties.⁵⁰ JS1 recommended that Tonga ensure more accountable and transparent processes through incorporating a human rights framework with extractive industries.⁵¹

2. Rights of specific persons or groups

Women

42. JAI recommended that Tonga should eliminate discrimination against women in legislation, policies, programmes, and planning related to disaster risk reduction and climate change. Tonga should address discriminatory land tenancy and access, remove barriers to women's autonomy in freedom of movement, and promote equal access to economic, social, and cultural rights. Disaster risk reduction measures and policies should incorporate effective mechanisms to guarantee the rights of women and girls.⁵²

43. JAI also recommended that Tonga should work towards gender parity in decision-making and development planning relating to disaster risk reduction and climate change. According to JAI, Tonga can do this by adopting targeted policies, strengthening national institutions concerned with gender-related issues, and providing adequate resources to developing women's leadership capacity.⁵³

44. JAI further recommended that Tonga should increase accountability and women's access to justice. According to JAI, Tonga can do this by studying the impact of current laws on women, increasing awareness of legal remedies, ensuring affordability of legal services, and bringing justice mechanisms in line with the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.⁵⁴

45. JS1 stated that the enactment of the Family Protection Act in 2013 was considered a milestone, aiming to provide greater protection for victims of domestic violence. The Government during this reporting period established and endorsed the Tonga National Service Delivery Protocol for Responding to cases of gender-based violence in March 2021. At the same time, JS1 highlighted the need for a review of the Family Protection Act to be undertaken in order to address gaps and ensure its relevance to the Tongan context.⁵⁵

46. ICAAD was encouraged by the progress represented in the Supreme Court case *R v VP (pseudonym) 2020*, in which the judicial officer established a clear precedent around spousal rape. The judicial officer clarified the connection between Section 29 of the Family Protection Act and the Criminal Offences Act which criminalized all rape, especially when it also constituted domestic violence.⁵⁶

47. ICAAD also noted that one of the persistent barriers that existed for women and girls accessing the courts in gender-based violence was the lack of affordability for private lawyers and court fees. While this continued to be a barrier for women and girls to access the courts, the Family Protection Legal Aid Centre established in 2018 had made legal fees less of a barrier. Additionally, another barrier was when the law required evidence specifically with rape cases. Some cases were dismissed in court due to lack of evidence. It further noted that perpetrators of domestic violence and sexual offences often received disproportionately low sentences or no custodial sentence at all.⁵⁷

48. ICAAD recommended that Tonga have additional safe houses be made available for victims/ survivors and social welfare support increased to reduce barriers for victims/ survivors to seek help and find safety.⁵⁸

49. JS1 noted that in March 2021 the Cabinet approved the Sexual Harassment Policy for 20 government ministries under its Schedule 1 ministries and agencies. However, this did not include Schedule 2 agencies such as the Tonga Police, His Majesty's Armed Forces, Fire, Audit and Prisons. It also did not apply to Ombudsman Office, Legislative Assembly and its members, including Ministerial level.⁵⁹ In this regard, JS1 recommended that Tonga enact a Sexual Harassment Law for Tonga to ensure protection of employees in the private sector.⁶⁰

50. JS1 noted that the report of the Royal Land Commission released in 2012 with recommendations to increase women's rights to land, more specifically for women to be allowed to register a town allotment did not allow women to register bush allotments with the reason being that only men attended to the bush for agricultural purposes. JS1 also highlighted that during this reporting period, there had been no progress in terms of implementing the recommendations of the Royal Land Commission report or making any attempt to address the issue of women and land. Despite attempts to recommend amendments to afford women more access and rights to land, this was an area where women continued to be economically deprived and disempowered.⁶¹

51. JS1 expressed concern that in the last two elections respectively in 2010 and 2014, there was no woman elected to Parliament. In the 2016 by-election, one woman was elected and in 2017, two women were elected. However, in the most recent general election held in 2021, none of the female candidates were elected. In this regard, JS1 emphasized that there should need to be a legal framework in place that would create special measures for women's representation in Parliament.⁶² As such, JS1 recommended that Tonga Consider an affirmative action to set up temporary special measures to advance women participation in Parliament.⁶³

52. JS1 also reported that women in leadership and decision-making roles as Government CEOs and Executive Board Directors was on the increase. However, the momentum had not been sustained during this reporting period. In 2018 for example, female CEOs made up 50 per cent, an increase from 31 per cent in 2015. However, over 2019–2020, there was a decrease to 24 per cent female to 74 per cent male. In 2022, 0.03 per cent of women were sitting on State Owned Enterprises (SOE) boards. In 1998, there were three women appointed to government boards and statutory organizations. However, in 2022, only one woman was appointed. This figure was below the regional average of 21 per cent resulting in that Tonga had one of the lowest representation of women on SOE boards.⁶⁴

