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Status of the IAJ. The IAJ is an independent civil-society organization performing a reporting function of the kind the Paris Principles assign to national human rights institutions. It is not accredited by the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions and has no statutory designation as the national human rights institution of the United States (Part II, section 1).

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Executive summary

The IAJ determines that, as of 17 October 2026, the United States is in a condition of systemic non-compliance with its human rights obligations. The condition has three components, and the third makes the first two harder to correct.

First, a structural defect that predates 2025 and does not depend on any administration. The United States has undertaken obligations, above all under the Convention against Torture and the ICCPR, that its domestic architecture was not built to deliver. That architecture rests on five elements:

- Declarations that the treaties are not self-executing.
- A ratification-era representation that existing law already secured the treaties' substance, a representation that has not been honoured.
- Judicial, prosecutorial and sovereign immunities that operate together.
- No general federal offence of torture for conduct within the United States.
- No national human rights institution or national preventive mechanism.

As a result, there are serious gaps in protection and effective redress for whole categories of official conduct. The most acute is the conduct of the judicial power itself, including family courts and child protective authorities. Courts, inspectors general and some statutory remedies do correct individual failures (Part IV; Part IV-A), and that correction is recorded throughout this report. For intentional rights-violating conduct of the judicial power, the IAJ finds effective protection and remedy structurally foreclosed (Determination 2). In the IAJ's assessment the defect is principally one of design: better application of the existing routes would narrow it, but would not supply the missing functions of independent investigation, system-wide monitoring and redress for these categories, which require institutional change.

Second, an acute deterioration since January 2025, documented consistently by civil society and on the public record. Its gravest element is the reported removal of people to a foreign prison where torture is reported, in some cases in defiance of court orders. The deterioration also includes:

- Immigration detention at record scale, with deaths in custody at their highest in two decades.
- Retaliation against non-citizen students and scholars for protected expression.
- The highest number of executions in sixteen years.
- Rollbacks in reproductive, LGBTQI+, housing and social-protection rights.

Third, a withdrawal from external scrutiny. The United States, whose term as a member of the Human Rights Council ended on 31 December 2024, declared by Executive Order 14199 of 4 February 2025 that it would not participate in the Council. It has also refused to take part in its own Universal Periodic Review: it submitted no national report and did not appear on 7 November 2025. It has withdrawn from the World Health Organization and the Paris Agreement, given notice of withdrawal from UNESCO with effect from 31 December 2026, ended funding to UNRWA and the Council, directed withdrawal from 66 organizations, 31 of them within the United Nations system, including the International Law Commission, the

Peacebuilding Commission, UNFPA, UN Women and the Permanent Forum on People of African Descent (memorandum of 7 January 2026), paid nothing to the regular budget in 2025, and sanctioned the International Criminal Court and a Special Rapporteur (Part III). That withdrawal weakens the international check at the moment when the domestic checks are weakest.

The third-cycle record shows regression in 177 of the 280 supported recommendations — in whole in 20 and in part in 157 — on the component coding set out in Annex E. On current status, 11 are implemented, 173 partially implemented and 71 not implemented; in 25 the public record, searched and documented, does not establish the position either way.[1] For the 42 supported recommendations whose requested conduct is a step towards a result rather than the result itself — to consider, reconsider, explore, review, clarify or acknowledge, or to take steps, make efforts or advance a process (20 of them towards ratifying treaties) — Annex E states separately whether the step was taken (completed in 9, partly completed in 9, not completed in 11, not established in 13) and whether the intended outcome followed; an outcome the recommendation did not ask for is printed as context and does not count in the result.

The IAJ grades four domains as Grave:

- The prohibition of torture and ill-treatment in custodial settings.
- Non-refoulement and immigration detention.
- The use of force abroad, on the determinations of the competent United Nations authorities adopted in Determination 10.
- Acknowledged State abuses and incomplete redress, graded on the 2001–2008 CIA programme, with Guantánamo detention and the historical experimentation programmes recorded in the same domain (Part IV, section 13).

It grades thirteen further domains as Serious and one as Significant, and states its findings in two further domains without a national grade (Part I, Tables 1 and 2; the rule applied to each grade is stated there). The Grave grade for the use of force abroad rests on adopted determinations, not on the IAJ's own investigation. It adopts the determinations of the competent United Nations authorities that the 3 January 2026 operation in Venezuela violated the UN Charter's prohibition on the use of force, that the lethal

[1] These are combined recommendation-level coding results, not a percentage of human rights violated or a population measure; all 347 recommendations have received a documented component-level review (Annex E, source note; audit report), in which a revoked federal measure is regression only where the October 2026 position is below the March 2021 position, a requested public act of which no trace appears in the records where it would necessarily appear is recorded as not implemented, a position the public record cannot establish either way — an internal act, or coverage no one has inventoried — is recorded as not established, and outcomes a recommendation did not ask for do not count in its result; every one of the 1191 components has a closed evidence record — 840 closed on a saved official text or a faithful reproduction of it, 9 on official texts held only as extracts, 181 on the counts of a recognised compiler of state measures checked against official state texts, 13 on documented searches showing that a requested public act was not taken, and 148 on documented searches that could not establish the position either way, which are coded not established; none remains open. A closed record means that the IAJ has assembled and cited the evidence, not that its reading of the evidence has been verified. The evidence records are closed for this assessment, but their substantive interpretations have not all been independently verified. The component register that accompanies the audit sets out each component's source, locator, baseline and current fact, and any limitation. 134 of the 945 components of these recommendations could not be established on the public record, so the totals are provisional; these are whole-recommendation results, and on the accepted parts alone 69 are not implemented and 27 cannot be established (Part III; Annex E).

strikes on vessels are extrajudicial killings in violation of international human rights law, that the attacks on Iran from 28 February 2026 violated the prohibition on the use of force, and that there are reasonable grounds to believe that United States strikes in Minab and Lamerd were war crimes (Determination 10). Its principal recommendation is structural: establish a Paris Principles-compliant national human rights institution whose mandate reaches every branch, including the judiciary; ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture; and withdraw the reservations, understandings and declarations that rest on the failed representation of domestic equivalence. The IAJ further recommends that no one's protection, investigation or redress be deferred while those reforms are completed.

Two domains are not graded in this report: torture and ill-treatment through judicial, family-court and child-protective process, and the right to an effective remedy for rights-violating judicial conduct. The IAJ's assessment of both rests on its own investigative record — its completed individual findings and its intake of about 500 complainants — which it holds but has not yet published in a form readers can check; the IAJ will publish an anonymised account of that evidence in a separate report, and until then this report states the IAJ's findings in these domains without assigning a national grade. The IAJ's completed individual determinations stand. Its institutional findings are entered in Annex D, rows 192–197, as its own findings and not as independently verified evidence; the proposition that such process can amount to torture is the IAJ's determination, consistent with the Human Rights Committee's position that all branches of government, including the judiciary, can engage State responsibility (General Comment No. 31, para. 4), with the Committee against Torture's prevention duty (General Comment No. 2) and with the Special Procedures record of revictimization through custody proceedings (A/HRC/53/36, para. 2); and the intake count is not a measure of prevalence or of merit. On remedy, the IAJ finds effective remedy structurally foreclosed for the defined category (Determination 2). The institutional-architecture domain is graded Serious and rests separately on established failures of binding duties; the absence of a national human rights institution and of other recommended mechanisms is recorded as an institutional gap, not as a treaty breach or proof of foreclosure. The two IAJ-dependent assessments overlap in their reliance on the IAJ's intake and do not corroborate one another; their public-record foundations are identified separately in Part I and Tables 1 to 3. Separately, two Grave grades — custodial ill-treatment and removal to torture — rest on systemic patterns that are credibly indicated rather than established, under the clause of the grading rule that applies to those prohibitions (Part I).

The IAJ's assessment rests on two complementary records, which overlap in places through shared authors, incorporated material and repeated authorities; convergence is counted by independent underlying evidence, not by the number of documents:

- The IAJ's own record: its methodologically documented intake, its investigative finding on judicial accountability, and its published standards.
- The civil-society record for the fourth-cycle review: 232 documents in the IAJ's source inventory.

The civil-society record documents violations suffered by groups of people, mostly since 2025. The IAJ's record documents why the system cannot correct them. The two meet at one point: neither the defect nor the deterioration has any independent domestic body charged with finding it, and the civil-society record reflects this. Searches of the extracted texts of the 232 civil-society documents found no occurrences of the specified judicial-accountability and self-representation terms, while four documents

mention family courts. These findings identify a terminology and coverage question; they do not establish that related conduct is wholly absent or explain why it receives limited attention (Determination 3).

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Meaning
ACHRE	Advisory Committee on Human Radiation Experiments
ACLU	American Civil Liberties Union
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
CAT	Convention against Torture; Committee against Torture
CBP	U.S. Customs and Border Protection
CECOT	Centro de Confinamiento del Terrorismo (El Salvador)
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; its Committee
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
CIDT	Cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment
CPS	Child protective services
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CS	Civil-society record (basis column of Table 1)
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DOJ	Department of Justice
ECF	Electronic Case Filing (court docket entry number)
EO	Executive Order
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FPIC	Free, prior and informed consent
FTCA	Federal Tort Claims Act
GA	United Nations General Assembly
GANHRI	Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions
GAO	Government Accountability Office (General Accounting Office before 2004)
GC	General Comment
GL	General License (Treasury sanctions)
HRC	Human Rights Council (in tables); the Human Rights Committee is named in full
HRW	Human Rights Watch
IACHR	Inter-American Commission on Human Rights
ICC	International Criminal Court
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICE	U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
IHL	International humanitarian law
ILC	International Law Commission
JAL, AL, UA, JUA, OL, JOL	Special Procedures communications: joint allegation letter, allegation letter, urgent appeal, joint urgent appeal, other letter, joint other letter
LGBTQI	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and intersex
LWOP	Life without parole

Abbreviation	Meaning
NHLC	National Homelessness Law Center
NHRI	National human rights institution
NPM	National preventive mechanism
NSPM	National Security Presidential Memorandum
OAS	Organization of American States
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
OIG	Office of Inspector General
OLC	Office of Legal Counsel (Department of Justice)
OPAC, OPSC	Optional Protocols to the CRC on children in armed conflict and on the sale of children
OPCAT	Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture
TRAC	Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse
UN	United Nations; in Table 1, official UN sources
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
WGAD	Working Group on Arbitrary Detention
WGEID	Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances
WHO	World Health Organization

Part I — The IAJ's assessment

1. Overall determination

The IAJ determines that the state of human rights in the United States is one of systemic non-compliance, and that the trajectory since the third-cycle review in 2020 is one of serious deterioration. That determination is the Institute's own. It is made in the reporting function the Paris Principles assign to a national institution (Competence and responsibilities, para. 3(a)(iii)). It does not restate the observations of any treaty body, Special Procedure or submitting organization, although it is tested against them.

The determination has a structural part and a conjunctural part, and they must be distinguished. The structural part is that the United States has assumed obligations its institutions cannot, as constituted, perform. That condition was present in 2020 and in 2014, and the Committee against Torture recorded components of it in its 2014 concluding observations (CAT/C/USA/CO/3-5, paras. 9, 10 and 29). The conjunctural part is the documented deterioration since January 2025. The two compound each other. A State without an independent national institution, without a domestic torture offence of general application, and with immunities that bar damages for adjudicative acts has no national independent body able to arrest a deterioration of the kind now documented across the system. Congress, the courts, inspectors general, executive agencies and state bodies each hold real powers over particular laws, agencies and cases (Part IV), but no Paris Principles institution with a mandate over every branch receives complaints, visits places of detention, investigates patterns and reports publicly, and, in the IAJ's finding, effective remedy is structurally foreclosed for the category identified in Determination 2. Having

renounced participation in the Council and refused to appear at its own review, the United States has also withdrawn its cooperation from the principal external check. The review proceeds without it and the treaty bodies remain competent within their mandates, but non-cooperation obstructs what they can examine and deprives their recommendations of a State interlocutor.

2. How the IAJ assesses

The IAJ applies its Two-Plane Framework. Plane A asks whether a human right exists, what obligation it imposes on the United States, and whether that obligation is being violated. Plane B asks whether a person holding the right can obtain prevention, accountability or redress through a domestic mechanism. Doctrines of immunity, finality, abstention, non-self-execution and procedural default operate on Plane B. They govern domestic enforceability; they cannot define away a violation on Plane A. A failure on Plane B is recorded as a divergence between obligation and delivery, never as evidence that the right does not exist.

The IAJ states each proposition in one of four registers and keeps them distinct:

- Settled domestic doctrine, where controlling cases or statutes govern.
- Investigative finding, where the IAJ has examined the evidence and identified a recurring pattern.
- Interpretive synthesis, where it connects doctrine, history and international law.
- Proposed reform.

Where its legal position is argued rather than settled, it says so.

Each domain in Table 1 carries a grade:

- Grave: a systemic violation of a non-derogable or peremptory norm, or a foreclosure of effective remedy, affecting an identifiable class of persons.
- Serious: a systemic or widespread violation of an obligation binding on the United States, with remedy partial or ineffective.
- Significant: substantial violation or regression affecting identifiable groups, where a remedy exists but is inadequate.

Rule applied. Each grade is reached in two steps, and Table 2 records both. First the harm is assessed: its severity, scale, duration and reversibility, and whether a remedy exists and functions. Then the obligation engaged is identified and recorded separately, and it limits the grade: a domain cannot be graded above the highest grade whose test its obligation and record satisfy.

- Grave requires evidence at the applicable standard — the IAJ's own record, or a competent determination adopted under Part II, section 7, at that body's own standard — establishing either (a) a systemic violation of a non-derogable or peremptory norm, or (b) a structural foreclosure of effective remedy, for an identifiable class of persons. A norm's status alone satisfies neither branch. Partial remedies do not exclude branch (a); the assessment records their actual scope and effectiveness. For the prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment and the prohibition of removal to torture, branch (a) is also met where a systemic pattern is credibly

indicated by several independent sources, even though it is not yet established: the purpose of these prohibitions is prevention, and a grade that waited for proof of completed harm would defeat it. The lower threshold applies to these two prohibitions only, because they are absolute and non-derogable and because the harm they guard against is irreversible; it is not applied to any other domain. Sources are treated as independent where they do not rely on one another: an official inspection finding, a treaty-body determination, a court record and a civil-society investigation count as separate sources; several civil-society reports that cite the same incident count as one.

A credibly indicated substantive violation is distinct from an established failure of prevention; where the latter is established (for example, the absence of independent inspection of places of detention, a function the Convention against Torture requires under articles 2 and 11 however it is organized — the Optional Protocol, which prescribes a national preventive mechanism, is not ratified), the row says which it relies on. Where a Grave grade rests on this clause, Tables 1 and 2 say so.

- Serious requires a systemic or widespread violation of an obligation binding on the United States with a remedy that is partial or ineffective, whatever the status of the norm.
- Significant requires a substantial violation or regression where a remedy exists but is inadequate.

A domain is not graded in this report where the IAJ's assessment rests on evidence it holds but has not yet published in a form readers can check; its findings are then stated without a national grade, and a national grade may be assigned after the published evidence has been assessed under the grading rule.

The status of a norm therefore does not by itself produce a Grave grade: under branch (a) the violation must be established as systemic on the record — or, for the two prohibitions named below, credibly indicated as systemic by independent sources — and under branch (b) the foreclosure must be structural. That is why the right to life is graded Serious although article 6 is non-derogable: the Covenant does not prohibit the death penalty as the United States has ratified it, and killings by agents are credibly reported but not established as systemic, while appeal and clemency exist.

Where a grade rests on adopted determinations, the basis column says so. Where a domain combines duties that bind the United States with measures that are recommended but that it is free to decline, only the binding duties contribute to the grade, and the row identifies them.

The institutional domain is graded Serious, on the established failures of binding duties (assessed contributions, Charter art. 17(2); cooperation with the review). The absence of a national human rights institution and of other recommended or optional mechanisms is recorded as an institutional gap, not itself a treaty breach or proof of structural foreclosure (General Comment 31, para. 15); the Charter breach is evidence of the refusal of international review rather than of domestic foreclosure. The IAJ's assessment of remedy for judicial conduct is made in the effective-remedy domain, on the following basis: the IAJ is itself the body that receives the complaints the missing institutions would receive, and it finds that for the persons who bring them — those harmed by judicial, family-court and child-protective conduct — no national institution with a comprehensive mandate receives and investigates such

complaints; every State has a judicial-conduct body — California's Commission on Judicial Performance, for example, is an independent state agency with jurisdiction over all state judges, which cannot change a ruling — and the IAJ's investigative finding *Structural Foreclosure*[2] (Part XII.A, PDF p. 76) finds that these bodies reproduce the federal defect: they cannot review the correctness of a ruling, and the aggregate outcomes, which the finding treats as orders of magnitude because they are drawn from advocacy and press compilations, are that about one per cent of complaints end in public discipline, that roughly ten state judges were removed from office in 2024, and that nine of every ten sanctioned judges returned to the bench; the combined adequacy of the criminal, disciplinary, appellate and damages routes for the class has not been independently established, and the IAJ's assessment rests on its own intake.

Routes do exist and are recorded so that the gap is defined rather than asserted: criminal investigation of a deprivation of rights under colour of law (18 U.S.C. § 242) lies with the Department of Justice and the FBI, outside the judiciary, and the Department states that judges are among those the statute covers — the IAJ has located no prosecution for the content of a ruling and has not yet assessed how such complaints are handled; the federal misconduct process, where a complaint is not dismissed at screening, requires a special committee of judges to investigate and report (28 U.S.C. § 353) and allows a petition to the Judicial Conference (§ 357), but its orders are not judicially reviewable (§ 357(c)) and it operates within the judiciary; the national Committee on Judicial Conduct and Disability may also, on its own initiative and rarely, review a council's dismissal to decide whether a special committee should be appointed (Rule 21(b)(2)). The federal complaint figures for 2025 are set out under Determination 2.

The courts are not closed to every such claim: damages actions lie against caseworkers who fabricate evidence, immunity being decided by function (Hardwick v. County of Orange, 844 F.3d 1112 (9th Cir. 2017); 980 F.3d 733 (9th Cir. 2020)), and a judicial-misconduct complaint may reach a ruling made with a corrupt motive though not the ruling's merits (28 U.S.C. § 352(b)(1)(A)(ii); Rule 4(b)(1) of the Rules for Judicial-Conduct Proceedings). The misconduct process does not award compensation, and reaches an improper motive in making a ruling, not its correctness; caseworker and municipal liability can compensate some injuries caused by unlawful conduct that procured an order (Hardwick, 980 F.3d 733), but does not impose damages liability on the judge for an immune adjudicative act; neither is an investigation by a body independent of the institution whose conduct is complained of, and on the IAJ's record the partial remedies recorded for other domains do not reach the class it describes.

The class is persons harmed by intentional rights-violating conduct in judicial, family-court and child-protective proceedings; the remedy found absent is a dedicated independent receiving and investigating body and, for harm caused by the judge's adjudicative act, a general route to compensation from the State — the one federal scheme, compensation for unjust conviction and imprisonment (28 U.S.C. §§ 1495, 2513), reaches only a person imprisoned on a federal conviction that was reversed or set aside on the ground of innocence, or who was acquitted on retrial, or pardoned on the stated ground of innocence, who proves by a certificate of the court or the pardon that he did not commit the acts charged (or that they were no offence) and did not bring about his own prosecution, and it is capped at 50,000 dollars

[2] Institute for the Advancement of Justice & Human Rights, *The Structural Foreclosure of Effective Protection and Remedy for Rights-Violating Judicial Conduct in the Courts of the United States of America*, document control number IAJ-INV-20260829-002-PUB.

(100,000 for a death sentence) for each year of imprisonment; it neither requires nor excludes judicial wrongdoing as the cause, it does not reach civil, family-court or child-protective harm without such a conviction, and whether any person in the class qualifies is not assessed; state wrongful-conviction compensation statutes provide limited routes for qualifying criminal convictions and imprisonment, including innocence pardons in some jurisdictions (for example, Tex. Civ. Prac. & Rem. Code § 103.001(a)(2)(A)), and the IAJ's investigative finding records no State compensation for judicial wrongs in any channel (*Structural Foreclosure*[3], PDF p. 108), so the absence stated here is of a general scheme.

For fabrication by caseworkers, damages lie against the individual and, on proof of a county policy or training failure, against the county (Hardwick); the absence of a scheme not conditioned on proof of fault is recorded as a gap the Committee against Torture's General Comment 3 (para. 29) recommends closing where existing proceedings cannot provide adequate redress, not as a breach in itself. The IAJ finds effective remedy structurally foreclosed for the defined category (Determination 2), and does not grade the effective-remedy domain in this report pending publication of its evidence (Tables 3 and 4).

Applying the rule, the former single domain "use of force and conduct abroad" is divided in Tables 1 and 2. The use of force abroad is graded Grave because OHCHR has determined that the vessel strikes, a continuing campaign that has killed at least 230 people in 69 attacks to 29 September 2026, are extrajudicial killings in violation of the right to life; the Fact-Finding Mission has found reasonable grounds to believe that the strikes in Minab and Lamerd were war crimes; the Commission of Inquiry's finding engages the duty to prevent genocide, which binds the United States as a party to the Convention; and no domestic remedy has been obtained for any of those killed.

The determinations that the Venezuela operation and the attacks on Iran violated the Charter's prohibition on the use of force are adopted as made; Special Procedures mandate-holders have characterized both as aggression, and the IAJ adopts those characterizations at the level stated; the report relies on no determination of aggression by the Security Council, the General Assembly or the International Court of Justice; the grade rests on the use-of-force and right-to-life determinations rather than on the aggression characterizations, and the IAJ makes no finding of individual criminal responsibility or of complicity in genocide (Determination 10; Table 4). Sanctions and the attacks on international justice are graded Serious: the obligations are binding, and the remedy is partial and uneven, as Table 1 records for each subcategory.

Treaty conditions. The United States attached reservations and understandings to the Convention against Torture and the Covenant, some of which narrow what counts as torture or cruel treatment (for example, the understandings that mental suffering must result from listed causes and that the victim must be in the offender's custody or physical control, and the reservations limiting cruel treatment to what the Constitution prohibits). Several States have objected to them as incompatible with the object and purpose of the treaties. The Human Rights Committee, examining the United States' first report in 1995, said that it was "particularly concerned at reservations to article 6, paragraph 5, and article 7 of the Covenant, which it believes to be incompatible with the object and purpose of the Covenant", and recommended

[3] Institute for the Advancement of Justice & Human Rights, *The Structural Foreclosure of Effective Protection and Remedy for Rights-Violating Judicial Conduct in the Courts of the United States of America*, document control number IAJ-INV-20260829-002-PUB.

that the United States "review its reservations, declarations and understandings with a view to withdrawing them, in particular reservations to article 6, paragraph 5, and article 7" (CCPR/C/79/Add.50, paras. 14 and 27). That is a treaty-body assessment, not a judgment of an international court, and the consequence the Committee draws from incompatibility — that the reservation is severable and the State bound by the article in full — is disputed by the United States. No court has ruled. The IAJ's position is that those conditions which rest on the equivalence representation cannot be maintained. Where they bear on a finding, the IAJ's legal analysis applies both readings — with the conditions and without them — and states which result it relies on and why.

The trajectory column compares the position with the third-cycle review of 2020. The basis column states whether the grade rests on the IAJ's own record (IAJ), the civil-society record (CS), official UN sources (UN), or both.

Table 1. IAJ rights assessment matrix (as of 17 October 2026)

Domain	Plane A: obligation and violation	Plane B: delivery of remedy	Trajectory since 2020	IAJ grade	Basis
Torture and CIDT — custodial settings (prisons, jails, immigration detention)	Violations credibly reported (solitary confinement, force, medical neglect); OIG findings of non-compliance	Partial: no general federal torture offence for domestic conduct; Art. 16 reservation; inspection limited in coverage; congressional visits obstructed	Deteriorated	Grave	CS, IAJ. Systemic pattern credibly indicated by several independent sources (grading rule, clause for torture and removal to torture)
Torture and CIDT — judicial, family-court, child-protective and administrative proceedings	Engaged where elements met (argued doctrine); IAJ intake of 500 complainants, mostly family court and CPS	Structurally foreclosed for the defined category: immunities, merits exclusion in discipline, no general State compensation, no independent investigator	Unchanged; invisible to the review	Not graded in this report	IAJ. Assessment rests on the IAJ's completed individual findings and intake, held by the IAJ and to be published separately in anonymised form, and on its argued doctrine that the prohibition reaches these proceedings; a national grade may be assigned after that evidence is published and assessed under the grading rule (Part I)
Non-refoulement and immigration detention	Removals to CECOT and third countries; record detention; deaths in custody	Partial: court orders reported disregarded in specific removals	Sharply deteriorated	Grave	CS. Procedural breach for the Alien Enemies Act removals established; risk of torture credibly indicated (grading rule, clause for torture and removal to torture)

Domain	Plane A: obligation and violation	Plane B: delivery of remedy	Trajectory since 2020	IAJ grade	Basis
Right to an effective remedy (ICCPR 2(3); CAT 13–14)	Structural foreclosure of effective redress for intentional rights-violating judicial conduct (Determination 2); equivalence representation unhonoured	Structurally foreclosed for the defined category (Determination 2; Table 3)	Unchanged (structural)	Not graded in this report	IAJ. The legal architecture (immunity; the merits exclusion in judicial discipline; no general State compensation) is a finding of domestic law; for the defined category effective remedy is structurally foreclosed (Determination 2; Tables 3 and 4); application rests on the IAJ's record, to be published separately; a national grade may be assigned after that evidence is published and assessed under the grading rule (Part I)
Institutional architecture (NHRI, NPM, Art. 22, UPR, HRC, assessed contributions)	Binding duties: cooperation with the review refused (no national report; non-appearance on 7 Nov 2025); nothing paid to the regular budget in 2025, and the Council's share of the assessed budget withheld by Executive Order 14199 (Charter art. 17(2)). Measures within the State's discretion: no NHRI; no NPM (OPCAT not ratified); no Art. 22 declaration; non-participation in the HRC; withdrawal from WHO and the Paris Agreement; notice of withdrawal from UNESCO (effective 31 Dec 2026); withdrawal directed from 66 organizations (implementation not established); voluntary contributions to UNRWA, UNFPA and OHCHR ended	None domestically; State cooperation with international review refused (the review and treaty bodies continue)	Deteriorated	Serious	IAJ, CS. Serious on the established failures of binding duties (Charter art. 17(2); cooperation with the review). The absence of an NHRI and other recommended or optional mechanisms is recorded as an institutional gap, not itself a treaty breach or proof of structural foreclosure; the IAJ's assessment of remedy for judicial conduct is made in the effective-remedy row. OHCHR's stakeholder arrangement is an external limitation on the record and does not contribute to this grade (Part II, section 2)
Right to life (death penalty, killings by agents)	47 executions in 2025; killings in immigration enforcement reported	Partial: investigation of agent killings not shown to be independent	Deteriorated	Serious	CS
Liberty and fair trial (incarceration, LWOP, children in adult courts, prison labour)	Extreme sentencing; 53,000 children a year charged as adults; Thirteenth Amendment exception	Partial	Unchanged	Serious	CS
Expression, assembly, association, academic and artistic freedom	Retaliatory immigration enforcement; coercion of universities	Partial: courts ordered releases	Sharply deteriorated	Serious	CS
Human rights defenders and civil society	Threats of prosecution: NSPM-7 (25 Sept 2025) and Attorney General memorandum (4 Dec 2025) directing investigation of nonprofits; targeting of migrant and Palestine-solidarity defenders	Partial	Deteriorated	Serious	CS, IAJ
Equality and non-discrimination (race)	Disparities across policing, sentencing, voting, environment, maternal health	Partial: statutory protections; federal enforcement reported narrowed	Deteriorated	Serious	CS

Domain	Plane A: obligation and violation	Plane B: delivery of remedy	Trajectory since 2020	IAJ grade	Basis
Rights of Indigenous Peoples	Absence of FPIC; treaty violations; climate displacement	Partial	Unchanged	Serious	CS
Women, sexual and reproductive rights	Abortion bans; criminalization of pregnancy outcomes; detention of pregnant women	Partial and narrowing	Deteriorated	Serious	CS
LGBTQI+ persons	Federal non-recognition of gender identity; intersex surgery; danger in detention	Partial and narrowing	Deteriorated	Serious	CS
Persons with disabilities (incl. accommodation in proceedings)	Accommodation denied in proceedings; federal-judiciary gap; CRPD not ratified	Partial: ADA Title II for state courts only	Unchanged	Serious	IAJ
Children (incl. parent–child separation)	Coercive separation; adult prosecution; child detention; CRC not ratified	Partial; IAJ seeks national disaggregated removal data	Unchanged	Serious	IAJ, CS
Economic and social rights (housing, food, health, water)	Criminalization of homelessness; 2025 cuts to programmes serving ~42 million people; ICESCR not ratified	Weak legal basis: ICESCR not ratified; ICCPR and CERD reach criminalization and discrimination	Deteriorated	Serious	CS
Political participation	4 million+ disenfranchised by conviction; new registration restrictions	Partial	Deteriorated	Significant	CS
Use of force abroad	Vessel strikes (at least 230 killed in 69 attacks to 29 September 2026): extrajudicial killings determined by OHCHR and mandate-holders; reasonable grounds to believe crimes against humanity of murder as to 68 attacks and 223 deaths to August 2026 (Special Rapporteur on counter-terrorism); Venezuela operation (3 Jan 2026): use of force determined unlawful by OHCHR, characterized as aggression by mandate-holders; Iran: use of force determined unlawful, characterized as aggression by mandate-holders, and Minab and Lamerd strikes found, on reasonable grounds, to be war crimes (UN experts; Fact-Finding Mission); Yemen: concerns that strikes may amount to war crimes (Special Rapporteurs; not findings); Gaza: genocide by Israel found by the Commission of Inquiry, the duty of all States to prevent it, and United States complicity assessed by the Special Rapporteur; threats of force against Greenland, Panama and Venezuela assessed unlawful by mandate-holders	None domestically; litigation pending; IACHR hearing held March 2026; determinations dismissed by the United States	Deteriorated	Grave	UN determinations adopted by the IAJ at their stated standards. Grave rests on the adopted right-to-life findings (vessel strikes: extrajudicial killings) and the identified remedial position; the Iran findings remain at reasonable grounds to believe, and the Gaza prevention obligation is treated separately. The IAJ adopts the cited mandate-holder characterizations of aggression at their stated level; the grade does not rest on them, the report relies on no determination of aggression by the Security Council, the General Assembly or the International Court of Justice, and no finding of individual criminal responsibility is made

Domain	Plane A: obligation and violation	Plane B: delivery of remedy	Trajectory since 2020	IAJ grade	Basis
Sanctions and attacks on international justice	International Criminal Court: sanctions on nine judges, the Prosecutor and deputy prosecutors and, from 9 Oct 2026, the Court itself, determined by the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers to violate United States obligations; sanctions on the Special Rapporteur on the occupied Palestinian territory and on three Palestinian organizations; unilateral coercive measures on Iran and Cuba and the Cuba oil order (Special Rapporteur on unilateral coercive measures; mandate-holders); foreign-aid cuts assessed, conditionally, to violate the rights to life, health and an adequate standard of living	Uneven. ICC-related: enforcement of EO 14203 enjoined for named plaintiffs on free-speech grounds; the designations stand. Special Rapporteur: sanctions reported preliminarily enjoined (May 2026; secondary). Palestinian organizations: no remedy shown. Populations affected by the Iran and Cuba measures and by the aid cuts: no remedy shown	Deteriorated	Serious	UN (determinations adopted by the IAJ); the emergency-framework concern recorded in Part IV, section 5 does not contribute to this grade

Domain	Plane A: obligation and violation	Plane B: delivery of remedy	Trajectory since 2020	IAJ grade	Basis
Acknowledged State abuses and incomplete redress (experimentation; CIA 2001–2008; Guantánamo)	MKULTRA and related experimentation acknowledged by the Church Committee (1976), the 1977 hearing, ACHRE (1995) and the 2010 Guatemala apology; CIA programme: torture, ill-treatment and enforced disappearance found by the Senate (2014) and the Committee against Torture; Guantánamo: 15 held (6 uncharged, 7 charged, 2 convicted), indefinite detention determined per se a violation (CAT 2014), ongoing CIDT that may meet the threshold of torture (Special Rapporteur 2023); no prosecution for conduct within the CIA programme	Differentiated: experimentation subjects — apology; compensation by statute (Olson), by settlement (Orlikow; plutonium and uranium subjects, 1997), none for the Guatemalan subjects; no adjudication; researcher and some institutional identities withheld (Sims, 1985); claims barred by limitation, release, the foreign-country exception and State immunity in the named cases; CIA detainees — partial disclosure, private settlement for three, no compensation or apology from the United States identified, no prosecution of programme officials (one contractor convicted for conduct outside the programme); Guantánamo — six uncharged with habeas and periodic review, seven charged and untried, two convicted; 9/11 commission untried after 18 years	Unchanged (structural); Guantánamo closure regressed; chronology updated to 19 Oct 2026 (certiorari denied)	Grave	Official United States record; UN (determinations adopted by the IAJ). Grave on branch (a) for the CIA programme (torture established and systemic on the State's own findings; remedy partial). Guantánamo: adopted determinations of continuing violation (Serious test). Experimentation: pre-1992 acts; no present-breach determination; remedy facts recorded, not graded. No IAJ investigation of MKULTRA has been made; none contributes to the grade

Key to the basis column: IAJ — the IAJ's own record; CS — the civil-society record; UN — official United Nations sources. Other abbreviations are listed before Part I.

Table 2 sets out the reasoning behind each grade under the rule stated above. Severity, scale, duration and reversibility, and the state of remedy are assessed first; the legal basis is recorded separately and limits the grade as the rule states. Non-ratification does not diminish the assessed severity of a harm. The grade nevertheless depends on the binding obligations and evidence identified for that domain.

Table 2. Grade reasoning

Domain	Severity	Scale	Duration and reversibility	State of remedy	Legal basis (recorded separately)	Grade
Torture and CIDT — custodial	Severe physical and mental suffering; deaths following denial of care	At least 122,000 in solitary confinement on any given day (estimate); nationwide	Long-standing; harms often irreversible	Partial; inspection limited in coverage; no NPM	CAT, ICCPR (ratified); peremptory norm	Grave
Torture and CIDT — judicial, family-court, CPS	Coercive separation, denial of medical accommodation; severe mental suffering (argued doctrine)	500 complainants to IAJ (not a prevalence measure)	Separation and medical harm often irreversible	Structurally foreclosed for the defined category (Determination 2)	CAT, ICCPR (ratified); CRC, CRPD (signatory)	Not graded in this report
Non-refoulement and detention	Removal to a prison where torture is reported; deaths in custody	70,766 detained (25 January 2026); about 252 removed to CECOT (2025)	Removal irreversible in practice	Partial; court orders reported disregarded	CAT 3; ICCPR 6, 7, 9; peremptory norm	Grave
Effective remedy	Structural foreclosure of effective redress (Determination 2)	The defined category, on the IAJ's record (extent not established)	Structural; continuing	Structurally foreclosed for the defined category (Table 3)	ICCPR 2(3); CAT 13–14	Not graded in this report
Institutional architecture	Weakens prevention and independent investigation for all other rights	National	Structural; worsened by the 2025–26 withdrawals from WHO and the Paris Agreement, the notice of withdrawal from UNESCO, non-participation in the Council, the withdrawal directed from 66 organizations, and non-payment of assessed contributions	No independent national institution; State cooperation with international review refused	UN Charter art. 17(2); UPR cooperation under GA res. 60/251 and HRC res. 5/1, as explained in Table 4; Paris Principles; OPCAT (not ratified); CAT art. 22 (optional)	Serious
Right to life	Executions; killings by agents	47 executions in 2025; several killings reported in 2026	Irreversible	Partial; independent investigation not shown	ICCPR 6	Serious
Liberty and fair trial	Extreme sentences; children tried as adults	About 53,000 children a year charged as adults	Decades-long sentences	Partial (appeal, clemency)	ICCPR 9, 10, 14, 24	Serious
Expression, assembly, academic freedom	Detention and removal for protected expression	Hundreds of students and scholars targeted	Reversible in part; courts ordered releases	Partial	ICCPR 13, 19, 21, 22	Serious
Human rights defenders	Threats of prosecution; retaliation	Organizations nationally	Continuing	Partial	ICCPR 19, 22; UN Declaration on HRDs	Serious
Equality (race)	Disparate harm in policing, sentencing, health, environment	National, cross-cutting	Long-standing	Partial; federal enforcement reported narrowed	CERD (ratified); peremptory norm	Serious
Indigenous Peoples	Loss of land, sacred sites, subsistence; displacement	Multiple Nations	Often irreversible	Partial	ICCPR 1, 27; CERD; UNDRIP (endorsed)	Serious
Women; sexual and reproductive rights	Denied or delayed care; criminal penalties	About 36 million women of reproductive age in states with bans or likely bans	Some harms irreversible (death, injury)	Partial and narrowing	ICCPR 6, 7, 17, 26; CEDAW not ratified	Serious

Domain	Severity	Scale	Duration and reversibility	State of remedy	Legal basis (recorded separately)	Grade
LGBTQI+	Non-recognition; unconsented surgery on intersex infants; detention dangers	National	Surgical harm irreversible	Partial and narrowing	ICCPR 7, 17, 26	Serious
Persons with disabilities	Exclusion from proceedings; deterioration of health	IAJ intake; federal-court gap	Health harm can be irreversible	Partial (ADA Title II, state courts only)	ICCPR 26; CRPD (signatory)	Serious
Children	Separation; adult prosecution; detention	National	Developmental harm long-lasting	Partial	ICCPR 24; OPAC, OPSC (ratified); CRC (signatory)	Serious
Economic and social rights	Punishment for being unhoused; deaths; food insecurity	About 42 million served by programmes cut in July 2025; about 47 million in food-insecure households (2023)	Continuing; deaths irreversible	Weak	ICCPR 6, 7, 9, 17, 26; CERD 5(e); ICESCR not ratified	Serious
Political participation	Loss of the vote	4 million+ disenfranchised	Restorable by state law	Partial; state-level restoration	ICCPR 25, 26; CERD 5(c)	Significant
Use of force abroad	Deaths in vessel strikes determined extrajudicial killings; unlawful use of force; war crimes found on reasonable grounds; duty to prevent genocide	At least 230 killed in 69 vessel strikes to 29 September 2026; Minab: 156 killed, including 120 schoolchildren, in the prosecutor's count cited by the Mission (a separate source cited by the Mission reports 157, including 123 children); Lamerd: 22 reported killed; affected populations in Venezuela and Gaza	Irreversible	None domestically; litigation pending	UN Charter 2(4) (use of force; aggression characterized by mandate-holders; the report relies on no determination of aggression by the Security Council, the General Assembly or the International Court of Justice); ICCPR 6 (non-derogable; extraterritorial reach disputed by the United States); IHL; Genocide Convention I (duty to prevent; prohibition of genocide peremptory)	Grave
Sanctions and attacks on international justice	Sanctions on judges, prosecutors, a Special Rapporteur and human rights organizations; coercive measures affecting civilian populations	Nine ICC judges and the Court; one mandate-holder; three organizations; populations of Iran and Cuba; recipients of United States aid	Continuing; GL 13 wind-down to 7 Apr 2027	Uneven: injunctions for named ICC-related plaintiffs; none shown for the other subcategories	ICCPR 14, 19, 22; privileges and immunities; ICCPR 4 (Cuba emergency); ICESCR not ratified	Serious

Domain	Severity	Scale	Duration and reversibility	State of remedy	Legal basis (recorded separately)	Grade
Acknowledged State abuses and incomplete redress	Non-consensual experimentation (deaths acknowledged); torture and enforced disappearance (Senate findings); indefinite detention and ongoing CIDT	At least 119 CIA detainees (26 wrongfully held); 15 at Guantánamo; experimentation subjects: unknown number, 149 subprojects, 80 institutions; Guatemalan subjects	Completed harms irreversible; detention continuing for more than 20 years; records destroyed 1973 and 2005	Experimentation: apology; compensation for the Olson family, the Orlikow plaintiffs and the identified injection subjects (1997); none for the Guatemalan subjects; no adjudication. CIA programme: partial disclosure, private settlement for three, no State redress identified, no prosecution. Guantánamo: habeas and periodic review for the uncharged; charged untried; two convicted	CIA programme: CAT 2, 12–14, 16; ICCPR 7, 9, 2(3); peremptory norm (torture and other CIDT; Determination 4). Guantánamo: CAT 16; ICCPR 9, 10, 14. Experimentation: law of the time (Constitution; agency rules; Nuremberg Code); ICCPR 7 (second sentence, unreserved) for current law only	Grave

3. The IAJ's evidentiary base

The IAJ opened methodologically documented electronic intake on 4 August 2025. At the evidentiary cutoff of 26 March 2026 it had received registrations from 500 complainants and more than 60 third-party reports. Most concern family courts and child protective services. Screening proceeds in two stages, both aligned with the Istanbul Protocol (2022): a credibility and arguability threshold, then case-building for independent verification through chronologies, documentary exhibits and medico-legal evaluation.

The IAJ distinguishes five kinds of evidence and weights its propositions accordingly: aggregate intake indicators; matters under initial assessment; matters under active investigation; a small number of completed individual findings supported by medico-legal documentation and court records; and its published structural and jurisprudential analysis, which rests on primary authority rather than case material. It does not assert that the whole complaint corpus has completed medico-legal investigation.

On 19 September 2025 the IAJ submitted a preliminary shadow report to the eighty-third session of the Committee against Torture. That report identified twenty-four recurring categories of official conduct and requested a confidential inquiry under Article 20 of the Convention. These figures and categories are set out in the IAJ's advocacy brief of 7 August 2026 (*UPR Advocacy Brief*[4]).

[4] Institute for the Advancement of Justice & Human Rights, *Universal Periodic Review, United States of America, Fourth Cycle — Fifty-third session of the Working Group: Civil-Society Advocacy Brief (7 August 2026)*, document control number IAJ-COM-20260829-001-PUB.

4. The IAJ's determinations

Determination 1 — The United States has undertaken obligations it has not built the means to perform (interpretive synthesis, on primary authority). When the Senate advised consent to the Convention against Torture, the ratification record represented that existing federal and state law already secured its substance. On that basis implementing legislation was confined to extraterritorial jurisdiction, and Articles 1 to 16 were declared not self-executing (S. Exec. Rep. No. 101-30 (1990)). In 2014 the Committee against Torture recorded that no general federal offence of torture, defined in conformity with Article 1, reaches conduct within the United States (CAT/C/USA/CO/3-5, para. 9).

The IAJ's analysis yields a two-branch foreclosure. Either the representation was true, in which case existing law was always available against torture and nothing ever awaited Congress. Or it was false, in which case the resulting impunity is itself the breach. Whether a representation was false when made is judged on the ratification-era record: later erosion or failed implementation establishes non-compliance now, not misrepresentation then (*Ex Post Facto Lockout*[5]). The IAJ further determines that courts misuse Medellín v. Texas when they invoke it as a terminal formula disposing of treaty claims. That use suppresses the question the ratification architecture requires: which domestic mechanism performs the obligation, whether it reaches the claimant, and whether it works in operation (*Non-Self-Execution Analysis*[6]). This is advanced as a proposed doctrinal development, not as existing Supreme Court doctrine.

The treaty bodies have determined the same failure. Their concluding observations are competent determinations, and the IAJ adopts them:

- Committee against Torture, 2014 (CAT/C/USA/CO/3-5, 19 December 2014), paragraph 9. The United States told the Committee that acts of torture are prohibited by various statutes and may be prosecuted in a variety of ways, which is the equivalence representation stated to the treaty body itself. The Committee regretted, "notwithstanding" that statement, that no specific federal offence of torture had been introduced. It reiterated the recommendation it had made in 2000 (A/55/44, para. 180(a)) and in 2006 (CAT/C/USA/CO/2, para. 13), recalled that reservations contrary to the object and purpose of a treaty are not permissible, and called on the United States to give further consideration to withdrawing its interpretative understandings and reservations. Three successive reviews thus recorded the same unclosed gap.
- **Paragraph 10.** The delegation stated that the intended purpose of the Article 16 reservation was "to ensure that existing United States constitutional standards satisfy" the obligations under Article 16, which is the equivalence premise in the State's own words. The Committee was dismayed that the reservation had featured in the Office of Legal Counsel memoranda of 2001–2009 used to advise

[5] Institute for the Advancement of Justice & Human Rights, *The Equivalence Representation and the Ex Post Facto Lockout: Why United States compliance with the Convention against Torture is not a political question awaiting congressional action; why the new offence a congressional cure supplies can never criminally punish the conduct of the past; and how the lockout is prevented*, document control number IAJ-GDE-20260710-008-PUB.

[6] Institute for the Advancement of Justice & Human Rights, *The Completion of the Non-Self-Execution Analysis: Medellín v. Texas, the Equivalence Representation, and the Test of Domestic Equivalence — An analytical inquiry into the bounded ratio of Medellín and the analysis its general use omits*, document control number IAJ-AOP-20260815-001-PUB.

that interrogation techniques amounting to torture could lawfully be used. It recommended that the United States withdraw the reservation.

- **Paragraph 29.** The United States asserted that its legislation provides a wide range of civil remedies for torture. The Committee, while noting that assertion, urged immediate legal and other measures to ensure that all victims obtain redress and have an enforceable right to fair and adequate compensation, naming victims of police brutality, terror suspects, victims of gender violence, asylum seekers and refugees.
- Human Rights Committee, 2023 (CCPR/C/USA/CO/5, 7 December 2023), paragraphs 4 and 5. The Committee remained concerned at the lack of measures to incorporate the Covenant effectively into the domestic legal order. It called for all Covenant rights to be given full effect at every level of government, and for the United States to reconsider its reservations, understandings and declarations with a view to withdrawing them.
- Human Rights Committee, 2023 (CCPR/C/USA/CO/5), paragraphs 42 and 43. The Committee was seriously concerned that a specific offence of torture has yet to be introduced at the federal level. It called on the United States to enact legislation prohibiting torture as a distinct offence, fully compliant with article 1 of the Convention against Torture and article 7 of the Covenant, and to ensure that evidence obtained through torture is inadmissible without exception. The Special Rapporteur on torture has observed, as a general matter, that cruel-treatment and civil-rights statutes typically fail to encompass torture as international law defines it (A/HRC/52/30, para. 39, as cited by the Southern Poverty Law Center, 14665, p. 4).
- Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, 2022 (CERD/C/USA/CO/10-12, 21 September 2022), paragraphs 6 and 7. The Committee remained concerned at the wide scope of the reservation to Article 2 and reiterated its recommendation that it be withdrawn or narrowed.

The pattern across the three treaties is the one the IAJ has determined. On each occasion the State represented that existing law sufficed. The treaty body found that it did not and asked for incorporation and withdrawal. The State neither incorporated the treaty nor withdrew the instruments. The IAJ's determination of failed equivalence therefore does not stand alone. It completes, with the IAJ's own analysis of the ratification record and of the remedies actually available, a finding the competent treaty bodies have made for more than two decades.

Consequence for the reservations, understandings and declarations (IAJ institutional position). The declaration that Articles 1 to 16 are not self-executing (Declaration III(1)) and the reservation confining Article 16 to constitutional standards (Reservation I(1)) were adopted on one representation: that existing federal and state law already secured the Convention's substance. The IAJ has determined that this representation has failed in operation, so the instruments no longer rest on the premise on which the Senate gave its advice and consent. Five propositions follow:

- A declaration of non-self-execution does not by itself narrow the substantive international duty: it routes performance and does not alter its content, and internal law furnishes no justification for non-performance. A substantive reservation, such as Reservation I(1) to Article 16, purports to modify the obligation; its validity and effects require separate assessment, and no reservation can

authorize breach of a peremptory norm. Where this report relies on the law of reservations, it relies on the rules reflected in articles 19 to 23 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties as customary international law; the United States has signed but not ratified the Convention. The validity of Reservation I(1) has been contested by Finland, the Netherlands and Sweden, and by the Committee against Torture; Germany recorded its understanding that it and Understandings II(2) and II(3) do not touch the United States' obligations (chapter IV.9, note 33).

- Failure of equivalence does not make the Convention self-executing or create a domestic cause of action. It establishes a compliance gap that the competent institutions must close.
- The representation consigned performance to identified domestic institutions. Where that consignment fails, responsibility to complete performance remains with, or returns to, the institutions that consented, deposited and represented. The failed route does not extinguish the obligation.
- Withdrawal of the instruments is the most direct act within those institutions' competence toward completing performance. It is not sufficient on its own. Withdrawing the non-self-execution declaration does not by itself supply legislation, jurisdiction, remedies or redress; withdrawing the Article 16 reservation restores the treaty standard without creating a domestic route to enforce it. Both must be accompanied by the legislation and institutions that deliver the obligation.
- The IAJ does not contend that the instruments are void. It determines that the United States cannot in good faith maintain them on a premise it has not honoured.

This determination is made for the Convention against Torture, whose ratification record the IAJ has examined. The ICCPR and CERD carry parallel non-self-execution declarations, and the ICCPR carries a reservation confining Article 7 to constitutional standards. Their ratification records rest on the same representation. For the ICCPR, the Administration's explanation of its proposed conditions, submitted on 21 November 1991 and reproduced in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's report, states that the non-self-executing declaration is intended "to clarify that the Covenant will not create a private cause of action in U.S. courts. As was the case with the Torture Convention, existing U.S. law generally complies with the Covenant; hence, implementing legislation is not contemplated" (S. Exec. Rep. No. 102-23, pp. 10 and 19 (1992)). For CERD, the Administration's explanation in the Committee's report states that "existing U.S. law provides extensive protections and remedies sufficient to satisfy the requirements of the present Convention", and that because existing law already provides protections "sufficient to meet the requirements of the Convention, it was not deemed necessary or appropriate to propose new implementing legislation" (S. Exec. Rep. No. 103-29, pp. 25 and 28 (1994)). In 2000 the United States told the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination that its non-self-execution declaration has no effect on its international obligations, that existing law provides protections and remedies sufficient to satisfy the Convention, and that the declaration precludes private parties from asserting rights under the Convention in United States courts (CERD/C/351/Add.1, paras. 169–173). The equivalence inquiry therefore extends to both treaties in principle.

Whether equivalence has failed must be tested right by right against the applicable obligation and reservation, the competent domestic route and the relief actually delivered; a specific gap supports a specific finding of non-compliance, and does not by itself invalidate every instrument, create a cause of

action or establish misrepresentation at ratification. A full set of those right-by-right comparisons is not presented in this report. Not every reservation rests on equivalence. Those on the death penalty (ICCPR Article 6(5)) and on speech (ICCPR Article 20) rest on other grounds, and the case for withdrawing them is the Human Rights Committee's object-and-purpose analysis, which this report keeps separate. For treaties the United States has signed but not ratified, the lesson is prospective. No future instrument of ratification should repeat the equivalence model: any claim that existing law suffices must be tested before consent and accompanied by implementing legislation (*Non-Self-Execution Analysis*[7]; *Duty of the Legislatures*[8]).

Determination 2 — For intentional rights-violating judicial conduct, effective protection and remedy are structurally foreclosed (investigative finding). The finding concerns a defined category: intentional, malicious, corrupt, discriminatory or bad-faith adjudicative acts that deprive a person of rights. That category is identified by objective indicators such as documented bias, knowing denial of clearly established rights, retaliation, or refusal of legally required accommodation. It never rests on dissatisfaction with an outcome. The finding does not concern good-faith legal error. It rests on the IAJ's investigation and its own intake. The investigation finds that for this category no functioning method of accountability remains: civil damages suits against judges for judicial acts are barred by judge-made immunity (save for acts taken in the clear absence of all jurisdiction), criminal enforcement for the content of a ruling has not been located, impeachment is a practical nullity, discipline excludes the merits, and disqualification is initially and often effectively controlled by the challenged judge. The IAJ's investigative finding *Structural Foreclosure*[9] (Part XII.A, PDF p. 76) finds that state judicial-conduct bodies, like the federal process, cannot review the correctness of a ruling. The IAJ has found the following:

- Absolute civil damages immunity for judicial acts is judge-made and has no constitutional text. It extends to acts alleged to have been done maliciously or corruptly (Bradley v. Fisher; Stump v. Sparkman; Mireles v. Waco).
- The IAJ has found no documented conviction of a judge under 18 U.S.C. § 241 or § 242 for the content of a ruling. A prosecutor's decision not to charge is practically unreviewable.
- Federal judicial discipline structurally excludes complaints directly related to the merits; an improper motive in making a ruling is cognizable, and a complaint not dismissed at screening is investigated by a special committee of judges within the judiciary. In the fiscal year to 30 September 2025, 1,857 complaints were filed against federal judges; chief judges dismissed 1,700 in whole or in part (1,454 as merits-related, 1,287 for insufficient evidence — a complaint may be dismissed on more than one ground); 3 were referred to special committees, 1 special-committee report was

[7] Institute for the Advancement of Justice & Human Rights, *The Completion of the Non-Self-Execution Analysis: Medellín v. Texas, the Equivalence Representation, and the Test of Domestic Equivalence — An analytical inquiry into the bounded ratio of Medellín and the analysis its general use omits*, document control number IAJ-AOP-20260815-001-PUB.

[8] Institute for the Advancement of Justice & Human Rights, *On the Duty of the Legislatures of the United States to Complete the Nation's Compliance with the Convention against Torture: A Memorandum, and a Record of Notice, Issued by the IAJ on Behalf of the People of the United States*, document control number IAJ-NOT-20260710-007-PUB.

[9] Institute for the Advancement of Justice & Human Rights, *The Structural Foreclosure of Effective Protection and Remedy for Rights-Violating Judicial Conduct in the Courts of the United States of America*, document control number IAJ-INV-20260829-002-PUB.

submitted and acted on (2 council actions, both dismissals), 644 petitions for review were decided, all affirming the chief judge, and no remedial sanction was imposed (Judicial Business 2025, Table S-22). These are annual flows of different filing cohorts, not a success rate for any class of complaint, and they say nothing about the IAJ's defined category; they show that investigation beyond screening is used, infrequently.

- Disqualification is decided, initially and often effectively, by the challenged judge.
- Impeachment has removed eight federal judges in more than 235 years.
- The United States has no national institution whose mandate reaches the administration of justice; state judicial-conduct commissions investigate and discipline but cannot change a ruling or compensate, and the IAJ's investigative finding *Structural Foreclosure*[10] (Part XII.A, PDF p. 76) finds that on the order of one per cent of complaints to them end in public discipline. As of June 2026, the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions listed 119 accredited institutions; none was in the United States.
- Attorney discipline, which state supreme courts govern, is described by the following official administrative counts: the State Bar of California opened a record 21,205 cases in fiscal year 2025, a figure that includes matters against non-attorneys, and reported 154 disciplined attorneys, a total that includes private reprovals (Annual Discipline Report, 26 November 2025); in Minnesota, 1,278 complaints were filed in 2024 and 27 attorneys were publicly disciplined, and 1,572 complaints were filed in 2025 and 18 attorneys were publicly disciplined (Office of Lawyers Professional Responsibility, annual report 2026). These are flows of different cohorts and units, not success rates; Annex L sets out source-specific figures from the official reports of other jurisdictions. These figures describe administrative activity; they do not establish complaint-merit rates, whether dismissals were justified, or whether available review was effective. Transparency and review require separate evidence.

Principle 16 of the UN Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary permits personal civil immunity, but only without prejudice to discipline, appeal and compensation from the State. The IAJ does not contend that appeal and other avenues are absent. It finds that, for the defined category, the avenues Principle 16 preserves do not collectively deliver a functioning equivalent. Appeal can reverse a judgment, restore rights and undo some of its consequences, but it may leave harm suffered in the meantime uncompensated or irreversible, and it is least accessible to those without counsel. Federal judicial discipline excludes complaints directly related to the merits (28 U.S.C. § 352(b)(1)(A)(ii)), though a corrupt motive behind a ruling is cognizable and, past screening, is investigated by a special committee of judges (§ 353) with a petition to the Judicial Conference (§ 357) and no judicial review (§ 357(c)); the state

[10] Institute for the Advancement of Justice & Human Rights, *The Structural Foreclosure of Effective Protection and Remedy for Rights-Violating Judicial Conduct in the Courts of the United States of America*, document control number IAJ-INV-20260829-002-PUB.

commissions, the IAJ's investigative finding *Structural Foreclosure*[11] finds (Part XII.A, PDF p. 76), likewise cannot review the correctness of a ruling; neither offers the injured person compensation.

No general scheme of State compensation for judicial wrongs exists in federal law, and the IAJ's investigative finding records none at any level (*Structural Foreclosure*[12], PDF p. 108); state wrongful-conviction statutes provide limited routes for qualifying criminal convictions and imprisonment, including innocence pardons in some jurisdictions (for example, Tex. Civ. Prac. & Rem. Code § 103.001(a)(2)(A)); the federal unjust-conviction scheme (28 U.S.C. §§ 1495, 2513) reaches only a person imprisoned on a federal conviction reversed or set aside on the ground of innocence, acquitted on retrial, or pardoned on that ground, who proves innocence and no self-caused prosecution by certificate or pardon, within statutory caps, and whether anyone in this category qualifies is not assessed. Table 3 sets out each avenue. The IAJ calls the resulting condition the inversion of judicial independence into judicial sovereignty. It is in tension with ICCPR Article 2(3) (*Structural Foreclosure*[13]). The IAJ's intake establishes that the category is the subject of hundreds of complaints. It does not by itself establish national prevalence, adjudicated merits or exhaustion in every case.

Table 3. Remedy matrix for intentional rights-violating judicial conduct (source: *Structural Foreclosure*[14]; settled doctrine as cited there)

Avenue	Availability under domestic doctrine	Can it repair completed harm?	IAJ assessment
Civil damages against the judge (42 U.S.C. § 1983; Bivens)	Barred by absolute judicial immunity, including for acts alleged malicious or corrupt; immunity does not cover non-judicial acts or acts taken in the clear absence of all jurisdiction (Stump v. Sparkman)	No	Foreclosed
Injunctive relief against a state judicial officer	Under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, in an action against a judicial officer for an act or omission in a judicial capacity, injunctive relief may not be granted unless a declaratory decree was violated or declaratory relief was unavailable	Prospectively only	Largely foreclosed
Damages against federal judicial officers	Not available under § 1983; Bivens not extended and near-extinct; absolute judicial immunity; FTCA exclusions. Appeal, mandamus, recusal and conduct complaints are separate routes (other rows)	No (damages)	Foreclosed for damages

[11] Institute for the Advancement of Justice & Human Rights, *The Structural Foreclosure of Effective Protection and Remedy for Rights-Violating Judicial Conduct in the Courts of the United States of America*, document control number IAJ-INV-20260829-002-PUB.

[12] Institute for the Advancement of Justice & Human Rights, *The Structural Foreclosure of Effective Protection and Remedy for Rights-Violating Judicial Conduct in the Courts of the United States of America*, document control number IAJ-INV-20260829-002-PUB.

[13] Institute for the Advancement of Justice & Human Rights, *The Structural Foreclosure of Effective Protection and Remedy for Rights-Violating Judicial Conduct in the Courts of the United States of America*, document control number IAJ-INV-20260829-002-PUB.

[14] Institute for the Advancement of Justice & Human Rights, *The Structural Foreclosure of Effective Protection and Remedy for Rights-Violating Judicial Conduct in the Courts of the United States of America*, document control number IAJ-INV-20260829-002-PUB.

Avenue	Availability under domestic doctrine	Can it repair completed harm?	IAJ assessment
Appeal or extraordinary review	Available, subject to deadlines, cost and access to counsel	Can reverse or vacate the judgment and restore rights (for example, parental rights restored on appeal, as in K.N., Part IV §9), and restitution may follow; does not compensate for harm suffered before relief	Available and sometimes effective; inadequate for harm already suffered
Judicial discipline (state commissions; 28 U.S.C. § 351)	Federal: excludes complaints directly related to the merits (28 U.S.C. § 352(b)(1)(A)(ii)), but conduct such as a corrupt motive or conspiracy behind a ruling is cognizable (Rule 4(b)(1)); the chief judge screens without deciding reasonably disputed facts (§ 352(a)); a complaint not dismissed goes to a special committee of judges, which investigates and reports (§ 353); the judicial council acts (§ 354), and the complainant or judge may petition the Judicial Conference (§ 357(a)); orders are final and not judicially reviewable (§ 357(c)); the national Committee may, on its own initiative and rarely, review a council's dismissal to decide whether a special committee should be appointed (Rule 21(b)(2)). FY2025: 1,857 complaints; 1,700 dismissed by chief judges in whole or part; 3 special-committee referrals; no sanction (Table S-22). State: every State has a judicial-conduct commission; the IAJ's investigative finding *Structural Foreclosure*[15] (Part XII.A, PDF p. 76) finds that they cannot review the correctness of a ruling and, on orders of magnitude drawn from advocacy and press compilations, that about 1% of complaints end in public discipline, roughly ten state judges were removed in 2024 and nine of ten sanctioned judges returned to the bench (California's Commission on Judicial Performance, an independent state agency, investigates and disciplines all state judges but cannot change a ruling)	No remedy to the injured person	Inadequate
Criminal prosecution (18 U.S.C. §§ 241, 242)	Formally available: the Department of Justice states that judges are among the persons § 242 covers, and the FBI and the United States Attorneys receive complaints — an investigator outside the judiciary; no located conviction for the content of a ruling; charging decisions unreviewable; handling of such complaints not assessed	May provide accountability and restitution for qualifying losses following conviction (*United States v. Cowden*, 882 F.3d 464 (4th Cir. 2018)); not a general compensation scheme or full redress	No conviction for the adjudicative content of a ruling located in the IAJ's search; practical handling not assessed; victims cannot compel prosecution
Disqualification	Decided initially, and in many jurisdictions effectively, by the challenged judge; procedures vary by jurisdiction	Mainly prospective; vacatur of a judgment is possible in limited circumstances (Liljeberg v. Health Services Acquisition Corp., 486 U.S. 847 (1988), § 455(a) and Rule 60(b)(6)); not compensation	Self-administered
Impeachment	Eight federal judges removed in more than 235 years	No	Practical nullity

[15] Institute for the Advancement of Justice & Human Rights, *The Structural Foreclosure of Effective Protection and Remedy for Rights-Violating Judicial Conduct in the Courts of the United States of America*, document control number IAJ-INV-20260829-002-PUB.

Avenue	Availability under domestic doctrine	Can it repair completed harm?	IAJ assessment
Compensation from the State	No general scheme for judicial wrongs in federal law, and none at any level in the IAJ's investigative finding (*Structural Foreclosure*[16], PDF p. 108); state wrongful-conviction statutes provide limited routes for qualifying criminal convictions and imprisonment, including innocence pardons in some jurisdictions (Tex. Civ. Prac. & Rem. Code § 103.001(a)(2)(A)); sovereign immunity. The federal unjust-conviction scheme (28 U.S.C. §§ 1495, 2513) compensates only a person imprisoned on a federal conviction reversed or set aside on the ground of innocence, acquitted on retrial, or pardoned on that ground, who proves innocence by certificate or pardon and did not bring about his own prosecution, within caps of 50,000 or 100,000 dollars a year; it neither requires nor excludes judicial wrongdoing and does not reach civil, family-court or child-protective harm without such a conviction	Would repair without relitigating	Absent as a general route; one narrow federal statutory scheme; limited state wrongful-conviction schemes, including innocence-pardon routes
Independent investigation (NHRI or equivalent)	No NHRI or equivalent national institution exists. Investigation by a body outside the judiciary is formally available only through the criminal route (§ 242; DOJ and FBI); the federal misconduct process investigates within the judiciary (§ 353; 3 referrals in FY2025); state judicial-conduct commissions investigate and discipline state judges but cannot review a ruling (*Structural Foreclosure*[17], Part XII.A)	Would document and refer	Absent as a national institution; the existing routes' handling for this category not assessed

Determination 3 — The gravest category of conduct is also the least visible (investigative finding). The coding rule is this: a recommendation counts only if it addresses how domestic courts, family courts or child protective authorities treat the persons who appear before them. At the third-cycle review, 116 delegations made 347 recommendations, and on that rule none qualifies (A/HRC/46/15). Three adjacent recommendations were read and distinguished. Switzerland recommended equitable access to justice (26.114). Malaysia recommended prohibiting torture in detention, with fair trials and full redress for detainees (26.164). Venezuela recommended access to justice and reparation for victims of gender-based violence (26.321). None concerns the treatment of persons by courts or child protective authorities.

The fourth-cycle record has the same gap. The OHCHR compilation records CERD's concern at the disproportionate removal of minority children into foster care (A/HRC/WG.6/50/USA/2, para. 54). The stakeholder summary records one submission on child-welfare separation (A/HRC/WG.6/50/USA/3, para. 81). Neither addresses the conduct of courts. On an exact-phrase search of the extracted text of the 232 civil-society documents (which does not capture every related discussion or text inside images):

- The searches found no hits for "judicial immunity", "judicial misconduct" or "judicial discipline".
- The searches found no hits for "self-represented", "pro se" or "unrepresented" litigants. This establishes a terminology gap under the stated searches, not that no submission discusses related court conduct in other terms.
- Four mention family courts.

[16] Institute for the Advancement of Justice & Human Rights, *The Structural Foreclosure of Effective Protection and Remedy for Rights-Violating Judicial Conduct in the Courts of the United States of America*, document control number IAJ-INV-20260829-002-PUB.

[17] Institute for the Advancement of Justice & Human Rights, *The Structural Foreclosure of Effective Protection and Remedy for Rights-Violating Judicial Conduct in the Courts of the United States of America*, document control number IAJ-INV-20260829-002-PUB.

- Seventeen mention a national human rights institution and five refer to the Optional Protocol, but none connects either to the conduct of courts.
- Only two make torture their primary subject.

The IAJ reads this absence as evidence, not as a criticism of any organization. Conduct that no independent domestic body examines, that generates no public disaggregated data, and that is insulated from civil remedy produces no record on which an international mechanism can act. Its absence from the record is what the defect described in Determinations 1 and 2 predicts. The counts document the gap that the IAJ's analysis predicts.

Determination 4 — The prohibition of torture is not confined to custody (IAJ determination, doctrinal). Neither Article 1 nor Article 16 of the Convention contains a setting qualifier. Where the elements of torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment are met, the conduct is not exempt because it arose in a judicial, family-court, child-protective, administrative, medical or disability-accommodation setting. Article 1 requires the intentional infliction of severe physical or mental pain or suffering for a prohibited purpose and the required official nexus. Article 16 covers other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment with the required official nexus. The lawful-sanctions clause does not exclude suffering merely because a judicial officer ordered it. The Committee against Torture's General Comment No. 2 extends the duty to prevent to all State actors, and the Human Rights Committee confirms that all branches of government, including the judiciary, can engage the responsibility of the State (General Comment No. 31, para. 4) (*UNCAT and jus cogens*[18]). The IAJ further determines that the peremptory character of the prohibition extends across the whole continuum of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. The prohibition is single in law. Article 7 of the Covenant states torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment in one provision, made non-derogable by Article 4(2), and the Human Rights Committee places cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment beside torture and slavery among the obligations no State may reserve (General Comment No. 24, para. 8). The Committee against Torture treats the obligations to prevent torture and other ill-treatment as indivisible, interdependent and interrelated (General Comment No. 2, para. 3). The Istanbul Protocol records the same structure: the prohibition of torture is jus cogens, absolute and non-derogable; torture and other ill-treatment are interrelated and distinguished by severity and purpose, their definitional threshold "often not clear"; and other ill-treatment is also absolutely prohibited (HR/P/PT/8/Rev.2 (2022), ch. I, paras. 1 and 7–8). A peremptory line drawn inside that continuum would make the most fundamental norm turn on a severity judgment the authorities themselves describe as uncertain, would leave a consequence-free zone of official ill-treatment, and would allow conduct to be reclassified out of peremptory protection although it remains absolutely prohibited. The Inter-American Court has stated the peremptory character of the prohibition across the whole continuum, in Caesar v. Trinidad and Tobago (2005, paras. 70 and 100) and Ximenes-Lopes v. Brazil (2006, para. 126), and its Advisory Opinion OC-26/20 (para. 106) lists the prohibition of torture and the prohibition of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment among the norms its jurisprudence recognizes as jus cogens. The annex to

[18] Institute for the Advancement of Justice & Human Rights, *UNCAT and jus cogens: A contemporary perspective. The Evolved Peremptory Prohibition of Torture Beyond the Custodial Paradigm and Its Application to Judicial Conduct and the Immunities That Shield It*, document control number IAJ-STD-20260727-001-PUB.

Conclusion 23 of the International Law Commission's 2022 Draft Conclusions, which is expressly non-exhaustive, names the prohibition of torture; the IAJ determines that it identifies the core of the continuum, not the limit of its peremptory character (UNCAT and jus cogens[18], PDF pp. 61 and 93, n. 180). A failure of due process alone establishes neither classification; each requires proof of its elements.

Determination 5 — Coercive parent–child separation can engage the prohibition (argued doctrine applied to intake). The majority of the IAJ's intake concerns family courts and child protective services. A coercive separation order issued without due process or psycho-social safeguards may, depending on the evidence, engage several sets of provisions:

- Articles 1 and 16 of the Convention against Torture.
- Articles 7, 9, 14 and 17 of the ICCPR.
- Articles 3, 8, 9 and 37 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The United States has signed but not ratified it, and as a signatory owes the customary obligation reflected in Article 18 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties not to defeat its object and purpose.
- Articles 13, 15 and 17 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, subject to the same signatory obligation.

No single-treaty analysis captures this conduct, which is one reason mechanisms organized treaty by treaty have missed it (*Parent–Child Separation Framework*[19]).

Determination 6 — Disability accommodation in proceedings is not delivered as the international standard requires (settled domestic law as to the federal-judiciary gap; the international standard is drawn from interpretation, and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities is not ratified; investigative finding). Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act reaches state and local courts, and in cases implicating access to courts it validly abrogates state sovereign immunity (Tennessee v. Lane, 541 U.S. 509 (2004)). Neither Title II nor section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act generally applies to the federal judiciary, where Judicial Conference policy provides principally for communication-related disabilities. Under the CRPD standard, accommodation is an individualized duty that arises when the need is apparent and is not subject to progressive realization. The federal regime falls short of that standard, and denial of accommodation in proceedings is among the IAJ's recurring intake categories.

Determination 7 — The gap between obligation and delivery is general (interpretive synthesis). The IAJ compared each proposition of the Universal Declaration with United States constitutional law. Twenty-one whole propositions are already secured by current constitutional law. Under the IAJ's controlling method, fourteen further distinct rights are retained by the people under the Ninth Amendment. The principal finding is that the United States has undertaken human rights obligations its domestic

[19] Institute for the Advancement of Justice & Human Rights, *Parent–Child Separation in the United States: A Unified Constitutional and Human-Rights Framework — Integrating the Constitutional Architecture of Troxel II with the IAJ Multi-Treaty Synthesis*, document control number IAJ-STD-202600505-004-PUB.

mechanisms do not fully deliver, and that its claims of equivalent protection must be tested against the remedies actually available (*UDHR and the Constitution*[20]).

Determination 8 — The deterioration since January 2025 is shown to the IAJ's standard on four matters (adopting the civil-society and public record). On the evidence standard in Part II, section 4, and the ledger in Annex D, the IAJ adopts as its own finding that, since January 2025:

- The United States has detained non-citizens at the highest levels on record. ICE detention rose from about 40,000 in January 2025 (HRW, 16732, p. 3) to 70,766 on 25 January 2026 (TRAC, ICE data; reported in 2026 JS5, 16703, p. 1, which misdates it to April 2026), after a mid-January high of over 73,400 (Annex D, row 41). The share of detainees with no criminal record rose from 6 per cent in January to 41 per cent in December 2025 (El-Hak Foundation, 16904, p. 3). Deaths in custody, 46 between January 2025 and March 2026, are at their highest since 2006 (HRW, 16732, p. 5; 2026 JS8, 16912, p. 4).
- It has removed about 252 Venezuelans to the CECOT prison in El Salvador, at least 137 of them under the Alien Enemies Act. HRW found that they were held incommunicado, tortured and in some cases sexually abused (HRW, 16732, p. 5). The removals proceeded without individualized assessment and in some instances despite court orders (Amnesty International, 16827, p. 2). A federal court has since concluded that the class of men removed under the Act on 15 March 2025 was denied due process, and recorded their return to Venezuela in July 2025 (J.G.G. v. Trump, D.D.C., ECF No. 215, 22 December 2025, pp. 2, 20; HRW, 16732, p. 5).
- It has used immigration enforcement against non-citizen students and scholars on the basis of their protected expression; that the purpose was retaliatory is credibly reported, not established, and the Government maintains that the actions rest on foreign-policy, security or immigration grounds (Annex D, row 53).
- It has sharply increased executions.

Removal of a person where there are substantial grounds for believing that he or she would be in danger of being subjected to torture (Convention against Torture, Article 3), or where there is a real risk of irreparable harm (Covenant, Articles 6 and 7), breaches a peremptory norm. The IAJ grades it Grave whatever the domestic legal characterization of the removals. Its findings on the other thematic domains appear in Part IV.

Determination 9 — The institutional void is itself a violation-generating condition (investigative finding). The United States has no national human rights institution, no national preventive mechanism, no declaration under Article 22 of the Convention against Torture, and no participation in its own review. In the OHCHR summary of 155 stakeholder submissions for the fiftieth session (A/HRC/WG.6/50/USA/3), the notation reserved for an A-status national institution appears against no contributor. At the third cycle, seventeen States recommended the structural reforms that would have changed this:

[20] Institute for the Advancement of Justice & Human Rights, *The Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Constitution of the United States: Recognition, constitutional reception, and delivery of retained human rights*, document control number IAJ-RPT-20260815-002-PUB.

- Nine recommended a Paris Principles institution: India, Lithuania, Malaysia, Nepal, the Philippines, Qatar, Somalia, the Sudan and Zambia.
- Two recommended related implementation or coordination mechanisms: Paraguay and Albania.
- Six recommended ratification of the Optional Protocol: Chile, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Liechtenstein and Slovenia.

The United States' 2021 response is recorded in A/HRC/46/15/Add.1:

- It supported in part five of the recommendations on a national institution (26.94 to 26.98), while stating that there were no current plans to establish a single national human rights institution (para. 21).
- It did not support the other four or the two on implementation mechanisms (26.90 to 26.93, 26.99 and 26.100; para. 22).
- Both treaty bodies that reviewed the United States most recently reached the same conclusion. The Human Rights Committee regretted the lack of progress toward a Paris Principles institution and repeated its recommendation (CCPR/C/USA/CO/5, paras. 6–7). CERD remained concerned that no such institution exists and reiterated its recommendation (CERD/C/USA/CO/10-12, paras. 10–11).
- Of the six recommendations on the Optional Protocol, it supported in part four (26.17, 26.21, 26.25 and 26.28) and did not support two (26.35 and 26.55). Its partial support applied to the treaties the Administration was committed to pursuing, a group the response did not say included the Optional Protocol (paras. 21 and 22).

None of these reforms has been implemented. The United States accepted in part the case for a national institution and then built nothing. Had either principal reform been made, the record before the Working Group would be materially different.

The void extends to the rest of the system. In 2024 the United States received 27 communications from Special Procedures, more than any other State, and 13 of them had received a reply by 10 January 2025; in 2025 it received 38, again more than any other State, and none had received a reply by 9 January 2026 (A/HRC/58/70/Add.1 and A/HRC/61/66/Add.1, sect. X, table A). Two submissions put the 2024 figures at 73 and 22 (International Alliance for Peace and Development, 16563, p. 2; Maat for Peace, 14587, p. 2); the official tables are used. Consideration of its reports under the two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child has been postponed at its request, most recently from September 2025 to an unspecified date (2025 JS30, 14678, p. 1).

Determination 10 — The IAJ supports the determinations of the competent United Nations authorities on United States conduct abroad, which the United States has dismissed but not answered (support for competent determinations; the IAJ has not itself investigated these matters). The report distinguishes three postures throughout. The IAJ makes its own findings where it has investigated. It adopts and supports the determinations of the competent United Nations authority where that authority has determined a matter. It takes no position, and says so, where neither condition is met. The United States' stated rationale for the Iran operation is recorded in Part IV, section 11.

- **Venezuela.** The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights has stated that the military operation of 3 January 2026 violated the Charter's prohibition on the threat or use of force. It added that accountability for human rights violations cannot be achieved by unilateral military intervention. The Secretary-General has stated that the rules of international law were not respected, and the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on Venezuela reiterated that the operation violated international law (OHCHR press release, 12 March 2026). The IAJ adopts these determinations. No Security Council authorization or other lawful basis has been demonstrated, and none appears in the record. Special Procedures mandate-holders went further: they found that the partial maritime blockade announced in December 2025 violated fundamental rules of international law (OHCHR press release, 24 December 2025) and condemned the operation of 3 January 2026 as aggression (OHCHR press release, "UN experts condemn US aggression against Venezuela", 7 January 2026); the Special Rapporteur on counter-terrorism analyses "the United States aggression in January 2026" and treats the 2026 blockade of sanctioned oil tankers as further illegal force (A/81/227, para. 26). The IAJ records these characterizations at the level of the mandate-holders who made them; the report relies on no determination of aggression by the Security Council, the General Assembly or the International Court of Justice.
- **Vessel strikes.** On 31 October 2025 the High Commissioner determined that the strikes on boats in the Caribbean and the Eastern Pacific violate international human rights law and amount to extrajudicial killings. His Office found that they take place outside the context of armed conflict and that the fight against drug trafficking is a law-enforcement matter governed by strict limits on lethal force. More than 160 people had been killed by March 2026, and at least 230 in 69 attacks by 29 September 2026 (Special Rapporteur on counter-terrorism, statement of 29 September 2026; Part IV, section 11). The IAJ adopts this determination. It joins the High Commissioner's call for an investigation, and calls on the United States to halt the strikes, cooperate with that investigation and provide reparation to the victims' families.
- **The United States' answer.** The White House responded to the High Commissioner with derision, saying that the United Nations had failed at everything from operating an escalator to ending wars. That is not a legal answer. A State that renounces participation in the Human Rights Council, declines its own review and dismisses the High Commissioner has not rebutted a determination; it has refused to engage with it.
- **Iran.** On 4 March 2026 United Nations Special Procedures experts "condemned the unlawful military attacks launched by the United States of America and Israel against Iran", found that they "violate the fundamental prohibition on the use of force" under Article 2 of the Charter, and condemned the strike on a primary school in Minab that killed more than 160 students (OHCHR press release, "Iran: UN experts call for de-escalation and accountability", 4 March 2026). The same day the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on the Islamic Republic of Iran "strongly condemn[ed] the strikes against Iran by Israel and the United States of America", stated that they "run counter to the UN Charter", and was "gravely alarmed" that Iran's retaliatory attacks on neighbouring countries were killing civilians (Statement by the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on the Islamic Republic of Iran regarding Israeli-U.S. airstrikes against Iran, 4 March 2026). On 17 September 2026 the Mission reported to the Council that it had "found reasonable

grounds to believe that the United States committed war crimes": Tomahawk missile strikes on the clearly identifiable Shajareh Tayyebeh Primary School in Minab, which killed 156 people, including 120 schoolchildren, according to the Minab prosecutor's final count (157, including 123 children, according to an independent source the Mission cites; the Mission's figures supersede the earlier figure of more than 160 students), and Precision Strike Missiles that dispersed tungsten pellets over a sports complex in Lamerd, killing 22 civilians, amounted to making a civilian object the object of an attack and to an indiscriminate attack (OHCHR press release, "Iran: Civilians trapped between extreme State repression and violations arising from devastating conflict with US, Israel, UN Fact-Finding Mission finds", 17 September 2026; A/HRC/63/61, advance edited version, 21 September 2026, paras. 124–128; standard of proof, para. 9). The Mission found the violations attributable to the United States as acts of its State organs and called on it to cease them, provide guarantees of non-repetition and reparation, and disclose the outcome of its internal inquiries (para. 129); it records that the United States did not answer its requests for information (para. 126). The same report found that many of the Iranian Government's own gross violations amount to crimes against humanity. United States Central Command denied responsibility for the Lamerd strike on 31 March 2026 and attributed the munition to an Iranian cruise missile; the Mission recorded that account and the weapons analyses that contradicted it before making its finding (para. 114). The advance edited version of 21 September 2026 and the advance unedited version of 14 September 2026 were compared at paragraphs 9, 92–93, 97–98, 111, 114–116 and 124–129: the differences are editorial and do not change any finding. The Mission states that an extended and annotated version of its legal findings is in an Annex I to be published on its web page; on 18 October 2026 the page did not list it, and it has not been examined.

The IAJ adopts these determinations as stated and at the standard the Mission applied, reasonable grounds to believe, including those against Iran. The Fact-Finding Mission did not determine aggression. Special Procedures mandate-holders went further: on 12 March 2026 they stated that the attack on Iran, carried out while negotiations were still ongoing, "is entirely illegal under international law and constitutes an act of aggression" (OHCHR press release, "UN experts denounce aggression on Iran and Lebanon, warn of devastating regional escalation", 12 March 2026); on 24 July 2026 they called for an end to what they described as a war of aggression (OHCHR press release, "Iran: UN experts alarmed by renewed escalation of hostilities, call for accountability", 24 July 2026); and on 12 August 2026 they wrote to the United States of the "apparent violation of the international prohibitions on the use of force and aggression" (JAL USA 22/2026). The IAJ adopts these characterizations at the level each states. The report relies on no determination of aggression by the Security Council, the General Assembly or the International Court of Justice, and none of these instruments determines individual criminal responsibility.

- **Gaza.** The Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Occupied Palestinian Territory found that Israel has committed genocide in the Gaza Strip; that all States have been on notice of a serious risk of genocide since 26 January 2024; and that their duty to prevent it requires them to stop "the transfer of weapons that are used or likely to be used by Israel to commit genocidal acts". It described the Gaza Humanitarian Foundation as "an Israeli and US-backed organisation" (A/HRC/60/CRP.3, 16 September 2025, paras. 30, 249–250 and 257). The Commission made no

finding specific to the United States. The Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967 assessed that the genocide is "sustained by the complicity of influential third States"; that the United States accounts for two thirds of Israel's annual arms imports; that after October 2023 it used its Security Council veto seven times, "controlling ceasefire negotiations and providing diplomatic cover"; that the Gaza Humanitarian Foundation operated "with United States support and funding" through sites staffed by United States contractors; and that third States "could and should be held liable for aiding, assisting or jointly participating in internationally wrongful acts" (A/80/492, 20 October 2025, summary and paras. 3, 22, 33, 52–53 and 68).

On 19 November 2025 she described the United States as a State "which shares complicity in the genocide". On 11 February 2025 some thirty-five Special Procedures mandate-holders condemned the President's proposal to "take over" Gaza, which "would accelerate forced displacement", and called on the United States to compensate Palestinians for damage caused by United States weapons supplied to Israel. The United States is a party to the Genocide Convention. The IAJ adopts these determinations as stated and at their own standards: the Commission's finding of genocide concerns Israel; the duty to prevent genocide binds the United States as a party to the Convention; and the assessment that the United States shares complicity is the Special Rapporteur's, not a finding of the Commission or of a court. No court or commission has determined the responsibility of the United States. The United States rejected the Commission's finding, vetoed draft Security Council resolutions demanding a ceasefire on 4 June and 18 September 2025 (S/PV.9929; S/PV.10000), imposed sanctions on the Special Rapporteur on 9 July 2025 and on three Palestinian human rights organizations in September 2025, and sponsored the plan endorsed by Security Council resolution 2803 (17 November 2025), which the Special Rapporteur and other mandate-holders criticized.

