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**COMPILATION PREPARED BY THE OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR
HUMAN RIGHTS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 15(B) OF THE ANNEX
TO HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL RESOLUTION 5/1**

Brunei Darussalam

The present report is a compilation of the information contained in the reports of treaty bodies, special procedures, including observations and comments by the State concerned, and other relevant official United Nations documents. It does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), other than those contained in public reports issued by OHCHR. It follows the structure of the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council. Information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the four-year periodicity of the first cycle of the review. In the absence of recent information, the latest available reports and documents have been taken into consideration, unless they are outdated. Since this report only compiles information contained in official United Nations documents, lack of information or focus on specific issues may be due to non-ratification of a treaty and/or to a low level of interaction or cooperation with international human rights mechanisms.

I. BACKGROUND AND FRAMEWORK

A. Scope of international obligations¹

<i>Core universal human rights treaties²</i>	<i>Date of ratification, accession or succession</i>	<i>Declarations /reservations</i>	<i>Recognition of specific competences of treaty bodies</i>
CEDAW	24 May 2006	Yes (general , including arts. 9(2), 29(1))	-
CRC	27 Dec. 1995	Yes (general , including arts. 14, 20, 21)	-
OP-CRC-SC	21 Nov. 2006	-	-
<i>Core treaties to which Brunei Darussalam is not a party: ICERD, ICESCR, OP-ICESCR,³ ICCPR, ICCPR-OP 1, ICCPR-OP 2, OP-CEDAW, CAT, OP-CAT, OP-CRC-AC, ICRMW, CRPD (signature 18 Dec. 2007) CRPD-OP, CED.</i>			

<i>Other main relevant international instruments</i>	<i>Ratification, accession or succession</i>
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide	No
Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court	No
Palermo Protocol ⁴	No
Refugees and stateless persons ⁵	No
Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Additional Protocols thereto ⁶	Yes, except Additional Protocol III
ILO fundamental conventions ⁷	No, except No. 182
UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education	Yes

1. In 2003, the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) was concerned that Brunei Darussalam had not acceded to any of the main human rights instruments, with the exception of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.⁸ As noted in the table above, Brunei has since (in 2006) ratified CEDAW and OP-CRC-SC. CRC recommended that Brunei take the necessary steps for the ratification of ICESCR, ICCPR, ICERD, CAT and ICRMW.⁹ CRC also recommended that Brunei Darussalam ratify OP-CRC-AC¹⁰ and the Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption of 1993.¹¹

2. In addition, CRC recommended that Brunei consider ratifying ILO Convention No. 138.¹²

3. CRC was deeply concerned that the broad and imprecise nature of Brunei Darussalam's general reservation to the Convention on the Rights of the Child potentially negates many of its provisions and principles. In a 2002 report, the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion and belief noted similar concerns about the reservations and declarations based on religious considerations.¹³ CRC recommended re-examination of the reservations with a view to ultimately withdrawing them.¹⁴

B. Constitutional and legislative framework

4. CRC noted the adoption of various legislative measures with respect to children's rights, such as the 2000 Children's Order, the Islamic Adoption of Children Order and the 2001 Adoption of Children Order, but remained concerned that they do not sufficiently reflect a comprehensive rights-based approach to implementing the Convention.¹⁵ CRC recommended

that Brunei Darussalam undertake a comprehensive review of existing legislation from a rights-based perspective, to ensure its conformity with the principles and provisions of the Convention, and ensure the speedy promulgation of legislation relating to child rights and its effective implementation.¹⁶

5. In 2007, Brunei Darussalam adopted the Compulsory Education Order to ensure that every child aged 6 to 14 attends school.¹⁷

C. Institutional and human rights infrastructure

6. As of 23 April 2009, Brunei Darussalam did not have a national human rights institution accredited by the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC).¹⁸ CRC recommended establishing a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles and enabling it to monitor and evaluate progress in the implementation of the Convention at the national and, if appropriate, the local level. It added that the State must allocate sufficient financial and human resources to the institution.¹⁹

