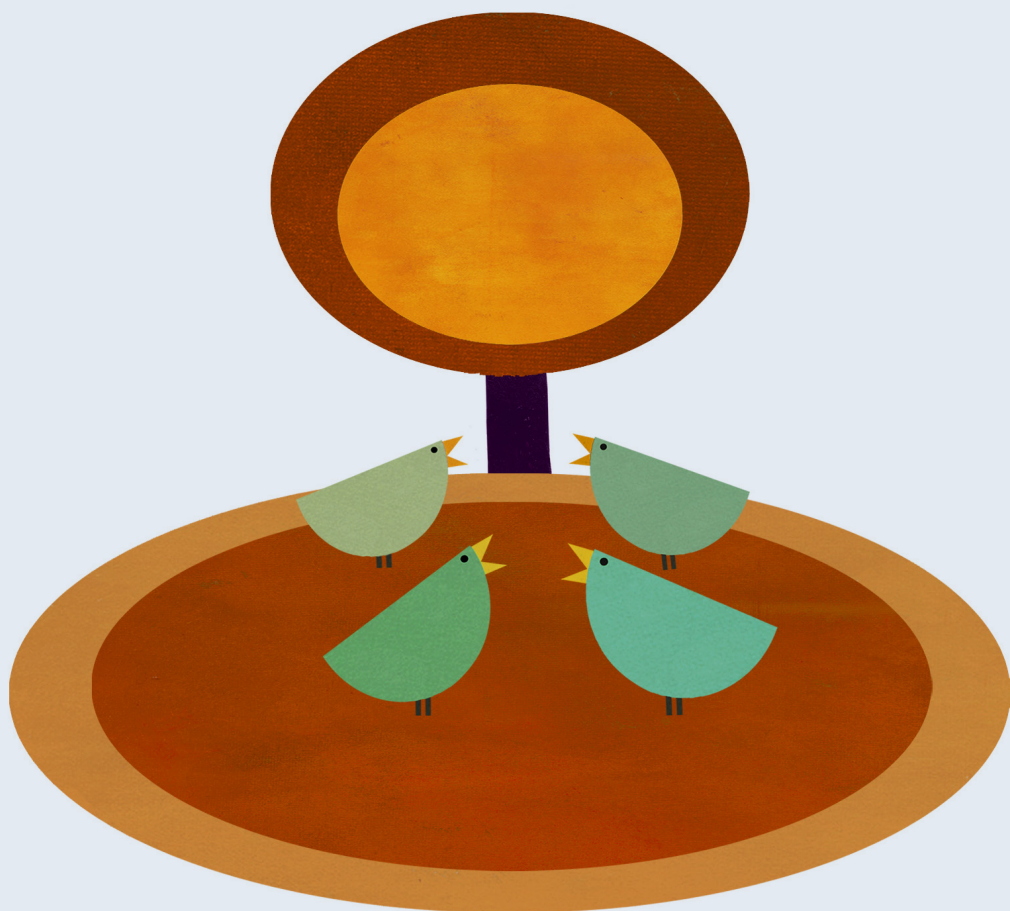


NAVIGATING HUMAN RIGHTS
IN THE DIGITAL ENVIRONMENT
THE UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL



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About this tool

The United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) is one of the most important international forums for human rights defenders to engage in. As a multilateral forum which has a broad mandate to examine human rights issues, and with the resolutions that it passes recognised as an influential source of international 'soft law', it can be a worthwhile endeavour to engage with the UNHRC whatever the issue you're working on.

In recent years, the UNHRC has taken an increasing interest in human rights as they apply online and on digital issues. In 2012, the UNHRC affirmed for the first time that "the same rights that people have offline must also be protected online", a strong statement to governments around the world which it has since reiterated through further resolutions. It has also passed resolutions on particular human rights issues as they apply online, most significantly on privacy in the digital age. And, in 2016, the UNHRC established the mandate for a new Special Rapporteur looking specifically at this issue.