- **The International Criminal Court.** By Executive Order 14203 of 6 February 2025 the United States declared a national emergency and authorized sanctions against any foreign person who "directly engaged in any effort by the ICC to investigate, arrest, detain, or prosecute" a United States national or a national of an ally that is not a State Party. It then designated, in turn, the Prosecutor (February 2025); four judges (5 June 2025); two deputy prosecutors and two judges (20 August 2025); two judges of the Appeals Chamber after their ruling of 15 December 2025 (18 December 2025); the President of the Court and a senior trial lawyer (18 August 2026); and, on 9 October 2026, the Court itself, "pursuant to section 1(a)(ii)(A) of Executive Order 14203", with a general licence allowing the Court's operations to be maintained or wound down until 7 April 2027 (Office of Foreign Assets Control, General License No. 13). Nine of the Court's eighteen judges are under sanction. The Secretary of State said in August 2026 that the Administration "stands ready to take additional measures, if necessary, to systematically dismantle the ICC until it is incapable of threatening American sovereignty"; the President told the General Assembly on 22 September 2026 that the Court's officials are "an evil group of people" and called on "all nations that are members of the ICC to officially resign from this rogue institution immediately"; and on 9 October 2026 the Secretary of State said "we will end the ICC" unless it ends what the United States regards as its threats, and that the United States will "dismantle the ICC, brick by brick".

The Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers determined that provisions allowing sanctions against ICC judges and prosecutors "merely for carrying out their lawful duties, run afoul of the United States' international human rights obligations" and "constitute a clear violation of the privileges and immunities owed to international judges and prosecutors, as well as a breach of a broad array of human rights and fundamental freedoms of the targeted individuals", and urged repeal of the order (OL USA 1/2026, 19 January 2026; see also JAL USA 3/2025, 10 February 2025). Some sixty mandate-holders called the sanctions "unlawful interference in the administration of international justice" (28 August 2026), and after the designation of the Court itself said that "No State should place itself beyond the reach of the law by intimidating the court established to enforce it and attempting to dismantle it" (9 October 2026). The High Commissioner called for the sanctions on the judges to be withdrawn (6 June 2025), said the August 2026 designations were "unacceptable" and "must be lifted" (19 August 2026), and called the sanctions on the Court itself "unacceptable" (12 October 2026, as reported).

The Secretary-General condemned the sanctions on the Court as an institution as "a serious blow to our collective pursuit of international criminal justice, of which the ICC is a key pillar" (9 October 2026). The Court called the designation "an attempt to obstruct the course of justice" and "an assault on the rule of law and on the very foundations of the international legal order", and the Bureau of the Assembly of States Parties called for its immediate revocation (9 and 10 October 2026). On 11 November 2025 the General Assembly adopted its annual resolution on the Court's report by 94 votes to 10; the United States voted against (A/RES/80/6). The IAJ adopts the Special Rapporteur's determination and the assessments of the mandate-holders, the High Commissioner and the Secretary-General as stated. It adds its own assessment: a State that is not a party to the Rome Statute is free not to join the Court, but sanctioning judges and prosecutors for adjudicating, and a court for existing, is an attack on judicial independence of a kind the United States would not accept against its own courts, and the stated aim of dismantling the Court is a stated aim of ending accountability for the gravest crimes. The United States has not answered the communications. Three United States courts have enjoined enforcement of the order against named plaintiffs on free-speech grounds; none has enjoined the designations themselves.

- **Yemen.** Three Special Rapporteurs told the United States that its strikes on the Ras Issa oil terminal on 17 April 2025 and on the Sa'ada remand prison holding migrants on 28 April 2025, reported to have killed 74 and 68 people, raise "serious concerns as to the United States' compliance with its obligations under international humanitarian law", and that the allegations, if substantiated, "may amount to war crimes" (JAL USA 43/2025, 26 December 2025). The Secretary-General said the Ras Issa strikes "reportedly resulted in scores of civilian casualties" (19 April 2025). These are concerns, not findings, and the IAJ records them as such. Mandate-holders also wrote about the strikes on Iran of 22 June 2025 (JUA USA 20/2025).
- **Threats of force.** In February 2025 Special Procedures mandate-holders described the threats to take the Panama Canal and Greenland as "blatantly illegal acts under international law" (27 February 2025; AL USA 8/2025), and in January 2026 recalled that any "threat or use of force to alter the political status of Greenland" is prohibited by Article 2(4) of the Charter (14 January 2026). On 21 October 2025 three mandate-holders said that covert action and threats of force against the

Government of Venezuela violated its sovereignty and the Charter. The IAJ adopts these assessments as stated.

- **Cuba.** On 29 October 2025 the General Assembly again called for an end to the United States embargo against Cuba, by 165 votes to 7, with 12 abstentions (A/RES/80/4). After her visit, the Special Rapporteur on unilateral coercive measures called on the United States "to lift or suspend all unilateral coercive measures applied to Cuba" and to end the national emergency on which they rest as inconsistent with article 4 of the ICCPR (preliminary findings, 21 November 2025). Mandate-holders described the executive order of 29 January 2026 restricting oil shipments to Cuba as "a serious violation of international law" that "may amount to the collective punishment of civilians" (12 February 2026; JAL USA 12/2026). The IAJ adopts these determinations as stated.
- **Foreign aid.** The Special Rapporteurs on extreme poverty and on the right to food told the United States that, should its cuts to development and humanitarian assistance be maintained, "they would in our view result in the violation" of the rights to life, to an adequate standard of living and to health (JAL USA 24/2025, 24 July 2025), after more than thirty mandate-holders had written about the freeze of February 2025 (JOL USA 5/2025). UNAIDS projects 6.6 million additional HIV infections and 4.2 million additional AIDS-related deaths over 2025–2029 if the United States funding is not replaced. The IAJ adopts the Rapporteurs' assessment at its stated, conditional level.
- **The CIA programme and Guantánamo.** The Committee against Torture determined that the 2001–2008 rendition, secret detention and interrogation programme "comprised numerous human rights violations, including torture, ill-treatment and enforced disappearance" and that "indefinite detention without charge constitutes, per se, a violation of the Convention" (CAT/C/USA/CO/3-5, paras. 11, 14); the Human Rights Committee found continuing obstacles to accountability and detention without charge for more than twenty years (CCPR/C/USA/CO/5, paras. 8–9, 48–49); the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention found the detention of two men arbitrary and called for their release with compensation (Opinions 66/2022 and 18/2023); and the Special Rapporteur on counter-terrorism determined, after visiting, that the treatment at Guantánamo "amounts to ongoing cruel, inhuman, and degrading treatment … and may also meet the legal threshold for torture" (26 June 2023, para. 49). The IAJ adopts these determinations as stated; the grade that rests on them, and the separate treatment of the historical experimentation programmes, are in Part IV, section 13.

These are authoritative determinations of the United Nations' principal human rights authorities and mechanisms, not judgments after formal inquiry, and the High Commissioner has himself called for investigation. On 12 March 2026 the Council's Fact-Finding Mission on Venezuela told the Council that "la operación militar estadounidense del 3 de enero de 2026 violó el derecho internacional" and that the situation in Venezuela "no justifica una intervención militar ilegal" (statement at the sixty-first session, item 4, delegation-published text). The IAJ therefore adopts the determinations and supports the investigation; it does not describe the matters as closed. The same rule applies to sanctions. After her visit to Iran, the Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures urged the United States "to cease the state of national emergency with regard to the Islamic Republic of Iran, which is incompatible with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights", and found that humanitarian

exemptions for food and medicine "appear to be ineffective and nearly non-existent" (A/HRC/51/33/Add.1, Visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran, 4 October 2022, paras. 83 and 94). The legal framework under which these emergencies are declared is examined in Part IV, section 5.

After her visit to Venezuela she urged the United States to end its national emergency regarding Venezuela and to "revise and lift sectoral sanctions" (A/HRC/48/59/Add.2, Visit to the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, 4 October 2021, para. 109). The United Nations record on the sanctions against the International Criminal Court is set out above. The IAJ adopts those determinations as stated (Part IV, section 11; Part II, section 7). For Gaza, the IAJ adopts the Commission of Inquiry's finding and the Special Rapporteur's assessment set out above, each at its own standard; no court or commission has determined the responsibility of the United States, and the IAJ has not itself investigated it. Submitters' further allegations are recorded in Part IV, section 11.

5. What the two records show together

The civil-society record and the IAJ's record describe different things, and the difference is the finding. The civil-society record describes what is being done to people, most of it since 2025 and most of it in immigration enforcement, policing, prisons and the withdrawal of social protection. The IAJ's record describes why the system cannot stop it or repair it. The treaties were declared not self-executing on the strength of a promise of domestic equivalence that was never kept. The immunities close the routes to compensation for the judge's adjudicative act. And the United States has no national human-rights institution with a comprehensive mandate to receive, investigate and report what happens in the places, including courtrooms, where the State exercises power over a person; criminal, disciplinary, appellate and some damages routes exist, their combined adequacy for the persons the IAJ hears from has not been independently established, and the IAJ retains its assessment on its own intake.

The IAJ therefore assesses that improved compliance, better training or greater diligence will not on their own reverse the deterioration documented in 2025–2026, because the defect it exploits is principally one of design. Courts will continue to correct individual cases, as they have (Part IV); they do not supply the missing functions. Institutional change is needed to reverse it. That is why the IAJ's recommendations (Part VII) are structural and time-bound rather than exhortatory.

Part II — Mandate, sources and method

1. Mandate

The IAJ is an independent, non-governmental truth-finding organization based in California. It self-identifies with the Paris Principles but has not been accredited by the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI), and it does not claim the status of a national human rights institution. It issues this report because the United States has no institution that does. The report is addressed to the Human Rights Council, its Member States, the Office of the High Commissioner, the treaty bodies and Special Procedures, and the public.

2. Sources

The corpus is every civil-society document listed on the IAJ's International Communications page (https://iaj.institute/international.php), verified on 16 October 2026. Its 542 organizational entries resolve to 232 unique documents, all of which were retrieved. Of these, 177 belong to the 2025 deposits for UPR 50 and 55 to the 2026 deposits for UPR 53; the 2026 set comprises 37 OHCHR deposits, 15 UPR Info pre-session documents and 3 joint letters. They comprise 87 joint submissions, 104 other OHCHR deposits, 34 UPR Info pre-session statements and factsheets, and 7 joint letters and publisher copies. Together they run to about 860,000 words. At least eighteen of the 2026 OHCHR deposits expressly update their 2025 filings for the period April 2025 to April 2026, so the two deposits are read together.

The stakeholder arrangement. For the rescheduled review OHCHR invited updates only from organizations that contributed to the 2025 pre-session reports: "only those organizations that contributed to the 2025 pre-session UPR reports of the USA will be invited to submit an update … No new call for contributions will be opened. The Secretariat will not admit additional organizations." Every other State at the fifty-third session had a window open to any qualifying organization. The IAJ did not contribute in 2025, so its record on judicial, family-court and child-protective conduct is not among the formal stakeholder deposits; this report supplies it in Part I and Part IV-A. The examined corpus is the IAJ's inventory of OHCHR deposits, pre-session material and published letters.

Supplementary checks after the assessment date. The assessment is made as of 17 October 2026. This edition adds material checked between 19 and 30 October 2026: the subsection on emergency powers (Part IV, section 5; Annex D, rows 199–206), the paragraphs headed "The position of the United States." and the corresponding entries in Table 4, the civil-society chronology in Part III (Annex D, rows 207–213), corrections to source attributions, and the clarification of judicial accountability (Annex D, rows 214–216). Where that material carries a later date, the date is stated. It does not change any grade. This edition incorporates corrections identified in IAJ source reviews completed by 1 November 2026. Version 1.2 (9 November 2026) states in Determination 4 the IAJ's determination on the peremptory character of the torture and ill-treatment continuum and applies it in Part IV, section 2 and Tables 2 and 4. Version 1.3 (15 November 2026) corrects the adoption dates of the Committee on the Rights of the Child's lists of issues in Part IV, section 9.

3. Method

Each document was coded against the 24-theme taxonomy of the corpus register and reduced to an extractive digest: its statement of scope, its principal quantitative claims, and its recommendations. The theme syntheses in Part III were written from those digests. Each specific fact the report relies on was then checked against the full source passage, and is cited by OHCHR deposit number (or short title), lead submitter and, where verified, paragraph. All 232 documents were then read in full, and each factual proposition was recorded in a claim-level ledger of 4,656 rows, each graded under section 4.

4. Evidence standard

Findings are made claim by claim, not document by document. For the principal propositions on which the report's findings and grades rest, Annex D records:

- The proposition as stated in this report.
- The source, with its OHCHR deposit number or title and the PDF page.
- The kind of evidence behind it: an official record, the submitter's own documentation, litigation, or a compilation of other sources.
- Corroboration from independent underlying evidence, as distinct from repetition of the same study by several organizations.
- Contrary or qualifying material.
- The legal rule engaged and its status.

Annex D is a ledger of principal propositions, not of every statement in the report. Other propositions are cited in the text at the point where they are made, and the corpus-wide ledger is described in the note to Annex D.

Each proposition carries one of three statuses:

- Established: proved by an official record or court finding, or by independent primary evidence from more than one source, with no material contrary evidence.
- Credibly reported: a specific, sourced allegation by a submitter with direct knowledge or a traceable source, not contradicted by the record. It is presented as the submitter's report.
- Alleged: a characterization or claim not yet supported to either standard. It is recorded but not relied on for a grade.

A status is not a judicial finding. It states what the IAJ treats as shown for the purposes of this report, and therefore what the State must answer. The same standard applies to every source, whatever its origin, political orientation or relationship with the IAJ. One authenticated official record can establish a proposition that no number of matching submissions could. Several submissions that rest on one underlying study count as one. First-person, minority and Indigenous testimony is weighed on its content and is not discounted for its form.

5. Weighting of sources

Weight attaches to propositions, not documents. Each proposition the report relies on is assessed for direct knowledge, method, independent corroboration of the underlying evidence, contrary material and limitations, and is recorded in Annex D with its status (section 4). No document is weighted, set aside or discounted by the nationality, location, political orientation or format of its submitter, or by how densely it cites. Annex C sets out how the corpus was assembled and read.

6. Balance

The corpus is not uniform. Several submitters dispute the dominant framing, at least in part:

- The Center for Family and Human Rights welcomes the United States' return to the Geneva Consensus Declaration (2025 individual, 14753).
- ADF International supports executive action framed as protecting parental rights and children (14578).
- The European Centre for Law and Justice addresses the right to life from a pro-life perspective (14455; 16600).
- The World Evangelical Alliance raises religious-liberty and refugee concerns (14631).

Their positions are noted where relevant. The IAJ's assessments apply the international standards that bind the United States, not the policy preferences of any submitter.

7. Adoption of United Nations determinations

The IAJ adopts the determinations of United Nations bodies and mandate-holders — treaty bodies, the Human Rights Council and its mechanisms, Special Procedures, commissions and fact-finding missions, the High Commissioner, the General Assembly and the Security Council — as stated by the body and at the level of certainty the body itself expressed. A finding that conduct "appears" to amount to a violation is adopted as that, not as a finding that the violation is established. Adoption is not deference: the IAJ criticizes any United Nations body, including any Special Rapporteur, whenever it has reason to. When it has reason to be critical of a specific determination — its facts, method, reasoning or mandate — it withdraws its adoption of that determination, says so publicly and gives its reasons. Withdrawal does not extend to the body's other determinations. The rule applies whatever the direction of a determination, including determinations favourable to the United States or critical of other States. Expressions of concern, requests for information and communications that state that they do not prejudge the facts are not determinations, and the report records them as what they are.

Adopting a determination does not change the evidence status of the underlying facts, which are graded under section 4. Each adoption identifies the body and its mandate, the standard it applied (a court's judgment, a treaty body's concluding observation, a fact-finding mission's "reasonable grounds to believe", a Special Rapporteur's assessment), the proposition adopted and the matters left open. These have different authority and legal effect, and the report does not treat them as equivalent.

Part III — Context: the United States and the international human rights system

The United States is party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), the Convention against Torture (CAT), the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD), and the Genocide Convention. Each ratification is qualified by reservations, understandings and declarations, including declarations that the substantive provisions are not self-

executing. The United States has signed but not ratified the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, CEDAW and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It has signed but not ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and it is the only UN Member State not party to that Convention. It is not party to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (IAPD, 16563).

At its third-cycle review in 2020, 116 delegations spoke and the United States received 347 recommendations (A/HRC/46/15). Seventeen States recommended a national human rights institution, a related implementation mechanism, or ratification of the Optional Protocol (Part I, Determination 9). Its term as a Council member ended in December 2024; in February 2025 the administration declared that the United States would not participate in the Human Rights Council, and in November 2025 it did not appear for its scheduled fourth-cycle review. On 7 November 2025 the Council decided to reschedule the review, which is now set for 10 November 2026.

The third-cycle record in full

Annex E sets out all 347 recommendations made in 2020, the recommending State, the United States' 2021 response (A/HRC/46/15/Add.1) and, where this report's record supports it, their status in October 2026. The United States supported 175, supported in part 105, and did not support 67. Three findings follow from the full table:

- Not one of the seventeen recommendations on a national human rights institution (nine), the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (six) or a national mechanism for implementation and coordination (two) was supported in full. Nine were supported in part and eight not supported, and none has been implemented. The death penalty is the other subject on which no recommendation was supported in full.
- Of 31 recommendations on the death penalty, the United States supported none in full, 11 in part, and did not support 20. The federal moratorium it cited in 2021 was lifted on 5 February 2025, and executions have since reached their highest level in sixteen years.
- Annex E divides each recommendation into its components and assesses each for its current status and its direction since 2021. Of the 280 recommendations the United States supported in whole or in part, the principal component has regressed in 20, and some components have regressed in 157 more. On current status, 11 are implemented, 173 partially implemented, 71 not implemented and 25 not established on the public record. Of the 175 the United States supported in full, the principal component has regressed in 17 and some components in 100 more. A revoked order establishes regression in the measure revoked, not in every component of a broad recommendation: where federal statutes or other protections survive, the row is recorded as partially implemented with regression in part. Where the United States did not support a recommendation, later measures that run counter to it are recorded as contrary measures, not as regression. One exception is recorded: in declining the death-penalty recommendations 26.179–26.180, 26.184–26.188, 26.190–26.199, 26.202–26.203, 26.205–26.206 and 26.208, the United States referred to its explanation for 26.178 (A/HRC/46/15/Add.1, para. 11), in which it supported legislatively ending the federal death penalty and incentivizing the states to follow. The IAJ uses that expressly cross-referenced policy position

to assess the relevant components for direction while retaining the official response “Not supported”. Where those components worsened, the direction is “regressed in part”; 26.193 is “advanced” because its requested consideration was completed. These rows are outside the 280 supported or partly supported recommendations. 134 of the 945 components of the supported recommendations could not be established on the public record after documented searches; the totals are therefore provisional.

They are whole-recommendation results; on the accepted parts alone, 11 are implemented, 173 partially implemented, 69 not implemented and 27 not established (Annex E, source note). For the 42 supported recommendations whose requested conduct is a step towards a result rather than the result itself — to consider, reconsider, explore, review, clarify or acknowledge, or to take steps, make efforts or advance a process (20 of them towards ratifying treaties) — Annex E states separately whether the step was taken (completed in 9, partly completed in 9, not completed in 11, not established in 13) and whether the intended outcome followed; an outcome the recommendation did not ask for is printed as context and does not count in the result. Most of the regression follows from measures taken since January 2025: Executive Order 14148, which revoked the orders on racial equity (13985) and LGBTQI+ equality (13988) that the United States had cited in its 2021 responses, and the later orders on police accountability (14074, 25 May 2022) and LGBTQI+ equality (14075, 15 June 2022); the orders ending diversity, equity and inclusion programmes and disparate-impact enforcement (14151, 14173, 14281); the dismissal of police consent decrees; renunciation of participation in the Human Rights Council; sanctions on the International Criminal Court; withdrawal from the Paris Agreement; the reinstated Mexico City Policy; and the immigration measures described in Part IV.

The recommendations were assessed against the corpus ledger and primary official sources: executive orders, the Federal Register, court decisions, official statistics and United Nations documents. The United States response to every one of the 347 recommendations has been checked against A/HRC/46/15/Add.1; all match the crosswalk. Eighteen assessments carry low confidence and are marked “(low confidence)” in Annex E. Several submissions misreport the 2021 responses, most often by describing as “supported” recommendations the United States supported only in part; the report relies on Add.1, not on the submissions.

Positions of States, 2025–2026

The IAJ compiled the positions States have taken on United States conduct in 2025 and 2026, from verbatim records of the Security Council and General Assembly, summary records and delegation-published statements of the Human Rights Council, and official statements of governments and groups. Annex F lists each record with its source. Quotations for which an official or delegation-published text exists have been checked against it; those that still rest on automatic transcripts of UN Web TV are marked. The record is incomplete: Human Rights Council general debates under items 2 and 4 were searched only in part, and the Third Committee material has not been comprehensively searched or integrated into Annex F; the bounded searches and remaining gaps are described in Part VIII.

Withdrawal from international organizations and mechanisms. Between January 2025 and January 2026 the United States withdrew from, or ended participation in and funding of, a large part of the international system that gives effect to human rights. By Executive Order 14155 of 20 January 2025 it gave notice of withdrawal from the World Health Organization, effective 22 January 2026 (depositary notification C.N.68.2025.TREATIES-IX.1), and paused all funds to it; the Department of Health and Human Services announced on 22 January 2026 that the withdrawal was complete, while WHO records the United States as a Member in arrears (below); by Executive Order 14162 of the same day it withdrew from the Paris Agreement, effective 27 January 2026. By Executive Order 14199 of 4 February 2025 it declared that "The United States will not participate in the UNHRC and will not seek election to that body", terminated the office of its representative to the Council, directed that no funds be paid to UNRWA, directed the Secretary of State to withhold "the United States proportionate share of the total annual amount of UN Regular Budget funding for the UNHRC", and instructed him to inform the Secretary-General, UNRWA and the High Commissioner that the United States "will not satisfy any claims to pay 2025 assessments or prior arrears by these organizations" (90 FR 9275, sections 2–4).

In May 2025 it ended funding to UNFPA under the Kemp-Kasten amendment, on grounds UNFPA says "have long been disproved – including by the US Government itself" (UNFPA, 9 May 2025). On 22 July 2025 it gave notice of withdrawal from UNESCO, effective 31 December 2026. By a presidential memorandum of 7 January 2026 it directed withdrawal from 66 organizations, 35 outside and 31 within the United Nations system; "For United Nations entities, withdrawal means ceasing participation in or funding to those entities to the extent permitted by law" (91 FR 2281, sec. 1(c); the full list is in Annex I). The 31 include the International Law Commission; the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals; the Special Representatives of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, for Sexual Violence in Conflict and on Violence against Children; the Peacebuilding Commission and Fund; the Permanent Forum on People of African Descent; the UN Democracy Fund; UN Women; UNFPA; the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change; and four of the five regional commissions (Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia and the Pacific, and Western Asia; the Economic Commission for Europe is not listed).

Outside the UN system they include the Venice Commission of the Council of Europe, International IDEA, the International Development Law Organization, the International Institute for Justice and the Rule of Law, the Freedom Online Coalition, the Global Forum on Migration and Development, Education Cannot Wait and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. The memorandum records that the Secretary of State's review "remains ongoing". In February 2026 the United States withdrew from the Executive Board of UN Women. The Office of the High Commissioner, the treaty bodies, the Special Procedures, UNHCR, UNICEF and IOM are not named in the memorandum; the United States has ceased voluntary contributions to the Office of the High Commissioner, of which it was the largest donor in 2024, and the Council's share of the regular budget is withheld under Executive Order 14199.

Assessed contributions. The United States paid nothing to the United Nations regular budget in 2025 (Secretary-General's spokesperson, 8 January 2026). At 30 September 2025 it owed 1.5 billion dollars of the 1.87 billion then outstanding (GA/AB/4506). The Organization ended 2025 with "record arrears of $1.57 billion" and collections of 76.7 per cent, the lowest in seven years; at 30 April 2026, 2.8 billion dollars

of regular-budget and 3.5 billion of peacekeeping assessments were outstanding, and the Organization's cash was sufficient "to meet legal obligations through mid-August" (Under-Secretary-General for Management, Fifth Committee, 7 May 2026). The Secretary-General proposed 3.238 billion dollars for 2026, described as 15.1 per cent below the 2025 comparison used in that proposal, with 18.8 per cent fewer posts (GA/AB/4505, 17 October 2025). The General Assembly appropriated 3,450,426,300 dollars on 30 December 2025 (A/RES/80/244 A, para. 1), which the United Nations describes both as largely reflecting the proposed 15 per cent reduction (GA/12748) and as about 7 per cent below the approved 2025 budget (UN News, 6 January 2026); compared with the original 2025 appropriation of 3,717,379,600 dollars (A/RES/79/259 A, para. 1) it is 7.2 per cent lower, and 2,900 posts were abolished from 1 January 2026. The High Commissioner reported that his Office is "in survival mode", with about 300 of 2,000 posts cut and its presence reduced in seventeen countries (5 February 2026).

The United Nations record. More than thirty Special Procedures mandate-holders stated on 27 February 2025 that they were "deeply concerned by the abrupt decisions of the United States to withdraw from the Paris Agreement as well as international institutions such as the Human Rights Council and the World Health Organization, and to review its participation in the United Nations and other international organisations", and "alarmed by the United States' escalating attacks on the international architecture of human rights, the rule of law, multilateralism". On the memorandum of 7 January 2026 the Secretary-General's spokesperson stated that assessed contributions "are a legal obligation under the UN Charter for all Member States, including the United States" (statement of 7 January 2026). WHO stated that the withdrawal "makes both the United States and the world less safe" (24 January 2026). The Director-General reported to the Executive Board that the United States had not met its financial obligations for 2024, 2025 or 2026 (EB158/45, 20 January 2026); the Seventy-ninth World Health Assembly then listed the United States among ten Members in arrears "to such an extent that it was necessary for the Health Assembly to consider … whether the voting privileges of those countries should be suspended", and decided that they will be suspended at the Eightieth Assembly in 2027 if the arrears persist (WHA79.2, 22 May 2026).

WHO therefore continues to treat the United States as a Member in arrears; the United States treats its withdrawal as complete. UN Women and UNESCO recorded their regret. The IAJ adopts the mandate-holders' assessment and the Secretary-General's statement of the legal position as stated. Its own assessment is this: withdrawal from an organization a State has joined is lawful where the instrument permits it; refusal to pay assessed contributions while a member is not, and the Charter so provides (Article 17(2)); and the cumulative effect of the measures, taken with the sanctions on the International Criminal Court and the Special Rapporteur, is a withdrawal of the United States from the external mechanisms by which its own conduct is examined, at the moment when that conduct is under the gravest question. The matters the memorandum lists are not peripheral. Three things must be distinguished: the memorandum is an instruction, whose implementation the Secretary of State's continuing review will determine; for United Nations entities it means ceasing participation or funding "to the extent permitted by law", not a change of membership, since the United States remains a Member of the Organization and the Commission, the Residual Mechanism, the Peacebuilding Commission and the Special Representatives are organs or officials of it; and the members of the International Law Commission sit in their individual

capacity, so that "withdrawal" from it can mean only the end of United States nomination, participation and funding.

On that footing the instruction directs the United States out of the parts of the system built to codify the law, to try the gravest crimes, to prevent relapse into conflict, to protect children and victims of sexual violence in conflict and to remedy the discrimination this report documents, but whether and when funding to each listed entity has in fact ceased is not established on this record: the memorandum directs it "to the extent permitted by law" and the review "remains ongoing". The cessations that are established rest on their own instruments: UNRWA and the Council's share of the assessed budget (Executive Order 14199), UNFPA (the Kemp-Kasten determination of May 2025) and the voluntary contributions to the Office of the High Commissioner (as the Office reports). The President told the General Assembly on 22 September 2026 that it was "equally unacceptable that with all the genuine atrocities in the world, the UN's top human rights officials spend their time criticizing the United States for … enforcing our immigration laws" (transcript; the White House text was not retrieved).

The position of the United States. Executive Order 14199 grounds non-participation in the Council and the withholding of funds on the Administration's view that these bodies act contrary to the interests of the United States and its allies and, in the Council's case, shield human rights abusers from scrutiny (90 Fed. Reg. 9275, sec. 1). Those reasons do not alter the obligations. Assessed contributions are binding under Article 17(2) of the Charter, as the Secretary-General's spokesperson recalled; and the universal periodic review applies to the fulfilment by each State of its human rights obligations (General Assembly resolution 60/251, para. 5(e)), which is why the Council called on the United States to resume cooperation (decision OM/19/101).

Non-cooperation with the review. When the Council adopted decision OM/19/101 on 7 November 2025, only three delegations spoke: Cuba, China and the European Union. All three criticized the United States. China said the decision was not strong enough and did not expressly call for a national report. Cuba invoked the 2013 precedent and said the United States must attend its review without delay. No State defended the non-appearance. At the sixty-first session Finland stated that it "recommends the United States to resume cooperation with the Human Rights Council and the Universal Periodic Review mechanism" (high-level segment, 23 February 2026). At the sixty-third session Spain and the European Union defended the universality of the review without naming the United States. No Presidential Statement has been adopted. On 8 July 2026 the President told the Council that his efforts under the decision had yielded no positive results (A/HRC/62/SR.35, para. 5).

Regional monitoring. The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights supervises the United States as an OAS member State under the OAS Charter and the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man; the United States has not accepted the contentious jurisdiction of the Inter-American Court. In 2025 the Commission published its merits report in Anastasio Hernández Rojas and family, finding the United States responsible for violations of the rights to life, personal integrity, health, justice and humane treatment in custody (Articles I, XI, XVII and XXV, as printed in the report) arising from his death at the San Ysidro port of entry in 2010 (Report No. 60/25, Case 14.042, para. 225).

In its published admissibility and merits report in the case of Christa Pike, the only woman under sentence of death in Tennessee, approved on 18 September 2026 (Report No. 197/26, Case 14.754, read in full), the Commission found that more than 28 years on death row is "by any account, excessive" and constitutes cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment (para. 80); that her conditions and more than two decades of permanent solitary confinement, under a segregation policy applied to her but not to men on death row, are inhumane treatment and a denial of equality (paras. 81–86); that she was not afforded adequate legal representation on direct appeal and that her execution "would constitute a serious violation of her right to life and due process" (paras. 91–92); and that the electric chair would be cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment (para. 94). It concluded that the United States is responsible for violations of Articles I, II, XI, XVIII, XXI and XXVI of the American Declaration (para. 101, as printed; the analysis at paras. 80 and 86 relies on Article XXV) and recommended reparation, commutation, removal from solitary confinement, reform of capital proceedings including disability accommodations, a fifteen-day limit on solitary confinement, compliance with precautionary measures and abolition of the federal death penalty. The United States did not respond to the preliminary report (54/25) or the final report (175/26) (paras. 97–98). The report predates the execution date of 30 September 2026 and says nothing about what followed; the United Nations record on that is in Part IV, section 3 (Death penalty, extreme sentencing and incarceration).

It welcomed the commutation of 37 federal death sentences in December 2024 while criticizing state executions (press release, January 2025). Its precautionary measures for persons removed from the United States to El Salvador, including Resolution 82/2025, Resolution 69/2025 (Irvin Quintanilla) and Resolution 59/2026 (Elmer Romero Yanes), are addressed to El Salvador, apply a test of seriousness, urgency and irreparable harm, and do not decide United States responsibility.

The Commission's 2025 annual report lists 46 United States cases or reports in the follow-up stage: compliance is recorded as pending in 28, partial in 17 and full in one (Michael Domingues), and their status as open in 17, under study for archiving in 28 and closed in one (IACHR, Annual Report 2025, chapter II, pp. 283–285); the table records the Commission's assessment of compliance with its recommendations, and archiving is a procedural step, not a finding of compliance. The table includes the merits reports the Commission published in 2021 (Reports 333/21, 451/21, 453/21, 455/21, 456/21, 461/21 and 462/21), 2023 (263/23 and 264/23) and 2025 (60/25), all with compliance pending.

The Commission's hearing indexes for the United States list three hearings in 2025 — border detention practices (3 March), migrants, refugees and asylum seekers (24 July) and the impact of fiscal policies on access to housing (20 November) — and three in 2026: extraterritorial security operations (13 March), freedom of expression and peaceful assembly (4 August) and Case 13.735, Oswaldo Marcelo Lucero et al. (6 August); a hearing records the parties' presentations, not findings. Its petition-decision lists record four admissibility reports concerning the United States in 2024 and 2025 (Reports 3/24, 13/25, 87/25 and 289/25) and one inadmissibility report in each of those years (Reports 16/24 and 36/25); no United States entry was located in the 2026 sections of its admissibility and inadmissibility lists when checked on 25 October 2026. Admissibility allows a petition to proceed and is not a finding of violation.

In a general release of 31 March 2025 the Commission recognized the United States as a long-standing advocate of human rights and noted that many contested measures were before United States courts,

while expressing concern at the detention and deportation of foreign-born scholars for their political speech, the cancellation of university funding where students had protested, restrictions on journalists' accreditation, Federal Communications Commission investigations of broadcasters, removals under the Alien Enemies Act "without full adherence to due process guarantees", the exclusion of transgender persons from military service and public statements that could undermine judicial independence (press release 65/25). It lifted precautionary measures for D.S. for lack of updated information (Resolution 72/2026, 18 September 2026); lifting is not a finding of compliance.

Between 2021 and 2024 the Commission's releases on the United States addressed migration and asylum — welcoming the end of the Migrant Protection Protocols (158/21, 25 June 2021) and expressing concern at their reinstatement (349/21, 27 December 2021), condemning with a United Nations Special Rapporteur the force used against Haitian migrants at the southern border and their expulsion (260/21, 4 October 2021), and addressing the end of Title 42 (99/23, 26 May 2023) and the 2024 asylum restrictions (137/24, 13 June 2024) — police violence (19/23, 9 February 2023; 203/24, 3 September 2024), reproductive health (134/23, 24 June 2023; 147/24, 25 June 2024), health care for trans and intersex youth (95/23, 25 May 2023), protest and academic freedom on campuses (95/24, 9 May 2024), educational censorship (R273/24, 31 October 2024), the Uvalde school shooting (122/22, 1 June 2022) and the attack on Congress of 6 January 2021 (5/21, 8 January 2021). It visited Tacoma in 2024 to monitor compliance with precautionary measures (266/24, 29 October 2024), and its economic, social, cultural and environmental rights rapporteurship visited Los Angeles on homelessness and Louisiana and Alaska on climate impacts on Indigenous Peoples (RD153/23; RD196/23). Annex J lists the Commission's releases on the United States from 2021 to the cut-off.

Communications and other United Nations action. From January 2025 to August 2026 the Special Procedures sent the United States 64 communications that have been published. They concern, among other things, removals under the Alien Enemies Act and to third countries, strikes in Yemen and Iran, the freeze on foreign aid, attacks on judges and lawyers, the designation of "Antifa", sanctions on Palestinian organizations (JAL USA 27/2025; JAL USA 38/2025), the refusal of visas to Palestinian officials for the General Assembly (AL USA 29/2025) and the Cuba fuel order. The communications database shows no reply to any of them on 23 October 2026 (Annex G). By the official count, 13 of the 27 communications sent to the United States in 2024 had received a reply by 10 January 2025, and none of the 38 sent in 2025 had received one by 9 January 2026 (A/HRC/58/70/Add.1 and A/HRC/61/66/Add.1, sect. X, table A). Allegation letters and urgent appeals are published sixty days after transmission, and letters on legislation and policy after forty-eight hours (A/HRC/58/70, para. 9), and Annex G records what the database showed on 23 October 2026 under the filters stated there.

Letters sent after 21 August 2026 and not yet published on that date are absent, their visibility depending on their type; the absence of a communication from the published database does not establish that none was sent. A communication does not prejudge the facts: it asks the State to answer. Mandate-holders also urged the United States to grant visas to Palestinian officials and to maintain access to United Nations headquarters as a neutral meeting place (OHCHR press release, 9 September 2025). In July 2025 the United States imposed sanctions on the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967; the Coordination Committee of the Special Procedures

condemned them as reflecting "the continued assault of the current US administration on the entire UN system" (10 July 2025), the High Commissioner commented on them the same day, and mandate-holders denounced them unconditionally (8 August 2025). On 12 May 2025 the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination asked the United States to report by 1 August 2025 on "the measures adopted to cease any military assistance and transfer of weapons and munitions to Israel, if there is a risk that such assistance and transfer could be used to facilitate the commission of breaches of the ICERD" (CERD/EWUAP/115thsession/2025); the United States' periodic report to that Committee, due on 20 November 2025, is not shown as received.

The Human Rights Committee's database records no follow-up on its 2023 concluding observations, and the sixth United States report under the Convention against Torture, received in 2021, has not yet been reviewed. When the United States directed withdrawal from sixty-six organizations in January 2026, the Secretary-General's spokesperson recalled that assessed contributions "are a legal obligation under the UN Charter for all Member States, including the United States" (UN News, 8 January 2026). On 23 July 2025 the International Court of Justice advised that States' obligations to protect the climate system arise under customary international law as well as the climate treaties, and that a breach may be an internationally wrongful act; the United States took part in the written proceedings (Obligations of States in respect of Climate Change, advisory opinion).

The International Criminal Court and the High Commissioner. The United Nations record on the sanctions against the Court and its officials, including the designation of the Court itself on 9 October 2026, is in Part I, Determination 10. Seventy-nine States Parties jointly reaffirmed their support for the Court on 7 February 2025, after Executive Order 14203. The European Union, Slovenia, South Africa, Colombia, Ireland, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands, and nine foreign ministers on 9 October 2026, have opposed the sanctions on the Court and its officials. The Council President and the European Union regretted the sanctions imposed on the Special Rapporteur on the occupied Palestinian territory in July 2025, and Venezuela rejected them at the sixtieth session. The High Commissioner called on the United States to reverse them. In September 2025 the United States imposed sanctions on three Palestinian human rights organizations, Al-Haq, Al Mezan and the Palestinian Centre for Human Rights; the High Commissioner called them "completely unacceptable" and asked that they be withdrawn, and UN experts called them "a blatant violation" (5 and 22 September 2025). On 24 July 2026 the General Assembly rejected a United States motion to postpone the reappointment of the High Commissioner by 27 votes to 63, with 47 abstentions, and approved the reappointment by 144 votes to 10, with 13 abstentions. The ten votes against were Argentina, Burkina Faso, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Israel, Mali, Nicaragua, Niger, the Russian Federation, Trinidad and Tobago and the United States (GA/12773).

Venezuela. At the Security Council on 5 January 2026 (S/PV.10085), 17 of 27 speakers criticized the operation of 3 January, including Colombia, Russia, China, France, Denmark, Brazil, Mexico, Chile, Spain, South Africa, Pakistan and the Non-Aligned Movement's Coordinating Bureau. Argentina, Paraguay and Trinidad and Tobago supported it; Panama, Latvia, the United Kingdom and Greece took mixed positions. Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Spain and Uruguay jointly expressed their deep concern and rejection. The Secretary-General said the rules of international law had not been respected, and the High

Commissioner's Office that the operation "undermined a fundamental principle of international law" and, in answer to questions, that Article 2(4) of the Charter was the provision contravened (6 January 2026). On 12 March 2026 the Council's Fact-Finding Mission on Venezuela told the Council that the operation "violó el derecho internacional"; Cuba, Iran and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea condemned it in the same debate.

The strikes on vessels. Fourteen States criticized the strikes in the Security Council (S/PV.10015, 10 October 2025; S/PV.10080, 23 December 2025), the General Assembly or official statements, among them Venezuela, Colombia, Brazil, Mexico, Chile, France, Russia, China and Sierra Leone. Brazil told the General Assembly that lethal force outside armed conflict is tantamount to executing people without trial. Trinidad and Tobago, the Dominican Republic, Argentina, Ecuador and, implicitly, Guyana supported them; Trinidad and Tobago alone reserved its position on CARICOM's statement of 18 October 2025 reaffirming the region as a zone of peace. Colombia's President ordered a suspension of intelligence sharing (secondary record). No State is recorded as answering the High Commissioner's determination of 31 October 2025 that the strikes are extrajudicial killings.

Immigration and removals. Venezuela described the CECOT transfers as enforced disappearance; Cuba condemned migrant detention at Guantánamo; Brazil and Colombia objected to shackled deportation flights; South Africa objected to removals to Eswatini. Other States cooperate with the policy: El Salvador, Guatemala, South Sudan, Eswatini, Rwanda and Uganda accepted removals or detainees, and Ghana did so while stating that cooperation did not endorse United States policy. UN Special Procedures stated on 30 April 2025 that the removals to El Salvador appeared to involve enforced disappearances, and the High Commissioner has repeatedly raised due process and the risk of torture. The IAJ supports those findings. States that receive persons removed by the United States assume their own obligations of non-refoulement.

On the record compiled, criticism of the United States in UN fora in 2025 and 2026 has come mainly from Latin American States, from China, Russia and Cuba, from several African States and the Non-Aligned Movement, and from the European Union and its member States on the International Criminal Court. Support has come from a small group of governments aligned with the administration, and cooperation from States that receive persons it removes. The record is incomplete and understates criticism made without naming the United States, as by Spain and the European Union at the sixty-third session. The IAJ draws no conclusion from the alignment of the States concerned. It applies the same standard to every State: a position is weighed by the law it invokes.

Civil society raised the non-cooperation at each stage. In the Council's item 6 general debate on 29 September 2025, The Advocates for Human Rights and 40 listed co-signatories asked the Council President to use his good offices to ensure a fourth-cycle review of the United States (oral statement, sixtieth session).

On 7 November 2025, when the Council rescheduled the review, the American Civil Liberties Union and its Southern California affiliate, the Abolitionist Law Center, the National Homelessness Law Center, Amnesty International USA and the Center for Constitutional Rights, attending the Geneva meeting,

echoed the Council's call on the United States to resume its cooperation (ACLU press release, 7 November 2025).

In the item 6 general debate at the sixty-first session (March 2026), the International Service for Human Rights, the Center for Constitutional Rights, The Advocates for Human Rights, the Unitarian Universalist Service Committee and Human Rights First regretted the United States' refusal to participate in the review or to respond to special procedures communications and called on the High Commissioner and the special procedures to increase monitoring and reporting on the United States (joint statement, sixty-first session), and Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada and the International Bar Association's Human Rights Institute urged it to resume cooperation and urged the Council to ensure a timely, universal review (oral statement, 23 March 2026).

On 28 September 2026, United States and international civil-society organizations (59 signatory entries in each letter; two may be the same Santa Clara University clinic) wrote to the Council President, the High Commissioner and the Council's Member States. They condemned the State's persistent non-cooperation. They asked the President for a dedicated debate at the 64th session, and for a Presidential Statement requesting an OHCHR report on the non-cooperation and on the human rights situation in the country, with recommendations including independent monitoring by a Special Rapporteur or fact-finding body. They also asked for a public statement of concern under agenda item 6 in September, and a further statement if the United States did not take part in its November review (Civil-Society Letter to HRC President, 28 September 2026, p. 2). They asked the High Commissioner to recommend the appointment of a Special Rapporteur, commission of inquiry or fact-finding body, to hold an intersessional briefing on the United States between the 63rd and 64th sessions, to issue an independent report on the human rights crisis in the country, and to visit it (Civil-Society Letter to High Commissioner Türk, 28 September 2026, p. 2). They asked the Member States to express dissatisfaction publicly and to request that the United States submit a national report and appear on 10 November 2026, to submit advance questions, to mandate the Office of the High Commissioner to take all available measures including independent reporting, and to ensure that any revised UPR procedures address non-cooperation (Civil-Society Letter to UN Member States, 28 September 2026, p. 2).

In the Council's item 6 general debate the same day, with which the release of the letters coincided, the American Civil Liberties Union delivered a joint statement of more than 60 organizations calling on the Council and its members to condemn the non-cooperation and to urge the United States to take part in its review on 10 November; a video message was delivered on behalf of the Center for Constitutional Rights (AFP, 28 September 2026); and Human Rights Watch urged the Council to respond to persistent non-cooperation, as decision OM/19/101 contemplates, if the United States again failed to take part, including through a plenary discussion of the human rights situation in the country (Human Rights Watch oral statement, sixty-third session, 28 September 2026).

The United States has no national human rights institution. A 2025 joint submission by the ACLU and the UC Irvine International Justice Clinic records that more than 110 States have one and reports on efforts toward establishing one (2025 JS61, 14793). The OHCHR compilation records that the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination reiterated its recommendation that the United States create one (A/HRC/WG.6/50/USA/2, para. 9). Seventeen documents in the corpus mention a national institution or

the Paris Principles, and five, from four lead organizations, refer to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture. None addresses judicial accountability.

The treaty relationships are distinct and must be stated precisely:

- The United States deposited its ratification of the ICCPR on 8 June 1992, and of the Convention against Torture and CERD on 21 October 1994.
- It is party to the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, not to the 1951 Convention itself. It is party to the two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on children in armed conflict and on the sale of children, though not to the Convention.
- Its instruments under the Convention against Torture contain three distinct kinds of statement. A reservation limits its obligation under Article 16 to the cruel, unusual and inhumane treatment prohibited by the Fifth, Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments; Finland, the Netherlands and Sweden objected to it, and the Netherlands and Sweden also stated that the understandings do not alter United States obligations under the Convention. Germany made no formal objection, but on 26 February 1996 notified the Secretary-General of its understanding that Reservation I(1) and Understandings II(2) and II(3) "do not touch upon the obligations of the United States of America as State Party to the Convention" (United Nations Treaty Collection, chapter IV.9, note 33). Under the ICCPR, eleven States — Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain and Sweden — objected to or contested United States reservations, chiefly those on article 6(5) (the death penalty for offences committed under 18) and article 7 (chapter IV.4). In all, eleven States have formally contested United States reservations to the two Conventions. Understandings address the Article 1 definition, the Article 3 standard and Article 14, among other provisions. A separate declaration states that Articles 1 to 16 are not self-executing. The reservation purports to narrow the international obligation, whereas the declaration concerns only domestic legal operation, so their validity and effects are assessed separately.
- The ICCPR instruments contain a parallel reservation to Article 7.

Part IV — Thematic findings

1. Immigration enforcement, detention and expulsion

Scale of the record. This is the largest cluster in the corpus: it is the primary theme of 46 documents and is coded in 105, filed by 72 distinct lead submitters. It is also the dominant subject of the 2026 updates. The coalition of 23 immigrant-rights organizations that filed 2025 JS49 and 2026 JS11 (14727; 16694) anchors it, together with the Center for Constitutional Rights, the ACLU, Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International, Physicians for Human Rights, the Center for Victims of Torture and IRCT, and the Robert & Ethel Kennedy Human Rights Center.

Detention at record scale. Global Rights Advocacy and the Seattle University clinic report 70,766 people in ICE custody "as of April 2026"; TRAC, whose ICE data they cite, dates that figure to 25 January 2026. They report that 73.6 per cent had no criminal record, against under half in earlier years (2026 JS5, 16703,

para. 2); the TRAC data behind the figure measure the absence of a criminal conviction. The 23-organization coalition, relying on Vera Institute data, reports that ICE opened 152 new detention facilities across 39 states in the year to early 2026 and reopened 170 more (2026 JS11, 16694, p. 1); the El-Hak Foundation gives an earlier figure of 104 new facilities by the end of November 2025 (16904, para. 22). Human Rights Watch reports that facilities not designed for civil detention are in use, including Camp East Montana on a military site in Texas, where an autopsy found a Cuban detainee died of homicide by asphyxia. It also reports that detainees were shackled for prolonged periods without food or water near the Krome facility in Florida (16732, paras. 8–9).

Deaths in custody. The 23-organization coalition reports that at least 46 people died in ICE custody between January 2025 and 18 March 2026 (2026 JS11, 16694, p. 2). The ACLU reports 32 deaths in 2025 and 14 more in early 2026 (16907, p. 4). Both rest on ICE's own detainee death reports. A further joint submission describes deaths in 2026 as at their highest since 2006 (2026 JS8, 16912, para. 11). None states a rate, and this report does not infer one. Physicians for Human Rights, drawing on its 2024 study with the ACLU and American Oversight, reports that ICE failed to respond to clear warning signs and delayed emergency care in earlier deaths (14703, para. 10).

Expulsions to CECOT and invocation of the Alien Enemies Act. Several independent sources describe the same events. Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International, the Center for Constitutional Rights and other submitters report that in March and April 2025 the administration invoked the Alien Enemies Act of 1798 to expel Venezuelan nationals to the Centro de Confinamiento del Terrorismo (CECOT) in El Salvador. They report this happened in some instances despite court orders barring removal. Human Rights Watch reports at least 137 people removed under the Act and a further 115 through removal proceedings, and reports that those held were incommunicado, tortured and in some cases sexually abused (16732, para. 14). Amnesty International reports 252 people expelled, many with pending asylum claims or protection under United States law (16827). On 22 December 2025 the federal court in J.G.G. v. Trump concluded that the class of people removed under the Act on 15 March 2025 had been denied due process (Human Rights Watch, 16732, p. 5).

Third-country expulsions and Guantánamo. The 23-organization coalition reports agreements with more than 30 third countries, some involving payment, to receive people removed from the United States, including people already granted protection from return to their own countries (2026 JS11, 16694, para. 13). Global Rights Advocacy and the Seattle University clinic report litigation in the Western District of Washington challenging third-country removals without due process (2026 JS5, 16703, p. 2). In Kumar v. Wamsley (17 November 2025) the court granted habeas relief to a man protected from return to India whom ICE proposed to remove to Uganda; in Nguyen v. Scott (21 August 2025) it granted preliminary relief to a Vietnamese refugee and lawful permanent resident subject to a removal order. Global Rights Advocacy and the Seattle University clinic, relying on the University of Washington Center for Human Rights, report that at least six Washington residents were secretly transported to Guantánamo Bay, a practice they characterize as enforced disappearance (2026 JS5, 16703, para. 5). The Center for Constitutional Rights reports the revival of Guantánamo as a migrant detention site under a presidential memorandum of 29 January 2025 (2025 JS15, 14564).

The United Nations record. The Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, in a general allegation transmitted to the United States, states that it "documented that, throughout the process, these individuals were subjected to enforced disappearance from the moment of their deportation until their eventual transfer to Venezuela", referring to the 252 Venezuelans sent to CECOT, and that it "has documented in more than 140 cases of enforced disappearances occurring after deportation and upon arrival in some of these countries" to which the United States removed people (A/HRC/WGEID/139/1, advance edited version, 16 July 2026, annex, paras. 15–16). The IAJ adopts that determination as stated. On 28 September 2026 Special Procedures mandate-holders said that the removals of third-country nationals are "triggering a cascade of human rights violations, increasing risks of torture and ill-treatment and enforced disappearance", reporting that at least 23,000 people had been sent to 29 countries and territories. Earlier communications concerned the removals to El Salvador (JUA USA 14/2025, 23 April 2025; JUA USA 25/2025, 6 August 2025), the separation of children from deported Venezuelan parents (JAL USA 37/2025), six Nicaraguans facing removal (JUA USA 42/2025), immigrant trafficking survivors held in detention (JAL USA 23/2026), and pressure on immigration lawyers and judges (JAL USA 14/2026; JAL USA 16/2026). The High Commissioner reported 33 deaths in ICE custody in 2025 against 11 in 2024, said that "some of these deaths in ICE custody could have been prevented", and called for "prompt, independent, impartial and effective investigations into all deaths in ICE custody" (26 June 2026); his figure differs from the 32 reported by the ACLU. In September 2026 he counted 23 deaths in 2026 and urged the United States to halt returns to places such as Haiti where people could suffer irreparable harm. Seven mandate-holders said the use of lethal force by immigration agents in Minneapolis "may amount to arbitrary deprivation of life" (11 February 2026). The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recorded at least eight deaths in enforcement operations since January 2026 and concern at hate speech against migrants by politicians "at the highest level of the State Party, particularly its President" (Decision 1 (2026)).

Courts have granted relief at scale. In Washington State alone, an InvestigateWest review of the 388 habeas petitions filed in federal court in 2025 found that, of the 141 filed and closed that year, nearly 60 per cent ended in court orders for release or a hearing; Global Rights Advocacy and the Seattle University clinic report that the administration defied declaratory relief in Maldonado Bautista v. Noem (2026 JS5, 16703, p. 3).

Lethal force in interior enforcement. Federal immigration agents shot dead two United States citizens in Minneapolis in January 2026: Renee Nicole Good, killed by an ICE officer on 7 January, and Alex Pretti, an intensive-care nurse, killed on 24 January (2026 JS15, 16696, p. 3; ACLU, 16907, p. 2; Human Rights Watch, 16732, p. 2). Pretti carried a handgun under a permit to carry; published video analyses show an agent removing it from his holster before the shooting and do not show him holding or brandishing it, and the initial DHS report to Congress did not say that he brandished it (Bellingcat, 25 January 2026; CNN, 24 January 2026; Associated Press, 27 January 2026). The Southern Border Communities Coalition and the Center for Human Rights and Constitutional Law also report killings by immigration agents in Chicago, Texas and Los Angeles; their sources date the Chicago and Texas killings to 2025 (2026 JS15, 16696, p. 3). The coalition also reports race-based sweeps (2026 JS11, 16694, para. 2), and Human Rights Watch reports arrests based on perceived race, ethnicity or national origin (16732).

The competent treaty body has spoken. In March 2026 the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination found that migrants, refugees and asylum seekers in the United States face widespread arrests, excessive force and violence in immigration operations, limited legal safeguards, deaths and inhuman conditions in detention, and the systematic use of racial profiling and identity checks. It adopted a decision on United States immigration enforcement in Minnesota and nationwide under its early-warning and urgent-action procedure (INT/CERD/EWU/USA/11429/E; 2026 JS13, 16646, p. 4; ACLU, 16907, p. 4). The IAJ supports and adopts the Committee's findings.

Reviewing the United States' follow-up information, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination considered unsatisfactory its response on ending mandatory immigration detention and ensuring due process for all detained non-citizens, noting that only one third of detained respondents had representation (letter of 8 December 2023, INT/CERD/FUL/USA/56868); that assessment predates the measures described in this section. The Special Rapporteur on Myanmar called the termination of Temporary Protected Status for people from Myanmar "an assault on human rights and human decency" (OHCHR press release, 27 November 2025; see also OL USA 2/2026). The Inter-American Commission expressed concern at the termination of Temporary Protected Status for Haitians and called on the United States to ensure international protection where return would expose a person to a serious risk to life or personal integrity (press release 171/26, 24 August 2026); earlier it had expressed concern at the executive orders suspending refugee admissions, the closure of the CBP One application, enforcement that no longer exempted schools, churches and hospitals, the use of Guantánamo for immigration detention and the order on birthright citizenship, while recording the United States' position that Temporary Protected Status has always been temporary (press release 37/25, 12 February 2025).

The record of medical care in immigration detention includes an earlier finding: a bipartisan investigation of the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations reported in November 2022 that women held at the Irwin County Detention Center in Georgia between 2017 and 2020 appear to have been subjected to "excessive, invasive, and often unnecessary gynecological procedures" by a contracted physician, with repeated failures to secure informed consent; the Department of Homeland Security had ended its use of the facility in 2021.

Mandate-holders condemned the arbitrary removal of more than 100 immigration judges and recalled the United States' obligations of non-refoulement (OHCHR press release, 16 July 2026). The Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances transmitted to the United States the case of a Mexican national reportedly held by the Border Patrol from August 2024 (A/HRC/WGEID/137/1, paras. 179–180) and recorded that information the Government had provided on four earlier cases did not clarify them (A/HRC/WGEID/135/1, para. 168). In its general allegation on the United States, the same Working Group stated that delays in the ICE detainee locator system, transfers without notice to families or lawyers, and detention in facilities outside federal registration, including the state-run facility known as "Alligator Alcatraz", "may constitute enforced disappearances", and noted that enforced disappearance is not codified as a crime in the United States (A/HRC/WGEID/139/1, advance edited version, 16 July 2026, annex II, "General allegations", United States of America, paras. 17–20, 29–30 and 52–53). It transmitted the cases of three people deported to El Salvador with whom contact was lost (paras. 51–52) and of two people detained by immigration agents in Minnesota and New Jersey (paras. 133–134).

The Special Rapporteur on counter-terrorism found that the designation of criminal groups as terrorist organizations was the precursor to the use of the Alien Enemies Act for summary removals (A/81/227, para. 36). Mandate-holders welcomed the Minnesota Truth Council, established on 25 March 2026 to document alleged abuses by ICE and CBP agents, while urging nationwide investigations (OHCHR press release, 27 March 2026); documentation is not yet remedy. Funding for legal services for unaccompanied children is addressed in section 9.

The position of the United States. The United States invoked the Alien Enemies Act on the finding that Tren de Aragua "is perpetrating, attempting, and threatening an invasion or predatory incursion against the territory of the United States" (Proclamation 10903, 14 March 2025, 90 Fed. Reg. 13033, sec. 1). On ratifying the Convention against Torture it understood "substantial grounds" in article 3 to mean that torture is "more likely than not". The Committee against Torture applies a different test, whether the risk is foreseeable, personal, present and real (General Comment No. 4 (2017), para. 11), and the Supreme Court held that persons subject to the proclamation must receive notice and an opportunity to seek habeas relief before removal (*Trump v. J.G.G.*, 7 April 2025). Neither the proclamation's characterization nor the understanding displaces the procedural guarantees that the courts found were denied (Part IV, section 5) or the prohibition of removal to a real risk of torture, which is absolute.

IAJ assessment. Four matters are shown (Annex D, items 1 to 8). Detention at unprecedented scale and the removals to CECOT are established on the public and litigation record. Rising deaths in custody and third-country expulsions are credibly reported. Removal to a place where there are substantial grounds for believing a person would be in danger of torture is absolutely prohibited by CAT Article 3. The same prohibition is part of ICCPR Article 7 as interpreted by the Human Rights Committee. The reported transfers to CECOT, a facility where independent sources report torture, therefore engage the most serious obligation in the corpus. Detention without individualized justification engages ICCPR Article 9. Deaths following denial of care engage ICCPR Article 6. Profiling on the basis of perceived race engages CERD Article 5(a) and (b). The killings reported by submitters require prompt, independent and effective investigation under ICCPR Article 6.

2. Torture and ill-treatment in custodial settings

Scale and framing. Torture or ill-treatment language appears in 47 documents from 37 distinct lead submitters, but only two make it their primary subject. One is the Southern Poverty Law Center's submission (14665). The other is the Center of Iranian Lawyers' compilation on detention without adequate judicial process (14411). In this record, ill-treatment is reported as a feature of detention, policing, prisons and immigration rather than as a framed category.

Reported practices. The submissions report the following:

- **Prolonged solitary confinement.** The World Council of Churches coalition estimates 80,000 to 100,000 people in solitary confinement on any day, including immigrants and children (2025 JS41, 14706, p. 8). The Southern Poverty Law Center cites a later count of at least 122,000 people in prisons and jails on any given day, not including immigration or juvenile detention (14665, p. 2).

- **Abusive conditions in a pre-trial jail.** ArchCity Defenders and the Saint Louis University clinic report excessive use of chemical agents, water shut-offs to cell blocks, solitary confinement, and denial of medical care at the St. Louis City Justice Center (2025 JS75, 14882).
- **Shackling during childbirth.** This is reported among criminalized survivors of gender-based violence (October 2025 criminalized-survivors factsheet).
- **Kinetic impact projectiles and chemical irritants against protesters.** Physicians for Human Rights and the Omega Research Foundation report their use (2025 JS5, 14479).
- Retaliatory solitary confinement against hunger strikers in immigration detention. Global Rights Advocacy and Columbia Legal Services report this practice. Videos released through FOIA litigation show guards at the Northwest Detention Center using chemical agents against hunger strikers on 24 July 2024, who were then denied medical treatment (2025 JS62, 14801, p. 5).

Care for survivors of torture. The Center for Victims of Torture and IRCT document the effect of immigration policy on torture survivors seeking asylum, including expanded detention and the rise in solitary confinement (2025 JS47, 14719). Human Rights Educators USA notes the State's obligation under CAT Article 10 to train law enforcement and military personnel on the prohibition (2026 JS6, 16901).

IAJ assessment. Conditions that treaty bodies have identified as capable of amounting to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment are credibly reported across federal, state, local and immigration custody. The leading examples are prolonged solitary confinement, use of force on restrained detainees and denial of medical care. These engage CAT Articles 2, 11 and 16 and ICCPR Articles 7 and 10. The prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment is a peremptory norm (Determination 4). A treaty reservation does not affect the binding force of an independently applicable peremptory norm. The United States' reservation to Article 16, which confines its cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment obligation to its own constitutional standards, purports to narrow the international obligation itself. Its validity is contested by the objecting States and by the Committee against Torture, which called for its withdrawal in 2014 (CAT/C/USA/CO/3-5, para. 10). The separate declaration that Articles 1 to 16 are not self-executing bars direct domestic enforcement without reducing the obligation.

Inspection of immigration detention exists, but it is not independent preventive monitoring. The DHS Office of Inspector General conducts unannounced inspections of ICE facilities; its June 2025 inspection of the Buffalo Federal Detention Facility found failures to comply fully with standards on use of force, grievances and the Special Management Unit (DHS OIG, OIG-25-24, 3 June 2025). DHS OIG has statutory safeguards for independent oversight while remaining organizationally within DHS (5 U.S.C. § 403; DHS Management Directive 0810.1); it measures compliance with ICE's own standards rather than international law, and its jurisdiction, inspection coverage and remedial powers do not supply a comprehensive national preventive mechanism covering all places of deprivation of liberty, including state prisons, local jails or the courts. Members of Congress hold a statutory right to visit detention facilities without notice. In 2025 DHS refused or delayed such visits, asserting a seven-day notice rule, and a dozen members sued. The finding is therefore not that no inspection exists. It is that no independent, OPCAT-compliant preventive mechanism exists, and that the inspection which does exist is limited in jurisdiction and standard, and congressional oversight visits were obstructed.

The corpus confirms both points independently. The DHS Office of Inspector General's 17 unannounced inspections in fiscal years 2020 to 2023 found repeated violations on conditions, segregation, medical care and grievances (OIG-24-59; 2025 JS47, 14719, p. 10). Global Rights Advocacy and the Seattle University clinic report that members of Congress were blocked from unannounced oversight visits at the Northwest ICE Processing Center in Tacoma, contrary to section 527 of the DHS appropriations act (2026 JS5, 16703, p. 3).

3. Death penalty, extreme sentencing and incarceration

Human Rights Watch reports 47 executions in 2025, the most in sixteen years, and seven more by April 2026 (16732, para. 25). Maat for Peace reports that one state increased its executions from one in 2023 to nineteen in 2025, and that the President sought capital prosecutions in the District of Columbia, where the penalty has been abolished (16562). The Advocates for Human Rights and Witness to Innocence draw on the Death Penalty Information Center's record of 200 death-row exonerations since 1973 (2025 JS31, 14685). Cornell's Center on the Death Penalty Worldwide reviews the 27 third-cycle recommendations on abolition and their limited implementation (2025 JS38, 14701); that is the subset on abolition or a moratorium, within the 31 recommendations on the death penalty recorded in Annex E.

Federal policy has moved the same way. Executive Order 14164 of 20 January 2025 directs the Attorney General to pursue capital punishment for all crimes of sufficient severity. The Attorney General's memoranda of 5 February 2025 lifted the 2021 moratorium on federal executions and extended capital charging to crimes by cartels, transnational criminal organizations and undocumented noncitizens (2025 JS38, 14701, p. 2; Dui Hua Foundation, 14401, p. 1).

On 21 August 2026 mandate-holders sent the United States an urgent appeal concerning Christa Pike (UA USA 24/2026; no reply shown). On 7 September 2026 four Special Rapporteurs and the Working Group on discrimination against women and girls urged a halt to her execution, stating that failure to respect the safeguards "renders a death sentence arbitrary and its execution unlawful under international law" and that the duration of her isolation on death row, her detention conditions, her vulnerability and her prolonged awareness of the impending execution "amounts to torture" (OHCHR press release, 7 September 2026); the Inter-American Commission's merits report approved on 18 September 2026 is in Part III (Regional monitoring). After the failed attempts to execute her, the High Commissioner called the prolonged suffering "abhorrent and cruel" (UN News, 1 October 2026; the OHCHR text was not located). The same day nine mandate-holders urged Tennessee to end the cruelty by commuting her sentence (statement issued by the Special Procedures, 1 October 2026), and on 9 October 2026 mandate-holders, marking the World Day against the Death Penalty, cited her case in calling for a moratorium and abolition (OHCHR statement, 9 October 2026). On 9 October 2026 OHCHR said that a livestreamed firing-squad execution of Nidal Hasan would be a public execution, contrary to the prohibition of torture (UN News).

The Inter-American Commission has used precautionary measures to ask the United States to refrain from executions while petitions are examined. Michael Tisius was executed in Missouri in 2023 despite measures in force; lifting them, the Commission condemned the execution of a beneficiary and recorded the United States' position, stated in 2023, that the Commission lacks authority to require precautionary measures, which the State treats as recommendations (Resolution 76/2025, 14 November 2025, paras. 1,

9 and 21–22). It granted measures for Brittany Holberg on a prima facie assessment of risk and asked the United States to refrain from executing her (Resolution 68/2026, 28 August 2026, paras. 3 and 38), and lifted those for Nelson Iván Serrano Sáenz after his death (Resolution 43/2026, 8 June 2026, paras. 1 and 24–26). When Oklahoma commuted Julius Jones's death sentence, the Commission lifted his measures while continuing to examine his petition (Resolution 103/2021, 17 December 2021, paras. 1 and 5–6). On 18 September 2026 it urged the United States and Tennessee to refrain from executing Christa Pike (press release 195/26). Tisius was not the only beneficiary executed: the Commission condemned the execution of Lisa Montgomery (press release 10/21, 15 January 2021), Clarence Wayne Dixon (115/22, 25 May 2022) and Richard Moore (281/24, 8 November 2024), each the subject of its precautionary measures. It welcomed the abolition of the death penalty in Virginia (72/21, 24 March 2021), Texas's suspension of Melissa Lucio's execution (91/22, 4 May 2022) and the commutation of 37 federal death sentences (2/25, 3 January 2025).

On sentencing, the Abolitionist Law Center coalition challenges life without parole and other sentences that exceed life expectancy, calling them death by incarceration (2025 JS44, 14712). The Children's Rights Working Group reports that about 53,000 children are charged in adult criminal courts each year, and that more than 32,000 people are imprisoned for offences committed as children (2025 JS37, 14699). Secondary compilations by the Better World Association (14403), the Help Institute (14408), Banu Amin's Center (14410) and the Institute of Development for Everyone (14406), drawing on sources such as the Sentencing Project and the Prison Policy Initiative, reach the same conclusions on life sentences, state incarceration and drug sentencing. The ACLU and Abolitionist Law Center report forced labour in prisons under the Thirteenth Amendment exception and parallel clauses in fifteen state constitutions (2025 JS27, 14655). Six Special Procedures mandate-holders wrote to the United States on 20 January 2026 about forced labour in prisons in Alabama and Louisiana (JAL USA 44/2025); the letter states that it does not prejudge the accuracy of the allegations.

Its annex states that the United States ratified ILO Convention No. 29; it has not (it ratified Convention No. 105 in 1991, as the body of the letter records), and the IAJ does not adopt that statement. Coalitions led by the University of North Carolina and The Advocates report that women's incarceration rose by about 585 per cent over recent decades, much of it among survivors of gender-based violence (2025 JS2, 14430; 2025 JS64, 14806).

IAJ assessment. The death penalty is not prohibited to the United States by treaty, but ICCPR Article 6 confines it to the most serious crimes and requires the strictest due process. The exoneration record goes directly to that requirement. Life sentences without parole for people convicted as children are incompatible with prevailing international standards; the CRC prohibits them, though the United States is not party. Work normally required of a person detained in consequence of a lawful order of a court falls within the exception in ICCPR Article 8(3)(c)(i); hard labour imposed as a sentence falls under Article 8(3)(b). Whether particular work exceeds those exceptions depends on its kind, compulsion and conditions. However, the exception clause's origins and racially disparate application engage CERD Article 5 and ICCPR Article 26, and the conditions of compelled labour engage Article 10. Execution numbers, exonerations and the exception clause are established; the sentencing figures are credibly reported (Annex D, items 10 to 13).

The objection does not rest on the CRC alone. In 2023 the Human Rights Committee, applying the ICCPR, asked the United States to consider a moratorium on life without parole, to make parole available to all people serving life sentences, and to abolish life without parole for juveniles (CCPR/C/USA/CO/5, paras. 46–47; cited by the Abolitionist Law Center coalition, 2025 JS44, 14712, pp. 5 and 13).

Domestic law already closes one category. The death penalty is no longer available for offences committed as children; the Children's Rights Working Group records that it has been banned (2025 JS37, 14699, p. 3). That bar must be read alongside the United States' reservation to ICCPR Article 6(5).

4. Civic space: expression, assembly, academic and artistic freedom

Sources across the corpus report that non-citizen students and scholars were targeted for arrest, detention and deportation in retaliation for advocacy on Palestine. The reporting sources include the Center for Constitutional Rights coalition (2025 JS15, 14564; 2026 JS17, 16877), the Southern Poverty Law Center and ACLU (August 2026 pre-session statement), CAIR and the Othering & Belonging Institute (2025 JS33, 14687), and Amnesty International. Amnesty reports that all students and protesters previously detained for protest activity had been ordered released by March 2026 but continue to contest re-detention and deportation (16827, para. 2).

Scholars at Risk reports federal action against universities, including the cancellation, announced on 7 March 2025, of about 400 million dollars in grants and contracts to Columbia University, after which Columbia accepted the administration's conditions on 21 March (14670, p. 4; 2025 JS23, 14632, p. 9). It reports scholars leaving the United States after threats (16807). The American Association of University Professors challenges executive orders on diversity programmes, speech and deportation (2025 JS23, 14632). PEN America and PEN International report state-level restrictions on curriculum and book removals (2025 JS48, 14725). The Artistic Freedom Initiative reports cuts to arts funding and executive interference in federally funded cultural institutions (16891). Human Rights Watch reports threats of prosecution against civil-society groups and the deployment of the National Guard (16732, para. 28).

Not every institution complied. Scholars at Risk reports that some universities refused the administration's demands, notably Harvard, while six made deals (16807, p. 3). No university signed the "Compact for Excellence in Higher Education" that the administration announced in October 2025 (16807, p. 3). In February 2026 the University of North Carolina introduced a policy allowing administrators to record faculty members secretly; it was reversed two weeks later (16807, pp. 5–6).

Regional and UN mechanisms have already responded. On 20 March 2025 UN experts called on the United States to release Mahmoud Khalil and stop persecuting peaceful protesters (2025 JS29, 14677, p. 13). On 31 March 2025 the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights stated that government measures had created an environment of self-censorship (2025 JS58, 14786, p. 3). In March 2025 CIVICUS added the United States to its Monitor Watchlist for rapid decline in civic freedoms (2026 JS6, 16901, p. 4).

The wider international record. Mandate-holders told the United States that the designation of "Antifa" as a domestic terrorist organization "is not consistent with international human rights law" (JAL USA 4/2026, 6 February 2026), and wrote about NSPM-7 and the Attorney General's memorandum of 4 December 2025, which apply "the ill-defined, subjective executive label of 'domestic terrorism', which is

prone to arbitrariness and abuse" (JOL USA 7/2026, 9 March 2026). The Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers wrote of "what appears to be an organized, deliberate effort to harass and punish legal professionals, law firms, legal organizations, and associations of lawyers in retaliation for their legal work" (AL USA 7/2025; AL USA 15/2025; restated in 2026). Communications concerned Mahmoud Khalil, recalling that retaliation "for the exercise of their right to freedom of expression is incompatible with the Covenant" (JUA USA 10/2025), the arrests and detention of students at Columbia (JAL USA 33/2025), and the dispersal of protests at UCLA, which "appear to be unnecessary, disproportionate and violate the students' right to peaceful assembly" (JAL USA 17/2025).

The High Commissioner urged respect for peaceful assembly and restraint from "any resort to military force when civilian authorities are capable of maintaining public order" (global update, 16 June 2025). None of the communications prejudges the facts, and none has a recorded reply. Mandate-holders also wrote about events at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, including the dispersal of protests and the discipline of students (JAL USA 11/2025). The Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers reported a purge of justice officials, including Department of Justice prosecutors dismissed after working on investigations of the President or on prosecutions arising from the attack of 6 January 2021, and the removal of senior military Judge Advocates General (OHCHR press release, 7 March 2025). The Inter-American Commission expressed concern at what it described as a growing pattern of reprisals, intimidation and violations of due process affecting justice operators and perceived political opponents, including dismissals of career prosecutors without merit-based safeguards, and urged the United States to prevent the improper use of criminal law against justice officials (press release 225/25, 5 November 2025). Its Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression condemned political violence in the country and urged senior officials not to conflate critical speech with incitement and to ensure that there are no reprisals against those who dissent, recognizing the country's historic leadership on free expression (press release R207/25, 11 October 2025). Both releases note that the government shutdown prevented the State from submitting observations within the time allowed.

IAJ assessment. The detentions and the court-ordered releases are established on the litigation record; the retaliatory purpose is credibly reported by several independent submitters (Annex D, items 18 and 19). Immigration consequences imposed for protected expression and assembly engage ICCPR Articles 19, 21 and 22, and Article 13, which guarantees procedural protections against the expulsion of lawfully present aliens. Viewpoint-based conditions on public funding of universities engage Article 19 and the right to education. The CCR coalition characterizes these developments as an expanding counter-terrorism and surveillance framework (2026 JS17, 16877). The IAJ treats that characterization as the submitter's analysis.

5. Democracy, voting and the rule of law

The Southern Poverty Law Center reports that more than four million people, disproportionately Black, cannot vote because of a felony conviction. It also reports proposed federal legislation and an executive order restricting voter registration, identification and voting by mail (16894). The Carter Center and the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights addressed electoral and hate-crime frameworks in 2025 (14844; 14857). The Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization and the Virgin

Islands Youth Advocacy Coalition report the disenfranchisement of residents of United States territories, which they treat as a question of self-determination (14689; 2026 JS19, 16776).

In January 2026 a federal court held that Virginia had violated its 1870 Readmission Act by disenfranchising people for convictions that were not common-law felonies at readmission (King v. Youngkin, E.D. Va.; 16894, p. 2). The OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights found after the 2020 and 2024 elections that certain segments of citizens remain disenfranchised and that registration and identification rules in some states were unduly restrictive for certain groups (14857, pp. 1, 4).

The same observers also record what works. ODIHR described the 2024 general elections as a well-run process, and found that election officials did their work professionally despite numerous threats against them (14857, p. 1). It found the 2022 mid-term elections competitive and professionally managed (14857, p. 3). The Carter Center found that the 2024 election processes it observed in New Mexico, Montana and Fulton County, Georgia, were well administered and offered robust opportunities to vote (14844, p. 2). It also found gaps: observers could not confirm that translation into Native languages was provided across New Mexico, ballot secrecy was at risk in some polling places, and observer access was uneven (14844, pp. 3–4). These are limited observation programmes, not a national certification. They weigh against any claim that election administration has collapsed; they do not show that disenfranchised groups can take part on equal terms.

A recurrent theme in the 2026 updates is executive conduct in disregard of court orders. Submitters report this specifically for the CECOT removals (16827; 2026 JS5, 16703, para. 5). On 22 December 2025 the court in J.G.G. v. Trump concluded that the class of people removed under the Alien Enemies Act on 15 March 2025 had been denied due process (Human Rights Watch, 16732, p. 5). The Dayton and Human Rights Cities coalition reports federal measures impeding state and local implementation of human rights obligations, including cuts to welfare funds (2026 JS14, 16890). In City of Saint Paul v. Wright (D.D.C., 12 January 2026) the court found that the government had admitted terminating grants mainly by reference to whether the recipient's state voted for the President in 2024, a classification with no rational basis (2026 JS14, 16890, p. 4).

The position of the United States. Section 2 of the Fourteenth Amendment contemplates the denial of the vote "for participation in rebellion, or other crime", and the Supreme Court has held on that basis that States may disenfranchise persons convicted of felonies (*Richardson v. Ramirez*, 418 U.S. 24 (1974)). A domestic constitutional permission does not answer the Covenant: where conviction is a basis for suspending the right to vote, the suspension must be proportionate to the offence and the sentence (Human Rights Committee, General Comment No. 25, para. 14), and the Committee remains concerned at the persistence of state-level felon disenfranchisement laws and at lengthy and cumbersome restoration procedures (CCPR/C/USA/CO/5, para. 64).

IAJ assessment. Felony disenfranchisement on this scale and with this racial impact engages ICCPR Article 25 read with Article 26 and CERD Article 5(c). Executive non-compliance with judicial orders, if substantiated, goes to the effectiveness of the remedy guaranteed by ICCPR Article 2(3). On that point non-compliance is credibly reported as to the CECOT removals and alleged as to other matters.

Emergency powers and article 4 of the Covenant. Justice pour Tous Internationale (JPTi) devotes its submission and cover letter to the legal framework for national emergencies (14838). It reports that the National Emergencies Act of 1976 and the International Emergency Economic Powers Act of 1977 permit prolonged and renewable emergency measures; that emergencies are renewed for decades; that measures taken under them restrict Covenant rights without any notification under article 4(3); that congressional and judicial oversight is weak; and that designations under these powers, including the Global Magnitsky programme (Executive Order 13818), rest on undisclosed evidence without an effective remedy and fall largely on persons outside the United States (articles 2(3), 14, 17, 19 and 22). It adds that the position that the Covenant is not self-executing leaves these safeguards without a domestic route of enforcement.

The following framework facts are independently documented. Fifty-one national emergencies were in effect on 19 October 2026 (Annex D, row 200). The oldest, declared on 14 November 1979 by Executive Order 12170 with respect to Iran, was continued for a further year on 5 November 2025 (row 201). The depositary record of the Covenant lists notifications under article 4(3) from more than forty States; the United States is not among them (row 202). The National Emergencies Act sets no substantive threshold for a declaration; it governs how emergencies are declared, continued and ended. The economic powers of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act may be exercised only to deal with an "unusual and extraordinary threat" with its source in whole or substantial part outside the United States, in respect of which a national emergency has been declared (50 U.S.C. 1701). Neither standard is that of article 4(1), which permits derogation only in a public emergency that threatens the life of the nation and is officially proclaimed, and only to the extent strictly required (General Comment No. 29). Congress may end an emergency by a joint resolution enacted into law, which requires the President's signature or, if he vetoes it, a two-thirds majority in each House; it did so on 10 April 2023, ending the COVID-19 emergency of 13 March 2020 (H.J.Res. 7, Pub. L. 118-3; row 203). On 20 February 2026 the Supreme Court held, by six votes to three, that the International Emergency Economic Powers Act does not authorize the President to impose tariffs (*Learning Resources, Inc. v. Trump*, No. 24-1287); it decided the statutory question and did not review the underlying declarations, which the Government had described as unreviewable (row 204). That case does not establish whether emergency declarations are reviewable generally. The Human Rights Committee's concluding observations of 2023 (CCPR/C/USA/CO/5) do not address the framework (row 205).

The position of the United States. The United States has not invoked article 4 for any of these emergencies and has therefore notified nothing. The Human Rights Committee's duty to monitor a State's compliance with article 4 "does not depend on whether that State party has submitted a notification" (General Comment No. 29, para. 17; Annex D, row 206): whether article 4 is engaged depends on whether measures in fact derogate from Covenant obligations, beyond the restrictions permitted in ordinary times (General Comment No. 29, para. 4), not on the label the State gives them. The United States also maintains that the Covenant does not apply outside its territory; the Committee holds that it applies to anyone within a State's power or effective control (General Comment No. 31, para. 10), and in 2023 it asked the United States to acknowledge that application (CCPR/C/USA/CO/5, para. 5); and, for the right to life, to persons affected in a direct and reasonably foreseeable manner (General Comment No. 36, para. 63). The United States disputes their application to persons abroad who are subject to sanctions. Whether

particular measures engage the Covenant rights of particular persons abroad must therefore be decided measure by measure; for the effects abroad the IAJ relies on the Special Rapporteur's determinations at their stated scope.

IAJ assessment. The IAJ records JPTi's submission and cover letter as raising a substantial concern about prolonged emergency powers, their human rights effects and the adequacy of oversight. It independently records the documented framework facts set out above. A finding that a particular measure breaches the Covenant requires identification of the protected right, the persons to whom the obligation applies, and the measure's incompatibility with that obligation. The IAJ adopts the Special Rapporteur's specific assessments concerning Iran and Cuba at their stated scope (Part IV, section 11). It does not infer from the duration or number of domestic emergencies, or from the absence of notification alone, that every emergency or sanctions measure is a Covenant derogation or violation. The concern is recorded and does not contribute to any grade.

6. Racial discrimination, reparations and the rights of Indigenous Peoples

Racial disparity runs through the corpus. It is coded in 54 documents from 45 distinct lead submitters, mostly as a dimension of policing, incarceration, voting, school discipline and environmental harm rather than as a primary subject. The South Carolina Reparations Alliance asks that the historic and continuing oppression of African Americans be acknowledged as a crime against humanity, and proposes a truth and reconciliation commission and reparations (14847). The Southern Poverty Law Center reports racial disparities in school discipline that feed the school-to-prison pipeline (14665).

Federal policy since January 2025 has removed tools against racial discrimination. Executive Orders 14151 and 14173 ended federal diversity, equity and inclusion programmes and revoked Executive Order 11246 on equal opportunity in federal contracting (2026 JS6, 16901, p. 4; 14665, p. 6). In December 2025 the Department of Justice issued a final rule, without notice and comment, removing disparate-impact liability from its Title VI regulations (2026 JS2, 16676, p. 5). The UN Working Group on Business and Human Rights stated in March 2025 that dismantling these programmes is likely to violate the duty to protect against discrimination (UNPO, 14689, p. 7).

The Special Rapporteur on racism wrote to the United States about the termination of diversity, equity and inclusion programmes, the removal of disparate-impact liability and changes to history exhibits and memorials (JOL USA 26/2025, 1 September 2025), and mandate-holders wrote about the absence of investigation, remedy and reparation for the 1921 Tulsa Race Massacre (JAL USA 5/2026). The Expert Mechanism on racial justice in law enforcement stated that coerced labour in United States prisons "represents the worst version of a racist" practice (A/HRC/60/75, para. 44).

Indigenous Peoples' submissions report the following:

- Violations of the Treaty of Fort Laramie (1868) (1894 Sioux Nation Treaty Council, 2025 JS13, 14563).
- Mining at Thacker Pass (Peehee Mu'huh) without free, prior and informed consent (2025 JS25, 14649).