7. CRC noted that the National Children's Council was entrusted with the coordination of the activities of the various bodies with regard to children, while the Social Affairs Services Unit of the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports was the coordinating body for the implementation of the Convention. CRC was concerned that this may lead to duplication and lack of effectiveness in implementing the Convention.²⁰ It recommended that Brunei Darussalam establish a clear mandate for the National Children's Council, enabling it to effectively coordinate the activities of Government ministries and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for the implementation of the Convention.²¹

8. Noting the establishment of the National Advisory and Coordinating Committee for Children with Special Needs, CRC remained concerned at the insufficient information on children with disabilities.²²

D. Policy measures

9. CRC welcomed the establishment of a cross-sectoral committee to formulate a national plan of action,²³ recommending that the plan of action cover the Convention comprehensively and that a monitoring system and indicators be set up to measure progress.²⁴

10. Concerned that insufficient efforts had been taken to involve civil society in the full implementation of the Convention and in the reporting process,²⁵ CRC recommended that Brunei Darussalam systematically involve NGOs and other civil society groups, including children's associations, throughout all stages of the implementation of the Convention, including the formulation of the national plan of action, policies and programmes, and in the drafting of the next report to the Committee.²⁶

11. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), in its submission on Brunei Darussalam,²⁷ highlighted the need to develop a system of data collection and indicators consistent with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and disaggregated by gender, age, and urban and rural area,²⁸ as recommended by CRC in 2003. CRC expressed concern at the lack of such data to monitor and evaluate progress achieved and to assess the impact of policies adopted with respect to children.²⁹ UNHCR³⁰ further cited the Committee's

recommendation that this system should cover all children up to the age of 18 years with specific emphasis on the particularly vulnerable, including child victims of abuse, neglect, or ill-treatment; children with disabilities; children belonging to ethnic groups; refugee and asylum-seeking children; children in conflict with the law; working children; adopted children; street children; and children living in urban areas.³¹ It encouraged Brunei Darussalam to use these indicators and data to formulate policies and programmes for the effective implementation of the Convention.³²

12. In a letter to the High Commissioner for Human Rights the Government of Brunei Darussalam in 2008 explained that in order to implement the World Programme for Human Rights Education, the Ministry of Education's Strategic Plan 2007-2011 was formulated to revitalize and re-energize the education system so that all students, including those with special needs, would receive the best quality education required to succeed. The Ministry's Special Education Unit upholds the integration of human rights in the primary and secondary education system through actively promoting inclusive education in the education system.³³

II. PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS ON THE GROUND

A. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

1. Cooperation with treaty bodies

<i>Treaty body³⁴</i>	<i>Latest report submitted and considered</i>	<i>Latest concluding observations</i>	<i>Follow-up response</i>	<i>Reporting status</i>
CEDAW	-	-	-	Initial report overdue since June 2007
CRC	2001	Oct. 2003	-	Second and third report overdue since July 2007

2. Cooperation with special procedures

<i>Standing invitation issued</i>	No
<i>Latest visits or mission reports</i>	None
<i>Visits agreed upon in principle</i>	None
<i>Visits requested and not yet agreed upon</i>	None
<i>Facilitation/cooperation during missions</i>	-
<i>Follow-up to visits</i>	-
<i>Responses to letters of allegations and urgent appeals</i>	-
<i>Responses to questionnaires on thematic issues³⁵</i>	Brunei Darussalam has responded to none of the 15 questionnaires sent by special procedures mandate holders, ³⁶ within the deadlines.

3. Cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

N/A

B. Implementation of international human rights obligations

1. Equality and non-discrimination

13. Concerned that the principle of non-discrimination is not included in Brunei Darussalam's legislation and that discrimination persists, CRC referred specifically to discrimination against girls and children born out of wedlock under the existing personal status law.³⁷ It recommended that Brunei Darussalam take effective measures to prevent and eliminate discrimination on the grounds of sex and birth in all fields of civil, economic, political, social and cultural life and ensure full compatibility of national legislation and practices with the Convention. It also recommended taking measures, such as comprehensive public education campaigns, to prevent and combat negative societal attitudes in this regard.³⁸

14. UNHCR³⁹ cited CRC concerns that under the Brunei Nationality Act, citizenship is not automatically granted to children of female citizens married to non-nationals, while it is granted where the father is a citizen.⁴⁰ It cited the Committee's recommendation⁴¹ that the State party revise the Brunei Nationality Act to ensure that children who have a parent who is a citizen of Brunei Darussalam acquire citizenship in an equal manner regardless of whether the parent is the father or the mother.⁴²

15. In a 2008 report, the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief noted that women in Brunei Darussalam face discrimination in the application of religious laws, in particular in areas such as divorce, inheritance, custody of children and transmission of citizenship, citing a report of 2000.⁴³ In its response to the original report, the Government said that women in Brunei Darussalam enjoy equal opportunity in education, employment, economic activities and the right to health care. It clarified, inter alia, that the Nationality Act provides that the minor child of any subject of His Majesty may be registered as a subject of His Majesty upon application made in the prescribed manner by a parent or guardian. The Government also stated that this had no religious connotation.⁴⁴

16. In 2003, CRC was concerned, as highlighted also by UNHCR,⁴⁵ that race is indicated on identity cards, as this may lead to de facto discrimination.⁴⁶ CRC recommended that Brunei Darussalam take all necessary measures to ensure that all children within its jurisdiction enjoy all the rights set out in the Convention without discrimination, in accordance with article 2.⁴⁷ CRC also requested information in the next periodic report on measures and programmes undertaken to follow up on the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action as relevant to the Convention.⁴⁸

2. Right to life, liberty and security of the person

17. CRC welcomed the establishment, in 1997, of the special police unit to deal with child victims of abuse and violence, but remained concerned that there is insufficient information and awareness in Brunei Darussalam of the ill-treatment and abuse of children within the family and institutions.⁴⁹ CRC recommended, inter alia, that Brunei Darussalam conduct a study to assess the nature and extent of ill-treatment and abuse of children, and design policies and programmes to address these practices and take legislative measures to prohibit all forms of physical and

mental violence, including corporal punishment and sexual abuse of children, in the family and in institutions. It also recommended public education campaigns about the negative consequences of ill-treatment of children, establishing effective child-sensitive complaint procedures and investigation and prosecution of cases of ill-treatment, while ensuring that the abused child is not victimized in legal proceedings.⁵⁰

18. CRC was concerned that corporal punishment is not prohibited at home, in schools or institutions and remains acceptable in the society. It also noted that the new book of discipline for schools does not specifically prohibit corporal punishment, nor does it even refer to it as a form of discipline.⁵¹ It strongly recommended that Brunei Darussalam prohibit corporal punishment at home, in schools and institutions and undertake campaigns to educate families on alternative forms of discipline.⁵² Concerned that whipping is used as a form of punishment for boys in conflict with the law,⁵³ it recommended that it be abolished.⁵⁴

19. A 2006 report of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific lists Brunei Darussalam among the countries that are a destination for trafficking in persons in Asia.⁵⁵ According to information from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the specific offence of trafficking in persons was established in Brunei Darussalam in 2004. State authorities provide temporary stay permits for victims.⁵⁶

20. Brunei Darussalam was among 58 countries which, in a note verbale to the Secretary-General in 2008⁵⁷ sent with reference to General Assembly resolution 62/149, expressed their objection to attempts to impose a moratorium on the use of the death penalty.