There are other reasons why the UNHRC should be a big focus for human rights defenders working on digital issues. Crucially, as well as convening states, it has institutions and mechanisms to hold them accountable to the commitments they make there. So if a resolution at the UNHRC is passed which supports human rights online, it can give civil society a powerful tool in their advocacy. And compared to other UN policymaking processes, the UNHRC is relatively open, meaning that engagement is more straightforward.

In 2018, the UNHRC will host two major events which represent significant opportunities to influence global standards on human rights as they apply to a range of digital issues. Specifically, it may be possible to secure recognition of the importance of strong encryption for the exercise of the rights to privacy and freedom of expression online.

This tool aims to help human rights defenders make the most of these opportunities. In it, you'll find a clear, comprehensive guide to navigating the UNHRC – covering what it does, how it works, and how to effectively engage within it on digital issues. We also outline specific advocacy opportunities for human rights defenders to pursue in 2018 and 2019.

Timeline

While most of the information in this tool is designed to remain relevant several years from now, our main focus will be on engagement in two particular events in 2018: an expert workshop on privacy in the digital age, which is expected to take place in February; and the 38th session of the UNHRC, which will take place in June and July.

- **February 2018:** Expert workshop on privacy in the digital age in Geneva, Switzerland.
- **26 February to 23 March 2018:** 37th session of the UNHRC in Geneva, Switzerland.
- **18 June to 6 July 2018:** 38th session of the UNHRC in Geneva, Switzerland.
- **10 to 28 September 2018:** 39th session of the UNHRC in Geneva, Switzerland.
- **February/March 2019:** 40th session of the UNHRC in Geneva, Switzerland.

Why should I care about the UN Human Rights Council?

We said at the start of this guide that the UNHRC is one of the most important international forums for human rights defenders working on digital issues to engage in. But why is that the case?

Its resolutions are a powerful advocacy tool

At its sessions, the UNHRC adopts resolutions on a wide range of human rights issues. These resolutions may not be binding on states in the same way that, for example, treaties are, but they are an important source for international human rights standards as a form of 'soft law'. This makes UNHRC resolutions a potentially powerful instrument for human rights defenders, who can deploy them for the purpose of advocacy.

When a network disruption occurs, for example, civil society can use the UNHRC resolution condemning this practice to raise awareness, or hold the government responsible to account. This is why it's so important for human rights defenders to have a say in the development of the text of resolutions. We outline how this can be done in practical terms (with reference to specific upcoming resolutions in 2018 and 2019) in 'What we can do and how' (p. 15).

Digital issues are high on the agenda

Since 2012, the UNHRC has passed a number of resolutions relating to human rights online. In 2012, 2014 and 2016, it passed resolutions on "The promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights on the Internet", and in 2015 and 2017 passed resolutions on "The right to privacy in the digital age".

These resolutions cover an ever-growing range of issues relating to the digital environment, from the gender digital divide, to online attacks on human rights defenders, and surveillance. Other issues which relate indirectly to the digital environment, such as the safety of journalists, countering terrorism, and violence against women, have also been addressed. We look at these two sets of resolutions in more detail in the 'Key outcomes' section of this tool (p. 12).

While the UNHRC is unlikely to discuss or adopt a further substantive resolution on the right to privacy in the digital age until its 40th session in February/March 2019, there is the possibility that, in addition to language on various internet-related issues of interest to human rights defenders, language on encryption may also be included in its next resolution on the promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights on the internet, likely to be discussed and adopted at the UNHRC's 38th session in June/July 2018.

There are some big opportunities coming up

As well as including explicit language on encryption for the first time, the UNHRC's 2017 resolution on privacy in the digital age also requested the OHCHR to organise "an expert workshop with the purpose of identifying and clarifying principles, standards and best practices regarding the promotion and protection of the right to privacy in the digital age, including the responsibility of business enterprises".