Children

53. JS1 called upon the Government to set the same and one age of maturity for all children at 18 years old in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child.⁶⁵

54. ICAAD stated that one of the main barriers in the child protection sector was the complete lack of a child protection legal framework. Children were not protected from corporal punishment at home. There were gaps in the legal framework in relation to protecting children from sexual offences. The minimum age of criminal responsibility (7) was too low. There was also a lack of specialized bodies and institutions to support child-friendly justice and child protection. Further, there was no child-friendly system of justice for children in contact with the law as victims/survivors or witnesses.⁶⁶ In this regard, ICAAD recommended that policy should be developed to ensure children are protected from corporal punishment at home and sexual offences. The legislation should also increase the minimum age of criminal responsibility and establish child-friendly systems of justice for children in contact with the law as victims/ survivors or witnesses.⁶⁷

55. JS1 noted that under the Births, Deaths and Marriage Registration Act 1962, children from the ages of 15–17 years old were allowed to marry with parental consent.⁶⁸ According to ECLJ, child marriage being outlawed for children under the age of fifteen is still prevalent in Tongan society. Approximately fifty child marriages occur every year in Tonga.⁶⁹ In this regard, JS1 recommended that Tonga Repeal the section on the Births, Deaths and Marriage

Registration Act 1926 that allowed for children to marry at ages 15–17 years, and raise the age to 18 years.⁷⁰

56. ECLJ also recommended that the Government prohibit all child marriages, even those with parental or guardian consent, and especially those marriages where young children were being forced to marry their rapists, as well as the legal age of marriage to eighteen without exception, for both males and females.⁷¹

57. JSI also expressed concern that a child as young as 7 could be arrested and charged for a crime.⁷²

58. JSI and ECLJ noted that the Magistrates' Courts Act stipulated that for any young male between the ages of 7 and 14, the court could order a constable or sergeant of police to whip them for any criminal offence. This whipping was to be carried out with a light rod or cane made up of several tamarind or other twigs for a maximum of 10 strokes in one session or up to 20 strokes altogether. In the Criminal Offences Act, parallel punishment was found for male persons under 16 years of age.⁷³ JSI highlighted that the Evidence Act, the Manufacture of Intoxicating Liquor Act, the Order in Public Places Act, and the Town Regulations Act also contained similar corporal punishment such as whipping.⁷⁴

59. ECLJ recommended that the practice of extra-legal violent child corporal punishment in the criminal justice system be eliminated and violators be punished.⁷⁵

Persons with disabilities

60. JAI noted that in 2015, Tonga launched the Division of Social Protection and Disability, which aimed to promote sustainable, inclusive policies, services, and protections for people with disabilities. Tonga also codified children with disabilities' right to education in the 2013 Education Act.⁷⁶

61. JAI also noted that Tonga had yet to address all of people with disabilities' needs. This included ensuring their rights to housing, employment opportunity, health care, transportation, and accessibility. Improvements at all levels of governance were necessary to ensure the rights of people with disabilities. In addition, access to education was not yet equitable.⁷⁷

62. JAI further noted that people with disabilities were disproportionately vulnerable to the effects of climate change. During extreme weather events, people with disabilities were more likely to suffer morbidity and mortality. They were less able to adapt to expected changes like increased heat, limited water access, and migration. In this regard, JAI recommended that Tonga should put in place measures to provide people with disabilities the resources they need to adapt to climate change, including accessible and adequately responsive emergency services, early-warning systems that would reach people with disabilities, adequate healthcare, and access to justice due to increased rates of violence and sexual violence during emergencies.⁷⁸

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons

63. JAI stated that homosexual, bisexual, Leitis, and transgender people were not afforded equal rights as heterosexual and cis-gendered people. Sodomy was criminalized in Tonga, and cross-dressing was illegal. These people were often stigmatized by the wider community and did not receive legal protection or equal access to rights.⁷⁹

64. JSI also noted that there were increasing concerns about bullying of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) students in schools and within their own families. The Ministry of Education as well as other line Ministries were usually hesitant to implement any policy or changes or measures to promote and protect the human rights of LGBT students.⁸⁰

65. While noting that non-cisgendered and non-heterosexual people were often last to receive public resources and opportunities, and were more likely to live in poverty, be homeless, and lack access to healthcare and these concurrent issues were exacerbated by the effects of climate change, JAI recommended that Tonga recognize their rights, and that their existence be decriminalized, in order to ensure LGBTQ+ and Leitis Tongans' right to life, health, and engagement in self-determination.⁸¹

Migrants

66. JS1 noted the increasing concerns around human rights violations faced by seasonal workers on the seasonal workers schemes with New Zealand and Australia. Lack of good standards of accommodation/housing, food, health care, access to counselling and support and legal rights information was a concern. It also expressed concern that the focus on economic benefits for the country had resulted in social issues and problems being ignored with an increase in broken families and marriages not being addressed adequately.⁸²

Notes

¹ See A/HRC/38/5, A/HRC/38/5/Add.1, and A/HRC/38/2.