3. Administration of justice and the rule of law

21. CRC was concerned that the minimum age of criminal responsibility is 7 years, which is far too low. CRC was further concerned that there is no juvenile justice system.⁵⁸ CRC recommended, inter alia, that Brunei Darussalam ensure that its legislation and practice concerning juvenile justice fully reflect the provisions of the Convention, in particular articles 37, 39 and 40, in this regard, as well as other relevant international standards. It also recommended raising the minimum age of criminal responsibility to an age which is internationally acceptable.⁵⁹

22. CRC recommended that members of the legal profession, especially the judiciary, should be trained to be gender sensitive and religious leaders should be mobilized to support such efforts.⁶⁰

23. In a 2005 report to the Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee, the Government indicated it would enact the Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Order to facilitate international assistance in criminal matters, including the obtaining of evidence and the making of arrangements for persons, including detained persons, to give evidence or assist investigations.⁶¹

4. Right to marriage and family life

24. CRC was concerned that the minimum age for marriage is 14, which it considered far too low, and that even younger children may marry under Islamic law.⁶² It recommended reviewing and, accordingly, taking steps to amend the legislation so that the minimum-age requirements are

gender neutral and explicit, ensure that they are enforced by law, and increase the minimum age for marriage, making it the same for boys and girls.⁶³

25. Noting the existence of a premarital course for every couple prior to their marriage, CRC recommended the course be used to include teachings about the principles and provisions of the Convention.⁶⁴

5. Freedom of religion or belief, and right to participate in public and political life

26. UNHCR⁶⁵ highlighted the CRC concern at the disparities in the enjoyment of all rights covered by the Convention on the Rights of the Child by children practising religions other than Islam and by non-national children.⁶⁶ CRC recommended taking all necessary measures to ensure that all children within Brunei Darussalam's jurisdiction enjoy all the rights set out in the Convention without discrimination.⁶⁷

27. According to the *Human Development Report 2007/2008* statistics on Brunei Darussalam, 26 per cent of legislators, senior officials and managers were female between 1999 and 2005. In 2005, 9.1 per cent of Government officials at ministerial level were women.⁶⁸

6. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

28. CRC expressed concern that the minimum age for employment is not clear.⁶⁹ CRC recommended that the State party establish a clear minimum age for employment in line with existing international standards such as those enshrined in ILO Conventions No. 138 concerning the Minimum Age for Admission to Employment of 1973 and No. 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour of 1999.⁷⁰

29. According to information from ILO, unemployment, and youth unemployment in particular, remain critical issues. While the Government is trying to diversify its economy to help create more employment and upgrade the labour force, there is an apparent mismatch between job-seekers' expectations, job opportunities and the skills requirements of employers. The Government's work in the private sector is on matters including gender equality, social security, better occupational safety and health, more informed labour migration, increased social dialogue, and other ways of strengthening the labour market.⁷¹

7. Right to social security and to an adequate standard of living

30. CRC was concerned that there is insufficient information available in relation to adolescent health and inadequate access by adolescents to reproductive and mental health counselling services.⁷² CRC recommended, inter alia, that the State party ensure that adolescents have access to, and are provided with, education on reproductive health, mental health and other adolescent health issues, as well as with child-sensitive and confidential counselling services.⁷³

31. On children with disabilities, CRC recommended, inter alia, conducting a survey to assess the causes and extent of disability among children, and reviewing existing policies and practice in relation to children with disabilities, involving the children and their families in developing and reviewing such policies.

32. A 2008 United Nations Statistics Division source indicated that the proportion of undernourished population in 1991 was 4 per cent and in 2002 it was 3 per cent.⁷⁴

33. CRC noted with appreciation the work done by the “Flying Doctors Team” to ensure registration of children in remote areas, but was concerned that certain children, notably abandoned children, may still not be registered at birth. It recommended continued efforts to ensure registration at birth.⁷⁵

8. Right to education

34. CRC noted the very good education indicators, the broad scope of education in schools, encompassing a development-oriented co-curriculum besides the academic curriculum, and the intention to incorporate the Convention into school curricula.⁷⁶ An ILO report noted that in 2007, 94.9 per cent of the adult population in Brunei Darussalam was literate.⁷⁷ However, CRC was concerned that insufficient services are provided for children with learning difficulties.⁷⁸ CRC recommended, inter alia, that Brunei Darussalam integrate human rights education, including education about children’s rights, into the curricula.⁷⁹

9. Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers

35. A 2008 ILO report noted that Brunei Darussalam is one of the main migrant-receiving countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations. More than 30 per cent of the labour force of Brunei Darussalam is made up of foreign workers from the region.⁸⁰

10. Human rights and counter-terrorism

36. In a 2005 report to the Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee on the steps taken to implement Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), the Government indicated that under section 8 (k) of the Immigration Act, “a prohibited immigrant person” includes a person suspected of terrorist activity based on information received by the Controller of Immigration from a reliable source or from another State through official or diplomatic channels.⁸¹

III. ACHIEVEMENTS, BEST PRACTICES, CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS

37. CRC welcomed, inter alia, the excellent health care system reflected in very good indicators and the very high school enrolment rates.⁸² A 2008 United Nations Statistics Division source indicated that the net enrolment ratio in primary education was 97.4 per cent in 2006.⁸³

IV. KEY NATIONAL PRIORITIES, INITIATIVES AND COMMITMENTS

A. Pledges by the State

N/A

B. Specific recommendations for follow-up

38. Recommendations for follow-up have been made in the relevant thematic sections above.

V. CAPACITY-BUILDING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

39. CRC recommended that the State party seek technical assistance from:

- (a) The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in relation to dissemination and training in the provisions of the Convention;⁸⁴

(b) OHCHR in relation to the establishment of independent monitoring structures⁸⁵ and children in conflict with the law;⁸⁶ and

(c) The World Health Organization in relation to violence, abuse, neglect and maltreatment,⁸⁷ adolescent health⁸⁸ and children with disabilities.⁸⁹

Notes

¹ Unless indicated otherwise, the status of ratifications of instruments listed in the table may be found in *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General: Status as at 31 December 2006* (ST/LEG/SER.E.25), supplemented by the official website of the United Nations Treaty Collection database, Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, <http://treaties.un.org/>.

² The following abbreviations have been used for this document:

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
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 Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

³ Adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 63/117 of 10 December 2008, in which the General Assembly recommended that a signing ceremony be organized in 2009. Article 17, paragraph 1, of OP-ICESCR states that “The present Protocol is open for signature by any State that has signed, ratified or acceded to the Covenant”.

⁴ Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

⁵ 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, 1954 Convention relating to the status of Stateless Persons and 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

⁶ Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (First Convention); Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea (Second Convention); Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (Third Convention); Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth Convention); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II); Protocol additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem (Protocol III). For the official status of ratifications, see Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland, at www.eda.admin.ch/eda/fr/home/topics/intla/intrea/chdep/warvic.html.

⁷ International Labour Organization Convention No. 29 concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour; Convention No. 105 concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour, Convention No. 87 concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize; Convention No. 98 concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organize and to Bargain Collectively; Convention No. 100 concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for

Work of Equal Value; Convention No. 111 concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation; Convention No. 138 concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment; Convention No. 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour.

⁸ Concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, 27 Oct. 2003, CRC/C/15/Add.219, para. 8.

⁹ CRC/C/15/Add.219, para. 9.

¹⁰ Ibid., para. 57

¹¹ Ibid., para. 42.

¹² Ibid., para. 52.

¹³ Rapport soumis par M. Abdelfattah Amor, Rapporteur spécial, conformément à la résolution 2001/42 de la Commission des droits de l'homme: étude sur la liberté de religion ou de conviction et la condition de la femme au regard de la religion et des traditions (E/CN.4/2002/73/Add.2) (French only), para. 74.

¹⁴ CRC/C/15/Add.219, para. 4.

¹⁵ Ibid., para. 6.

¹⁶ Ibid., para. 7 (a) and (b).