The UNHRC and the OHCHR

The UNHRC is one of a number of bodies and processes which is supported by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), with the High Commissioner for Human Rights being the principal human rights official at the United Nations. Although the OHCHR and UNHRC are distinct bodies, the OHCHR provides substantive support for the meetings of the UNHRC and follow-up to its deliberations.

This expert workshop will be an opportunity to raise awareness of the need for further recognition and commitment by states to the importance of encryption as an enabler of privacy and freedom of expression online. Additionally, its outcomes may have an influence on the UNHRC's next resolution on the promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights on the internet, likely to be discussed and adopted at the UNHRC's 38th session in June/July 2018 and will almost certainly influence its next substantive resolution on privacy in the digital age, to be adopted at the 40th session in February/March 2019 (see below). Contributions to the workshop from civil society will likely be possible both by attending the workshop in person, and through written submissions.

Other UN bodies are watching

While the focus of this tool is the UNHRC, what happens there can also affect outcomes in other UN bodies – and vice versa.

Take the UN General Assembly (UNGA), for example. This is the main deliberative body or organ of the UN and comprises all 193 member states. Decisions made here can be binding on its members. So far it has passed three resolutions on the right to privacy in the digital age, in 2013, 2014 and 2016. In the 2016 resolution, it encouraged the UNHRC to consider organising the expert workshop described above, and committed to review the issue of privacy again in its 2018 session (which begins in September). The outcome of the expert workshop is therefore very likely to influence the next UNGA resolution on the right to privacy in the digital age in late 2018, and that resolution will, in turn, feed into the next UNHRC resolution on the right to privacy in the digital age, to be considered at the 40th session in February/March 2019.

So any commitments secured at the UNHRC might, over time, evolve and develop into standards which shape the behaviour and actions of member states.

How it works

History

The UNHRC was established in 2006 by the UNGA to replace another body with a similar mandate, the UN Commission on Human Rights. The Commission had been set up in 1946, shortly after the establishment of the UN itself, with the broad role of promoting and protecting human rights. Comprising 53 UN member states, the Commission developed policy guidelines, studied human rights problems, developed and codified new international norms and monitored the observance of human rights around the world.

By the 1990s and early 2000s, however, the Commission was coming under criticism from many states, who argued that it was too large, included states with poor human rights records, and focused its attention disproportionately on certain states. In consequence, the UNGA replaced the Commission with a new body, the UNHRC, in 2006. Although it took on many of the roles and responsibilities of

the Commission which it replaced, the UNHRC adopted an 'Institution-Building' resolution in 2007 which set up new procedures to help fulfil its mandate. These are discussed below.

Mandate

The UN resolution which established the UNHRC gave it two broad mandates:

- To be "responsible for promoting universal respect for the protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind and in a fair and equal manner", and
- To "address situations of violations of human rights, including gross and systematic violations, and make recommendations thereon".

It also has a number of more specific mandates. For the purposes of this tool, the most relevant are:

- "To serve as a forum for dialogue on thematic issues on all human rights";
- "To make recommendations to the General Assembly for the further development of international law in the field of human rights";
- "To promote the full implementation of human rights obligations undertaken by states and follow-up to the goals and commitments related to the promotion and protection of human rights emanating from United Nations conferences and summits"; and
- "To make recommendations with regard to the promotion and protection of human rights".

Structure

The UNHRC is made up of 47 UN member states. Every UN geographical region is allocated a proportion of member states: with 13 coming from Africa; 13 from Asia and the Pacific; 8 from Latin America and the Caribbean; 6 from Eastern European and 7 from Western Europe and other states. Each member state is elected by the UNGA for a period of three years, and can serve for up to two consecutive terms. A list of all members and their regions for the year 2018 can be found in Annex 1 of this tool.