- Desecration of the San Francisco Peaks (Navajo Nation Human Rights Commission, 14417).
- Western Shoshone land claims (14660).
- The climate-forced displacement of five Tribes in Louisiana and Alaska (2025 co-submission with UUSC, 14843).
- The voting, incarceration and subsistence rights of Alaska Native communities (Chickaloon Village Traditional Council, 14744).
- Self-determination claims of Native Hawaiians (14546; 2025 JS68, 14825).
- A rate of disappearance of American Indian and Alaska Native women and girls that remains disproportionate (2025 JS22, 14629).

On 25 August 2026 the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination wrote to the United States under its early-warning and urgent-action procedure about the oil and gas leasing programme on the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge and its effect on the Gwich'in Peoples, recalling its letters of 2020 and 2021 (INT/CERD/ALE/USA/11537).

The Committee followed up in May 2025 on the transfer of Oak Flat (Chi'chil Biłdagoteel), a site sacred to the San Carlos Apache, to a mining company, and on the Thirty Meter Telescope on Mauna Kea, after replies from the United States; in April 2026 mandate-holders raised Oak Flat with the United States as a matter of freedom of religion and free, prior and informed consent (JAL USA 11/2026). Mandate-holders also wrote about the nuclear legacy in the Marshall Islands (JAL USA 35/2025), military construction in Palau (JAL USA 31/2025) and PFAS contamination around United States bases in Okinawa (JAL USA 6/2025).

Reviewing the United States' follow-up information, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination considered unsatisfactory its response on missing and murdered Indigenous persons, regretting the absence of information on the impact of the measures and on their funding (INT/CERD/FUL/USA/56868, 8 December 2023). The Special Rapporteur on the rights of Indigenous Peoples welcomed the clemency granted to Leonard Peltier in January 2025 as "an important gesture by the United States toward the country's Indigenous Peoples" (OHCHR press release, 24 January 2025). The Special Rapporteur on racism visited the United States from 31 October to 14 November 2023 (A/HRC/56/68/Add.1), and the International Independent Expert Mechanism to Advance Racial Justice and Equality in Law Enforcement from 24 April to 5 May 2023; the Mechanism encouraged the establishment of a commission to study and develop reparation proposals for people of African descent (A/HRC/54/CRP.7, para. 160). Both reports describe conditions in 2023 and serve as an intermediate benchmark; the baseline for Annex E remains 4 March 2021. Mandate-holders welcomed a New York bill that would prohibit discrimination based on caste (OL USA 15/2026); it had not been enacted when they wrote. The Inter-American Commission lifted its precautionary measures for Mary and Carrie Dann, both of whom had died, because their protective function had become moot, while continuing to follow up its merits report on the case (Resolution 18/2024, 8 April 2024, paras. 1 and 16–19); compliance with that report is recorded as pending (Annual Report 2025, chapter II).

The Department of the Interior's Federal Indian Boarding School Initiative identified 417 federal Indian boarding schools across 37 states or then-territories and at least 973 American Indian, Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian children who died while attending them (Investigative Report, vol. II, July 2024); on 25 October 2024 the President formally apologized for the federal government's role. In 2026 the New Mexico Senate unanimously adopted a memorial calling for a study of the forced and coerced sterilization of Indigenous women (Senate Memorial 14), the subject of the 1976 review of the Indian Health Service described in section 13.

- Competent bodies have already determined part of this record. The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights found in Mary and Carrie Dann v. United States (Report No. 75/02, 2002) that the United States violated Western Shoshone rights to equality, fair trial and property, and CERD adopted Decision 1(68) on the Western Shoshone in 2006 (Western Shoshone Defense Project, 14660, pp. 2–4). FBI NCIC data record 5,487 reports of missing American Indian and Alaska Native women and girls in 2022 and more than 5,800 in 2023 (2025 JS22, 14629, p. 4; Cultural Survival, 14737, p. 4). On 14 March 2025 the White House revoked Executive Order 14112, which had expanded Tribal self-determination over federal funding (Cultural Survival, 14737, p. 5).

The position of the United States. On announcing its support for the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the United States described the Declaration as "not legally binding or a statement of current international law" but with "both moral and political force", and stated that it understands free, prior and informed consent "to call for a process of meaningful consultation with tribal leaders, but not necessarily the agreement of those leaders" (Announcement of U.S. Support for the Declaration, 16 December 2010). The Human Rights Committee is concerned at the United States' "restrictive interpretation" of the principle (CCPR/C/USA/CO/5, para. 66). The Declaration is not a treaty; the binding obligations engaged are those of the Covenant (articles 1, 26 and 27) and of CERD, on which the IAJ's assessment rests.

IAJ assessment. CERD Articles 2 and 5 bind the United States, and the prohibition of racial discrimination is a peremptory norm. The Indigenous submissions also engage ICCPR Article 27 and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which the United States has endorsed. Free, prior and informed consent is the recurring unmet standard. Treaty-based claims raise questions of good faith under the treaties themselves. The IAJ's own mandate includes Indigenous rights. These documents were read in full.

7. Gender, sexual and reproductive rights

The reproductive-justice coalitions, the Center for Reproductive Rights and the CUNY, If/When/How and Pregnancy Justice partnership report the following:

- About 36 million women of reproductive age live in states where abortion is banned or likely to be banned (2025 JS39, 14704).
- Care has been delayed or denied, with preventable deaths (2025 JS70, 14846). Clinicians in states with bans, fearing criminal and civil liability, delay or deny care, including for conditions unrelated to pregnancy (2025 JS70, 14846, p. 4; 2025 JS3, 14464, p. 13).

- Pregnant people and those who help them obtain care are being criminalized (2025 CUNY/If/When/How/Pregnancy Justice report; 2026 JS7, 16697).
- Lawmakers in several states have introduced bills to classify abortion as homicide, exposing people who obtain abortions to homicide penalties up to death. The submitters cite bills in South Carolina, Oklahoma, Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee; none is reported enacted (2026 JS3, 16838, p. 4 and n. 26).

DHS told Senator Patty Murray that 498 pregnant, postpartum or nursing people were recorded as booked out of ICE custody between 1 January 2025 and 16 February 2026; that ICE carried out 363 removals of pregnant, postpartum or nursing people in that period, a person sometimes being removed more than once; and that on 16 February 2026 the ICE Health Service Corps identified 121 detainees as pregnant, postpartum or nursing, while 86 detainees across all facilities were identified as pregnant (DHS response to Senator Murray and others, enclosure, March 2026; reported in 2026 JS11, 16694, p. 2, and Human Rights Watch, 16732, p. 4). The Reproductive Justice Action Collective's figure of at least 121 (August 2026 pre-session statement, p. 3) is the DHS figure. The National Birth Equity Collaborative reports that Black women are nearly four times as likely as white women to die from maternal causes (14484); CDC data cited by the Santa Clara clinic put the ratio at about three and a half times in 2023 (50.3 against 14.5 deaths per 100,000 live births) (16808, p. 4).

On gender equality, Equality Now and the ERA Coalition press for recognition of the Equal Rights Amendment and report child marriage as lawful in most states (2025 JS4, 14474; 2026 JS4, 16690). The Advocates for Human Rights reports the criminalization of survivors of gender-based violence (October 2025 GBV factsheet). The Cornell Gender Justice Clinic reports sexual assault in the military (2025 JS24, 14642). Contrary views are recorded: C-Fam welcomes the State's restored adherence to the Geneva Consensus Declaration (14753).

The same coalition records one significant positive federal development. The Take It Down Act, enacted in May 2025, makes the intentional disclosure of nonconsensual intimate images a crime and requires platforms to remove such content within 48 hours of a report (2026 JS4, 16690, p. 4). This overtakes earlier calls to pass the Act (2025 JS4, 14474, p. 9; United Church of Christ, 14395, p. 6). The coalition calls the law significant but insufficient, and finds it outweighed by broader regression (2026 JS4, 16690, pp. 4–5).

The Inter-American Commission expressed its deepest concern at killings of women, children and adolescents with firearms in domestic-violence contexts, citing Federal Bureau of Investigation data of more than 11,000 domestic or family homicide victims in 2020–2024, 74.5 per cent of them women. It valued the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act of 2022 and the State's report of more than 5,000 firearm sales to persons convicted of domestic violence denied in 2024, recalled the State's due-diligence obligation under Jessica Lenahan (Gonzales), and urged federal and state measures to restrict access to firearms for persons with a history of domestic violence (press release 89/26, 20 May 2026).

The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination considered the United States' 2023 follow-up information on racial disparities in sexual and reproductive health, and on the effects of Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization, partially satisfactory and reiterated its recommendation

(INT/CERD/FUL/USA/56868, 8 December 2023). Mandate-holders urged the United States to remedy failures in the disclosure of the Epstein files and to ensure full remedy and reparation for victims (OHCHR press release, 16 February 2026), and wrote about the non-consensual distribution of intimate images on a pornography platform and the role of payment and platform companies (JAL USA 40/2025, 13 February 2026).

IAJ assessment. Treaty bodies have read ICCPR Articles 6, 7, 17 and 26 to require access to abortion at least where a pregnancy endangers life or health, or would cause substantial suffering. Criminal sanctions on pregnancy outcomes engage Articles 7, 9 and 26. The disparity in maternal mortality engages CERD Article 5(e)(iv). The legal restrictions are established; the resulting harms are credibly reported by several independent submitters. The United States' non-ratification of CEDAW limits the treaty basis but not the ICCPR obligations.

8. Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons

The Williams Institute, the Cornell Gender Justice Clinic coalition, the Human Rights Campaign, ILGA-North America and the Caribbean, interACT and Outright International report the following:

- Executive orders that withdraw federal recognition of transgender, non-binary and intersex people, and restrict gender-affirming care and military service (2025 JS32, 14686; 2026 JS9, 16710; 16698).
- State curriculum restrictions on discussing LGBTQ+ issues (14686).
- Medically unnecessary surgery on intersex infants (14850; 14830).
- The danger to LGBT people in immigration detention, compounded by the non-recognition order (16698).

The Cornell coalition reports 372 deaths by fatal violence of transgender and gender-expansive people from 2013 to 2024, sixty-one per cent of them Black transgender women, on Human Rights Campaign data (2026 JS9, 16710, para. 7).

Under Executive Order 14168 the State Department stopped issuing passports with an 'X' marker or a marker that differs from sex assigned at birth. Since the Supreme Court's stay of 6 November 2025 in Trump v. Orr, passports are issued only with sex-at-birth markers (2026 JS9, 16710, p. 7). ICE's 2025 National Detention Standards replaced references to gender with sex and contain no LGBT-specific provisions, and the Williams Institute reports that transgender women are held in men's facilities (Williams Institute, September 2026 factsheet, p. 1). Kansas enacted legislation in early 2026 retroactively invalidating driver's licences and birth certificates that do not reflect sex assigned at birth (16698, p. 7).

Mandate-holders told the United States that the executive orders on sex and gender, the military ban and related measures "would deprive trans and gender diverse people of the right to legal recognition, and their right to self-determination, which contravene international human rights standards" (JOL USA 9/2025, 25 March 2025; see also JOL USA 16/2025). The Special Rapporteur on violence against women takes a different position on the housing of transgender women in women's prisons (AL USA 17/2026), and welcomed the federal court decision vacating the 2024 Title IX regulations (14 January 2025), the

executive order on women's sport (12 February 2025) and the Supreme Court's decision of 30 June 2026 permitting sex-based sports categories (9 July 2026); the report records both positions.

The position of the United States. Executive Order 14168 of 20 January 2025, "Defending Women from Gender Ideology Extremism and Restoring Biological Truth to the Federal Government", makes it federal policy to recognize two sexes defined by biology and directs agencies to apply that definition. The Supreme Court has upheld a state law restricting medical treatment for transgender minors (*United States v. Skrmetti*, 18 June 2025) and allowed the passport policy to take effect pending litigation (*Trump v. Orr*, 6 November 2025). *Skrmetti* resolves the equal-protection issue before the Court; *Orr* is an interim stay ruling. Neither resolves the Covenant assessment. The Human Rights Committee has expressed concern at state laws that severely restrict rights on grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity, including bans on gender-affirming care (CCPR/C/USA/CO/5, para. 24).

IAJ assessment. The Human Rights Committee reads ICCPR Article 26 to prohibit discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity. Non-recognition of gender identity engages Article 17. Unconsented intersex surgery on infants engages Article 7. The federal orders are established on the public record; the harms are credibly reported.

9. Children

The United States remains outside the Convention on the Rights of the Child but is a party to its Optional Protocols on the involvement of children in armed conflict and on the sale of children. The Committee on the Rights of the Child adopted its lists of issues on the United States' fifth periodic reports intersessionally on 29 September 2025 under the armed-conflict Protocol (CRC/C/OPAC/USA/Q/5) and on 1 October 2025 under the sale-of-children Protocol (CRC/C/OPSC/USA/Q/5). Both final UN documents are dated 12 December 2025. The record reports the following:

- The prosecution of children as adults (2025 JS37, 14699).
- Military recruitment of under-18s (CRIN and Conscience and Peace Tax International, 2025 JS30, 14678; Connection e.V., 14751).
- Child labour (Child Labor Coalition, Human Rights Watch and others, 2025 JS54, 14778).
- Child marriage (14474; Just Rights for Children, 14809).
- The family separation inherent in child-welfare and immigration practice (Human Rights Defense Project, 14791).

The immigrant-rights coalition's August 2026 pre-session presentation recalls third-cycle recommendations on the detention of migrant children and families that it reports remain unimplemented.

The 23-organization coalition reports that family detention resumed in 2025. More than 5,600 people, including parents and children, were held at the Dilley facility in Texas between April 2025 and February 2026, and hundreds of children were held beyond the 20-day limit of the Flores settlement (2026 JS11, 16694, p. 2). In February and March 2025 the Department of Health and Human Services terminated most

of the federal contract for legal services to unaccompanied children, reported to affect about 26,000 children; providers have sued (CLSEPA v. HHS, N.D. Cal.; 2026 JS11, 16694, p. 3).

Mandate-holders wrote to the United States about the termination of funding for legal services for unaccompanied children (JAL USA 39/2025, 12 December 2025) and raised its effect on child rights publicly (OHCHR press release, 27 January 2026). Their general concerns about immigration enforcement are set out in section 1.

Appellate review can correct. In In the Interest of K.N., K.L., K.L., and K.L., Children, No. 24-0881 (5 June 2026), the Supreme Court of Texas held the evidence legally insufficient to establish the endangerment grounds on which a father's parental rights had been terminated and reversed; it affirmed the termination of the mother's rights as to one child and sent the conservatorship of the three younger children back for reassessment (slip op., pp. 34–35). It declined to interpret, in the first instance, the new parental-rights provision of the Texas Constitution (article I, section 37) (p. 17). The IAJ discloses its role: it filed an amicus brief in the case, which the Court thanked among six submissions (p. 17, n. 1). The opinion does not discuss treaty law, and it is not an endorsement of the brief. One state decision is not evidence of national practice; it shows that correction is possible where review is reached.

IAJ assessment. ICCPR Article 24 independently requires measures of protection for every child. Adult prosecution of children and child immigration detention engage Articles 9, 10(2)(b) and 24. Ratification of the CRC is the recurrent recommendation, and the IAJ adopts it.

10. Economic, social, environmental and cultural rights

Housing and the criminalization of poverty. Santa Clara University's clinic reports that the Supreme Court's 2024 decision in City of Grants Pass v. Johnson opened the way to punishing unsheltered homelessness, and reports the death of an unhoused man crushed by machinery during an encampment sweep in Vallejo, California, in December 2024 (16808). The NHLC reports that federal legislation in July 2025 cut the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, which supports about 42 million people a month, together with Medicaid and other safety-net programmes (August 2026 pre-session statement, p. 2). The Congressional Budget Office estimates that the law will reduce SNAP participation by 2.4 million people a month on average over 2025–2034 (2026 JS13, 16646, p. 5). The housing coalition reports a shortage of about seven million rental homes affordable and available to extremely low-income renters (2025 JS9, 14507; 2026 JS10, 16711).

HUD counted 771,480 people homeless on a single night in January 2024, the highest number ever recorded (2025 JS9, 14507, p. 2). Executive Order 14321 of July 2025 directs four federal departments to assess whether their discretionary grants may, to the maximum extent permitted by law, give priority to jurisdictions that enforce prohibitions on urban camping and loitering, among alternative criteria, and directs the Attorney General, in consultation with the Department of Health and Human Services, to seek the expansion of civil commitment (2026 JS10, 16711, p. 2; NHLC, August 2026 pre-session statement, p. 1).

Food and health. The National Right to Food Community of Practice and the American Friends Service Committee coalition report that about 47 million people lived in food-insecure households in 2023, on

USDA data (2025 JS40, 14705; October 2025 factsheet). In September 2025 USDA ended the annual survey that produces that figure (2026 JS13, 16646, p. 5). Submitters report proposals in early 2025 to cut up to 880 billion dollars from Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (2025 JS41, 14706, p. 2); the July 2025 legislation then enacted Medicaid cuts (2026 JS13, 16646, p. 5).

Water, environment and the nuclear legacy. Northeastern University and Saint Louis University coalitions report water and sanitation injustice as environmental racism, including in Lowndes County, Alabama (2025 JS20, 14620; 2026 JS2, 16676). On 11 April 2025 the Department of Justice terminated the Lowndes County environmental-justice settlement (2026 JS2, 16676, p. 2). The Geneva Agape Foundation reports that the Fiscal Year 2026 budget proposal would cut the Environmental Protection Agency's budget by 23 per cent and eliminate its environmental-justice and climate programmes (16926, p. 2). The administration has already closed the EPA's Office of Environmental Justice and External Civil Rights and ended the Justice40 initiative (2026 JS2, 16676, p. 2). Nuclear-affected communities and ICAN report harms from uranium mining and nuclear testing and secrecy that impedes redress (2025 JS50, 14745; 2025 JS72, 14851; 14424). Global Rights Advocacy reports risks to environmental defenders (2025 JS65, 14807; 2026 JS16, 16854).

Mandate-holders raised with the United States the 24-hour workday of home-care workers in New York City (OHCHR press release, 13 August 2026).

IAJ assessment. The United States has not ratified the ICESCR, so the treaty basis for economic and social rights is limited. Even so, punishing people for being unhoused engages ICCPR Articles 7, 9, 17 and 26, and racially disparate environmental and water harm engages CERD Article 5(e). The criminalization of homelessness is established in law; the scale of food insecurity and of the 2025 cuts is credibly reported. Ratification of the ICESCR is the recurrent recommendation.

11. Conduct beyond United States territory

Military action in Venezuela. On 3 January 2026 United States forces conducted military operations in Venezuela and seized its President. The Secretary-General's spokesperson said that day that he was deeply concerned the rules of international law had not been respected. On 5 January the Secretary-General's remarks to the Security Council repeated that concern and stressed respect for sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity (SG/SM/22974). At the Geneva press briefing on 6 January, the spokesperson for the High Commissioner for Human Rights stated that the operation violated the Charter's prohibition on the threat or use of force, and that accountability for human rights violations could not be achieved by unilateral military intervention. The Chinese Foreign Ministry characterized the action as a serious violation of international law and Venezuelan sovereignty. On 7 January 2026 UN experts condemned the operation, including the bombardments and the seizure of the head of State, as a grave violation of the Charter's prohibition on the use of force (OHCHR, 7 January 2026; 2026 JS17, 16877, p. 3).

Lethal strikes on vessels. The ACLU reports that since September 2025 the United States military has conducted lethal strikes on small boats in the Caribbean and Eastern Pacific, framed as counter-narcotics operations. As of 25 March 2026 the ACLU counted more than 160 people killed in 47 attacks (2026

individual submission, 16907, p. 4; the Center for Constitutional Rights coalition reports the same toll, 2026 JS17, 16877). The United Nations record is fuller. On 16 September 2025 mandate-holders condemned the "extrajudicial execution" by the United States of 11 people on 2 September and three on 15 September (OHCHR press release, 16 September 2025), having written to the Government (JAL USA 30/2025). On 4 November 2025 they found that the attacks "appear to be unlawful killings carried out by order of a Government" and raised "serious concerns about the commission of potential international crimes" (OHCHR press release, 4 November 2025). On 1 September 2026 they recorded at least 223 deaths in strikes on at least 68 vessels since 2 September 2025, stated that "these killings are extrajudicial and unlawful" and rejected any right of self-defence under Article 51 of the Charter (OHCHR press release, 1 September 2026).

In his briefing note of September 2026 the Special Rapporteur on counter-terrorism concluded that "there are reasonable grounds to believe that the reported 68 attacks that killed 223 people constituted crimes against humanity of murder under customary international law" (para. 23), and on 29 September 2026 he put the toll at "at least 230 people in 69 military attacks on civilian vessels at sea" (statement, "Violations of Human Rights while Countering 'Narco-Terrorism'", 29 September 2026). These are the assessments of independent mandate-holders, adopted at the level each states. On 31 October 2025 the High Commissioner for Human Rights determined that the strikes violate international human rights law and amount to extrajudicial killings, and called for an investigation. The ACLU reports that the targets were not shown to pose an imminent threat. It reports that the ACLU and the Center for Constitutional Rights filed suit on behalf of victims' families in January 2026, and that the strikes were the subject of a hearing before the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights in March 2026.

Amnesty International reports that in March 2026 the operations were extended to joint action in Ecuador, where a site the United States said was an armed group's training camp was reported to be a dairy farm (16827, p. 4). Mandate-holders wrote to the United States about its military support in Ecuador, whose nature, scope and legal basis had not been made public (JAL USA 13/2026, 27 May 2026). The Inter-American Commission expressed deep concern at the operations, citing public and official information reporting more than 80 deaths by November 2025, recalled that the duty to respect the right to life extends to extraterritorial action at sea where State agents exercise authority or effective control, and called on the United States to refrain from using lethal military force in public-security operations and to investigate every death (press release 248/25, 2 December 2025); it held a hearing on the operations on 13 March 2026.

Gaza, Iran and sanctions. The Center for Constitutional Rights and Cornell coalition report United States support for Israeli military operations in Gaza and proposals to remove Palestinians from Gaza (2025 JS67, 14819). The United Nations record on Gaza is set out in Part I, Determination 10. The CCR coalition's 2026 update describes United States conduct toward Iran as a war of aggression (2026 JS17, 16877). Several submissions, including 2025 JS52 (14768) and the Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism (14638), call for the lifting of unilateral sanctions because of their humanitarian effect. Mandate-holders wrote to the United States about the Gaza Humanitarian Foundation and its use of private military and security companies (JAL USA 41/2025, 22 January 2026) and called for the Foundation's dismantling (OHCHR press release, 5 August 2025). They welcomed parts of the United States peace plan for Gaza, including a

permanent ceasefire and no forced displacement, while objecting to arrangements outside United Nations authority (OHCHR press release, 3 October 2025).

Iran. Amnesty International reports that the United States and Israel launched a joint military operation in Iran on 28 February 2026, with thousands of strikes, and that evidence indicates United States forces directly struck a school building in Minab with guided weapons, which it assesses as a serious breach of international humanitarian law (16827, p. 4, para. 18). Amnesty's source reports more than 100 children killed; the CCR coalition reports more than 170 civilians killed (2026 JS17, 16877). On 4 March 2026 UN Special Procedures experts condemned the attacks as unlawful, and the Fact-Finding Mission on the Islamic Republic of Iran stated that they run counter to the UN Charter and condemned Iran's retaliatory attacks on its neighbours. On 17 September 2026 the Mission found reasonable grounds to believe that the United States strikes on the Shajareh Tayyebeh Primary School in Minab and on a sports complex in Lamerd were war crimes (Determination 10). Sanctions. After her country visits the Special Rapporteur on unilateral coercive measures urged the United States to end its national emergencies with regard to Iran, which she found incompatible with the ICCPR, and Venezuela, and to lift sectoral sanctions; she found humanitarian exemptions for food and medicine in Iran "ineffective and nearly non-existent" in practice (A/HRC/51/33/Add.1, paras. 83 and 94; A/HRC/48/59/Add.2, para. 109; also cited by 2025 JS11, 14531, p. 9, and 2025 JS52, 14768, p. 26). The legal framework under which these emergencies are declared is examined in Part IV, section 5.

United States explanation. The President linked the operation both to United States and allied security and to Iran's treatment of its own population. Before the strikes he said that 32,000 people had been killed in Iran's crackdown on protesters and that his warning had stopped planned executions (The President's News Conference, 20 February 2026, DCPD-202600127, p. 15; repeated in the State of the Union address of 24 February 2026). Announcing the operation in a video address on 28 February (White House video address; transcript as reproduced by The Daily Signal, 28 February 2026), he stated its objective as defending the American people by eliminating imminent threats from the Iranian regime, told Iranians that "the hour of your freedom is at hand", and urged them to take over their government when the strikes ended. His report to Congress of 2 March invoked the protection of United States forces and the homeland, the free flow of maritime commerce through the Strait of Hormuz and the collective self-defence of regional allies, including Israel, and stated that the mission was planned and executed in a manner designed to minimize civilian casualties (House Document 119–139, pp. 1–2). In his address of 1 April he said that the regime had "recently killed 45,000 of their own people who were protesting in Iran", linked this to the threat of a nuclear-armed Iran, and said that regime change had not been the goal (Daily Compilation of Presidential Documents, DCPD-202600220, pp. 2 and 4). Later, in remarks with the President of Lebanon on 21 July 2026, he said "over 52,000 people" had been killed (Remarks in a bilateral meeting with President Joseph Aoun of Lebanon, 21 July 2026, transcript, Roll Call Factba.se). These statements record the stated rationale. The casualty figures are the President's and are not adopted here; for comparison, CBS News reported on 20 February 2026 that two sources, one of them inside Iran, had told it in January that no fewer than 12,000 and possibly as many as 20,000 people were killed in the protests, a sourced estimate rather than a complete count. Recording these statements does not establish the factual or legal validity of the grounds advanced, or the lawfulness of the operation or of particular attacks; the United Nations findings are addressed above.

The United Nations record on Iran is set out in Part I. Mandate-holders had earlier "unequivocally condemned" the United States attack on three nuclear facilities in Iran (OHCHR press release, 26 June 2025). In 2026 they wrote to the United States about the strike on the girls' school in Minab (JAL USA 21/2026, 20 July 2026), about environmental harm from attacks on civilian-related infrastructure (JAL USA 18/2026, 15 July 2026) and about the campaign as a whole (JAL USA 22/2026, 12 August 2026). They welcomed the United States–Iran memorandum of understanding while warning that it left human rights unaddressed (OHCHR press release, 19 June 2026), and condemned the resumption of hostilities weeks later (OHCHR press release, 23 July 2026).

Transfers from north-east Syria. The Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic reported that earlier in 2026 more than 5,700 men and boys were forcibly transferred to Iraq "in a rushed operation conducted by the United States, without due process", which "may constitute a violation of the principle of non-refoulement on a massive scale and is under investigation" (oral update to the Human Rights Council, 8 September 2026; the Commission's press release of the same day restates it). Mandate-holders had warned in January 2026 of a planned rapid mass rendition of alleged ISIL prisoners to Iraq without publicly known screening or legal process (OHCHR press release, 29 January 2026). Mandate-holders also wrote about a United States national and her child held in a camp in north-east Syria and the absence of repatriation (AL USA 19/2026, 6 July 2026). The IAJ records the Commission's finding as an investigation in progress.

Sanctions, designations and threats of force. Mandate-holders criticized the reinstatement of Cuba as a State Sponsor of Terrorism immediately after the change of administration (OHCHR press release, 7 February 2025), the presumption of wrongdoing in sanctions designations and delisting (JAL USA 1/2025) and the burden of sanctions compliance on lawyers (JAL USA 23/2025); the Special Rapporteur on Myanmar described the withdrawal of sanctions on suppliers of weapons to the Myanmar military as "a shocking turn" (OHCHR press release, 30 July 2025). The Special Rapporteur on counter-terrorism found that United States terrorism designations induce financial de-risking with humanitarian effects (A/81/227, paras. 38–40, referring to Executive Order 14406) and that the United States illegally threatened force against Colombia, Cuba and Mexico (para. 26). Mandate-holders welcomed the lifting of United States and other sanctions on Syria (OHCHR press release, 24 July 2025), and found that the agreement between Mauritius and the United Kingdom, by maintaining the United Kingdom and United States military presence on Diego Garcia and preventing the Chagossians' return there, appears to be at variance with their right to return (OHCHR press release, 10 June 2025).

The General Assembly has called each year for an end to the United States embargo against Cuba: by 185 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions, on 3 November 2022 (resolution 77/7; A/77/PV.28); by 187 to 2, with 1 abstention, on 2 November 2023 (78/7; A/78/PV.26); by 187 to 2, with 1 abstention, on 30 October 2024, Israel and the United States voting against (79/7; A/79/PV.30); and by 165 to 7, with 12 abstentions, on 29 October 2025 (80/4). The votes record the Assembly's position, not a judicial finding.

Business conduct abroad. Seven communications asked the United States, as home State, what it does to regulate, require due diligence of and provide remedies against companies domiciled or financed in the United States whose operations abroad were alleged to harm communities and human rights defenders: liquefied natural gas projects in the Gulf of California (JAL USA 12/2025), a carbon-credit project on

Ka'apor land in Brazil (JAL USA 13/2025), a gold mine in Thailand (JAL USA 2/2025), oil divestment in the Niger Delta (JAL USA 21/2025), a mineral-sands project in Madagascar (JAL USA 28/2025), a plantation in Kenya (JAL USA 3/2026) and the American Chamber of Commerce in Myanmar and banks supporting the Myanmar military (AL USA 18/2025). Parallel letters went to the companies and investors. The letters state information received, and no reply from the Government is shown. The report does not assess the underlying corporate conduct (Part VIII); it records that the home State's regulation of these companies and the access to remedy required by ICCPR article 2(3) remain open questions.

Foreign-aid cuts. The United Nations record is set out in Part I, Determination 10. The Williams Institute's September 2026 factsheet states that an estimated 700,000 or more people have died worldwide as a result of the 2025 foreign-aid cuts. It projects more than 14 million additional deaths by 2030 (p. 1). The factsheet does not state the model behind either figure. This report therefore presents the first as a published estimate and the second as a projection, and it makes no finding of causation.

Mandate-holders also wrote about the proposed 44 per cent cut to federal housing assistance in the 2026 budget (JOL USA 22/2025), a union-busting campaign at Starbucks (JAL USA 6/2026) and twenty-four-hour shifts for home-care workers in New York City (JAL USA 8/2026).

The position of the United States. On the vessel strikes, the United States told the Security Council that the cartels are designated terrorist organizations and non-State armed groups whose actions constitute an armed attack, that it is in a non-international armed conflict with them, and that it acts in self-defence consistent with Article 51 (S/PV.10015, 10 October 2025; Annex F). It described the operation of 3 January 2026 in Venezuela as a "surgical law enforcement operation" against indicted fugitives (S/PV.10085, 5 January 2026; Annex F), and justified the attacks on Iran by the protection of its forces, its homeland, maritime commerce and its allies (report to Congress, 2 March 2026; Annex D, row 198). On the International Criminal Court it holds that the Court "has no jurisdiction over the United States or Israel, as neither country is party to the Rome Statute" (Executive Order 14203, preamble, 90 Fed. Reg. 9369). On Gaza it rejected the Commission of Inquiry's finding; a State Department spokesperson called the accusation of genocide "the height of hypocrisy" (statement to CNN, reported by NPR, "Israel is committing genocide in Gaza, a UN inquiry finds", 16 September 2025).

The report assesses these positions against the following international authorities, each at its own standard. Mandate-holders rejected any right of self-defence under Article 51 for the vessel strikes, and OHCHR determined them to be extrajudicial killings; the use of force against Venezuela and Iran was determined unlawful; under article 12(2)(a) of the Rome Statute the Court may exercise jurisdiction over crimes committed on the territory of a State Party whatever the nationality of the accused, and the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers has determined that the sanctions violate United States obligations; and the duty to prevent genocide binds the United States as a party to the Convention. The Special Rapporteur's assessment that the United States shares complicity is adopted at its own standard; no court or commission has yet determined the responsibility of the United States (Part I, Determination 10). The IAJ adopts those determinations at their stated standards (Part I, Determination 10).

IAJ assessment. Each matter is assessed under its own legal test, and the IAJ's posture differs between them (Part I, Determination 10):

- **Venezuela.** The competent United Nations authority has determined that the operation violated Article 2(4) of the Charter. The IAJ adopts that determination; no Security Council authorization or other lawful basis has been demonstrated. Special Procedures mandate-holders have characterized the operation as aggression, and the IAJ records that characterization at their level (Part I); neither the Office of the High Commissioner nor the IAJ has made a determination of aggression as a crime or of individual responsibility.
- **Vessel strikes.** The High Commissioner has determined that the strikes are extrajudicial killings in violation of international human rights law. The IAJ adopts that determination and supports his call for an investigation. Suspected drug trafficking is a crime, not an armed attack, and it does not make the people suspected of it lawful targets, however the operations are characterized. The Human Rights Committee holds that a State's ICCPR Article 6 obligations extend to persons whose right to life is affected by its military activities in a direct and reasonably foreseeable manner (General Comment No. 36, para. 63). The United States disputes that extraterritorial reach.
- **Gaza, Iran and sanctions.** Characterizations such as genocide, complicity and aggression are, in the submissions, the submitters' legal conclusions; where a United Nations body or mandate-holder has made one, it is recorded at that body's level. Each requires proof of the underlying acts, of United States involvement, and of the mental elements and standard of responsibility the norm sets. For Gaza, the Commission of Inquiry has found that Israel committed genocide and that all States, including the United States as a party to the Genocide Convention, must prevent it, including by stopping weapons transfers; the Special Rapporteur has assessed that the United States shares complicity. The IAJ adopts both at their own standards (Part I, Determination 10). No court or commission has determined United States responsibility, and the IAJ has not investigated it; submitters' characterizations beyond those determinations remain their own. For Iran and sanctions, the UN experts and the Fact-Finding Mission on the Islamic Republic of Iran have determined that the attacks from 28 February 2026 violated the prohibition on the use of force, and the Mission has found reasonable grounds to believe that the strikes in Minab and Lamerd were war crimes; the Special Rapporteur on unilateral coercive measures has determined that the United States national emergencies on Iran and Venezuela and the sanctions applied under them should end, the Iranian emergency being incompatible with the ICCPR; and the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers has determined that the sanctions imposed on the International Criminal Court's judges and prosecutors under Executive Order 14203, extended on 9 October 2026 to the Court itself, violate the United States' obligations (Determination 10). The IAJ adopts those determinations as stated. None of them determines individual criminal responsibility; the characterizations of the attacks on Iran and Venezuela as aggression are those of Special Procedures mandate-holders and are recorded in Part I at their own level.

12. Gun violence and ordinary policing

Gun violence. The Human Rights Committee welcomed the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act of 2022 and the federal office for gun violence prevention established in 2023, but was "gravely concerned at the increase in gun-related deaths and injuries, which disproportionately affect members of racial and ethnic minorities, women and children". It called for background checks for all private acquisitions and transfers, a ban on assault weapons and high-capacity magazines, restrictions on access for those most at risk of abusing firearms, and effective remedies, "including by repealing immunities for any entity operating in the firearms industry" (CCPR/C/USA/CO/5, paras. 34–35). Global Action on Gun Violence and the George Washington University clinic report that federal law requires no purchase licence, registration or training; that the 1994 assault-weapons ban lapsed in 2004; that the Protection of Lawful Commerce in Arms Act shields the industry from most civil liability; and that between 200,000 and more than 500,000 firearms cross illegally into Mexico each year, the last an academic estimate (2025 JS26, 14653, pp. 3–5). They also record what the 2022 Act achieved: the first federal straw-purchase and trafficking offences, with more than 500 defendants charged (p. 4).

Executive Order 14206 of February 2025 directs agencies to review firearm regulations for infringement of the Second Amendment (p. 2), and the 2024 rule implementing the Act's definition of a dealer was vacated on 12 June 2026 (Texas v. ATF, No. 2:24-cv-089-Z (N.D. Tex.), final judgment, ECF 176; Annex E, 26.108). The 2024 export rule is a separate measure, largely rescinded with effect from 30 September 2025 (Bureau of Industry and Security, Revision of Firearms License Requirements, 90 FR 47170), which retained the new classification numbers and pre-existing licence controls.

Ordinary policing. The Committee was "deeply concerned at police brutality and the excessive and deadly use of force by law enforcement officials, including Customs and Border Protection officers", at its disparate impact on people of African descent, Indigenous Peoples, Hispanic and Latino people, migrants and asylum seekers, and at "a lack of accountability in the majority of cases" (para. 36). It asked the United States to bring use-of-force rules into line with the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms, to investigate every allegation promptly and impartially, and to make data collection mandatory (para. 37). The Berkeley Law clinic and Alliance San Diego, counsel in the Inter-American petition on the 2010 killing of Anastasio Hernández Rojas at the San Ysidro port of entry, report that no federal statute governs police use of force, that the constitutional test of objective reasonableness does not require necessity or the use of less harmful means, and that only 1.9 per cent of police killings between 2013 and 2022 led to criminal charges (2025 JS19, 14618, pp. 1–5).

The Committee against Torture recommended in 2014 that the United States provide redress to survivors of torture by Chicago police officers under Commander Jon Burge (1972–1991) by supporting the proposed reparations ordinance (CAT/C/USA/CO/3-5, para. 26(d)); the City Council adopted it on 6 May 2015, with a formal apology, a 5.5 million dollar fund and services for survivors — the ordinance requested in that recommendation was adopted; whether every survivor has obtained full redress is a separate question.

The revocation of Executive Order 14074 and the retraction of police findings in May 2025 are recorded in Part III and Annex E. The International Independent Expert Mechanism to Advance Racial Justice and

Equality in Law Enforcement, reporting on its visit of 2023, recommended a human-rights-based approach to the use of force, a national strategy to reduce killings by law enforcement, the elimination of racial profiling, a nationwide record of officers found guilty of misconduct, accountability through prompt and independent criminal investigations, reparations that address the effect of qualified immunity, and the removal of police from schools (A/HRC/54/CRP.7, paras. 135–145). Its findings describe 2023 and serve as an intermediate benchmark; the baseline for Annex E remains 4 March 2021.

IAJ assessment. ICCPR Article 6 requires the State to protect life against foreseeable private violence as well as against its own agents, and Articles 2(3) and 26 require effective remedy and equal protection. The Committee's 2023 observations are a competent determination, and the IAJ adopts them; they predate the 2025–2026 figures and do not verify them. Violence by public agents, foreseeable private violence, discriminatory exposure, regulation, investigation and redress are distinct questions and are assessed separately. The submitters' statistics are credibly reported; the statutes and orders cited are established.

13. Acknowledged State abuses and incomplete redress: non-consensual experimentation, the 2001–2008 CIA programme and Guantánamo

Scope. Three matters are treated together because they share one structure and, as the record shows, a line of descent (see "After MKULTRA" below): conduct by agencies of the United States that the State has acknowledged through its own legislature, commissions or apologies, a record destroyed in part by the agency concerned in two of them (the MKULTRA files in 1973; the interrogation videotapes in 2005), and, for each victim group identified below, the continuing absence of one or more of the forms of redress that the Committee against Torture has identified — restitution, compensation, rehabilitation, satisfaction including disclosure and investigation, and guarantees of non-repetition (CAT/C/GC/3, paras. 2, 5). What each group has and lacks is stated separately; a settlement or apology is recorded as the redress it is, neither as nothing nor as the whole. None of the 232 civil-society documents raises the first of them. The Covenant entered into force for the United States on 8 September 1992 and the Convention against Torture on 20 November 1994; the experimentation programmes predate both, and the section says for each matter which obligations applied when and which apply now. The IAJ has not itself investigated these programmes. This section distinguishes official records, attributed expert assessments, researchers' reports and scholarship; their evidentiary basis and limits are stated where used, and the determinations of the competent United Nations authorities are adopted under Part II, section 7.

Non-consensual experimentation. The second sentence of Article 7 of the Covenant provides that "no one shall be subjected without his free consent to medical or scientific experimentation". The 1992 Senate report quotes it and attaches no reservation or understanding to it (S. Exec. Rep. 102-23, p. 12), so the prohibition binds the United States as written, subject only to the declaration of non-self-execution. The Church Committee established that the Central Intelligence Agency's programme MKULTRA "was approved by the DCI on April 13, 1953", that its "final phase of LSD testing involved surreptitious administration to unwitting nonvolunteer subjects in normal life settings by undercover officers of the Bureau of Narcotics acting for the CIA", that Dr Frank Olson, a civilian employee of the Army, "unwittingly

received approximately 70 micrograms of LSD" on 19 November 1953 and died on 28 November, that "the deaths of two Americans can be attributed to these programs", and that "in January 1973, MKULTRA records were destroyed by Technical Services Division personnel acting on the verbal orders of Dr. Sidney Gottlieb", who "was carrying out the verbal order of then DCI Helms" (S. Rep. 94-755, Book I, 1976, pp. 385–394). In 1977 the Director of Central Intelligence told a joint Senate hearing that seven boxes of surviving financial records showed "149 MKULTRA subprojects", described as conducted from 1953 to 1964, the names of "185 nongovernment researchers" and of "80 institutions where work was done", including "44 colleges or universities", "12 hospitals or clinics" and "3 penal institutions" (Joint Hearing, 3 August 1977, pp. 6–8). The same pattern was later acknowledged for the Army and the Atomic Energy Commission: the Advisory Committee on Human Radiation Experiments reported in October 1995 and the President offered "a sincere apology to those of our citizens who were subjected to these experiments" (3 October 1995); for the 1946–1948 syphilis inoculation study in Guatemala the Secretaries of State and of Health and Human Services said it "was clearly unethical … we apologize to all the individuals who were affected" (1 October 2010).

The remedy record. In none of the cases identified below has a victim of these programmes obtained an adjudication of the responsibility of the United States; what some have obtained is stated. The Olson family received an apology from the President on 21 July 1975 and 750,000 dollars by private Act of Congress "in full settlement of all of their claims" (Private Law 94-126, 1976); their later action was dismissed as time-barred, released by the settlement and otherwise outside the Federal Tort Claims Act (Olson v. United States, D.D.C., 17 July 2013). The Supreme Court held that the names of the MKULTRA researchers and their institutions are exempt from disclosure as "intelligence sources" (CIA v. Sims, 471 U.S. 159 (1985)). The Canadian patients of the Allan Memorial Institute who sued in Washington were paid 750,000 dollars in 1988 without admission of liability after the court, in January 1988, granted summary judgment against one plaintiff on limitations grounds and denied the Government's motion as to the rest (Orlikow v. United States, 682 F. Supp. 77 (D.D.C. 1988)), a ruling on access to litigation and not a finding of liability; the settlement is reported, its document not retrieved. In the Quebec class action on behalf of all persons subjected to "depatterning" at that Institute between 1948 and 1964, the United States pleaded State immunity and was dismissed, the Court of Appeal affirmed (Tanny c. Procureur général des États-Unis, 2023 QCCA 1234) and the Supreme Court of Canada refused leave (30 May 2024); the action was authorized on 31 July 2025 against the hospital, McGill University and Canada only (Tanny v. Royal Victoria Hospital, 500-06-000972-196). The Guatemalan subjects' claims against the United States were dismissed under the foreign-country exception to the Tort Claims Act, the court observing that the suit "is simply not the appropriate vehicle for remedying those wrongs" (Garcia v. Sebelius, 867 F. Supp. 2d 125 (D.D.C. 2012)), and their claims against private institutions ended with summary judgment for Johns Hopkins University and Bristol-Myers Squibb (D. Md., 2022) and for the Rockefeller Foundation, affirmed on appeal (Estate of Alvarez v. Rockefeller Foundation, 4th Cir., 20 March 2024). The Human Rights Committee, examining current law in 2006, recalled "the non-derogable character of this obligation under article 4 of the Covenant" and told the United States to "ensure that it meets its obligation under article 7 of the Covenant not to subject anyone without his/her free consent to medical or scientific experimentation", noting the waivers of consent permitted in emergencies, in research on prisoners,

children and persons with impaired capacity, and for investigational drugs given to members of the armed forces (CCPR/C/USA/CO/3, para. 31).

The IAJ adopts that observation as stated. The treaty bodies have not addressed MKULTRA by name in their observations on the United States (2006, 2014, 2023); the Special Rapporteur on torture names it in a thematic report, with dates the IAJ corrects (A/HRC/43/49, 20 March 2020, para. 12 and footnote 3; see "After MKULTRA" below). Taking the forms of redress in turn: the Olson family received satisfaction (a presidential apology) and compensation (by statute), but no adjudication and, after Sims, no disclosure of the researchers; the Canadian plaintiffs in Orlikow received compensation by settlement without admission; the members of the Quebec class have judicial access against the hospital, the university and Canada and none against the United States; the Guatemalan subjects received satisfaction (the 2010 apology) and neither compensation nor judicial access; the subjects of the radiation experiments received satisfaction (the 1995 apology and the Advisory Committee's public report) and, for the identified plutonium- and uranium-injection subjects or their families, compensation: by March 1997 the Administration reported settlements of "approximately $6.5 million for all the individuals", covering "all 16 of the families of subjects who were involved in the plutonium injection experiments" and one uranium case, with one family declining and one subject not located (White House briefing, 28 March 1997); those settlements covered particular subjects and do not establish redress for all persons affected by the radiation experiments.

Historical conduct must be assessed under the domestic and international law, and agency rules, applicable to the actor and period. The Nuremberg Code supplies an ethical and interpretive benchmark; where its principles were incorporated into binding agency rules, such as the Department of Defense policy of 1953 documented by the Advisory Committee on Human Radiation Experiments, those rules must be identified. The applicable law is not the Covenant, which did not bind the United States until 1992 and which the Human Rights Committee applies to earlier acts only where their effects themselves constitute a continuing violation. The IAJ accordingly makes no determination that the United States is in present breach of Article 7 in respect of the historical programmes. What it records is this: that in 1985 the Supreme Court upheld the withholding of the identities of the MKULTRA researchers and of twenty-one institutions, the grant proposals and contracts having been disclosed (Sims, 471 U.S. at 163 and nn. 7, 22), and that the IAJ has not established the disclosure position in 2026; that in none of the cases identified above has a forum adjudicated the responsibility of the United States; and that current United States regulations permit specified waivers or alterations of informed consent under 45 CFR 46.116(e) and (f) and 21 CFR 50.22 and 50.24, including for emergency research, subject to their respective conditions (eCFR as of 16 October 2026). These provisions are not to be assumed identical to those the Committee considered in 2006; section 50.22 took effect on 22 January 2024 (88 FR 88248). Their compatibility with Article 7 requires a separate assessment; their existence alone does not establish that any waiver is unlawful or comparable to the covert programmes.

Other documented programmes. Official records and, where stated, scholarship document further programmes and practices involving State institutions or public funds; Annex K lists them with their sources and the redress recorded, and its note states the limits of inclusion. The Public Health Service observed Black men with syphilis at Tuskegee without treating them from 1932 to 1972; a class action

was settled in 1974 and the President apologized on 16 May 1997 (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, study timeline). The Advisory Committee on Human Radiation Experiments documented radioactive-iron tracer studies on about 820 pregnant women at Vanderbilt University in the 1940s, finding "at least some indication that the women neither gave their consent nor were aware they were participating in an experiment", nutritional studies with radioactive iron and calcium on boys at the Fernald State School, and Defense-funded total-body irradiation of cancer patients in Cincinnati from 1960 (Final Report, 1995, chs. 7 and 8); the Fernald claims were settled in January 1998, the Vanderbilt claims in July 1998 and the Cincinnati claims in 1999. The City of Philadelphia apologized on 6 October 2022 for experiments conducted on mostly Black prisoners at Holmesburg Prison from the 1950s to the 1970s; the former prisoners' suit of 2000 had been dismissed as time-barred. At the Willowbrook State School, a New York State institution for children with intellectual disabilities, researchers deliberately infected children with hepatitis from 1956; their own 1967 report describes "approximately 250 children who acquired artificially induced hepatitis" and states that the studies were sanctioned by the State Department of Mental Hygiene and the Armed Forces Epidemiological Board (Journal of the American Medical Association, 1 May 1967). Parental consent was obtained, but accounts of the study record that admission to the overcrowded school was effectively tied to it; the IAJ identified no official acknowledgement.

Military testing and consent waivers. The Department of Defense conducted 50 chemical and biological tests under Project 112, including the shipboard tests known as SHAD, between 1962 and 1974 (GAO-04-410, 2004), and by 2008 had stopped actively searching for exposed personnel (GAO-08-366); the Army released zinc cadmium sulfide over 33 urban and rural locations in the United States and Canada in the 1950s and 1960s, at exposures the National Research Council found below harmful levels while noting the absence of data on repeated exposure (1997). In 1991 the Court of Appeals upheld a rule permitting the Food and Drug Administration to waive informed consent for investigational drugs given to troops in the Gulf War (Doe v. Sullivan, 938 F.2d 1370), and in 2003 a district court enjoined involuntary anthrax vaccination absent informed consent or a presidential waiver (Doe v. Rumsfeld, 297 F. Supp. 2d 119).

Coerced sterilization. Sterilization without valid consent ran through state eugenics programmes and recurred after them. North Carolina sterilized about 7,600 people between 1929 and 1974 and in 2013 created a compensation fund limited to victims alive on 30 June 2013; a review by the General Accounting Office found in 1976 that the Indian Health Service's Aberdeen, Albuquerque, Oklahoma City and Phoenix areas were "generally not in compliance" with its own consent regulations (HRD-77-3); and the California State Auditor found that 144 women in state prisons were sterilized by tubal ligation between 2005–06 and 2012–13, 39 of them following deficiencies in the informed-consent process (Report 2013-120, 19 June 2014). California established a compensation programme in 2021 for survivors of its eugenics laws (1909–1979) and of sterilization in state women's prisons. Survey-based scholarship documents widespread sterilization in Puerto Rico: Vázquez Calzada and Morales del Valle (1982, p. 70) report approximately 32 per cent of ever-married women aged 20–49 in 1965. This prevalence estimate does not establish the number of procedures performed without valid consent, and the IAJ identified no official acknowledgement of the alleged coercive practices. The oral-contraceptive trials conducted there from 1956 by private researchers are not counted. The Terre Haute prison experiments of 1943–1944 are not counted here: the Presidential Commission for the Study of Bioethical Issues found that those prisoners volunteered and consented ("Ethically Impossible", 2011).

After MKULTRA. The end of MKULTRA was not the end of the work, and the State's own record says so. Established on the official record: the Central Intelligence Agency told the Senate in 1977 that "MKSEARCH was the name given to the continuation of the MKULTRA program. Funding commenced in FY 1966, and ended in FY 1972", its purpose being "to develop, test, and evaluate capabilities in the covert use of biological, chemical, and radioactive material systems and techniques for producing predictable human behavioral and/or physiological changes" (Joint Hearing, 3 August 1977, p. 169); a related project, OFTEN, run with the Army at Edgewood Arsenal from 1967, provided for the clinical evaluation of compounds with human subjects, and the Department of Defense told the Senate that tests of one compound on soldiers in June 1973 "was a part of the Agency's project", which the Agency disputed (Human Drug Testing by the CIA, hearings of 20–21 September 1977, pp. 122–149). The Director of Central Intelligence, who had answered "No, sir" when asked on 3 August whether these programmes involved human experimentation (p. 20), accepted on 21 September that "my agency has full responsibility for MKSEARCH, OFTEN, and CHICKWIT" (p. 126).

The CIA's own accounts of when unwitting testing ended differ: "1964" (3 August 1977, p. 10); "no evidence of unwitting testing … past the period of about 1964", while "there may have been drug testing as late as 1973" (21 September 1977, p. 124); and, according to the Church Committee, a programme "decreased significantly each budget year until its complete termination in the late 1960s" (Book I, p. 392). Related programmes ran in parallel: ARTICHOKE, whose "special interrogation" techniques the Committee found may have continued after its stated end in 1956; MKNAOMI, ended in 1970, from which a CIA scientist retained shellfish toxin undetected for five years; MKDELTA, under which drugs were used abroad "primarily as an aid to interrogations" (Book I, pp. 388–391). The Army exposed about 6,700 people to more than 250 chemical and biological agents between 1955 and 1975, and the courts have held that it has a continuing duty to notify those subjects and to provide medical care (Vietnam Veterans of America v. CIA, N.D. Cal., 19 November 2013; 811 F.3d 1068 (9th Cir. 2016)); on 4 April 2017 the district court enjoined the Army to provide care for "any injury or disease that is the proximate result of their participation in the research", through a notice, application and panel procedure (ECF 597), and the Army's status report filed on 3 January 2023 records, as of 30 December 2022, 185 applications: 137 complete and reviewed, of which 80 were approved for some or all conditions and 57 recommended against approval, and 48 incomplete, in progress or closed (ECF 643; see also ECF 631, 3 January 2020; filings as reproduced by the plaintiffs). That is domestic relief of defined scope for the Army's subjects; it is not compensation, it does not reach the CIA's subjects, and it is not complete redress. Since 1976 executive orders have required the informed, documented consent of any human subject of intelligence-agency research (Executive Order 11905, s. 5(d); Executive Order 12333, s. 2.10). Established, as a documentary line from the behavioural research to interrogation doctrine: the CIA's KUBARK Counterintelligence Interrogation manual of 1963 states that it is "based largely upon the published results of extensive research" and that "it is no longer possible to discuss interrogation significantly without reference to the psychological research conducted in the past decade"; it relies on sensory-deprivation studies and cites work by the Cornell researchers and the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology that the CIA funded (KUBARK, pp. 1–2, 87–90 and bibliography; Joint Hearing, 3 August 1977, pp. 60, 171), though it does not name MKULTRA; the Human Resource Exploitation Training Manual of 1983 copied it ("The purpose of all coercive techniques is to induce psychological regression"); and the

Senate Intelligence Committee found that an officer who had incorporated KUBARK into that manual became the CIA's chief of interrogations in 2002 (S. Rep. 113-288, Executive Summary, pp. 18–19). The Armed Services Committee separately found that the 2002 techniques were "reverse engineer[ed]" from military survival training based "in part, on Chinese Communist techniques used during the Korean War to elicit false confessions" (Inquiry into the Treatment of Detainees in U.S. Custody, 2008, pp. xiv, xxvi). Credibly reported, not found by any United States official body: that the MKULTRA-era research itself produced the psychological method of interrogation later used at Guantánamo and in the CIA programme. That is the thesis of the historian Alfred McCoy (A Question of Torture, 2006), which the Hoffman report commissioned by the American Psychological Association relied on (2015, pp. 77–78) and which other historians dispute in parts. The Special Rapporteur on torture has stated that cold-war "mind control" experimentation "resulted in the adoption and international proliferation of interrogation methodologies" that "have resurfaced most prominently in connection with interrogational torture in the context of counter-terrorism" (A/HRC/43/49, 20 March 2020, para. 12). The IAJ adopts that assessment as the Special Rapporteur's, at its standard; it notes that the report dates MKULTRA "1953–1973" (fn. 3), a span wider than the 1953–1964 given by the CIA in 1977 and reaching to the year the records were destroyed and the last disputed testing occurred; the sources differ on the programme's end, as set out above.

Alleged: that unwitting human experimentation by United States agencies continued after the mid-1970s, or continues today. No document establishing the alleged continuation was identified in the materials reviewed; the material that exists is set out next and does not establish it. Physicians for Human Rights has argued from documents that the 2002–2008 programme included medical monitoring amounting to human-subject research (Experiments in Torture, 2010); the CIA denied it, and no official finding has been made. The Department of Defense Inspector General did not substantiate allegations that detainees were given mind-altering drugs for interrogation, while finding that a flu shot was used as "a deliberate ruse" to make a detainee believe he had been (Report 09-INTEL-13, 2009). On 30 June 2026 the Task Force on the Declassification of Federal Secrets of the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform held a hearing on MKULTRA ("Mind Control and Accountability: Uncovering the Truth of the CIA's MKULTRA Project"); its chair described the programme as a deliberate operation conducted on unwitting Americans, cited the CIA's own records of the 1973 destruction of files, and called for full declassification and acknowledgement of victims (hearing of 30 June 2026, Serial No. 119–68, opening statement, pp. 1–3). What follows for this report. The question the record raises is not whether MKULTRA was "canned" but what replaced it, and the official record answers part of it: a funded continuation to 1972, Army testing to 1975, and an interrogation doctrine built on the same body of research that reached the CIA's 2002 programme through its manuals and its personnel. That is why the 2001–2008 programme is treated in this section with the experimentation that preceded it. The record held by the State is incomplete because the State destroyed part of it in 1973 and withholds part of the rest.

The 2001–2008 CIA programme. The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence found that "the interrogations of CIA detainees were brutal and far worse than the CIA represented to policymakers and others", that "the CIA detained at least 119 individuals, of whom at least 39 were subjected to the CIA's enhanced interrogation techniques", and that "at least 26 were wrongfully held" (S. Rep. 113-288, Findings 3 and 15, declassified 9 December 2014); its inquiry began with the Agency's destruction in 2005

of the videotapes of two detainees' interrogations. The Department of Justice closed its investigation on 30 August 2012 without charges, finding that "the admissible evidence would not be sufficient to obtain and sustain a conviction". No official or contractor has been prosecuted for conduct within the programme as the Senate defined it; the one prosecution of a CIA-associated person for abuse of a detainee concerned a contractor convicted on 17 August 2006 of assault at an Army base in Afghanistan in 2003, outside the programme (United States v. Passaro, E.D.N.C.). Of the civil cases identified, the only one to reach the merits, against the two contract psychologists who designed the programme, settled on confidential terms in August 2017 for three of the 119 detainees or their estates (Salim v. Mitchell, E.D. Wash.); no claim against the United States or its officials identified by the IAJ has succeeded. In the cases reviewed the barriers were dismissal under the state-secrets privilege, the United States intervening in suits against officials and a contractor (El-Masri v. United States, 479 F.3d 296 (4th Cir. 2007); Mohamed v. Jeppesen Dataplan, 614 F.3d 1070 (9th Cir. 2010) (en banc)); refusal to recognize a damages action for extraordinary rendition (Arar v. Ashcroft, 585 F.3d 559 (2d Cir. 2009) (en banc), concerning removal to Syria); and qualified immunity and other claim-specific grounds in a damages suit by former Guantánamo detainees (Rasul v. Myers, 563 F.3d 527 (D.C. Cir. 2009)). These cases involve different defendants and different detention or rendition contexts; they illustrate the barriers to redress without constituting a census of claims by the 119 detainees the Senate identified. Redress from the United States and the identified private defendants, so far as the IAJ has identified it, consists of partial disclosure by the State (the Senate summary) and a private settlement for three men; redress from other States is recorded in the assessment below; the IAJ has identified no compensation, rehabilitation or apology from the United States to any of the 119 and no prosecution for conduct within the programme.

The Committee against Torture expressed "grave concern over the extraordinary rendition, secret detention and interrogation programme operated by the United States Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) between 2001 and 2008, which comprised numerous human rights violations, including torture, ill-treatment and enforced disappearance", found an "ongoing failure … to fully investigate", noted the absence of prosecutions for the destruction of the 92 videotapes, and was "dismayed" that the reservation to Article 16 had featured in the legal memoranda used to authorize the techniques (CAT/C/USA/CO/3-5, paras. 10–12, 2014). The Human Rights Committee in 2023 was "deeply concerned at the limited number of prosecutions and convictions" and that "many details of the Agency's programmes remain secret, creating obstacles to accountability and redress for victims and their families", and asked that "the responsibility of those who provided legal pretexts for manifestly illegal behaviour is established" (CCPR/C/USA/CO/5, paras. 8–9). The Working Group on Arbitrary Detention found the detention of Abu Zubaydah by the United States arbitrary under categories I, III and V and said the remedy is "to release Mr. Zubaydah immediately and accord him an enforceable right to compensation and other reparations" (A/HRC/WGAD/2022/66, paras. 118, 120), and reached the same conclusion for Abu Faraj al-Libi (A/HRC/WGAD/2023/18, paras. 125–126); five mandate-holders repeated the call on 8 January 2025. The Special Rapporteur on counter-terrorism found that "there has been no adequate accounting of the international law violations including violations of jus cogens norms that occurred from September 11, 2001 onwards" and that the United States "is under a continued obligation to ensure accountability, make full reparation for the injuries caused" (technical visit report, 26 June 2023, para. 2). The IAJ adopts each of these determinations as stated.

Guantánamo. On 6 January 2025 the Department of Defense reported that “15 detainees remain at Guantanamo Bay: 3 are eligible for transfer; 3 are eligible for a Periodic Review Board; 7 are involved in the military commissions process; and 2 detainees have been convicted”. No later transfer announcement by the Department was identified as of 19 October 2026; non-governmental organizations reported the same fifteen in October 2026 (secondary). The Committee against Torture “reiterates that indefinite detention without charge constitutes, per se, a violation of the Convention” and repeated its recommendation to close the facility (CAT/C/USA/CO/3-5, para. 14); the Human Rights Committee in 2023 remained “deeply concerned that no timeline for closure of the facility has been provided and that some of the detainees have been held at the facility without charge or trial for more than 20 years” and called for an end to “the system of administrative detention without charge or trial” (CCPR/C/USA/CO/5, paras. 48–49). After the first visit by a United Nations mandate-holder, the Special Rapporteur concluded that “the totality of these factors, without doubt, amounts to ongoing cruel, inhuman, and degrading treatment at the Guantánamo Bay detention facility, and may also meet the legal threshold for torture”.

This is a structural determination” (report dated 14 June 2023, released 26 June 2023, para. 49), and that the torture of the accused “comprise[s] the single most significant barrier to fulfilling victims’ rights to justice and accountability” for the families of those killed on 11 September 2001 (para. 10). The United States, which facilitated the visit, replied on 22 June 2023 that it “disagrees in significant respects with many factual and legal assertions”, that the conclusions were the Rapporteur’s own, and that detainees live communally, receive specialized medical and psychiatric care, have full access to counsel and communicate regularly with their families; it said it was reviewing the recommendations. The IAJ has considered these assertions. They do not identify an error in the paragraph-49 determination, which the IAJ continues to adopt at the level stated, as an assessment of conditions in 2023. The military-commission prosecution of the 11 September accused, begun in 2008 and again in 2012, has not reached trial: pretrial agreements signed on 31 July 2024 were withdrawn by the Secretary of Defense on 2 August 2024, the Court of Appeals upheld the withdrawal (In re United States, D.C. Cir., 11 July 2025), the Supreme Court denied certiorari on 19 October 2026 (Mohammad v. United States, No. 26-13; Bin ’Atash v. United States, No. 25-1335; order list, pp. 2 and 5), a denial of review and not an endorsement of the reasoning, and a trial date in June 2028 is reported (secondary). This event postdates the assessment date of 17 October 2026 stated in Part I and is included as a later update. Since February 2025 the base has also been used to hold migrants (section 1). Of the third-cycle recommendations to close the facility and guarantee the detainees’ rights, every one is coded not implemented and regressed (Annex E, 26.174–26.177). The fifteen are not one group. Six are held without charge (three approved for transfer, three subject to periodic review); seven are charged before military commissions and await trial; two have been convicted and sentenced. Those held without charge may petition for habeas corpus (Boumediene v. Bush, 2008) and are reviewed by Periodic Review Boards; the treaty bodies’ determinations are that, with those avenues in place, detention without charge or trial has nonetheless continued for more than twenty years for the uncharged, while for the charged the commission process has not reached trial.

The Special Rapporteur’s determination of ongoing cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment concerns the conditions and applies to all, and the IAJ adopts the determinations of the Committee against Torture, the Human Rights Committee and the Special Rapporteur as stated. The Inter-American Commission lifted its precautionary measures for Djamel Ameziane, a former detainee, on 8 June 2026 (Resolution 44/2026)

while continuing to follow up its merits report in his case, compliance with which it records as pending (Report No. 29/20; Annual Report 2025, chapter II).

IAJ assessment. The official record establishes severe abuses and substantial, persistent obstacles to accountability and effective redress. The three matters are placed in one domain because they share that structure, not because every proposition holds for each: the record was destroyed by the Central Intelligence Agency in 1973 (MKULTRA) and in 2005 (the interrogation videotapes); apology and payment by the United States were given to the Olson family, to the identified plutonium- and uranium-injection subjects or their families (1997) and, by settlement without admission, to the Orlikow plaintiffs; apology alone to the Guatemalan subjects; the IAJ has identified no compensation or apology from the United States to any CIA detainee or Guantánamo detainee for the detention and interrogation harms (three obtained a private settlement); some have obtained redress from other States — the European Court of Human Rights ordered Poland to pay Abu Zubaydah and Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri 100,000 euros each for its complicity in their secret detention and ill-treatment (Husayn (Abu Zubaydah) v. Poland and Al Nashiri v. Poland, 24 July 2014), and the Council of Europe records payment on 11 May 2015 (Parliamentary Assembly timeline) — and such awards neither discharge the obligations of the United States nor amount to comprehensive redress; the defences that defeated claims were limitation and release (Olson), the foreign-country exception (Garcia), State immunity (Tanny, in Canada) and, in the programme cases, the state-secrets privilege and immunity; the six uncharged Guantánamo detainees have habeas corpus and periodic review, the seven charged await trial and two are convicted.

Under the rule stated in Part I the grade is reached as follows. The 2001–2008 programme satisfies branch (a): the violation of the prohibition of torture, a peremptory norm, is established by the combination of the Senate's factual findings — an organized programme, designed and authorized, applied to at least 39 of 119 detainees, with its conduct documented and its records in part destroyed — and the Committee against Torture's legal characterization of that programme as comprising torture, ill-treatment and enforced disappearance; the count is not itself an adjudication of torture in each case, and the IAJ does not treat it as one. The remedy is partial (disclosure in part; private settlement for three). That alone grades the domain Grave. For the Guantánamo detainees the IAJ adopts the determinations that the detention is per se a violation of the Convention and that the treatment is ongoing cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment that may meet the threshold of torture; those are determinations of continuing violation of binding obligations with judicial access that has not ended the detention, which satisfy the Serious test and are recorded here, and the IAJ does not itself find branch (a) or (b) satisfied for them.

For the experimentation programmes the IAJ makes no present-breach determination (above); it records that in the named cases the claims against the United States did not reach adjudication, and grades nothing on it. The domain's grade is therefore Grave on branch (a) for the CIA programme, and the Tables say so. The record also shows continuity: a funded successor to MKULTRA until 1972, and an interrogation doctrine drawn from the same research that reached the 2001–2008 programme through the CIA's manuals and personnel. The pattern is the one Part V describes for the judiciary: an institution that investigates itself, controls its own record and is immune from the persons it has harmed. The factual record in this section is drawn from official sources, not from IAJ investigation. The IAJ's standard on the

evolved prohibition of torture treats MKULTRA as a canonical modern example of State-inflicted bodily and mental abuse that the prohibition must reach, whatever the setting.[21]

Part IV-A — IAJ assessment of institutional delivery

These are the IAJ's judgments, drawn from its published analyses and recorded in Annex D, rows 192–197. They are not independently verified findings. Part I identifies the two domains whose assessment rests on the IAJ's own evidence and doctrine and are not graded in this report pending separate publication of that evidence, the separate basis of the institutional grade, the unentered individual complainant findings and the limits on independent corroboration.

1. Domestic equivalence. The IAJ assesses whether domestic mechanisms exist in law, reach the person and facts, and can deliver protection in practice. It finds gaps between the treaty duties and the prevention, investigation and redress available. This analysis creates no domestic jurisdiction or cause of action. New offences cannot retrospectively criminalize conduct, but existing offences and other lawful remedies remain relevant (*Non-Self-Execution Analysis*[22], pp. 40–41; *Ex Post Facto Lockout*[23], pp. 2–4, 6–7).

2. Judicial and child-protective process. The IAJ's position is that official conduct in these settings can meet the elements of torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment. An adverse ruling, delay or legal error does not itself establish those elements; continuation after notice does not alone establish intent or prohibited purpose. Its proposed consequences for immunity are its argued position where controlling authority has not adopted them (*UNCAT and jus cogens*[24], pp. 2–3, 15–18, 99, 203; *Non-Self-Execution Analysis*[25], p. 41).

3. Constitutional dignity. The federal Constitution lacks an express dignity guarantee, although dignity informs Eighth and Fourteenth Amendment jurisprudence and some sub-federal constitutions protect it expressly. The IAJ considers the federal textual gap, together with immunity and institutional gaps,

[21] Institute for the Advancement of Justice & Human Rights, *UNCAT and jus cogens: A contemporary perspective. The Evolved Peremptory Prohibition of Torture Beyond the Custodial Paradigm and Its Application to Judicial Conduct and the Immunities That Shield It*, PDF pp. 2 and 158–159. Copy: https://iaj.institute/publications/IAJ-STD-20260727-001-PUB.pdf.

[22] Institute for the Advancement of Justice & Human Rights, *The Completion of the Non-Self-Execution Analysis: Medellín v. Texas, the Equivalence Representation, and the Test of Domestic Equivalence — An analytical inquiry into the bounded ratio of Medellín and the analysis its general use omits*, document control number IAJ-AOP-20260815-001-PUB.

[23] Institute for the Advancement of Justice & Human Rights, *The Equivalence Representation and the Ex Post Facto Lockout: Why United States compliance with the Convention against Torture is not a political question awaiting congressional action; why the new offence a congressional cure supplies can never criminally punish the conduct of the past; and how the lockout is prevented*, document control number IAJ-GDE-20260710-008-PUB.

[24] Institute for the Advancement of Justice & Human Rights, *UNCAT and jus cogens: A contemporary perspective. The Evolved Peremptory Prohibition of Torture Beyond the Custodial Paradigm and Its Application to Judicial Conduct and the Immunities That Shield It*, document control number IAJ-STD-20260727-001-PUB.

[25] Institute for the Advancement of Justice & Human Rights, *The Completion of the Non-Self-Execution Analysis: Medellín v. Texas, the Equivalence Representation, and the Test of Domestic Equivalence — An analytical inquiry into the bounded ratio of Medellín and the analysis its general use omits*, document control number IAJ-AOP-20260815-001-PUB.

relevant to accountability. That assessment does not make a freestanding dignity clause a treaty requirement (*The Inviolable Root*[26], pp. 14–18).

4. Judicial accountability. The IAJ identifies a combined failure of available routes for intentional rights-violating judicial conduct, rather than treating immunity alone as decisive. Appeals can correct judgments; criminal accountability sometimes operates. Nalley illustrates criminal punishment alongside civil immunity. The IAJ's failure to locate a prosecution for a ruling's adjudicative content is a bounded search result, not proof that prosecution is impossible. Part I, Determination 2, explains the finding and its limits (*Structural Foreclosure*[27], pp. 2–3).

The position of the United States. The Supreme Court grounds absolute judicial immunity from civil damages in judicial independence: a judge must be free to act on his or her own convictions "without apprehension of personal consequences" (*Bradley v. Fisher*, 13 Wall. 335, 347 (1872)). For judicial acts, immunity from civil damages is not defeated by allegations of error, malice, corruption or excess of authority. It does not cover non-judicial acts or judicial acts taken in the clear absence of all jurisdiction (*Stump v. Sparkman*, 435 U.S. 349, 356–357 (1978); *Mireles v. Waco*, 502 U.S. 9, 11–12 (1991)). It does not extend to criminal liability for wilful deprivations of rights (*Ex parte Virginia*, 100 U.S. 339 (1880); *O'Shea v. Littleton*, 414 U.S. 488, 503 (1974); 18 U.S.C. § 242). The UN Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary likewise accept personal immunity from civil damages, but without prejudice to discipline, appeal and compensation from the State (principle 16).

The IAJ accepts that independence justifies protecting judges from personal damages for honest error and the exercise of judgment. It does not accept that the same reasoning leaves intentional violations without an effective remedy. The Covenant requires an effective remedy for violations whoever commits them (article 2(3)). For violations recognized as criminal under domestic or international law, such as torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, States may not relieve perpetrators of personal responsibility through prior legal immunities (Human Rights Committee, General Comment No. 31, para. 18). The IAJ's completed individual determinations stand. The application of the cited international obligations to judicial immunity is the IAJ's determination;[28] this report does not present that position as settled domestic law. The question is therefore whether criminal process, discipline, appeal and State compensation together provide effective investigation, accountability and reparation for intentional rights-violating conduct by judges.

5. Disability-related harm. Courts' procedures can cause, aggravate or maintain disability-related harm and impair access to remedies. The IAJ calls for accommodation responsive to that harm, distinguishing

[26] Institute for the Advancement of Justice & Human Rights, *The Inviolable Root: Human Dignity as the Interpretive Foundation of the Prohibition on Torture and Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment — A Comparative Survey of the World's Constitutions and the United States Exception*, document control number IAJ-LRV-20260829-002-PUB.

[27] Institute for the Advancement of Justice & Human Rights, *The Structural Foreclosure of Effective Protection and Remedy for Rights-Violating Judicial Conduct in the Courts of the United States of America*, document control number IAJ-INV-20260829-002-PUB.

[28] Institute for the Advancement of Justice & Human Rights, *UNCAT and jus cogens: A contemporary perspective. The Evolved Peremptory Prohibition of Torture Beyond the Custodial Paradigm and Its Application to Judicial Conduct and the Immunities That Shield It*, PDF p. 93; and *The Structural Foreclosure of Effective Protection and Remedy for Rights-Violating Judicial Conduct in the Courts of the United States of America*, Part XVI.E. Copies: https://iaj.institute/publications/IAJ-STD-20260727-001-PUB.pdf and https://iaj.institute/publications/IAJ-INV-20260829-002-PUB.pdf.

the statutory position of state and local courts from that of the federal judiciary (*Harmonizing Disability Rights*[29], pp. 2–4, 20, 23, 25).

6. Prevention. The IAJ considers prospective protection practically foreclosed for many cases. This is an institutional assessment, not a measured failure rate. Its analysis distinguishes damages immunity, injunction limits, habeas restrictions and Bivens, and identifies surviving routes; it does not establish a universal bar to prospective relief (*Quia Timet*[30], pp. 20–30).

The resulting programme is concurrent: use competent institutions and effective lawful remedies immediately, while repairing systemic gaps. Structural reform must add independent scrutiny and deliver protection, investigation, accountability and redress; neither training nor an NHRI alone completes those duties. The IAJ's overlapping assessments do not independently corroborate one another; readers should weigh each against its identified source and qualification.

Part V — The institutional void

Every thematic finding above shares one feature: there is no national body that can receive the complaint, visit the place of detention, investigate the pattern, and report it with public authority. The United States has no national human rights institution and no national preventive mechanism. It has renounced participation in the Human Rights Council and declined to attend its review. Where the State refuses to cooperate with external scrutiny, the internal check matters more. Congress, the courts, inspectors general, executive agencies and state bodies check particular cases, agencies and laws; no independent body with a mandate over every branch examines the system as a whole.

The corpus mentions the gap but does not develop it. Seventeen documents mention a national institution and five the Optional Protocol, yet none addresses who investigates the conduct of courts. The IAJ draws three conclusions:

- The fourth-cycle record understates the most consequential structural failure, because civil society reports what it can document, not what no institution exists to document. The International Independent Expert Mechanism to Advance Racial Justice and Equality in Law Enforcement recommended in 2023 that the United States ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (A/HRC/54/CRP.7, paras. 158–159).
- The torture-prevention gap is especially acute. Unannounced inspection exists in fragments. The DHS Office of Inspector General inspects ICE facilities unannounced, but it sits inside the department it inspects and measures compliance with ICE's own detention standards, not with international law. Members of Congress hold a statutory right to visit without notice, but DHS refused or delayed

[29] Institute for the Advancement of Justice & Human Rights, *Harmonizing the Architecture of Disability Rights: The CRPD, federal disability statutes, the constitutional foundation of non-derogable disability rights, courts as disability-causing actors, and European Hate Crime frameworks*, document control number IAJ-STD-20260509-001-PUB.

[30] Institute for the Advancement of Justice & Human Rights, *Quia Timet and the Prevention of Threatened Torture and Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment by Domestic Authorities*, document control number IAJ-AOP-20260517-001-PUB.

those visits in 2025. None of this is the independent, system-wide preventive mechanism the Optional Protocol requires.

- In the interim, the Council and its Member States should treat independent, methodologically transparent civil-society reporting as the substitute record for the State under review.

Part VI — Preliminary normative assessment

Table 4 maps the principal findings to the obligations they engage. "Peremptory norm" identifies where the conduct, if established, would breach a norm of jus cogens, from which no derogation, reservation or domestic-law qualification is permitted. The last column grades the underlying facts under Part II, section 4 (Annex D); it does not grade the legal conclusion. That a policy or event is established does not establish every breach mapped beside it: each requires an element-by-element legal analysis, and the mapping alone does not establish that every element has been met, and many domains contain conduct of differing legal character. The peremptory column names the precise norm. For uses of force, the relevant peremptory norm is the prohibition of aggression; the table records the cited mandate-holders' characterizations at their stated level and distinguishes them from any determination by the Security Council, General Assembly or International Court of Justice. For removal, the table follows Determination 8: the IAJ treats as peremptory the prohibition of removal where there are substantial grounds for believing that the person would be in danger of torture under Article 3 of the Convention against Torture, or that removal would expose the person to a real risk of irreparable harm of the kind contemplated by Article 6 or 7 of the Covenant. Entries naming the prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment apply Determination 4.

Table 4. Preliminary mapping of findings to obligations

Finding	Treaty provisions engaged (ratified unless noted)	Peremptory norm	Principal US qualification	Status of the underlying facts
Immigration detention and expulsion	CAT 3, 16; ICCPR 6, 7, 9, 10, 13; CERD 5	Detention: prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, where the elements of the applicable prohibition are met (Determination 4). Removal: the prohibitions under CAT Article 3 and ICCPR Articles 6 and 7, as stated in Determination 8.	Art. 16 reservation; non-self-execution declaration; CAT art. 3 "more likely than not" understanding; Alien Enemies Act invocation	Established (removals, scale); credibly reported (conditions, deaths)
Custodial ill-treatment (solitary, force, medical neglect)	CAT 2, 11, 16; ICCPR 7, 10	Prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, where the elements of the applicable prohibition are met (Determination 4).	CAT Art. 16 and ICCPR Art. 7 reservations	Credibly reported; partly established (OIG)
Killings by enforcement agents	ICCPR 6, 2(3)	—	—	Credibly reported

Finding	Treaty provisions engaged (ratified unless noted)	Peremptory norm	Principal US qualification	Status of the underlying facts
Death penalty; LWOP for children	ICCPR 6, 7, 14, 24	—	ICCPR 6(5) reservation (juveniles)	Established
Prison labour under exception clause	ICCPR 8(3), 10, 26; CERD 5	—	—	Established
Retaliation for expression, assembly	ICCPR 13, 19, 21, 22	—	ICCPR Article 20 reservation (free speech and association); it concerns Article 20 only and does not qualify Articles 19, 21 or 22	Detentions and court-ordered releases established; retaliatory purpose credibly reported and disputed by the Government
Felony disenfranchisement; voting restrictions	ICCPR 25, 26; CERD 5(c)	—	Fourteenth Amendment § 2 (Richardson v. Ramirez, 1974)	Established
Racial discrimination (cross-cutting)	CERD 2, 5; ICCPR 26	Prohibition of racial discrimination	CERD reservations	Established
Indigenous lands, FPIC, treaties	ICCPR 1, 27; CERD 5; UNDRIP (endorsed)	—	Declaration supported as non-binding; FPIC read as consultation (2010)	Established
Reproductive rights; pregnancy criminalization	ICCPR 6, 7, 9, 17, 26; CERD 5(e)(iv)	—	CEDAW not ratified	Established
LGBTQI+ non-recognition; intersex surgery	ICCPR 7, 17, 26	—	EO 14168 (two sexes defined by biology)	Established
Children (adult prosecution, detention, recruitment)	ICCPR 9, 10, 24; OPAC	—	CRC not ratified; ICCPR reservation reserving the right, in exceptional circumstances, to treat juveniles as adults notwithstanding Articles 10(2)(b), 10(3) and 14(4), and as to under-18 military volunteers	Established
Homelessness criminalization; food, water	ICCPR 7, 9, 17, 26; CERD 5(e)	—	ICESCR not ratified	Established

Finding	Treaty provisions engaged (ratified unless noted)	Peremptory norm	Principal US qualification	Status of the underlying facts
Venezuela operation, 3 January 2026	UN Charter 2(4)	Prohibition of aggression: characterized as aggression by Special Procedures mandate-holders (7 Jan 2026; A/81/227, para. 26); the report relies on no determination of aggression by the Security Council, the General Assembly or the International Court of Justice; the Charter prohibition of the use of force is engaged	Law-enforcement operation against indicted fugitives asserted (S/PV.10085)	Determined by OHCHR; adopted by the IAJ
Lethal strikes on vessels	ICCPR 6 (extraterritorial)	—	US disputes extraterritorial reach; non-international armed conflict and Article 51 self-defence asserted (S/PV.10015)	Determined by OHCHR (31 Oct 2025); adopted by the IAJ
Iran (attacks from 28 February 2026)	UN Charter 2(4); IHL (distinction, indiscriminate attack); ICCPR 6	Prohibition of aggression: characterized as aggression by Special Procedures mandate-holders (12 Mar 2026; 24 Jul 2026); the report relies on no determination of aggression by the Security Council, the General Assembly or the International Court of Justice	Protection of forces, homeland, commerce and allies asserted (report to Congress, 2 Mar 2026)	Use of force contrary to the Charter determined by UN experts and the Fact-Finding Mission (4 Mar 2026); reasonable grounds to believe that the Minab and Lamerd strikes were war crimes (A/HRC/63/61, paras. 124–128); adopted by the IAJ
Sanctions on Iran	Assessed under the Special Rapporteur's mandate on unilateral coercive measures; no treaty mapping made here	—	—	Determined by the Special Rapporteur on unilateral coercive measures; adopted by the IAJ
Strikes in Yemen (Ras Issa, 17 Apr 2025; Sa'ada prison, 28 Apr 2025)	IHL (distinction, precautions); ICCPR 6 (extraterritorial)	War crimes, if established (not determined)	US disputes extraterritorial reach	Concerns stated by three Special Rapporteurs (JAL USA 43/2025); no finding; recorded as concerns
Threats of force (Panama, Greenland, Venezuela)	UN Charter 2(4)	— (the ILC list names the prohibition of aggression; no determination that the threats engage it)	—	Assessed unlawful by Special Procedures mandate-holders (27 Feb 2025; 21 Oct 2025; 14 Jan 2026); adopted by the IAJ
Unilateral coercive measures on Cuba; oil order of 29 Jan 2026	ICCPR 4 (national emergency), 6, 11–12 ICESCR (not ratified); IHL analogy (collective punishment)	—	ICESCR not ratified	Determined by the Special Rapporteur on unilateral coercive measures (21 Nov 2025) and mandate-holders (12 Feb 2026; JAL USA 12/2026); General Assembly A/RES/80/4 (165–7–12); adopted by the IAJ

Finding	Treaty provisions engaged (ratified unless noted)	Peremptory norm	Principal US qualification	Status of the underlying facts
National-emergency framework (National Emergencies Act; IEEPA): 51 emergencies in effect; no notification under ICCPR 4(3)	ICCPR 4 (if measures derogate); 2(3) and 14 (as applied)	—	Non-self-executing declaration; no derogation asserted; extraterritorial reach disputed	Framework facts documented (compiler's count; continuation notice; UN depositary record); concern raised by JPTi (14838); breach not determined; Annex D, rows 199–206
Cuts to development and humanitarian assistance	ICCPR 6; ICESCR 11–12 (not ratified); extraterritorial obligations (contested)	—	ICESCR not ratified; US denies extraterritorial economic and social obligations	Conditional assessment by two Special Rapporteurs (JAL USA 24/2025); adopted at that level; UNAIDS projection is a model, not a finding
Gaza (United States support for Israel's military operations)	Genocide Convention I (duty to prevent) and III(e) (complicity); IHL; ICCPR 6	Prohibition of genocide	Rejects the Commission's finding	Genocide by Israel found by the Commission of Inquiry (A/HRC/60/CRP.3); duty of all States to prevent, including by stopping weapons transfers; United States complicity assessed by the Special Rapporteur (A/80/492); adopted by the IAJ at those standards; no court or commission has determined United States responsibility
Non-cooperation; non-payment of assessed contributions; withdrawals; no NHRI/NPM	Cooperation with the UPR (GA res. 60/251; HRC res. 5/1 — the IAJ treats the cooperation expected of every Member State as an obligation; the instruments are resolutions, not a treaty); payment of assessed contributions (UN Charter art. 17(2)); withdrawal where the instrument permits (WHO Constitution and 1948 joint resolution; UNESCO Constitution art. II(6); Paris Agreement art. 28); NHRI and NPM recommended (Paris Principles; OPCAT not ratified)	—	Non-participation as policy (EO 14199)	Established (non-appearance; nothing paid in 2025; withdrawals and notices are official acts); the Secretary-General's statement of the legal position adopted

Finding	Treaty provisions engaged (ratified unless noted)	Peremptory norm	Principal US qualification	Status of the underlying facts
Sanctions on the International Criminal Court, its judges and prosecutors	ICCPR 14 and 19 (as to the persons targeted); privileges and immunities of international judges and prosecutors; Declaration on Human Rights Defenders	—	United States not a party to the Rome Statute; asserts the Court lacks jurisdiction over nationals of non-parties (EO 14203)	Established (the designations are official acts); determined by the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers; adopted by the IAJ
Non-consensual experimentation (MKULTRA and related programmes)	ICCPR 7 (second sentence), 2(3)	Prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, where the elements of the applicable prohibition are met (Determination 4). Historical conduct is assessed under the law applicable at the time.	Non-self-execution declaration; no reservation to the experimentation clause	Established (Church Committee; 1977 hearing; ACHRE; 2010 apology; court records); HRC 2006 observation on current law adopted; no UN determination on the historical programmes. Historical acts assessed under the law applicable at the time; ICCPR article 7 cited for the current legal framework and the Committee's 2006 observation. No present treaty breach from the historical programmes is determined here
CIA rendition, detention and interrogation programme 2001–2008; Guantánamo detention	CAT 1, 2, 12–14, 16; ICCPR 7, 9, 10, 14, 2(3)	Prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (Determination 4).	CAT art. 16 reservation (used in the OLC memoranda); non-self-execution	Established (S. Rep. 113-288); determined by CAT (2014), the Human Rights Committee (2023), WGAD (2022, 2023) and the Special Rapporteur on counter-terrorism (2023); adopted by the IAJ

Finding	Treaty provisions engaged (ratified unless noted)	Peremptory norm	Principal US qualification	Status of the underlying facts
Immunities as a barrier to remedy (judicial, prosecutorial, caseworker and quasi-judicial)	ICCPR 2(3), 14(1); CAT 13, 14 (as reserved, art. 16 omitted; understanding II(3))	None as such for the immunity rule. The peremptory norm concerns the underlying conduct where it constitutes torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (Determination 4); the effect of immunity on access to a remedy is assessed separately.	CAT art. 16 reservation; understanding II(3); no Optional Protocol or art. 22 declaration	Finding of law: immunity attaches to the function, not the office — absolute for the judge's adjudicative act and the prosecutor's advocacy (Imbler v. Pachtman, 424 U.S. 409 (1976)); qualified only for investigative fabrication, complaining-witness attestation and caseworker fabrication (Buckley v. Fitzsimmons, 509 U.S. 259 (1993); Kalina v. Fletcher, 522 U.S. 118 (1997); Hardwick); for federal officers the restriction is the absence of a Bivens cause of action, not an immunity (Egbert v. Boule, 596 U.S. 482 (2022)). Effectiveness in practice not assessed

Part VII — Recommendations

The periods stated below are strict outer limits for completing structural and legislative measures. They do not postpone any existing obligation. Articles 2, 12, 13 and 14 of the Convention against Torture have bound the United States since 1994. From the date of this report, no person's protection, investigation, accommodation, remedy or redress may be deferred while the reforms are completed.