¹⁷ Letter from the Government of Brunei Darussalam dated on 5 April 2008, and letters from the High Commissioner for Human Rights dated 9 January 2006 and 10 December 2007; see www2.ohchr.org/english/issues/education/training/Summary-national-initiatives2005-2009.htm (accessed on 23 April 2009).

¹⁸ For the list of national human rights institutions with accreditation status granted by the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC), see A/HRC/10/55, annex I.

¹⁹ CRC/C/15/Add.219, para. 17.

²⁰ Ibid., para. 10.

²¹ Ibid., para. 11.

²² Ibid., para. 47.

²³ Ibid., para. 12.

²⁴ Ibid., para. 13.

²⁵ Ibid., para. 14.

²⁶ Ibid., para. 15.

²⁷ UNHCR submission to the UPR on Brunei Darussalam, p. 1 (hereinafter "UNHCR submission"), citing CRC/C/15/Add.219, para. 19.

²⁸ CRC/C/15/Add.219, para. 19.

²⁹ Ibid., para. 18.

³⁰ UNHCR submission, citing CRC/C/15/Add.219, para. 19.

³¹ CRC/C/15/Add.219, para. 19.

³² UNHCR submission, citing CRC/C/15/Add.219, para. 19.

³³ Letter from the Government of Brunei Darussalam dated 5 April 2008 and letters from the High Commissioner for Human Rights dated 9 January 2006 and 10 December 2007; see www2.ohchr.org/english/issues/education/training/Summary-national-initiatives2005-2009.htm (accessed on 23 April 2009). See also General Assembly resolution 59/113 B and Human Rights Council resolution 6/24 September 2007.

³⁴ The following abbreviations have been used for this document:

CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
CRC	Committee on the Rights of the Child.

³⁵ The questionnaires included in this section are those which have been reflected in an official report by a special procedure mandate-holder.

³⁶ See (a) report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education (A/HRC/4/29), questionnaire on the right to education of persons with disabilities sent in 2006; (b) report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants (A/HRC/4/24), questionnaire on the impact of certain laws and administrative measures on migrants sent in 2006; (c) report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children (A/HRC/4/23), questionnaire on issues related to forced marriages and trafficking in persons sent in 2006; (d) report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on human rights defenders (E/CN.4/2006/95 and Add.5), questionnaire on the implementation of the Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms sent in June 2005; (e) report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people (A/HRC/6/15), questionnaire on the human rights of indigenous people sent in August 2007; (f) report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially in women and children (E/CN.4/2006/62) and the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (E/CN.4/2006/67), joint questionnaire on the relationship between trafficking and the demand for commercial sexual exploitation sent in July 2005; (g) report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education (E/CN.4/2006/45), questionnaire on the right to education for girls sent in 2005; (h) report of the Working Group on mercenaries (A/61/341), questionnaire concerning its mandate and activities sent in November 2005; (i) report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (A/HRC/4/31), questionnaire on the sale of children's organs sent on July 2006; (j) report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (A/HRC/7/8), questionnaire on assistance and rehabilitation programmes for child victims of sexual exploitation sent in July 2007; (k) report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises (A/HRC/4/35/Add.3), questionnaire on human rights policies and management practices; (l) report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education (A/HRC/8/10), questionnaire on the right to education in emergency situations sent in 2007; (m) report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education (June 2009) (A/HRC/11/8), questionnaire on the right to education for persons in detention; (n) report of the independent expert on the question of human rights and extreme poverty (June 2009) (A/HRC/11/9), questionnaire on cash transfer programmes sent in October 2008; (o) report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women (June 2009) A/HRC/11/6, questionnaire on political economy and violence against women.

³⁷ CRC/C/15/Add.219, para. 24.

³⁸ Ibid., para. 25 (a), (b) and (c).

³⁹ UNHCR submission, citing CRC/C/15/Add.219, para. 35.

⁴⁰ CRC/C/15/Add.219, para. 35.