Key processes

Regular sessions

The UNHRC meets three times a year in 'regular sessions', usually in March (for four weeks), June (for three weeks) and September (also for three weeks). It can meet for 'special sessions' if a request is made by one third of the members of the UNHRC; and it occasionally hosts 'intersessional panels' which look at particular thematic issues. It can also call upon the OHCHR to organise 'expert workshops', such as the one discussed in this guide.

At its regular sessions, the UNHRC, among other things, adopts resolutions and considers reports from various subsidiary bodies (described below). A standing agenda of ten items is observed at each session:

- Item 1. Organizational and procedural matters
- Item 2. Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and reports of the Office of the High Commissioner and the Secretary-General
- Item 3. Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development
- Item 4. Human rights situations that require the Council's attention
- Item 5. Human rights bodies and mechanisms
- Item 6. Universal Periodic Review
- Item 7. Human rights situation in Palestine and other occupied Arab territories
- Item 8. Follow-up and implementation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action
- Item 9. Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance, follow-up and implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action
- Item 10. Technical assistance and capacity-building

Universal Periodic Review

The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) is a mechanism, supervised by the UNHRC, by which the human rights record and situation in each UN member state is reviewed by all the other UN states. Every UN member state is reviewed every 5 years in cycles, with other states able to make recommendations on how the state under review can better protect and promote human rights. UPR reports are considered and adopted under item 6 of the UNHRC's agenda. The UPR process is a valuable one to engage in, as these reports can be used to highlight particular human rights violations, and to put pressure on governments to respond to them (states being obliged to respond to each recommendation and explicitly state whether they accept the recommendation or not).

We have published a specific guide to using the UPR for human rights defenders working on digital rights issues – including case studies of real life advocacy to help inform and structure engagement. The guide can be found at:

www.gp-digital.org/publication/using-the-universal-periodic-review-for-human-rights-online/

Special Procedures

'Special procedures' refers to individuals and working groups which report to the UNHRC on the human rights situation in particular countries, or on particular issues. They are established by the UNHRC and publish periodic reports on their area or country of focus during items 3, 4 and 5 of the UNHRC's agenda. Among other things, they also undertake official visits to different UN member states, raise allegations of human rights violations with states, and comment on draft legislation.

There are (as of 1 December 2017) 44 thematic special procedures (either an individual Special Rapporteur or a Working Group) and twelve country-focused special procedures (all of whom are individual Special Rapporteurs or Independent Experts). On digital rights issues, the most relevant thematic special procedures are:

- The Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises;
- The Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression ;

- The Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy;
- The Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights while countering terrorism;
- The Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences; and
- The Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association.

Advisory Committee

The UNHRC has also established an Advisory Committee, comprising 18 independent experts, which operates as a thinktank and guides the direction of the UNHRC. It works entirely at the discretion of the UNHRC and mainly focuses on developing studies and providing research-based advice.

The experts are elected for a period for three years and may be re-elected once. There are 5 from Africa, 5 from Asia, 2 from Eastern Europe, 3 from Latin America and the Caribbean, and 3 from Western Europe and other states. Elections normally take place at the September session of the UNHRC.

Complaint Procedures

There is also a complaint procedure whereby individuals, groups and non-governmental organisations can submit complaints of human rights violations. These complaints are heard first by a Working Party on Communications, which considers the admissibility of the complaint. If it is deemed admissible, the complaint is then heard by the Working Group on Situations which reports back to the UNHRC as part of its regular sessions. Where there are “consistent patterns of gross and reliably attested violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms”, the UNHRC may use this information to decide whether to adopt a particular resolution, or establish a special procedure, to respond to that pattern of human rights violations.

Key outcomes

UNHRC RESOLUTIONS

The main outcomes of the UNHRC are the resolutions it adopts. At each regular session, the UNHRC adopts between 30 and 40 resolutions on a range of thematic and country-specific human rights issues. Draft resolutions are proposed by one or more member states of the UNHRC, although non-member states are also able to co-sponsor them. The drafting of the resolutions is undertaken informally by the member states concerned, although other actors – including civil society organisations – can provide comments through informal contact and try to influence the language of the draft resolution. Those organisations which have consultative status at the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) are also able to participate in person, hold side events, submit written contributions and make statements to the UNHRC. Details about how to obtain consultative status with ECOSOC can be found at: csonet.org/index.php?menu=17.