To the United States: structural recommendations (the IAJ's principal requests)

- Establish an independent national human rights institution meeting the Paris Principles, with a mandate covering all human rights and all branches of government, including the judiciary. Designate an interim independent mechanism immediately, introduce enabling legislation within 90 days, enact it within 12 months, and seek GANHRI accreditation thereafter.
- Investigate promptly and impartially, as CAT Article 12 already requires, every allegation of torture or ill-treatment arising in judicial, family-court and child-protective proceedings for which reasonable grounds exist. Within 30 to 90 days, establish an interim mechanism independent of the judiciary to receive such allegations, and publish annual disaggregated data on complaints received, investigated and substantiated.
- Afford effective remedy and redress under CAT Article 14 and ICCPR Article 2(3). Use every existing criminal, civil, administrative, disciplinary and equitable authority now. Enact comprehensive

remedial legislation within 6 to 12 months, so that judicial, prosecutorial and sovereign immunities do not together eliminate every avenue of investigation, accountability, sanction and reparation.

- Provide immediately the disability accommodations already required by ADA Title II and section 504. Adopt within 90 days binding time limits for accommodation decisions, with expedited independent review of refusals. Close by federal legislation within six months the gap affecting the federal courts.
- Withdraw the reservations, understandings and declarations premised on domestic equivalence (Part I, Determination 1). Within 90 days, the Executive should state publicly its position on CAT Declaration III(1) and Reservation I(1). It should take every step within its own competence toward their withdrawal and transmit to the Senate any resolution the Senate's role requires; the domestic mechanics of altering Senate-conditioned instruments are contested, and this recommendation does not assume unilateral executive competence. In parallel, Congress should enact legislation making the Convention's obligations domestically enforceable, including a general torture offence reaching domestic conduct and an enforceable right to redress. Withdrawal of the declaration should not be represented as resolving every question of domestic self-execution.
- Apply the test of domestic equivalence to the ratification records of the ICCPR and CERD. Withdraw any further reservations, understandings and declarations whose premise of equivalence fails. Withdraw the reservations the treaty bodies have found incompatible with the object and purpose of the treaties.
- Do not repeat the equivalence model in any future instrument of ratification. Before consent, test any claim that existing law suffices, and accompany ratification with implementing legislation.
- Deposit within 30 days a declaration under CAT Article 22 recognizing the Committee's competence to receive individual communications.
- Sign the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture immediately and ratify it within 12 months. Begin independent preventive visiting at once, and designate a national preventive mechanism whose mandate reaches every public, private, penal, non-penal and de facto place of deprivation of liberty, including facilities outside United States territory under United States control.
- Publish within 12 months, and annually thereafter, national data on child removals and terminations of parental rights, disaggregated by race, disability status and household income.

To the United States: recommendations arising from the 2025–2026 deterioration

- Appear at the rescheduled fourth-cycle review, and resume engagement with the Human Rights Council, the treaty bodies and Special Procedures.
- Cease all removals to places where there are substantial grounds to believe the person would face torture, including CECOT. Halt third-country expulsions without individualized assessment and judicial review. Comply with all court orders.

- Reduce immigration detention to an exceptional measure of last resort. Open every detention death to independent investigation and publish the results. End the detention of children.
- Prohibit prolonged and indefinite solitary confinement, and solitary confinement of children, pregnant people and people with mental disabilities, in all custodial systems.
- Investigate promptly, independently and effectively every killing by immigration and other law-enforcement agents.
- End immigration enforcement action taken in retaliation for protected expression, assembly or association.
- Establish a moratorium on executions with a view to abolition. Prohibit life without parole for offences committed by children. Repeal the slavery exception in the Thirteenth Amendment.
- Restore the franchise to people with past convictions, and protect access to registration and voting.
- Ratify the ICESCR, CEDAW, the CRC and the CRPD. Withdraw the reservations, understandings and declarations that treaty bodies have found incompatible with the object and purpose of the treaties.
- Guarantee free, prior and informed consent for projects affecting Indigenous Peoples, and honour treaty obligations to Indigenous Nations.
- Decriminalize homelessness and the outcomes of pregnancy.
- Cease lethal strikes on vessels absent a lawful basis under international law. Open the strikes, and the 3 January 2026 operation in Venezuela, to independent investigation, and provide reparation to victims' families.
- As a party to the Genocide Convention, comply with the duty to prevent genocide identified by the Commission of Inquiry, including by ceasing the transfer of weapons that are used or likely to be used to commit genocidal acts in Gaza; lift the sanctions on the Special Rapporteur on the occupied Palestinian territory and on Al-Haq, Al Mezan and the Palestinian Centre for Human Rights.
- Revoke Executive Order 14203 and all designations made under it, including that of the International Criminal Court itself, as the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers has urged; cease the campaign to dismantle the Court.
- Enact a statutory remedy, outside the Federal Tort Claims Act's limitation period, foreign-country exception and discretionary-function and misrepresentation exceptions, for persons subjected without consent to experimentation by or for agencies of the United States, and for persons subjected to the 2001–2008 rendition, detention and interrogation programme, as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and the Special Rapporteur on counter-terrorism have called for; declassify and release the surviving MKULTRA and related records and the full Senate study of the CIA programme, as the Committee against Torture and the Human Rights Committee have recommended.
- Transfer the detainees at Guantánamo who are eligible for transfer, end detention without charge or trial, try or release the remainder, and close the facility, as the Committee against Torture and

the Human Rights Committee have recommended; establish the responsibility of those who authorized the programme and of those who provided its legal pretexts.

- Pay the assessed contributions to the United Nations in full, as Article 17(2) of the Charter requires; rescind the memorandum of 7 January 2026 and Executive Order 14199; resume participation in the Human Rights Council and the World Health Organization, withdraw the notice of withdrawal from UNESCO before it takes effect on 31 December 2026, and resume funding of UNRWA, UNFPA and the Office of the High Commissioner.
- Restore unobstructed, unannounced access to all immigration detention facilities for members of Congress, as federal law provides, and for independent monitors.

To the Human Rights Council and its Member States

- Proceed with the review of the United States on 10 November 2026 on the basis of the existing record, whether or not the State attends.
- Report publicly on the steps the President has taken under the decision of 7 November 2025 and at which sessions he has reported on them. Confirm in advance whether the Working Group will proceed on the available record if the State does not appear, since the position taken will govern every comparable case.
- Request the High Commissioner to report on United States non-cooperation and on the human rights situation in the country, and consider an independent monitoring mechanism, as the signatory organizations requested on 28 September 2026.
- In questions and recommendations to the United States, give priority to the establishment of a national human rights institution and a national preventive mechanism. In the third cycle fifteen States recommended one or the other: nine asked for a national human rights institution and six asked the United States to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture. Two more asked for national mechanisms to follow up recommendations or coordinate compliance. The United States supported none of these recommendations in full.

Part VIII — Limitations and next steps

The principal limitations of this report are these:

- All 232 corpus documents were read in full and a claim-level ledger of 4,656 propositions was built, each tied to its source document and PDF page and graded on one standard. Annex D sets out the propositions on which this report relies.
- The IAJ's own determinations in Part I rest on its published work, which is cited by control number and title. The case-level evidence behind its intake figures is not reproduced here, in keeping with its confidentiality and medico-legal standards; the two domains whose assessment rests on that evidence are therefore not graded in this report, and the IAJ will publish an anonymised account of it separately. Part IV-A states the IAJ's own judgments on institutional delivery, citing the publication on which each rests.

- The civil-society corpus is bounded by the stakeholder arrangement described in Part II, section 2. Organizations that did not contribute in 2025 and did not submit in 2026, including the IAJ, are absent from the official record. Their documentation must be gathered directly at a later stage.
- The report integrates the full third-cycle record, with the status of all 347 recommendations in October 2026 (Annex E), the concluding observations of CAT (2014), the Human Rights Committee (2023) and CERD (2022), passages of the fourth-cycle OHCHR compilation and stakeholder summaries, UN statements on conduct abroad, and 196 records in Annex F: 186 statements by States or groups of States, seven of them by the United States itself, and ten records of UN bodies or officials, two of them statements by Presidents of the Human Rights Council acting in that capacity; these are records, not distinct countries. Eighteen status assessments carry low confidence. The record of State positions does not yet include Human Rights Council general debates under items 2 and 4, the Third Committee, or the President's reports under decision OM/19/101 beyond the update recorded in A/HRC/62/SR.35; several quotations rest on automatic transcripts and must be checked against official records. Coverage of the treaty-body and Special Procedures record, the Inter-American human rights system, and relevant General Assembly statements in 2025 and 2026 is selective and does not rest on complete inventories. The report identifies the materials on which its findings rely, including the Inter-American Commission's findings in Hernández Rojas, Pike and Dann, and distinguishes merits findings from precautionary measures and other statements. Records that could not be retrieved are recorded as not retrieved, not as not issued.
- For the United Nations expert record the IAJ searched, for 1 January 2025 to 21 October 2026: the Special Procedures communications database (all 64 published letters to the Government and 47 to non-State actors in the United States, retrieved on 23 October 2026); the treaty-body database for the current reporting cycles; the Special Procedures annual statistics for 2024 and 2025; all 1,878 English OHCHR press releases, statements and briefing notes selected from the OHCHR sitemaps by their 2025 and 2026 web addresses and screened by displayed date and substantive text, of which 218 refer to United States conduct, together with one official statement issued on social media; the opinions and annual reports of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and the post-session documents of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances for its 135th to 139th sessions; the early-warning index of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination; and every Special Procedures country-visit report on the United States since 2016. Reply information comes from the communications database, queried on 23 October 2026, and the annual statistics; the session communications reports (A/HRC/58/3 to A/HRC/63/3) were not separately searched. Annex H lists every document the IAJ could not load, or holds only as a copy, summary or recording, and every kind of record whose extent it could not establish.

  Two limits concern availability: opinions adopted by the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention at its session of 31 August to 4 September 2026 were not located, and no post-session document of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances for its 140th session was located. Others are scope decisions: thematic reports were searched only as cited, and Special Procedures submissions to courts and the reports of commissions of inquiry other than those cited were not searched systematically. Publications outside those repositories may exist. The report does not

assess the conduct of companies; it records the home-State questions raised by mandate-holders (Part IV, section 11).

- For General Assembly and Third Committee material from 1 September 2021 to 21 October 2026, the IAJ searched a bounded set of retrieved official records for sessions 76 to 79 and available unofficial UN Transcripts for the General Assembly's 80th session, the general debate of its 81st session and the Third Committee's 80th and 81st sessions. Retrieval and transcription gaps remain, including Third Committee summary records of the 76th session after SR.17, missing individual records, and untranscribed meetings. Automated speaker extraction and stance coding remain unverified and are not used for aggregate State-position counts. The Human Rights Council search covers the available material for the item 2 and item 4 general debates of sessions 58 to 63 and three urgent debates; none were held at sessions 59 and 62. Official recording pages for the 58th session and the item 4 debate of the 61st session were located, but their speeches have not been reviewed. For the Inter-American system, the IAJ relied on the Commission's 2025 annual report (chapter II), its hearing indexes for 2025 and 2026, seven press releases read in full, and decisions on precautionary measures; its press releases were inventoried from its annual indexes for 2021 to 2026 (1,734 releases, of which 56 concern the United States after one erroneous index entry, R318/23, was excluded; the 2026 index as saved on 24 October 2026); its admissibility and inadmissibility lists for 2024 to 2026 were read (no United States entry was located in the 2026 sections), while its archiving decisions and its lists before 2024 were not inventoried exhaustively.
- Several 2026 developments cited by submitters post-date the IAJ's independent verification capacity and are attributed accordingly.
- The normative assessment is preliminary.

Annex A lists every source document with its coding. Annex C sets out how the corpus was assembled and read, the source anomalies found and the inventory reconciliation. Annex D is the ledger of the principal propositions, Annex E the status of the third-cycle recommendations, and Annex F the record of State positions. The working files (register, extracted text, digests and coding scripts) are retained so that every count and citation can be reproduced. Annex G lists the Special Procedures communications sent to the United States in 2025 and 2026. Annex H lists the documents the IAJ could not load and the kinds of record whose extent it could not establish. Annex I lists the 66 bodies named in the withdrawal memorandum of 7 January 2026. Annex J lists the Inter-American Commission's press releases on the United States from 2021 to 2026. Annex K lists other documented programmes and practices involving State institutions. Annex L sets out attorney-discipline figures from official reports.

Annex A — Source register

Codes refer to the corpus taxonomy (T01 Non-cooperation … T24 Education). "OHCHR" is the deposit number. Theme coding locates material and does not weigh it (Annex C). Propositions relied on are recorded in Annex D.

#	OHCHR	Document	UPR	Associated organizations	Words	Theme	Other themes
1	14412	2025 JS1	50	21st Century Empowerment for Youth and Women; Centre for Environmental Sustainability and Development Awareness (CESDA); Centre for Peace Advocacy and Sustainable Development (CESPAD) (+2)	2506	T06	T12 T03
2	14430	2025 JS2 / 2025 JS2 endorser	50	Benevolence Farm; Center on Gender Justice & Opportunity, Georgetown University Law Center; Cornell Center on the Death Penalty Worldwide (+9)	11466	T05	T09 T12 T16 T24
3	14464	2025 JS3	50	Centre for Human Rights, Birmingham City University; Pace University's Elisabeth Haub School of Law; The UPR Project at BCU (+1)	8121	T10	T17 T01 T15 T03
4	14474	2025 JS4	50	Equality Now; The Alliance for Universal Digital Rights (AUDRi); The ERA Coalition (+2)	7992	T12	T09 T10 T01 T16
5	14479	2025 JS5	50	Omega Research Foundation; Physicians for Human Rights	3831	T05	T03 T18 T19 T21
6	14492	2025 JS6	50	IIMA - Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco; Institute of the Daughters of Mary Help of Christians, Mary Immaculate Province (San Antonio, TX); VIDES International (+1)	3924	T24	T06 T12 T05 T15
7	14499	2025 JS7	50	Congregations of St. Joseph; Edmund Rice International; Mercy International Association (+3)	8979	T06	T17 T07 T12 T19
8	14507	2025 JS9	50	Funders Together to End Homelessness; Human Rights Cities Alliance (HRCA); Miami Coalition to Advance Racial Equity (MCARE) (+7)	9548	T14	T05 T12 T13 T11
9	14523	2025 JS10	50	Citizens for Global Solutions; Compassion & Choices; Gender Justice (+3)	5852	T10	T11 T15 T09 T12
10	14531	2025 JS11	50	Organization for Defending Victims of Violence (ODVV); The Medical Support Association for Underprivileged Iranian Patients	3338	T20	T06 T18 T17 T05
11	14549	2025 JS12 / 2025 JS12 endorser / 2025 JS12 prepare	50	Al Otro Lado; Center for Gender & Refugee Studies; Communities United for Status and Protection (+6)	7384	T06	T03 T05 T14 T01
12	14563	2025 JS13	50	1894 Sioux Nation Treaty Council; International Committee for the Indigenous Peoples of the Americas (INCOMINDIOS)	1122	T08	
13	14562	2025 JS14	50	Marist Brothers Province of the United States of America; Marist International Solidarity Foundation (FMSI)	4704	T12	T06 T17 T24 T13
14	14564	2025 JS15	50	Asian Law Caucus; Center for Constitutional Rights (CCR); Center on Privacy & Technology at Georgetown Law (+5)	8483	T06	T22 T18 T05 T20
15	14567	2025 JS16	50	The Sex Worker Rights Coalition; The Sexual Rights Initiative	5670	T16	T11 T05 T06 T10
16	14618	2025 JS19	50	Alliance San Diego; Berkeley Law Human Rights Clinic	7115	T05	T06 T21 T07 T01
17	14620	2025 JS20	50	Black Hills Clean Water Alliance; Center for Constitutional Rights (CCR); Center for Global Law and Justice, Northeastern University School of Law (+5)	6445	T17	T16 T08 T07 T06
18	14629	2025 JS22	50	Edmund Rice International; International Presentation Association; The Company of the Daughters of Charity of Saint Vincent de Paul (+1)	5918	T16	T06 T12 T14 T09
19	14632	2025 JS23	50	American Association of University Professors (AAUP); Critical Legal Collective (CLC)	5680	T18	T06 T23 T19 T07
20	14642	2025 JS24	50	Cornell Law School Gender Justice Clinic; Cornell Law School Veterans Law Practicum; Protect Our Defenders Foundation (+1)	8568	T11	T17 T01 T15 T19
21	14649	2025 JS25	50	American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU); Coalition of NGOs for UPR-United States; Human Rights Watch (+1)	5744	T08	T17 T07 T23 T16
22	14653	2025 JS26	50	George Washington University Law School Civil and Human Rights Law Clinic; Global Action on Gun Violence (GAGV)	9527	T21	T12 T16 T24 T07
23	14655	2025 JS27	50	Abolitionist Law Center (ALC); American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU); Center for Constitutional Rights (CCR) (+2)	6140	T05	T16 T07 T03 T01

#	OHCHR	Document	UPR	Associated organizations	Words	Theme	Other themes
24	14663	2025 JS28	50	Center for Human Rights and Constitutional Law (CHRCL); Southern Border Communities Coalition (SBCC)	3067	T06	T03 T12
25	14677	2025 JS29 / 2025 JS29 endorser	50	CODEPINK; Interfaith Communities United for Justice and Peace; International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL) (+4)	7696	T20	T18 T01 T19 T16
26	14678	2025 JS30	50	Child Rights International Network (CRIN); Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI)	2126	T12	T20 T01
27	14685	2025 JS31	50	The Advocates for Human Rights; Witness to Innocence; World Coalition Against the Death Penalty	5692	T04	T05 T14 T15 T01
28	14686	2025 JS32	50	Cornell Law School Gender Justice Clinic; Nathaniel R. Jones Center for Race, Gender, and Social Justice, University of Cincinnati College of Law; University of Miami School of Law Human Rights Clinic	8482	T11	T12 T14 T24 T15
29	14687	2025 JS33	50	Council on American-Islamic Relations (CAIR); Othering & Belonging Institute (OBI)	5627	T23	T01 T18 T05 T06
30	14698	2025 JS36	50	Aging People in Prison Human Rights Campaign; Solitude International Research Consortium	1581	T05	T07 T12
31	14699	2025 JS37	50	Human Rights for Kids; National Disability Rights Network; PACT by ECPAT-USA (+2)	4501	T12	T05 T13 T24 T16
32	14701	2025 JS38 / 2025 JS38 partner	50	Cornell Center on the Death Penalty Worldwide; Federal Public Defenders Office, Capital Habeas Unit in Columbus, Ohio; International Human Rights Law Clinic, American University Washington College of Law (+2)	9436	T04	T13 T09 T05 T19
33	14704	2025 JS39	50	Abortion Care Network; Center for Reproductive Rights; National Asian Pacific American Women's Forum (+3)	10512	T10	T15 T13 T07 T06
34	14705	2025 JS40	50	American Friends Service Committee (AFSC); Broad Street Presbyterian Church Food Pantry; Center for Mississippi Food Systems (+33)	6849	T15	T16 T14 T12 T17
35	14706	2025 JS41	50	United Church of Christ (UCC); World Council of Churches Commission of the Churches on International Affairs; the Pennsylvania Council of Churches	3420	T06	T15 T24 T16 T12
36	14707	2025 JS42	50	Dayton Tenant Union (DTU); Dayton United for Human Rights (DUHR); Montgomery County Jail Coalition (MCJC) (+2)	6935	T14	T05 T13 T12 T03
37	14708	2025 JS43	50	Centreville Citizens for Change; Equity Legal Services; Human Rights at Home Litigation Clinic, Saint Louis University School of Law	2019	T16	T17
38	14712	2025 JS44	50	Abolitionist Law Center (ALC); Amistad Law Project; California Coalition for Women Prisoners (CCWP) (+5)	7476	T05	T07 T03 T04 T12
39	14713	2025 JS45	50	Human Rights Educators USA (HREUSA); Institute for the Study of Human Rights (ISHR), Columbia University; Students of Human Rights and Education, Columbia University (SHRECU)	5670	T18	T24 T06 T13 T23
40	14718	2025 JS46	50	New Jersey Red Umbrella Alliance; The BSWC Accra; The Sex Worker Coalition	5675	T16	T05 T06 T22 T11
41	14719	2025 JS47	50	International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims (IRCT); The Center for Victims of Torture (CVT)	5012	T06	T03 T19 T20
42	14725	2025 JS48	50	PEN America; PEN International	3587	T18	T19 T24 T06 T11
43	14727	2025 JS49	50	AVAN Immigrant Services; Amnesty International; Black Alliance for Just Immigration (+21)	11251	T06	T16 T05 T12 T03
44	14745	2025 JS50 / 2025 JS50 endorser	50	Africa Unite; Congolese Civil Society of South Africa (CCSSA); Tears of The Oppressed Wxmb-Totow	3972	T17	T16 T07 T03 T08
45	14754	2025 JS51	50	Cornell Law School Gender Justice Clinic; Decriminalize Sex Work California (DecrimSexWorkCA); The Disabled Sex Workers' Coalition (+1)	6655	T16	T05 T14 T12 T15
46	14768	2025 JS52	50	Asociación Internacional de Derechos Humanos y Desarrollo Social (AIDHDES); Fundación Bakia; Integración Ciudadana (+1)	5890	T20	T14 T05 T07 T08
47	14772	2025 JS53 / 2025 JS53 endorser	50	Center for Constitutional Rights (CCR); Center for Global Law and Justice, Northeastern University School of Law; JMAC for Families (+6)	14882	T14	T06 T05 T12 T07
48	14778	2025 JS54 / 2025 JS54 preparer	50	Campaign to End US Child Labor; Child Labor Coalition; Florida Policy Institute (+6)	4132	T12	T16 T06 T01 T17
49	14781	2025 JS56	50	Educators' Institute for Human Rights; Human Rights Educators USA (HREUSA); Right to Learn (R2L) Coalition (+1)	4055	T24	T18 T12 T06 T01
50	14784	2025 JS57	50	Fe y Justicia; The Advocates for Human Rights	4659	T16	T06 T12 T05 T14
51	14786	2025 JS58	50	Columbia Law School Human Rights Association (CLSHRA); Middle East Studies Association (MESA); University Network for Human Rights (UNHR)	11061	T18	T06 T20 T22 T24

#	OHCHR	Document	UPR	Associated organizations	Words	Theme	Other themes
52	14787	2025 JS59 / 2025 JS59 preparer	50	Dayton United for Human Rights (DUHR); Human Rights Cities Alliance (HRCA); Pittsburgh Human Rights City Alliance (+2)	7079	T14	T24 T15 T12 T16
53	14792	2025 JS60 / 2025 JS60 endorser	50	Coalition of NGO's for UPR-US; Kai Palaoa; Kia'i Moananuiakea (+4)	5056	T08	T17 T16 T18
54	14793	2025 JS61	50	American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU); National Human Rights Institution Coalition; UC Irvine School of Law International Justice Clinic	1202	T02	
55	14801	2025 JS62	50	Columbia Legal Services; Global Rights Advocacy (GRA); La Resistencia (+1)	8274	T06	T16 T15 T05 T03
56	14804	2025 JS63	50	Asociación Caribeña de Cuba; Asociación Cubana de Artesanos y Artistas; Asociación Cubana de Economistas y Contadores de Cuba (ANEC) (+106)	3419	T06	
57	14806	2025 JS64	50	The Advocates for Human Rights; Violence Free Minnesota	8588	T05	T09 T16 T12 T11
58	14807	2025 JS65	50	Global Rights Advocacy (GRA); Seattle University School of Law, International Human Rights Clinic; The Fair Steel Coalition (+1)	7940	T17	T16 T08 T03
59	14819	2025 JS67	50	Center for Constitutional Rights (CCR); Cornell Law School International Human Rights Clinic; International Human Rights Clinic, Boston University School of Law (+1)	5287	T20	T24 T15
60	14825	2025 JS68	50	Ea Hānau Cultural Council; Ho'opae Pono Peace Project; Malama Na pua o Haumea	2608	T10	T08 T15
61	14829	2025 JS69 / 2025 JS69 endorser	50	Indian Council of South America (CISA); Indigenous Peoples and Nations Coalition (IPNC); Koani Foundation (+1)	5691	T08	T16 T18 T07
62	14846	2025 JS70	50	Birthmark; Coalition of US Reproductive Justice NGOs; Global Justice Center (+9)	7992	T10	T15 T05 T11 T12
63	14848	2025 JS71	50	American Friends Service Committee (AFSC); Echoes of Incarceration (Echoes)	3838	T05	T12 T10 T15
64	14851	2025 JS72 / 2025 JS72 endorser	50	Affected Communities and Allies Working Group for a Nuclear-free World (ACAWG); Baltimore Phil Berrigan Memorial Veterans For Peace; Beyond Nuclear (+30)	4698	T17	T20 T08 T16 T03
65	14726	2025 JS73	50	Food Access Healthy Neighborhoods Now (FAHNN); Northeast Sustainable Agriculture Working Group (NESAWG)	2035	T12	T15 T14 T17
66	14539	2025 JS74	50	Middle East Crisis Response; New Paltz Women in Black	2196	T18	T05 T14 T24 T20
67	14882	2025 JS75	50	ArchCity Defenders, Inc.; Human Rights at Home Litigation Clinic, Saint Louis University School of Law; The Roderick and Solange MacArthur Justice Center	3016	T05	T03 T07
68	14381	2025 ALDHU supporter / 2025 individual	50	Asociación Latinoamericana para los Derechos Humanos (ALDHU); Centro de Estudios Migratorios, Universidad de Santiago de Chile (CEM); Progressio (+1)	1534	T06	T03 T12 T20
69	14765	2025 SCU IHRC individual / 2025 individual submiss	50	Santa Clara University International Human Rights Clinic (SCU IHRC); University of Miami School of Law Human Rights Clinic	7199	T10	T14 T15 T07 T03
70	14670	2025 Scholars at Risk funder / 2025 Scholars at Ri	50	Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg (FAU); Scholars at Risk Network; ZEIT Stiftung Bucerius	4363	T18	T20 T24 T05 T11
71	14740	2025 TWI preparer / 2025 individual submission	50	The Williams Institute (UCLA School of Law); UCLA School of Law	4686	T11	T06 T14 T12 T19
72	14395	2025 UCC-BWM individual	50	United Church of Christ (UCC)	2680	T10	T11 T16 T12 T01
73	14694	2025 UPR Project at BCU contributor / 2025 UPR Pro	50	Centre for Human Rights, Birmingham City University; The UPR Project at BCU; University of Law	6120	T04	T01 T03 T16 T07
74	14546	2025 co-submitter with Koani Foundation / 2025 ind	50	Ke Aupuni O Hawai'i; Koani Foundation	2862	T18	
75	14843	2025 co-submitter with UUSC / 2025 individual	50	Atakapa-Ishak Chawasha Tribe of the Grand Bayou Indian Village; Grand Caillou/Dulac Band of Biloxi-Chitimacha-Choctaw Tribe; Isle de Jean Charles Band of Biloxi-Chitimacha-Choctaw Indians of Louisiana (+3)	3551	T08	T17 T06
76	14609	2025 contribution to FOR-USA submission / 2025 ind	50	Arab American Institute Foundation; Fellowship of Reconciliation-USA (FOR-USA)	3185	T21	T11 T18 T23 T12

#	OHCHR	Document	UPR	Associated organizations	Words	Theme	Other themes
77	14517	2025 individual	50	Abshar Atefeha Charity Institute	1935	T14	T06 T18 T15 T05
78	14578	2025 individual	50	ADF International	4435	T12	T11 T24 T01 T15
79	14755	2025 individual	50	Americans for Immigrant Justice	3112	T06	T03
80	14641	2025 individual	50	Amnesty International	4529	T20	T06 T04 T03 T10
81	14736	2025 individual	50	Artistic Freedom Initiative (AFI)	3977	T06	T19 T18 T11 T16
82	14638	2025 individual	50	Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism	2808	T20	T05 T18 T06 T22
83	14451	2025 individual	50	Association for Protection of Refugee Women and Children (HAMI)	2621	T12	T15 T06
84	14491	2025 individual	50	The Association of Iranian Jurists Defending Human Rights	1964	—	
85	14471	2025 individual	50	Association of save special patients	2577	T13	T05 T14 T12 T15
86	14410	2025 individual	50	Banu Amin's Center	2713	T05	T14 T12 T15
87	14403	2025 individual	50	Better World Association	2537	T05	T04 T12
88	14513	2025 individual	50	Broken Chalk	3545	T24	T12 T01
89	14844	2025 individual	50	The Carter Center	2438	T19	
90	14753	2025 individual	50	Center for Family and Human Rights (C-Fam)	2429	T10	
91	14411	2025 individual	50	Center of Iranian Lawyers	2642	T03	T05 T12 T06
92	14744	2025 individual	50	Chickaloon Village Traditional Council	2583	T08	T05 T19 T12 T17
93	14751	2025 individual	50	Connection e.V.	4098	T12	T23 T05
94	14737	2025 individual	50	Cultural Survival	2675	T08	T17 T19
95	14401	2025 individual	50	The Dui Hua Foundation	949	T04	
96	14591	2025 individual	50	Elizka Relief Foundation	2306	T20	T16 T01 T18 T04
97	14473	2025 individual	50	Environmental activist's center	3359	T17	
98	14455	2025 individual	50	European Centre for Law and Justice (ECLJ)	3239	T10	T23
99	14520	2025 individual	50	Family Defenders Association	2161	T14	T15
100	14468	2025 individual	50	Family Foundation Association	2255	T09	T05 T24
101	14404	2025 individual	50	Freedom Defenders Association	2549	T22	
102	14457	2025 individual	50	Geneva Agape Foundation (GAF)	2894	T06	T17 T20 T12 T19
103	14469	2025 individual	50	Genocide Watch	1147	T06	T20
104	14545	2025 individual	50	Global Freedom Group	2834	T10	T12 T09 T15
105	14408	2025 individual	50	Help Institute	1724	T05	
106	14697	2025 individual	50	Hope Pyx Global	3454	T16	T12 T22 T09 T10
107	14811	2025 individual	50	Human Rights Campaign (HRC)	2871	T11	T12 T15 T24
108	14409	2025 individual	50	Human Rights Watch	5642	T06	T05 T11 T07 T12
109	14514	2025 individual	50	Institute for Entrepreneurial and Successful Women	2129	T16	T12

#	OHCHR	Document	UPR	Associated organizations	Words	Theme	Other themes
110	14400	2025 individual	50	The Institute for Protection of Women's Rights	1949	—	
111	14472	2025 individual	50	institute of action for children	2514	T24	T12 T13 T17
112	14406	2025 individual	50	Institute of Development for everyone	2766	T05	T04
113	14405	2025 individual	50	Institute of Peace and Humanitarian Supporter	2731	T23	T05 T22
114	14421	2025 individual	50	Institute of Sustainable Development	2080	T17	T01 T14 T12 T08
115	14850	2025 individual	50	interACT: Advocates for Intersex Youth	3774	T11	T12 T15 T03 T10
116	14592	2025 individual	50	International Alliance for Peace and Development (IAPD)	2898	T06	T12 T16 T01 T05
117	14522	2025 individual	50	International Association of Justice Watch	2179	T16	T12
118	14424	2025 individual	50	International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN)	984	T20	T17
119	14599	2025 individual	50	International farda Development Activists Association (IFDAA)	1173	T06	T15
120	14497	2025 individual	50	International Foundation Witnesses Ashoora	2662	T18	T22 T05
121	14521	2025 individual	50	International Probono Legal Services Association	2717	T20	T19
122	14486	2025 individual	50	Iran Autism Association (IAA)	568	T12	T13 T14 T15
123	14420	2025 individual	50	Iranian Elite Research Center	2221	T16	T07 T05 T06 T12
124	14537	2025 individual	50	Just Atonement Inc.	3326	T17	T12 T08 T01
125	14809	2025 individual	50	Just Rights for Children International	3379	T12	T16 T06 T09 T24
126	14838	2025 individual	50	Justice pour Tous Internationale (JPTi)	2853	T20	T19
127	14587	2025 individual	50	Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights	3620	T06	T18 T05 T12 T04
128	14681	2025 individual	50	Maryam Ghasemi Educational Charity Institute	2586	T24	
129	14691	2025 individual	50	Mehrafzoon_e_Fardaye Raha (Raha)	1956	T06	T15 T14
130	14516	2025 individual	50	Mothers' Support Association	1793	T10	T15
131	14484	2025 individual	50	National Birth Equity Collaborative	1746	T10	T15 T07
132	14417	2025 individual	50	Navajo Nation Human Rights Commission (NNHRC)	3479	T08	T23 T07
133	14857	2025 individual	50	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (OSCE/ODIHR)	2663	T19	
134	14830	2025 individual	50	Outright International	3231	T11	T12 T15 T03 T19
135	14581	2025 individual	50	Partners for Transparency	2892	T20	T07 T06 T01 T05
136	14610	2025 individual	50	Payamavaran Hamyari (Chatra)	832	T11	T15
137	14796	2025 individual	50	Presbyterian Church (USA)	2540	T11	T07 T19 T20 T14
138	14518	2025 individual	50	Refugee Support Center	1898	T06	T12
139	14770	2025 individual	50	Sanctuary Beyond War	3530	T06	T16 T05
140	14776	2025 individual	50	The Sexual Rights Initiative	3438	T11	T10 T18 T23 T06
141	14847	2025 individual	50	South Carolina Reparations Alliance	1634	T07	T05 T14 T24
142	14665	2025 individual	50	Southern Poverty Law Center (SPLC)	4247	T03	T05 T12 T24 T19
143	14431	2025 individual	50	Ubuntu Institute for Community Development	2747	T07	T05 T12 T20
144	14688	2025 individual	50	UNA-USA at USC	1624	T06	T18

#	OHCHR	Document	UPR	Associated organizations	Words	Theme	Other themes
145	14541	2025 individual	50	UNA-USA Santa Barbara & Tri-Counties	1571	T17	T12 T06 T14 T15
146	14470	2025 individual	50	Union of women for women	2209	T09	T12
147	14689	2025 individual	50	Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization (UNPO)	2991	T19	T08 T17 T15 T14
148	14816	2025 individual	50	Water Protector Legal Collective (WPLC)	3505	T08	T16 T17 T18 T07
149	14660	2025 individual	50	Western Shoshone Defense Project (WSDP)	1995	T07	T08
150	14662	2025 individual	50	WHANOHEP / Inno Asia	902	T15	
151	14631	2025 individual	50	World Evangelical Alliance (WEA)	2849	T06	T20 T05 T12 T19
152	14791	2025 individual submission	50	Human Rights Defense Project	6051	T12	T17 T05
153	14788	2025 individual submission	50	American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU)	2786	T06	T05
154	14703	2025 individual submission	50	Physicians for Human Rights	3170	T10	T06 T03 T15 T05
155	—	August 2025 pre-session presentation	50	Asian Law Caucus; Center for Constitutional Rights (CCR); Center on Privacy & Technology at Georgetown Law (+4)	614	T22	
156	—	August 2025 pre-session presentation	50	Human Rights and Gender Justice Clinic, CUNY School of Law; If/When/How: Lawyering for Reproductive Justice; National Homelessness Law Center (+1)	250	T14	T10
157	—	August 2025 pre-session presentation	50	Equality Now; The ERA Coalition	581	T12	
158	—	August 2025 pre-session presentation	50	The Williams Institute (UCLA School of Law)	986	T11	T06
159	—	August 2025 pre-session statement	50	National Homelessness Law Center; The Coalition Committed To Ending The Criminalization of Poverty	940	T14	T10 T11 T06
160	—	August 2025 pre-session statement	50	Coalition of Immigrant Rights CSOs; Robert & Ethel Kennedy Human Rights Center (formerly Robert F. Kennedy Human Rights)	674	T06	T05 T03
161	—	August 2025 pre-session statement	50	Equality Now; The Alliance for Universal Digital Rights (AUDRi); The ERA Coalition (+2)	1533	T12	T09
162	—	August 2025 pre-session statement	50	The Williams Institute (UCLA School of Law)	942	T11	T06
163	—	October 2025 GBV factsheet	50	The Advocates for Human Rights; Violence Free Minnesota	890	T09	T05
164	—	October 2025 LGBT factsheet	50	Cornell Law School Gender Justice Clinic; Equality Florida; Human Rights Watch (+4)	744	T11	T14 T12 T24
165	—	October 2025 Pregnancy criminalization factsheet	50	Human Rights and Gender Justice Clinic, CUNY School of Law; If/When/How: Lawyering for Reproductive Justice; Pregnancy Justice	829	T10	T15
166	—	October 2025 criminalization-of-survivors factshee	50	Center on Gender Justice & Opportunity, Georgetown University Law Center; Cornell Center on the Death Penalty Worldwide; National Defense Center for Criminalized Survivors, Battered Women's Justice Project (+3)	747	T05	
167	—	October 2025 factsheet	50	National Right to Food Community of Practice	980	T15	T12
168	—	October 2025 housing factsheet	50	National Homelessness Law Center; University of Miami School of Law Human Rights Clinic	969	T14	
169	—	October 2025 housing-criminalization factsheet	50	Center for Constitutional Rights (CCR); JMAC for Families; National Homelessness Law Center (+5)	890	T14	T06 T12
170	—	October 2025 pre-session presentation	50	National Right to Food Community of Practice	641	T14	T15 T17

#	OHCHR	Document	UPR	Associated organizations	Words	Theme	Other themes
171	—	October 2025 pre-session statement	50	National Right to Food Community of Practice	871	T17	T15 T14
172	—	September 2025 pre-session factsheet	50	Equality Now; The Alliance for Universal Digital Rights (AUDRi); The ERA Coalition (+2)	680	—	
173	—	September 2025 pre-session statement	50	Center for Constitutional Rights (CCR)	1119	T06	T22 T20
174	—	2025 JS55 (publisher copy) / 2025 JS55 publisher c	50	James H. Binger Center for New Americans (BCNA); The Advocates for Human Rights	6551	T06	T12 T05 T18 T03
175	—	2025 CUNY/If-When-How/Pregnancy Justice report / 2	50	Abortion Care Network; Human Rights and Gender Justice Clinic, CUNY School of Law; If/When/How: Lawyering for Reproductive Justice (+1)	7753	T10	T12 T15 T05 T08
176	—	22 October 2025 UPR non-cooperation letter / 22 Oc	50	Abortion Care Network; American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU); Birthmark (+20)	2228	T10	T15 T12
177	—	29 September 2025 HRC Item 6 oral statement / 29 S	50	American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU); Amistad Law Project; Birthmark (+23)	570	—	
178	16879	2026 JS1	53	ILGA-North America and the Caribbean; The Advocates for Human Rights	6602	T11	T12 T14 T15 T19
179	16676	2026 JS2	53	Center for Global Law and Justice, Northeastern University School of Law; Centreville Citizens for Change; Human Rights at Home Litigation Clinic, Saint Louis University School of Law	2437	T17	T16 T24
180	16838	2026 JS3	53	Birthmark; Coalition of US Reproductive Justice NGOs; Global Justice Center (+8)	8185	T10	T06 T15 T12 T05
181	16690	2026 JS4	53	Equality Now; The Alliance for Universal Digital Rights (AUDRi); The ERA Coalition (+2)	3168	T12	T09 T01 T11
182	16703	2026 JS5	53	Global Rights Advocacy (GRA); Seattle University School of Law, International Human Rights Clinic	1936	T06	
183	16901	2026 JS6	53	Amnesty International; Educators' Institute for Human Rights; Human Rights Educators USA (HREUSA) (+2)	4421	T24	T18 T12 T06 T01
184	16697	2026 JS7	53	Abortion Care Network; Human Rights and Gender Justice Clinic, CUNY School of Law; If/When/How: Lawyering for Reproductive Justice (+2)	5159	T10	T13 T15 T05 T12
185	16912	2026 JS8	53	Independent Human Rights Advocates – California, United States	2267	T06	T03 T12
186	16710	2026 JS9 / 2026 JS9 logo / 2026 JS9 preparer	53	Cornell Law School Gender Justice Clinic; Equality Florida; Human Rights Watch (+4)	9173	T11	T12 T14 T24 T15
187	16711	2026 JS10 / 2026 JS10 endorser	53	Funders Together to End Homelessness; Human Rights Cities Alliance (HRCA); Miami Coalition to Advance Racial Equity (MCARE) (+7)	10775	T14	T05 T12 T13 T06
188	16694	2026 JS11	53	AVAN Immigrant Services; Amnesty International; Amnesty International USA (+22)	5876	T06	T16 T12 T05 T10
189	16859	2026 JS12 / 2026 JS12 endorser	53	Center for Constitutional Rights (CCR); Center for Global Law and Justice, Northeastern University School of Law; JMAC for Families (+7)	15439	T14	T06 T12 T05 T07
190	16646	2026 JS13	53	American Friends Service Committee (AFSC); Broad Street Presbyterian Church Food Pantry; Center for Mississippi Food Systems (+26)	5245	T15	T06 T17 T16 T24
191	16890	2026 JS14 / 2026 JS14 endorser / 2026 JS14 prepare	53	Dayton United for Human Rights (DUHR); Hawai'I Center for Human Rights Research and Action; Hawai'i Institute for Human Rights (+6)	5477	T06	T17 T01 T12
192	16696	2026 JS15	53	Center for Human Rights and Constitutional Law (CHRCL); Southern Border Communities Coalition (SBCC)	1111	T06	
193	16854	2026 JS16	53	Global Rights Advocacy (GRA); Seattle University School of Law, International Human Rights Clinic; Tsikini	1870	T17	T16
194	16877	2026 JS17	53	Center for Constitutional Rights (CCR); Center on Privacy & Technology at Georgetown Law; Community Justice Project (+4)	4331	T06	T22 T18 T20 T23
195	16846	2026 JS18	53	UNA-USA Santa Barbara & Tri-Counties	1819	T17	T06 T12 T15 T24

#	OHCHR	Document	UPR	Associated organizations	Words	Theme	Other themes
196	16776	2026 JS19	53	Per Ankh, Inc.; Virgin Islands Youth Advocacy Coalition, Inc. (VIYAC)	6482	T07	T18 T01 T15 T19
197	16585	2026 JS20	53	Compassion & Choices; Gender Justice; Genocide Watch (+3)	5951	T10	T11 T15 T09 T12
198	16891	2026 AFI Annex 1 logo / 2026 individual	53	Artistic Freedom Initiative (AFI); Berkeley Law Pro Bono Program; Democracy Forward (+2)	1696	T06	T19 T16
199	16808	2026 SCU IHRC individual / 2026 individual submiss	53	Santa Clara University International Human Rights Clinic (SCU IHRC); University of Miami School of Law Human Rights Clinic	1894	T10	T14 T15 T07
200	16698	2026 TWI preparer / 2026 individual submission	53	The Williams Institute (UCLA School of Law); UCLA School of Law	3491	T11	T06 T15 T24 T12
201	16632	2026 co-submitter with World Without Genocide / 20	53	Community Power; Genocide Watch; ImPact Coalition on Strengthening International Judicial Institutions (+2)	7041	T17	T07 T01 T08 T12
202	16827	2026 individual	53	Amnesty International	4787	T06	T18 T20 T19 T05
203	16904	2026 individual	53	El-Hak Foundation for Freedom of Opinion and Expression and Human Rights	1877	T06	T05 T07 T01 T18
204	16655	2026 individual	53	Elizka Relief Foundation	2394	T06	T16 T02 T01 T04
205	16600	2026 individual	53	European Centre for Law and Justice (ECLJ)	2524	T20	T23 T10 T16 T19
206	16926	2026 individual	53	Geneva Agape Foundation (GAF)	1616	T17	
207	16909	2026 individual	53	Guale Nation	3654	T08	T17 T19 T01 T16
208	16732	2026 individual	53	Human Rights Watch	4551	T06	T05 T10 T17 T11
209	16563	2026 individual	53	International Alliance for Peace and Development (IAPD)	2180	T01	T18 T20 T02 T15
210	16562	2026 individual	53	Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights	3158	T06	T05 T18 T04 T16
211	16925	2026 individual	53	Partners for Transparency	3921	T06	T20 T07 T01 T16
212	16807	2026 individual	53	Scholars at Risk Network	3512	T18	T06 T24
213	16894	2026 individual	53	Southern Poverty Law Center (SPLC)	2865	T19	T14 T06 T07 T11
214	16907	2026 individual submission	53	American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU)	3055	T06	T05 T18 T16 T20
215	—	August 2026 pre-session presentation	53	Center for Constitutional Rights (CCR); Center on Privacy & Technology at Georgetown Law; UC Irvine School of Law International Justice Clinic (+1)	453	T22	
216	—	August 2026 pre-session presentation	53	Birthmark; Global Justice Center; Guttmacher Institute (+8)	1592	T10	T06 T15 T22 T05
217	—	August 2026 pre-session presentation	53	National Homelessness Law Center	460	T14	
218	—	August 2026 pre-session presentation	53	Cameroon Advocacy Network; Haitian Bridge Alliance; Robert & Ethel Kennedy Human Rights Center (formerly Robert F. Kennedy Human Rights)	891	T06	T05 T03
219	—	August 2026 pre-session presentation	53	The Williams Institute (UCLA School of Law)	892	T11	T06 T12
220	—	August 2026 pre-session presentation	53	Southern Poverty Law Center (SPLC)	234	—	
221	—	August 2026 pre-session statement	53	American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU); Southern Poverty Law Center (SPLC)	1555	T06	
222	—	August 2026 pre-session statement	53	National Homelessness Law Center	1129	T14	T06

#	OHCHR	Document	UPR	Associated organizations	Words	Theme	Other themes
223	—	August 2026 pre-session statement	53	Center for Constitutional Rights (CCR)	831	T06	
224	—	August 2026 pre-session statement	53	The Williams Institute (UCLA School of Law)	764	T11	T06 T12
225	—	August 2026 pre-session statement	53	Coalition of Immigrant Rights CSOs; Haitian Bridge Alliance	1502	T06	T05 T03
226	—	August 2026 pre-session statement	53	Reproductive Justice Action Collective (ReJAC)	1736	T10	T06 T12 T15
227	—	September 2026 factsheet	53	Center for Constitutional Rights (CCR); Center on Privacy & Technology at Georgetown Law; Community Justice Project (+4)	312	—	
228	—	September 2026 factsheet	53	National Homelessness Law Center; University of Miami School of Law Human Rights Clinic	970	T14	
229	—	September 2026 factsheet	53	The Williams Institute (UCLA School of Law)	1108	T11	T06 T12 T14
230	—	28 September 2026 Civil Society Letter to HRC Pres	53	American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU); American Friends Service Committee (AFSC); Artistic Freedom Initiative (AFI) (+34)	1185	T01	
231	—	28 September 2026 Civil Society Letter to High Com	53	American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU); American Friends Service Committee (AFSC); Artistic Freedom Initiative (AFI) (+34)	1140	T01	
232	—	28 September 2026 Civil Society Letter to UN Membe	53	American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU); American Friends Service Committee (AFSC); Artistic Freedom Initiative (AFI) (+34)	1137	T01	

Annex B — Sites accessed

Site	Reason
iaj.institute/international.php	Source list of all civil-society documents for the corpus; verified.
iaj.institute/library/UPR/mirror/ (ohchr, uprinfo, publisher)	Retrieval of the 232 corpus documents from the IAJ mirror.
iaj.institute/api/upr_view.php	Proxied retrieval of 2025 JS52 and JS63.
uprdoc.ohchr.org	Spanish originals of 2025 JS52 and JS63 where the English translation was unavailable.
globaljusticecenter.net; theadvocatesforhumanrights.org	Publisher copies of the 28 September 2026 letters and the 29 September 2025 oral statement.
digitallibrary.un.org; upr-info.org (via search)	Identification of the OHCHR stakeholder-summary series for the assessment of the recommendations.
documents.un.org	CAT/C/USA/CO/3-5, CCPR/C/USA/CO/5, CERD/C/USA/CO/10-12, A/HRC/46/15, A/HRC/46/15/Add.1, A/HRC/WG.6/50/USA/2 and A/HRC/WG.6/50/USA/3, read for the third-cycle record, the United States' 2021 responses and the fourth-cycle compilations.
oig.dhs.gov; oversight.gov; press reporting (Gothamist, WRVO)	DHS OIG report OIG-25-24 and reporting on congressional access to detention facilities in 2025.

Site	Reason
un.org (Secretary-General statements); UN Geneva press briefing; press reporting	Statements of the Secretary-General, the Office of the High Commissioner and the Chinese Foreign Ministry on the 3 January 2026 operation in Venezuela, and the High Commissioner's 31 October 2025 determination on the vessel strikes with the White House response.
iaj.institute/resources.php; iaj.institute/publications/	The IAJ's own current publications, read for the determinations in Part I.
uprdoc.ohchr.org (UPR50 and UPR53 listings); ohchr.org UPR pages for the United States	Official lists of stakeholder submissions for the fiftieth (155) and fifty-third (37) sessions; reconciliation with the corpus.
documents.un.org	A/HRC/WG.6/53/USA/3 and A/HRC/WG.6/50/USA/3 (stakeholder summaries); CCPR/C/USA/CO/5, paras 42–43.
transcripts.un.org	Transcript of the Council's organizational meeting of 7 November 2025 on draft A/HRC/OM/19/L.1.
Press reporting (February 2025)	Council spokesperson's statement that the United States, no longer a member, could not withdraw from the Council.
documents.un.org; upr-info.org	A/HRC/46/15/Add.1 (United States responses), read to check every assessment of a recommendation; Security Council verbatim records S/PV.10015, S/PV.10080, S/PV.10085, S/PV.10197; A/80/PV.4; A/80/586-S/2026/5.
federalregister.gov; govinfo.gov; whitehouse.gov; congress.gov	Executive orders, rules and statutes relied on for the status of recommendations (Annex E).
justice.gov; hhs.gov; cms.gov; state.gov; dol.gov; epa.gov; court opinions	Agency actions and judicial decisions relied on for the status of recommendations.
transcripts.un.org; webtv.un.org; unognewsroom.org; ohchr.org	Human Rights Council and General Assembly proceedings and UN statements for the record of State positions (Annex F).
Government and group sites (foreign ministries of Colombia, Cuba, Venezuela, South Africa, South Sudan, Ghana, Argentina, China; EU, AU, CARICOM, ICC Assembly of States Parties); Hansard; Dutch parliamentary records	Official statements of States and groups for Annex F.
Press and specialist reporting	Location of primary records; secondary source where no primary record could be retrieved (marked in Annex F).
documents.un.org	Official records: A/HRC/62/SR.35 and A/HRC/61/SR.51 (summary records), A/HRC/46/15/Add.1 (2021 responses, checked for all 347 recommendations), A/HRC/48/59/Add.2 and A/HRC/51/33/Add.1 (Special Rapporteur country reports), decision OM/19/101 and its draft.
treaties.un.org	Status of the Convention against Torture (IV.9) and the ICCPR (IV.4): objections to United States reservations.
events.ohchr.org / hrcportal.ohchr.org	Delegation-published statement texts for HRC60–63, replacing automatic transcripts.
tracreports.org	Date of the 70,766 ICE detention figure.
murray.senate.gov	DHS response to Senator Murray: pregnancy, postpartum and nursing detention figures and their definitions.
globalsecurity.org; al-monitor.com	Texts of the 4 March 2026 statements on Iran where the OHCHR page could not be retrieved (secondary, marked).

Annex C — Assembly of the corpus, source anomalies and inventory reconciliation

This annex records how the evidence in this report was assembled, read and weighed. It is set out because a report that criticizes others for how they treat evidence must show how it treated evidence itself.

C.1 Assembly of the corpus

The corpus is every civil-society document linked from the IAJ's International Communications page for the fourth-cycle review of the United States, retrieved on 16 and 17 October 2026. Its 542 organizational entries resolve to 232 unique documents, all of which were retrieved and text-extracted. No document was excluded at this stage.

The corpus is bounded in two ways the IAJ did not choose. First, the stakeholder arrangement for the rescheduled review admits, as published, only organizations that contributed in 2025 (Part II, section 2). Second, the IAJ's page lists what the IAJ catalogued: OHCHR deposits, UPR Info pre-session material and certain published letters. OHCHR's stakeholder summary records the location of every 2025 contributor (A/HRC/WG.6/50/USA/3, list of contributors).

C.2 Coding and digesting

Each document was coded against a 24-theme taxonomy using fixed term lists. A theme is assigned at six or more matches and a density of at least eight per 10,000 words; the primary theme is the theme of highest density. Each document was reduced by script to an extractive digest of its statement of scope, its quantitative claims and its recommendations. The thematic syntheses were written from those digests. Every proposition the report relies on was then checked against the full source and recorded, with PDF page, in Annex D. The coding locates material; it does not weigh it.

C.3 Weighting of propositions

Weight attaches to propositions, not documents. Each proposition the report relies on is assessed for direct knowledge, method, independent corroboration of the underlying evidence, contrary material and limitations, and is recorded in Annex D with its status (Part II, section 4). No document is weighted by the nationality, location, political orientation or format of its submitter. Documents not cited are not thereby judged unreliable.

C.4 Source anomalies

The following errors appear in documents in the corpus. They are corrected here without altering the register's record of the original files:

- The Human Rights Defense Project states that the United States has signed and ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child (14791, p. 2). The United States has signed but not ratified it.
- 2025 JS61 describes the 2025 review as the fifth cycle (14793, cover). It is the fourth.
- The Williams Institute's 2025 submission is labelled for the 44th session of the Working Group (14740, cover) and its 2026 submission for the 50th (16698, cover). The review was scheduled for the 50th session and is now set for the 53rd.
- The Sexual Rights Initiative's submission (14776) opens with a heading for the review of Sudan, although its substance and recommendations concern the United States.

C.5 Inventory reconciliation

The IAJ's page links 68 of the numbers in the 2025 joint-submission series JS1 to JS75. The seven numbers not linked (JS8, JS17, JS18, JS21, JS34, JS35 and JS66) also appear nowhere in OHCHR's stakeholder summary, which lists 68 joint submissions. The IAJ inventory is therefore complete against the official 2025 record; the gaps are in the official numbering, not in the inventory. All 20 joint submissions of 2026 (JS1 to JS20) are linked.

C.6 Full reading and the corpus ledger

Every one of the 232 corpus documents was read in full, page by page, from text extracted with PDF page markers; pages that were images were read by optical character recognition. Two documents in Spanish were read in the original. For each document a digest records its scope, period, submitters and method; each factual allegation with PDF page, evidence type and the underlying source the submitter cites; the legal provisions invoked and the submitter's legal characterizations; its recommendations; any positive or contrary evidence; and anomalies.

The digests yielded 7,617 factual claims. Claims stating the same proposition were consolidated by theme into 4,656 ledger rows. Each row lists every document and page that makes the claim, the distinct bodies of underlying evidence, any conflicting figures or contrary evidence, the rule engaged and a status under Part II, section 4. Corroboration was counted by independent underlying evidence: several submissions that repeat one study, dataset or news report count once. No claim was dropped, and every claim sits in exactly one row.

The ledger grades 1,246 rows Established, 2,366 Credibly reported and 1,044 Alleged. Legal characterizations, such as that conduct amounts to torture, genocide or enforced disappearance, are graded Alleged as the submitter's conclusion unless a court or competent United Nations or regional body made the determination, in which case the row records that body's determination.

Uncited claims follow one rule: a claim is Credibly reported if it names a specific, identifiable official act, legal instrument, court case, dated incident or published dataset, so that its source can be traced from the claim itself, and if it is neither a characterization nor contradicted. Unsourced figures, generalizations, projections and characterizations are graded Alleged.

Every factual statement in this report was checked against the ledger and, where needed, the source page.

C.7 Source anomalies found in the full reading

The full reading found anomalies of the following kinds. Each is recorded, document by document, in the separate volume. None was used to discount a document as a whole; each affects only the claims it touches.

Errors of treaty status. Several submissions state that the United States is party to treaties it has signed but not ratified (the ICESCR, CEDAW, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the CRPD), to the 1951 Refugee Convention (it is party only to the 1967 Protocol), or to the Migrant Workers Convention or the enforced-disappearance Convention. Others state that it has only signed the ICCPR and the Convention against Torture, which it has ratified, that it has not ratified the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, which it ratified in 2002, or that it has not signed the American Convention, which it signed in 1977. Claims resting on these errors are graded Alleged and marked erroneous.

Mislabelled reviews. Many cover pages name the wrong session or cycle: "third cycle", the 36th, 40th, 44th, 45th, 48th or 51st session, or "Fiftieth Session" on 2026 filings for the fifty-third. One submission about the United States is headed "Universal Periodic Review of Sudan", and one intergovernmental submission carries a template reference to Armenia. These errors do not affect the substance and are recorded only.

Untraceable sourcing. A number of documents rely on citations that cannot be traced: generic titles linked to home pages, placeholder footnotes, missing reference lists, or references that appear fabricated. Their statistical claims are graded Alleged unless independently supported.

Attribution. In a substantial number of documents the text does not name the submitter, and the attribution rests on the OHCHR deposit record. Some are general research briefs without human rights framing, and two appear to be copied from published sources. Coalition lists in the deposit record do not always match the signatories in the text.

Errors of fact and law. These include wrong dates for court decisions and executive orders; the description of International Criminal Court arrest warrants as convictions; a figure of 466 deaths in ICE custody, which ICE's own reports contradict; border deaths counted as killings by agents; the

George Floyd Justice in Policing Act treated as enacted; and a claim that only one state has a consumer privacy law. Each such claim is graded Alleged and the correct position is stated in the ledger row.

Missing material. Annexes, appendices or footnotes referred to in several documents are not in the deposited text, and image-only charts in several could not be read.

Two further errors. 2026 JS5 (16703, para. 2) dates to April 2026 the figure of 70,766 people in ICE custody; TRAC, whose ICE data it relies on, dates the figure to 25 January 2026. The Reproductive Justice Action Collective's figure of at least 121 pregnant, postpartum or nursing detainees, which it does not source, is the figure DHS gave Senator Murray for 16 February 2026.

Annex D — Evidence ledger

The principal propositions on which the report's findings and grades rest, each with its source and PDF page, the kind of evidence behind it, corroboration and qualifications, the legal rule engaged and its status under Part II, section 4. Rows 1 to 38 were verified individually against their sources; rows 39 onward are drawn from the corpus ledger, whose row identifier is given with the status. The complete ledger of every proposition in the corpus (7,617 claims consolidated into 4,656 graded rows) is published as a separate volume: Annex D Supplement, Corpus Evidence Ledger. Other propositions are cited in the text where they are made; rows 176 to 191 record principal propositions added in the 2026 integration of the United Nations expert, Inter-American and General Assembly records, each with a locator to its source. Rows 192–197 record the IAJ's own institutional findings that Part IV-A states; rows 193 and 195 support the IAJ's assessment in two domains not graded in this report, and the others are contextual; their status shows that they are the IAJ's analysis, not independently verified evidence. Rows 199 to 206 record the propositions on the national-emergency framework stated in Part IV, section 5.

#	Proposition	Source and page	Evidence	Corroboration and qualification	Rule	Status
1	70,766 people in ICE custody on 25 January 2026 (the submitter says April 2026); 73.6% with no criminal conviction (TRAC measure)	2026 JS5 (16703), p. 1	Compilation of ICE data	TRAC dates the figure to 25 January 2026 (update of 2 February 2026); the submitter's "April 2026" is an error. Consistent with HRW (16732, p. 3) on the rise from about 40,000 in January 2025 (ledger T06a-018); the submitter's "no criminal record" is TRAC's "no conviction" measure	ICCPR 9	Established (scale); credibly reported (share)
2	ICE added 104 detention facilities by end of November 2025	El-Hak (16904), p. 4	Compilation	Single source	ICCPR 9, 10	Credibly reported
3	Detention on a military site in Texas; prolonged shackling near Krome without food or water	HRW (16732), p. 4, paras 8–9	HRW investigation (July 2025)	Primary investigation by submitter	CAT 16; ICCPR 7, 10	Credibly reported
4	46 deaths in ICE custody since January 2025 in the cited submission; the 2025 annual toll was the highest since 2006	2026 JS8 (16912), p. 4, para. 11	Compilation	ACLU (16907, p. 4): 32 deaths in 2025 and 14 in early 2026; 2026 JS11 (16694, p. 2): at least 46 to 18 March 2026; all rest on ICE detainee death reports (ledger T06a-055). No rate stated; this report infers none	ICCPR 6	Established

#	Proposition	Source and page	Evidence	Corroboration and qualification	Rule	Status
5	Alien Enemies Act invoked; at least 137 people removed under it and 115 more through removal proceedings to CECOT; held incommunicado, tortured, some sexually abused	HRW (16732), p. 5, para. 14	HRW investigation	Amnesty (16827, p. 2) gives 252 in total; CCR (14564), El-Hak (16904) concordant; litigation on public record	CAT 3; ICCPR 7, 9; peremptory norm	Established (removals); credibly reported (treatment)
6	Removals in some instances despite court orders	Amnesty (16827), p. 2	Compilation with litigation record	UWCHR (16703, p. 2) on Washington residents	ICCPR 2(3)	Credibly reported
7	Third-country removal agreements with more than 30 countries, some paid	2026 JS11 (16694), p. 3, para. 13	Coalition compilation	Single coalition	CAT 3; ICCPR 7, 13	Credibly reported
8	Washington residents secretly transferred to Guantánamo	2026 JS5 (16703), p. 2, para. 5	Submitter's documentation	Characterized by submitter as enforced disappearance (its conclusion)	ICCPR 9, 16	Credibly reported
9	CBP and ICE agents killed two US citizens in Minneapolis and others in 2026	2026 JS15 (16696), p. 3	Compilation citing news reports	ACLU (16907, p. 2) reports a separate January 2026 killing	ICCPR 6	Credibly reported
10	47 executions in 2025, highest in 16 years; 7 by April 2026	HRW (16732), p. 9, para. 25	Compilation of public execution records	Maat (16562, p. 2): 19 executions in one state in 2025	ICCPR 6	Established
11	200 death-row exonerations since 1973	JS31 (14685), p. 1	Death Penalty Information Center data	Public database	ICCPR 6, 14	Established
12	About 53,000 children charged in adult court yearly; over 32,000 imprisoned for offences as children	JS37 (14699), p. 2	Coalition compilation	Single coalition	ICCPR 14(4), 24	Credibly reported
13	Thirteenth Amendment and 15 state constitutions permit involuntary servitude as punishment	JS27 (14655), p. 4	Constitutional text	Public record	ICCPR 8(3), 26; CERD 5	Established
14	80,000–100,000 people in solitary confinement daily; a later count of at least 122,000 in prisons and jails alone	JS41 (14706), p. 8; Southern Poverty Law Center (14665), p. 2	Estimate cited by submitter	Two estimates of different scope and date (ledger T03-047, T03-051); immigration and juvenile detention excluded from the higher count	CAT 16; ICCPR 7, 10	Credibly reported (estimate)
15	Chemical agents, water shut-offs, solitary confinement, denial of care at St. Louis City Justice Center	JS75 (14882), p. 2	Submitters' casework and litigation	Local; not a national sample	CAT 16; ICCPR 7, 10	Credibly reported
16	DHS OIG unannounced inspection found non-compliance on use of force, grievances, Special Management Unit	DHS OIG, OIG-25-24 (3 June 2025)	Official record	Also found general compliance in several areas	CAT 2, 11, 16	Established
17	DHS refused or delayed congressional detention visits in 2025; seven-day notice rule asserted; members sued	Public reporting (21 August 2025)	Press record of litigation	Litigation outcome not reviewed	ICCPR 2; OPCAT standards	Credibly reported
18	Detained student protesters ordered released by March 2026; re-detention and removal contested	Amnesty (16827), p. 1, para. 2	Compilation with litigation record	SAR (16807), CAIR/OBI (14687), CCR (14564) concordant	ICCPR 13, 19, 21	Established (court orders)
19	Planned cancellation of about $400 million in Columbia grants (March 2025)	SAR (14670), p. 4	Compilation of public notices	Public record	ICCPR 19; ICESCR 13 (not ratified)	Established

#	Proposition	Source and page	Evidence	Corroboration and qualification	Rule	Status
20	More than 4 million disenfranchised by felony conviction	SPLC (16894), p. 2	Compilation of public data	Widely reported figure	ICCPR 25, 26; CERD 5(c)	Established
21	About 36 million women of reproductive age in states with bans or likely bans	JS39 (14704), p. 4	Compilation	2026 JS7 gives about 31 million banned or under threat (different measure)	ICCPR 6, 7, 17, 26	Credibly reported
22	On 16 February 2026 the ICE Health Service Corps identified 121 detainees as pregnant, postpartum or nursing	ReJAC, August 2026 statement, p. 3; DHS response to Sen. Murray (enclosure, March 2026)	official record (DHS disclosure)	ReJAC's figure is the DHS figure. It covers pregnant, postpartum and nursing detainees; DHS separately gives 86 pregnant detainees across all facilities on the same date	ICCPR 7, 10, 24	Established
23	372 fatal-violence deaths of transgender people since 2013; 61% Black transgender women	2026 JS9 (16710), p. 3, para. 7	Compilation (advocacy dataset)	Single dataset	ICCPR 6, 26	Credibly reported
24	Lethal strikes on small boats since September 2025; more than 160 killed in 47 attacks by 25 March 2026	ACLU (16907), p. 4	Compilation of public reporting; litigation filed	CCR (16877) gives same toll; both rely on public reporting	ICCPR 6 (extraterritorial reach disputed)	Credibly reported
25	Secretary-General: rules of international law not respected in 3 January 2026 Venezuela operation; OHCHR: operation violated Charter prohibition on force	SG/SM/22974 (5 Jan 2026); UN Geneva press briefing (6 Jan 2026)	Official UN record	China Foreign Ministry concordant; CCR (16877)	UN Charter 2(4)	Established (statements)
26	Estimated 700,000+ deaths worldwide from 2025 aid cuts; 14 million+ projected by 2030	Williams Institute factsheet (Sept 2026), p. 1	Published estimate; model not stated	Not a count; no causal finding made	—	Estimate (not relied on for a grade)
27	About 42 million people affected by July 2025 safety-net cuts	NHLC, August 2026 presentation, p. 4	Compilation	Single source	ICCPR 6, 26; CERD 5(e)	Credibly reported
28	EPA budget cut by 23%; environmental-justice and climate programmes eliminated	Geneva Agape Foundation (16926), p. 2	Compilation of budget documents	Single source	CERD 5(e)	Credibly reported
29	US in 2021 supported in part NHRI recommendations 26.94–26.98 with no plans for a single NHRI; did not support 26.90–26.93, 26.99, 26.100	A/HRC/46/15/Add.1, paras 21–22	Official record	—	Paris Principles	Established
30	No third-cycle recommendation addresses treatment of persons by courts, family courts or CPS (coding rule in Determination 3)	A/HRC/46/15, paras 26.1–26.347	Official record, read in full	26.114, 26.164, 26.321 distinguished	—	Established
31	CERD reiterated its recommendation to create an NHRI; CERD concern at minority children in foster care	A/HRC/WG.6/50/USA/2, paras 9, 54	Official record	—	CERD 2, 5	Established
32	OHCHR's published notice invited updates for the US review only from 2025 contributors; other 53rd-session States had a window to 10 April 2026	OHCHR stakeholder page (notice); A/HRC/WG.6/53/USA/3	official record	—	HRC res. 5/1, annex para. 3	Established
33	High Commissioner determined on 31 October 2025 that the vessel strikes violate international human rights law and are extrajudicial killings, and called for an investigation	OHCHR statement and Geneva briefing (31 Oct 2025)	Official UN record	Wide contemporaneous reporting	ICCPR 6	Established (determination)
34	White House responded that the UN had failed at everything from operating an escalator to ending wars	Press record (31 Oct 2025)	Public statement	—	—	Established (statement)

#	Proposition	Source and page	Evidence	Corroboration and qualification	Rule	Status
35	CAT 2014: no federal torture offence notwithstanding State's statement that statutes prohibit torture; recommendation reiterated from 2000 and 2006; withdraw Art. 16 reservation; enforceable right to compensation	CAT/C/USA/CO/3-5, paras 9, 10, 29	Treaty-body concluding observations	Read in full	CAT 1, 2, 4, 14, 16	Established (determination)
36	HRC 2023: lack of measures to incorporate the Covenant; reconsider RUDs with a view to withdrawal; no progress on NHRI	CCPR/C/USA/CO/5, paras 4–7	Treaty-body concluding observations	Read in full	ICCPR 2	Established (determination)
37	CERD 2022: withdraw or narrow Art. 2 reservation; no NHRI exists	CERD/C/USA/CO/10-12, paras 6–7, 10–11	Treaty-body concluding observations	Read in full	CERD 2	Established (determination)
38	Third cycle: 175 supported, 105 supported in part, 67 not supported; fifteen NHRI or OPCAT recommendations from fifteen States (nine NHRI: 26.91–26.99; six OPCAT: 26.17, 26.21, 26.25, 26.28, 26.35, 26.55), none supported in full; two further recommendations on national follow-up and coordination mechanisms (26.90, 26.100), neither supported	A/HRC/46/15; A/HRC/46/15/Add.1 (all 347 parsed; Annex E)	Official record	Each number appears exactly once in Add.1	—	Established
39	Executive Order 14199 of 4 February 2025 (90 Fed. Reg. 9275) declared that the United States would not participate in the UN Human Rights Council (its membership term had ended on 31 December 2024), ended UNRWA funding, withheld HRC-related contributions, and ordered reviews of UNESCO membership and of all international organizations; the US representative's office to the Council was terminated as of April 2025.	2025 JS4 (14474), p. 1; Global Freedom Group (14545), p. 8; Partners for Transparency (14581), p. 2; and 10 more	official record	EO 14199, 90 Fed. Reg. 9275; White House presidential action Feb 2025; NPR 4 Feb 2025; Xinhua 5 Feb 2025. Qualification: 104-028 calls it a 'potential' withdrawal. The US was not then a Council member, so 'withdrawal' meant ending participation; several submissions noted uncertainty about UPR participation.	—	Established [ledger T01-059]
40	The US did not submit its fourth-cycle national report by the 4 August 2025 deadline and did not attend its UPR review scheduled for 7 November 2025 (50th session), having indicated it would not participate.	International Alliance for Peace and Developm (16563), p. 1; Elizka Relief Foundation (16655), p. 1; Partners for Transparency (16925), p. 2; and 12 more	official record	A/HRC/OM/19/L.1 (HRC decision, 7 Nov 2025); Amnesty International USA, 7 Nov 2025. Qualification: Several submissions describe this as a formal 'withdrawal' from the UPR; no withdrawal instrument is cited—the record shows non-participation, with the review rescheduled.	HRC res 5/1	Established [ledger T01-078]
41	ICE detention reached all-time highs in 2025–2026: about 40,000 in January 2025 rising some 70–75% to 68,289 on 7 February 2026 (incl. over 6,000 in family units), a peak of over 73,400 in mid-January 2026 and 70,766 on 25 January 2026 (TRAC; dated April 2026 by one submitter), with almost every day since mid-June 2025 exceeding the 2019 peak (Vera's page, in its later version; the March 2026 version could not be read); 73.6% had no criminal conviction. Projections put detention near 100,000 by end-2026.	2026 JS11 (16694), p. 1; American Civil Liberties Union (16907), p. 4; Cameroon Advocacy Network, UPR Info pre-session material (UPR 53 (2026)), p. 3; and 7 more	government statistics (via TRAC/Vera compilations)	TRAC Immigration Detention Quick Facts (ICE data, Feb & Apr 2026); Vera Institute ICE Detention Trends (10 Mar 2026); American Immigration Council (14 Jan 2026); NPR / Texas Tribune. Qualification: Uncited submissions give lower 'record' figures of 59,000 (Aug 2025, RFK) and 65,000 (2026, HBA), reflecting earlier dates; 73.6% figure is 'no conviction' (TRAC), distinct from 'no criminal record' measures. 100,000 is a projection.	ICCPR 9	Established [ledger T06a-018]
42	The share of ICE detainees with no criminal record rose from 6% in January to 41% by December 2025, with arrests of such people up 2,450%.	El-Hak Foundation for Freedom of Opinion and Expression and Human Rights (16904), p. 3	NGO analysis of government data	American Immigration Council analysis of ICE data. Qualification: TRAC reports 73.6% with no criminal conviction (Feb 2026) — different measure (convictions vs any record).	ICCPR 9	Credibly reported [ledger T06a-023]
43	Deaths in ICE custody surged under the second Trump administration: at least 33 in 2025 and 14 more by late February 2026 (46–47 from January 2025 to March 2026), the highest annual toll in about two decades and exceeding the prior four years combined; the mortality rate more than doubled; KFF also reports overcrowding and a lapse in ICE's medical reimbursement payments from October 2025.	2026 JS11 (16694), p. 2; American Civil Liberties Union (16907), p. 4; El-Hak Foundation for Freedom of Opinion and Expression and Human Rights (16904), p. 4; and 6 more	official record	ICE Detainee Death Reporting (27 Feb & 30 Mar 2026); KFF analysis (25 Mar 2026); HRW 'Dying in Detention' (2026); NYT 29 Mar 2026. Qualification: Earlier counts: 23 (Maat, 2025); 32 for 2025 (uncited). 'Highest since 2006' (KFF) vs 'over two decades'.	ICCPR 6	Established [ledger T06a-055]

#	Proposition	Source and page	Evidence	Corroboration and qualification	Rule	Status
44	In March–April 2025 about 252 Venezuelans removed by the US (many under the Alien Enemies Act) were sent to El Salvador's CECOT prison, where they were held incommunicado, beaten, and in some cases sexually abused; HRW characterizes this as torture.	Human Rights Watch (16732), p. 5; Center for Constitutional Rights, UPR Info pre-session material (UPR 53 (2026)), p. 1; 2025 JS49 (14727), p. 5; and 3 more	submitter's own documentation (casework, interviews, monitoring)	HRW, 'You Have Arrived in Hell' (12 Nov 2025) — interviews; CCR client testimony (Edicson Quintero); HRW declaration in J.G.G. v. Trump (20 Mar 2025); The Guardian (20 Mar 2025); BBC (14 Feb 2024) on CECOT conditions. Qualification: 'Torture' is HRW's characterization; no competent-body determination cited. 160-014 also links Guantánamo transfers to torture without source.	CAT 3, 16; ICCPR 7, 10	Established [ledger T03-020]
45	In March 2025 the US transferred Venezuelan men to El Salvador's CECOT mega-prison: 238 on the 15–16 March flights (CCR; J.G.G. record), 252 in total (Amnesty; HRW: at least 137 under the AEA plus 115 via ordinary removal proceedings), many without criminal records and some with pending asylum claims; the US reportedly paid El Salvador (about USD 20,000 per prisoner per year).	2025 JS15 (14564), p. 6; 2025 JS62 (14801), p. 4; Center for Constitutional Rights, UPR Info pre-session material (UPR 50 (2025)), p. 2; and 7 more	submitter's own documentation (casework, interviews, monitoring)	HRW, 'Repeal the Alien Enemies Act' (1 May 2025); Amnesty International, 'Stop Illegal Expulsions to El Salvador' (Apr. 2025); CCR client casework (Edicson Quintero); Proclamation 10903; Media: Guardian, NYT, Reuters, NBC, BBC Mundo. Qualification: Figures range from 'over 200'/'some 200' (055-021, 018-054, 173-009) to 238 (CCR) to 252 (Amnesty, HRW) to 'nearly 300' attempted (174-039, Reuters/NYT); 252 total transferred is best supported (HRW breakdown 137 AEA + 115 Title 8). Payment figure (BBC Mundo) not independently corroborated in corpus.	ICCPR 7, 9, 13; CAT 3	Established [ledger T06b-003]
46	On 15 March 2025 the D.D.C. (J.G.G. v. Trump, 1:25-cv-00766) issued an order blocking removals under the AEA proclamation; the administration nonetheless completed transfers of Venezuelans to El Salvador that day, and UWCHR documented seven Washington residents expelled to CECOT despite federal court orders.	2025 JS47 (14719), p. 9; 2025 JS49 (14727), p. 5; 2026 JS5 (16703), p. 2	court finding/litigation record	J.G.G. v. Trump docket (D.D.C.); Reuters/CBS/Mother Jones reporting (Mar.–Apr. 2025); UWCHR, 'Enforced Disappearance and Refoulement in Washington State' (26 Aug 2025). Qualification: Whether the transfers violated the order is a contested legal conclusion (administration argued oral order was not binding/planes already outside US); no contempt finding is cited in the corpus.	ICCPR 2(3), 13; CAT 3	Credibly reported [ledger T06b-004]
47	In J.G.G. v. Trump (D.D.C., 22 Dec 2025) the court concluded that the class of Venezuelans removed under the Alien Enemies Act on 15 March 2025 was denied due process, and recorded their return to Venezuela in July 2025.	Human Rights Watch (16732), p. 5	court finding/litigation record	JGG v Trump, US District Court for DC, 22 Dec 2025 (courtlistener docket 69741724/215)	ICCPR 2(3), 13	Established [ledger T19-104]
48	On 7 November 2025 the Human Rights Council adopted without a vote decision OM/19/101 (draft A/HRC/OM/19/L.1), calling on the United States to resume cooperation, asking the President to encourage it and report, and rescheduling the review to the 53rd Working Group session (2–13 November 2026; review set for 10 November 2026).	2026 JS11 (16694), p. 1; 2026 JS15 (16696), p. 1; El-Hak Foundation for Freedom of Opinion and Expression and Human Rights (16904), p. 1; and 5 more	official record	Decision OM/19/101 as cited in A/HRC/WG.6/53/USA/3 (31 August 2026); UN transcript of the organizational meeting of 7 November 2025	—	Established [ledger T01-079]
49	155 stakeholder submissions were made for the fiftieth session (2025); 37 submissions with updated information to April 2026 were admitted for the fifty-third. The civil-society letters of 28 September 2026 give 60 updates; that figure is not supported by the official record.	A/HRC/WG.6/50/USA/3; A/HRC/WG.6/53/USA/3, p. 1; uprdoc.ohchr.org listings for UPR50 (155) and UPR53 (37); Civil-Society Letters of 28 September 2026, p. 1	official record	OHCHR note and list (37); uprdoc listing matches; all 37 deposit numbers are in the IAJ corpus. Qualification: the letters cite no source for 60.	—	Established (37); Alleged (60) [ledger T01-083, corrected]
50	A presidential memorandum of 7 January 2026 directed withdrawal from (or ending participation in and funding of) 66 international organizations, conventions and treaties, including 31 UN-system entities such as the UNFCCC and climate and scientific bodies (IPCC).	International Alliance for Peace and Developm (16563), p. 2; Elizka Relief Foundation (16655), p. 2; 2026 JS4 (16690), p. 5; and 6 more	official record	White House memorandum 7 Jan 2026; CSIS 15 Jan 2026; Earth.Org Jan 2026; Xinhua 8 Jan 2026; Amnesty International. Qualification: Some describe it as an EO or as 'review or termination'; 215-005 says 'defunded'.	UNFCCC	Established [ledger T01-063]