⁴¹ UNHCR submission, citing CRC/C/15/Add.219, para. 36.

⁴² CRC/C/15/Add.219, para. 36.

⁴³ Interim report of the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief (A/63/161), para. 37, citing the report of her predecessor, Abdelfattah Amor (E/CN.4/2000/65), para. 19.

⁴⁴ Interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the elimination of all forms of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief [now Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief] (A/55/280), para. 58.

⁴⁵ UNHCR submission, citing CRC/C/15/Add.219, para. 26.

⁴⁶ CRC/C/15/Add.219, para. 26.

⁴⁷ Ibid., para. 27.

⁴⁸ Ibid., para. 28.

⁴⁹ Ibid., para. 43.

⁵⁰ Ibid., para. 44.

⁵¹ Ibid., para. 37.

⁵² Ibid., para. 38.

⁵³ CRC/C/15/Add.219, para. 55.

⁵⁴ Ibid., para. 56 (a), (b) and (g).

⁵⁵ *International Migration: An Emerging Opportunity for the Socio-economic Development of the ESCAP Region*, p.19, available at www.unescap.org/esid/psis/publications/spps/06/chap1.pdf (accessed on 8 June 2009).

⁵⁶ *Global Report on Trafficking In Persons*, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, p.168, available at www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/Country_profiles/East_Asia_Pacific.pdf (accessed on 8 June 2009).

⁵⁷ A/62/658.

⁵⁸ CRC/C/15/Add.219, para. 55.

⁵⁹ Ibid., para. 56 (a), (b) and (g).

⁶⁰ Ibid., para. 25 (d).

⁶¹ S/2005/259, annex, enclosure, para. 29.

⁶² CRC/C/15/Add.219, para. 22.

⁶³ Ibid., para. 23 (a) and (b).

⁶⁴ Ibid., paras. 39-40.

⁶⁵ UNHCR submission, citing CRC/C/15/Add.219, para. 26.

⁶⁶ Ibid., para. 26.

⁶⁷ Ibid., para. 27.

⁶⁸ Available at hdrstats.undp.org/countries/data_sheets/cty_ds_BRN.html 2007/2008 (accessed on 3 June 2009).

⁶⁹ CRC/C/15/Add.219, para. 51.

⁷⁰ Ibid., para. 52.

⁷¹ See www.ilo.org/asia/countries/lang--en/WCMS_DOC_ASI_CNT_BRN_EN/index.htm (accessed on 3 June 2009).

⁷² CRC/C/15/Add.219, para. 45.

⁷³ Ibid., para. 46 (a).

⁷⁴ See mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg (accessed on 14 April 2009).

⁷⁵ CRC/C/15/Add.219, paras. 33-34.

⁷⁶ Ibid., para. 49.

⁷⁷ *Labour and social trends in ASEAN 2008: driving competitiveness and prosperity with decent work*, 20 October 2008, p. 51, available at www.ilo.org/asia/countries/lang--en/facet--GEO--BRN,-_LOC.ASIA--ASIA.MKT--2626/WCMS_DOC_ASI_CNT_BRN_EN/index.htm (accessed on 3 June 2009).

⁷⁸ CRC/C/15/Add.219, para. 49.

⁷⁹ Ibid., para. 50.

⁸⁰ *Labour and social trends in ASEAN 2008: driving competitiveness and prosperity with decent work*, op. cit.

⁸¹ S/2005/259, annex, enclosure, para. 26.

⁸² CRC/C/15/Add.219, para. 3 (c) and (d).

⁸³ See mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg (accessed on 14 April 2009).

⁸⁴ CRC/C/15/Add.219, para. 21 (c).

⁸⁵ Ibid., para. 17 (d).

⁸⁶ Ibid., para. 56 (h).

⁸⁷ Ibid., para. 44 (i).

⁸⁸ Ibid., para. 46 (c).

⁸⁹ Ibid., para. 48(g).