² The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org.

*Civil society**Individual submissions:*

Broken Chalk	Broken Chalk, Amsterdam (The Netherlands);
ECLJ	European Centre for Law and Justice, Strasbourg (France);
ICAAD	International Center for Advocates Against Discrimination, Chappaqua, New York (United States of America);
ICAN	International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons, Geneva (Switzerland);
JAI	Just Atonement Inc., New York (United States of America);

Joint submissions:

JS1	Joint submission 1 submitted by: Civil Society Forum of Tonga (CSFT), (Tonga); Ma'a Fafine mo e Famili Inc (MFF), (Tonga); Women and Children Crisis Centre (WCCC), (Tonga); Tonga Leiti's Association (TLA), (Tonga); Tonga Family Health Association, (Tonga);
-----	---

³ The following abbreviations are used in UPR documents:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD
ICPPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

⁴ JS1, page 12.

⁵ JAI, para. 41.

⁶ JS1, page 7.

⁷ JS1, page 12.

⁸ JS1, page 10. See also JAI, para. 13.

- 9 JS1, page 2.
- 10 JS1, page 10.
- 11 JS1, page 10.
- 12 JS1, page 2.
- 13 ICAN submission.
- 14 JS1, page 2.
- 15 JS1, page 8.
- 16 JS1, page 10.
- 17 JS1, page 8.
- 18 JS1, page 7.
- 19 JS1, page 7.
- 20 JS1, page 11.
- 21 ICAAD, page. 5.
- 22 JS1, page 6.
- 23 JS1, page 7.
- 24 JS1, page 7.
- 25 JS1, page 7.
- 26 JAI, para. 33.
- 27 JS1, page 7.
- 28 JS1, page 6.
- 29 JS1, pages 4–5.
- 30 JS1, page 10.
- 31 ECLJ, para. 16.
- 32 ECLJ, paras. 19–20.
- 33 ECLJ, para. 32.
- 34 JS1, page 9.
- 35 JS1, page 10.
- 36 JS1, page 9.
- 37 JS1, page 9.
- 38 JAI, para. 27.
- 39 JAI, para. 18.
- 40 Broken Chalk, paras. 13 and 15.
- 41 Broken Chalk, paras. 21–22.
- 42 Broken Chalk, para. 24.
- 43 Broken Chalk, para. 26.
- 44 Broken Chalk, para. 35.
- 45 JS1, page 11.
- 46 JAI, para. 5.
- 47 JAI, para. 8.
- 48 JAI, para. 9.
- 49 JAI, para. 35.
- 50 JS1, pages 11–12.
- 51 JS1, page 12.
- 52 JAI, para. 14.
- 53 JAI, para. 15.
- 54 JAI, para. 16.
- 55 JS1, page 9. See also ICAAD, pages 3–4.
- 56 ICAAD, page. 4.
- 57 ICAAD, page. 5.
- 58 ICAAD, page. 7.
- 59 JS1, page 8.
- 60 JS1, page 10.
- 61 JS1, page 10. See also JAI, paras. 29–30.
- 62 JS1, page 3.
- 63 JS1, page 5.
- 64 JS1, page 9.
- 65 JS1, page 3.
- 66 ICAAD, page. 6.
- 67 ICAAD, page. 7.
- 68 JS1, page 3.
- 69 ECLJ, para. 21.
- 70 JS1, page 5.

⁷¹ ECLJ, para. 33.

⁷² JS1, page 3.

⁷³ JS1, pages 5–6; ECLJ, paras. 9–13.

⁷⁴ JS1, page 6. See also ECLJ, paras. 9–13.

⁷⁵ ECLJ, para. 34.

⁷⁶ JAI, para. 22.

⁷⁷ JAI, para. 23.

⁷⁸ JAI, paras. 24–25.

⁷⁹ JAI, para. 19.

⁸⁰ JS1, page 11.

⁸¹ JAI, para. 20.

⁸² JS1, page 11.