#	Proposition	Source and page	Evidence	Corroboration and qualification	Rule	Status
51	National Security Presidential Memorandum 7, 'Countering Domestic Terrorism and Organized Political Violence' (25 Sept 2025), broadens executive discretion to identify domestic-terrorism threats with limited transparency, linking them to organisations deemed 'anti-American', 'anti-capitalist' or 'anti-Christian' and to opposition to law or immigration enforcement.	2026 JS17 (16877), p. 4; Southern Poverty Law Center (16894), p. 6; American Civil Liberties Union, UPR Info pre-session material (UPR 53 (2026)), p. 2; and 1 more	official record	NSPM-7 (White House, 25 Sept 2025); HRW analysis (26 Sept 2025); National Council of Nonprofits EO tracker	ICCPR 19, 21, 22	Established [ledger T18-173]
52	Implementing NSPM-7, the Attorney General (memo of 4 Dec 2025) directed DOJ to investigate nonprofits engaged in opposition to law/immigration enforcement, 'radical gender ideology', anti-Americanism, anti-capitalism or anti-Christianity and ordered the FBI to compile a list of such organisations; the FBI's FY2027 budget request describes a ten-agency 'Joint Mission Center' on domestic terrorism associating it with 'extremism on migration, race, and gender'.	Southern Poverty Law Center (16894), p. 6; American Civil Liberties Union, UPR Info pre-session material (UPR 53 (2026)), p. 2	official record	AG Memorandum Implementing NSPM-7 (4 Dec 2025); FBI FY2027 Budget Request; Charity & Security Network (9 Apr 2026)	ICCPR 19, 22	Established [ledger T18-175]
53	The administration has pursued a practice of using immigration powers (visa cancellation, detention, removal) against noncitizen students, scholars and other residents on the basis of their writings, protest activity or pro-Palestinian advocacy; litigation (AAUP v. Rubio) is cited as showing this focus.	2026 JS11 (16694), p. 7; Asian Law Caucus, UPR Info pre-session material (UPR 50 (2025)), p. 8; 2025 JS23 (14632), p. 2; and 5 more	court finding/litigation record	Litigation record in AAUP v. Rubio (D. Mass.); FIDH 'Criminalisation and Narrative Control' (14 Oct 2025); CNN/Guardian reporting (2024–2025). Qualification: Government maintains actions are based on foreign-policy, security or immigration-law grounds; several grouped claims (155-013, 019-007, 066-018, 055-019, 007-060) are unsourced.	ICCPR 9, 13, 19, 21	Credibly reported [ledger T18-011]
54	The "One Big Beautiful Bill Act" (H.R.1, Pub. L. 119-21, July 2025) cut SNAP funding and changed its structure, alongside Medicaid and other safety-net cuts, affecting the programmes that support about 42 million people. Civil-society letters to the High Commissioner, the HRC President and Member States call these historic cuts and restructuring of health coverage and nutrition assistance.	2026 JS13 (16646), p. 5; National Right to Food Community of Practice, UPR Info pre-session material (UPR 50 (2025)), p. 3; National Homelessness Law Center, UPR Info pre-session material (UPR 53 (2026)), p. 2; and 4 more	official record	Pub. L. 119-21 (H.R.1, 119th Congress); USDA SNAP OBBBA Information Memorandum (4 Sep 2025). Qualification: The size of the SNAP cut is given as "$200 billion" (170-004, unsourced); no official figure is cited in the corpus. "Historic" is the submitters' characterization.	ICESCR 2(1), 9, 11, 12 (signed)	Established [ledger T16-048]
55	Since 2 September 2025 the US military has conducted lethal strikes on small boats in the Caribbean and Eastern Pacific, justified by the administration as counter-'narcoterrorism'; by 25 March 2026 over 160 people had been killed in 47 strikes (3 known survivors, 11 missing), and later civil-society statements (mid-2026) put the toll at 221-223+.	American Civil Liberties Union (16907), p. 4; Amnesty International (16827), p. 4; 2026 JS17 (16877), p. 4; and 4 more	news report	NYT strike tracker (25 Mar 2026); AP/PBS (9 Mar 2026); Administration's own public announcements (implicit). Qualification: Toll: >160 (NYT, 25 Mar 2026) vs 221-223+ (CCR/ACLU letters, Aug 2026, unsourced, later date). Characterization as extrajudicial killings is in the following row.	ICCPR 6	Established [ledger T20-119]
56	In March 2026 the ACLU and other experts presented at an IACHR hearing on the illegality of the strikes.	American Civil Liberties Union (16907), p. 5	submitter's own documentation (casework, interviews, monitoring)	ACLU press release (16 Mar 2026)	—	Credibly reported [ledger T20-126]
57	At least 122,000 people are held in solitary confinement on any given day in US prisons and jails (excluding immigration and juvenile detention).	Southern Poverty Law Center (14665), p. 2; 2025 JS75 (14882), p. 3; 2025 JS41 (14706), p. 8	compilation of other sources	Solitary Watch & Unlock the Box, Calculating Torture (May 2023); Prison Policy Initiative (2020); CSWE toolkit. Qualification: Earlier/other estimates: over 80,000 (PPI 2020) and 80,000–100,000 incl. immigration and youth facilities (CSWE); the 2023 figure is best supported.	CAT 16; ICCPR 7, 10	Credibly reported [ledger T03-051]

#	Proposition	Source and page	Evidence	Corroboration and qualification	Rule	Status
58	Tens of millions of women of reproductive age live in states where abortion is banned or heavily restricted: estimates range from 22 million (HRW 2023) and 25 million ('two in five', AP 2023) to 31 million (NPWF 2025) and 36 million in states that have banned or are likely to ban (Guttmacher/NPWF 2023), including ~15 million women of colour, ~3 million women with disabilities, 1.3 million transgender and 1.2 million non-binary adults, and 400,100 veterans.	2026 JS20 (16585), p. 6; 2025 JS39 (14704), p. 4; 2025 JS10 (14523), p. 6; and 2 more	NGO/media estimates	AP analysis (June 2023); HRW briefing (Apr 2023); National Partnership for Women & Families (June 2023; June 2025); Guttmacher (Jan 2023). Qualification: Range 22–36 million depends on definition ('banned' vs 'banned or likely to ban' vs 'under threat') and date.	ICCPR 6, 26; CERD 5(e)(iv)	Credibly reported [ledger T11-018]
59	About 47 million people in the US (13.5%, roughly one in seven) lived in food-insecure households in 2023, including about 13.8 million children (7.2 million children were themselves food insecure). The national food-insecurity rate has not fallen below 10% in the decades since USDA began measuring it.	National Homelessness Law Center, UPR Info pre-session material (UPR 50 (2025)), p. 2; 2025 JS9 (14507), p. 11; 2026 JS10 (16711), p. 12; and 3 more	official statistics	USDA ERS, Household Food Security in the US / Key Statistics (2023, 2024); FRAC (31 Dec 2025). Qualification: Child figures range from 13.8 million (2022/2023) to 14.1 million (2024, 187-102); the totals from about 47 million to "nearly 48 million" (034-001). Several submissions recast "food-insecure households" as "lack access to an affordable nutritious diet". USDA's annual series began in 1995, so "four decades" (034-013) overstates its length.	ICESCR 11 (signed)	Established [ledger T16-031]
60	The Human Rights Committee was seriously concerned that a specific offence of torture has yet to be introduced at the federal level, and called for legislation prohibiting torture as a distinct offence compliant with CAT article 1 and ICCPR article 7.	CCPR/C/USA/CO/5, paras 42–43 (read); Southern Poverty Law Center (14665), p. 4	official record	Primary text read; the submitter's paraphrase ("all forms of torture within US territory") is broader than the Committee's words	ICCPR 7; CAT 4	Established [ledger T03-054]
61	The Special Rapporteur on torture noted that cruel-treatment and civil-rights laws typically fail to fully encompass torture under international law.	Southern Poverty Law Center (14665), p. 4	official record	A/HRC/52/30 para 39. Qualification: General thematic finding.	CAT 4	Established [ledger T03-055]
62	The US has no definition of torture applicable to conduct within its territory and does not criminalize such torture, relying on cruel-and-unusual-punishment and civil-rights prosecution laws	Southern Poverty Law Center (14665), p. 4	official record	CERD/C/USA/10-12 paras. 59-61. Qualification: US position (CERD/C/USA/10-12; CAT reports): torture within US territory is prosecutable under other federal and state criminal laws.	CAT 1, 4; ICCPR 7	Credibly reported [ledger T02-042]
63	In 2024 the US received 27 Special Procedures communications, the most of any State, and 13 had received a reply by 10 January 2025; in 2025 it received 38, the most of any State, and none had received a reply by 9 January 2026. Two submissions reported 73 and 22 for 2024.	A/HRC/58/70/Add.1 and A/HRC/61/66/Add.1, sect. X, table A; Maat for Peace (14587), p. 2; International Alliance for Peace and Development (16563), p. 2	official statistical report	The official tables supersede the submissions' figures	—	Established (official statistics)
64	Consideration of the US OPAC and OPSC reports has been repeatedly postponed at US request, most recently from September 2025 to an unspecified date.	2025 JS30 (14678), p. 1	submitter's own documentation (casework, interviews, monitoring)	none cited	OPAC 8; OPSC 12	Credibly reported [ledger T01-103]
65	In the year to early 2026 ICE opened 152 new detention facilities across 39 states (13 in 2026) and reopened 170 facilities unused in 2024.	2026 JS11 (16694), p. 1; Cameroon Advocacy Network, UPR Info pre-session material (UPR 53 (2026)), p. 3; Coalition of Immigrant Rights CSOs, UPR Info pre-session material (UPR 53 (2026)), p. 1; and 1 more	NGO analysis of government data	Vera Institute ICE Detention Trends (ICE facility data); ICE Detention Management page. Qualification: An uncited submission gives 104 new facilities by end-November 2025 (earlier date); HBA figures repeat Vera without citation.	—	Credibly reported [ledger T06a-030]

#	Proposition	Source and page	Evidence	Corroboration and qualification	Rule	Status
66	Camp East Montana at Fort Bliss, Texas, used for civil detention since 2025, has substandard and dangerous conditions (rotten/frozen food, unclean water, rationing); three people died there in just over a month, one ruled a homicide by asphyxia.	2026 JS13 (16646), p. 5; Human Rights Watch (16732), p. 4	official record (autopsy, congressional letter) and NGO investigation	HRW 'Close Fort Bliss' (8 Dec 2025); Rep. Escobar letter to DHS (26 Feb 2026); Medical examiner autopsy via AP/PBS (22 Jan 2026); ACLU (26 Jan 2026)	ICCPR 6, 10; CAT 16	Established [ledger T06a-062]
67	Florida immigration detention in 2025 involved abusive conditions: HRW (July 2025) documented people shackled for prolonged periods on buses near Krome without food, water or toilets, women held in a male-only facility without showers or medical care, and men made to eat shackled with hands behind their backs; Amnesty (Dec 2025) documented cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment at 'Alligator Alcatraz' and Krome North SPC, in some cases amounting in its view to torture.	Human Rights Watch (16732), p. 4; Amnesty International (16827), p. 2	submitter's own documentation (casework, interviews, monitoring)	HRW, 'You Feel Like Your Life Is Over' (21 July 2025); Amnesty, 'Torture and Enforced Disappearances in the Sunshine State' (AMR 51/0511/2025). Qualification: CIDT/torture labels are the NGOs' conclusions; no competent-body determination cited.	CAT 16; ICCPR 7, 10	Established [ledger T03-035]
68	Independent medical experts reviewing 52 deaths in immigration detention (2017–2021) found 95% preventable or possibly preventable with appropriate care, with ICE failing to respond to warning signs and delaying emergency care; HRW's 2026 review reached a similar conclusion.	2025 JS55, publisher copy, p. 5; 2025 JS49 (14727), p. 1; Coalition of Immigrant Rights CSOs, UPR Info pre-session material (UPR 53 (2026)), p. 2; and 2 more	NGO expert review of government records	ACLU/PHR/American Oversight 'Deadly Failures' (June 2024); HRW 'Dying in Detention' (2026). Qualification: NIJC describes 23 of the 52 deaths as 'likely' preventable — the 95% figure combines 'likely' and 'possibly' preventable.	ICCPR 6, 10; CAT 16	Credibly reported [ledger T06a-057]
69	In 2025–2026 the US concluded agreements, some with financial payments, with more than 30 third countries to accept deported asylum seekers, people holding Refugee Convention/CAT protection, and other immigrants.	2026 JS11 (16694), p. 3; Coalition of Immigrant Rights CSOs, UPR Info pre-session material (UPR 53 (2026)), p. 2	compilation of other sources	HRF & Refugees International, Third Country Deportation Watch (Mar 2026). Qualification: Both submissions rely on the same tracker (one evidence base).	CAT 3; Refugee Protocol 33	Credibly reported [ledger T06b-018]
70	Global Rights Advocacy and the Seattle University clinic report litigation in W.D. Washington challenging third-country removals without due process. Kumar v. Wamsley (No. 2:25-cv-02055, doc. 13, 17 Nov 2025): habeas relief for a man protected from return to India whom ICE proposed to remove to Uganda. Nguyen v. Scott (No. 2:25-cv-01398, doc. 45, 21 Aug 2025): preliminary relief for a Vietnamese refugee and lawful permanent resident subject to a removal order. Lorenzo v. ICE (29 Jan 2026): reported by the submitters; order not located.	2026 JS5 (16703), p. 2	court finding/litigation record	Kumar v. Wamsley order: https://law.justia.com/cases/federal/district-courts/washington/wawdce/2:2025cv02055/353923/13/ ; Nguyen v. Scott order: https://law.justia.com/cases/federal/district-courts/washington/wawdce/2:2025cv01398/350683/45/ (court text reproduced by Justia). Qualification: Nguyen is a preliminary-relief ruling, not a final merits judgment; the cases do not establish a common premise that every claimant held CAT or withholding protection; “systematic” is the submitters’ characterization.	CAT 3; ICCPR 13	Established for Kumar and Nguyen as described; Lorenzo reported, not verified [ledger T06b-022]
71	On 29 January 2025 the President signed a memorandum expanding the Migrant Operations Center at Guantánamo to house 'high-priority criminal aliens'; the first flight of about ten migrant detainees (linked by authorities to Tren de Aragua) arrived 4 February 2025, and migrants and asylum seekers have since been held there.	2025 JS47 (14719), p. 12; Asociación Latinoamericana para los Derechos Humanos (14381), p. 2; 2025 JS7 (14499), p. 12; and 1 more	official record	Presidential memorandum (29 Jan 2025); ABC News (4 Feb 2025)	ICCPR 9; CAT 16	Established [ledger T03-013]

#	Proposition	Source and page	Evidence	Corroboration and qualification	Rule	Status
72	In Minneapolis, federal immigration agents shot dead two US citizens observing enforcement: Renee Nicole Good (37, mother of three) shot by an ICE officer in her vehicle on 7 January 2026, and ICU nurse Alex Pretti (37) shot by CBP/Border Patrol agents on 24 January 2026, reportedly after being beaten while helping a woman.	2026 JS11 (16694), p. 5; American Civil Liberties Union (16907), p. 2; Elizka Relief Foundation (16655), p. 4; and 4 more	multiple independent media and NGO investigations	AP 7 Jan 2026; CNN 9 Jan 2026; BBC 8 Jan 2026; MinnPost (video); ProPublica 1 Feb 2026 (identifying CBP agents); HRW 'State Violence…in Minnesota' (11 Feb 2026); ACLU of Colorado 26 Jan 2026. Qualification: Agency attribution for Pretti varies (ICE vs CBP; ProPublica identifies CBP agents). Justification is disputed by DHS. Pretti carried a handgun under a permit to carry; video analyses (Bellingcat, 25 Jan 2026; CNN, 24 Jan 2026) show an agent removing it from his holster before the shooting and do not show him holding or brandishing it; the initial DHS report to Congress (Associated Press, 27 Jan 2026) did not say he brandished it.	ICCPR 6, 7	Established [ledger T06a-152]
73	On 12 September 2025 an ICE officer fatally shot Silverio Villegas González (38), a Mexican immigrant, during a traffic stop in a Chicago suburb; DHS officers also killed Isaias Sanchez Barboza.	2026 JS11 (16694), p. 5; 2026 JS15 (16696), p. 3; Human Rights Watch (16732), p. 3	media and NGO reports	Chicago Sun-Times 12 Sept 2025; HRW 16 Sept 2025; NBC News 16 Jan 2026	ICCPR 6	Credibly reported [ledger T06a-153]
74	US citizen Ruben Ray Martinez (23) was fatally shot by ICE agents in South Padre Island, Texas, in 2025; bodycam video reportedly contradicts ICE's account.	2026 JS11 (16694), p. 5; American Civil Liberties Union (16907), p. 2; 2026 JS15 (16696), p. 3	media report	NYT 20 Feb 2026; CBS News 7 Mar 2026. Qualification: Date variously 2025 / early 2026 in submissions.	ICCPR 6	Credibly reported [ledger T06a-154]
75	US citizen Keith Porter Jr. (43) was killed in Los Angeles by an off-duty ICE agent around the turn of 2026; his family seeks charges.	2026 JS11 (16694), p. 5; American Civil Liberties Union (16907), p. 2; 2026 JS15 (16696), p. 3	media report	Guardian 16 Jan 2026. Qualification: Agent was off duty.	ICCPR 6	Credibly reported [ledger T06a-155]
76	GEO staff at NWDC physically restrained hunger strikers and used force and chemical agents including tear gas against them; on 24 July 2024 ten to fifteen CERT guards used chemical agents against hunger strikers who were then denied medical treatment, as shown in FOIA-released extraction videos.	2025 JS62 (14801), p. 5	official record	UWCHR, Uses of Force and Chemical Agents (14 Aug 2023); CERT extraction videos released via FOIA litigation; KUOW video (1 Feb 2024)	CAT 16; ICCPR 7, 10	Established [ledger T03-029]
77	On 7 March 2025 federal agencies announced cancellation of about $400 million in grants and contracts to Columbia University (about $250 million of it NIH research funding) over alleged inadequate action on antisemitism; on 21 March Columbia agreed to the administration's conditions (new security force, mask ban, antisemitism definition, senior vice-provost oversight of Middle Eastern, South Asian and African Studies).	2025 JS29 (14677), p. 13; 2026 JS6 (16901), p. 4; 2025 JS56 (14781), p. 5; and 2 more	news report	SAR AFMP report (7 Mar 2025); NYT (21 Mar 2025); Columbia's own published commitments. Qualification: Characterisation that this caused 'a culture of intimidation and self-censorship' (183-014) is interpretive.	ICCPR 19; ICESCR 13	Established [ledger T18-060]
78	On 7 March 2025 the federal government (DOJ/HHS/ED/GSA task force) cancelled about $400 million in grants and contracts to Columbia University over its alleged failure to address antisemitism, terminating public-health and medical research.	2025 JS45 (14713), p. 5; 2025 JS58 (14786), p. 5	official record	Joint DOJ/HHS/ED/GSA press release 7 Mar 2025; Columbia Spectator 7 Mar 2025; NBC/NYT reporting	ICESCR 13	Established [ledger T24-014]
79	In City of Saint Paul v. Wright (D.D.C., 12 Jan 2026) the court found the government admitted terminating grants primarily based on whether the awardee's state voted for President Trump in 2024, a classification with no rational basis, violating the Fifth Amendment.	2026 JS14 (16890), p. 4	court finding/litigation record	City of Saint Paul v. Wright, DDC 25-cv-03899 opinion 12 Jan 2026	ICCPR 26	Established [ledger T19-109]
80	In states with abortion bans, fear of criminal and civil liability has led clinicians to delay or deny care, including for conditions unrelated to reproduction (oncology, neurology, rheumatology), to prescribe less effective drugs to pregnancy-capable patients, and has been followed by rising sepsis rates (Texas).	Abortion Care Network, publisher copy, p. 2; 2025 JS3 (14464), p. 13; 2025 JS70 (14846), p. 4	NGO/academic investigations; data journalism	PHR, Cascading Harms (30 Sep 2025); Grossman et al., Care Post-Roe, ANSIRH (2023); ProPublica, Texas Banned Abortion. Then Sepsis Rates Soared (20 Feb 2025). Qualification: No contrary evidence in corpus.	ICCPR 6, 26; ICESCR 12	Established [ledger T14-084]

#	Proposition	Source and page	Evidence	Corroboration and qualification	Rule	Status
81	Legislators have repeatedly introduced bills to treat abortion as homicide, potentially exposing people who have abortions to homicide penalties including death: e.g. South Carolina Prenatal Equal Protection Act (2023, 2024; H.2537 in 2025), Oklahoma SB 456 (2025), Indiana (2025), Kentucky HB 690 (2026), a Tennessee amendment (Feb 2026); ten states introduced such bills by March 2025. None reported enacted.	Abortion Care Network, publisher copy, p. 6; 2026 JS7 (16697), p. 2; 2025 JS10 (14523), p. 7; and 1 more	bill records	SC H.2537; OK SB 456 (bill records); The 19th (Apr 2025); The Hill (28 Mar 2025); Tanne, BMJ 388 (2025). Qualification: Submitters themselves consider passage unlikely (184-008); Kentucky HB 690 and Tennessee item rely on 'id.' citations to a 2025 BMJ piece.	ICCPR 6, 9	Established [ledger T11-080]
82	Lawmakers in ten states introduced bills to treat abortion as homicide, exposing those who obtain abortions to possible capital punishment.	2026 JS20 (16585), p. 7	news report	The Hill, 28 Mar 2025. Qualification: Bills introduced, none reported enacted.	ICCPR 6	Credibly reported [ledger T04-006]
83	According to DHS, ICE carried out 363 removals of pregnant, postpartum or nursing people between 1 January 2025 and 16 February 2026 (a person may be removed more than once); on 16 February 2026, 86 pregnant people were in ICE detention, 9 in the third trimester.	Human Rights Watch (16732), p. 4; 2026 JS3 (16838), p. 5; Reproductive Justice Action Collective, UPR Info pre-session material (UPR 53 (2026)), p. 3	official record	DHS response to Sen. Murray (enclosure, March 2026), question 5 (removals table, headed “January 1, 2025 to February 16, 2025”, apparently a typo for 2026) and question 1. Qualification: the 121 figure (row 22) covers pregnant, postpartum and nursing detainees; 86 covers pregnant detainees only.	ICCPR 7, 10	Established [ledger T06b-063]
84	DHS disclosed that 498 pregnant, postpartum and nursing people were recorded as booked out of ICE custody between 1 January 2025 and 16 February 2026, and that ICE carried out 363 removals of such people in that period; 86 pregnant people were detained on 16 February 2026.	2026 JS11 (16694), p. 2	official record (DHS disclosure)	DHS response to Sen. Patty Murray (data as of 16 Feb 2026). “Booked out” is not “passed through”; the 363 removals are not shown to be a subset of the 498.	ICCPR 7, 10, 24	Established [ledger T09-156]
85	Black women's maternal mortality is roughly three times that of White women: CDC NCHS data show 55.3 vs 19.1 per 100,000 (2020) and 50.3 vs 14.5 (2023); Black and Indigenous people are about three times more likely to die of pregnancy-related causes.	Santa Clara University International Human Ri (16808), p. 4; Santa Clara University International Human Ri (14765), p. 6; Human Rights Watch (14409), p. 12; and 2 more	official record	CDC NCHS maternal mortality statistics (Hoyert 2022; 2023 data); Kozhimannil et al., Obstet Gynecol (2020). Qualification: Ratios range 2.6x (14804, unsourced) to ~3.5x (CDC 2023); 14592 gives 70/100,000 (matches CDC 2021 peak of 69.9).	ICERD 5(e)(iv); CERD 5(e)(iv)	Established [ledger T07-213]
86	Black women die of pregnancy-related causes at far higher rates than white women: CDC NCHS reports 49.5 vs 19.0 per 100,000 live births in 2022 (2.6×) and 50.3 per 100,000 in 2023 (~3.5× the white rate); rates for American Indian and Alaska Native women are also elevated.	2025 JS7 (14499), p. 4; 2025 JS39 (14704), p. 8; Presbyterian Church (14796), p. 2; and 2 more	official statistics	CDC NCHS, Health E-Stats (2024) and Maternal Mortality Rates in the US 2021, 2023; Fleszar et al., 330 JAMA 52 (2023); HRW World Report 2025. Qualification: Ratios cited range from 2.6× (2021–22) to ~3.5× (2023); 131-012's 'nearly four times' is unsourced.	ICERD 5(e)(iv); ICCPR 6, 26	Established [ledger T14-060]
87	Since 2013 HRC has recorded at least 335 (to 2023) and 372 (to 2024) transgender and gender-expansive victims of fatal violence, 61% of them Black transgender women.	2026 JS20 (16585), p. 11; 2025 JS10 (14523), p. 11; 2026 JS9 (16710), p. 3; and 1 more	compilation of other sources	HRC Foundation (Nov. 2023; 2024). Qualification: Same dataset at different dates.	ICCPR 6	Credibly reported [ledger T10-097]
88	SNAP supports an average of 41.7 million people a month.	2026 JS13 (16646), p. 5	official statistics	USDA ERS SNAP Key Statistics (24 Jul 2025)	ICESCR 11	Established [ledger T16-046]
89	CBO estimated that OBBBA will reduce SNAP participation by 2.4 million people a month on average over 2025–2034.	2026 JS13 (16646), p. 5	official record (estimate)	CBO, Estimated Effects of Public Law 119-21 on SNAP (11 Aug 2025). Qualification: This is a projection, but it is the official CBO estimate.	ICESCR 11	Established [ledger T16-052]
90	Rents rose at their fastest rate since 1986 and the US has a shortage of about 7–7.1 million rental homes affordable and available to extremely low-income renters (Ohio: 40 affordable units per 100 ELI households).	2025 JS9 (14507), p. 2; 2026 JS10 (16711), p. 2; 2025 JS42 (14707), p. 10; and 1 more	NGO data + news	NYT, Lopez (15 Jul 2022); NLIHC, The Gap (Mar 2025). Qualification: 170-008 states the figure without source.	ICESCR 11	Credibly reported [ledger T15-082]
91	In September 2025 USDA terminated its annual Household Food Security Report.	2026 JS13 (16646), p. 5	official record	USDA press release "USDA Terminates Redundant Food Insecurity Survey" (20 Sep 2025). Qualification: USDA described the survey as "redundant".	ICESCR 11; ICESCR 2(1) (monitoring)	Established [ledger T16-034]

#	Proposition	Source and page	Evidence	Corroboration and qualification	Rule	Status
92	In early 2025 the Administration and members of Congress proposed substantial Medicaid and CHIP cuts (up to $880 billion federal), threatening coverage for the 41% of US births Medicaid pays for.	2025 JS41 (14706), p. 2; 2025 JS52 (14768), p. 18; 2025 JS39 (14704), p. 10	news report / NGO analysis	NPR, 20 Feb 2025; KFF, Putting $880 Billion in Potential Federal Medicaid Cuts in Context (24 Mar 2025). Qualification: 046-034 cites a garbled 'USD 2.3 billones' total.	ICESCR 9, 12; ICCPR 6	Credibly reported [ledger T14-024]
93	On 11 April 2025 the DOJ announced termination of the Lowndes County environmental justice settlement agreement.	2026 JS2 (16676), p. 2	official record	DOJ OPA, Department of Justice Terminates Environmental Justice Settlement Agreement (11 Apr 2025)	CERD 2, 5	Established [ledger T17-009]
94	Following EO 14151 (20 Jan 2025) and rescission of EO 14008, the administration terminated Justice40, the Climate & Economic Justice Screening Tool and EJ Scorecard, closed EPA's Office of Environmental Justice and External Civil Rights and its Office of Research and Development, and cancelled environmental-justice and climate-adaptation grants.	2026 JS2 (16676), p. 2; 2026 JS16 (16854), p. 3; Community Power (16632), p. 10; and 1 more	official record	EO 14151 (FR 2025-01953); EPA press release "EPA Terminates Biden's Environmental Justice, DEI Arms" (12 Mar 2025); NPR (20 Jul 2025); LA Times (1 Oct 2025); Harvard EELP tracker	CERD 2; ICERD 2	Established [ledger T17-090]
95	UN experts condemned US military actions in Venezuela, including bombardments and the seizure of its head of state, as a grave violation of the UN Charter prohibition on the use of force (7 Jan 2026).	2026 JS17 (16877), p. 3	official record	OHCHR press release (7 Jan 2026); GCR2P joint statement (6 Jan 2026)	UN Charter 2(4)	Established [ledger T20-116]
96	In March 2026 the US expanded strikes to Ecuador; the NYT reported a site the US called an armed-group training camp was a dairy farm.	Amnesty International (16827), p. 4	news report	NYT (24 Mar 2026)	—	Credibly reported [ledger T20-118]
97	CERD determined (March 2026) that migrants, refugees and asylum seekers in the US face widespread arrests, excessive force and violence in immigration operations, limited legal safeguards, deaths and inhuman conditions in detention, and systematic racial profiling and identity checks.	2026 JS13 (16646), p. 4	UN treaty-body text	OHCHR press release on CERD findings, 11 Mar 2026	ICERD 5	Established [ledger T06a-082]
98	In March 2026 CERD adopted a decision under its early-warning and urgent-action procedure on US immigration enforcement in Minnesota and nationwide.	American Civil Liberties Union (16907), p. 4	official record	CERD decision INT/CERD/EWU/USA/11429/E (2026)	ICERD	Established [ledger T07-140]
99	DHS OIG's 17 unannounced inspections (FY2020–2023) found repeated violations in environmental/safety conditions, segregation, communication, medical care and grievance systems.	2025 JS47 (14719), p. 10	official record	DHS OIG-24-59 (30 Sept 2024)	CAT 16; ICCPR 10	Established [ledger T06a-104]
100	Global Rights Advocacy and the Seattle University clinic report that members of Congress (incl. Reps. Jayapal and Morrison) were blocked from unannounced oversight visits at NWIPC, contrary to Sec. 527 of the DHS Appropriations Act; the sources they cite establish the statutory right of unannounced visits but do not document the blocked NWIPC visits.	2026 JS5 (16703), p. 3	official record	Rep. Crow press release 22 May 2025; Rep. Randall oversight letter 16 Dec 2025; Sen. Murray Dec 2025	—	Credibly reported [ledger T06c-022]
101	Executive Order 14164 'Restoring the Death Penalty and Protecting Public Safety' (20 Jan 2025, 90 FR 8463) directs the Attorney General to pursue capital punishment for all crimes of sufficient severity, to ensure capital states have sufficient lethal-injection drugs, and to assist state prosecutors seeking death for the 37 people whose federal sentences were commuted.	The Dui Hua Foundation (14401), p. 1; 2025 JS31 (14685), p. 1; 2025 JS38 (14701), p. 2	official record	Exec. Order No. 14164, 90 Fed. Reg. 8463 (20 Jan 2025)	ICCPR 6	Established [ledger T04-034]

#	Proposition	Source and page	Evidence	Corroboration and qualification	Rule	Status
102	Attorney General Bondi's memoranda of 5 February 2025 implemented EO 14164: they lifted the 2021 federal execution moratorium, reinstated the 2018 policy of seeking death in drug-related cases, extended it to capital crimes by cartels, transnational criminal organisations and undocumented noncitizens, and strongly encouraged prosecutors to use capital statutes.	The Dui Hua Foundation (14401), p. 1; 2025 JS38 (14701), p. 2; 2025 JS44 (14712), p. 2	official record	AG Memorandum, Reviving the Federal Death Penalty and Lifting the Moratorium on Federal Executions (5 Feb 2025); NPR 5 Feb 2025. Qualification: 032-014 attributes the drug/cartel/undocumented targeting to the EO itself; the operative language is in the AG memorandum.	ICCPR 6, 6(2), 26	Established [ledger T04-036]
103	On 20 March 2025 UN experts demanded that the US release Mahmoud Khalil and stop persecuting peaceful protesters, describing a 'dangerous escalation' of the crackdown on student activism and pro-Palestinian voices.	2025 JS29 (14677), p. 13; 2025 JS58 (14786), p. 3	official record	OHCHR press release (20 Mar 2025)	ICCPR 9, 19, 21	Established [ledger T18-057]
104	The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights stated (31 Mar 2025) that US government measures had created 'an environment of self-censorship'.	2025 JS58 (14786), p. 3	official record	IACHR press release 065/25	ICCPR 19	Established [ledger T18-058]
105	In March 2025 CIVICUS added the United States to its Monitor Watchlist for rapid decline in civic freedoms.	2026 JS6 (16901), p. 4; 2025 JS56 (14781), p. 6; Artistic Freedom Initiative (14736), p. 3	compilation of other sources	CIVICUS Monitor Watchlist (10 Mar 2025); Guardian (10 Mar 2025); Time (13 Mar 2025)	ICCPR 19, 21, 22	Established [ledger T18-145]
106	In January 2026 a federal court (King v. Youngkin, E.D. Va.) held Virginia violated its 1870 Readmission Act by disenfranchising people for convictions not common-law felonies at readmission, potentially affecting hundreds of thousands.	Southern Poverty Law Center (16894), p. 2	court finding/litigation record	Opinion, King v. Youngkin, No. 2:23-cv-408 (E.D. Va.)	ICCPR 25	Established [ledger T19-027]
107	ODIHR found that certain segments of citizens remain disenfranchised and that voter registration and ID rules in some states were unduly restrictive for certain groups (2020, 2024), remaining politically charged.	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (14857), p. 1	official record	ODIHR LEOM Final Reports (Feb 2021; Apr 2025)	ICCPR 25; ICCPR 26	Established [ledger T19-035]
108	Executive Order 14173 ('Ending Illegal Discrimination and Restoring Merit-Based Opportunity', 21 Jan 2025, 90 FR 8633) declared DEI programs discriminatory, revoked EO 11246 and other equal-opportunity orders, required federal contractors and grantees to certify they operate no 'unlawful' DEI programs, and directed agencies to identify private-sector DEI targets for investigation.	2026 JS6 (16901), p. 4; 2025 JS56 (14781), p. 4; 2025 JS23 (14632), p. 1; and 1 more	official record	Executive Order 14173, 90 Fed. Reg. 8633	ICERD 2,7; CERD 2; ICERD 2(2)	Established [ledger T07-053]
109	Executive Order 14151 ('Ending Radical and Wasteful Government DEI Programs and Preferencing', 20 Jan 2025, 90 FR 8339) directed termination of all federal DEI/DEIA and 'environmental justice' offices, positions, mandates and programs within 60 days.	2025 JS22 (14629), p. 5; 2025 JS7 (14499), p. 9; The Sexual Rights Initiative (14776), p. 6; and 3 more	official record	Executive Order 14151, 90 Fed. Reg. 8339; White House release (20 Jan 2025). Qualification: 16901 and 14781 attribute this content to 'EO 14190, 90 FR 8853 (3 Feb 2025)'; EO 14190 is the K-12 'radical indoctrination' order — the citation is erroneous, the content matches EO 14151.	ICERD 2; ICERD 2(2)	Established [ledger T07-054]
110	In December 2025 the DOJ issued a final rule, without notice and comment, eliminating disparate-impact liability from its Title VI regulations.	2026 JS2 (16676), p. 5	official record	DOJ Office of Public Affairs release (9 Dec 2025)	CERD 1(1), 2(1)(c)	Established [ledger T07-009]
111	The UN Working Group on Business and Human Rights (March 2025) expressed concern that dismantling DEI is likely to violate the duty to protect against discrimination.	Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organizatio (14689), p. 7	official record	OHCHR WGBHR statement on DEI (Mar 2025)	CERD 2	Established [ledger T07-069]

#	Proposition	Source and page	Evidence	Corroboration and qualification	Rule	Status
112	The IACHR (Mary and Carrie Dann v. United States, Report No. 75/02, 27 Dec 2002) determined the US violated Western Shoshone rights to equality, fair trial and property (American Declaration arts II, XVIII, XXIII), finding the Indian Claims Commission 'gradual encroachment' stipulation process flawed (title extinguishment not litigated, interventions refused), and recommended an effective remedy and legal review.	Western Shoshone Defense Project (14660), p. 2	regional human rights body decision	IACHR Report No. 75/02	ICERD 5; ICCPR 14; American Declaration II, XVIII, XXIII; American Declaration XVIII; American Declaration XXIII	Established [ledger T08-050]
113	Following Western Shoshone early-warning/urgent-action requests (incl. July 2005), CERD adopted Decision 1(68) on the United States on 11 April 2006 regarding the Western Shoshone.	Western Shoshone Defense Project (14660), p. 4	treaty-body decision	CERD/C/USA/Dec/1 (2006)	ICERD	Established [ledger T08-052]
114	Several thousand American Indian/Alaska Native women and girls are reported missing each year: 5,487 in 2022 and over 5,800 in 2023 (74% of them children), per NCIC-derived figures.	2026 JS20 (16585), p. 11; 2025 JS10 (14523), p. 11; 2025 JS22 (14629), p. 4; and 1 more	official statistics (secondary)	FBI NCIC data as reported by Rep. Simpson (Nov 2024) and NCJTC. Qualification: 2022: 5,487; 2023: 5,800+. Both figures trace to NCIC.	CEDAW; CRC	Credibly reported [ledger T08-111]
115	On 14 March 2025 the White House revoked Executive Order 14112 (2023), which had expanded Tribal access to federal funding and self-determined programme control and reiterated meaningful consultation.	Cultural Survival (14737), p. 5	official record	EO 14112 (Fed. Reg. 11 Dec 2023); revocation order (Mar 2025)	UNDRIP 3, 19	Established [ledger T08-126]
116	Under EO 14168 the State Department stopped issuing passports with 'X' markers (available since 2022) or markers differing from sex assigned at birth, rescinding the 2010 policy allowing transgender people to update markers (Federal Register notice 18 Feb 2025); after the Supreme Court's 6 Nov 2025 stay of the preliminary injunction (Trump v. Orr), passports are issued only with sex-at-birth markers. Social Security and other federal records must likewise reflect sex at birth; individuals (incl. a transmasculine applicant and an intersex woman) have been left with incorrect or inconsistent documents.	The Williams Institute, UPR Info pre-session material (UPR 53 (2026)), p. 1; 2026 JS9 (16710), p. 7; The Williams Institute (16698), p. 7; and 6 more	official record	EO 14168, 90 FR 8615; State Dept 30-day notice, 90 FR 9800 (Feb. 2025); Trump v. Orr, 146 S. Ct. 44 (2025); State Dept 'Sex Marker in Passports' (18 Nov 2025); NPR (21 Feb 2025) individual cases; NYT (27 Feb 2025). Qualification: The policy was preliminarily enjoined in Orr v. Trump (D. Mass. 2025) before the Supreme Court stay.	ICCPR 12, 16, 17, 26	Established [ledger T10-020]
117	Following EO 14168 (January 2025), ICE eliminated LGBT-specific detention standards on housing, safety, medical care and risk assessments, and transgender women must now be held in men's facilities.	The Williams Institute, UPR Info pre-session material (UPR 53 (2026)), p. 1; The Williams Institute, UPR Info pre-session material (UPR 53 (2026)), p. 6; The Williams Institute, UPR Info pre-session material (UPR 53 (2026)), p. 2; and 1 more	official record	EO 14168, 90 Fed. Reg. 8615; ICE National Detention Standards 2025. Qualification: Denial of hormone therapy (Williams presentation) is unsourced.	ICCPR 10; CAT 16	Established [ledger T06a-097]
118	Kansas enacted legislation (SB 244) in early 2026 retroactively invalidating driver's licences and birth certificates not reflecting sex assigned at birth; transgender and intersex residents received notices that their IDs were no longer valid and had to surrender them.	The Williams Institute (16698), p. 7; Birthmark, UPR Info pre-session material (UPR 53 (2026)), p. 11	official record	Kansas SB 244 (2026); HRW, 'US State Revokes Gender-Affirming Identification' (3 Mar 2026)	ICCPR 16, 17, 26	Established [ledger T10-024]
119	In 2025 the administration resumed detaining families with children, reopening the Karnes and Dilley family detention centers in Texas.	2025 JS49 (14727), p. 2; Human Rights Watch (14409), p. 4; Cameroon Advocacy Network, UPR Info pre-session material (UPR 53 (2026)), p. 3	news report	NPR (Mar 2025); Texas Tribune (14 Mar 2025)	ICCPR 24; CRC 37 (signed only)	Credibly reported [ledger T12-058]
120	More than 5,600 people, including parents and children, were held at the Dilley Processing Center between April 2025 and February 2026.	2026 JS11 (16694), p. 2	compilation of other sources	HRF & RAICES (1 Apr 2026); Marshall Project (29 Jan 2026)	CRC 37	Credibly reported [ledger T12-060]

#	Proposition	Source and page	Evidence	Corroboration and qualification	Rule	Status
121	Hundreds of children were held in Texas ICE family detention beyond the Flores 20-day limit; families described worms in food, lights on 24/7 and inadequate medical care, including a toddler returned to custody and denied medication after hospitalization.	2026 JS11 (16694), p. 2	news report	NBC DFW (17 Mar 2026); AP; Reuters (8 Feb 2026) on lawsuit	CRC 3, 37; ICCPR 7, 24; Flores	Credibly reported [ledger T12-061]
122	In February–March 2025 HHS issued stop-work orders and terminated most of the federal contract for legal services to unaccompanied children (reported to affect ~26,000 children and over 100 providers); providers challenged this in federal court (CLSEPA v. HHS, N.D. Cal., filed 26 Mar 2025) and litigation is ongoing.	2026 JS11 (16694), p. 3; 2025 JS22 (14629), p. 13; 2025 JS55, publisher copy, p. 3	court finding/litigation on record	CLSEPA v. HHS, No. 3:25-cv-02847 (N.D. Cal.); ABA News (Mar 2025); Advocates for Human Rights statement (19 Feb 2025)	CRC 3; ICCPR 14, 24; TVPRA 2008	Established [ledger T12-062]
123	HUD's 2024 AHAR counted 771,480 people homeless on a single night in January 2024 (about 23 per 10,000), the highest ever recorded and more than 18% above 2023 (653,104, itself up 12%); 36% were unsheltered and about a third chronically homeless; family homelessness rose nearly 40% and homeless children 33% to almost 150,000.	2025 JS9 (14507), p. 2; 2026 JS10 (16711), p. 2; National Homelessness Law Center, UPR Info pre-session material (UPR 50 (2025)), p. 2; and 6 more	official statistics	HUD 2024 Annual Homelessness Assessment Report (AHAR) Part 1; HUD 2023 AHAR. Qualification: Some submissions round to 'at least 770,000'; no conflicting national figure for 2024.	ICESCR 11 (US signatory, not party); ICCPR 6, 26	Established [ledger T15-001]
124	Executive Order 14321 (24 July 2025; 90 Fed. Reg. 35817–35820): directs the Attorney General, in consultation with HHS, to seek the expansion of civil commitment (s. 2); directs four departments to assess whether discretionary grants may give priority, to the maximum extent permitted by law, to jurisdictions enforcing urban camping and loitering bans, among alternative criteria (s. 3(a)); directs HHS to ensure specified SAMHSA grants do not fund programs failing adequate outcomes, including efforts described in the order as facilitating illegal drug use (s. 4(a)(i)); directs HHS and HUD, as permitted by law, to take specified steps away from Housing First (s. 5(a)); and provides for HUD treatment conditions for specified programme participants (s. 5(b)).	National Homelessness Law Center, UPR Info pre-session material (UPR 53 (2026)), p. 1; 2026 JS10 (16711), p. 2; National Homelessness Law Center, UPR Info pre-session material (UPR 53 (2026)), p. 3; and 1 more	executive order	Exec. Order 14321, 90 Fed. Reg. 35817–35820, ss. 2–5; NAACP LDF explainer (24 Oct 2025); NAEH (6 Aug 2025). Qualification: 159-006's description ('dismantling judicial safeguards') is the submitter's characterization.	ICCPR 9, 26; ICESCR 11	Established [ledger T15-026]
125	On 28 February 2026 the US and Israel launched joint military operations against Iran, with thousands of strikes causing significant civilian casualties and regional hostilities.	Partners for Transparency (16925), p. 4; Amnesty International (16827), p. 4	news report	HRANA (3 Apr 2026); Amnesty International (16 Mar 2026)	IHL	Credibly reported [ledger T20-104]
126	On 28 February 2026 strikes hit the Shajarat Tayyibah girls' primary school in Minab, Iran, killing about 168-170+ people, mostly schoolgirls; Amnesty found evidence the US directly struck the building with guided weapons and a US preliminary inquiry reportedly found the US at fault.	Partners for Transparency (16925), p. 5; Center for Constitutional Rights, UPR Info pre-session material (UPR 53 (2026)), p. 2; 2026 JS17 (16877), p. 10; and 1 more	compilation of other sources	Iran International / UNICEF (6 Mar 2026); Amnesty International investigation (16 Mar 2026); NYT on US military preliminary inquiry (11 Mar 2026). Qualification: Death toll: 168 children (UNICEF via Iran International), 170+ civilians (CCR), Amnesty 'over 100 children'. The Fact-Finding Mission records 156 killed, including 120 schoolchildren (Minab prosecutor), or 157, including 123 children (independent source), and finds reasonable grounds to believe that the strike was a war crime (A/HRC/63/61, advance edited version, paras. 92–93, 126).	ICCPR 6; CRC 38; IHL; IHL distinction/precautions; IHL precautions	Credibly reported [ledger T20-108]
127	The Special Rapporteur on unilateral coercive measures (Alena Douhan) urged the United States to end its national emergency with regard to Iran, "incompatible with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights", found humanitarian exemptions for food and medicine in Iran "ineffective and nearly non-existent" in practice, and urged the United States to end its national emergency regarding Venezuela and lift sectoral sanctions.	A/HRC/51/33/Add.1, paras. 83, 94; A/HRC/48/59/Add.2, para. 109; also 2025 JS11 (14531), p. 9; 2025 JS52 (14768), p. 26	official record	Country-visit reports of the Special Rapporteur (Iran, 2022; Venezuela, 2021). Qualification: some submissions (082-019, 083-021) extend the claim to Syria and Cuba without sources.	ICESCR 12; UN Charter; ICESCR	Established [ledger T20-093]

#	Proposition	Source and page	Evidence	Corroboration and qualification	Rule	Status
128	In each UPR cycle (2010, 2015, 2020) the US received recommendations to establish a national human rights institution; in the third cycle (2020) it received 9 such recommendations, supporting 5 that asked it to "consider" establishing one (India 26.95, Nepal 26.96, Sudan 26.97, Malaysia 26.98, Somalia 26.99) and noting those asking it to establish a Paris Principles NHRI (e.g. Philippines, Zambia, Qatar, Lithuania).	2025 JS29 (14677), p. 4; Elizka Relief Foundation (16655), p. 3; Guale Nation (16909), p. 7; and 4 more	official record	UPR Working Group report and addendum A/HRC/46/15 & Add.1 (2020-21); OHCHR UPR index for the US; US national report A/HRC/WG.6/22 (2015). Qualification: Supported recommendations were only to "consider" an NHRI; "fully accepted 5" (204-009, 209-013) overstates the commitment. 096-013 says "more than half" agreed.	Paris Principles; GA res. 48/134	Established [ledger T26-001]
129	UN experts condemned the US sanctions on the ICC as an assault on global justice that 'makes a mockery of the decades-long quest to place law above force and atrocity'.	International Probono Legal Services Associat (14521), p. 2	official record	OHCHR press release (Feb 2025)	—	Established [ledger T20-076]
130	At the San Ysidro Port of Entry CBP officials beat, kicked and stomped Anastasio Hernández Rojas while he lay handcuffed face-down, tasered him four times (the last in drive-stun mode to his chest) and knelt on him while hogtied, despite witnesses calling for them to stop.	2025 JS19 (14618), p. 2	court finding/litigation record	IACHR petition record; eyewitness video. Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, Report No. 60/25, Case 14.042, Anastasio Hernández Rojas and family (publication report approved 28 April 2025; merits report No. 19/25), para. 225: violations of Articles I, XI, XVII and XXV of the American Declaration	ICCPR 6, 7; CAT 1, 16	Credibly reported [ledger T03-047]; determined by the IACHR (Report No. 60/25)
131	The Commission of Inquiry found that Israel has committed genocide in Gaza, that all States have been on notice of a serious risk of genocide since 26 January 2024, and that the duty to prevent requires stopping transfers of weapons used or likely to be used to commit genocidal acts.	A/HRC/60/CRP.3 (16 Sep 2025), paras. 249–250, 257	UN commission of inquiry report	The United States rejected the finding (State Department statement, reported); the finding concerns Israel; no US-specific finding	Genocide Convention I, III	Determined by the Commission of Inquiry; adopted by the IAJ
132	The Special Rapporteur on the occupied Palestinian territory assessed that third States, naming the United States repeatedly (two thirds of Israel's arms imports; seven Security Council vetoes; support and funding for the Gaza Humanitarian Foundation), share complicity in the genocide; on 19 November 2025 she described the United States as sharing complicity.	A/80/492 (20 Oct 2025), summary, paras. 3, 22, 33, 52–53, 68; press release, 19 Nov 2025	Special Rapporteur report and statement	An assessment by one mandate-holder; the United States imposed sanctions on her on 9 July 2025; no court or commission has determined US responsibility	Genocide Convention III(e); ARSIWA art. 16	Assessed by the Special Rapporteur; adopted by the IAJ at that standard
133	The United States vetoed draft Security Council resolutions demanding a ceasefire in Gaza on 4 June 2025 (S/2025/353) and 18 September 2025 (S/2025/583).	S/PV.9929; S/PV.10000	official record	Each draft received 14 votes in favour	UN Charter	Established
134	The United States imposed sanctions on the Special Rapporteur on the occupied Palestinian territory (9 July 2025) and on Al-Haq, Al Mezan and the Palestinian Centre for Human Rights (September 2025).	OHCHR statements of 10 Jul and 5 Sep 2025; UN experts, 22 Sep 2025	official record	A federal district court is reported to have preliminarily enjoined the sanctions on the Special Rapporteur on free-speech grounds (May 2026; secondary)	ICCPR 19, 22; Declaration on Human Rights Defenders	Established
135	Under Executive Order 14203 the United States designated the ICC Prosecutor (February 2025), four judges (5 June 2025), two deputy prosecutors and two judges (20 August 2025), two appeals judges (18 December 2025), the Court's President and a senior trial lawyer (18 August 2026), and on 9 October 2026 the Court itself, with a wind-down general licence to 7 April 2027.	EO 14203 (90 Fed. Reg. 9369 (12 February 2025)); State Department statements of 5 Jun, 20 Aug and 18 Dec 2025 and 18 Aug 2026; State Department fact sheet, 9 Oct 2026; OFAC SDN list and General License No. 13 (9 Oct 2026)	official record	Nine of eighteen judges sanctioned (ICC, 19 Aug 2026)	Rome Statute (US not party); privileges and immunities	Established

#	Proposition	Source and page	Evidence	Corroboration and qualification	Rule	Status
136	The Secretary of State said the United States would "systematically dismantle the ICC until it is incapable of threatening American sovereignty" (18 August 2026) and "we will end the ICC" and "dismantle the ICC, brick by brick" (9 October 2026); the President told the General Assembly that the Court's officials are "an evil group of people" and called on "all nations that are members of the ICC to officially resign from this rogue institution immediately" (22 September 2026).	State Department press statement, 18 Aug 2026; State Department press statement "Imposing Sanctions on the International Criminal Court", 9 Oct 2026; Secretary of State, Wall Street Journal op-ed, 13 Jul 2026 ("brick by brick"); Factbase transcript of the President's address, 22 Sep 2026	official statements; automatic transcript	The White House transcript of 22 September 2026 and the State Department release of 13 July 2026 were not retrieved	—	Established (18 Aug and 9 Oct statements); credibly reported (22 Sep wording, transcript)
137	The Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers determined that the sanctions provisions "run afoul of the United States' international human rights obligations" and "constitute a clear violation of the privileges and immunities owed to international judges and prosecutors".	OL USA 1/2026 (19 Jan 2026), read in full	Special Rapporteur communication	No US reply recorded	ICCPR 14; Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary; Guidelines on the Role of Prosecutors	Determined by the Special Rapporteur; adopted by the IAJ
138	The Secretary-General condemned the sanctions on the Court as an institution as "a serious blow to our collective pursuit of international criminal justice"; the Court called them "an assault on the rule of law"; the Assembly of States Parties Bureau called for their immediate revocation; the General Assembly adopted A/RES/80/6 by 94 to 10 with the United States voting against.	Noon-briefing transcript, 9 Oct 2026; UN News, 9 Oct 2026; ICC statement, 9 Oct 2026; ASP Bureau statement, 10 Oct 2026; GA/12726 and A/RES/80/6 (11 Nov 2025); High Commissioner, 19 Aug 2026 (X) and 12 Oct 2026 (as reported)	official statements and records	—	UN–ICC Relationship Agreement (2004)	Established
139	EO 14155 (20 Jan 2025) gave notice of withdrawal from WHO, effective 22 Jan 2026, and paused all US funds to it; EO 14162 withdrew from the Paris Agreement (effective 27 Jan 2026); the US gave notice of withdrawal from UNESCO on 22 Jul 2025, effective 31 Dec 2026; UNFPA funding ended under Kemp-Kasten (May 2025).	90 FR 8361; C.N.68.2025.TREATIES-IX.1; C.N.71.2025.TREATIES-XXVII.7.d; State Department notice of 22 Jul 2025; UNFPA statement, 9 May 2025	official record	WHO EB158/45: US financial obligations for 2024–2026 unmet; WHA to decide whether withdrawal conditions met	WHO Constitution and 1948 Joint Resolution; Paris art. 28; UNESCO Constitution art. II(6)	Established
140	Presidential memorandum of 7 Jan 2026 directed withdrawal from 66 organizations (35 non-UN, 31 UN), "withdrawal" for UN entities meaning ceasing participation in or funding to them; the list includes the ILC, the Residual Mechanism, three SRSGs (children and armed conflict; sexual violence in conflict; violence against children), the Peacebuilding Commission and Fund, the Permanent Forum on People of African Descent, the UN Democracy Fund, UN Women, UNFPA and the UNFCCC.	91 FR 2281 (FR Doc. 2026-00976), read in full	official record	Secretary of State's review "remains ongoing" (s. 1(d)); OHCHR, treaty bodies, Special Procedures, UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM not listed	UN Charter art. 17(2) (as to funding)	Established
141	The US paid nothing to the UN regular budget in 2025; it owed $1.5 billion of $1.87 billion outstanding at 30 Sep 2025; the UN ended 2025 with record arrears of $1.57 billion and, at 30 Apr 2026, had cash to meet legal obligations only to mid-August.	Noon briefing, 8 Jan 2026; GA/AB/4506 (Oct 2025); USG for Management, Fifth Committee, 7 May 2026 (read in full)	official record	The 7 May 2026 statement does not name the US; the US figure is from GA/AB/4506 background text	UN Charter arts 17(2), 19	Established

#	Proposition	Source and page	Evidence	Corroboration and qualification	Rule	Status
142	Special Procedures mandate-holders (27 Feb 2025) were "deeply concerned by the abrupt decisions of the United States to withdraw from the Paris Agreement as well as international institutions such as the Human Rights Council and the World Health Organization" and "alarmed by the United States' escalating attacks on the international architecture of human rights"; the Secretary-General's spokesperson (7 Jan 2026) stated that assessed contributions "are a legal obligation under the UN Charter for all Member States, including the United States"; WHO (24 Jan 2026) said the withdrawal "makes both the United States and the world less safe".	OHCHR press release, 27 Feb 2025 (verbatim mirror); un.org/sg statement, 7 Jan 2026 (UN mirror); who.int, 24 Jan 2026	UN statements	—	—	Assessments adopted by the IAJ as stated
143	The Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances documented that the 252 Venezuelans removed to CECOT "were subjected to enforced disappearance from the moment of their deportation until their eventual transfer to Venezuela", and more than 140 enforced disappearances after deportation to other countries.	A/HRC/WGEID/139/1 (advance edited version, 16 Jul 2026), annex, paras. 15–16	Working Group general allegation	A general allegation transmitted to the State; no reply recorded	ICCPR 7, 9; Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance	Determined by the Working Group; adopted by the IAJ
144	The High Commissioner reported 33 deaths in ICE custody in 2025 against 11 in 2024, said some "could have been prevented", called for independent investigations (26 Jun 2026), and counted 23 deaths in 2026 (Sep 2026).	OHCHR press release, 26 Jun 2026; High Commissioner's global update, 7 Sep 2026	UN statements	The ACLU count for 2025 is 32; the difference is recorded, not resolved	ICCPR 6, 10	Established (counts as stated by OHCHR)
145	Seven mandate-holders said the use of lethal force by immigration agents in Minneapolis "may amount to arbitrary deprivation of life".	OHCHR press release, 11 Feb 2026	Special Procedures statement	Stated as a possibility, not a finding	ICCPR 6	Assessment adopted at its stated level
146	Mandate-holders reported that at least 23,000 people had been removed to 29 countries and territories under third-country arrangements "triggering a cascade of human rights violations".	OHCHR press release, 28 Sep 2026	Special Procedures statement	Figures are the mandate-holders'; sources not stated in the release	CAT 3; ICCPR 7, 13	Credibly reported (figures); assessment adopted
147	Three Special Rapporteurs said the strikes on Ras Issa (17 Apr 2025) and the Sa'ada remand prison (28 Apr 2025), reported to have killed 74 and 68 people, raise "serious concerns" under IHL and, if substantiated, "may amount to war crimes"; the Secretary-General said the Ras Issa strikes "reportedly resulted in scores of civilian casualties".	JAL USA 43/2025 (26 Dec 2025); SG statement, 19 Apr 2025	Special Procedures communication; SG statement	Concerns, not findings; no US reply recorded	IHL; ICCPR 6	Recorded as concerns
148	Mandate-holders described the threats to take the Panama Canal and Greenland as "blatantly illegal acts under international law" (27 Feb 2025), recalled that any threat or use of force to alter Greenland's status is prohibited by Charter art. 2(4) (14 Jan 2026), and said covert action and threats against Venezuela violated its sovereignty (21 Oct 2025).	OHCHR press releases, 27 Feb 2025, 21 Oct 2025, 14 Jan 2026; AL USA 8/2025	Special Procedures statements	No US reply recorded	UN Charter 2(4)	Assessments adopted by the IAJ
149	The General Assembly called for an end to the embargo against Cuba by 165 votes to 7 with 12 abstentions; the Special Rapporteur on unilateral coercive measures called on the United States to lift or suspend all such measures and to end the national emergency as inconsistent with ICCPR art. 4; mandate-holders called the oil order of 29 Jan 2026 "a serious violation of international law" that "may amount to the collective punishment of civilians".	A/RES/80/4 (29 Oct 2025); preliminary findings, 21 Nov 2025; OHCHR press release, 12 Feb 2026; JAL USA 12/2026	GA record; Special Procedures	The United States voted against; no reply to the communication recorded	ICCPR 4; UN Charter	Established (vote); determinations adopted by the IAJ

#	Proposition	Source and page	Evidence	Corroboration and qualification	Rule	Status
150	Two Special Rapporteurs told the United States that its cuts to development and humanitarian assistance, if maintained, "would in our view result in the violation" of the rights to life, to an adequate standard of living and to health; UNAIDS projects 6.6 million additional HIV infections and 4.2 million additional AIDS-related deaths over 2025–2029 without replacement funding.	JAL USA 24/2025 (24 Jul 2025); JOL USA 5/2025; UNAIDS, 2025	Special Procedures communication; agency projection	Conditional assessment; the UNAIDS figure is a model	ICCPR 6; ICESCR 11–12 (not ratified)	Adopted at its conditional level; projection recorded as such
151	CERD asked the United States to report by 1 Aug 2025 on measures to cease military assistance and weapons transfers to Israel where there is a risk of facilitating breaches of the Convention; the periodic report due 20 Nov 2025 is not shown as received.	CERD/EWUAP/115thsession/2025 (12 May 2025); OHCHR treaty-body database, 19 Oct 2026	Treaty-body letter; database	No reply shown	CERD 2, 5; art. 9 (reporting)	Established
152	The Inter-American Commission found the United States responsible, in the case of Christa Pike, for violations arising from more than 28 years on death row, more than two decades of solitary confinement under a policy applied to her and not to men on death row, inadequate representation on appeal and the prospect of execution, and recommended commutation, removal from solitary confinement and abolition of the federal death penalty; the United States did not respond to Reports 54/25 or 175/26.	IACHR Report No. 197/26, Case 14.754 (approved 18 Sep 2026), paras. 80–86, 91–94, 97–98, 101–102, read in full	regional merits report	Para. 101 lists Art. XXI where the analysis relies on Art. XXV (printed text preserved); the report predates the 30 Sep 2026 execution date	American Declaration arts I, II, XI, XVIII, XXV, XXVI; OAS Charter	Determined by the Inter-American Commission; adopted by the IAJ at that standard
153	MKULTRA was approved on 13 Apr 1953; its final LSD phase involved surreptitious administration to unwitting subjects; Frank Olson received about 70 micrograms of LSD on 19 Nov 1953 and died on 28 Nov 1953; two deaths are attributed to the programmes; the records were destroyed in Jan 1973 on the verbal order of DCI Helms.	S. Rep. 94-755, Book I (1976), ch. XVII, pp. 385–394, read in primary copy	Senate committee report	Olson was a civilian Army employee; the second death (Harold Blauer, 1953) arose from an Army programme	ICCPR 7 (second sentence); ICCPR 6	Established
154	Surviving financial records (seven boxes) show 149 MKULTRA subprojects (1953–1964), 185 non-government researchers and 80 institutions, including 44 colleges or universities, 12 hospitals or clinics and 3 penal institutions.	Joint Hearing, SSCI and Subcommittee on Health and Scientific Research, 3 Aug 1977, pp. 6–8 (Adm. Turner), read in primary copy	Senate hearing	Senator Kennedy gave 86 institutions; the DCI's figure (80) is used; the volume was estimated at 5,000–8,000 pages	—	Established
155	The names of MKULTRA researchers and their institutions are exempt from disclosure under FOIA as "intelligence sources".	CIA v. Sims, 471 U.S. 159 (1985)	Supreme Court judgment	—	ICCPR 2(3) (access to the record)	Established
156	The Olson family received a presidential apology (21 Jul 1975) and 750,000 dollars "in full settlement of all of their claims" (Private Law 94-126, 1976); the family's 2012 action was dismissed as untimely, released and outside the FTCA waiver.	White House press statement, 21 Jul 1975 (Ford Library); Private Law 94-126; Olson v. United States, No. 12-cv-1924 (D.D.C. 17 Jul 2013), read in primary copy	official record; court opinion	Feres was not a ground	ICCPR 2(3)	Established
157	Nine Canadian former patients of the Allan Memorial Institute sued the United States; in January 1988 the court granted summary judgment against one plaintiff on limitations grounds and denied the Government's motion as to the remaining plaintiffs; the case settled for 750,000 dollars without admission of liability.	Orlikow v. United States, 682 F. Supp. 77 (D.D.C. 1988); settlement reported (Tanny v. RVH, 2025 QCCS, para. 33; Manitoba Historical Society)	court decision (not retrieved in full); secondary for the settlement	Month of settlement varies between sources; not stated	ICCPR 7, 2(3)	Established (decision, split result); credibly reported (settlement terms; document not retrieved)
158	In the Quebec class action for persons subjected to depatterning at the Allan Memorial Institute (1948–1964), the United States was held immune (2023 QCCA 1234; SCC leave refused 30 May 2024); the action was authorized on 31 Jul 2025 against the hospital, McGill University and Canada.	Tanny c. Procureur général des États-Unis, 2023 QCCA 1234; SCC No. 41029; Tanny v. Royal Victoria Hospital, 500-06-000972-196, judgment on authorization, 31 Jul 2025, paras. 220–221, read in primary copy	court judgments	No merits judgment yet	State immunity; ICCPR 2(3)	Established

#	Proposition	Source and page	Evidence	Corroboration and qualification	Rule	Status
159	The Guatemalan subjects' claims against the United States were dismissed under the FTCA foreign-country exception ("simply not the appropriate vehicle for remedying those wrongs"); their claims against private institutions ended with summary judgment, affirmed on appeal; the United States apologized on 1 Oct 2010.	Garcia v. Sebelius, 867 F. Supp. 2d 125 (D.D.C. 2012), read in primary copy; Estate of Alvarez v. Rockefeller Foundation, No. 22-1678 (4th Cir. 20 Mar 2024); White House readout and Clinton–Sebelius joint statement, 1 Oct 2010	court opinions; official statements	The 1 Oct 2010 joint statement retrieved via a news mirror (state.gov archive unavailable)	ICCPR 7, 2(3)	Established
160	ACHRE reported in Oct 1995; the President offered "a sincere apology to those of our citizens who were subjected to these experiments" (3 Oct 1995). The Human Rights Committee (2006) recalled the non-derogable character of the article 7 experimentation prohibition and the consent waivers permitted under United States law.	Public Papers 1995, Book II, pp. 1530–32; CCPR/C/USA/CO/3, para. 31, read in primary copy	official record; treaty-body observation	The treaty bodies' observations on the United States (2006, 2014, 2023) do not name MKULTRA; the Special Rapporteur on torture names it in A/HRC/43/49, fn. 3 (see D-172)	ICCPR 7, 4	Established; observation adopted by the IAJ
161	The Senate found the CIA interrogations "brutal and far worse than the CIA represented", at least 119 detainees, at least 39 subjected to the techniques and at least 26 wrongfully held; the DOJ closed its investigation on 30 Aug 2012 without charges; Salim v. Mitchell settled in Aug 2017.	S. Rep. 113-288 (2014), Findings 3 and 15, read in primary copy; DOJ statement, 30 Aug 2012; ACLU release, 17 Aug 2017; El-Masri, 479 F.3d 296; Arar, 585 F.3d 559; Rasul v. Myers, 563 F.3d 527; Jeppesen, 614 F.3d 1070	Senate report; official statement; party release	Settlement terms confidential; defendants private; the one CIA-associated prosecution (Passaro, convicted 17 Aug 2006, E.D.N.C.; DOJ release 13 Feb 2007) concerned conduct outside the programme	CAT 1, 2, 12–14; ICCPR 7	Established
162	CAT (2014) found the programme "comprised numerous human rights violations, including torture, ill-treatment and enforced disappearance" and an "ongoing failure … to fully investigate"; the Human Rights Committee (2023) found obstacles to accountability and detention without charge for more than 20 years; WGAD found the detention of Abu Zubaydah and Abu Faraj al-Libi arbitrary; the Special Rapporteur found ongoing CIDT that "may also meet the legal threshold for torture".	CAT/C/USA/CO/3-5, paras. 10–12, 14; CCPR/C/USA/CO/5, paras. 8–9, 48–49; A/HRC/WGAD/2022/66, paras. 118, 120; A/HRC/WGAD/2023/18, paras. 125–126; SR technical visit report, 26 Jun 2023, paras. 2, 10, 49, 51; all read in primary copy	treaty-body observations; Working Group opinions; Special Rapporteur report	The Special Rapporteur's report is a standalone document without a UN symbol	CAT 2, 16; ICCPR 7, 9	Determined; adopted by the IAJ
163	Fifteen detainees remained at Guantánamo on 6 Jan 2025 (3 eligible for transfer; 3 for a Periodic Review Board; 7 in the commissions process; 2 convicted); no transfer announced since; the 9/11 pretrial agreements of 31 Jul 2024 were withdrawn on 2 Aug 2024 and the withdrawal upheld on 11 Jul 2025; certiorari denied 19 Oct 2026 and a June 2028 trial date reported.	DoD release, 6 Jan 2025; In re United States, No. 25-1009 (D.C. Cir. 11 Jul 2025), read in primary copy; Supreme Court order list, 19 Oct 2026, pp. 2, 5 (Nos. 25-1335, 26-13), read; Amnesty AMR 51/1576/2026 and Reuters, 19 Oct 2026 (secondary, for the trial date and population)	official record; court opinion; secondary	No 2026 DoD statement of numbers found; the 2026 events rest on press reports	ICCPR 9, 14; CAT 16	Established (to 19 Oct 2026 for the certiorari denial); credibly reported (2026 population and trial date)
164	By March 1997 the Administration reported compensation settlements of "approximately $6.5 million" for 17 identified plutonium- and uranium-injection subjects or their families ("all 16 of the families of subjects who were involved in the plutonium injection experiments" and one uranium case); one family declined and one subject was not located.	White House press briefing, 28 Mar 1997 (Secretary Peña; Dr O'Toole), read	official record	Covers identified injection subjects only; not redress for all radiation-experiment subjects	ICCPR 2(3) (by analogy; pre-1992 acts)	Established
165	The European Court of Human Rights found Poland responsible for complicity in the secret detention and ill-treatment of Abu Zubaydah and Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri and ordered 100,000 euros to each; the Council of Europe records payment on 11 May 2015.	Al Nashiri v. Poland (no. 28761/11), para. 595, and Husayn (Abu Zubaydah) v. Poland (no. 7511/13), paras. 567, 571, 24 Jul 2014 (HUDOC 001-146044, 001-146047); PACE timeline, entry 11 May 2015 (official payment account)	regional court judgments; Council of Europe record	Redress from Poland, not the United States; the PACE entry is an institutional account of payment, not proof that every measure ordered was implemented	ECHR 3, 5, 6, 8, 13	Established (judgments); credibly reported (payment)
166	Special Procedures experts condemned "the unlawful military attacks launched by the United States of America and Israel against Iran" as violating "the fundamental prohibition on the use of force"; the Fact-Finding Mission on Iran said the strikes "run counter to the UN Charter".	OHCHR press release, 4 Mar 2026; Statement by the Fact-Finding Mission, 4 Mar 2026	UN statements	No body determined aggression	UN Charter 2(4)	Determined; adopted by the IAJ

#	Proposition	Source and page	Evidence	Corroboration and qualification	Rule	Status
167	The Fact-Finding Mission found reasonable grounds to believe that the United States committed war crimes in the strikes on the Shajareh Tayyebeh Primary School in Minab (156 killed, including 120 schoolchildren) and on a sports complex in Lamerd (22 killed), attributable to the United States as acts of its organs; the United States did not answer the Mission's requests and Central Command denied responsibility for Lamerd.	A/HRC/63/61 (advance edited version, 21 Sep 2026), paras. 9, 114, 124–129; OHCHR press release, 17 Sep 2026	UN fact-finding report	Standard: reasonable grounds to believe; not a determination of individual criminal responsibility; Annex I not published at 18 Oct 2026	IHL (distinction; indiscriminate attack); ICCPR 6	Determined at the Mission's standard; adopted by the IAJ
168	The CIA described MKSEARCH as "the continuation of the MKULTRA program", funded FY1966–FY1972; OFTEN (with Edgewood, from 1967) provided for clinical evaluation on human subjects; the DCI accepted "full responsibility for MKSEARCH, OFTEN, and CHICKWIT"; DoD attributed June 1973 human tests to the CIA project, which the CIA disputed.	Joint Hearing, 3 Aug 1977, pp. 20, 41, 169; Human Drug Testing by the CIA, hearings 20–21 Sep 1977, pp. 122, 124, 126–127, 149	Senate hearing records	Turner's "No, sir" on human experimentation (3 Aug, p. 20) was corrected on 21 Sep; sponsorship of the June 1973 tests disputed between DoD and CIA	ICCPR 7 (second sentence) (pre-1992)	Established
169	ARTICHOKE "special interrogation" may have continued after 1956; MKNAOMI ended 1970 with toxin retained five years; MKDELTA used drugs abroad "primarily as an aid to interrogations"; the CIA's accounts of the end of unwitting testing differ (1964; "late 1960s"; possible testing to 1973).	S. Rep. 94-755, Book I, pp. 388–392, 401–402; Joint Hearing, 3 Aug 1977, p. 10; 21 Sep 1977, p. 124	Senate committee report; hearings	—	—	Established
170	The Army exposed about 6,700 subjects to more than 250 chemical and biological agents (1955–1975) and has continuing duties to notify them and provide medical care.	Vietnam Veterans of America v. CIA, No. C 09-0037-CW (N.D. Cal. 19 Nov 2013), Docs. 545–546; 811 F.3d 1068 (9th Cir. 2016); medical-care injunction, ECF 597 (4 Apr 2017); Army status reports ECF 631 (3 Jan 2020) and ECF 643 (3 Jan 2023), read	court judgments	The Ninth Circuit did not decide a claim against the CIA; the 2017 injunction provides care for injury or disease proximately resulting from the testing, through an application and panel procedure (185 applications; of 137 reviewed, 80 approved and 57 recommended against, as of 30 Dec 2022); it is not compensation and does not reach CIA subjects	ICCPR 2(3)	Established
171	KUBARK (1963) rests on 1950s behavioural research including CIA-funded work; HRE (1983) copied it; the officer who did so became CIA chief of interrogations in 2002; the 2002 techniques were reverse-engineered from SERE training based in part on Korean War-era Communist techniques.	KUBARK, pp. 1–2, 87–90 and bibliography; HRE 1983; Joint Hearing, 3 Aug 1977, pp. 60, 171; S. Rep. 113-288, Exec. Summary pp. 17–18; SASC, Inquiry into the Treatment of Detainees (2008), pp. xiv, xxvi	agency documents; Senate reports	KUBARK does not name MKULTRA; no US official body has found that MKULTRA research produced KUBARK	CAT 1, 16; ICCPR 7	Established (documentary line); the MKULTRA-to-KUBARK causal step is credibly reported only
172	Cold-war "mind control" experimentation resulted in interrogation methodologies that resurfaced in counter-terrorism torture (Special Rapporteur on torture); McCoy's thesis to the same effect, relied on by the Hoffman report and disputed in parts.	A/HRC/43/49 (20 Mar 2020), para. 12 and fnn. 3–5; McCoy, A Question of Torture (2006); Hoffman report (2015), pp. 77–78	Special Rapporteur report; scholarship	The Special Rapporteur dates MKULTRA "1953–1973", a wider span than the CIA's 1953–1964; the sources differ on the programme's end (Part IV, section 13)	CAT 1, 16	Assessment adopted as the Special Rapporteur's; thesis credibly reported
173	Federal judicial-conduct complaints, fiscal year to 30 September 2025: 1,857 filed (up 23 per cent); 1,700 dismissed by chief judges in whole or in part (merits-related 1,454; insufficient evidence 1,287; frivolous 445; multiple grounds possible); 3 referred to special committees; 1 special-committee report; 2 council actions on reports (both dismissals); 644 petitions for review, all affirming; no remedial sanction recorded; 814 pending.	Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Judicial Business 2025, "Complaints Against Judges" and Table S-22 (run date 8 Dec 2025)	official statistical report	Annual flows of different filing cohorts; no outcome by category of complaint; not a rate	ICCPR 2(3)	Established (official statistics)

#	Proposition	Source and page	Evidence	Corroboration and qualification	Rule	Status
174	California's Commission on Judicial Performance describes itself as "the independent state agency responsible for investigating complaints of judicial misconduct and judicial incapacity and for disciplining judges" under article VI, section 18 of the California Constitution, with jurisdiction over all state judges; it "cannot change a decision made by any judicial officer" and has no authority over federal judges.	cjp.ca.gov home page (updated 13 Oct 2026) and "File a Complaint" page	official agency statements	One state; handling and outcomes not assessed; no compensation function	ICCPR 2(3)	Established (institutional description)
175	In December 2023 CERD assessed the US follow-up on its 2022 recommendations: reproductive-health disparities partially satisfactory; missing and murdered Indigenous persons unsatisfactory; mandatory immigration detention and due process unsatisfactory.	INT/CERD/FUL/USA/56868 (letter of 8 December 2023), pp. 2–4; CERD/C/USA/FCO/10-12 (24 August 2023)	treaty-body letter	Responds to the United States' follow-up report	ICERD 9(1)	Established (treaty-body assessment)
176	Since 2 September 2025 US strikes have hit at least 68 vessels and killed at least 223 people (to 1 September 2026); mandate-holders state the killings are extrajudicial and unlawful and that no right of self-defence under Article 51 applies; at least 230 killed in 69 attacks by 29 September 2026	OHCHR press release, 1 Sep 2026 (https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2026/09/united-states-un-experts-demand-end-unlawful-killings-sea-one-year-death); Special Rapporteur on counter-terrorism, statement of 29 Sep 2026 (https://www.ohchr.org/en/statements-and-speeches/2026/09/violations-human-rights-while-countering-narco-terrorism); JAL USA 30/2025 (https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownLoadPublicCommunicationFile?gId=30350)	UN statements	Consistent with the High Commissioner (31 Oct 2025) and the Inter-American Commission (press release 248/25); counts are those reported by the mandate-holders; a press release reporting a letter is not independent corroboration of it	ICCPR 6; UN Charter art. 51	Determined; adopted by the IAJ at the level stated
177	The Special Rapporteur on counter-terrorism found reasonable grounds to believe that the reported 68 attacks that killed 223 people constituted crimes against humanity of murder under customary international law	Special Rapporteur on counter-terrorism, briefing note on the legality of military attacks on alleged "narco-terrorists" at sea (OHCHR, September 2026; landing page dated 15 Sep 2026), para. 23 (https://www.ohchr.org/en/documents/tools-and-resources/briefing-note-killing-narco-terrorists-sea-legality-military-attacks)	UN statements	Independent assessment of one mandate-holder; not a judicial finding; no finding of individual responsibility	Customary international law (crimes against humanity)	Determined by a mandate-holder; adopted at the level stated
178	Mandate-holders characterized the US–Israel attack on Iran as an act of aggression (12 March 2026) and called for an end to the war of aggression (24 July 2026); JAL USA 22/2026 raised the apparent violation of the prohibitions on the use of force and aggression	OHCHR press releases of 12 Mar 2026 (https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2026/03/un-experts-denounce-aggression-iran-and-lebanon-warn-devastating-regional) and 24 Jul 2026 (https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2026/07/iran-un-experts-alarmed-renewed-escalation-hostilities-call-accountability); JAL USA 22/2026, 12 Aug 2026 (https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownLoadPublicCommunicationFile?gId=31183)	UN statements	The Fact-Finding Mission did not determine aggression; the report relies on no determination of aggression by the Security Council, the General Assembly or the International Court of Justice	UN Charter art. 2(4)	Characterized by mandate-holders; adopted at the level stated
179	Mandate-holders condemned the 3 January 2026 operation in Venezuela as aggression; the Special Rapporteur on counter-terrorism analyses it as US aggression and treats the 2026 tanker blockade as further illegal force	OHCHR press releases of 24 Dec 2025 (https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2025/12/un-experts-condemn-united-states-blockade-and-aggression-against-venezuela) and 7 Jan 2026 (https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2026/01/un-experts-condemn-us-aggression-against-venezuela); A/81/227, para. 26	UN statements	OHCHR and the Secretary-General found a violation of the prohibition on the use of force; the report relies on no determination of aggression by the Security Council, the General Assembly or the International Court of Justice	UN Charter art. 2(4)	Characterized by mandate-holders; adopted at the level stated

#	Proposition	Source and page	Evidence	Corroboration and qualification	Rule	Status
180	More than 5,700 men and boys were forcibly transferred from north-east Syria to Iraq in a rushed US operation without due process, which may constitute a violation of non-refoulement on a massive scale	Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic, oral update by Commissioner Fionnuala Ní Aoláin to the Human Rights Council, 8 Sep 2026, passage on detention in the north-east (https://www.ohchr.org/en/statements-and-speeches/2026/09/oral-update-commissioner-fionnuala-ni-aolain-independent)	UN statements	The Commission states the matter is under investigation; its parallel press release of the same day and its March 2026 release are the same institution, not independent corroboration	Non-refoulement (CAT 3; ICCPR 7)	Reported; under investigation
181	Delays in the ICE detainee locator, transfers without notice and detention outside federal registration (including "Alligator Alcatraz") may constitute enforced disappearances; enforced disappearance is not a specific offence in US law	A/HRC/WGEID/139/1 (advance edited version, 16 July 2026), annex II, United States of America, paras. 17–20, 29–30, 52–53	UN statements	General allegation transmitted to the Government; individual cases at paras. 51–52 and 133–134	ICCPR 7, 9, 16; Declaration on enforced disappearance	General allegation transmitted by the Working Group; allegations and legal concerns at the level stated
182	Mandate-holders stated that Christa Pike's prolonged isolation, conditions and awareness of execution amount to torture and that executing her would violate the absolute prohibition	OHCHR press release, 7 September 2026; UA USA 24/2026 (21 Aug 2026)	UN statements	Inter-American Commission urged the US and Tennessee to refrain (press release 195/26)	CAT 1, 16; ICCPR 6, 7	Determined by mandate-holders; adopted at the level stated
183	In July 2025 the United States imposed sanctions on the Special Rapporteur on the occupied Palestinian territory; the Coordination Committee of the Special Procedures condemned them	Coordination Committee of the Special Procedures, "Silence is not an option", 10 Jul 2025 (https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2025/07/silence-not-option-un-special-procedures-coordination-committee-condemns-us); mandate-holders' statement, 8 Aug 2025 (https://www.ohchr.org/en/statements-and-speeches/2025/08/us-sanctions-special-rapporteur-francesca-albanese-threaten-human)	UN statements	High Commissioner commented the same day (text not quoted)	Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, art. VI	Established that the institution so stated; the underlying facts are not separately established here
184	Termination of Temporary Protected Status for people from Myanmar and Haiti drew concern from the Special Rapporteur on Myanmar and the Inter-American Commission, the latter calling for international protection where return risks life or personal integrity	OHCHR press release, 27 Nov 2025 (https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2025/11/un-expert-slams-us-decision-end-temporary-protection-people-fleeing-myanmar); OL USA 2/2026 (https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownLoadPublicCommunicationFile?gId=30680); IACHR press release 171/26, 24 Aug 2026 (https://www.oas.org/en/IACHR/jsForm/?File=%2Fen%2Fiachr%2Fmedia_center%2FPReleases%2F2026%2F171.asp)	UN statements; regional statement	US position: TPS is temporary by statute (recorded in IACHR 37/25)	Non-refoulement; ICCPR 7	Established that the institution so stated; the underlying facts are not separately established here
185	The Inter-American Commission's 2025 follow-up table lists 46 US cases or reports: compliance pending in 28, partial in 17, full in one; status open 17, under study for archiving 28, closed one	IACHR Annual Report 2025, ch. II, pp. 283–285	official record	Read from the original table; archiving is procedural, not compliance	American Declaration; OAS Charter art. 106	Established (official record)
186	Michael Tisius was executed in Missouri in 2023 despite precautionary measures in force; the Commission's resolution records the United States' position, stated in 2023, that the Commission lacks authority to require precautionary measures, which the State treats as recommendations	IACHR Resolution 76/2025 (14 Nov 2025), paras. 1, 9, 21–22	official record	US position recorded in the resolution	American Declaration art. I	Established (official record)

#	Proposition	Source and page	Evidence	Corroboration and qualification	Rule	Status
187	The Inter-American Commission expressed deep concern at the lethal operations against vessels and called on the US to refrain from lethal military force in public-security operations and to investigate every death	IACHR press release 248/25, 2 Dec 2025 (https://www.oas.org/en/IACHR/jsForm/?File=%2Fen%2Fiachr%2Fmedia_center%2FPReleases%2F2025%2F248.asp)	regional statement	Cites public and official information for the death count	American Declaration art. I	Established that the institution so stated; the underlying facts are not separately established here
188	The Inter-American Commission described a growing pattern of reprisals and due-process violations affecting justice operators and perceived political opponents	IACHR press release 225/25, 5 Nov 2025 (https://www.oas.org/en/IACHR/jsForm/?File=%2Fen%2Fiachr%2Fmedia_center%2FPReleases%2F2025%2F225.asp)	regional statement	State unable to submit observations owing to the shutdown (noted in the release)	American Declaration arts. XVIII, XXVI	Established that the institution so stated; the underlying facts are not separately established here
189	The General Assembly called for an end to the US embargo against Cuba by 185–2–2 (2022), 187–2–1 (2023), 187–2–1 (2024) and 165–7–12 (2025)	A/77/PV.28; A/78/PV.26; A/79/PV.30; A/RES/80/4	official record	Records the Assembly's position, not a judicial finding	—	Established (official record)
190	The United States replied to the Guantánamo technical-visit report that it "disagrees in significant respects with many factual and legal assertions" and that detainees are treated humanely	US Government reply, 22 June 2023 (OHCHR)	official record (State position)	Contrary evidence to the Special Rapporteur's paragraph-49 determination; identifies no specific error in it	CAT 16; ICCPR 7, 10	Established (State position recorded)
191	The Expert Mechanism on racial justice in law enforcement recommended, after its 2023 visit, a human-rights-based use-of-force standard, a national misconduct record, accountability addressing qualified immunity, removal of police from schools, OPCAT ratification and an NHRI	A/HRC/54/CRP.7 (26 Sep 2023), paras. 135–145, 158–159	UN statements	Text from two identical hosted reproductions; describes 2023 conditions (intermediate benchmark)	ICERD 2, 5; ICCPR 6, 7	Established (UN recommendations)
192	The equivalence between domestic law and treaty duties on which ratification rested has not been delivered (test: present in law, applied to the person and facts, systemically possible)	*Non-Self-Execution Analysis*[31], PDF pp. 40–41	IAJ advisory opinion	Consistent with treaty-body observations on non-self-execution and the absence of implementing legislation (Part III); no treaty body has adopted the IAJ's test	ICCPR 2(2)–(3); CAT 2, 4, 14	IAJ finding (own analysis); not independently verified; contextual — the institutional-architecture grade rests on established binding-duty breaches, not on this finding

[31] Institute for the Advancement of Justice & Human Rights, *The Completion of the Non-Self-Execution Analysis: Medellín v. Texas, the Equivalence Representation, and the Test of Domestic Equivalence — An analytical inquiry into the bounded ratio of Medellín and the analysis its general use omits*, document control number IAJ-AOP-20260815-001-PUB.