Once presented to the UNHRC, other member states may put forward amendments to the draft resolutions. If uncontroversial, the amendments will simply be adopted without a vote; but if a vote is requested, then a majority of votes from the 47 members is required in order for the proposed amendments to be accepted. The final draft resolution is then put to a vote itself. In all votes, UNHRC member states can vote in favour, vote against, positively abstain or not vote at all.



The UNHRC will often discuss and adopt resolutions on the same issue at periodic intervals. For the purposes of this guide, the two most important resolutions are:

1. The promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights on the internet

A new resolution on this issue is generally adopted every even-numbered year, with the next one planned for adoption at the UNHRC's 38th session in June/July 2018. The drafting of these resolutions has been led by a group of states, often referred to as 'the core group', comprising Sweden, Brazil, Nigeria, Tunisia, Turkey, and the US. The most recent resolution, adopted in 2016:

- Affirmed the fundamental principle that "the same rights that people have offline must also be protected online"; and
- Called upon governments to undertake a wide range of actions to ensure that human rights are protected online, such as taking steps to bridge the gender digital divide, refraining from preventing access to information online, and combating online advocacy of hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination or violence.

2. The right to privacy in the digital age

A new resolution on this issue is generally adopted every odd-numbered year with the next one planned for adoption at the UNHRC's 40th session in February/March 2019. The drafting of these resolutions has been led by Brazil and Germany. The most recent resolution, adopted in 2017:

- Affirmed that "the same rights that people have offline must also be protected online, including the right to privacy";
- Called upon governments to review their procedures, practices and legislation regarding the surveillance of communications, the interception and collection of personal data, and mass surveillance, to ensure that they uphold the right to privacy;
- Recognised the importance for the exercise of human rights "in particular the rights to privacy, to freedom of expression and to freedom of peaceful assembly and association" (building upon on a separate resolution from 2016 which noted the importance of encryption specifically for the protection of journalists); and
- Called upon business enterprises to "work towards enabling technical solutions

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to secure and protect the confidentiality of digital communications, which may include measures for encryption and anonymity”, and states “not to interfere with the use of such technical solutions, with any restrictions thereon complying with States’ obligations under international human rights law”.

EXPERT WORKSHOP REPORT

The UNHRC can request the OHCHR to organise ‘expert workshops’ on particular issues. Recent examples have focused on witchcraft and human rights, and promoting women’s equal nationality rights in law and in practice.

At the time of publishing, the following is what is officially known about the workshop: it will take place before the UNHRC’s 37th session (which takes place between 26 February and 23 March 2018) and is likely to be some time in February. We also know that participation is encouraged on the part of “States, relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, intergovernmental organizations, treaty bodies, the special procedures, regional human rights mechanisms, civil society organizations, academia, national human rights institutions, business enterprises, the technical community and other relevant stakeholders to participate actively in the expert workshop”.

It is likely that contributions to the workshop by civil society will be possible both by in person attendance and through written submissions. A report on the outcome of the workshop will be drafted after its conclusion, and presented to the UNHRC before its 39th session (which will take place between 10 and 28 September 2018). As is noted earlier in this guide, the outcome of the workshop may have an influence on the UNHRC’s next resolution on the promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights on the internet, likely to be discussed and adopted at the UNHRC’s 38th session in June/July 2018, and will almost certainly strongly influence the next resolution on the right to privacy in the digital age, likely to be discussed and adopted at the UNHRC’s 40th session in February/March 2019.

What we can do and how

As civil society organisations, there are two main things we can do in the next two years to support the inclusion of strong language on the protection of human rights online in future UNHRC resolutions.