#	Proposition	Source and page	Evidence	Corroboration and qualification	Rule	Status
193	The prohibition of torture and CIDT reaches conduct in judicial, family-court and child-protective proceedings, and the immunities attached to those settings shield it from accountability	*UNCAT and jus cogens*[32], PDF pp. 2–3, 15–18; *Non-Self-Execution Analysis*[33], PDF p. 41	IAJ standard and advisory opinion; IAJ intake (about 500 complainants; individual findings not entered)	No treaty body has adopted the position; Part I discloses this	CAT 1, 2, 16; ICCPR 7	IAJ finding (own analysis); not independently verified; supports the IAJ's assessment in a domain not graded in this report (judicial, family-court and child-protective process)
194	The federal Constitution contains no express guarantee of human dignity; dignity operates principally through the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments	*The Inviolable Root*[34], PDF p. 14	IAJ legal review	Descriptive of constitutional text; interpretive consequences are the IAJ's	ICCPR preamble, 10(1)	IAJ finding (own analysis); not independently verified; contextual, not grade-bearing on its own
195	Personal civil immunity, combined with the failure to supply discipline, appeal and State compensation, forecloses effective remedy for intentional rights-violating judicial conduct	*Structural Foreclosure*[35], PDF pp. 2–3	IAJ investigative finding; IAJ intake	The source finds structural foreclosure of effective protection and remedy for the defined category, and this report adopts that finding. Federal judicial-discipline statistics (Judicial Business 2025, Table S-22) and state attorney-discipline counts (Annex L) describe the routes but do not by themselves establish their failure	ICCPR 2(3); CAT 13–14; UN Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary, Principle 16	IAJ finding (own analysis); not independently verified; supports, in the narrower form stated, the IAJ's assessment in a domain not graded in this report (effective remedy)

[32] Institute for the Advancement of Justice & Human Rights, *UNCAT and jus cogens: A contemporary perspective. The Evolved Peremptory Prohibition of Torture Beyond the Custodial Paradigm and Its Application to Judicial Conduct and the Immunities That Shield It*, document control number IAJ-STD-20260727-001-PUB.

[33] Institute for the Advancement of Justice & Human Rights, *The Completion of the Non-Self-Execution Analysis: Medellín v. Texas, the Equivalence Representation, and the Test of Domestic Equivalence — An analytical inquiry into the bounded ratio of Medellín and the analysis its general use omits*, document control number IAJ-AOP-20260815-001-PUB.

[34] Institute for the Advancement of Justice & Human Rights, *The Inviolable Root: Human Dignity as the Interpretive Foundation of the Prohibition on Torture and Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment — A Comparative Survey of the World's Constitutions and the United States Exception*, document control number IAJ-LRV-20260829-002-PUB.

[35] Institute for the Advancement of Justice & Human Rights, *The Structural Foreclosure of Effective Protection and Remedy for Rights-Violating Judicial Conduct in the Courts of the United States of America*, document control number IAJ-INV-20260829-002-PUB.

#	Proposition	Source and page	Evidence	Corroboration and qualification	Rule	Status
196	Courts can cause, aggravate or maintain disability-related harm through their own procedures	*Harmonizing Disability Rights*[36], PDF pp. 2–4	IAJ standard	Largely absent from the civil-society record (Part IV-A)	CRPD 5, 13 (interpretive benchmark; US signed, not ratified); ICCPR 26	IAJ finding (own analysis); not independently verified; contextual
197	The domestic route to preventing threatened torture or CIDT before it occurs (preventive equity) is defeated in practice for the substantial majority of cases	*Quia Timet*[37], PDF p. 30	IAJ advisory opinion	No treaty body or court has adopted the position	CAT 2(1), 16	IAJ finding (own analysis); not independently verified; contextual — the institutional-architecture grade rests on established binding-duty breaches, not on this finding
198	The President stated a rationale for the Iran operation combining United States and allied security (2 March 2026 report to Congress: protection of forces and homeland, maritime commerce, collective self-defence of allies) with the repression of protesters in Iran; he cited 32,000 deaths (20 and 24 February 2026), 45,000 (1 April 2026) and later more than 52,000 (21 July 2026)	News conference, 20 Feb 2026 (DCPD-202600127, p. 15); State of the Union, 24 Feb 2026; video address, 28 Feb 2026 (transcript as reproduced by The Daily Signal); report to Congress, 2 Mar 2026 (House Document 119–139, pp. 1–2); address to the nation, 1 Apr 2026 (DCPD-202600220, pp. 2, 4); remarks with President Aoun of Lebanon, 21 Jul 2026 (transcript, Roll Call Factba.se)	Official statements (as reported)	CBS News (20 Feb 2026) reported that two sources, including one inside Iran, had told it in January of at least 12,000 and possibly 20,000 killed in the protests — a sourced estimate, not a complete count; the statements do not establish the President's figures, the claimed deterrent effect, or the validity of the grounds advanced	UN Charter art. 2(4), 51 (context)	Established that the statements were made; underlying factual claims not adopted
199	Justice pour Tous Internationale reports that the National Emergencies Act and IEEPA permit prolonged, renewable emergencies and measures restricting Covenant rights without notification under article 4(3), subject to weak congressional and judicial oversight, and that designations under these powers rest on undisclosed evidence without an effective remedy.	14838 (JPTi, 2025 individual submission, sections I–III, and cover letter of 8 April 2025)	submitter's legal analysis	Rows 200–205 document the count of emergencies, the continuation of the 1979 emergency, the absence of notification, the 2023 termination, the 2026 tariff ruling and the 2023 concluding observations; JPTi's broader legal conclusions are its own analysis.	ICCPR 4 (if measures derogate); 2(3) and 14 (as applied)	Submitter's analysis; specific framework facts documented in rows 200–205
200	Fifty-one national emergencies declared under the National Emergencies Act were in effect on 19 October 2026.	Brennan Center for Justice, Declared National Emergencies Under the National Emergencies Act, running list updated 19 October 2026 (https://www.brennancenter.org/our-work/research-reports/declared-national-emergencies-under-national-emergencies-act)	compilation of other sources	Count of a recognised compiler of Federal Register declarations and continuation notices.	ICCPR 4(1)	Established (compiler's count)
201	The national emergency with respect to Iran declared on 14 November 1979 by Executive Order 12170 was continued for a further year on 5 November 2025.	Notice of 5 November 2025, 90 Fed. Reg. 50735 (7 November 2025)	official record	Annual continuation under section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act.	ICCPR 4(1)	Established (official record)

[36] Institute for the Advancement of Justice & Human Rights, *Harmonizing the Architecture of Disability Rights: The CRPD, federal disability statutes, the constitutional foundation of non-derogable disability rights, courts as disability-causing actors, and European Hate Crime frameworks*, document control number IAJ-STD-20260509-001-PUB.

[37] Institute for the Advancement of Justice & Human Rights, *Quia Timet and the Prevention of Threatened Torture and Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment by Domestic Authorities*, document control number IAJ-AOP-20260517-001-PUB.

#	Proposition	Source and page	Evidence	Corroboration and qualification	Rule	Status
202	The United States has made no notification under article 4(3) of the ICCPR.	UN Treaty Collection, ICCPR (chapter IV.4), "Notifications under Article 4(3) of the Covenant (Derogations)", consulted 29 October 2026 (https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-4&chapter=4&clang=_en)	official record	The depositary record lists notifications from more than forty States; the United States does not appear.	ICCPR 4(3)	Established (official record)
203	Congress terminated the national emergency declared on 13 March 2020 (COVID-19) by joint resolution under section 202 of the National Emergencies Act.	H.J.Res. 7, Pub. L. 118-3, 137 Stat. 6 (10 April 2023)	official record	Termination requires a joint resolution enacted into law (50 U.S.C. 1622(a)(1)).	ICCPR 4; ICCPR 2(3)	Established (official record)
204	The Supreme Court held that IEEPA does not authorize the President to impose tariffs; it did not review the underlying emergency declarations, which the Government asserted to be unreviewable.	Learning Resources, Inc. v. Trump, No. 24-1287, 607 U.S. ___ (20 February 2026), syllabus; slip op. at 9 (opinion of Roberts, C.J.)	court finding/litigation record	Decided six to three; the passage on unreviewability is in a part of the opinion joined by two other Justices.	ICCPR 2(3), 4	Established (court record)
205	The Human Rights Committee's concluding observations of 2023 on the United States do not address the national-emergency framework or derogation.	CCPR/C/USA/CO/5 (7 December 2023), full text	Treaty-body concluding observations	Full text searched for emergency and derogation; no reference found.	ICCPR 4	Established (absence in text)
206	The Human Rights Committee's duty to monitor a State party's compliance with article 4 does not depend on whether that State party has submitted a notification.	Human Rights Committee, General Comment No. 29, States of emergency (article 4), CCPR/C/21/Rev.1/Add.11 (31 August 2001), para. 17	Treaty-body general comment	Authoritative interpretation of the Covenant by its treaty body; para. 17 also requires notification of the extension and termination of derogations.	ICCPR 4	Established (text of the general comment)
207	The Advocates for Human Rights and 40 listed co-signatories asked the Council President to use his good offices to ensure a fourth-cycle review of the United States (29 September 2025).	The Advocates for Human Rights and 40 cosignatories, "Oral Statement, Item 6 General Debate", HRC 60th session, 29 September 2025, para. 4: https://www.theadvocatesforhumanrights.org/Res/Oral%20Statement%20Item%206%20General%20Debate%20for%20distribution.pdf	NGO statement	IAJ review of the statement, v2 (11 October 2026): 6 verified, 2 partly supported, 3 characterisations; one listed co-signatory is a county commission district.	—	Established (text of the statement)
208	On 7 November 2025 the ACLU, the ACLU of Southern California, the Abolitionist Law Center, the National Homelessness Law Center, Amnesty International USA and the Center for Constitutional Rights, attending the Geneva meeting, echoed the Council's call on the United States to resume cooperation.	ACLU, "Civil Society Organizations Join UN Human Rights Council in Urging Trump Administration to Cooperate with the Universal Periodic Review", press release, 7 November 2025: https://www.aclu.org/press-releases/civil-society-organizations-join-un-human-rights-council-in-urging-trump-administration-to-cooperate-with-the-universal-periodic-review	NGO press release	Each organization's statement is quoted in the release; the Council's call is decision OM/19/101 (Part III).	—	Established (text of the release)
209	At the 61st session ISHR, the Center for Constitutional Rights, The Advocates for Human Rights, UUSC and Human Rights First regretted the United States' refusal to participate in the UPR or respond to special procedures communications, and called on the High Commissioner and special procedures to increase monitoring and reporting on the United States.	ISHR and others, "HRC61: Reject lawlessness, hold the United States accountable", joint statement, HRC 61st session, item 6 general debate, published 30 March 2026: https://ishr.ch/latest-updates/hrc61-reject-lawlessness-hold-the-united-states-accountable/	NGO statement	Full text published by ISHR on 30 March 2026, with UN Web TV recording; exact delivery date not stated.	—	Established (text of the statement)
210	Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada and the IBA's Human Rights Institute urged the United States to resume cooperation with the UPR and the Council to ensure a timely, universal review (23 March 2026).	Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada and IBA Human Rights Institute, "United States: Resume cooperation with the Universal Periodic Review", joint oral statement, HRC 61st session, item 6 general debate, 23 March 2026: https://www.lrwc.org/wp-content/uploads/2026/03/LRWC.HRC61.Item6_.GD_.USA_.F.pdf	NGO statement	Statement cites decision OM/19/101.	—	Established (text of the statement)

#	Proposition	Source and page	Evidence	Corroboration and qualification	Rule	Status
211	The 28 September 2026 letters asked the High Commissioner for a recommendation of a Special Rapporteur, commission of inquiry or fact-finding body, an intersessional briefing, an independent report and a country visit; and asked Member States to press for a national report and appearance on 10 November 2026, submit advance questions, mandate OHCHR reporting and address non-cooperation in UPR procedures.	Civil-Society Letter to High Commissioner Türk, 28 September 2026, p. 2; Civil-Society Letter to UN Member States, 28 September 2026, p. 2. IAJ mirror: https://iaj.institute/library/UPR/mirror/publisher/www.globaljusticecenter.net/Civil-Society-Letters-to-UN-High-Commissioner-Turk-on-US-Non-Cooperation-September-28-2026-1.pdf; https://iaj.institute/library/UPR/mirror/publisher/www.globaljusticecenter.net/Civil-Society-Letters-to-UN-Member-States-on-US-Non-Cooperation-September-28-2026.pdf (letter to the President: https://iaj.institute/library/UPR/mirror/publisher/www.globaljusticecenter.net/Civil-Society-Letters-to-UN-HRC-President-on-US-Non-Cooperation-September-28-2026.pdf)	NGO letter	Same 59 signatory entries as the letter to the President; IAJ letters review v8.	—	Established (text of the letters)
212	In the item 6 general debate of 28 September 2026 the ACLU delivered a joint statement of more than 60 organizations, and a video message was delivered on behalf of the Center for Constitutional Rights.	AFP, "Dozens of NGOs demand US return to UN rights review", 28 September 2026, as published by Arab News: https://www.arabnews.com/world/dozens-of-ngos-demand-us-return-to-un-rights-review-3003613	News report	Primary texts of the joint statement and the video message not located; the Center for Constitutional Rights states that the letters' release coincided with the debate.	—	Reported (secondary source)
213	Human Rights Watch urged the Council to respond to persistent non-cooperation, as decision OM/19/101 contemplates, if the United States again failed to take part, including through a plenary discussion of the human rights situation in the country.	Human Rights Watch, "US: At a Time of Sharp Deterioration in Rights Situation, the Council Cannot Look the Other Way", oral statement, HRC 63rd session, item 6 general debate, 28 September 2026: https://www.hrw.org/news/2026/09/28/us-at-a-time-of-sharp-deterioration-in-rights-situation-the-council-cannot-look-the	NGO statement	Text published by Human Rights Watch.	—	Established (text of the statement)
214	Absolute judicial immunity from civil damages is not overcome by allegations of bad faith or malice.	*Mireles v. Waco*, 502 U.S. 9, 11–12 (1991); *Stump v. Sparkman*, 435 U.S. 349, 356–357 (1978)	Supreme Court decisions	Immunity yields only for non-judicial acts or acts in the clear absence of all jurisdiction.	—	Established (domestic law)
215	Judicial immunity does not extend to criminal liability for wilful deprivations of rights.	*Ex parte Virginia*, 100 U.S. 339, 348 (1880); *O'Shea v. Littleton*, 414 U.S. 488, 503 (1974); *Mireles v. Waco*, 502 U.S. 9, 10 n.1 (1991); 18 U.S.C. § 242	Supreme Court decisions; federal statute	*Ex parte Virginia* rejected a state judge's challenge to a federal indictment for racial exclusion in jury selection; the Court treated that selection function as ministerial, not judicial. It is not a conviction for the adjudicative content of a ruling. *Mireles v. Waco*, 502 U.S. 9, 10 n.1 (1991), also recognizes that judicial immunity does not bar criminal liability.	—	Established (domestic law)
216	The UN Basic Principles accept personal immunity of judges from civil suits for monetary damages, without prejudice to disciplinary procedure, appeal or compensation from the State.	Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary (1985), principle 16	UN standard (General Assembly endorsed)	Relevant to the effective-remedy question: the routes preserved are discipline, appeal and State compensation.	ICCPR 2(3)	Established (text of the standard)

Annex E — Crosswalk of the 347 third-cycle recommendations

Source: A/HRC/46/15, para. 26 (recommendations and recommending States); A/HRC/46/15/Add.1 (United States responses, 4 March 2021), checked against the primary text for all 347 recommendations. Theme is assigned by keyword for navigation, adjusted where a keyword would mislead the assessment. Each recommendation is divided into its components, and each component is assessed separately for its current status and for its direction since 2021; the working file (annexE_components.json) records every component, the part the United States supported in 2021, the evidence with its locator, and the reason for any principal component. The row records two results. Current status: Implemented (every component implemented); Partially implemented (mixed); Not implemented (no component implemented — where such a row holds components not established, the bracket says so and the result is bounded to the established components, since no demonstrated implementation is not the same as demonstrated absence); Not established (the principal component could not be established on the public record after a documented search). Direction since 2021 compares the position on 4 March 2021, the date of the United States' response, with the position at the October 2026 cut-off: Advanced (better than in March 2021); No change; Regressed (the principal component, or every component of equal weight, is worse than in March 2021); Regressed in part (some components regressed, others not or not established); Contrary measures (an adverse measure since 2025 concerns a component the United States did not support, and no component it supported has regressed; an advance in another component does not conceal it; for the exception covering death-penalty recommendations declined by reference to 26.178, see Part III); Undetermined (the comparison with March 2021 cannot be made on the public record). A measure adopted after March 2021 and later revoked is recorded as regression only where the current position is worse than the March 2021 position; otherwise the component records the intervening measure and its revocation and the direction is No change. Public-record rule (reviewer's decision, 22 October 2026). Where the requested conduct is a public act — the transmittal of a treaty to the Senate, a Senate committee hearing, report or vote, a request by the executive to the Senate, a statute, a published federal programme or strategy, a public campaign — which, if taken, necessarily appears in records the IAJ has searched for 4 March 2021 – 21 October 2026, and no trace of it appears there, the act is recorded as not implemented, following the practice of treaty bodies and national human rights institutions that treat the absence of any public step as non-implementation of a request for public action. Where the requested conduct is internal (to consider, to explore, to review), or an outcome depends on data no one collects, the absence of a record does not show that nothing happened, and the component is recorded as not established. The annex does not use the label "not assessed": every such component was searched for, the sources and search terms are recorded with it, and "not established" states the result of that search. Where a recommendation asks the United States to consider, reconsider, explore, review, clarify or acknowledge, the requested act is assessed on the record and the outcome separately; an absent outcome is not treated as proof that the act did not occur, and an outcome the recommendation did not ask for is marked in the file as not requested, excluded from the row's status and direction and from the accepted-part measure, and printed in the row as context; the 2021 response's general support for ratifying named instruments (paragraph 20) is a stated policy position qualified by paragraph 2, recorded as context, not as an undertaking. Where the conduct requested was a finite act that has been completed — for example the reconsideration of the Paris Agreement and Human Rights Council withdrawals completed in 2021 (26.64, 26.65, 26.77, 26.78) or the consideration of abolition and of a moratorium (26.211, 26.201) — the row records the completed act; a later reversal of its result (the withdrawal from the Paris Agreement effective 27 January 2026, the end of Council participation on 4 February 2025, the 2025 federal capital-punishment directives) is printed in the row as context and is measured under the recommendations that ask for participation or for the substantive outcome (for example 26.23, 26.76, 26.79–26.83, 26.150 and 26.152), not counted against a request that was met. Precedence: a row is Not established whenever its principal component is not established, before the other categories apply, and a row without a principal component is Not established when none of its components has been established; where a row has a principal component, the file states the reason. Direction where no component regressed: the row takes the direction of its principal component; where there is none, Advanced if any component advanced, otherwise Undetermined if any component is undetermined, otherwise No change. With these clauses every row status and direction is derivable mechanically from the component file; the audit script published with the component file reproduces every row and the totals printed here, from the requested components only. For the recommendations whose requested conduct is a step towards a result rather than the result itself — to consider, reconsider, explore, review, clarify or acknowledge, or to take steps, make efforts or advance a process —

the row status is computed from the requested components (the step, and any outcome the recommendation itself asks for), and each such row also states, in brackets, whether the step was completed and whether the outcome was achieved. Of the 42 such recommendations the United States supported in whole or in part (20 of them concerning the ratification of treaties), the requested conduct was completed in 9, partly completed in 9, not completed in 11 and not established in 13. Support is recorded component by component: where the United States supported a recommendation in part, measures contrary to a component it did not support are recorded as contrary measures (1 row among the supported: 26.207). The row status measures the recommendation as a whole, including components the United States did not accept; it is not a measure of the accepted undertaking alone. A second measure, the accepted-part status, applies the same rule to the requested components the United States supported in whole or in part only, with the principal component where it is accepted; the 2 rows where it differs from the whole-recommendation status state it in brackets. On the accepted-part measure the 280 rows are: implemented 11; partially implemented 173; not implemented 69; not established 27. Substantive audit. The IAJ examined every row against the primary texts under one written brief: each component has an identified source with a locator, a baseline fact for 4 March 2021 and a current fact for October 2026 wherever a direction is claimed, contrary evidence, and a record of whether its evidence chain is closed; every component rests on the underlying document or is recorded as not established after a documented search; components are confined to what the recommendation asks and cover each of its clauses; completed acts are kept separate from reversed outcomes and ended programmes from current access, and a federal instrument does not stand for a broader request. The file holds 1191 components (945 in the supported rows, of which 134 are not established; 71 record outcomes not requested and are printed as context). In the IAJ's verification, every one of the 1191 components has a closed evidence record — 840 closed on a saved official text or a faithful reproduction of it, 9 on official texts held only as extracts, 181 on the counts of a recognised compiler of state measures checked against official state texts, 13 on documented searches showing that a requested public act was not taken, and 148 on documented searches that could not establish the position either way, which are coded not established; none remains open. A component is closed affirmatively when the saved official text or faithful reproduction supports its coding (or, for counts of state measures, when a recognised compiler's count has been checked against official state texts), and closed as a bounded negative when a documented search of named official sources for 4 March 2021 – 21 October 2026 found no record of the requested act or outcome; such a component is recorded as not established, because for an internal act or an uncounted outcome absence of a record is not proof that nothing occurred — save under the public-record rule above, where the act would necessarily appear in the records searched and is recorded as not implemented. Where an official text could not be downloaded in the IAJ's environment it was obtained through another official host or a browser; retrieval failure is not treated as exhaustion of the public record. The closures are the IAJ's own. A closed record means the evidence has been assembled and cited, not that the IAJ's reading of it has been verified; the substantive interpretations have not all been independently verified. The decomposition remains the IAJ's; the audit report and the component register list, component by component, how each was closed. Failure to locate an internal measure is recorded as not established, not as proof of absence; failure to locate a public act in the records where it must appear is recorded under the public-record rule. Components are not uniform legal obligations: an outcome, an effort, a statute and an executive measure each count as one component, so component counts describe the coding, not the weight of what was asked. These are coding results at recommendation level, not a measure of the extent of human rights violated or of the population affected.

No.	State	Recommendation	Theme	US response (2021)	Status and direction since 2021 (Oct 2026)
26.1	Somalia	Consider ratifying all remaining human rights conventions	Treaty ratification	Supported	Not established; undetermined: consideration not established after a documented search (no transmittal or Senate action 2021-26); no remaining convention ratified; the 2021 statement of support for ratifying CEDAW, CRPD, CRC and ILO 111 (para. 20, qualified by para. 2) is recorded separately as a policy position; bounded negative recorded (no transmittal, Senate action or executive ratification step found, 4 Mar 2021-21 Oct 2026) [requested conduct: not established; outcome: not implemented] [context, not requested: outcome - CEDAW, CRC, CRPD, ILO 111 ratified — not implemented, no change; outcome - ICESCR, ICMW, CED, OPCAT, OP1-ICCPR, OP2-ICCPR ratified — not implemented, no change; stated policy position - support for ratification of CEDAW, CRPD, CRC and ILO Convention 111 (A/HRC/46/15/Add.1 para. 20, qualified by para. 2) — not established, undetermined]
26.2	Ghana	Continue with the ongoing efforts to ratify outstanding core international human rights instruments at the earliest convenience	Treaty ratification	Supported	Not implemented; no change: no transmittal, Senate committee action, Senate vote or executive request to the Senate for any core instrument, 4 Mar 2021-21 Oct 2026 (documented search) - efforts not implemented under the public-record rule; no core instrument ratified; the Oct 2021 CEDAW support statement and two introduced House resolutions are the only dated items and are not ratification steps [requested conduct: not completed; outcome: not implemented] [context, not requested: stated policy position: support for ratification of CEDAW, CRPD, CRC (A/HRC/46/15/Add.1 para. 20, qualified by para. 2) — not established, undetermined]
26.3	Albania	Take the necessary steps to ratify the international human rights instruments that the United States has already signed	Treaty ratification	Supported in part	Not implemented; no change: no transmittal, Senate committee action, Senate vote or executive request to the Senate, 4 Mar 2021-21 Oct 2026 (documented search) - steps not taken under the public-record rule; ICESCR, CEDAW, CRC and CRPD remain signed, not ratified [requested conduct: not completed; outcome: not implemented] [context, not requested: stated policy position: support for ratification of CEDAW, CRPD, CRC (A/HRC/46/15/Add.1 para. 20, qualified by para. 2) — not established, undetermined]
26.4	Zambia	Ratify all the pending main human rights instruments to which it is not yet a party	Treaty ratification	Supported in part	Not implemented; no change: No core instrument ratified since the 2021 response; CEDAW, CRC, CRPD, ICESCR remain signed only; ICMW, CED, OPCAT, OP1 and OP2 unsigned

No.	State	Recommendation	Theme	US response (2021)	Status and direction since 2021 (Oct 2026)
26.5	Paraguay	Ratify the main international human rights treaties that are still pending, in order to move ahead with Sustainable Development Goals 5, 11, 13 and 16	Treaty ratification	Supported in part	Not implemented; no change: No core instrument ratified since the 2021 response; CEDAW, CRC, CRPD, ICESCR remain signed only; ICMW, CED, OPCAT, OP1 and OP2 unsigned
26.6	State of Palestine	Ratify the core human rights treaties that the United States is not party to	Treaty ratification	Supported in part	Not implemented; no change: No core instrument ratified since the 2021 response; CEDAW, CRC, CRPD, ICESCR remain signed only; ICMW, CED, OPCAT, OP1 and OP2 unsigned
26.7	Azerbaijan	Become party to the core international legal instruments for protecting and promoting human rights	General	Supported in part	Not implemented; no change: No core instrument ratified since the 2021 response; CEDAW, CRC, CRPD, ICESCR remain signed only; ICMW, CED, OPCAT, OP1 and OP2 unsigned
26.8	South Africa	Ratify all conventions and other instruments it had committed to in its previous universal periodic reviews of 2010 and 2015 and has not done so yet	Treaty ratification	Supported in part	Not implemented; no change: Instruments the US said it supported ratifying in 2011 and 2015 (CEDAW, CRPD, ILO 111; CRC with review) remain unratified; CEDAW, CRPD and ILO 111 pending in the Senate since 1980, 2012 and 1998; CRC never transmitted
26.9	El Salvador	Continue the procedure for the ratification of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, as well as that of the Convention on the Rights of the Child	Treaty ratification	Supported in part	Not implemented; no change: ICESCR before the Senate since 1978 with no action in the period; CRC never transmitted - the procedure did not advance, 4 Mar 2021-21 Oct 2026 (documented search; public-record rule); neither treaty ratified [requested conduct: not completed; outcome: not implemented] [context, not requested: stated policy position: support for ratification of CRC (A/HRC/46/15/Add.1 para. 20, qualified by para. 2) — not established, undetermined]
26.10	Pakistan	Ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, as also recommended by a number of special procedures	Treaty ratification	Supported in part	Not implemented; no change: Named treaties not ratified; all three signed (1977, 1980, 1995) with no depositary action since
26.11	Philippines	Ratify the following treaties, which it signed: the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	Treaty ratification	Supported in part	Not implemented; no change: Named treaties not ratified; all three signed (1977, 1980, 1995) with no depositary action since
26.12	Romania	Finalize the ratification process of a series of human rights instruments which were already signed, namely the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Treaty ratification	Supported in part	Not implemented; no change: Named treaties not ratified; ICESCR, CEDAW and CRPD pending in the Senate since 1978, 1980 and 2012; CRC never transmitted
26.13	Australia	Ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Treaty ratification	Supported in part	Not implemented; no change: Named treaties not ratified; all four signed with no depositary action since
26.14	Belarus	Ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Convention on the Rights of the Child	Treaty ratification	Supported in part	Not implemented; no change: Neither treaty ratified; both signed (1977, 1995) with no depositary action since

No.	State	Recommendation	Theme	US response (2021)	Status and direction since 2021 (Oct 2026)
26.15	France	Ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Convention on the Rights of the Child	Treaty ratification	Supported in part	Not implemented; no change: Named treaties not ratified; all four signed with no depositary action since
26.16	India	Consider early ratification of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child	Treaty ratification	Supported	Not established; undetermined: consideration not established after a documented search; none of the three ratified; 2021 support for ratifying CEDAW and CRC (para. 20, qualified by para. 2) recorded separately; bounded negative recorded (no transmittal, Senate action or executive ratification step found, 4 Mar 2021-21 Oct 2026) [requested conduct: not established; outcome: not implemented] [context, not requested: outcome - CEDAW, CRC ratified — not implemented, no change; outcome - ICESCR ratified — not implemented, no change; stated policy position - support for ratification of CEDAW and CRC (A/HRC/46/15/Add.1 para. 20, qualified by para. 2) — not established, undetermined]
26.17	Slovenia	Ratify, as already recommended in previous two universal periodic review cycles, the following treaties: the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	NHRI/OPCAT/oversight	Supported in part	Not implemented; no change: Named treaties not ratified; CEDAW, CRC and CRPD signed only; OP1-ICCPR and OPCAT neither signed nor ratified
26.18	Russian Federation	Ratify immediately the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Treaty ratification	Supported	Not implemented; no change: Named treaties not ratified; all three signed (1995, 1980, 2009) with no depositary action since
26.19	Togo	Ratify international conventions on human rights, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child, 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	Treaty ratification	Supported in part	Not implemented; no change: CRC and CEDAW signed only; ICMW neither signed nor ratified; no other core UN human rights treaty or optional protocol ratified since 2002
26.20	Sudan	Ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Afghanistan)	Treaty ratification	Supported	Not implemented; no change: Named treaties not ratified; both signed (1995, 2009) with no depositary action since
26.21	Chile	Advance in the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	NHRI/OPCAT/oversight	Supported in part	Not implemented; no change: no transmittal, Senate committee action, Senate vote or executive request to the Senate, 4 Mar 2021-21 Oct 2026 (documented search) - ratification not advanced under the public-record rule; CRC, CEDAW and OPCAT not ratified [requested conduct: not completed; outcome: not implemented] [context, not requested: stated policy position: support for ratification of CEDAW, CRC (A/HRC/46/15/Add.1 para. 20, qualified by para. 2) — not established, undetermined]

No.	State	Recommendation	Theme	US response (2021)	Status and direction since 2021 (Oct 2026)
26.22	Republic of Korea	Strengthen the efforts to ratify major human rights treaties, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Treaty ratification	Supported in part	Not implemented; no change: CEDAW and CRPD before the Senate since 1980 and 2012 with no action in the period (documented search) - efforts not strengthened under the public-record rule; neither ratified [requested conduct: not completed; outcome: not implemented] [context, not requested: stated policy position: support for ratification of CEDAW, CRPD (A/HRC/46/15/Add.1 para. 20, qualified by para. 2) — not established, undetermined]
26.23	Canada	Re-engage in the Human Rights Council and ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Convention on the Rights of the Child	Treaty ratification	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed: Re-engagement effected before the 2021 response and followed by a 2022-24 Council term, but EO 14199 (4 Feb 2025) ends US participation; CEDAW, CRPD and CRC not ratified
26.24	Côte d'Ivoire	Ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child	Treaty ratification	Supported	Not implemented; no change: Named treaties not ratified; both signed (1980, 1995) with no depositary action since
26.25	Cyprus	Ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, Protocols I and II Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court	NHRI/OPCAT/oversight	Supported in part	Not implemented; no change: named treaties not ratified (AP I signed 1977, never submitted to the Senate; AP II before the Senate since 1987 without advice and consent; Rome Statute signed 2000 with 2002 non-party communication)
26.26	Cuba	Ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Treaty ratification	Supported	Not implemented; no change: Named treaties not ratified; all three signed with no depositary action since
26.27	Ukraine	Expedite the process of ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	Treaty ratification	Supported	Not implemented; no change: CEDAW and CRPD before the Senate with no action, 4 Mar 2021-21 Oct 2026 (documented search) - the process was not expedited under the public-record rule; neither ratified [requested conduct: not completed; outcome: not implemented] [context, not requested: stated policy position: support for ratification of CEDAW, CRPD (A/HRC/46/15/Add.1 para. 20, qualified by para. 2) — not established, undetermined]
26.28	Czechia	Ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	Treaty ratification	Supported in part	Not implemented; no change: Named treaties not ratified; CRC, CRPD and CEDAW signed only; OPCAT neither signed nor ratified
26.29	Spain	Sign and ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	Treaty ratification	Supported in part	Partially implemented; no change: all four instruments were signed before 2021 (1977-2000); none ratified

No.	State	Recommendation	Theme	US response (2021)	Status and direction since 2021 (Oct 2026)
26.30	Israel	Consider ratifying the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	Treaty ratification	Supported	Not established; undetermined: consideration not established after a documented search (CEDAW pending in the Senate since 1980; introduced House resolutions 2023 and 2026); CEDAW not ratified; 2021 support for ratification (para. 20, qualified by para. 2) recorded separately; bounded negative recorded (no transmittal, Senate action or executive ratification step found, 4 Mar 2021-21 Oct 2026) [requested conduct: not established; outcome: not implemented] [context, not requested: outcome - CEDAW ratified — not implemented, no change; stated policy position - support for ratification of CEDAW (A/HRC/46/15/Add.1 para. 20, qualified by para. 2) — not established, undetermined]
26.31	Japan	Ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities as soon as possible	Treaty ratification	Supported	Not implemented; no change: Named treaties not ratified; all three signed with no depositary action since
26.32	Kenya	Ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, among other critical international conventions	Treaty ratification	Supported in part	Not implemented; no change: CEDAW, CRC and CRPD signed only, not ratified; no other core UN human rights treaty or optional protocol ratified since 2002
26.33	Latvia	Ratify and fully align its national legislation with all the obligations under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, as previously recommended	Treaty ratification	Not supported	Partially implemented; no change: Rome Statute signed 2000 with a 2002 declaration of intent not to become party, unchanged; domestic law partly aligned and advanced since 2021 (war-crimes jurisdiction widened 2023; Ukraine cooperation exception to ASPA) but no crimes-against-humanity offence; since Feb 2025 US sanctions target the ICC (context) [context, not requested: measures against the ICC - US sanctions on Court officials — not implemented, contrary measures]
26.34	Liechtenstein	Join the code of conduct regarding Security Council action against genocide, crimes against humanity or war crimes elaborated in the framework of the Accountability, Coherence and Transparency Group (ACT Group)	ICC/international cooperation	Not supported	Not implemented; no change: US not among the Code's supporters: absent from the ACT list of 8 Jun 2022 (123 supporters) and, per Security Council Report (Apr 2026, 130 supporters), France and the UK remain the only P5 supporters
26.35	Liechtenstein	Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	NHRI/OPCAT/oversight	Not supported	Not implemented; no change: OPCAT neither signed nor ratified; no depositary action by the United States at any date
26.36	Lithuania	Ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Treaty ratification	Supported	Not implemented; no change: Named treaties not ratified; both pending in the Senate since 1980 and 2012 with no advice and consent

No.	State	Recommendation	Theme	US response (2021)	Status and direction since 2021 (Oct 2026)
26.37	Maldives	Expedite the process of ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child	Treaty ratification	Supported	Not implemented; no change: no transmittal, Senate committee action, Senate vote or executive request to the Senate, 4 Mar 2021-21 Oct 2026 (documented search) - the process was not expedited under the public-record rule; CEDAW and CRC not ratified [requested conduct: not completed; outcome: not implemented] [context, not requested: stated policy position: support for ratification of CEDAW, CRC (A/HRC/46/15/Add.1 para. 20, qualified by para. 2) — not established, undetermined]
26.38	Myanmar	Consider the ratification of core human rights treaties, namely the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	Treaty ratification	Supported	Not established; undetermined: consideration not established after a documented search; none of the four ratified; 2021 support for ratifying CEDAW, CRC and CRPD (para. 20, qualified by para. 2) recorded separately; bounded negative recorded (no transmittal, Senate action or executive ratification step found, 4 Mar 2021-21 Oct 2026) [requested conduct: not established; outcome: not implemented] [context, not requested: outcome - CEDAW, CRC, CRPD ratified — not implemented, no change; outcome - ICESCR ratified — not implemented, no change; stated policy position - support for ratification of CEDAW, CRC and CRPD (A/HRC/46/15/Add.1 para. 20, qualified by para. 2) — not established, undetermined]
26.39	Nepal	Consider ratification of core international human rights instruments, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child	Treaty ratification	Supported	Not established; undetermined: consideration not established after a documented search; CEDAW and CRC not ratified; 2021 support for their ratification (para. 20, qualified by para. 2) recorded separately; bounded negative recorded (no transmittal, Senate action or executive ratification step found, 4 Mar 2021-21 Oct 2026) [requested conduct: not established; outcome: not implemented] [context, not requested: outcome - CEDAW, CRC ratified — not implemented, no change; stated policy position - support for ratification of CEDAW and CRC (A/HRC/46/15/Add.1 para. 20, qualified by para. 2) — not established, undetermined]
26.40	New Zealand	Ratify urgently the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Treaty ratification	Supported	Not implemented; no change: Named treaties not ratified; all three signed with no depositary action since

No.	State	Recommendation	Theme	US response (2021)	Status and direction since 2021 (Oct 2026)
26.41	Uganda	Ensure the speedy finalization of the national processes to ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	Treaty ratification	Supported	Not implemented; no change: no transmittal, Senate committee action, Senate vote or executive request to the Senate, 4 Mar 2021-21 Oct 2026 (documented search) - national processes not advanced under the public-record rule; CRC and CEDAW not ratified [requested conduct: not completed; outcome: not implemented] [context, not requested: stated policy position: support for ratification of CEDAW, CRC (A/HRC/46/15/Add.1 para. 20, qualified by para. 2) — not established, undetermined]
26.42	North Macedonia	Consider ratifying the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women, as previously recommended	Treaty ratification	Supported	Not established; undetermined: consideration not established after a documented search; CRC and CEDAW not ratified; 2021 support for their ratification (para. 20, qualified by para. 2) recorded separately; bounded negative recorded (no transmittal, Senate action or executive ratification step found, 4 Mar 2021-21 Oct 2026) [requested conduct: not established; outcome: not implemented] [context, not requested: outcome - CRC, CEDAW ratified — not implemented, no change; stated policy position - support for ratification of CRC and CEDAW (A/HRC/46/15/Add.1 para. 20, qualified by para. 2) — not established, undetermined]
26.43	Sri Lanka	Work towards completing its ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	Treaty ratification	Supported	Not implemented; no change: CEDAW before the Senate since 1980 with no Senate action in the period; the Oct 2021 support statement and House resolutions of 2023 and 2026 (introduced only) are not ratification steps - not implemented under the public-record rule; CEDAW not ratified [requested conduct: not completed; outcome: not implemented] [context, not requested: stated policy position: support for ratification of CEDAW (A/HRC/46/15/Add.1 para. 20, qualified by para. 2) — not established, undetermined]
26.44	Latvia	Take the necessary national measures with a view of ratifying the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, as previously recommended	Treaty ratification	Supported	Not implemented; no change: no national measure with a view to CEDAW ratification and no Senate action, 4 Mar 2021-21 Oct 2026 (documented search); the Oct 2021 support statement and House resolutions (introduced only) are not such measures - not implemented under the public-record rule; CEDAW not ratified [requested conduct: not completed; outcome: not implemented] [context, not requested: stated policy position: support for ratification of CEDAW (A/HRC/46/15/Add.1 para. 20, qualified by para. 2) — not established, undetermined]

No.	State	Recommendation	Theme	US response (2021)	Status and direction since 2021 (Oct 2026)
26.45	Niger	Explore the possibility of ratifying the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	Treaty ratification	Supported	Not established; undetermined: exploration not established after a documented search; CEDAW not ratified; 2021 support for ratification (para. 20, qualified by para. 2) recorded separately; bounded negative recorded (no transmittal, Senate action or executive ratification step found, 4 Mar 2021-21 Oct 2026) [requested conduct: not established; outcome: not implemented] [context, not requested: outcome - CEDAW ratified — not implemented, no change; stated policy position - support for ratification of CEDAW (A/HRC/46/15/Add.1 para. 20, qualified by para. 2) — not established, undetermined]
26.46	Slovakia	Accelerate ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	Treaty ratification	Supported	Not implemented; no change: CEDAW before the Senate since 1980 with no action in the period; the Oct 2021 support statement and House resolutions (introduced only) are not ratification steps - not accelerated under the public-record rule; CEDAW not ratified [requested conduct: not completed; outcome: not implemented] [context, not requested: stated policy position: support for ratification of CEDAW (A/HRC/46/15/Add.1 para. 20, qualified by para. 2) — not established, undetermined]
26.47	Morocco	Ratify the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (Rwanda) (Bahamas) (Namibia)	Treaty ratification	Supported	Not implemented; no change: CEDAW signed 17 Jul 1980, pending in the Senate since 12 Nov 1980, not ratified
26.48	Kazakhstan	Consider ratifying the Convention on the Rights of the Child	Treaty ratification	Supported	Not established; undetermined: consideration not established after a documented search (CRC never transmitted to the Senate); CRC not ratified; 2021 support for ratification (para. 20, qualified by para. 2) recorded separately; bounded negative recorded (no transmittal, Senate action or executive ratification step found, 4 Mar 2021-21 Oct 2026) [requested conduct: not established; outcome: not implemented] [context, not requested: outcome - CRC ratified — not implemented, no change; stated policy position - support for ratification of CRC (A/HRC/46/15/Add.1 para. 20, qualified by para. 2) — not established, undetermined]
26.49	Morocco	Ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Switzerland) (Rwanda) (Bahamas) (Luxembourg) (Mali)	Treaty ratification	Supported	Not implemented; no change: CRC signed 16 Feb 1995, never transmitted to the Senate, not ratified
26.50	Slovakia	Ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocol on a communications procedure	Treaty ratification	Supported in part	Not implemented; no change: CRC and its communications protocol not ratified

No.	State	Recommendation	Theme	US response (2021)	Status and direction since 2021 (Oct 2026)
26.51	Philippines	Sign the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	Migrants/asylum	Not supported	Not implemented; no change: ICMW not signed; the United States does not appear on the depositary's participant list at 21 Oct 2026, as in 2021
26.52	Honduras	Sign and ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	Treaty ratification	Not supported	Not implemented; no change: ICMW neither signed nor ratified; the United States does not appear on the depositary's participant list at 21 Oct 2026, as in 2021
26.53	Indonesia	Consider acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	Migrants/asylum	Supported	Not established; undetermined: consideration not on record; ICMW not acceded; bounded negative recorded (no transmittal, Senate action or executive ratification step found, 4 Mar 2021-21 Oct 2026) [requested conduct: not established; outcome: not achieved] [context, not requested: ICMW acceded — not implemented, no change]
26.54	Niger	Explore the possibility of ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	Treaty ratification	Supported	Not established; undetermined: exploration not established; ICMW not ratified; bounded negative recorded (no transmittal, Senate action or executive ratification step found, 4 Mar 2021-21 Oct 2026) [requested conduct: not established; outcome: not achieved] [context, not requested: ICMW ratified — not implemented, no change]
26.55	Denmark	Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	NHRI/OPCAT/oversight	Not supported	Not implemented; no change: OPCAT neither signed nor ratified; no depositary action by the United States at any date
26.56	Armenia	Consider the ratification of several human rights treaties, in particular the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Treaty ratification	Supported in part	Not established; undetermined: consideration not established after a documented search (CRPD pending in the Senate since 2012, last committee action 2014); CRPD not ratified; 2021 support for ratification (para. 20, qualified by para. 2) recorded separately; bounded negative recorded (no transmittal, Senate action or executive ratification step found, 4 Mar 2021-21 Oct 2026) [requested conduct: not established; outcome: not implemented] [context, not requested: outcome - CRPD ratified — not implemented, no change; stated policy position - support for ratification of CRPD (A/HRC/46/15/Add.1 para. 20, qualified by para. 2) — not established, undetermined]
26.57	Honduras	Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Treaty ratification	Supported	Not implemented; no change: CRPD signed 30 Jul 2009, pending in the Senate since 17 May 2012 (last committee action 17 Dec 2014), not ratified
26.58	Mali	Complete the ratification process of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, submitted to the Senate on 17 May 2012	Treaty ratification	Supported	Not implemented; no change: CRPD signed 2009, pending in the Senate since 2012, not ratified; no Senate action since Dec 2014

No.	State	Recommendation	Theme	US response (2021)	Status and direction since 2021 (Oct 2026)
26.59	TimorLeste	Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty	Treaty ratification	Not supported	Not implemented; no change: not signed or ratified
26.60	Senegal	Accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance	Treaty ratification	Not supported	Not implemented; no change: not signed or acceded
26.61	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Ratify the Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29), of the International Labour Organization	Treaty ratification	Not supported	Not implemented; no change: not ratified: the US has not ratified Convention No. 29, which P029 requires (art. 8(1)), and neither instrument has been submitted to the Senate
26.62	Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	Ratify all human rights treaties and protocols, the treaties and protocols of the International Labour Organization and the Rome Statute and cooperate with the International Criminal Court	Treaty ratification	Supported in part	Not implemented; regressed in part: treaties not ratified; ICC sanctions (EO 14203, 2025) run counter to cooperation; no ILO convention ratified or transmitted 2021-26 (C.87, C.111, C.116 and C.122 still before the Senate)
26.63	Chile	Consider acceding to the American Convention on Human Rights and recognizing the competence of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights	General	Supported in part	Not established; undetermined: consideration not on record after a documented search; Convention signed 1977 and before the Senate since 1978, unratified; Court jurisdiction not accepted (the Commission's OAS-based competence is not in issue) [requested conduct: not established; outcome: not achieved] [context, not requested: American Convention ratified — not implemented, no change; contentious jurisdiction of the Inter-American Court accepted — not implemented, no change]
26.64	Slovenia	Reconsider the 2017 decision to withdraw from the Paris Agreement on climate change	Environment/climate	Supported	Implemented; no change: reconsideration completed: instrument deposited 20 Jan 2021, in force for the US 19 Feb 2021 (the requested act); the United States later withdrew again - notified 27 Jan 2025, effective 27 Jan 2026 - a new decision recorded as context [requested conduct: completed; outcome: not achieved (reversed)] [context, not requested: participation in the Paris Agreement (rejoined 19 Feb 2021; withdrawal effective 27 Jan 2026) — not implemented, regressed]
26.65	Fiji	Take immediate steps to overturn the executive branch decision to withdraw from the Paris Agreement	Environment/climate	Supported	Implemented; no change: steps to overturn the 2017 decision completed (instrument deposited 20 Jan 2021, in force 19 Feb 2021); the United States later withdrew again - notified 27 Jan 2025, effective 27 Jan 2026 - a new decision recorded as context [requested conduct: completed; outcome: not achieved (reversed)] [context, not requested: United States party to the Paris Agreement (rejoined 19 Feb 2021; withdrawal effective 27 Jan 2026) — not implemented, regressed]

No.	State	Recommendation	Theme	US response (2021)	Status and direction since 2021 (Oct 2026)
26.66	Switzerland	Annul Executive Order No. 13928 without delay, lift sanctions against the International Criminal Court and constructively collaborate in investigations aimed at preventing impunity for international crimes	ICC/international cooperation	Supported in part	Partially implemented; regressed in part: EO 13928 annulled by EO 14022 (1 Apr 2021); a new ICC sanctions regime imposed by EO 14203 (6 Feb 2025), continued Jan 2026, with designations of the Prosecutor, deputy prosecutors, judges and (9 Oct 2026) the Court itself; practical assistance given in 2022-24 ended
26.67	Denmark	Rescind Executive Order No. 13928 authorizing sanctions regarding the International Criminal Court	ICC/international cooperation	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: EO 13928 rescinded by EO 14022 (1 Apr 2021); new ICC sanctions regime imposed by EO 14203 (6 Feb 2025), broader than in March 2021
26.68	Liechtenstein	Rescind Executive Order No. 13928 authorizing sanctions aimed at undermining the International Criminal Court's essential mandate	ICC/international cooperation	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: EO 13928 rescinded by EO 14022 (1 Apr 2021); new ICC sanctions regime imposed by EO 14203 (6 Feb 2025), broader than in March 2021
26.69	Austria	Withdraw all measures against the International Criminal Court	ICC/international cooperation	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed: Measures in force in March 2021 were lifted (EO 14022, 1 Apr 2021; delistings 5 Apr 2021); new ICC sanctions since EO 14203 (6 Feb 2025) now cover 11 officials, the Court itself (9 Oct 2026) and 3 NGOs
26.70	Spain	Lift the sanctions currently in force against the staff of the International Criminal Court	ICC/international cooperation	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed: Measures in force in March 2021 were lifted (EO 14022, 1 Apr 2021; delistings 5 Apr 2021); new ICC sanctions since EO 14203 (6 Feb 2025) now cover 11 officials, the Court itself (9 Oct 2026) and 3 NGOs
26.71	France	Lift all sanctions imposed against the staff of the International Criminal Court	ICC/international cooperation	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed: Measures in force in March 2021 were lifted (EO 14022, 1 Apr 2021; delistings 5 Apr 2021); new ICC sanctions since EO 14203 (6 Feb 2025) now cover 11 officials, the Court itself (9 Oct 2026) and 3 NGOs
26.72	Germany	Lift sanctions against independent International Criminal Court staff	ICC/international cooperation	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed: Measures in force in March 2021 were lifted (EO 14022, 1 Apr 2021; delistings 5 Apr 2021); new ICC sanctions since EO 14203 (6 Feb 2025) now cover 11 officials, the Court itself (9 Oct 2026) and 3 NGOs
26.73	Ireland	Reverse all measures against the International Criminal Court, its officials and staff	ICC/international cooperation	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed: Measures in force in March 2021 were lifted (EO 14022, 1 Apr 2021; delistings 5 Apr 2021); new ICC sanctions since EO 14203 (6 Feb 2025) now cover 11 officials, the Court itself (9 Oct 2026) and 3 NGOs

No.	State	Recommendation	Theme	US response (2021)	Status and direction since 2021 (Oct 2026)
26.74	Sweden	Reconsider its position and reverse the measures it has taken against the International Criminal Court and its staff	ICC/international cooperation	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed: Reconsidered and reversed in Apr 2021 (EO 14022; delistings; visa policy ended); new ICC sanctions since EO 14203 (Feb 2025) now cover 11 officials, the Court itself (9 Oct 2026) and 3 NGOs
26.75	State of Palestine	Put an end to impunity for international law violations, including by ending the sanctions imposed on International Criminal Court staff and ratifying the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court	Treaty ratification	Supported in part	Not implemented; regressed: sanctions on ICC officials lifted in 2021 and reimposed more broadly in 2025 (EO 14203; OFAC designations Feb-Sep 2025); Rome Statute not ratified
26.76	Poland	Recommit to multilateral human rights institutions	General	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed: Re-engaged with the HRC in 2021 and elected in Oct 2021; EO 14199 (4 Feb 2025) ended HRC participation and funding; the US did not take part in its 7 Nov 2025 UPR, rescheduled by decision OM/19/101 to Nov 2026; treaty membership unchanged; no reply to any Special Procedures communication since Jan 2025; CERD report due Nov 2025 not submitted
26.77	Spain	Reconsider the withdrawal from the Human Rights Council and the Paris Agreement on climate change	Environment/climate	Supported	Implemented; no change: reconsideration of both withdrawals completed in 2021 (the requested act); both were later reversed - HRC participation ended by EO 14199 (4 Feb 2025) and Paris withdrawal effective 27 Jan 2026 - recorded as context; the fourth-cycle UPR review did not take place on 7 Nov 2025 (no national report; the US did not participate) and was rescheduled by Council decision OM/19/101 to Nov 2026 [requested conduct: completed; outcome: not achieved (reversed)] [context, not requested: Human Rights Council participation (re-engaged 2021; ended by EO 14199, 4 Feb 2025) — not implemented, regressed; Paris Agreement participation (rejoined 19 Feb 2021; withdrawal effective 27 Jan 2026) — not implemented, regressed]
26.78	Lithuania	Consider rejoining the work of the Human Rights Council	ICC/international cooperation	Supported	Implemented; no change: consideration completed by re-engagement in 2021 (the requested act); HRC participation later ended by EO 14199 (4 Feb 2025), recorded as context [requested conduct: completed; outcome: not achieved (reversed)] [context, not requested: Human Rights Council participation (re-engaged 2021; ended by EO 14199, 4 Feb 2025) — not implemented, regressed]

No.	State	Recommendation	Theme	US response (2021)	Status and direction since 2021 (Oct 2026)
26.79	Germany	Re-engage with the Human Rights Council	ICC/international cooperation	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed: Re-engaged 2021 (observer; elected 14 Oct 2021); EO 14199 (4 Feb 2025) ended participation and funding; did not take part in its 7 Nov 2025 UPR, rescheduled by decision OM/19/101 to Nov 2026
26.80	Pakistan	Resume immediately its engagement with the Human Rights Council and fully comply with its obligations under the international human rights instruments and standards	ICC/international cooperation	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed: Engagement resumed 2021 then ended by EO 14199 (Feb 2025); did not take part in its 7 Nov 2025 UPR, rescheduled by decision OM/19/101 to Nov 2026; treaty compliance as a whole not established (reviews held 2022-23; CERD early-warning Decision 1 (2026), 10 Mar 2026)
26.81	Jordan	Take steps to re-engage and participate in the work of the Human Rights Council	ICC/international cooperation	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: Steps taken and completed (re-engaged Feb 2021; elected 14 Oct 2021); participation ended by EO 14199 (4 Feb 2025); did not take part in its 7 Nov 2025 UPR, rescheduled by decision OM/19/101 to Nov 2026 [requested conduct: completed; outcome: not implemented]
26.82	Maldives	Re-engage actively with the Human Rights Council and the special procedures mechanisms of OHCHR	ICC/international cooperation	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: HRC: re-engaged 2021, ended by EO 14199 (Feb 2025); did not take part in its 7 Nov 2025 UPR, rescheduled by decision OM/19/101 to Nov 2026. Special Procedures: standing invitation (19 Oct 2021) and five visits 2021-24; no visit since; a mandate holder sanctioned since Jul 2025; no reply recorded to any of 64 communications sent since Jan 2025
26.83	Republic of Korea	Further enhance cooperation with United Nations human rights mechanisms, including by providing the Special Rapporteur on torture with full access to the facilities and permission to interview the detainees	Torture/detention/Guantánamo	Supported in part	Partially implemented; regressed in part: SR on torture never given Guantanamo access (2024 proposal of dates, no visit); the SR on counter-terrorism visited with full access in 2023; standing invitation since Oct 2021 and five visits to 2024, none since; HRC exit (EO 14199), UPR not attended (OM/19/101) and sanctions on a mandate holder
26.84	Latvia	Consider extending a standing invitation to all special procedure mandate holders of the Human Rights Council, as previously recommended	ICC/international cooperation	Not supported	Implemented; advanced: standing invitation extended 19 Oct 2021 (consideration completed) and still listed by OHCHR; no visit completed since Oct 2024 [requested conduct: completed; outcome: achieved] [context, not requested: standing invitation maintained (extended 19 Oct 2021; still listed 21 Oct 2026) — implemented, advanced]
26.85	Cyprus	Extend a standing invitation to the special procedures (Costa Rica)	ICC/international cooperation	Not supported	Implemented; advanced: Standing invitation extended 19 Oct 2021 and still listed by OHCHR; no visit completed since Oct 2024

No.	State	Recommendation	Theme	US response (2021)	Status and direction since 2021 (Oct 2026)
26.86	State of Palestine	Review all outstanding recommendations from the universal periodic review process, the United Nations treaty bodies and experts, with a view to implementing them	General	Supported	Not established; undetermined: no published review in either period; the US attended the CERD (2022) and HRC (2023) reviews, left the HRC (EO 14199, Feb 2025) and did not take part in its Nov 2025 UPR review, rescheduled by Council decision OM/19/101 to Nov 2026; bounded negative recorded
26.87	State of Palestine	Respond to all outstanding visit requests from United Nations special procedures	ICC/international cooperation	Supported	Partially implemented; no change: standing invitation issued Oct 2021 and five visits completed 2021-24, but several requests (2017-2025) show no recorded response; outstanding requests exist at both dates
26.88	Niger	Continue collaborative efforts with human rights mechanisms	ICC/international cooperation	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: Collaboration continued 2021-24 (HRC membership, standing invitation and five visits, CERD and HRC reviews); HRC participation and funding ended by EO 14199 (4 Feb 2025); did not take part in its 7 Nov 2025 UPR, rescheduled by decision OM/19/101 to Nov 2026; a mandate holder sanctioned since Jul 2025; no reply to any Special Procedures communication since Jan 2025; CERD report due Nov 2025 not submitted
26.89	South Africa	Cooperate fully with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in the preparation of her report on systemic racism and violations of international human rights law against Africans and people of African descent by law enforcement agencies, as all States were called upon to do by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 43/1	Police/criminal justice	Supported	Implemented; advanced: US among the States that contributed to and responded for the High Commissioner's resolution 43/1 report (A/HRC/47/53, June 2021); EMLER later visited at US invitation (2023)
26.90	Paraguay	Establish a permanent national mechanism for the implementation, reporting and follow-up of recommendations in the field of human rights and consider the possibility of engaging in cooperation for this purpose within the framework of Sustainable Development Goals 16 and 17	NHRI/OPCAT/oversight	Not supported	Not implemented; contrary measures: No permanent national implementation and follow-up mechanism (EO 13107 working group exists on paper; treaty bodies 2022-23 found none effective); the US rejected the 2030 Agenda and SDGs in March 2025, foreclosing SDG 16/17 cooperation
26.91	Philippines	Take steps towards the establishment of a national human rights institution in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles)	NHRI/OPCAT/oversight	Not supported	Not implemented; no change: No NHRI and no step toward one: the US undertook in 2022 to give the recommendation 'serious consideration' and in 2023 welcomed 'continuing dialogue', but no study, bill or instrument followed and nothing was found after Jan 2025; none accredited (GANHRI, June 2026) [requested conduct: not completed; outcome: not implemented]

No.	State	Recommendation	Theme	US response (2021)	Status and direction since 2021 (Oct 2026)
26.92	Zambia	Take steps aimed at creating a national human rights institution	NHRI/OPCAT/oversight	Not supported	Not implemented; no change: No NHRI and no step toward one: the US undertook in 2022 to give the recommendation 'serious consideration' and in 2023 welcomed 'continuing dialogue', but no study, bill or instrument followed and nothing was found after Jan 2025; none accredited (GANHRI, June 2026) [requested conduct: not completed; outcome: not implemented]
26.93	Qatar	Establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles	NHRI/OPCAT/oversight	Not supported	Not implemented; no change: No NHRI established or accredited (GANHRI chart, June 2026); the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights is a civil-rights fact-finding body, not a Paris Principles institution; 'no current plans' (Add.1, 2021); treaty bodies reiterated the call in 2022 and 2023
26.94	Somalia	Continue with its human rights commitments and establish national human rights institutions	NHRI/OPCAT/oversight	Supported in part	Not implemented; no change: No NHRI established (GANHRI, June 2026; 'no current plans', Add.1 2021; treaty bodies 2022-23); the general treaty-commitments clause is not established [accepted part: not established — on the components the United States supported in whole or in part, excluding outcomes it did not undertake] [1 component not established on the public record; the result is bounded to the established components]
26.95	India	Consider establishing a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles	NHRI/OPCAT/oversight	Supported in part	Partially implemented; regressed in part: The US undertook in 2022 to give an NHRI 'serious consideration' and in 2023 described a continuing dialogue, with nothing found after Jan 2025; existing federal monitoring offices were cut back in 2025 (DHS civil-rights and detention oversight offices) while prison oversight was strengthened in law in 2024; no NHRI established [requested conduct: partly completed; outcome: not achieved] [context, not requested: NHRI established — not implemented, no change]
26.96	Nepal	Consider establishing an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles	NHRI/OPCAT/oversight	Supported in part	Partially implemented; regressed in part: The US undertook in 2022 to give an NHRI 'serious consideration' and in 2023 described a continuing dialogue, with nothing found after Jan 2025; existing federal monitoring offices were cut back in 2025 (DHS civil-rights and detention oversight offices) while prison oversight was strengthened in law in 2024; no NHRI established [requested conduct: partly completed; outcome: not achieved] [context, not requested: NHRI established — not implemented, no change]

No.	State	Recommendation	Theme	US response (2021)	Status and direction since 2021 (Oct 2026)
26.97	Sudan	Consider the establishment of a national human rights institution compliant with the Paris Principles	NHRI/OPCAT/oversight	Supported in part	Partially implemented; regressed in part: The US undertook in 2022 to give an NHRI 'serious consideration' and in 2023 described a continuing dialogue, with nothing found after Jan 2025; existing federal monitoring offices were cut back in 2025 (DHS civil-rights and detention oversight offices) while prison oversight was strengthened in law in 2024; no NHRI established [requested conduct: partly completed; outcome: not achieved] [context, not requested: NHRI established — not implemented, no change]
26.98	Malaysia	Consider establishing an independent national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles	NHRI/OPCAT/oversight	Supported in part	Partially implemented; regressed in part: The US undertook in 2022 to give an NHRI 'serious consideration' and in 2023 described a continuing dialogue, with nothing found after Jan 2025; existing federal monitoring offices were cut back in 2025 (DHS civil-rights and detention oversight offices) while prison oversight was strengthened in law in 2024; no NHRI established [requested conduct: partly completed; outcome: not achieved] [context, not requested: NHRI established — not implemented, no change]
26.99	Lithuania	Establish an independent national human rights institution at the federal level	NHRI/OPCAT/oversight	Not supported	Not implemented; no change: No NHRI established or accredited (GANHRI chart, June 2026); the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights is a civil-rights fact-finding body, not a Paris Principles institution; 'no current plans' (Add.1, 2021); treaty bodies reiterated the call in 2022 and 2023
26.100	Albania	Establish a federal mechanism to ensure comprehensive and coordinated compliance with international human rights instruments at the federal, state and local levels	General	Not supported	Not implemented; no change: No federal coordinating mechanism identified in operation: EO 13107 (1998) created an interagency working group on paper, but CERD (2022) and the HRC (2023) found no effective coordinating mechanism at federal, state and local levels; nothing new since
26.101	Greece	Work across federal agencies and departments to foster more comprehensive education and training for state and local agencies and officials on human rights	General	Supported	Not established; undetermined: No federal interagency human rights training programme for state and local officials was identified in the documented searches; these records are not shown to capture every qualifying activity. The private REPAIR programme is recorded separately; no implementation or absence is inferred. (low confidence)

No.	State	Recommendation	Theme	US response (2021)	Status and direction since 2021 (Oct 2026)
26.102	Cambodia	Carry out additional anti-discrimination training for government officials at all levels and systematically	Racial discrimination	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: federal executive diversity/equity training policy of 2021 reversed by EO 14151 (2025); the statutory No FEAR Act training duty (all federal employees, every two years) is unchanged since 2006 and delivery was not inventoried government-wide (one agency reports continuing training); state and local training not established
26.103	Algeria	Work with the international community to monitor and follow up on human rights violations of peoples under foreign occupation and work towards the implementation of their right to self-determination in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions	Extraterritorial/sanctions/use of force	Supported in part	Not established; undetermined: the occupations and resolutions are unspecified and no defined assessment of US votes, statements or follow-up was made; the 2021 qualification is recorded
26.104	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Take legal and practical measures to abolish the North Korean Human Rights Act of 2004 and other evil extraterritorial laws and stop political pressure and military actions that infringe upon the sovereignty or threaten the lives of the people in those countries	Extraterritorial/sanctions/use of force	Not supported	Not implemented; no change: The North Korean Human Rights Act remains in force (authorisations lapsed after FY2022; reauthorisation bills pending, Nov 2025 and Jun 2026); the undefined remainder is not established
26.105	Russian Federation	Stop interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign States	General	Not supported	Not established; undetermined: no agreed legal standard or defined set of incidents; the Jan 2026 Venezuela operation and the High Commissioner's response are recorded as context
26.106	China	Stop interfering, for political purposes, in other countries' internal affairs under the pretext of human rights	General	Not supported	Not established; undetermined: no defined benchmark distinguishing human rights advocacy from prohibited interference; EO 14199 and the Jan 2026 Venezuela operation recorded as context
26.107	Cuba	Put an immediate end to the blockade against Cuba, which seriously violates the human rights of the Cuban people	General	Not supported	Not implemented; contrary measures: Embargo in force by statute (22 U.S.C. 6032(h)) at both dates; Jan 2025 easing reversed on 20 Jan 2025 and the Restricted List republished 6 Feb 2025; EO 14380 (29 Jan 2026) added a national emergency and tariffs on countries supplying oil to Cuba
26.108	Mexico	Stop the illegal export of weapons to other countries	General	Not supported	Partially implemented; advanced: Outcome not achieved: ATF traced 22,817 U.S.-sourced firearms recovered in Mexico in 2025 (71%) against 14,243 (67%) in 2020, a series that does not measure illegal exports; BSCA trafficking offences (2022) in force; 2022-24 export rules and the 2024 dealer rule rescinded or vacated, returning those tools to the 2021 position (low confidence)
26.109	Nicaragua	Respect the peoples of the world in their freedoms and in the democratic development of their own constitutional electoral processes	General	Supported	Not established; undetermined: general exhortation with no measurable action; the Jan 2026 Venezuela operation and the High Commissioner's response are recorded as context

No.	State	Recommendation	Theme	US response (2021)	Status and direction since 2021 (Oct 2026)
26.110	Nigeria	Adopt further measures to ensure the enjoyment of human rights by all without discrimination	Racial discrimination	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: Further measures: 2021-22 statutes enacted and in force; the federal equity framework (EO 13985) revoked 20 Jan 2025 and disparate-impact provisions rescinded 10 Dec 2025
26.111	Argentina	Adopt measures to combat structural discrimination	Racial discrimination	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: federal equity measures cited in 2021 revoked and disparate-impact enforcement ended; statutes remain; state measures not established
26.112	Slovakia	Take effective measures to review policies at the federal, state and local levels with a view to preventing racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance	Racial discrimination	Supported in part	Not implemented; regressed in part: federal equity reviews terminated 2025 and replaced by reviews removing disparate-impact rules; state and local reviews not established [1 component not established on the public record; the result is bounded to the established components]
26.113	Russian Federation	Take effective measures to eliminate discrimination on the basis of race, ethnicity, religion and sex and to stop racial profiling by law enforcement agencies	Police/criminal justice	Supported in part	Partially implemented; regressed in part: Statutes in force; equity framework (EO 13985), EO 11246 and Title VI disparate-impact provisions removed 2025; EO 14074 revoked; DOJ's 2023 profiling guidance served from the DOJ archive ('may be outdated'): no rescission or replacement found and no evidence it is still applied (operative status not established); CERD found profiling persisting in 2022 and, in its urgent-action decision of 10 Mar 2026, a reported increase and systematic use in ICE/CBP operations
26.114	Switzerland	Resolutely combat all forms of discrimination by guaranteeing equitable access to justice, medical care and quality education, as well as by ensuring that the use of force and firearms by the police is in compliance with human rights	Police/criminal justice	Supported in part	Partially implemented; regressed in part: Use of force: the federal instrument conditioning state and local policing (EO 13929) and its 2022 successor both revoked, none current; DOJ's own federal-officer policy strengthened in 2022 and still in force; medical care: 2024 section 1557 nondiscrimination rule in force (gender-identity provisions vacated) and uninsured rate 8.3% in 2025 v. 9.2% in 2021, with Medicaid work requirements from 2027; justice and education access not measurable on the record
26.115	Republic of Korea	Continue to pay attention to issues related to racial discrimination or hate crime and make efforts to address those issues	Racial discrimination	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: Hate-crime statutes of 2021-22 in force; the 2021 equity framework revoked 20 Jan 2025; Titles VI/VII remain and EEOC race-charge merit resolutions were higher in FY2025 than FY2021, but the Title VI disparate-impact remedy was rescinded 10 Dec 2025

No.	State	Recommendation	Theme	US response (2021)	Status and direction since 2021 (Oct 2026)
26.116	Czechia	Continue efforts to combat racism and discrimination against minorities and protect vulnerable groups	Racial discrimination	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: Statutes (Titles VI, VII; 2021-22 Acts) in force; the federal equity framework of 2021 (EO 13985) revoked 20 Jan 2025 and equity programmes terminated (EO 14151); disparate-impact provisions of the Title VI regulations rescinded 10 Dec 2025 (EO 14281)
26.117	Italy	Continue the efforts to prevent and combat racism, discrimination, xenophobia and all other forms of intolerance	Racial discrimination	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: Statutes (Titles VI, VII; 2021-22 Acts) in force; the federal equity framework of 2021 (EO 13985) revoked 20 Jan 2025 and equity programmes terminated (EO 14151); disparate-impact provisions of the Title VI regulations rescinded 10 Dec 2025 (EO 14281)
26.118	Lebanon	Continue efforts to combat all forms of discrimination, racial discrimination and xenophobia	Racial discrimination	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: Statutes (Titles VI, VII; 2021-22 Acts) in force; the federal equity framework of 2021 (EO 13985) revoked 20 Jan 2025 and equity programmes terminated (EO 14151); disparate-impact provisions of the Title VI regulations rescinded 10 Dec 2025 (EO 14281)
26.119	Lesotho	Continue to put in place measures to eradicate racism, xenophobia and all forms of related intolerance across the country	Racial discrimination	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: Statutes (Titles VI, VII; 2021-22 Acts) in force; the federal equity framework of 2021 (EO 13985) revoked 20 Jan 2025 and equity programmes terminated (EO 14151); disparate-impact provisions of the Title VI regulations rescinded 10 Dec 2025 (EO 14281)
26.120	Singapore	Continue to take concrete actions to promote inter-racial and interreligious respect and eliminate discrimination, including by addressing the socioeconomic root causes and strengthening domestic remedies	Racial discrimination	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: Statutory hate-crime awareness duties (2021) in force; 2023-24 strategies not continued; root-cause measures in force in 2021 (EO 13985; Justice40) revoked Jan 2025; the Title VI disparate-impact remedy rescinded Dec 2025
26.121	Chile	Continue advancing, through federal policies, towards the elimination of all forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of structural, economic, social and cultural intolerance	Racial discrimination	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: Through federal policies: the 2021 equity framework revoked 20 Jan 2025 and equity programmes terminated; Title VI disparate-impact provisions rescinded 10 Dec 2025; statutes unchanged
26.122	Montenegro	Continue to promote and implement anti-discrimination policies, including those that prohibit racial discrimination and intolerance	Racial discrimination	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: Statutory bans in force; EO 11246 (1965) revoked 21 Jan 2025 and its regulations rescinded (effective 26 Oct 2026); the 2021 equity framework revoked; 2022-23 orders adopted and revoked (no net change); Title VI disparate-impact provisions rescinded Dec 2025

No.	State	Recommendation	Theme	US response (2021)	Status and direction since 2021 (Oct 2026)
26.123	Saudi Arabia	Enhance laws and legislation based on the abolition of all forms of discrimination, racism and hatred	Racial discrimination	Supported in part	Partially implemented; regressed in part: 2021-22 statutes enacted and in force; Equality Act passed the House before the baseline and never enacted; Title VI disparate-impact regulation rescinded 10 Dec 2025 and EO 11246 revoked 21 Jan 2025
26.124	Pakistan	Develop an action plan to address structural discrimination with clear timelines and milestones	Racial discrimination	Supported in part	Partially implemented; regressed in part: no national plan; the enforcement undertaking offered instead (Add.1 para 7) is narrowed since 2025: statutes remain, disparate-impact enforcement ended
26.125	Algeria	Consider adopting measures to combat racial discrimination, including adopting a national action plan to combat racial discrimination, as recommended by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	Racial discrimination	Supported in part	Not established; regressed in part: consideration not established; no action plan adopted; enforcement undertaking (Add.1 para 7) narrowed since 2025 [requested conduct: not established; outcome: not achieved] [context, not requested: national action plan adopted — not implemented, no change]
26.126	South Africa	Adopt and promote a comprehensive national plan to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, including incitement to hatred	Racial discrimination	Supported in part	Partially implemented; regressed in part: no national plan; the enforcement undertaking offered instead (Add.1 para 7) is narrowed since 2025: statutes remain, disparate-impact enforcement ended
26.127	Qatar	Adopt effective measures to enhance equality and eliminate racial discrimination and xenophobia against migrants and refugees, as well as racial, ethnic and religious minorities	Migrants/asylum	Supported in part	Partially implemented; regressed in part: Refugee programme suspended and EO 14013 revoked (Jan 2025), FY2026 admissions directed 'primarily' to Afrikaners; EO 14074 revoked; profiling guidance archived, operative status not established; CERD found profiling persisting (2022) and systematic in immigration operations (Mar 2026); entry bans reinstated 2025; statutes in force; equity framework revoked
26.128	Pakistan	Take meaningful and demonstrable steps to end Islamophobia and hate speech, including through criminalization	General	Not supported	Partially implemented; contrary measures: Hate speech not criminalised at either date (First Amendment); first Islamophobia strategy issued Dec 2024 and not continued (no net change); the entry bans rescinded in Jan 2021 were reinstated in 2025; hate-crime statutes of 2021-22 in force; recorded anti-Muslim incidents 163 (2020) and 228 (2025) in a series with changed coverage
26.129	Bahrain	Continue developing effective remedies to protect vulnerable groups and minorities from violent intolerance and hate speech	General	Supported in part	Partially implemented; advanced: Hate-crime statutes of 2021-22 (incl. NO HATE Act reporting grants) in force; federal antisemitism measures continued by EO 14188 (2025), while the Dec 2024 Islamophobia strategy was not continued; recorded hate-crime incidents 9,965 (2020) and 10,881 (2025) in a series with changed coverage

No.	State	Recommendation	Theme	US response (2021)	Status and direction since 2021 (Oct 2026)
26.130	Iraq	Combat racism and hate speech, especially against immigrants and asylum seekers, and reinforce their protection	Migrants/asylum	Supported in part	Partially implemented; regressed in part: Refugee programme suspended since Jan 2025 with FY2026 admissions directed 'primarily' to one nationality; access to asylum at the southern border below the 2021 position (Proclamation 10888); DOJ anti-profiling guidance archived, operative status not established; profiling found systematic by CERD (Mar 2026); CERD found racist hate speech toward migrants at the highest level of the State; hate-crime statutes in force
26.131	Nicaragua	Prioritize urgent measures to combat hate speech, discrimination, racism and xenophobia, mainly in Latino and Afrodescendant communities that face high rates of police brutality	Police/criminal justice	Supported in part	Partially implemented; regressed in part: Hate-crime statutes in force; federal police-accountability instruments below the 2021 baseline (EO 13929 and EO 14074 gone; EO 14288; findings retracted May 2025); 18 U.S.C. 242 prosecutions continue in individual cases; profiling guidance archived (operative status not established); profiling found systematic by CERD (Mar 2026)
26.132	Egypt	Take effective measures to eliminate all forms of racial discrimination, hate speech and violence, especially against people of African descent, and to strengthen racial equality in the criminal law system	Racial discrimination	Supported in part	Partially implemented; regressed in part: Equity framework (EO 13985) revoked and disparate-impact remedy rescinded; hate-crime statutes of 2021-22 in force; federal police-accountability instruments below baseline; 18 U.S.C. 242 prosecutions continue in individual cases; charging policy moved from the 2010 individualized-assessment standard (in force 4 Mar 2021) to the 5 Feb 2025 most-serious-offence rule
26.133	Mexico	Take measures to eliminate discrimination and xenophobic speech and eradicate practices such as excessive use of force and racial profiling	Police/criminal justice	Supported in part	Partially implemented; regressed in part: Federal equity framework revoked; CERD found racist hate speech toward migrants at the highest level of the State (Mar 2026); federal instruments conditioning state and local use of force gone (EO 13929, EO 14074) while DOJ's 2022 federal-officer policy remains in force; profiling guidance archived (operative status not established); profiling found systematic by CERD
26.134	Algeria	Combat racial profiling and Islamophobia on a non-discriminatory basis applicable to all religious groups	Racial discrimination	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: Profiling: EO 14074 revoked; DOJ 2023 guidance archived, operative status not established; CERD found profiling persisting (2022) and systematic (Mar 2026); entry bans rescinded Jan 2021 reinstated by Proclamations 10949/10998; antisemitism addressed by EO 14188 (2025) while the Dec 2024 Islamophobia strategy was not continued - the federal response is not religion-neutral

No.	State	Recommendation	Theme	US response (2021)	Status and direction since 2021 (Oct 2026)
26.135	Malaysia	Strengthen efforts to address discrimination, racial profiling, religious intolerance and incidents of Islamophobia, including when perpetrated by the authorities	Racial discrimination	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: Equity framework revoked; EO 14074 revoked and profiling guidance archived (operative status not established); profiling by authorities found systematic by CERD (Mar 2026); entry bans reinstated 2025; EO 14188 on antisemitism in force while the Dec 2024 Islamophobia strategy was not continued; federal accountability instruments for official misconduct below baseline
26.136	Azerbaijan	Make reforms to end systematic racism against people based on their descent, race and legal status	Racial discrimination	Supported in part	Partially implemented; regressed in part: Equity framework (EO 13985) revoked and disparate-impact remedy rescinded; statutes in force; profiling guidance archived (operative status not established); profiling in immigration enforcement found to persist (CERD 2022) and, in 2025-26, by a federal court (Vasquez Perdomo TRO, stayed) and CERD's decision of 10 Mar 2026 (A/81/18)
26.137	Canada	Enhance measures to address racial disparities and discrimination and to improve police-community relations	Police/criminal justice	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: federal equity and policing measures below the 2021 baseline (EO 13985 revoked; EO 14288; decrees dismissed and findings retracted May 2025); statutes remain; state and local not established
26.138	Cuba	Stop incitement to violence and the escalation of racism and supremacism	Racial discrimination	Supported in part	Not established; regressed in part: Incitement not established (no statement tested against a standard; CERD concern at hate speech by politicians in 2022 and at reports of increased racist hate speech at the highest level in its decision of 10 Mar 2026, A/81/18); accountability for the organised 6 Jan 2021 attack, including seditious-conspiracy convictions, reversed by the 20 Jan 2025 pardons and commutations; NSPM-7 priorities recorded, application not on record (low confidence)
26.139	Ghana	Take steps to ensure the full implementation of domestic and international laws to end all forms of discrimination, including discrimination on the basis of race, sex and religion, and bring the perpetrators to justice	Racial discrimination	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: Statutory prohibitions in force; criminal civil-rights prosecutions continue in individual cases (Hankison, after a declared change of position); Title VI disparate-impact remedy rescinded Dec 2025 and EO 11246 revoked Jan 2025; treaty follow-up: CERD follow-up report Aug 2023, next CERD report (due Nov 2025) not recorded, CERD urgent-action decision Mar 2026, UPR not attended Nov 2025

No.	State	Recommendation	Theme	US response (2021)	Status and direction since 2021 (Oct 2026)
26.140	Iceland	Strengthen activities and laws aimed at eliminating discrimination in society and other forms of intolerance against minorities and other groups, including based on race, ethnicity, sexual orientation and gender identity	Racial discrimination	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: RFMA (2022) strengthened the law; Bostock (2020) and civil-rights statutes remain; race and SOGI executive measures revoked 2025 and disparate-impact enforcement ended; states: 22 of 50 explicitly prohibit SOGI employment discrimination at both dates (Michigan added 2023, Iowa removed gender identity 2025; MAP)
26.141	Islamic Republic of Iran	Take necessary measures to end systemic racism against minorities, including African-Americans	Racial discrimination	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: federal measures cited in 2021 revoked and disparate-impact enforcement ended; statutes remain; no national inventory of state anti-racism measures exists (not established)
26.142	China	Root out systemic racism, address widespread police brutality and combat discrimination against African- and Asian-Americans	Police/criminal justice	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: Equity framework revoked (Jan 2025); federal police-accountability instruments below baseline (EO 13929/14074 gone; EO 14288; findings retracted); prosecutions continue in individual cases; police-brutality outcome not established (EMLER 2023, CERD 2022); COVID-19 Hate Crimes Act (anti-Asian hate) in force
26.143	Kenya	Take the necessary measures to eliminate all forms of racial, gender, religious and other forms of discrimination	Racial discrimination	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: Equity framework (EO 13985) and EO 13988 (gender identity/sexual orientation), both in force at the baseline, revoked Jan 2025; EO 14020/14069 adopted and revoked (no net change); entry bans reinstated 2025; disparate-impact remedy rescinded; statutes in force; states: 22 of 50 explicitly prohibit SOGI employment discrimination at both dates (MAP)
26.144	Kenya	Implement deliberate strategies to reduce the gap between AfricanAmericans and the rest of the population, as well as between indigenous and nonindigenous populations, and hence reduce structural and institutional discrimination	Racial discrimination	Supported	Not implemented; regressed in part: EO 13985 and Justice40 (EO 14008 sec. 223), in force at the baseline, revoked 20 Jan 2025 and equity programmes terminated; EO 14112 (2023) adopted and revoked (no net change); income gaps unchanged (Black/White non-Hispanic median household income ratio 0.61 in 2020 and 2024; AIAN 0.65 and 0.64; Census P60-286)
26.145	Myanmar	Address issues of racism, xenophobia and bullying among children at schools	Racial discrimination	Supported in part	Partially implemented; regressed in part: federal school civil-rights enforcement capacity cut since 2025 (7 of 12 OCR regional offices eliminated; closure directive) and equity and gender-identity guidance withdrawn, OCR still operating; all states address bullying by law or policy (HHS), but no national inventory of state measures against racism and xenophobia in schools exists