1. Influence the outcome of expert workshop on privacy in the digital age to include language that supports human rights online (between now and February 2018)

Two new resolutions on the right to privacy in the digital age are expected to come in the near future: the UNGA resolution (to be adopted in late 2018), and the UNHRC resolution (to be adopted March 2019). As we have discussed above, the UNGA resolution can influence the UNHRC one. Furthermore, the UNHRC will almost certainly discuss and adopt a resolution on the promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights on the internet at its 38th session (June/July 2018).

All these resolutions – and particularly those on privacy in the digital age – are likely to be influenced by the report produced by the OHCHR at the conclusion of the expert workshop on privacy in the digital age. This is because it was the UNGA and the UNHRC which specifically requested the expert workshop to take place and for the report to be presented to them, in their most recent resolutions on the issue. As well as influencing the states who draft those resolutions (which we look at below), the text of that report is also likely to have significant influence on both the issues which are included in the resolutions, and the specific wording.

Participating in the upcoming expert workshop therefore presents a real opportunity to improve the chances that certain digital issues will be included in the resolutions, and that there is strong rights-respecting language on the human rights dimensions of those issues.

Civil society organisations can engage in the expert workshop by attending in person or by making a written submission. The particular substantive issues considered in submissions could be those which are already included in UNGA and UNHRC resolutions, such as personal data, mass surveillance, interception and collection of data, the role of businesses, and encryption. You may also want to consider including issues which have not yet been included in resolutions, but which should be. Focus on your areas of expertise, and consider talking to other organisations working on the same issues so that you can ensure consistency of messaging and amplify each other's voices.

2. Influence the next UNHRC resolution on the promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights on the Internet (between now and July 2018)

While the expert workshop is one route by which you can try to influence the text of the resolutions we've outlined (by pushing for rights-respecting language on relevant digital issues to be included in the workshop's final report) you can also seek to engage directly with the UN member states who will be drafting the resolutions.

Unlike the expert workshop on privacy in the digital age, which is open to all civil society organisations, UNHRC sessions only provide formal mechanisms for civil society input for civil society organisations which have consultative status with ECOSOC (which we discuss above under 'Key outcomes - UNHRC Resolutions').

For those civil society organisations who do not have consultative status with ECOSOC (and as a further option for those who do) there is still the possibility to influence the draft text by engaging proactively and directly with those interested states – either through their permanent missions at the UN in Geneva, or in their capitals, as the draft text of the resolutions is discussed informally by those states before being presented to the UNHRC session.

The list of states which have been involved in the UNHRC's previous resolutions on the promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights on the internet (a new iteration of which will likely be adopted in June/July 2018) can be found in Annex 2; while details for national permanent missions can usually be found on the government websites of the states, or in the UN Blue Book, available at:

protocol.un.org/dgacm/pls/site.nsf/BlueBook.xsp.

Contact the missions or your ministry of foreign affairs directly to find out whether they plan to be involved in drafting the next resolution; and, if so, which individuals will be leading on that process. You can then send those individuals suggestions for text to be included, as well as revisions of text from the previous resolution. If possible, try and work alongside other groups from that particular member state. The earlier you can start engagement, the better. Once a draft resolution is being discussed informally, try to obtain a copy of the draft from the mission so that you can provide more detailed comments and feedback, including revisions to the text.

In terms of advocacy messages, one area where strong language is crucial is on encryption. Because the resolution on the right to privacy, in particular, helps to set international standards on encryption, stronger language than that contained in the

2017 resolution (i.e. language which more clearly recognises the links with human rights, and is more restrictive in permissible limitations) would strengthen those standards. The following suggested text could be used.

As a paragraph in the Preamble:

[I]n the digital age, technical solutions to secure and to protect the confidentiality of digital communications, including measures for encryption and anonymity, are crucial to ensure the enjoyment of human rights, in particular the rights to privacy, to freedom of expression and to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.

As a paragraph in the operative part of the resolution:

Calls upon all States:

To ensure that national legal, policy and regulatory frameworks enable individuals to use encryption of whatever form and in whatever strength they so choose, with any restrictions on the use of encryption consistent with international human rights law and, in particular, the principles of legality, necessity and proportionality.

Such text could also be promoted for the next resolution on the promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights on the internet.

Once the final draft resolution is presented to the UNHRC, some member states may put forward proposals for amendments to the text. These are available on the UNHRC's extranet, for which you can register at:

www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/Pages/HRCRegistration.aspx

Acknowledgements

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Annex I: UNHRC Members

REGION	MEMBER STATES
Africa	Angola, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Togo, Tunisia.
Asia-Pacific	Afghanistan, China, Iraq, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates.
Latin America and the Caribbean	Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Venezuela.
Western Europe and other states	Australia, Belgium, Germany, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America.
Eastern Europe	Croatia, Georgia, Hungary, Slovenia, Ukraine.

Annex 2: UNHRC members who have sponsored or co-sponsored previous Resolutions on the promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights on the internet

	20/8	26/13	32/13
Algeria	Yes	Yes	
Argentina	Yes	Yes	
Australia	Yes	Yes	Yes
Austria	Yes	Yes	Yes
Azerbaijan	Yes	Yes	
Belgium	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bolivia	Yes	Yes	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Yes	Yes	Yes
Brazil	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	Yes
Canada	Yes	Yes	Yes
Chile	Yes	Yes	
Costa Rica	Yes	Yes	
Côte d'Ivoire	Yes	Yes	
Croatia	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cyprus	Yes	Yes	Yes
Czech Republic	Yes	Yes	Yes
Denmark	Yes	Yes	Yes
Djibouti	Yes	Yes	
Egypt	Yes	Yes	

	20/8	26/13	32/13
Estonia	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fiji			Yes
Finland	Yes	Yes	Yes
France	Yes	Yes	Yes
Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes
Germany	Yes	Yes	Yes
Greece	Yes	Yes	Yes
Guatemala	Yes	Yes	
Haiti			Yes
Honduras	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hungary	Yes	Yes	Yes
Iceland	Yes	Yes	Yes
India	Yes	Yes	
Indonesia	Yes	Yes	
Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes
Italy	Yes	Yes	Yes
Japan			Yes
Latvia	Yes	Yes	Yes
Libya	Yes	Yes	
Liechtenstein	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lithuania	Yes	Yes	Yes
Luxembourg	Yes	Yes	Yes
(Former Yugoslav Republic of) Macedonia	Yes	Yes	Yes
Maldives	Yes	Yes	
Malta	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mauritania	Yes	Yes	
Mexico	Yes	Yes	Yes
Moldova	Yes	Yes	Yes

	20/8	26/13	32/13
Monaco	Yes	Yes	Yes
Montenegro	Yes	Yes	Yes
Morocco	Yes	Yes	
Netherlands	Yes	Yes	Yes
Nigeria	Yes	Yes	Yes
Norway	Yes	Yes	Yes
Paraguay			Yes
Palestine	Yes	Yes	
Peru	Yes	Yes	
Poland	Yes	Yes	Yes
Portugal	Yes	Yes	Yes
Qatar	Yes	Yes	
Romania	Yes	Yes	Yes
Senegal			Yes
Serbia	Yes	Yes	Yes
Slovakia	Yes	Yes	Yes
Slovenia	Yes	Yes	Yes
Somalia	Yes	Yes	
South Korea	Yes	Yes	
Spain	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sweden	Yes	Yes	Yes
Timor-Leste	Yes	Yes	
Tunisia	Yes	Yes	Yes
Turkey	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ukraine	Yes	Yes	Yes
United Kingdom	Yes	Yes	Yes
United States of America	Yes	Yes	Yes
Uruguay	Yes		

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