No.	State	Recommendation	Theme	US response (2021)	Status and direction since 2021 (Oct 2026)
26.146	Belgium	Take all possible steps at the state and federal levels to prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity in credit, education, employment, housing, jury service, public accommodation and taxpayer-funded programmes	Racial discrimination	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: employment covered by Bostock (unchanged); EO 13988 (cited 2021) revoked and sector-wide executive application withdrawn; no federal statute for the other named sectors enacted 4 Mar 2021-21 Oct 2026 (Equality Act passed the House, not enacted; public-record rule); RFMA (2022) concerns marriage; states: 22 explicitly protect SOGI in employment and housing and 21 in public accommodations, as at the baseline (MAP)
26.147	France	Guarantee the protection of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and put an end to the discrimination they suffer	Racial discrimination	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: RFMA (2022) advanced marriage protection; Bostock (2020) unchanged; EO 13988 (cited 2021) revoked and EO 14168 contrary; no official measure of the outcome; state statutory SOGI protection unchanged in number (22 states, MAP)
26.148	Malta	Strengthen measures to prevent and combat violence, especially the rate of murder of transgender women of colour, as well as the violence experienced by the broader lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender community	Gender/SRHR	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: federal LGBT protective measures revoked 2025 (below the 2021 position); s. 249 enforced in individual cases (DOJ case list to Dec 2024), FBI SOGI-bias incidents reported annually; state hate-crime laws covering SO and GI rose from 22 to 23 states + D.C. (Michigan, Jan 2025; MAP); fatal violence persists (HRC counts, undercounts)
26.149	Costa Rica	Implement the commitment made at the Nairobi summit to increase the financing of development cooperation for the prevention of female genital mutilation and child and forced marriage	Children	Supported	Not established; undetermined: The selected dedicated FGM/CEFM activities show a rise in FY2022-24 and a later fall; FY2025 obligations ($269,443) exceeded FY2021 ($200,000), while FY2026 reporting is incomplete. Broader programmes are excluded, so the overall financing position and direction since March 2021 are not established. The United States' statement in Add.1 para. 12 that it did not participate in the Nairobi Summit is contradicted by press reports (secondary, recorded not coded).
26.150	Bahamas	Advance towards the implementation of instruments to combat climate change and its negative impacts on human rights	Environment/climate	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: Party to the Paris Agreement at the baseline, withdrawal effective 27 Jan 2026; UNFCCC/IPCC withdrawal notified 27 Feb 2026 (effective 27 Feb 2027); 2021 climate finance plan adopted and revoked (no net change); 2009 endangerment finding rescinded (effective 20 Apr 2026)

No.	State	Recommendation	Theme	US response (2021)	Status and direction since 2021 (Oct 2026)
26.151	Fiji	Intensify efforts to develop and strengthen the necessary legislative frameworks that address cross-sectoral environmental challenges, including climate change adaptation and mitigation frameworks	Environment/climate	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: IIJA (2021) and IRA (2022) enacted after the baseline and still in force, with much of the IRA credit structure terminated by Pub. L. 119-21 ch. 5 (Jul 2025); IIJA PROTECT program (23 U.S.C. 176) adds a statutory adaptation framework for transport, while EO 14008 was revoked; 2009 endangerment finding rescinded (Feb 2026, effective Apr 2026)
26.152	Haiti	Pursue the fight against the global problem of climate change and its negative impacts, in particular by strengthening cooperation with the international community in this area	Environment/climate	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: Paris Agreement: party at the baseline, withdrawal effective 27 Jan 2026; UNFCCC and IPCC: withdrawal notified 27 Feb 2026, effective 27 Feb 2027; climate finance plan (Apr 2021) adopted and revoked (no net change)
26.153	State of Palestine	Ensure that its policies, legislation, regulations and enforcement measures effectively serve to prevent and address the heightened risk of business involvement in abuses in conflict situations, which includes situations of foreign occupation	Extraterritorial/sanctions/use of force	Supported in part	Not established; undetermined: 2016 national action plan (encouraging due diligence in conflict-affected areas) at the baseline; 2022 Burma business advisory and 2024 plan adopted but now archived, current implementation not established; no conflict- or occupation-specific instrument in force identified
26.154	Marshall Islands	Respond appropriately to the substance of the relevant recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes in the 2012 report on his visit to the United States and the Marshall Islands	Environment/climate	Not supported	Partially implemented; advanced: 2024 Compact amendments continue radiological health care and fund nuclear-testing document access and a museum, but the 'full and final settlement' is reaffirmed and no remedy, compensation or apology measure is recorded
26.155	Syrian Arab Republic	Abolish all laws and executive orders imposing unilateral coercive measures	Extraterritorial/sanctions/use of force	Not supported	Partially implemented; contrary measures: Register of OFAC sanctions regulations grew from 42 parts (4 Mar 2021) to 47 (Oct 2026): Syria programme revoked 1 Jul 2025 and Caesar Act repealed, Zimbabwe and Burundi parts removed; new Cuba (2026), ICC (2025) and other programmes added; Iran measures intensified (NSPM-2; Sep 2026 licence stay); Venezuela oil licences from Jan 2026
26.156	Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	Repeal the infamous unilateral coercive measures it imposes on the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and on other sovereign countries	Extraterritorial/sanctions/use of force	Not supported	Partially implemented; contrary measures: Venezuela programme in force with EO 14245 (2025) added; Syria programme revoked (EO 14312; Caesar Act repealed Dec 2025; targeted designations retained); Iran and Cuba measures extended (NSPM-2; Restricted List republished; EO 14380)

No.	State	Recommendation	Theme	US response (2021)	Status and direction since 2021 (Oct 2026)
26.157	China	Lift unilateral coercive measures immediately and refrain from infringing upon the human rights of people of other countries	Extraterritorial/sanctions/use of force	Not supported	Not implemented; contrary measures: Register of OFAC sanctions regulations grew from 42 to 47 parts between 4 Mar 2021 and Oct 2026 (Syria lifted; Cuba, ICC and others added; Iran intensified); second clause has no measurable standard
26.158	Cuba	Recognize and respect the human rights to peace, development and international solidarity through the renunciation of aggression, interference and unilateral coercive measures	Extraterritorial/sanctions/use of force	Not supported	Not implemented; contrary measures: Military operations against Venezuela (3 Jan 2026) and Iran (from 28 Feb 2026) condemned by the Secretary-General as contrary to international law and the Charter (US cites law enforcement and Art. 51); register of OFAC sanctions regulations grew from 42 to 47 parts (Syria lifted; Cuba, ICC added; Iran intensified)
26.159	Islamic Republic of Iran	Stop imposing unilateral coercive measures and embargoes on other nations, which have caused widespread and gross violations of human rights, and cooperate with the Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights	ICC/international cooperation	Not supported	Not implemented; contrary measures: Unilateral measures not reduced overall (Syria lifted; ICC added; Iran 'maximum pressure', Cuba and Venezuela measures 2025-26); SR on unilateral coercive measures: visit request with reminder (Q1 2023) under the 2021 standing invitation, no visit
26.160	Islamic Republic of Iran	Cooperate with the International Criminal Court in the investigation of war crimes by the United States military in Afghanistan	ICC/international cooperation	Not supported	Not implemented; contrary measures: No cooperation at either date and jurisdiction over US personnel rejected; the Prosecutor deprioritised the US-related aspects on 27 Sep 2021; sanctions on ICC officials lifted in 2021 and re-imposed and expanded under EO 14203 (2025-26)
26.161	Nicaragua	Put an end to sanctions and unilateral coercive measures, which undermine the sovereignty and self-determination of the peoples of the world and, in our America, of Cuba, Nicaragua and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Extraterritorial/sanctions/use of force	Not supported	Partially implemented; contrary measures: Cuba, Nicaragua and Venezuela programmes in force at both dates with new measures added 2022-26; Syria programme revoked 2025 (targeted designations retained); Iran measures extended (NSPM-2)
26.162	Lebanon	Continue efforts to limit armed violence and crimes by regulating the possession and use of arms	General	Supported	Partially implemented; advanced: Bipartisan Safer Communities Act (2022) and the 2022 ghost-gun rule (upheld Mar 2025; defended by the government; enforcement enjoined only for named plaintiffs, SAF members and products, Aug 2026, on appeal) in force; 2024 dealer rule vacated in its entirety (Jun-Aug 2026), 2024 export rule and the 2023 Office of Gun Violence Prevention withdrawn - post-baseline measures, no net change

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26.163	Botswana	Take further and more targeted measures to address the disproportionate impact of violence on the poor, minorities and immigrant women, and expedite the ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child	Treaty ratification	Supported	Partially implemented; advanced: VAWA Reauthorization Act of 2022 in force (immigration legal assistance, underserved-population and culturally specific provisions); CEDAW and CRC: no transmittal, hearing, Senate vote or executive request to the Senate since 2021 - not expedited under the public-record rule; neither ratified; the 2021 support position, qualified by para. 2, recorded as context [context, not requested: stated policy position: support for ratification of CEDAW, CRC (A/HRC/46/15/Add.1 para. 20, qualified by para. 2) — not established, undetermined]
26.164	Malaysia	Prohibit torture in detention and ensure detainees have access to fair trials and full redress	Torture/detention/Guantánamo	Supported in part	Partially implemented; regressed in part: Torture offence extraterritorial only at both dates (18 U.S.C. 2340A); removals to CECOT in Mar 2025 and third-country removals without notice under the 30 Mar 2025 guidance, injunction stayed (D.V.D., Jun 2025), recorded by the Supreme Court; no trial in the 9/11 case, withdrawal of the pretrial agreements upheld by the D.C. Circuit (11 Jul 2025); no redress for CIA/Guantanamo detainees at either date
26.165	Islamic Republic of Iran	End the arbitrary detention of many Iranians under bogus allegations of violating its unlawful sanctions	Torture/detention/Guantánamo	Not supported	Not established; undetermined: No independent finding that Iranian nationals are arbitrarily detained for sanctions offences; 2023 clemency for five in a prisoner exchange (as reported); WGAD database not retrievable (low confidence)
26.166	Syrian Arab Republic	Put an end to the occupation of the Syrian territories and address its consequences in accordance with international humanitarian law and international human rights law	Extraterritorial/sanctions/use of force	Not supported	Not established; undetermined: not addressed in this record; neither clause assessed
26.167	Syrian Arab Republic	Hold United States political and military personnel to account for war crimes committed by the United States military forces in the Syrian Arab Republic, including in Raqqa and Deir Azzur	Extraterritorial/sanctions/use of force	Not supported	Not established; undetermined: No court or UN finding of war crimes by US forces in Raqqa or Deir ez-Zor located; the 2022 DoD review of the 2019 Baghuz strike found 'No ... Law of War ... Violations' and records no discipline; no prosecution identified
26.168	Syrian Arab Republic	End immediately the pillage of Syrian natural resources and compensate for that pillage in accordance with international law	General	Not supported	Not established; undetermined: Premise (pillage) not established by any court or UN finding; Syria sanctions revoked Jun 2025
26.169	Syrian Arab Republic	Stop any support to terrorists and separatist militias	General	Not supported	Not established; undetermined: Premise is a characterisation; no finding of support to designated terrorist organisations located

No.	State	Recommendation	Theme	US response (2021)	Status and direction since 2021 (Oct 2026)
26.170	Syrian Arab Republic	End any extrajudicial killing crimes or threats thereof, especially during acts of aggression committed outside its territories	Extraterritorial/sanctions/use of force	Not supported	Not implemented; contrary measures: Vessel strikes since Sep 2025 (at least 223 dead and 68 vessels struck by 1 Sep 2026, per UN experts) characterised by the High Commissioner (Oct 2025) and UN experts (Sep 2026) as extrajudicial killings outside armed conflict; no comparable campaign at the baseline
26.171	Islamic Republic of Iran	End systematic arbitrary killings by drones and prosecute and punish all involved in the criminal assassination of Iranian nationals, including General Soleimani, the antiterrorism hero, also recognized as such by the United Nations Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions	Extraterritorial/sanctions/use of force	Not supported	Not established; undetermined: no prosecution or investigation of the Soleimani strike found (bounded); lethal strikes continue (Feb 2024 Baghdad strike; vessel strikes from Sep 2025, coded in 26.170) but official records do not identify drone use
26.172	Islamic Republic of Iran	End its complicity in atrocities committed by Saudi forces against Yemeni people and by the Israeli regime against Palestinians and stop selling arms to them	General	Not supported	Not implemented; contrary measures: Offensive arms sales to Saudi Arabia, suspended on 4 Feb 2021 (before the baseline), returned to regular order in Aug 2024 (State Department); transfers to Israel continue at both dates (2026 notifications); NSM-18/NSM-20 conditionality adopted after the baseline and rescinded 2025, the 2018 policy reinstated (no net change)
26.173	China	Stop the use of torture in antiterrorism operations, halt military intervention in other countries and stop killing civilians in military operations	Torture/detention/Guantánamo	Not supported	Not implemented; contrary measures: Torture in counter-terrorism operations not established (no finding; DTA and Army Field Manual limits in force); military operations against Venezuela and Iran (2026) condemned by the Secretary-General (US cites law enforcement and Art. 51); vessel strikes since Sep 2025 killing at least 223 people outside armed conflict (UN experts)
26.174	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Take legal and practical measures to close illegal United States secret detention facilities and end violations by United States forces in foreign lands	Torture/detention/Guantánamo	Not supported	Not established; contrary measures: No secret US detention site identified after 2021 (2025 Guantanamo and CECOT transfers were public); violations abroad: vessel strikes and 2026 operations as in 26.173 (low confidence)
26.175	Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	Close Guantanamo and guarantee the rights of detainees	Torture/detention/Guantánamo	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: Facility open at both dates (40 detainees Mar 2021; 15 since Jan 2025, per DoD as reproduced); migrant detention at the base ordered expanded 29 Jan 2025 and used (Mar 2025 transfers recorded by the Supreme Court); indefinite detention, no 9/11 trial (withdrawal of pretrial agreements upheld 11 Jul 2025) and no redress at both dates

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26.176	France	Close as soon as possible the Guantanamo detention centre	Torture/detention/Guantánamo	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: Facility open at both dates; population reduced from 40 to 15 (Jan 2025, no transfer since); migrant detention expansion ordered 29 Jan 2025 and used (Mar 2025 transfers recorded by the Supreme Court)
26.177	Nicaragua	Close totally illegal extraterritorial prisons, especially at Guantanamo, a territory illegally occupied by the United States	Torture/detention/Guantánamo	Supported in part	Partially implemented; regressed in part: Premise rejected in 2021; Guantanamo open at both dates (40 to 15 detainees; no transfer since Jan 2025); migrant detention expansion ordered Jan 2025 and used (Mar 2025); no other extraterritorial US prison identified
26.178	Romania	Continue the efforts towards the abolition of the death penalty	Death penalty	Supported in part	Partially implemented; regressed in part: No federal abolition statute; EO 14164, the 5 Feb 2025 memorandum and Justice Manual 9-10.000 (June 2026) direct capital charging, prompt scheduling of executions and support for state executions; no federal civilian execution since Jan 2021 but a military execution approved 2 Oct 2026 for 3 Dec 2026; 37 federal death sentences commuted Dec 2024; Virginia abolished (Mar 2021, 23 states); state executions rose to 47 in 2025 [context, not requested: executions carried out by the states — not implemented, regressed]
26.179	Switzerland	Establish a moratorium on the death penalty and executions at the federal level and encourage the federated states to do the same	Death penalty	Not supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: No federal moratorium at either date (one ran 1 Jul 2021-5 Feb 2025); first federal-level (military) execution since the baseline scheduled for 3 Dec 2026; EO 14164 directs support for state executions rather than moratoria; 23 abolitionist states (Virginia 2021); state executions 47 in 2025 [context, not requested: executions carried out by the states — not implemented, regressed]
26.180	Norway	Repeal the decision to resume federal capital punishment and take steps to promote federal- and state-level moratoriums on executions with a view to permanently abolishing the death penalty	Death penalty	Not supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: Resumption decision not repealed (interrupted 2021-25, reaffirmed Feb 2025); first federal-level (military) execution since the baseline scheduled 3 Dec 2026; 37 commutations Dec 2024; EO 14164 directs support for state executions rather than moratoria; 23 abolitionist states

No.	State	Recommendation	Theme	US response (2021)	Status and direction since 2021 (Oct 2026)
26.181	Paraguay	Consider the possibility of abolishing the death penalty in those states that still maintain it, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 16	Death penalty	Supported in part	Partially implemented; advanced: consideration documented in Virginia (abolition approved 24 Mar 2021) and Pennsylvania (Governor called for abolition, Feb 2023); no federal encouragement; 47 executions in 2025 against 11 in 2021; 23 abolitionist states [requested conduct: partly completed; outcome: not achieved] [context, not requested: abolition of the death penalty in retentionist states — not implemented, undetermined]
26.182	Austria	Continue efforts towards abolishing the death penalty and halting executions	Death penalty	Supported in part	Partially implemented; regressed in part: No federal abolition statute; EO 14164 and the 5 Feb 2025 memorandum direct capital charging; no federal civilian execution since Jan 2021 but a military execution approved for 3 Dec 2026; 37 commutations Dec 2024; Virginia abolished (23 states); executive holds on executions in CA, OH, OR and PA at both dates (DPIC); state executions 47 in 2025
26.183	Chile	Consider establishing a moratorium on the death penalty in States that have not yet abolished it	Death penalty	Supported in part	Partially implemented; advanced: consideration of a halt documented in Tennessee (2022), Arizona (2023) and Pennsylvania (2023); executive holds in CA, OH, OR and PA at both dates (DPIC); Tennessee and Arizona resumed executions in 2025; 47 executions in 2025 against 11 in 2021 [requested conduct: partly completed; outcome: not achieved] [context, not requested: a moratorium in states that have not abolished — partially implemented, no change]
26.184	Portugal	Ensure that federal and state authorities impose a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty nationwide	Death penalty	Not supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: No federal moratorium at either date (one ran 1 Jul 2021-5 Feb 2025); EO 14164 and the 5 Feb 2025 memorandum direct capital charging; first federal-level (military) execution since the baseline scheduled 3 Dec 2026; 37 federal death sentences commuted Dec 2024; EO 14164 directs support for state executions rather than moratoria; executive holds on executions in CA, OH, OR and PA at both dates (DPIC); 23 abolitionist states (Virginia 2021); state executions rose to 47 in 2025

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26.185	Rwanda	Impose a moratorium on the death penalty at the federal and state levels aiming at its complete abolition	Death penalty	Not supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: No federal moratorium at either date (one ran 1 Jul 2021-5 Feb 2025); EO 14164 and the 5 Feb 2025 memorandum direct capital charging; first federal-level (military) execution since the baseline scheduled 3 Dec 2026; 37 federal death sentences commuted Dec 2024; EO 14164 directs support for state executions rather than moratoria; executive holds on executions in CA, OH, OR and PA at both dates (DPIC); 23 abolitionist states (Virginia 2021); state executions rose to 47 in 2025
26.186	Slovenia	Impose a moratorium on the death penalty at the federal and state levels aiming at its complete abolition	Death penalty	Not supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: No federal moratorium at either date (one ran 1 Jul 2021-5 Feb 2025); EO 14164 and the 5 Feb 2025 memorandum direct capital charging; first federal-level (military) execution since the baseline scheduled 3 Dec 2026; 37 federal death sentences commuted Dec 2024; EO 14164 directs support for state executions rather than moratoria; executive holds on executions in CA, OH, OR and PA at both dates (DPIC); 23 abolitionist states (Virginia 2021); state executions rose to 47 in 2025
26.187	Czechia	Impose a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty nationwide	Death penalty	Not supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: No federal moratorium at either date (one ran 1 Jul 2021-5 Feb 2025); EO 14164 and the 5 Feb 2025 memorandum direct capital charging; first federal-level (military) execution since the baseline scheduled 3 Dec 2026; 37 federal death sentences commuted Dec 2024; EO 14164 directs support for state executions; executive holds on executions in CA, OH, OR and PA at both dates (DPIC); 23 abolitionist states (Virginia 2021); state executions rose to 47 in 2025
26.188	Slovakia	Impose a moratorium on executions of death sentences at the federal and state levels and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty	Treaty ratification	Not supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: No federal moratorium at either date (one ran 1 Jul 2021-5 Feb 2025); EO 14164 and the 5 Feb 2025 memorandum direct capital charging; first federal-level (military) execution since the baseline scheduled 3 Dec 2026; 37 federal death sentences commuted Dec 2024; executive holds on executions in CA, OH, OR and PA at both dates (DPIC); 23 abolitionist states (Virginia 2021); state executions rose to 47 in 2025; Second Optional Protocol not signed or ratified

No.	State	Recommendation	Theme	US response (2021)	Status and direction since 2021 (Oct 2026)
26.189	New Zealand	Impose urgently a moratorium on executions and work towards the complete abolition of the death penalty	Death penalty	Supported in part	Partially implemented; regressed in part: No federal moratorium at either date (one ran 1 Jul 2021-5 Feb 2025); EO 14164 and the 5 Feb 2025 memorandum direct capital charging; first federal-level (military) execution since the baseline scheduled 3 Dec 2026; 37 federal death sentences commuted Dec 2024; no federal abolition statute; executive holds on executions in CA, OH, OR and PA at both dates (DPIC); 23 abolitionist states (Virginia 2021); state executions rose to 47 in 2025
26.190	Australia	Reimpose the federal moratorium on capital punishment, with a view to eventual abolition of the death penalty	Death penalty	Not supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: No federal moratorium at either date (one ran 1 Jul 2021-5 Feb 2025); EO 14164 and the 5 Feb 2025 memorandum direct capital charging; first federal-level (military) execution since the baseline scheduled 3 Dec 2026; toward abolition: 37 federal death sentences commuted Dec 2024, no federal abolition statute; state executions (context) 47 in 2025 [context, not requested: executions carried out by the states — not implemented, regressed]
26.191	Cyprus	Restore a moratorium on the use of the death penalty at the federal level	Death penalty	Not supported	Not implemented; regressed in part: No federal moratorium at either date (one ran 1 Jul 2021-5 Feb 2025); first federal-level (military) execution since the baseline scheduled 3 Dec 2026; context: EO 14164 and the 5 Feb 2025 memorandum direct capital charging, 37 federal death sentences commuted Dec 2024, no federal abolition statute, state executions 47 in 2025 [context, not requested: federal capital-charging policy and federal support for state executions (EO 14164; AG memorandum of 5 Feb 2025; Justice Manual 9-10.000 as revised June 2026) — not implemented, regressed; federal legislation to abolish the death penalty (the act the 2021 response said the President supported) — not implemented, no change; completed federal progress - commutation of 37 of 40 federal death sentences (23 Dec 2024) — implemented, advanced; executions carried out by the states — not implemented, regressed]

No.	State	Recommendation	Theme	US response (2021)	Status and direction since 2021 (Oct 2026)
26.192	Iceland	Impose a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty nationwide	Death penalty	Not supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: No federal moratorium at either date (one ran 1 Jul 2021-5 Feb 2025); EO 14164 and the 5 Feb 2025 memorandum direct capital charging; first federal-level (military) execution since the baseline scheduled 3 Dec 2026; 37 federal death sentences commuted Dec 2024; EO 14164 directs support for state executions; executive holds on executions in CA, OH, OR and PA at both dates (DPIC); 23 abolitionist states (Virginia 2021); state executions rose to 47 in 2025
26.193	Argentina	Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and consider establishing a moratorium on executions as the first step towards the official abolition of the death penalty. Commute the death penalty of the Argentinian citizen Víctor Saldaño, who has been on death row since 1996	Treaty ratification	Not supported	Partially implemented; advanced: Protocol not signed or ratified; federal moratorium considered and adopted 1 Jul 2021, lifted 5 Feb 2025 (none at either date); EO 14164 and the 5 Feb 2025 memorandum direct pursuit of capital punishment; Victor Saldano still on Texas death row (TDCJ, Oct 2026) [context, not requested: moratorium on executions (federal) — not implemented, no change; federal capital-charging policy and federal support for state executions (EO 14164; AG memorandum of 5 Feb 2025; Justice Manual 9-10.000 as revised June 2026) — not implemented, regressed]
26.194	Bulgaria	Take steps towards establishing an immediate moratorium on the death penalty, with a view to its complete abolition	Death penalty	Not supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: No federal moratorium at either date (one ran 1 Jul 2021-5 Feb 2025); EO 14164 and the 5 Feb 2025 memorandum direct capital charging; first federal-level (military) execution since the baseline scheduled 3 Dec 2026; 37 federal death sentences commuted Dec 2024; EO 14164 directs support for state executions; executive holds on executions in CA, OH, OR and PA at both dates (DPIC); 23 abolitionist states (Virginia 2021); state executions rose to 47 in 2025
26.195	Canada	Introduce a federal moratorium on the death penalty aiming at complete abolition	Death penalty	Not supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: No federal moratorium at either date (one ran 1 Jul 2021-5 Feb 2025); EO 14164 and the 5 Feb 2025 memorandum direct capital charging; first federal-level (military) execution since the baseline scheduled 3 Dec 2026; 37 federal death sentences commuted Dec 2024; no federal abolition statute; state executions (context) 47 in 2025 [context, not requested: executions carried out by the states — not implemented, regressed]

No.	State	Recommendation	Theme	US response (2021)	Status and direction since 2021 (Oct 2026)
26.196	Spain	Establish a moratorium on all pending death sentences as a first step towards the abolition of capital punishment in all states of the country	Death penalty	Not supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: No federal moratorium at either date (one ran 1 Jul 2021-5 Feb 2025); EO 14164 and the 5 Feb 2025 memorandum direct capital charging; first federal-level (military) execution since the baseline scheduled 3 Dec 2026; 37 federal death sentences commuted Dec 2024; 39 state death sentences commuted or pardoned since Mar 2021 (DPIC; Oregon all 17, North Carolina 15); EO 14164 directs support for state executions; executive holds on executions in CA, OH, OR and PA at both dates (DPIC); 23 abolitionist states (Virginia 2021); state executions rose to 47 in 2025
26.197	Finland	Abstain from further use of capital punishment, after the regrettable resumption of the federal death penalty, which is inhuman and violates a person's right to life, and carefully review the new execution protocol	Death penalty	Not supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: No federal civilian execution since Jan 2021; military execution approved for 3 Dec 2026; charging policy revived Feb 2025; protocol reviewed twice, pentobarbital readopted and BOP directed to add the firing squad (24 Apr 2026); 37 commutations; state executions 47 in 2025
26.198	France	Declare a moratorium on executions at the federal level with a view to definitively abolishing the death penalty for all crimes	Death penalty	Not supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: No federal moratorium at either date (one ran 1 Jul 2021-5 Feb 2025); EO 14164 and the 5 Feb 2025 memorandum direct capital charging; first federal-level (military) execution since the baseline scheduled 3 Dec 2026; 37 federal death sentences commuted Dec 2024; no federal abolition statute; state executions (context) 47 in 2025 [context, not requested: executions carried out by the states — not implemented, regressed]
26.199	Germany	Reinstate a moratorium on the death penalty at the federal and state levels where applicable, aiming at its complete abolition	Death penalty	Not supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: No federal moratorium at either date (one ran 1 Jul 2021-5 Feb 2025); EO 14164 and the 5 Feb 2025 memorandum direct capital charging; first federal-level (military) execution since the baseline scheduled 3 Dec 2026; 37 federal death sentences commuted Dec 2024; EO 14164 directs support for state executions; executive holds on executions in CA, OH, OR and PA at both dates (DPIC); 23 abolitionist states (Virginia 2021); state executions rose to 47 in 2025

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26.200	Ireland	Immediately introduce a moratorium on the federal death penalty and cease sentencing juvenile offenders to life without parole	Death penalty	Not supported	Partially implemented; contrary measures: No federal moratorium at either date (one ran 1 Jul 2021-5 Feb 2025); EO 14164 and the 5 Feb 2025 memorandum direct capital charging; first federal-level (military) execution since the baseline scheduled 3 Dec 2026; 37 federal death sentences commuted Dec 2024; no federal JLWOP ban (Jones v. Mississippi 2021); state bans 24 to 28 (+DC) (CFSY); JLWOP sentencing not ceased [context, not requested: executions carried out by the states — not implemented, contrary measures]
26.201	Italy	Take into consideration the possibility of adopting a moratorium on capital executions at the state and federal levels	Death penalty	Supported in part	Partially implemented; advanced: federal moratorium considered and adopted 1 Jul 2021, lifted 5 Feb 2025 (none at either date); state moratoria considered after 2021 in TN, AZ and PA; executive holds on executions in four states (CA, OH, OR, PA) at both dates [requested conduct: partly completed; outcome: not achieved (reversed)] [context, not requested: federal moratorium — not implemented, no change; state moratoria — partially implemented, no change]
26.202	Latvia	Establish a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its eventual abolition and consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty	Treaty ratification	Not supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: No federal moratorium at either date (one ran 1 Jul 2021-5 Feb 2025); EO 14164 and the 5 Feb 2025 memorandum direct capital charging; first federal-level (military) execution since the baseline scheduled 3 Dec 2026; 37 federal death sentences commuted Dec 2024; executive holds in CA, OH, OR and PA at both dates; 23 abolitionist states (Virginia 2021); state executions rose to 47 in 2025; no consideration of the Second Optional Protocol found; not ratified
26.203	Liechtenstein	Establish immediately an official moratorium on executions and commute all death sentences with a view to abolishing the death penalty	Death penalty	Not supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: No federal moratorium at either date (one ran 1 Jul 2021-5 Feb 2025); EO 14164 and the 5 Feb 2025 memorandum direct capital charging; first federal-level (military) execution since the baseline scheduled 3 Dec 2026; 37 federal death sentences commuted Dec 2024; 39 state death sentences commuted or pardoned since 2021 (Oregon all 17 in 2022; North Carolina 15 in 2024); executive holds in CA, OH, OR and PA at both dates; 23 abolitionist states (Virginia 2021); state executions rose to 47 in 2025

No.	State	Recommendation	Theme	US response (2021)	Status and direction since 2021 (Oct 2026)
26.204	Malta	Establish a moratorium on the death penalty at the federal level with a view to complete abolition and take measures to avoid racial bias in capital punishment	Death penalty	Supported in part	Partially implemented; regressed in part: Racial-bias safeguard in the capital-review process (JM 9-10.030) present at both dates, no new measure; EO 14164, the Feb 2025 memorandum and JM 9-10.140(B) (June 2026) make immigration status a charging priority; no federal moratorium at either date; military execution scheduled 3 Dec 2026; 37 commutations [context, not requested: executions carried out by the states — not implemented, regressed]
26.205	Lithuania	Introduce an immediate moratorium on the application of the death penalty as a step towards its complete abolishment in the future	Death penalty	Not supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: No federal moratorium at either date (one ran 1 Jul 2021-5 Feb 2025); EO 14164 and the 5 Feb 2025 memorandum direct capital charging; first federal-level (military) execution since the baseline scheduled 3 Dec 2026; 37 federal death sentences commuted Dec 2024; EO 14164 directs support for state executions; executive holds in CA, OH, OR and PA at both dates; 23 abolitionist states (Virginia 2021); state executions rose to 47 in 2025
26.206	Sweden	Introduce a moratorium on the use of the death penalty at the federal level as a first step towards its abolition	Death penalty	Not supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: No federal moratorium at either date (one ran 1 Jul 2021-5 Feb 2025); EO 14164 and the 5 Feb 2025 memorandum direct capital charging; first federal-level (military) execution since the baseline scheduled 3 Dec 2026; 37 federal death sentences commuted Dec 2024; no federal abolition statute; state executions (context) 47 in 2025 [context, not requested: executions carried out by the states — not implemented, regressed]
26.207	Mexico	Defer or suspend the application of the death penalty and expedite the adoption of a federal law to comply with the ruling of the International Court of Justice in the Avena case	Death penalty	Supported in part	Not implemented; contrary measures: no Avena statute: legislation proposed in two Senate appropriations bills (2021, 2022) and not enacted; federal moratorium of 2021-25 lifted 5 Feb 2025 (none at either date); EO 14164 directs pursuit of capital punishment; state executions 47 in 2025 against 8 in 2021
26.208	Netherlands	Take all necessary steps to work towards an immediate moratorium on the execution of the death penalty with a view to complete abolishment, in line with international human rights standards such as the right to life	Death penalty	Not supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: No federal moratorium at either date (one ran 1 Jul 2021-5 Feb 2025); EO 14164 and the 5 Feb 2025 memorandum direct capital charging; first federal-level (military) execution since the baseline scheduled 3 Dec 2026; 37 federal death sentences commuted Dec 2024; EO 14164 directs support for state executions; executive holds in CA, OH, OR and PA at both dates; 23 abolitionist states (Virginia 2021); state executions rose to 47 in 2025

No.	State	Recommendation	Theme	US response (2021)	Status and direction since 2021 (Oct 2026)
26.209	Namibia	Commit to ending the death penalty federally and create incentives for states to enact similar bans	Death penalty	Supported in part	Partially implemented; regressed in part: No federal abolition statute (the commitment of Add.1 para. 10 not acted on); EO 14164 directs capital charging and supply of execution drugs to states instead of incentives for bans; military execution scheduled 3 Dec 2026; 37 commutations; 23 abolitionist states [context, not requested: executions carried out by the states — not implemented, regressed]
26.210	Cambodia	Consider legislatively abolishing the practice of the death penalty in all states	Death penalty	Supported in part	Partially implemented; advanced: consideration documented in Virginia (abolition approved 24 Mar 2021) and Pennsylvania (2023 call to abolish); no federal encouragement; 47 executions in 2025 against 11 in 2021; 23 abolitionist states [requested conduct: partly completed; outcome: not achieved] [context, not requested: legislative abolition in all states — not implemented, undetermined]
26.211	Fiji	Consider abolishing the death penalty	Death penalty	Supported in part	Implemented; advanced: consideration completed after 2021 (federal review and moratorium 2021, 2024 commutation statement, H.R. 1124 of 2023; Virginia abolition 2021); the federal executive position was reversed in 2025 to directed pursuit of capital punishment and executions rose to 47 in 2025 against 11 in 2021 - recorded as context, since the recommendation asked for consideration [requested conduct: completed; outcome: not achieved (reversed)] [context, not requested: federal executive position on abolition (supported legislative abolition in 2021; directed pursuit of capital punishment from 20 Jan 2025) — not implemented, regressed; state abolition — not implemented, undetermined]
26.212	Peru	Strengthen regulations regarding background checks for private transfers of firearms	Guns	Supported in part	Partially implemented; advanced: BSCA 2022 broadened who must be licensed and under-21 checks; the 2024 dealer rule vacated 12 Jun 2026 (under appeal; No change under rule 3); transfers between private persons still exempt; universal-check bills not enacted
26.213	China	Address the proliferation of guns and guarantee people's right to life	Guns	Supported in part	Partially implemented; advanced: BSCA 2022 and the 2022 ghost-gun rule in force (party-specific relief Aug 2026); OGVP (2023) closed 2025; federal CVI grant line continues at a reduced level (FY2025 $34.6m); firearm deaths 44,447 in 2024 and 42,348 in 2025 (provisional), below 45,222 in 2020

No.	State	Recommendation	Theme	US response (2021)	Status and direction since 2021 (Oct 2026)
26.214	Croatia	Strengthen federal law in order to restrict access to firearms by potential abusers and implement regulations with the aim of removing the so-called “gunshow loophole”	Guns	Supported in part	Partially implemented; advanced: Abuser prohibitor extended to dating partners (BSCA 2022) and 922(g)(8) upheld (Rahimi 2024); gun-show gap: BSCA narrowed unlicensed selling, the 2024 rule vacated June 2026 (under appeal), no check required for unlicensed gun-show sales
26.215	Iceland	Take necessary measures to reduce gun violence, concerned at the large number of gun-related deaths and injuries, which disproportionately affect members of racial and ethnic minorities	Racial discrimination	Supported	Partially implemented; advanced: BSCA 2022 in force; OGVP closed 2025; federal CVI line continues at a reduced level; firearm deaths 44,447 in 2024 (42,348 in 2025, provisional), below 2020; Black firearm-homicide rate about 14 times the White rate in 2020 and 2022
26.216	Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	Cease State terrorism and punish those who commit murder, torture and disappearances and who use lethal force and violence against AfricanAmericans and ethnic minorities	Torture/detention/Guantánamo	Supported in part	Partially implemented; regressed in part: federal accountability measures below the 2021 baseline (EO 14074 revoked, findings retracted, EO 14288); federal 242 prosecutions continue in individual cases (Dupree 74 months; Hankison 33 months after the government's changed position, 2025); at least 16 states addressed investigation of police force by 2022 (e.g. Washington and Maryland independent investigation offices, 2021)
26.217	India	Strengthen legislation with a view to eliminating racial injustice and killings resulting from gun violence	Racial discrimination	Supported in part	Partially implemented; advanced: COVID-19 Hate Crimes Act (2021), Emmett Till Antilynching Act and BSCA (2022) enacted and in force; no further federal legislation of the kind requested (policing reform and universal-check bills not enacted); NFA tax cut to $0 for most NFA firearms (2025)
26.218	Norway	Increase action to prevent excessive use of force by law enforcement officers and ensure that relevant allegations are investigated and that perpetrators are prosecuted	Police/criminal justice	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: Federal instrument conditioning state and local use-of-force standards gone (EO 13929, then EO 14074); DOJ's own 2022 use-of-force policy for federal officers in force; findings retracted May 2025; federal 242 prosecutions continue in individual cases (Dupree 74 months; Hankison 33 months after the government's changed position, 2025); no official series on investigation of police killings
26.219	Thailand	Strengthen further its measures to address police brutality in accordance with existing international standards governing the use of force	Police/criminal justice	Supported in part	Partially implemented; regressed: No federal use-of-force standard for state and local police at either date; EO 13929 (baseline) and EO 14074 (2022) both revoked, EO 14288 (2025) contains none; DOJ's own federal-officer policy strengthened in 2022 and still in force; EMLER 2023 found US standards do not meet international standards

No.	State	Recommendation	Theme	US response (2021)	Status and direction since 2021 (Oct 2026)
26.220	Togo	Take measures to combat systemic racism and police violence against people of African descent	Police/criminal justice	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: federal measures below the 2021 baseline (EO 13985 and 14074 revoked, findings retracted); CERD (2022) found deadly force with disparate impact on people of African descent, no official trend data; states enacted use-of-force and accountability statutes after 2021 (at least 20 on use-of-force standards by 2022)
26.221	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Work with state and local government on best practice on the use of force by the police and on improving relationships between law enforcement and the communities they serve	Police/criminal justice	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: Use-of-force best-practice work: federal instruments of 2020 and 2022 both gone, decrees dismissed and findings retracted (2025); community-relations programmes (PSN, COPS hiring at similar funding, LEDTA de-escalation standards) continue with an enforcement emphasis
26.222	Zambia	Ensure that state legislatures introduce, or review and amend, statutes that authorize the use of lethal force to ensure they are in line with international law standards	General	Supported in part	Partially implemented; regressed in part: At least 20 states addressed use-of-force standards by May 2022, nine significantly (Washington and Maryland adopted necessity-and-proportionality standards in 2021, after the baseline; no later inventory); the federal instrument conditioning state and local policing on use-of-force standards (EO 13929; then EO 14074) gone by 2025 (low confidence)
26.223	Angola	Take concrete measures to eliminate racial profiling by law enforcement officials and conduct credible investigations into arbitrary executions of people of African descent	Police/criminal justice	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: EO 14074 revoked; DOJ's 2023 profiling guidance served from the DOJ archive ('may be outdated'): no rescission or replacement found and no evidence it is still applied (operative status not established); CERD Decision 1 (2026) records a reported increase and systematic racial profiling in immigration enforcement; Louisville and Minneapolis findings retracted May 2025; Hankison (Breonna Taylor case) 33 months after the government's changed position
26.224	Argentina	Adopt the legal and administrative measures necessary to carry out the investigation and punishment of cases of discriminatory police practices and the excessive use of force by security forces, including measures to stop murders such as that of George Floyd and to ensure that justice is served when they happen	Police/criminal justice	Supported in part	Partially implemented; regressed in part: no federal statute (unchanged); federal investigation measures below the 2021 baseline (Minneapolis decree dismissed, findings retracted, EO 14288); federal 242 convictions in the George Floyd case (Chauvin, Thao, Kueng) and later individual cases; states enacted investigation, use-of-force and decertification laws after 2021

No.	State	Recommendation	Theme	US response (2021)	Status and direction since 2021 (Oct 2026)
26.225	Australia	Continue to take concrete steps to eliminate racial discrimination and excessive use of force in policing	Police/criminal justice	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: federal steps of 2021-24 undone and the position taken below the 2021 baseline (EO 14288); states continued to take steps (at least 20 on use-of-force standards, 23 + DC duty to intervene by 2022; e.g. Washington and Maryland 2021)
26.226	Austria	Continue efforts to combat racial discrimination in the criminal justice system and prevent excessive use of force by law enforcement officials, especially by adopting appropriate federal legislation	Police/criminal justice	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: no federal policing legislation (unchanged); federal executive measures below the 2021 baseline; state legislatures enacted use-of-force, duty-to-intervene and accountability laws after 2021 (e.g. Washington and Maryland)
26.227	Azerbaijan	Prevent racially discriminatory and violent practices perpetrated by law enforcement agencies against people of African descent	Police/criminal justice	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: federal measures below the 2021 baseline (findings of discriminatory policing retracted May 2025; EO 14288); states restricted violent practices after 2021 (neck restraints in 25 + DC, duty to intervene in 23 + DC by 2022)
26.228	Belarus	Take urgent action to end systemic racism in police work and bring those responsible for racially motivated violence to justice	Police/criminal justice	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: Federal accountability instruments below the 2021 baseline (EO 13929 and EO 14074 gone; EO 14288; findings retracted May 2025); profiling guidance archived (operative status not established); federal 242 prosecutions continue in individual cases (Dupree 74 months; Hankison 33 months after the government's changed position, 2025); hate-crime statutes of 2021-22 in force
26.229	Belgium	Ensure that each allegation of excessive use of force by law enforcement officials is promptly and effectively investigated	Police/criminal justice	Supported in part	Partially implemented; regressed in part: No federal guarantee that every force allegation is investigated at either date; federal oversight instruments below the 2021 baseline (EO 14288; findings retracted May 2025); at least 16 states addressed investigation of police force by 2022 (independent offices in Washington and Maryland); no official national series on investigation outcomes
26.230	Colombia	Continue efforts to ensure the equitable treatment of all citizens against the use of force by law enforcement officials at the federal, state and local levels	Police/criminal justice	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: federal use-of-force measures below the 2021 baseline (EO 13929 and 14074 both gone; EO 14288); state efforts continued (at least 20 states on use-of-force standards, 25 + DC on neck restraints by 2022)

No.	State	Recommendation	Theme	US response (2021)	Status and direction since 2021 (Oct 2026)
26.231	Costa Rica	Adopt the necessary measures to combat racism and police violence, including through the adoption of a comprehensive national plan to combat racial discrimination and to reform police surveillance at the federal, state and local levels, and ensure that police forces adhere to international standards on the use of force	Police/criminal justice	Supported in part	Partially implemented; regressed in part: no national plan; enforcement undertaking narrowed since 2025; no federal police-surveillance instrument at either date (2022 measures revoked 2025), state surveillance reform not inventoried; federal use-of-force instrument for state and local policing gone, DOJ's own 2022 policy in force; at least 20 states addressed use-of-force standards by 2022
26.232	Côte d'Ivoire	Adopt appropriate measures to combat the excessive use of force by the police, as well as acts of discrimination, and ensure that perpetrators are punished	Police/criminal justice	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: Federal use-of-force conditions on state and local policing (EO 13929) and the equity framework in force in 2021 revoked (2025), while DOJ's own use-of-force policy for federal officers was strengthened in 2022 and remains in force; 242 prosecutions continue in individual cases (Dupree 74 months; Hankison 33 months after the government's changed position)
26.233	Cyprus	Investigate, in a transparent manner, all cases of disproportionate violence by law enforcement and ensure fairness to all citizens, particularly African-Americans and members of other minority communities	Police/criminal justice	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: federal transparency and fairness measures below the 2021 baseline (EO 13929 gone, NLEAD deleted, findings of discriminatory policing retracted, Title VI disparate-impact rule rescinded Dec 2025, EO 14288); prosecutions in individual cases; state mechanisms not established
26.234	Ecuador	Redouble efforts to combat discrimination in all its forms, as well as to eliminate the excessive use of force in police work, punish abuses in accordance with law provisions and implement measures to prohibit racial profiling	Police/criminal justice	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: Equity framework (EO 13985) and federal use-of-force conditions on state and local policing revoked 2025 while DOJ's own use-of-force policy (2022) stays in force; DOJ use-of-race guidance archived, operative status not established; 242 prosecutions continue in individual cases (Hankison 33 months; Dupree 74 months)
26.235	Sri Lanka	Further strengthen its efforts to effectively combat incidents of racial discrimination, including through the implementation of recent measures such as the "Safe policing for safe communities" Executive Order, prohibitions on racial profiling and monitoring of prisons	Police/criminal justice	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: prison oversight law enacted 2024; DOJ OIG unannounced inspections operating since 2023 (15 BOP institutions; latest report Oct 2026) but the Ombudsman's status is not established; safe-policing orders no longer in force; constitutional prohibition of racial profiling unchanged; DOJ profiling guidance archived, operative status not established (CERD asked in 2026 for an explicit prohibition) (low confidence)

No.	State	Recommendation	Theme	US response (2021)	Status and direction since 2021 (Oct 2026)
26.236	Germany	Take further measures to prevent, investigate and punish the excessive use of force by law enforcement, including against minorities and migrants at the border	Migrants/asylum	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: federal measures below the 2021 baseline; prosecutions continue in individual cases; documented excessive force in 2025-26 immigration enforcement (reports recorded by CERD, decision of 10 Mar 2026); state action not established
26.237	Indonesia	Strengthen efforts to prevent the excessive use of force by law enforcement officials	Police/criminal justice	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: federal prevention measures below the 2021 baseline (chokehold, no-knock and equipment limits gone; EO 14288 expands military transfers); state and local not established
26.238	State of Palestine	Put an end to structural racism and segregation, take measures to end police misconduct and documented human rights violations and pursue structural reforms to reduce the role of police in addressing societal problems	Police/criminal justice	Supported in part	Partially implemented; regressed in part: federal measures of 2021-24 undone and 2025 orders expand the police role; state and local not established
26.239	Sudan	Intensify efforts to combat human rights violations and police brutality against people of African descent	Police/criminal justice	Supported in part	Partially implemented; regressed in part: federal efforts below the 2021 baseline (EO 14074 revoked; findings retracted and decrees dropped May 2025; EO 14288); state and local not established
26.240	Israel	Address further the issue of sexual violence in the military	Gender/SRHR	Supported	Partially implemented; advanced: independent special trial counsel in force since Dec 2023; measured prevalence of unwanted sexual contact for active-duty women fell from 8.4% (2021) to 4.3% (2025); reports 7,998 in FY25; retaliation not quantified
26.241	Uganda	Ensure that appropriate measures are taken by the police to identify and protect persons suffering from mental illness during their operations	Police/criminal justice	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: 988 crisis line operating since Jul 2022; federal direction on police training and co-responder guidance (EO 13929 sec. 4, then EO 14074 sec. 14) gone since Jan 2025 and the 2023 DOJ/HHS guidance archived; EO 14321 (Jul 2025) turns to civil commitment; practice outcomes not measured
26.242	Portugal	Take further action to prevent overcrowding of jails and prisons, especially during the current pandemic; eliminating or reducing mandatory minimum sentences would be crucial to this effect	Police/criminal justice	Supported in part	Not implemented; regressed in part: prison crowding worse than 2020 (20 states and BOP at or over lowest capacity, 2023); jails broadly unchanged; the charging policy on mandatory minimums is below the 4 Mar 2021 position (29 Jan 2021 interim guidance rescinded, 2017 policy reinstated 21 Jan 2025); no statute; DC code reform disapproved 2023

No.	State	Recommendation	Theme	US response (2021)	Status and direction since 2021 (Oct 2026)
26.243	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Take legal and practical measures to end deep-rooted racism and racial discrimination, police brutality, killings by guns and torture in national detention facilities	Torture/detention/Guantánamo	Supported in part	Partially implemented; regressed in part: Equity framework and federal policing instruments of 2021 revoked (2025); BSCA 2022 in force, OGVP (post-baseline) closed; Federal Prison Oversight Act enacted 2024 and DOJ OIG unannounced prison inspections operating since 2023 (15 institutions), though the Act's dedicated funding is not established
26.244	Belgium	Improve access to legal assistance for individuals who may face a death sentence	Police/criminal justice	Supported	Not established; undetermined: Statutory right to capital counsel (18 U.S.C. 3599) unchanged; CJA panel payments were suspended from 3 Jul 2025 until mid-November 2025, with the Judiciary warning of effects on willingness to accept appointments; no access data at either date (low confidence)
26.245	South Sudan	Continue to implement Project Safe Neighborhoods, bringing together law enforcement and the communities they serve to reduce violent crime and make neighbourhoods safer	Police/criminal justice	Supported	Implemented; no change: Project Safe Neighborhoods continues in every district: FY2025-26 formula grants ($27.4m for two years, 93 awards) under Pub. L. 115-185, at a lower annual level than FY2021 ($20m appropriated; 88 awards, $17.5m); emphasis shifted toward enforcement against criminal organisations
26.246	Croatia	Adopt relevant national legislation that will ban issuing life without parole sentences for juveniles	Police/criminal justice	Not supported	Partially implemented; no change: No federal ban on juvenile life without parole (Jones v. Mississippi 2021 confirms discretionary JLWOP); state bans rose from 24 (23 in force) to 28 states plus DC (2021-23); the sentence remains available in 22 states
26.247	Georgia	Continue taking active steps towards critical policing reform	General	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: federal reform steps of 2022-Jan 2025 reversed and the position taken below the 2021 baseline (EO 14288); no federal statute; state and local reform not established
26.248	Iraq	Train the personnel of law enforcement agencies on human rights principles in arrest, detention, investigation and decent treatment	Police/criminal justice	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: rights-based training delivered during the period (REPAIR, provider-reported; limited reach); the federal training directive in force at the baseline (EO 13929) and its 2022 successor are both revoked and EO 14288 specifies no rights content; national coverage and effect not established (low confidence)

No.	State	Recommendation	Theme	US response (2021)	Status and direction since 2021 (Oct 2026)
26.249	Qatar	Provide appropriate training to law enforcement officers, enhance accountability and prevent impunity in order to eliminate racial profiling and excessive use of force by police officers	Police/criminal justice	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: rights-based training delivered by a non-federal provider (limited reach; coverage not established); federal standards and accountability measures below the 2021 baseline (EO 14288, retracted findings); prosecutions continue in individual cases; DOJ profiling guidance archived, operative status not established; CERD (10 Mar 2026) expressed grave concern at reports of systematic racial profiling in immigration enforcement
26.250	Japan	Take further measures to realize its commitment to eliminating racial discrimination, including by providing human rights education to law enforcement officers	Police/criminal justice	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: federal equity measures cited in 2021 revoked and disparate-impact enforcement ended; statutes remain; rights-based police education delivered by a non-federal provider (coverage not established); no federal programme
26.251	Kazakhstan	Undertake the necessary law enforcement reforms	Police/criminal justice	Supported in part	Partially implemented; regressed in part: federal reforms of 2022-Jan 2025 reversed and EO 14288 rolls back decrees; no statute; state and local reforms not established
26.252	Lesotho	Launch awareness-raising campaigns fostered at putting an end to all forms of police brutality	Police/criminal justice	Supported	Not established; undetermined: No federal awareness campaign against police brutality was identified in the documented searches; selected departmental records and appropriations are not an exhaustive register of campaigns. State and local campaigns were not inventoried; no implementation or absence is inferred. (low confidence)
26.253	Luxembourg	Take adequate measures to put an end to police violence	Police/criminal justice	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: federal limits (chokeholds, no-knock, military equipment) gone and EO 14288 below the 2021 baseline; two people were killed by federal agents in Minneapolis in Jan 2026 (as reported; CERD's decision of 10 Mar 2026 records reports of at least eight deaths in enforcement operations since January 2026); state and local not established
26.254	Malaysia	Ensure systematic accountability and full and prompt redress for victims in cases of police misconduct and brutality	Police/criminal justice	Supported in part	Partially implemented; regressed in part: federal accountability measures below the 2021 baseline (NLEAD closed, decrees dropped, EO 14288); prosecutions continue in individual cases; victim redress not established — officer indemnification (EO 14288 s.2) does not itself show denial of redress

No.	State	Recommendation	Theme	US response (2021)	Status and direction since 2021 (Oct 2026)
26.255	Malta	Continue to reduce the role of policing as a response to societal problems largely related to poverty, while investing in direct solutions to those problems that do not involve criminalization	ESC rights/health/poverty	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed: 988 crisis line operating since July 2022; federal community-violence-intervention appropriations are above the FY2021 level ($50m in FY2026 against $14m) although OJP terminated over 370 awards in April 2025; EO 14321 (July 2025) now rewards enforcement of camping, loitering and drug-use bans and civil commitment, below the March 2021 federal position; outcome not established
26.256	Romania	Continue implementing reforms in order to address recurrent challenges to the promotion and protection of human rights, in particular in the field of racial discrimination and excessive use of force by the police	Police/criminal justice	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: federal equity and policing reforms below the 2021 baseline; statutes remain; state and local reforms not established
26.257	Russian Federation	Take effective measures to prevent trafficking in persons and to address the issues of overcrowding in prisons, police violence and the increase in manifestations of racism, extremism and xenophobia	Police/criminal justice	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: trafficking framework reauthorised 2023 (advance); prison crowding worse than 2020 on BJS data; police and equity measures below the 2021 position; hate-crime statutes added 2021-22 but 6 January accountability reversed (2025)
26.258	Saudi Arabia	Pursue efforts to fight discrimination based on religion and creed in investigation, inspection and other interrogation processes in the context of law enforcement	Police/criminal justice	Supported	Not established; undetermined: the DOJ guidance against reliance on religion (2014, updated May 2023) is served from the DOJ archive with an 'outdated' cover; no rescission or replacement was found and nothing shows whether it is still applied, so its status is not established; the 2025 nationality-based USCIS hold and the NSPM-7 investigative priorities are recorded but are not shown to be religion-based; practice not established (low confidence)
26.259	Timor-Leste	Step up its efforts to address racial disparities in the criminal justice system	Police/criminal justice	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: marijuana pardons completed (2022-23); the 2017-style charging policy was not in force at the baseline (rescinded 29 Jan 2021) and governs now (5 Feb 2025 memorandum); disparate-impact regulations rescinded (Dec 2025) and pattern-or-practice findings retracted (May 2025) are below the baseline; the Black-white imprisonment ratio narrowed slightly from 5.1 (2020) to 4.9 (2023) but the disparity persists
26.260	Turkey	Take urgent measures to counter institutionalized racism, especially within law enforcement agencies, and improve the legal framework with a view to eradicating discrimination and intolerance against ethnic, racial and religious groups	Police/criminal justice	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: federal policing anti-bias measures below the 2021 baseline; statutes stand but the executive and regulatory framework around them narrowed since 2025 (EO 11246 revoked; disparate-impact rules rescinded); no policing statute; state frameworks not established

No.	State	Recommendation	Theme	US response (2021)	Status and direction since 2021 (Oct 2026)
26.261	Turkey	Address the growing influence of extremist groups, such as white supremacists, within law enforcement agencies and start comprehensive training mechanisms focused on human rights and fundamental freedoms for law enforcement members	Police/criminal justice	Supported in part	Partially implemented; regressed in part: no federal screening mechanism at either date (the 2022 EO 14074 screening direction was revoked in 2025); the baseline federal training directive (EO 13929) and its successor are gone and EO 14288 specifies no rights content; rights-based training delivered by REPAIR (provider-reported, limited reach) does not amount to a comprehensive mechanism
26.262	South Sudan	Redouble efforts in addressing issues of racial disparities in the criminal justice system	Police/criminal justice	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: marijuana pardons completed (2022-23); the 2017-style charging policy was not in force at the baseline (rescinded 29 Jan 2021) and governs now (5 Feb 2025 memorandum); disparate-impact regulations rescinded (Dec 2025) and pattern-or-practice findings retracted (May 2025) are below the baseline; the Black-white imprisonment ratio narrowed slightly from 5.1 (2020) to 4.9 (2023) but the disparity persists
26.263	South Africa	Take further steps to reform the criminal justice system in such a way as to reform sentencing laws such as the so-called “three strikes rule” that have wrongly and disproportionately harmed African-American communities, with life imprisonment for non-violent crimes	Police/criminal justice	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: no reform of the federal three-strikes provision (18 U.S.C. 3559(c) unchanged); reform efforts 2021-Jan 2025 (First Step Act directive, pardons and commutations) partly stand, but federal charging policy is below the 4 Mar 2021 position (2010 individualized-assessment policy reinstated 29 Jan 2021; 2017 most-serious-offence standard restored by the memoranda of 21 Jan and 5 Feb 2025)
26.264	Namibia	Adopt legislation that aims to reduce incidents of profiling by law enforcement	Police/criminal justice	Supported in part	Not implemented; no change: no federal anti-profiling statute at either date; the DOJ guidance in force at the baseline was superseded in 2023 and the successor is served from the DOJ archive - neither rescission nor continued application established (not established); the Supreme Court's stay of 8 Sep 2025 in Noem v. Vasquez Perdomo is interim; state legislation not inventoried [2 components not established on the public record; the result is bounded to the established components]
26.265	Bulgaria	Maintain religious freedom as a high priority and continue to engage the international community in constructive initiatives	General	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: statutory religious-freedom machinery unchanged and a domestic Religious Liberty Commission added (May 2025), while the 2024 IRF report was overdue as of June 2025; multilateral human-rights engagement reduced since the February 2025 withdrawal from the Human Rights Council and the January 2026 withdrawals

No.	State	Recommendation	Theme	US response (2021)	Status and direction since 2021 (Oct 2026)
26.266	China	Combat the increasingly severe religious intolerance and xenophobic violence	Racial discrimination	Supported in part	Partially implemented; regressed in part: a federal antisemitism order is in force (EO 14188, Jan 2025) though a court found its implementation viewpoint-discriminatory; the December 2024 Islamophobia strategy has no successor and the nationality-based entry bans revoked at the baseline were reinstated in 2025; hate-crime statutes were strengthened in 2021-22 but FBI data show reported religion-bias and anti-Hispanic incidents above 2020 levels in every year 2022-2025; CERD's decision of 10 Mar 2026 records grave concern about immigration enforcement (low confidence)
26.267	Colombia	Continue advancing in strengthening religious freedom, with the participation of all creeds or beliefs and civil society	General	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: new religious-liberty bodies (2025) hold public hearings with civil-society witnesses; multi-faith measures and entry policy cut against all-creed participation
26.268	Haiti	Adopt new measures to guarantee freedom of expression on the Internet	HRDs/expression	Supported in part	Partially implemented; regressed in part: EO 14149 (Jan 2025) is a new federal measure against government interference with protected speech, limited to citizens and without a private right, effect not established; for non-citizens a State Department cable of March 2025 requires social-media vetting of visa applicants and holders and a federal court found in September 2025 a viewpoint-discriminatory practice of detention, deportation and visa revocation for protected speech, a position below the baseline (judgment on appeal) (low confidence)
26.269	Russian Federation	Guarantee freedom of expression and freedom of the media, and create safe working conditions for journalists	HRDs/expression	Supported	Partially implemented; undetermined: the DOJ news-media subpoena rules in force at the baseline were strengthened in 2022 and returned to a modified 2014 version in May 2025 (no net change); journalists' safety is not secured - the Ninth Circuit (1 Apr 2026) found extensive evidence of DHS retaliation against journalists covering 2025 protests, as courts had in 2020; direction not measurable

No.	State	Recommendation	Theme	US response (2021)	Status and direction since 2021 (Oct 2026)
26.270	Belarus	Ensure that the right to peaceful assembly is respected and refrain from the use of force and lethal weapons when dealing with protests	HRDs/expression	Supported	Not implemented; regressed in part: no federal instrument directed military assets or troops toward protest policing at the baseline; since 2025 EO 14288 increases military-asset transfers, the Guard was federalised against Los Angeles protests (held to violate the Posse Comitatus Act, 2 Sep 2025) and NSPM-7 frames protest movements as domestic terrorism; CERD (10 Mar 2026) recorded reports of deaths of protesters in federal enforcement operations since January 2026; state and local policing not established [1 component not established on the public record; the result is bounded to the established components]
26.271	Egypt	Investigate any allegations of the excessive use of force by law enforcement officials against protesters and investigate any allegations of torture and reduce restrictions on the right to peaceful assembly	Torture/detention/Guantánamo	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: federal pattern-or-practice findings on protest policing were retracted on 21 May 2025 and no federal civil investigation of the 2025-26 federal force against protesters was identified, while individual criminal prosecutions continued; the torture statute was enforced to conviction in 2025 (Correa, 810 months); federal instruments on assembly are below the baseline (Guard federalisation 2025; NSPM-7)
26.272	Brazil	Take steps to ensure that competent authorities at the state level refrain from enacting new laws which unduly restrict the right to freedom of peaceful assembly	HRDs/expression	Supported in part	Not implemented; regressed in part: no federal step toward state legislatures at the baseline or the cut-off - DOJ supported the challenge to Florida's 2021 riot law as amicus in 2022, a step not continued; after March 2021 states enacted new riot and unlawful-assembly laws (Florida ch. 2021-6 of 19 Apr 2021 and Iowa SF 342 retrieved; Human Rights Committee 2023), the count of 23 laws in 12 states resting on civil-society submissions
26.273	Peru	Develop measures to allow migrants' rights defenders to carry out their work freely	Migrants/asylum	Supported	Not implemented; regressed: the 2021 stated policy of not targeting immigrants for advocacy has been displaced: a federal court found in September 2025 a viewpoint-discriminatory practice of detaining and deporting non-citizens for protected speech (judgment January 2026, on appeal), NSPM-7 (September 2025) lists extremism on migration among indicators for domestic-terrorism investigation, and the December 2025 Attorney General memorandum (reproduction) makes opposition to immigration enforcement an investigative priority

No.	State	Recommendation	Theme	US response (2021)	Status and direction since 2021 (Oct 2026)
26.274	South Sudan	Ensure an environment in which immigrant human rights defenders can do their work freely, without threat of immigration detention and deportation	Migrants/asylum	Supported	Not implemented; regressed: a federal court found in September 2025 that non-citizens were detained, deported and had visas revoked for protected speech under a viewpoint-discriminatory practice (judgment January 2026, on appeal), NSPM-7 (September 2025) lists extremism on migration among indicators for investigation, and the December 2025 Attorney General memorandum (reproduction) targets opposition to immigration enforcement; below the 2021 stated position
26.275	Germany	Ensure the exercise of the right to vote, including by demanding that states refrain from using voter identification requirements that can have a discriminatory impact on voters	Racial discrimination	Supported in part	Partially implemented; regressed: federal voting-access measures reversed since 2025 and new federal measures (EO 14248, EO 14399, USPS ballot-mail rule) condition registration and mail voting, with EO 14248's documentary-citizenship and related provisions permanently enjoined (final judgment March 2026, on appeal); section 2 of the Voting Rights Act narrowed by Louisiana v. Callais (April 2026); 36 states now have voter-ID laws, two (WY, NE) adopted after 2021 (NCSL); discriminatory impact not measured
26.276	Greece	Ensure the right to vote without discrimination by increasing access to every method of voting allowed in each state or jurisdiction	Racial discrimination	Supported in part	Partially implemented; regressed in part: federal access order revoked and federal measures now target mail voting (EO 14399 and the USPS ballot-mail rule of August 2026; EO 14248's ballot-deadline provisions enjoined for thirteen states), below the 2021 position; states both expanded and restricted voting methods (Brennan Center: 27 states restricted mail voting since 2020; at least 25 expanded access in 2025)
26.277	Russian Federation	Ensure that United States citizens fully exercise their voting rights	General	Supported in part	Not implemented; regressed in part: EO 14019 was issued and revoked after the baseline (no net change); EO 14248's registration provisions are permanently enjoined (on appeal) while EO 14399 and the 2026 USPS ballot-mail rule remain; no federal voting-rights statute enacted; the Supreme Court in Louisiana v. Callais (29 Apr 2026) confined section 2 of the Voting Rights Act to intentional discrimination; turnout 66.8% (2020) and 65.3% (2024), not attributable to access measures [1 component not established on the public record; the result is bounded to the established components]

No.	State	Recommendation	Theme	US response (2021)	Status and direction since 2021 (Oct 2026)
26.278	Belarus	Amend legislation to ensure that elections are held in accordance with international standards and in the presence of observers of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe	ICC/international cooperation	Not supported	Partially implemented; no change: ODIHR observed the 2022 and 2024 federal elections at invitation (official ODIHR pages); no legislation guarantees observer access and ODIHR's 2024 final report recommends such amendments
26.279	Republic of Moldova	Continue to improve efforts to reduce and eliminate adult and child trafficking	Children	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: framework reauthorised (Jan 2023) and T-visa rule adopted (2024); Pub. L. 119-21 removed SNAP eligibility (July 2025) and federal Medicaid eligibility (from 1 Oct 2026) for trafficking victims; convictions fell from 289 (FY23) to 210 (FY24) and TIP Office staff were cut (2025 TIP Report, as summarised)
26.280	Indonesia	Strengthen its bilateral collaboration to abolish human trafficking and slavery in the fisheries industries	Trafficking/labour	Supported	Not established; undetermined: no bilateral fisheries-labour arrangement found (a 2022 DOL grant was regional, for ASEAN, and ILAB agreements were terminated in 2025); CBP forced-labour orders on fishing vessels (2020-22) remain active, none issued since 2022 (low confidence)
26.281	Nigeria	Continue efforts in combating human trafficking and ensure the protection of the rights of victims of trafficking, as well as the rights of migrants	Migrants/asylum	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: anti-trafficking framework strengthened (2023 statutes; 2024 rule); trafficking victims lost SNAP (July 2025) and federal Medicaid (from 1 Oct 2026) eligibility under Pub. L. 119-21 and detained adults are not screened (2025 TIP Report, as summarised); migrants' rights generally below the baseline on entry bans, record detention and court-found retaliation for speech
26.282	Myanmar	Strengthen sanctions against employers who engage in unfair labour practices and ensure that workers' rights are not violated	Trafficking/labour	Supported	Partially implemented; advanced: Thryv (2022) extended NLRB make-whole relief to all direct or foreseeable pecuniary harms and remains Board precedent, but the General Counsel narrowed it for settlements (GC 25-05, 25-06, 2025) and the Third, Fifth and Sixth Circuits hold it beyond the Board's authority (Ninth Circuit contra; cert. denied 2026); no statute (PRO Act not enacted) or rule; no national measure of violations (low confidence)
26.283	China	Take holistic measures to eliminate rich-poor polarization and social inequality	ESC rights/health/poverty	Supported in part	Not implemented; regressed in part: 2021 anti-poverty expansions lapsed (return to baseline) and 2025 safety-net cuts take the federal position below it; no national inventory of state measures exists [1 component not established on the public record; the result is bounded to the established components]

No.	State	Recommendation	Theme	US response (2021)	Status and direction since 2021 (Oct 2026)
26.284	Cuba	End the criminalization of poverty, which disproportionately affects African-Americans	Racial discrimination	Supported	Not implemented; regressed in part: EO 14321 (2025) promotes camping-ban enforcement and civil commitment, below the 2021 federal position; local bans spread after Grants Pass (2024; over 350 cities per an advocacy tracker; Florida's 2024 statute verified); no measure-citing national inventory of state and local measures [1 component not established on the public record; the result is bounded to the established components]
26.285	Cuba	Introduce reforms to reverse the high rates of poverty and inequality and recognize economic, social and cultural rights internally	ESC rights/health/poverty	Supported in part	Not implemented; regressed in part: 2021 anti-poverty gains lapsed and 2025 cuts take the federal position below the baseline; ESC rights not recognized (unchanged); no national inventory of state measures exists [1 component not established on the public record; the result is bounded to the established components]
26.286	Ethiopia	Further enhance activities that will lead to reducing homelessness among vulnerable groups across the country	General	Supported	Not implemented; regressed in part: All In plan (2022) displaced by EO 14321 (2025), below the 2021 federal position; record homelessness in 2024; no national inventory of state and local activities exists [1 component not established on the public record; the result is bounded to the established components]
26.287	Azerbaijan	Develop strategies for addressing the housing and sanitary problems of marginalized communities such as indigenous and migrant communities	Migrants/asylum	Supported	Partially implemented; advanced: IHS sanitation funding (IIJA, FY2022-26) is an advance. All In (2022) establishes the development of Indigenous housing strategies; delivery and net change against March 2021 are not inferred. Migrant housing/sanitation strategies remain not established. The 2025 homelessness-policy shift is recorded separately from the completed development act.
26.288	Poland	Protect expanded and equitable access to health care	ESC rights/health/poverty	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: EO 14009 revoked (below the 2021 position) and sec. 71109 ends federal Medicaid for refugees, asylees and parolees from 1 Oct 2026; enhanced ACA credits (post-2021) lapsed; uninsured rate 8.3% in 2025 against 9.2% in 2021, children's rate up; Medicaid expansion in 40 states and DC (38 in 2021)

No.	State	Recommendation	Theme	US response (2021)	Status and direction since 2021 (Oct 2026)
26.289	Portugal	Take concrete steps to ensure the enjoyment of the human right to health by all its people without discrimination	Racial discrimination	Supported in part	Partially implemented; regressed in part: uninsured rate 8.3% in 2025 against 9.2% in 2021 (NCHS; children's rate up), while Pub. L. 119-21 ends federal Medicaid for refugees, asylees and parolees from 1 Oct 2026 and imposes work requirements from 2027; the 2024 section 1557 rule is in force except its gender-identity provisions (vacated October 2025)
26.290	Angola	Take further measures to make health-care services accessible to vulnerable people not supported by the current health system	ESC rights/health/poverty	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: EO 14009 revoked (below the 2021 position) and sec. 71109 ends federal Medicaid for refugees, asylees and parolees from 1 Oct 2026; enhanced ACA credits (post-2021) lapsed; uninsured rate 8.3% in 2025 against 9.2% in 2021, children's rate up; Medicaid expansion in 40 states and DC (38 in 2021)
26.291	Azerbaijan	Take measures for providing health-care services to all without prejudice to race, economic situation and citizenship status of persons under its jurisdiction	ESC rights/health/poverty	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: s.71109 restricts federal coverage by immigration status from Oct 2026, below the 2021 position; Medicaid expansion in 40 states and DC (38 in 2021); state-funded coverage regardless of status in 15 (children) and 7 (adults) jurisdictions, six cutting back
26.292	Ethiopia	Step up its efforts, both at home and abroad, to improve the health, dignity and well-being of women, children and their families	Gender/SRHR	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: postpartum Medicaid extension remains; EO 14009 revoked and sec. 71109 cuts Medicaid for refugees, asylees and parolees from Oct 2026; Title X funds withheld Apr-Dec 2025 then restored; Mexico City Policy reinstated and extended to all non-military aid (2026)
26.293	Iraq	Ensure access to health care, drugs and treatment to all segments of society	ESC rights/health/poverty	Supported	Partially implemented; advanced: IRA drug-price measures in force for Medicare; uninsured rate lower in 2025 than in 2021 (NCHS; children's rate higher), while Pub. L. 119-21 narrows immigrant Medicaid eligibility from 1 Oct 2026 and adds work requirements from 2027; the one-year provider restriction expired 3 Jul 2026; coverage at the cut-off not measured
26.294	Singapore	Continue its ongoing efforts to build a more inclusive society and reduce inequalities, including by updating its strategic plans to address the disproportionate impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on vulnerable populations	General	Supported	Not implemented; regressed in part: federal equity and pandemic-equity orders in force in 2021 revoked in 2025; no national inventory of state and local efforts exists [1 component not established on the public record; the result is bounded to the established components]

No.	State	Recommendation	Theme	US response (2021)	Status and direction since 2021 (Oct 2026)
26.295	Turkey	Ensure equal, full and rapid access for all segments of United States society to free health care in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic	ESC rights/health/poverty	Supported in part	Partially implemented; regressed in part: vaccines and testing free 2020-23 with federal reimbursement for the uninsured to spring 2022; current free access is coverage-dependent (Bridge Access Program ended Aug 2024; no federal route for uninsured adults identified); treatment never free to all, and the federal route for uninsured patients ended March 2022
26.296	Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	Establish a public system that guarantees the right to health of its people, which has been decimated by the pandemic	ESC rights/health/poverty	Supported in part	Partially implemented; regressed in part: no public system guaranteeing a right to health (not supported in 2021); the supported access goal is set back by sec. 71109 (Oct 2026) while the postpartum option advanced and the 2025 uninsured rate was below 2021
26.297	China	Urge politicians to respect people's right to life and right to health, and stop politicizing and stigmatizing the COVID-19 pandemic	ESC rights/health/poverty	Not supported	Partially implemented; no change: the 26 January 2021 memorandum condemning stigmatising references to COVID-19 by political leaders remains unrevoked, though its Task Force was revoked in 2025; the COVID-19 Hate Crimes Act (May 2021) is an adjacent act
26.298	Cuba	Guarantee the right to health, even in the context of COVID-19	ESC rights/health/poverty	Supported in part	Partially implemented; regressed in part: pandemic measures delivered 2020-24 and ended (Bridge Access Program, Aug 2024); sec. 71109 sets back the supported access goal from Oct 2026 while the 2025 uninsured rate was below 2021; the US supported the access goal, not a legal right to health (low confidence)
26.299	Norway	Lift funding restrictions on United States foreign assistance to promote women's full access to sexual and reproductive health and rights	Gender/SRHR	Supported	Not implemented; regressed: Mexico City Policy rescinded 28 Jan 2021 (before the baseline), reinstated 24 Jan 2025 and extended by the State Department rule of 27 Jan 2026 (effective 26 Feb 2026) to all non-military foreign assistance; Helms Amendment unchanged

No.	State	Recommendation	Theme	US response (2021)	Status and direction since 2021 (Oct 2026)
26.300	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Clarify its approach to ensuring access to comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services	Gender/SRHR	Supported	Implemented; no change: approach clarified in the 2021 response and the 28 Jan 2021 memorandum; the current approach (EO 14182, 2025) reverses it - recorded as context, since the recommendation asked for clarification only [requested conduct: completed; outcome: not established] [context, not requested: federal policy instrument on sexual and reproductive health access (28 Jan 2021 memorandum; EO 14182) — not implemented, regressed; federal constitutional protection of access to abortion (Roe/Casey overruled) — not implemented, regressed; no federal exclusion of family-planning providers from Medicaid (Pub. L. 119-21 sec. 71113 ran 4 Jul 2025 - 3 Jul 2026) — implemented, no change; access to sexual and reproductive health services in practice — not established, undetermined]
26.301	Australia	Ensure that laws permitting the refusal of care based on religious and moral beliefs do not restrict women's sexual and reproductive health and rights and that measures are put in place to monitor and prevent violations of these rights	Gender/SRHR	Supported	Not established; undetermined: the 2024 conscience rule (partial rescission of the never-effective 2019 rule) is unchanged; the 2022 EMTALA pregnancy guidance was adopted and rescinded after the baseline (CMS, 3 Jun 2025, continues to enforce EMTALA); no measure of refusal laws' effect on access and no patient-access monitoring mechanism found (low confidence)
26.302	Austria	Reverse policies inhibiting comprehensive and universal access to voluntary sexual and reproductive health services, especially in emergency situations, and end related restrictions on foreign assistance	Gender/SRHR	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: 28 Jan 2021 SRHR policy memorandum revoked 24 Jan 2025 and replaced by EO 14182 (below the baseline); Roe/Casey overruled 2022; 2021 Title X rule in force and 2025 funding withholding repaired by Dec 2025; EMTALA guidance adopted and rescinded after the baseline (no change); the sec. 71113 Medicaid exclusion ran 4 Jul 2025-3 Jul 2026 and was not renewed (no change in law; reported closures recorded); access in practice not established; Mexico City Policy reinstated 24 Jan 2025 and extended to all non-military foreign assistance (26 Feb 2026); Helms unchanged

No.	State	Recommendation	Theme	US response (2021)	Status and direction since 2021 (Oct 2026)
26.303	Canada	Take action to support equitable access to sexual and reproductive health and rights services, and review policies that effectively limit foreign assistance for sexual and reproductive health and rights services abroad	Gender/SRHR	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: 28 Jan 2021 SRHR policy memorandum revoked 24 Jan 2025 and replaced by EO 14182 (below the baseline); Roe/Casey overruled 2022; 2021 Title X rule in force and 2025 funding withholding repaired by Dec 2025; EMTALA guidance adopted and rescinded after the baseline (no change); the sec. 71113 Medicaid exclusion ran 4 Jul 2025-3 Jul 2026 and was not renewed (no change in law; reported closures recorded); access in practice not established; the foreign-assistance review was done in Jan 2021 (completed act), while the Mexico City Policy was reinstated 2025 and extended 2026 (context) [context, not requested: outcome - foreign-assistance limits on SRHR lifted (Mexico City Policy) — not implemented, regressed]
26.304	Denmark	Rescind the Title X restrictions to ensure access to comprehensive family planning services for all	General	Supported	Partially implemented; advanced: 2019 restrictions rescinded by the 2021 rule (effective 8 Nov 2021), still in force; 2025 funding withholding restored in December 2025 (HHS letter filed in court) and FY2026 funding enacted; an April 2026 funding notice restricts abortion-related spending; Title X users rose from 1.66 million (2021) to 2.77 million (2023), later years unpublished
26.305	Finland	Make essential health services accessible to all women and girls, paying special attention to those who face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination	Racial discrimination	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: 12-month postpartum Medicaid option in force (above the baseline); 28 Jan 2021 SRHR policy memorandum revoked 24 Jan 2025 and replaced by EO 14182 (below the baseline); Roe/Casey overruled 2022; 2021 Title X rule in force and 2025 funding withholding repaired by Dec 2025; EMTALA guidance adopted and rescinded after the baseline (no change); the sec. 71113 Medicaid exclusion ran 4 Jul 2025-3 Jul 2026 and was not renewed (no change in law; reported closures recorded); access in practice not established; Medicaid federal funding for refugees, asylees and parolees ended 1 Oct 2026 (sec. 71109); coverage outcome otherwise not established

No.	State	Recommendation	Theme	US response (2021)	Status and direction since 2021 (Oct 2026)
26.306	France	Ensure access by women and girls to sexual and reproductive rights and health	Gender/SRHR	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: 28 Jan 2021 SRHR policy memorandum revoked 24 Jan 2025 and replaced by EO 14182 (below the baseline); Roe/Casey overruled 2022; 2021 Title X rule in force and 2025 funding withholding repaired by Dec 2025; EMTALA guidance adopted and rescinded after the baseline (no change); the sec. 71113 Medicaid exclusion ran 4 Jul 2025-3 Jul 2026 and was not renewed (no change in law); 22 states and DC enacted shield laws after 2021; access in practice not measured
26.307	Iceland	Protect the sexual and reproductive health and rights of women and girls by ensuring their access to sexual and reproductive health information, commodities and services	Gender/SRHR	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: federal SRH web resources removed Jan 2025, restoration ordered and removal directives vacated (July 2025); 28 Jan 2021 SRHR policy memorandum revoked 24 Jan 2025 and replaced by EO 14182 (below the baseline); Roe/Casey overruled 2022; 2021 Title X rule in force and 2025 funding withholding repaired by Dec 2025; EMTALA guidance adopted and rescinded after the baseline (no change); the sec. 71113 Medicaid exclusion ran 4 Jul 2025-3 Jul 2026 and was not renewed (no change in law); mail and pharmacy dispensing of mifepristone (2023) and OTC contraception (2023) in force; access in practice not measured
26.308	Luxembourg	Guarantee essential health services for all, including sexual and reproductive health services	Gender/SRHR	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: EO 14009 revoked 2025; uninsured rate in 2025 not above 2021 (coverage outcome not established; Medicaid work requirement from 2027); federal Medicaid funding for refugees, asylees and parolees ended 1 Oct 2026; 28 Jan 2021 SRHR policy memorandum revoked 24 Jan 2025 and replaced by EO 14182 (below the baseline); Roe/Casey overruled 2022; 2021 Title X rule in force and 2025 funding withholding repaired by Dec 2025; EMTALA guidance adopted and rescinded after the baseline (no change); the sec. 71113 Medicaid exclusion ran 4 Jul 2025-3 Jul 2026 and was not renewed (no change in law; reported closures recorded); access in practice not established

No.	State	Recommendation	Theme	US response (2021)	Status and direction since 2021 (Oct 2026)
26.309	Malaysia	Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health information, education and services for all	Gender/SRHR	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: federal SRH web resources removed Jan 2025 and restored under a final court order (compliance certified Dec 2025); federal SRH education funding unchanged but most TPP grants cancelled June 2026 (reported); 28 Jan 2021 SRHR policy memorandum revoked 24 Jan 2025 and replaced by EO 14182 (below the baseline); Roe/Casey overruled 2022; 2021 Title X rule in force and Title X funded at the 2021 amount after the 2025 withholding was repaired; EMTALA guidance adopted and rescinded after the baseline (no change); the sec. 71113 Medicaid exclusion ran 4 Jul 2025-3 Jul 2026 and was not renewed; access in practice not measured after 2023
26.310	Mexico	Ensure access by all women to sexual and reproductive health information and services	Gender/SRHR	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: federal SRH web resources removed Jan 2025 and restored under a final court order (compliance certified Dec 2025); 28 Jan 2021 SRHR policy memorandum revoked 24 Jan 2025 and replaced by EO 14182 (below the baseline); Roe/Casey overruled 2022; 2021 Title X rule in force and Title X funded at the 2021 amount after the 2025 withholding was repaired; EMTALA guidance adopted and rescinded after the baseline (no change); the sec. 71113 Medicaid exclusion ran 4 Jul 2025-3 Jul 2026 and was not renewed; access in practice not measured after 2023
26.311	Netherlands	Repeal the Helms Amendment and the Protecting Life in Global Health Assistance Policy and, in the interim, allow United States foreign assistance to be used, at a minimum, for safe abortion in cases of rape, incest and life endangerment	ESC rights/health/poverty	Supported	Not implemented; regressed in part: Helms Amendment unchanged and still applied as a total ban; the Mexico City Policy (rescinded Jan 2021) was reinstated in Jan 2025 and extended in Feb 2026 to all non-military foreign assistance and to US NGOs, international organisations and foreign governments; no interim allowance for rape, incest or life-endangerment cases
26.312	New Zealand	Ensure that its international aid allows access to sexual and reproductive health services	Gender/SRHR	Supported	Not implemented; regressed: Mexico City Policy reinstated (Jan 2025) and extended by rule to all non-military foreign assistance (Feb 2026); USAID closed July 2025; UNFPA defunded under Kemp-Kasten (2025) although the FY2026 appropriation floors equal 2021's; beneficiary access not measured (bounded search) [1 component not established on the public record; the result is bounded to the established components]

No.	State	Recommendation	Theme	US response (2021)	Status and direction since 2021 (Oct 2026)
26.313	Botswana	Take further robust and comprehensive measures to promote wider and equitable access to quality education at all levels	ESC rights/health/poverty	Supported in part	Partially implemented; undetermined: title I funding higher in nominal terms, but federal education capacity reduced since 2025 (EO 14242; workforce roughly halved; MSI discretionary grants ended); OCR's 2025 RIF rescinded in January 2026 but seven of twelve regional offices closed and 90% of Mar-Sep 2025 resolutions were dismissals; access outcomes not measured
26.314	Republic of Moldova	Strengthen legislation in order to eliminate all forms of gender discrimination in employment	Gender/SRHR	Supported in part	Partially implemented; regressed in part: PWFA and PUMP Act enacted (Dec 2022) and in force; equal-pay statutes unchanged (no Paycheck Fairness Act); the contractor non-discrimination order in force at the baseline (EO 11246) was revoked in January 2025
26.315	Romania	Explore the option of introducing a by-law on mandatory paid minimum maternity leave	General	Supported	Implemented; no change: explored (paid-leave provisions passed the House, Nov 2021); no federal paid maternity leave mandate enacted (FMLA leave remains unpaid) [requested conduct: completed; outcome: not achieved] [context, not requested: mandatory paid maternity leave — not implemented, no change]
26.316	Sri Lanka	Strengthen further equality in the workplace by moving towards universal paid maternity leave and advancing universal maternal health care	Gender/SRHR	Supported	Partially implemented; advanced: paid-leave movement: House passage Nov 2021 (not enacted), 45S credit made permanent 2025, no federal mandate; postpartum coverage extended
26.317	India	Continue reinforcing legislation to eliminate all forms of gender discrimination in employment and ensure equal pay for work of equal value in the workplace	Gender/SRHR	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: PWFA and PUMP Act in force; equal-pay statutes unchanged; EO 11246 revoked (Jan 2025); the Census female-to-male earnings ratio fell from 83.0% (2020) to 80.9% (2024)
26.318	Israel	Encourage further private employers to strengthen equality and to offer paid maternity leave	General	Supported	Partially implemented; advanced: employer paid-leave credit made permanent (Pub. L. 119-21; IRS Notice 2026-28); statutory floor for Women's Bureau WANTO grants to employers raised from $1.8m (FY2021) to $5m (FY2026)
26.319	Luxembourg	Implement fully the commitments in the women and peace and security agenda at the national and international levels, notably in the framework of its role as a member of the Security Council, and ensure – politically and financially – the participation of women in peace processes	Gender/SRHR	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: WPS Act in force; the Secretary of Defense ended the Department's WPS programme on 29 April 2025 (below the 2021 position for that agency); the congressional WPS funding directive fell from at least $130m (FY2021) to $112.5m (FY2026); State and DHS implementation after 2025 not found on the record (bounded search)

No.	State	Recommendation	Theme	US response (2021)	Status and direction since 2021 (Oct 2026)
26.320	Montenegro	Strengthen further the existing non-discriminatory, inclusive and integrated approach to work to ensure women's equality and the promotion and protection of these rights	Gender/SRHR	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: integrated federal machinery dismantled and EO 11246 revoked (below the 2021 position); statutes remain; no national inventory of state measures exists (bounded)
26.321	Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	Eliminate the wage gap and gender-based violence and guarantee access to justice and reparation for victims	Gender/SRHR	Supported in part	Partially implemented; regressed in part: VAWA 2022 in force; the earnings ratio fell from 83.0% (2020) to 80.9% (2024) and EO 11246 was revoked; crime-victim compensation and civil remedies exist at both dates without a dedicated reparation mechanism; police reporting of domestic violence rose 2021-2024 while about one rape in four or five is reported
26.322	Greece	Prioritize services for preventing and responding to gender-based violence, including in institutional settings such as the penitentiary system	Gender/SRHR	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: VAWA 2022 and PREA standards in force; no official record of custodial GBV service delivery after 2020 (bounded); EO 14168 custody placements
26.323	Georgia	Vigorously continue measures directed at the elimination of violence against women and girls	Gender/SRHR	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: VAWA 2022 in force and OVW funding higher ($513.5m FY2021; $720m FY2026); the Gender Policy Council and the 2023 national plan were created and ended after the baseline (no net change); measured rape/sexual assault and intimate-partner violence rates higher in 2024 than in 2021 (NCVS)
26.324	Bahrain	Continue efforts made and measures taken to ensure the protection of women's and children's rights	Gender/SRHR	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: statutes enacted 2022-23 remain in force; the post-baseline executive orders were revoked (no net change); Title X funded at the 2021 amount after the 2025 withholding was repaired; ICE's 2021 directive presuming release of pregnant women remains policy but 86 pregnant women were detained on 16 Feb 2026 (13 in Oct 2020) and 363 pregnant, postpartum or nursing women were removed in Jan 2025-Feb 2026 (one removal in Oct 2020-Mar 2021) (DHS data) (low confidence)
26.325	Haiti	Create a federal mechanism to provide the necessary support to boys and young men in order to avoid any delay in their psychosocial development	ESC rights/health/poverty	Supported in part	Not implemented; no change: no federal mechanism created (none planned in 2021); no federal programme for boys' and young men's development found (bounded search) [accepted part: not established — on the components the United States supported in whole or in part, excluding outcomes it did not undertake] [1 component not established on the public record; the result is bounded to the established components]

No.	State	Recommendation	Theme	US response (2021)	Status and direction since 2021 (Oct 2026)
26.326	Paraguay	Develop norms that ensure free, prior and informed consultations with indigenous communities in relation to projects with a potential impact on their territories and traditional ways of life, in accordance with Sustainable Development Goals 10 and 16	Indigenous	Supported in part	Implemented; advanced: 2022 Uniform Standards for Tribal Consultation stand (no revocation identified); federal law requires consultation, not consent, consistent with the 2021 response
26.327	El Salvador	Make efforts in favour of the human rights of migrants, asylum seekers and refugees	Migrants/asylum	Supported	Not implemented; regressed in part: 2021 orders revoked and contrary measures since 2025 (maximal detention, parole termination, Alien Enemies Act removals found by a federal court to have denied due process); detention 13,818 (4 Mar 2021) to 67,180 (30 Jul 2026); asylum access at the southern border suspended by Proclamation 10888 against a Title 42 public-health order at the baseline; refugee programme suspended (EO 14163) with admissions allocated primarily to one nationality; state measures not established [1 component not established on the public record; the result is bounded to the established components]
26.328	Myanmar	Step up measures to protect and ensure the rights of migrants	Migrants/asylum	Supported	Not implemented; regressed in part: 2021 measures revoked; detention 13,818 (4 Mar 2021) to 67,180 (30 Jul 2026); Alien Enemies Act removals to CECOT found by a federal court (Dec 2025) to have denied due process; below the 2021 position; state measures not established [1 component not established on the public record; the result is bounded to the established components]
26.329	Egypt	Strengthen the rights of migrant workers and their family members	Migrants/asylum	Supported	Not implemented; regressed in part: 2024 Farmworker Protection Rule proposed for rescission (return to the 2021 position); the October 2025 AEWR methodology, which DOL itself estimates transfers $2.46 billion a year from H-2A workers to employers, and the 2025 benefit exclusions take the position below it; state measures not established [1 component not established on the public record; the result is bounded to the established components]
26.330	Turkey	Institute adequate mechanisms and means to deal with migratory flows in full respect with human dignity and international standards	General	Supported	Not implemented; regressed in part: asylum access suspended (Proclamation 10888, against a Title 42 public-health order at the baseline) and detention 13,818 (4 Mar 2021) to 67,180 (30 Jul 2026), with Alien Enemies Act removals found by a federal court to have denied due process; below the 2021 position; state and local measures not established [1 component not established on the public record; the result is bounded to the established components]

No.	State	Recommendation	Theme	US response (2021)	Status and direction since 2021 (Oct 2026)
26.331	Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	End the zero-tolerance policy and protect the rights of migrants	Migrants/asylum	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: zero tolerance rescinded (Jan 2021) and its re-use barred; the 2018 classwide injunction already restricted separation at the baseline and the 2023 settlement narrows the grounds and adds duties (to Dec 2031); broader migrant protections below the 2021 position
26.332	Argentina	Review administrative measures that criminally penalize migrants who enter the country without authorization	Migrants/asylum	Supported in part	Implemented; no change: the 2018 zero-tolerance directive was reviewed and rescinded (26 Jan 2021); the Attorney General's 5 Feb 2025 directive to prosecute all presented immigration offences is recorded as context [requested conduct: completed; outcome: not achieved] [context, not requested: administrative measures and prosecution practice penalizing unauthorized entry — not implemented, regressed]
26.333	Norway	Ensure that detention conditions for immigrants, particularly for minors, comply with international human rights law	Migrants/asylum	Supported	Not implemented; regressed in part: ICE detention 13,818 (4 Mar 2021) to 67,180 (30 Jul 2026, GAO) - a measure of detention use, not compared with capacity; ICE's own inspectors found at least 37 and then 41 deficiencies (seven repeat) at Camp East Montana, its largest facility, in Feb and May 2026; people held at a Florida state prison with no ICE agreement or contract (GAO, July 2026), an arrangement new since 2025; a state-run facility found below standards by the OIG closed in June 2026; in-custody deaths 5 (FY2021) and 16 (FY2025), rates of the same order; children held at Dilley for average stays of 23.5-47.5 days in 2026 against 5.8 days and under-72-hour processing in March 2021 (ICE reports to the Flores court), with a Special Master and Independent Monitor appointed on 17 August 2026
26.334	Peru	Ensure that the detention and separation of migrant families and asylum seekers are not used as punitive measures to deter irregular entry into the country	Migrants/asylum	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: no official statement of deterrent purpose found (bounded search); detention at record scale (not compared with capacity) with children held at Dilley beyond 20 days (2026, court record); deterrent separation barred since the 2018 injunction and, with narrower grounds, by the 2023 settlement to Dec 2031; no record of border separations under the settlement found (bounded search)
26.335	Thailand	Increase its efforts to protect migrants, especially those in vulnerable groups, including by seeking alternatives to detention for migrant children and ensuring access to basic services	Migrants/asylum	Supported	Not implemented; regressed: contrary practice since 2025; ATD is adult-only and family detention resumed, so no child alternative is in operation

No.	State	Recommendation	Theme	US response (2021)	Status and direction since 2021 (Oct 2026)
26.336	Slovenia	That the United States Department of Homeland Security and the United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement agency should acknowledge the human right of families to remain united and/or be reunited	Migrants/asylum	Supported	Partially implemented; advanced: DHS committed to family unity in its own name in the Ms. L. settlement (2023, to 2031) though no DHS/ICE instrument frames it as a human right; at the baseline DHS/ICE were bound by the 2018 classwide injunction; zero tolerance rescinded and its re-use barred; context: reunification task force (EO 14011) revoked 2025, settlement relief breached in 2025-26 and enforced by the court (including re-separations by re-detention, June 2026), ICE parental directive narrowed 2025 [requested conduct: partly completed; outcome: not established] [context, not requested: Interagency Task Force on the Reunification of Families (EO 14011) — not implemented, regressed; reunification duties under the Ms. L. settlement (opportunity to reunify; return of class members) and their enforcement 2025-26 — partially implemented, advanced; ICE parental-interests directive (2017 directive at baseline; 2022 directive; Directive 11064.4 of 2 Jul 2025) — partially implemented, regressed; outcome - families in fact kept united / reunited — partially implemented, undetermined]
26.337	Zambia	Seek alternatives to the present immigration detention system and improve conditions of confinement to meet basic human rights standards	Migrants/asylum	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: ATD continues (179,991 enrolled, Feb 2026, secondary) but EO 14165 directs detention to the fullest extent permitted by law and detention rose from 13,818 (4 Mar 2021) to 67,180 (30 Jul 2026); conditions: ICE inspectors' deficiency findings at Camp East Montana (Feb and May 2026) and detention in a facility with no ICE agreement or contract (GAO) - below 2021 on that element; no capacity comparison is made
26.338	China	Stop incarcerating migrants, including migrant children, and guarantee the rights of migrants	Migrants/asylum	Supported in part	Not implemented; regressed in part: ICE detention 13,818 (4 Mar 2021) to 67,180 (30 Jul 2026) under a directive to detain to the fullest extent permitted by law, with alternatives enrolment below 2022 (secondary); family detention of children resumed in April 2025 with average stays of 23.5-47.5 days at Dilley in 2026 against 5.8 days in early 2021 (Flores court records; Special Master appointed Aug 2026); conditions: ICE inspectors' deficiency findings at Camp East Montana (Feb and May 2026) and detention in a facility with no ICE agreement or contract (GAO); in-custody death rates of the same order in FY2021 and FY2025

No.	State	Recommendation	Theme	US response (2021)	Status and direction since 2021 (Oct 2026)
26.339	Cuba	Stop the cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment of migrants and asylum seekers and the separation of hundreds of minors from their families	Migrants/asylum	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: conditions: ICE inspectors found at least 37 and then 41 deficiencies (seven repeat) at Camp East Montana in 2026, and people are held in a facility with no ICE agreement or contract (GAO) - below 2021 on that element; in-custody death rates of the same order in FY2021 and FY2025; separation restricted since the 2018 injunction and, with narrower grounds, by the 2023 settlement to Dec 2031; no record of border separations of children under the settlement found (bounded search)
26.340	Ecuador	Protect the rights of children who arrive in the United States and seek alternatives to the current detention system for migrant children, both unaccompanied and part of family groups, and allow them to remain under the protection of their parents	Migrants/asylum	Supported in part	Partially implemented; regressed in part: ORR-funded counsel for unaccompanied children cut off and restored only under court order, with funds withheld Dec 2025-Aug 2026; family detention of children resumed 2025 with stays beyond 20 days and no child-specific alternatives; separation restricted since the 2018 injunction and, with narrower grounds, by the 2023 settlement; no record of border separations under the settlement found (bounded search)
26.341	Colombia	Fully guarantee the human rights and fundamental freedoms of migrant children and adolescents regardless of their immigration status	Migrants/asylum	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed: children held at Dilley for average stays of 23.5-47.5 days in 2026 against 5.8 days and under-72-hour processing in March 2021 (ICE reports to the Flores court; Special Master appointed Aug 2026); ORR-funded counsel for unaccompanied children withheld Dec 2025-Aug 2026 (court record); the Ms. L. settlement (Dec 2023) adds enforceable limits on separation to the 2018 injunction in force at the baseline, with no record of border separations under it found
26.342	Fiji	Ensure that detention centres for migrants and refugees and the treatment they receive meet the basic conditions called for under international human rights law and standards	Migrants/asylum	Supported	Not implemented; regressed in part: ICE detention 13,818 (4 Mar 2021) to 67,180 (30 Jul 2026, GAO) - not compared with capacity, for which no current figure exists; ICE's own inspectors found at least 37 and then 41 deficiencies (seven repeat) at Camp East Montana, the largest facility, in Feb and May 2026; people held at a Florida state prison with no ICE agreement or contract (GAO, July 2026), an arrangement new since 2025; the Florida facility found below standards by the OIG closed in June 2026; in-custody deaths 16 in FY2025 against 5 in FY2021 (rates of the same order); no matched national comparison with 2021, so regression is recorded in part

No.	State	Recommendation	Theme	US response (2021)	Status and direction since 2021 (Oct 2026)
26.343	Ghana	Improve conditions of confinement pertaining to immigrants to meet human rights standards and international treaties	Migrants/asylum	Supported	Partially implemented; regressed in part: conditions: ICE inspectors' deficiency findings at Camp East Montana (Feb and May 2026, seven repeat) and detention in a facility with no ICE agreement or contract (GAO, July 2026); the OIG-inspected Florida facility closed June 2026; in-custody death rates of the same order in FY2021 and FY2025; Congress funded additional OIG detention inspections in FY2026, while DHS's civil-rights and detention-ombudsman offices lost their staff in the March 2025 RIF
26.344	Islamic Republic of Iran	Stop separating young children from their migrant parents and putting them in cages	Migrants/asylum	Supported in part	Partially implemented; advanced: separation restricted since the 2018 injunction and, with narrower grounds, by the 2023 settlement to Dec 2031; no record of border separations under the settlement found (bounded search); children held in CBP facilities beyond 72 hours in deficient conditions at both dates (court and monitor records); family detention of children (context) resumed 2025 [context, not requested: detention of children with their families (lawful custody; Flores monitoring) — not implemented, regressed]
26.345	Luxembourg	Include in legislation the ban on the separation of families in the context of migration	Migrants/asylum	Supported in part	Not implemented; no change: no statutory ban at either date; separation restricted by court order since June 2018 (classwide injunction) and by the Ms. L. settlement (approved 11 Dec 2023, eight-year term) rather than by legislation
26.346	Mexico	Guarantee respect for the life, dignity, security and human rights of migrants and refugees, ensure adequate conditions in detention centres, prioritize the family unit and safeguard the best interests of the child	Migrants/asylum	Supported in part	Partially implemented; regressed in part: removals to a foreign prison without due process found by a federal court (Dec 2025) and third-country removals without notice permitted pending appeal; detention population far above 2021; ICE inspectors' deficiency findings at Camp East Montana (2026) and detention in a facility with no ICE agreement or contract (GAO); in-custody death rates of the same order; separation restricted since the 2018 injunction and, with narrower grounds, by the 2023 settlement, but the reunification task force was revoked 2025, the ICE parental directive narrowed and class members re-separated by re-detention (court finding, 2026); children held at Dilley beyond 20 days in 2026; counsel for unaccompanied children withheld Dec 2025-Aug 2026

No.	State	Recommendation	Theme	US response (2021)	Status and direction since 2021 (Oct 2026)
26.347	Nicaragua	Ensure the enjoyment of human rights by minorities and vulnerable groups in the country, especially those in detention centres for migrants along the southern border of the United States	Migrants/asylum	Supported	Not implemented; regressed in part: the federal equity and anti-discrimination framework in force at the baseline was revoked in 2025 (below the 2021 position); in southern-border detention ICE's inspectors found at least 37 and then 41 deficiencies (seven repeat) at Camp East Montana (El Paso) in 2026, but no comparable 2021 measure exists, so the direction there is unknown

Annex F — Positions of States on United States conduct, 2025–2026

Records compiled from the verbatim records of the Security Council (S/PV) and General Assembly (A/80/PV), UN Web TV transcripts of the Human Rights Council and General Assembly (automatic speech recognition, not official records, to be checked against the summary records), and official statements. “Primary” means the State’s or body’s own record; “secondary” means a reliable report of it where the original could not be retrieved. Position is coded as the record expresses it toward United States conduct: critical, supportive, mixed, or neutral/procedural. Entries for UN officials and mechanisms record determinations, not State positions. The annex holds 196 records: 186 statements by States or groups of States (seven by the United States) and ten by UN bodies or officials, including two by Presidents of the Human Rights Council acting in that capacity. A President’s statement, a mandate-holder’s opinion and a treaty-body finding have different authority. The annex is a selected record, not an inventory of every position taken. Thirty source cells rest on transcripts or UN Web TV and forty on secondary sources; the two flags overlap in one cell. Repeated speakers and group statements are counted as separate records. The existing records keep their stated sources: 15 rely on UN Transcripts and 40 are marked secondary; not all have been checked against official primary texts.

Topic	Date	State or group	Forum	Position	Summary	Source
UN machinery	2025-02-05	Israel (FM Gideon Sa'ar)	Official statement (X post by Foreign Minister)	supportive	Welcomed the US decision not to participate in the HRC and announced Israel would likewise not participate.	Israel Hayom, 'Israel announces withdrawal from UN Human Rights Council' (reproducing Sa'ar post) (secondary)
UN machinery	2025-02-07	79 ICC States Parties (Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, DR Congo, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Jordan, Latvia, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro,	Joint statement of 79 ICC States Parties (New York)	critical	Responding to EO 14203 (US not named), reaffirmed support for the ICC and warned that sanctions increase the risk of impunity, endanger victims, witnesses and staff, and could force closure of field offices.	Government of the Netherlands, Diplomatic statement 07-02-2025, 'Joint Statement - Sanctions International Criminal Court (ICC)'

Topic	Date	State or group	Forum	Position	Summary	Source
		Namibia, Netherlands, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, State of Palestine, Sweden, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Vanuatu)				
UN machinery	2026-03-04	[UN mechanism, not a State] Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on the Islamic Republic of Iran	Statement by the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on the Islamic Republic of Iran regarding Israeli-U.S. airstrikes against Iran	critical	“Strongly condemns the strikes against Iran by Israel and the United States of America”; the attacks “run counter to the UN Charter”; “gravely alarmed” that Iran’s retaliatory attacks on neighbouring countries are killing civilians.	OHCHR press release, 4 March 2026 (ohchr.org)
UN machinery	2026-09-17	[UN mechanism, not a State] Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on the Islamic Republic of Iran	Report to the Human Rights Council, sixty-third session	critical	Found “reasonable grounds to believe that the United States committed war crimes” in strikes on the Shajareh Tayyebeh Primary School in Minab (over 150 killed, about 120 children) and a sports complex in Lamerd (22 civilians killed); also found that many of the Iranian Government’s gross violations amount to crimes against humanity.	OHCHR press release, 17 September 2026; report a-hrc-63-61 (symbol to be confirmed)
UN machinery	2026-03-04	[UN mechanism, not a State] Special Procedures mandate-holders	OHCHR press release, “Iran: UN experts call for de-escalation and accountability”	critical	Condemned “the unlawful military attacks launched by the United States of America and Israel against Iran”, which “violate the fundamental prohibition on the use of force”; condemned the strike on a primary school in Minab that killed over 160 students.	OHCHR press release, 4 March 2026 (ohchr.org)
UN machinery	2025-06-06	Slovenia (Minister of Justice Andreja Katic)	Official statement (Ministry of Justice)	critical	Regretted the US sanctions on four ICC judges, including Slovenian judge Beti Hohler, as serious and unacceptable pressure on an independent institution (statement in Slovenian; quotation in original).	gov.si, 'Uvedba sankcij zoper štiri sodnice Mednarodnega kazenskega sodišča' (6 June 2025)
UN machinery	2025-06-06	European Union (Ursula von der Leyen; Antonio Costa)	Official statements (Commission President; European Council President)	critical	EU leaders said the EU deeply regrets the US sanctions on four ICC judges and that the Court must be free to act without pressure.	Al Jazeera, 'European Union backs ICC after US sanctions on court judges' (reporting X posts) (secondary)
UN machinery	2025-07-10	[UN official, not a State] President of the Human Rights Council (Amb. Jürg Lauber)	Statement by the President of the Human Rights Council	critical	Regretted the US sanctions on Special Rapporteur Francesca Albanese and called on all States to cooperate fully with mandate holders and refrain from intimidation or reprisal.	Statement by the President of the Human Rights Council, 10 July 2025 (UNISPAL)
UN machinery	2025-07-11	European Union (Spokesperson Anouar El Anouni)	EU midday briefing / spokesperson statement	critical	EU said it deeply regrets the US decision to sanction Francesca Albanese.	JusticeInfo.net, 'EU deeply regrets US sanctions on UN expert' (secondary)
UN machinery	2025-08-24	European Union (High Representative)	Statement by the High Representative on behalf of the EU	critical	Deeply regretted US sanctions on two ICC Deputy Prosecutors and two judges; called attacks or threats against the Court unacceptable; said it is monitoring the executive order and will assess further steps.	EEAS, 'Statement by the High Representative on US sanctions against two Deputy Prosecutors and two judges of the International Criminal Court'
UN machinery	2025-09-29	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	HRC 60th session, 32nd meeting (item 7)	critical	“Manifestamos nuestro rechazo por las sanciones impuestas sobre la valiente Relatora Especial Francesca Albanese.” (Previously attributed to the State of Palestine from an automatic transcript; Palestine’s uploaded text does not contain the passage.)	Delegation-published statement, HRC60 item 7 general debate (events.ohchr.org/PublicEvent/DownloadOralStatement/30107)

Topic	Date	State or group	Forum	Position	Summary	Source
UN machinery	2025-11-07	Cuba (Council member)	HRC organizational meeting (OM/19), 7 Nov 2025, on draft decision A/HRC/OM/19/L.1	critical	Condemned US non-participation as part of an 'aggressive and dishonest campaign against multilateralism'; said the US must attend its UPR without delay. Joined consensus on the understanding that the text follows decision OM/7/101 (29 January 2013, Israel precedent) and is procedural only.	UN Transcripts, HRC organizational meeting on draft decision A/HRC/OM/19/L.1 (UN Transcripts automatic speech recognition; not an official UN record) — no written text located; verify against the UN Web TV / UNOG recording
UN machinery	2025-11-07	China (Council member)	HRC organizational meeting (OM/19), 7 Nov 2025, on draft decision A/HRC/OM/19/L.1	critical	Regretted US failure to submit a national report or appear; said the draft was 'not strong enough' because it did not explicitly urge the US to submit a national report; joined consensus and called on the US to submit its report and participate in UPR WG 53.	UN Transcripts, HRC organizational meeting on draft decision A/HRC/OM/19/L.1 (UN Transcripts automatic speech recognition; not an official UN record)
UN machinery	2025-11-07	European Union (Cyprus on behalf of EU Member States members of the Council)	HRC organizational meeting (OM/19), 7 Nov 2025, on draft decision A/HRC/OM/19/L.1	critical	“The EU regrets any situation in which full engagement with the mechanism does not occur”; referred to “the decision by the United States not to participate in their review today”.	EU Delegation to the UN in Geneva, published statement (eeas.europa.eu)
UN machinery	2025-11-07	Human Rights Council (decision adopted without a vote; no request for a vote and no explanations of vote)	HRC organizational meeting (OM/19), 7 Nov 2025, on draft decision A/HRC/OM/19/L.1	neutral/procedural	Council adopted A/HRC/OM/19/L.1 without a vote: calls on the US to resume cooperation with the UPR, requests the President to take all appropriate steps to urge cooperation and report at ordinary sessions, and reschedules the US review to UPR WG 53 (2026). Only Cuba, China and the EU took the floor.	OHCHR press release, 'Human Rights Council reschedules human rights review of the United States of America' (Nov 2025) [quotation obtained via web-fetch extraction; site returned 403 to direct download, verify against page before publication]
UN machinery	2025-12-01	Slovenia (Foreign Minister Tanja Fajon)	Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute (The Hague), 24th session; official statement	critical	Condemned sanctions on ICC judges and prosecutors and backed activation of the EU Blocking Statute against US sanctions.	gov.si, 'In The Hague, Minister Fajon advocates further measures to protect the International Criminal Court'
UN machinery	2026-07-08	[UN official, not a State] President of the Human Rights Council (Amb. Sidharto Reza Suryodipuro)	HRC 62nd session, 35th meeting (closing), item: update on non-cooperation with the UPR	neutral/procedural	The President recalled decisions 60/115 (Nicaragua) and OM/19/101 (United States), said his efforts to encourage both States to resume cooperation “regrettably, had yielded no positive results”, that he had updated members at the sixty-first session, and that he would continue to exercise his good offices.	A/HRC/62/SR.35 (partial summary record), para. 5
UN machinery	2026-03-27	Cuba	HRC 61, 51st meeting (draft resolution on unilateral coercive measures)	critical	Described a United States “brutal energy siege” that had prevented fuel from entering Cuba for more than three months and the embargo as “the most comprehensive and prolonged system of unilateral coercive measures ever imposed on a country”; said Israel’s conduct in Gaza had “always enjoyed the unconditional support of the United States”.	A/HRC/61/SR.51, paras. 81, 118–119 (summary record)
UN machinery	2026-02-23	Finland	HRC 61, high-level segment	critical	“Finland recommends the United States to resume cooperation with the Human Rights Council and the Universal Periodic Review mechanism”; deep concern at the sanctions on the International Criminal Court.	Delegation-published statement (events.ohchr.org/PublicEvent/DownloadOralStatement/37954)
UN machinery	2026-07-15	Colombia	Security Council, 10197th meeting (Sudan/Darfur ICC briefing)	critical	“Colombia therefore rejects any interference in its work through sanctions against the Court, its judges or its officials.”	S/PV.10197 (provisional verbatim record)
UN machinery	2026-07-24	European Union (Ireland on behalf of the EU and its Member States)	UNGA 80th session, 106th plenary meeting, 24 Jul 2026 (approval of reappointment of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, A/80/797)	critical	Opposed the US motion to postpone action on Turk's reappointment (motion rejected 27-63-47); after the vote (144-10-13) welcomed the outcome and the 'strong mandate'.	UN Transcripts, General Assembly 106th plenary meeting, 80th session (UN Transcripts automatic speech recognition; not an official UN record)

Topic	Date	State or group	Forum	Position	Summary	Source
UN machinery	2026-07-24	Argentina	UNGA 80th session, 106th plenary meeting, 24 Jul 2026 (approval of reappointment of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, A/80/797)	supportive	Voted against the reappointment of the High Commissioner (one of ten votes against).	GA/12773 (UN meetings coverage); A/80/PV.106 not retrieved (18 Oct 2026)
UN machinery	2026-07-24	Israel	UNGA 80th session, 106th plenary meeting, 24 Jul 2026 (approval of reappointment of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, A/80/797)	supportive	Opposed the renewal, saying OHCHR had “adopted an unprofessional, politically motivated approach”; voted against.	GA/12773 (UN meetings coverage); A/80/PV.106 not retrieved (18 Oct 2026)
UN machinery	2026-07-24	Russian Federation	UNGA 80th session, 106th plenary meeting, 24 Jul 2026 (approval of reappointment of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, A/80/797)	mixed	Backed postponement and tabled its own draft A/80/L.100 (81-day term; rejected 19-71-52); opposed Turk on its own grounds (alleged pro-Western bias), not in endorsement of US policy.	UN Transcripts, General Assembly 106th plenary meeting, 80th session (UN Transcripts automatic speech recognition; not an official UN record)
UN machinery	2026-07-24	Paraguay	UNGA 80th session, 106th plenary meeting, 24 Jul 2026 (approval of reappointment of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, A/80/797)	mixed	Favoured extension rather than renewal pending the new Secretary-General and regretted that postponement was refused; stated this was not an assessment of Turk.	UN Transcripts, General Assembly 106th plenary meeting, 80th session (UN Transcripts automatic speech recognition; not an official UN record)
UN machinery	2026-07-24	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	UNGA 80th session, 106th plenary meeting, 24 Jul 2026 (approval of reappointment of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, A/80/797)	critical	While raising its own procedural objections to the reappointment, rejected the US statement's human rights accusations as weaponisation of human rights.	UN Transcripts, General Assembly 106th plenary meeting, 80th session (UN Transcripts automatic speech recognition; not an official UN record)
UN machinery	2026-07-24	Cuba (right of reply)	UNGA 80th session, 106th plenary meeting, 24 Jul 2026 (approval of reappointment of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, A/80/797)	critical	Condemned the United States statement as threats and said the United States has no moral authority on human rights. (GA/12773 records the United States as saying “there will be consequences”; the wider “reassess engagement, participation and funding” wording rests on the automatic transcript.)	UN Transcripts, General Assembly 106th plenary meeting, 80th session (UN Transcripts automatic speech recognition; not an official UN record)
UN machinery	2026-08-19	European Union (High Representative)	Statement by the High Representative on behalf of the EU	critical	Deeply regretted US sanctions on ICC President Judge Tomoko Akane and Senior Trial Lawyer Abdoulaye Seye; said sanctions undermine the Court's work.	EEAS, 'International Criminal Court: Statement by the High Representative on US sanctions against the President and a Senior Trial Lawyer'
UN machinery	2026-09-25	South Africa (Chair)	High Level Meeting in Defence of International Law (UNGA high-level week)	critical	Said ICC judges and prosecutors have been subjected to unilateral sanctions and that planned sanctions on the Court as an institution could fundamentally disrupt its operations.	UN Transcripts, High Level Meeting in Defence of International Law (UN Transcripts automatic speech recognition; not an official UN record)
UN machinery	2026-09-28	China	HRC 63rd session, 30th meeting, item 6 general debate (UPR), 28 Sep 2026	critical	Without naming the US, deplored that a country has withdrawn from the Council and refuses to undergo review of its own human rights situation, saying this severely undermines the UPR.	UN Transcripts, 30th Meeting - 63rd Session of Human Rights Council (UN Transcripts automatic speech recognition; not an official UN record)
UN machinery	2026-09-28	Indonesia	HRC 63rd session, 30th meeting, item 6 general debate (UPR), 28 Sep 2026	neutral/procedural	Implicit reference only (US not named): said the UPR's universality 'is being tested' and that universality must entail an obligation for all.	UN Transcripts, 30th Meeting - 63rd Session of Human Rights Council (UN Transcripts automatic speech recognition; not an official UN record)
UN machinery	2026-09-28	Spain (aligning with EU)	HRC 63rd session, 30th meeting, item 6 general debate (UPR), 28 Sep 2026	neutral/procedural	Implicit reference only (US not named): insisted on universality and full participation of all States.	UN Transcripts, 30th Meeting - 63rd Session of Human Rights Council (UN Transcripts

Topic	Date	State or group	Forum	Position	Summary	Source
						automatic speech recognition; not an official UN record)
UN machinery	2026-09-28	European Union (with Albania, Armenia, Georgia, Liechtenstein, Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, UK, Ukraine aligning)	HRC 63rd session, 30th meeting, item 6 general debate (UPR), 28 Sep 2026	neutral/procedural	Generic call (US not named) to safeguard the UPR as a mechanism that enjoys the participation of all States.	UN Transcripts, 30th Meeting - 63rd Session of Human Rights Council (UN Transcripts automatic speech recognition; not an official UN record)
UN machinery	2026-10-09	Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, United Kingdom (Foreign Ministers)	Joint statement of Foreign Ministers	critical	Regretted and strongly disagreed with announced US sanctions on the ICC as an institution; said they would have significant impact on staff and families; committed to dialogue with non-States Parties ahead of ASP December 2026.	GOV.UK, 'Joint statement on support for the International Criminal Court' (FCDO, 9 October 2026)
UN machinery	2026-10-10	European Union (High Representative, on behalf of the EU)	Statement by the High Representative on behalf of the EU	critical	Deeply regretted US announcement of sanctions against the ICC as an institution, urged the US to reverse them, noted the US delay of entry into force and its readiness to discuss concerns with States Parties.	Council of the EU press release, 'International Criminal Court: Statement by the High Representative on behalf of the EU following the announcement of US sanctions' [quotation obtained via web-fetch extraction; site returned 403 to direct download, verify against page before publication]
UN machinery	2026-10-12	Belgium and the Netherlands	EU Foreign Affairs Council, 12 Oct 2026 (any other business)	critical	Raised the ICC at the Foreign Affairs Council in light of newly announced US restrictive measures on the Court and its judges.	Council of the EU, Foreign Affairs Council, 12 October 2026 - main results [quotation obtained via web-fetch extraction; site returned 403 to direct download, verify against page before publication]
UN machinery	2026-10-16	Ireland	UNGA Sixth Committee, 81st session, 18th meeting	critical	Deeply regretted the announced US institutional sanctions against the ICC.	UN Transcripts, Sixth Committee 18th plenary meeting, GA 81st session (UN Transcripts automatic speech recognition; not an official UN record)
UN machinery	2026-10-16	Switzerland	UNGA Sixth Committee, 81st session, 18th meeting	critical	Rejected any political interference, threats or sanctions against the ICC, its officials or cooperating persons (US not named).	UN Transcripts, Sixth Committee 18th plenary meeting, GA 81st session (UN Transcripts automatic speech recognition; not an official UN record)
UN machinery	2026-10-16	Germany	UNGA Sixth Committee, 81st session, 18th meeting	critical	Recalled the 9 Oct joint statement and said it regrets and strongly disagrees with the announced sanctions against the Court.	UN Transcripts, Sixth Committee 18th plenary meeting, GA 81st session (UN Transcripts automatic speech recognition; not an official UN record)
Venezuela	2026-01-03	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (Permanent Representative)	Identical letters to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (A/80/586-S/2026/5)	critical	Denounced 'the armed aggression perpetrated by the United States of America' as a flagrant violation of Art. 2(4) and requested an emergency Council meeting.	A/80/586-S/2026/5, identical letters dated 3 January 2026
Venezuela	2026-01-03	China (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	Official statement (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson's remarks)	critical	Strongly condemned the US 'blatant use of force against a sovereign state and action against its president' as hegemonic acts violating international law and Venezuela's sovereignty.	Foreign Ministry Spokesperson's Remarks on the U.S. Military Strikes on Venezuela
Venezuela	2026-01-03	South Africa (Department of International Relations and Cooperation)	Official statement (DIRCO)	critical	Called the strike and capture 'a manifest violation of the Charter' and urged the Security Council to convene urgently.	South Africa urges UN Security Council Session following

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						unilateral military action in Venezuela
Venezuela	2026-01-03	United Kingdom (PM Keir Starmer)	Official statement (Prime Minister)	mixed	Stated the UK regarded Maduro as illegitimate and would 'shed no tears' at the end of his regime; reiterated support for international law without characterizing the operation.	PM statement on Venezuela: 3 January 2026 (gov.uk)
Venezuela	2026-01-03	Canada (PM Mark Carney)	Official statement (Prime Minister)	mixed	Welcomed 'the opportunity for freedom, democracy, peace, and prosperity' after Maduro's removal while calling on all parties to respect international law; did not assess the legality of the operation.	Statement by Prime Minister Carney on the situation in Venezuela
Venezuela	2026-01-03	Argentina (Office of President Javier Milei)	Official statement (Oficina del Presidente, Comunicado Oficial N.º 126)	supportive	The Office of the President 'celebrates' the capture of Maduro by the US Government and supported installation of Edmundo González Urrutia.	Comunicado Oficial número 126 (argentina.gob.ar)
Venezuela	2026-01-03	African Union	Official communiqué (African Union Commission, Addis Ababa)	neutral/procedural	Expressed grave concern at reports of the 'abduction' of President Maduro and military attacks on Venezuelan institutions; reaffirmed sovereignty, territorial integrity and self-determination and called for restraint, without naming the United States.	Communiqué sur la situation au Venezuela (AU press release 45836, French version)
Venezuela	2026-01-03	CARICOM	Official statement (Bureau of the Conference of CARICOM Heads of Government: Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia)	neutral/procedural	Reaffirmed commitment to international law, sovereignty and territorial integrity and called for peaceful dialogue; did not characterize the US action.	Statement from the Bureau of the Conference of CARICOM Heads of Government on Military Action in Venezuela
Venezuela	2026-01-03	Italy (Government / Prime Minister Meloni)	Official note (Palazzo Chigi), reported	mixed	Government note stated external military action is not the way to end totalitarian regimes, but considered 'legitimate' a defensive intervention against hybrid attacks such as State support for drug trafficking.	LaPresse, 'Venezuela, Palazzo Chigi: Legittimo intervento difensivo' (quoting the Government note); original note on governo.it not retrieved (secondary)
Venezuela	2026-01-03	Brazil (President Lula da Silva)	Official statement (Presidency, social media), reported	critical	Said the bombings and capture of Venezuela's President 'cross an unacceptable line', a grave affront to sovereignty, and that Brazil condemns the actions.	O Liberal, 'Lula se manifesta sobre ataques dos EUA à Venezuela' (reproducing Lula's note); original post not retrieved (secondary)
Venezuela	2026-01-03	Russian Federation (MFA)	Official statements (Ministry of Foreign Affairs), reported	critical	Described the operation as 'armed aggression' and the reported abduction as 'an unacceptable violation of the sovereignty of an independent state'; urged release of the Maduros.	Meduza, 'Russia calls U.S. military action in Venezuela armed aggression' (mid.ru original not retrieved) (secondary)
Venezuela	2026-01-04	Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Spain, Uruguay	Joint statement of six Governments	critical	Expressed 'deep concern and rejection' of the unilateral military actions as contrary to the prohibition of force and to sovereignty; warned of a dangerous precedent and against any external appropriation of natural or strategic resources.	Statement from Spain, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, and Uruguay regarding the events in Venezuela (La Moncloa, non-official translation); Spanish text at cancilleria.gov.co
Venezuela	2026-01-04	European Union (26 Member States; Hungary not associated)	Statement by the EU High Representative (supported by 26 Member States)	mixed	Recalled that international law and the Charter 'must be upheld' and that Security Council members have a particular responsibility, while restating that Maduro lacks democratic legitimacy; did not characterize the US operation.	Venezuela: Statement by the High Representative on the aftermath of the U.S. intervention in Venezuela (as reproduced by the Spanish Embassy in Havana, exteriores.gob.es)
Venezuela	2026-01-04	Trinidad and Tobago (Minister Sean Sobers)	Extraordinary (virtual) meeting of CELAC Foreign Ministers	supportive	Took note of the US 'highly sophisticated military operations', stated T&T was not a participant, and reaffirmed commitment to the US 'mission' against transnational crime.	Statement by Hon. Sean Sobers at the Extraordinary Meeting of CELAC Foreign Ministers (Virtual), 4 January 2026

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Venezuela	2026-01-04	Hungary	EU High Representative statement (non-association)	neutral/procedural	Hungary was the only EU Member State not to support the High Representative's 4 January statement; no Hungarian official reasoning retrieved.	Telex, 'Hungary only EU member state not to support Kallas' statement on US intervention in Venezuela'; corroborated by the list of 26 supporting States in the statement itself (secondary)
Venezuela	2026-01-04	CELAC (no consensus); bloc opposing condemnation reportedly led by Argentina with Paraguay, Peru, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Panama, Dominican Republic, Trinidad and Tobago	Extraordinary (virtual) meeting of CELAC Foreign Ministers	mixed	The CELAC meeting convened by the Colombian pro tempore presidency ended without a declaration: Cuba, Nicaragua, Uruguay, Venezuela and Colombia spoke against the incursion, while about a third of members, reportedly led by Argentina, blocked a condemnation.	Buenos Aires Times, 'Argentina leads bloc to stop CELAC rebuke of US action in Venezuela' (no official CELAC outcome document exists) (secondary)
Venezuela	2026-01-04	India (MEA)	Official statement (Ministry of External Affairs), reported	neutral/procedural	Called developments 'a matter of deep concern', expressed support for the Venezuelan people and urged peaceful dialogue, without naming the United States.	ETV Bharat, 'India calls US attack on Venezuela matter of deep concern' (mea.gov.in original not retrieved) (secondary)
Venezuela	2026-01-05	Colombia (Mrs. Zalabata Torres); requested the meeting	Security Council 10085th meeting (S/PV.10085), 5 Jan 2026	critical	Categorically condemned the 3 January US military attack as a violation of Venezuela's sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity and of the UN Charter; warned of the precedent of a permanent member using force to take control of another State and its resources.	S/PV.10085 (Security Council, 10085th meeting, 5 January 2026, 'Threats to international peace and security')
Venezuela	2026-01-05	Russian Federation (Mr. Nebenzia)	Security Council 10085th meeting (S/PV.10085), 5 Jan 2026	critical	Condemned the 'act of armed aggression' and called for the immediate release of President Maduro and his wife; cited condemnations by NAM, the African Union and the Group of Friends in Defense of the Charter.	S/PV.10085 (Security Council, 10085th meeting, 5 January 2026, 'Threats to international peace and security')
Venezuela	2026-01-05	China (Mr. Sun Lei)	Security Council 10085th meeting (S/PV.10085), 5 Jan 2026	critical	Strongly condemned the 'unilateral, illegal and bullying acts' of the US; urged the US to ensure the safety of and release President Maduro and his wife and to stop 'toppling the Government of Venezuela'.	S/PV.10085 (Security Council, 10085th meeting, 5 January 2026, 'Threats to international peace and security')
Venezuela	2026-01-05	A3 (Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia, Liberia), delivered by Liberia (Mr. Brown II)	Security Council 10085th meeting (S/PV.10085), 5 Jan 2026	neutral/procedural	Aligned with the African Union communiqué; noted 'reports regarding the detention of President Nicolás Maduro', reaffirmed sovereignty and territorial integrity and called for restraint and Venezuelan-led dialogue, without naming or condemning the United States.	S/PV.10085 (Security Council, 10085th meeting, 5 January 2026, 'Threats to international peace and security')
Venezuela	2026-01-05	United States of America (Mr. Waltz)	Security Council 10085th meeting (S/PV.10085), 5 Jan 2026	supportive	Defended the operation as a 'surgical law enforcement operation facilitated by the United States military' against indicted fugitives; asserted Maduro was not a Head of State; invoked the 1989 Noriega precedent and the President's Commander-in-Chief responsibility.	S/PV.10085 (Security Council, 10085th meeting, 5 January 2026, 'Threats to international peace and security')
Venezuela	2026-01-05	Panama (Mr. Alfaro de Alba)	Security Council 10085th meeting (S/PV.10085), 5 Jan 2026	mixed	Reaffirmed commitment to non-intervention, territorial integrity and the prohibition of force (Art. 2 of the Charter) and referred to 'the deplorable reality of the events', but did not condemn the US; focused on non-recognition of the 'authoritarian and illegitimate regime' and a transition led by the 2024 election winners.	S/PV.10085 (Security Council, 10085th meeting, 5 January 2026, 'Threats to international peace and security')
Venezuela	2026-01-05	Latvia (Ms. Pavļuta-Deslandes)	Security Council 10085th meeting (S/PV.10085), 5 Jan 2026	mixed	Recalled that the Charter and international law 'must be upheld' under all circumstances but did not characterize the US action; condemned the Maduro regime as rooted in repression and organized crime.	S/PV.10085 (Security Council, 10085th meeting, 5 January 2026, 'Threats to international peace and security')
Venezuela	2026-01-05	Denmark (Ms. Lassen)	Security Council 10085th meeting (S/PV.10085), 5 Jan 2026	critical	Echoed the Secretary-General's concern, called the military action a 'dangerous precedent', recalled Art. 2(4) and stated that no State should influence political outcomes in Venezuela by force; also stated it does not recognize Maduro.	S/PV.10085 (Security Council, 10085th meeting, 5 January 2026, 'Threats to international peace and security')

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Venezuela	2026-01-05	United Kingdom (Mr. Kariuki)	Security Council 10085th meeting (S/PV.10085), 5 Jan 2026	mixed	Did not characterize the operation; stated Maduro's claim to power was fraudulent, sought a 'safe and peaceful transition' and reaffirmed commitment to international law and the Charter.	S/PV.10085 (Security Council, 10085th meeting, 5 January 2026, 'Threats to international peace and security')
Venezuela	2026-01-05	France (Mr. Dharmadhikari)	Security Council 10085th meeting (S/PV.10085), 5 Jan 2026	critical	Stated the operation contravened the principles of peaceful settlement and non-use of force and that Charter violations by permanent members undermine the international order, while also condemning Maduro's repression.	S/PV.10085 (Security Council, 10085th meeting, 5 January 2026, 'Threats to international peace and security')
Venezuela	2026-01-05	Bahrain (Mr. Alrowaiei)	Security Council 10085th meeting (S/PV.10085), 5 Jan 2026	neutral/procedural	Supported the Secretary-General's call for inclusive dialogue and respect for international law; did not address the legality of the US action.	S/PV.10085 (Security Council, 10085th meeting, 5 January 2026, 'Threats to international peace and security')
Venezuela	2026-01-05	Pakistan (Mr. Jadoon)	Security Council 10085th meeting (S/PV.10085), 5 Jan 2026	critical	Stated that unilateral military action contravenes Charter principles and 'the doctrine of sovereign immunity' and sets dangerous precedents.	S/PV.10085 (Security Council, 10085th meeting, 5 January 2026, 'Threats to international peace and security')
Venezuela	2026-01-05	Greece (Mr. Stamatekos)	Security Council 10085th meeting (S/PV.10085), 5 Jan 2026	mixed	Urged restraint and respect for the Charter and international law without characterizing the US action; called Maduro an illegitimate President and expressed hope 'the recent events' would lead to a democratic future.	S/PV.10085 (Security Council, 10085th meeting, 5 January 2026, 'Threats to international peace and security')
Venezuela	2026-01-05	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (Mr. Moncada)	Security Council 10085th meeting (S/PV.10085), 5 Jan 2026	critical	Denounced an 'illegitimate armed attack' including bombings, loss of civilian and military life and the 'kidnapping' of President Maduro; invoked Art. 2(4), GA res. 3314 (XXIX), Geneva Conventions and Head-of-State immunity; asked the Council to condemn the use of force and secure the couple's release.	S/PV.10085 (Security Council, 10085th meeting, 5 January 2026, 'Threats to international peace and security')
Venezuela	2026-01-05	Argentina (Mr. Tropepi)	Security Council 10085th meeting (S/PV.10085), 5 Jan 2026	supportive	Expressed appreciation for the 'decision and determination' of the US President in the actions that led to Maduro's capture, presenting it as a decisive step against narco-terrorism.	S/PV.10085 (Security Council, 10085th meeting, 5 January 2026, 'Threats to international peace and security')
Venezuela	2026-01-05	Chile (Mrs. Narváez Ojeda)	Security Council 10085th meeting (S/PV.10085), 5 Jan 2026	critical	Expressed 'firm condemnation' of the unilateral US military action while stating Chile does not recognize the Maduro regime; stressed that respect for international law allows no exceptions.	S/PV.10085 (Security Council, 10085th meeting, 5 January 2026, 'Threats to international peace and security')
Venezuela	2026-01-05	Brazil (Mr. França Danese)	Security Council 10085th meeting (S/PV.10085), 5 Jan 2026	critical	Categorically rejected the armed intervention as a flagrant Charter violation; stated the bombings and the capture of Venezuela's President 'cross an unacceptable line' and rejected the creation of 'protectorates'.	S/PV.10085 (Security Council, 10085th meeting, 5 January 2026, 'Threats to international peace and security')
Venezuela	2026-01-05	Mexico (Mr. Vasconcelos)	Security Council 10085th meeting (S/PV.10085), 5 Jan 2026	critical	Condemned the 3 January 'military aggression' as a blatant violation of Art. 2 of the Charter; rejected regime change by external actors and called on the Council to act without double standards.	S/PV.10085 (Security Council, 10085th meeting, 5 January 2026, 'Threats to international peace and security')
Venezuela	2026-01-05	Paraguay (Mr. Pereira Sosa)	Security Council 10085th meeting (S/PV.10085), 5 Jan 2026	supportive	Welcomed 'the departure' of Maduro, described as leader of a terrorist organization, as opening the way to democracy; did not address the legality of the operation.	S/PV.10085 (Security Council, 10085th meeting, 5 January 2026, 'Threats to international peace and security')
Venezuela	2026-01-05	Cuba (Mr. Soberón Guzmán)	Security Council 10085th meeting (S/PV.10085), 5 Jan 2026	critical	Condemned the 'military aggression' and 'kidnapping' of President Maduro; reported that 32 Cubans were killed; in a right of reply rejected US allegations of Cuban intelligence operations in Venezuela.	S/PV.10085 (Security Council, 10085th meeting, 5 January 2026, 'Threats to international peace and security')
Venezuela	2026-01-05	Nicaragua (Mr. Hermida Castillo)	Security Council 10085th meeting (S/PV.10085), 5 Jan 2026	critical	Supported the call for the immediate release of Maduro and Cilia Flores and declared that peace 'has been deeply wounded'; invoked the CELAC Zone of Peace.	S/PV.10085 (Security Council, 10085th meeting, 5 January

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						2026, 'Threats to international peace and security')
Venezuela	2026-01-05	Trinidad and Tobago (Mr. Parsan)	Security Council 10085th meeting (S/PV.10085), 5 Jan 2026	supportive	Took note of the US operations and expressed continuing support for US-led regional security initiatives against transnational crime, while maintaining relations with Venezuela; no reference to legality.	S/PV.10085 (Security Council, 10085th meeting, 5 January 2026, 'Threats to international peace and security')
Venezuela	2026-01-05	Spain (Mr. Gómez Hernández)	Security Council 10085th meeting (S/PV.10085), 5 Jan 2026	critical	Expressed deep concern at 'a very worrisome precedent', recalled sovereignty, territorial integrity and the prohibition of force and that natural resources are part of sovereignty; stated condemnation of the Maduro government 'can only be exercised in accordance with international law'.	S/PV.10085 (Security Council, 10085th meeting, 5 January 2026, 'Threats to international peace and security')
Venezuela	2026-01-05	South Africa (Mr. Passmoor)	Security Council 10085th meeting (S/PV.10085), 5 Jan 2026	critical	Stated that the strikes and the 'abduction' of President Maduro 'wantonly violate' Venezuela's sovereignty; that alleged criminality of a Head of State cannot justify breach of Art. 2(4); and that enforcement of domestic law on another State's territory without consent is unlawful.	S/PV.10085 (Security Council, 10085th meeting, 5 January 2026, 'Threats to international peace and security')
Venezuela	2026-01-05	Group of Friends in Defense of the Charter of the United Nations, delivered by Eritrea (Ms. Tesfamariam)	Security Council 10085th meeting (S/PV.10085), 5 Jan 2026	critical	Condemned 'the act of aggression' and 'illegal abduction' of President Maduro and Cilia Flores; demanded cessation of hostilities, their return and accountability; rejected US statements about running Venezuela as 'a clear plan of annexation'.	S/PV.10085 (Security Council, 10085th meeting, 5 January 2026, 'Threats to international peace and security')
Venezuela	2026-01-05	Iran (Islamic Republic of) (Mr. Iravani)	Security Council 10085th meeting (S/PV.10085), 5 Jan 2026	critical	Associated with the Group of Friends; condemned the attack as 'State terrorism' and 'a full-fledged act of aggression' and the abduction as a violation of Head-of-State immunities; also rejected US references to Iran.	S/PV.10085 (Security Council, 10085th meeting, 5 January 2026, 'Threats to international peace and security')
Venezuela	2026-01-05	Non-Aligned Movement (Coordinating Bureau), delivered by Uganda (Mrs. Nabeta)	Security Council 10085th meeting (S/PV.10085), 5 Jan 2026	critical	The NAM Coordinating Bureau 'categorically condemns the act of aggression' by the US, called it 'an act of war', demanded cessation of hostilities and accountability, and reaffirmed Head-of-State immunities.	S/PV.10085 (Security Council, 10085th meeting, 5 January 2026, 'Threats to international peace and security')
Venezuela	2026-01-05	[UN official, not a State] Secretary-General António Guterres	Security Council 10085th meeting (S/PV.10085): Secretary-General's statement read by USG DiCarlo	critical	The Secretary-General said he remained 'deeply concerned that the rules of international law have not been respected' with regard to the 3 January military action, and recalled the Charter prohibition of the threat or use of force.	S/PV.10085 (Security Council, 10085th meeting, 5 January 2026, 'Threats to international peace and security')
Venezuela	2026-01-06	Colombia (Vice-Minister Mauricio Jaramillo Jassir)	OAS Permanent Council, extraordinary session (requested by Colombia, co-sponsored by Brazil, Chile, Guatemala, Mexico, Uruguay)	critical	Reiterated Colombia's categorical rejection of actions against Venezuela's sovereignty, territorial integrity and political autonomy as incompatible with international law and the OAS Charter; also rejected threats of force against Colombia.	Consejo Permanente de la OEA celebra una reunión extraordinaria para analizar la situación en Venezuela (Cancillería de Colombia)
Venezuela	2026-01-06	United States of America (Leandro Rizzutto)	OAS Permanent Council, extraordinary session	supportive	Reportedly maintained there was no invasion and that the action executed a Department of Justice arrest warrant.	La Estrella de Panamá, 'División en el Consejo Permanente de la OEA por la captura de Maduro'; OAS official record not retrieved (secondary)
Venezuela	2026-01-06	[UN official, not a State] OHCHR / High Commissioner Volker Türk	UN Geneva press briefing (OHCHR spokesperson Ravina Shamdasani)	critical	OHCHR stated the operation 'undermined a fundamental principle of international law' and that accountability for human rights violations 'cannot be achieved by unilateral military intervention'; in answer to questions, identified Art. 2(4) as the provision contravened.	UN Human Rights Spokesperson Ravina Shamdasani on U.S. intervention in Venezuela (UN Geneva newsroom)
Venezuela	2026-02-09	Cuba	HRC organizational meeting for HRC 61	critical	Cited 'the brutal aggression against Venezuela and the abduction of President Nicolas Maduro' as evidence of US intent to replace the rule of law with the rule of force.	HRC Organizational Meeting, 61st session, 9 Feb 2026 (UN Web TV recording; automatic-speech-recognition transcript via

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Venezuela	2026-02-18	Group of Friends in Defence of the Charter of the United Nations, delivered by Venezuela	GA Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations, 2026 session	critical	Denounced 'the unlawful, unprovoked and unjustifiable act of aggression' of 3 January and the 'illegal abduction' of President Maduro and Cilia Flores.	Special Committee on the Charter, 18 Feb 2026 (UN Web TV recording; automatic-speech-recognition transcript via transcripts.un.org, not an official record)
Venezuela	2026-02-18	China	GA Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations, 2026 session	critical	Expressed support for the Group of Friends' joint statement condemning the 3 January aggression (association only; no national characterization).	Special Committee on the Charter, 18 Feb 2026 (UN Web TV recording; automatic-speech-recognition transcript via transcripts.un.org, not an official record)
Venezuela	2026-02-24	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	HRC 61, 4th meeting (high-level panel on the Durban Declaration)	critical	Denounced the 3 January 'military aggression' causing loss of life and the 'kidnapping' of President Maduro and Cilia Flores, and called for condemnation of the violation of international law.	HRC 61, 4th meeting, 24 Feb 2026 (UN Web TV recording; automatic-speech-recognition transcript via transcripts.un.org, not an official record)
Venezuela	2026-03-02	Group of Friends in Defense of the UN Charter, delivered by Venezuela	HRC 61, 12th meeting	critical	Condemned 'what was done against Venezuela in January, the abduction of the President and the First Lady'.	HRC 61, 12th meeting, 2 Mar 2026 (UN Web TV recording; automatic-speech-recognition transcript via transcripts.un.org, not an official record)
Venezuela	2026-09-18	Mexico	HRC 63, 18th meeting, interactive dialogue with the Fact-Finding Mission on Venezuela	critical	Without naming the US, recalled the Art. 2 obligation to refrain from the use of force and respect for Venezuela's sovereignty, including over its natural resources (implicit reference to the January operation).	HRC 63, 18th meeting, 18 Sep 2026 (UN Web TV recording; automatic-speech-recognition transcript via transcripts.un.org, not an official record)
Venezuela	2026-09-18	Cuba	HRC 63, 18th meeting, interactive dialogue with the Fact-Finding Mission on Venezuela	critical	Rejected 'any interventionism against Venezuela' (implicit; the US is not named).	HRC 63, 18th meeting, 18 Sep 2026 (UN Web TV recording; automatic-speech-recognition transcript via transcripts.un.org, not an official record)
Venezuela	2026-03-12	[UN mechanism, not a State] Fact-Finding Mission on Venezuela (Chair)	HRC 61, item 4: interactive dialogue with the Fact-Finding Mission on Venezuela	critical	The Mission reiterated its communiqué of 3 January: “la operación militar estadounidense del 3 de enero de 2026 violó el derecho internacional”; “ello no justifica una intervención militar ilegal”. (The Chair uploaded no text for 18 September 2026.)	Delegation-published statement (events.ohchr.org/PublicEvent/DownloadOralStatement/40561)
Venezuela	2026-03-12	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	HRC 61, item 4: interactive dialogue with the Fact-Finding Mission on Venezuela	critical	Condemned the action of the United States against Venezuela on 3 January 2026, “which resulted in the loss of civilian lives and the abduction of the President”.	Delegation-published statement (events.ohchr.org/PublicEvent/DownloadOralStatement/41503)
Venezuela	2026-03-12	Cuba	HRC 61, item 4: interactive dialogue with the Fact-Finding Mission on Venezuela	critical	Referred to “the United States through its illegal military aggression against Venezuela” and said the Council “has done nothing”.	Delegation-published statement (events.ohchr.org/PublicEvent/DownloadOralStatement/40558)
Venezuela	2026-09-21	China	HRC 63, 19th meeting, interactive dialogue with the Fact-Finding Mission on Venezuela	critical	Opposed interference in the internal affairs of sovereign States 'through military, political, or economic means' and upheld the prohibition of the use of force (implicit; the US is not named).	HRC 63, 19th meeting, 21 Sep 2026 (UN Web TV recording; automatic-speech-recognition transcript via transcripts.un.org, not an official record)
Venezuela	2026-09-22	United States of America (President Trump)	GA 81st session, general debate (Day 1)	supportive	Presented the January operation as a success: the US military 'arrested the outlaw dictator' Maduro; cited prisoner releases and a 65-billion-barrel oil deal.	GA 81 general debate, 22 Sep 2026 (UN Web TV recording; automatic-speech-recognition

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Venezuela	2026-09-22	Brazil (President Lula da Silva)	GA 81st session, general debate (Day 1)	critical	Without naming the US, called 'neocolonial incursions for strategic resources' anachronistic and said Venezuelans deserve to define their own destiny (implicit).	GA 81 general debate, 22 Sep 2026 (UN Web TV recording; automatic-speech-recognition transcript via transcripts.un.org, not an official record)
Venezuela	2026-09-23	Paraguay (President Santiago Peña)	GA 81st session, general debate (Day 2)	supportive	Described 'the fall of the dictator Maduro' as an 'extremely important' first step and offered Paraguay's role in a transition.	GA 81 general debate, 23 Sep 2026 (UN Web TV recording; automatic-speech-recognition transcript via transcripts.un.org, not an official record)
Venezuela	2026-09-26	Cuba (Minister for Foreign Affairs)	GA 81st session, general debate (Day 5)	critical	Listed 'the military aggression against the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela' among attacks on international law.	GA 81 general debate, 26 Sep 2026 (UN Web TV recording; automatic-speech-recognition transcript via transcripts.un.org, not an official record)
Venezuela	2026-09-26	Russian Federation (Minister for Foreign Affairs Lavrov)	GA 81st session, general debate (Day 5)	critical	Said the US 'invaded Venezuela' 'in contravention of all norms', citing Head-of-State immunity, and demanded the immediate release of Maduro and his spouse.	GA 81 general debate, 26 Sep 2026 (UN Web TV recording; automatic-speech-recognition transcript via transcripts.un.org, not an official record)
Venezuela	2026-09-26	Russian Federation (Minister for Foreign Affairs Lavrov)	Statement and answers to media questions following the high-level week of GA 81, New York	mixed	Described regular dialogue with the US administration as “a return to normalcy”, while criticizing continued US sanctions, saying that “the Americans have simply taken the oil industry” of Venezuela into joint ownership, and calling US positions on Iran “quite self-serving”.	Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the UN, 26 Sep 2026 (primary; https://russiaun.ru/en/news/pc26092026)
Vessel strikes	2025-09-03	Trinidad and Tobago (PM Persad-Bissessar)	Statement by the Prime Minister following the first strike	supportive	Praised the first US strike and said she had no sympathy for traffickers.	Jamaica Gleaner, 15 Oct 2025 (AP-reported wording) (secondary)
Vessel strikes	2025-09-23	Brazil (President Lula da Silva)	General Assembly 80th session, general debate, 4th plenary meeting (23 Sep 2025)	critical	Said using lethal force outside armed conflict equals execution without trial and that the path to dialogue on Venezuela must not be closed.	A/80/PV.4
Vessel strikes	2025-09-23	United States of America (President Trump) - acting State	General Assembly 80th session, general debate, 4th plenary meeting (23 Sep 2025)	supportive	Announced the use of "the supreme power of the United States military to destroy Venezuelan terrorists and trafficking networks" and warned smugglers.	A/80/PV.4
Vessel strikes	2025-09-23	Suriname (President Geerlings-Simons)	General Assembly 80th session, general debate, 4th plenary meeting (23 Sep 2025)	neutral/procedural	Recalled the zone of peace and rejected military aggression in the region without naming the US.	A/80/PV.4
Vessel strikes	2025-09-23	Colombia (President Petro)	General Assembly 80th session, general debate (23 Sep 2025)	critical	Demanded criminal proceedings against US officials, including President Trump, over the strikes; said those killed were poor young people, not traffickers. Verbatim record (A/80/PV.5 range) not yet available on ODS; quotation as reported by AP.	AP via WLRN, 24 Sep 2025 (verbatim GA record not retrievable) (secondary)
Vessel strikes	2025-09-23	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (PM Gonsalves)	General Assembly 80th session, general debate (late Sep 2025)	critical	Described the foreign militarisation of waters near Venezuela as "exceedingly troubling" (reported; verbatim GA record not retrieved).	Jamaica Gleaner, 15 Oct 2025 (verbatim GA record not retrievable) (secondary)
Vessel strikes	2025-09-26	Barbados (PM Mottley)	General Assembly 80th session, general debate (late Sep 2025)	neutral/procedural	Appealed for dialogue to avoid war between the US and Venezuela (reported; no verbatim quotation retrieved).	Jamaica Gleaner, 15 Oct 2025 (date of speech approximate; verbatim GA record not retrievable) (secondary)

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Vessel strikes	2025-10-02	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (Foreign Minister Gil; Chargé d'affaires Pérez Ayestarán)	Letter to the President of the Security Council, S/2025/618	critical	Protested US combat-aircraft incursions and warned the US was seeking to fabricate an incident to invoke Article 51; requested urgent Council consideration (led to the 10 Oct meeting).	S/2025/618
Vessel strikes	2025-10-10	Russian Federation (Mr. Nebenzia, Council President speaking nationally)	Security Council, 10015th meeting (10 Oct 2025), "Threats to international peace and security" (convened at request of Venezuela)	critical	Condemned the strikes on four small vessels as a flagrant violation of international law and human rights, noting suspects were neither detained nor charged and the cargo was destroyed; called on Washington to stop the escalation.	S/PV.10015 (provisional verbatim record)
Vessel strikes	2025-10-10	China (Mr. Fu Cong)	Security Council, 10015th meeting (10 Oct 2025), "Threats to international peace and security" (convened at request of Venezuela)	critical	Said US "unilateral and excessive enforcement operations" against vessels in international waters infringe the right to life and threaten freedom of navigation; urged the US to cease and to use law-enforcement and judicial cooperation.	S/PV.10015 (provisional verbatim record)
Vessel strikes	2025-10-10	Slovenia (Mrs. Blokar Drobič)	Security Council, 10015th meeting (10 Oct 2025), "Threats to international peace and security" (convened at request of Venezuela)	critical	Measured concern: the events in the Caribbean could set a dangerous precedent; international law-enforcement and judicial cooperation is the effective tool against organized crime; also concerned about human rights inside Venezuela.	S/PV.10015 (provisional verbatim record)
Vessel strikes	2025-10-10	Sierra Leone (Mr. Kanu)	Security Council, 10015th meeting (10 Oct 2025), "Threats to international peace and security" (convened at request of Venezuela)	critical	Without commenting on specifics, stated that force is lawful only under Chapter VII authorization or Article 51 self-defence and that unilateral force justified by counter-terrorism or combating transnational crime lacks legal foundation; urged use of MLA, extradition, UNODC and INTERPOL.	S/PV.10015 (provisional verbatim record)
Vessel strikes	2025-10-10	Guyana (Mrs. Rodrigues-Birkett)	Security Council, 10015th meeting (10 Oct 2025), "Threats to international peace and security" (convened at request of Venezuela)	mixed	Did not criticize the strikes; noted regional leaders had been informed that the operations target drug trafficking, stressed the drug threat to the region, and called for partnerships rooted in the rule of law and the zone of peace.	S/PV.10015 (provisional verbatim record)
Vessel strikes	2025-10-10	Panama (Mr. Moscoso)	Security Council, 10015th meeting (10 Oct 2025), "Threats to international peace and security" (convened at request of Venezuela)	mixed	Focused on non-recognition of the Maduro Government; asked that security concerns in the Caribbean not be used for political purposes and that any action respect sovereignty, the Charter and UNCLOS; favoured cooperative over military responses.	S/PV.10015 (provisional verbatim record)
Vessel strikes	2025-10-10	United Kingdom (Ms. MacNaughtan)	Security Council, 10015th meeting (10 Oct 2025), "Threats to international peace and security" (convened at request of Venezuela)	neutral/procedural	Did not address the legality of the strikes; called Maduro's claim to power fraudulent and said the UK fights drugs with Latin American partners in accordance with the Charter.	S/PV.10015 (provisional verbatim record)
Vessel strikes	2025-10-10	Algeria (Mr. Bendjama)	Security Council, 10015th meeting (10 Oct 2025), "Threats to international peace and security" (convened at request of Venezuela)	neutral/procedural	Called on all parties for maximum restraint, recalled Charter principles and the zone of peace, and said counter-narcotics must rest on international cooperation.	S/PV.10015 (provisional verbatim record)
Vessel strikes	2025-10-10	Somalia (Mr. Abdullahi Yusuf)	Security Council, 10015th meeting (10 Oct 2025), "Threats to international peace and security" (convened at request of Venezuela)	neutral/procedural	Expressed concern and called for restraint, calm and dialogue among all concerned parties.	S/PV.10015 (provisional verbatim record)
Vessel strikes	2025-10-10	Greece (Mr. Stamatekos)	Security Council, 10015th meeting (10 Oct 2025), "Threats to international peace and security" (convened at request of Venezuela)	neutral/procedural	Concerned at escalation and at drug trafficking; called for de-escalation and adherence to international law including IHL and human rights.	S/PV.10015 (provisional verbatim record)

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Vessel strikes	2025-10-10	Republic of Korea (Mr. June Byoung Park)	Security Council, 10015th meeting (10 Oct 2025), "Threats to international peace and security" (convened at request of Venezuela)	neutral/procedural	Regretted deteriorating developments; urged multilateralism, dialogue and a role for regional organizations.	S/PV.10015 (provisional verbatim record)
Vessel strikes	2025-10-10	United States of America (Mr. Kelley) - acting State	Security Council, 10015th meeting (10 Oct 2025), "Threats to international peace and security" (convened at request of Venezuela)	supportive	Set out the legal position: cartels designated terrorist organizations and "non-State armed groups"; their actions constitute an armed attack; the US is in a non-international armed conflict and acts in self-defence consistent with Article 51.	S/PV.10015 (provisional verbatim record)
Vessel strikes	2025-10-10	France (Mr. Dharmadhikari)	Security Council, 10015th meeting (10 Oct 2025), "Threats to international peace and security" (convened at request of Venezuela)	critical	Said counter-narcotics must comply with the Charter, the 1988 Convention, UNCLOS, the Caribbean regional maritime agreement and international human rights law, and that States must avoid unilateral armed action.	S/PV.10015 (provisional verbatim record)
Vessel strikes	2025-10-10	Denmark (Ms. Landi)	Security Council, 10015th meeting (10 Oct 2025), "Threats to international peace and security" (convened at request of Venezuela)	neutral/procedural	Joined the Secretary-General's concern; urged all parties to de-escalate; said all measures must comply with the Charter, international human rights law and the law of the sea; called for CARICOM/OAS engagement.	S/PV.10015 (provisional verbatim record)
Vessel strikes	2025-10-10	Pakistan (Mr. Ahmad)	Security Council, 10015th meeting (10 Oct 2025), "Threats to international peace and security" (convened at request of Venezuela)	neutral/procedural	Concerned at heightened tensions; said actions contrary to the Charter set dangerous precedents and counter-narcotics responses must strictly conform to international law.	S/PV.10015 (provisional verbatim record)
Vessel strikes	2025-10-10	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (Mr. Moncada)	Security Council, 10015th meeting (10 Oct 2025), "Threats to international peace and security" (convened at request of Venezuela)	critical	Said the US bombed four small vessels killing 21 unarmed civilians, rejected the self-defence claim, and asked the Council to recognize the threat and adopt a resolution committing members to respect Venezuelan sovereignty.	S/PV.10015 (provisional verbatim record)
Vessel strikes	2025-10-17	Colombia (President Petro)	Official statement, Presidency of Colombia	critical	Presidency headline characterizes the boat attacks as a war crime and aggression against Latin American sovereignty. Only the page title could be retrieved (body returned an error).	presidencia.gov.co press item (page title only)
Vessel strikes	2025-10-18	CARICOM (Heads of Government, save Trinidad and Tobago)	CARICOM Heads of Government statement "Security Build-up in the Region"	neutral/procedural	Reaffirmed the Caribbean as a zone of peace, commitment to fighting narcotrafficking through international cooperation within international law, and support for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and safety and livelihoods of the region's peoples.	caricom.org statement, 18 Oct 2025
Vessel strikes	2025-10-18	Trinidad and Tobago	CARICOM Heads of Government statement (reservation)	supportive	Alone among CARICOM Heads, reserved its position on the zone-of-peace statement, consistent with its support for the US operations.	caricom.org statement, 18 Oct 2025
Vessel strikes	2025-10-21	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (PM Gonsalves)	Public forum, UWI Regional Headquarters	critical	Called Trinidad and Tobago's support for the US military action "misguided" and warned of regional destabilization if aimed at regime change.	Jamaica Gleaner, 21 Oct 2025 (secondary)
Vessel strikes	2025-10-23	Mexico (President Sheinbaum)	Presidential morning press conference (Palacio Nacional)	critical	Said Mexico disagrees with the US strikes and that international law governs how suspected drug shipments must be handled; Mexico had conveyed this to the US.	N+ (nmas.com.mx), 23 Oct 2025 (gob.mx stenographic version not retrieved) (secondary)
Vessel strikes	2025-10-31	UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (UN determination - not a State)	OHCHR press briefing, Geneva (statement of High Commissioner Volker Türk, read by spokesperson Ravina Shamdasani)	critical	Found that the US air strikes on boats in the Caribbean and Pacific violate international human rights law, that counter-narcotics is a law-enforcement matter, and called for prompt, independent and transparent investigations. Recorded in the Security Council by ASG Khiari on 23 Dec 2025 (S/PV.10080).	S/PV.10080 (Khiari briefing recording the 31 Oct statement); UNOG newsroom item 2893

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Vessel strikes	2025-10-31	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (Foreign Minister Yván Gil)	Official statement (Telegram channel of the Foreign Minister)	critical	Welcomed the High Commissioner's 31 Oct finding that the strikes violate international human rights law (reaction to UN determination).	Prensa Latina, 31 Oct 2025 (original Telegram post not retrieved) (secondary)
Vessel strikes	2025-11-01	Grenada (Government; PM Dickon Mitchell)	Government statements (Oct-Nov 2025)	neutral/procedural	Said it was "carefully assessing and reviewing" a US request to install temporary radar at Maurice Bishop International Airport; in November told Parliament it had not been able to respond, citing safety and technical concerns.	Irish News / AP, Nov 2025 (date approximate) (secondary)
Vessel strikes	2025-11-04	UN Special Rapporteurs (extrajudicial executions; counter-terrorism) and Independent Expert on international order (UN experts - not a State)	OHCHR press release - Special Procedures	critical	Experts said the strikes appear to be unlawful killings ordered by a Government, not conducted in national self-defence, and may amount to international crimes; urged the US to halt them.	OHCHR, "Unprovoked lethal strikes by the United States against vessels at sea may amount to international crimes: UN experts"
Vessel strikes	2025-11-09	European Union (HR/VP Kaja Kallas)	CELAC-EU Summit, Santa Marta (doorstep)	critical	Said international law permits force only in self-defence or with a Security Council resolution, implicitly questioning the legal basis of the strikes.	Euronews, 9 Nov 2025 (secondary)
Vessel strikes	2025-11-11	Colombia (President Petro)	Official statement (President Petro, X)	critical	Ordered Colombian security-force intelligence services to suspend communications and intelligence exchange with US agencies while the strikes on boats continue.	Al Jazeera, 12 Nov 2025 (quoting Petro on X; original post not retrieved) (secondary)
Vessel strikes	2025-11-11	France (Foreign Minister Jean-Noël Barrot)	G7 Foreign Ministers meeting, Niagara-on-the-Lake (remarks to press)	critical	Said the US military operations in the Caribbean "violate international law" and could affect French overseas territories.	Arab News / AFP, 11 Nov 2025 (diplomatie.gouv.fr transcript not located) (secondary)
Vessel strikes	2025-11-11	United Kingdom	Media report (CNN), no official UK statement	critical	CNN reported, citing unnamed sources, that the UK stopped sharing intelligence on suspected drug vessels because it believed the strikes violate international law; the UK Government did not confirm (see Hansard 11 Dec 2025).	CNN report republished by CBC Barbados, 11 Nov 2025 (sources' wording, not an official statement) (secondary)
Vessel strikes	2025-11-12	United States of America (Secretary of State Rubio) - acting State	G7 Foreign Ministers meeting (remarks to press)	supportive	Rejected European criticism of the strikes and called the CNN report of a UK intelligence suspension a "false story".	gCaptain / Reuters, 12 Nov 2025 (secondary)
Vessel strikes	2025-11-13	Mexico (President Sheinbaum)	Presidential morning press conference	mixed	Announced a first agreement under which the Mexican Navy, not US forces, would intercept suspect boats near Mexico, after a late-October Pacific strike in which the Mexican Navy searched for a survivor; Mexico had rejected the strikes on several occasions.	Cadena 3 / AP, 13 Nov 2025 (secondary)
Vessel strikes	2025-11-24	Netherlands (intelligence services AIVD/MIVD)	Reported intelligence-cooperation restriction	critical	Reportedly said they sometimes no longer share information with the US because of concerns over the strikes' legality; source is a letter by US Representatives Himes and Castro, not a Dutch statement.	Curaçao Chronicle, 24 Nov 2025 (secondary)
Vessel strikes	2025-11-26	Dominican Republic (President Abinader)	Presidential announcement	supportive	Authorized US military use of restricted areas at San Isidro Air Base and Las Américas airport for counter-drug operations.	Irish News / AP, Nov 2025 (secondary)
Vessel strikes	2025-12-09	Netherlands (Government)	Tweede Kamer debate on Caribbean tensions (Ministers Van Weel and Brekelmans)	mixed	Foreign Minister declined to condemn the strikes ("not prepared to go that far") while reportedly doubting the US justification would withstand legal scrutiny; Defence Minister said the Netherlands is not participating.	Curaçao Chronicle, 10 Dec 2025 (secondary)
Vessel strikes	2025-12-11	United Kingdom (Government)	House of Lords, oral question "United States: Intelligence Sharing" (Lord Hanson of Flint, Minister of State)	neutral/procedural	Stated the UK was not involved in the strikes, that intelligence frameworks "continue", and that the UK retains its legal responsibilities; gave no legal assessment of the strikes.	Hansard (HL), 11 Dec 2025
Vessel strikes	2025-12-18	Netherlands (Government)	Answers to parliamentary questions (Aanhangsel Handelingen TK 2025-2026 no. 727), Minister of Foreign Affairs Van Weel	neutral/procedural	Said the Kingdom is not involved, all parties must respect international law, the Government lacks information to assess the US self-defence claim independently, and the US committed not to use jointly gathered JIATF-South information for its national operation.	Tweede Kamer, Aanhangsel van de Handelingen 2025-2026, nr. 727 (document 2025D53160, via berthub.eu mirror of Tweede Kamer open data)

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Vessel strikes	2025-12-23	Russian Federation (Mr. Nebenzia)	Security Council, 10080th meeting (23 Dec 2025), "Threats to international peace and security" (open briefing on US-Venezuela tensions)	critical	Accused the US of illegally destroying civilian vessels in the Caribbean under the pretext of fighting drug smuggling, and condemned the tanker seizures and de facto naval blockade.	S/PV.10080 (provisional verbatim record)
Vessel strikes	2025-12-23	China (Mr. Sun Lei)	Security Council, 10080th meeting (23 Dec 2025), "Threats to international peace and security" (open briefing on US-Venezuela tensions)	critical	Noted the US claims to have sunk Venezuelan vessels and shot dead crew; said US actions violate the Charter and international law; urged the US to halt and to respect navigational safety.	S/PV.10080 (provisional verbatim record)
Vessel strikes	2025-12-23	United States of America (Mr. Waltz) - acting State	Security Council, 10080th meeting (23 Dec 2025), "Threats to international peace and security" (open briefing on US-Venezuela tensions)	supportive	Defended the campaign against cartels and enforcement of sanctions in international waters; Mr. Kelley later added that it is necessary "to act aggressively against these narcotraffickers".	S/PV.10080 (provisional verbatim record)
Vessel strikes	2025-12-23	Panama (Mr. Alfaro de Alba)	Security Council, 10080th meeting (23 Dec 2025), "Threats to international peace and security" (open briefing on US-Venezuela tensions)	mixed	Rejected the Maduro Government but expressed concern at security incidents in the Caribbean and Pacific; urged compliance with the Charter, UNCLOS and the right to life.	S/PV.10080 (provisional verbatim record)
Vessel strikes	2025-12-23	United Kingdom (Mr. Young)	Security Council, 10080th meeting (23 Dec 2025), "Threats to international peace and security" (open briefing on US-Venezuela tensions)	neutral/procedural	Repeated its October position: fight drugs with partners, commitment to the Charter and UNCLOS; no assessment of the strikes.	S/PV.10080 (provisional verbatim record)
Vessel strikes	2025-12-23	Sierra Leone (Mr. Kanu)	Security Council, 10080th meeting (23 Dec 2025), "Threats to international peace and security" (open briefing on US-Venezuela tensions)	critical	Without prejudging facts, noted incidents at sea involving loss of life; recalled that outside armed conflict lethal force is strictly constrained by human rights law and suspects should be intercepted and brought to justice.	S/PV.10080 (provisional verbatim record)
Vessel strikes	2025-12-23	Pakistan (Mr. Jadoon)	Security Council, 10080th meeting (23 Dec 2025), "Threats to international peace and security" (open briefing on US-Venezuela tensions)	neutral/procedural	Said unilateral measures contrary to the Charter set dangerous precedents and counter-narcotics measures must fully conform to international law.	S/PV.10080 (provisional verbatim record)
Vessel strikes	2025-12-23	Somalia (Mr. Abdullahi Yusuf)	Security Council, 10080th meeting (23 Dec 2025), "Threats to international peace and security" (open briefing on US-Venezuela tensions)	neutral/procedural	Called for restraint, calm and dialogue among all parties.	S/PV.10080 (provisional verbatim record)
Vessel strikes	2025-12-23	Greece (Mr. Stamatekos)	Security Council, 10080th meeting (23 Dec 2025), "Threats to international peace and security" (open briefing on US-Venezuela tensions)	neutral/procedural	Called for de-escalation, IHL and protection of civilians, UNCLOS, and said counter-drug activity should ideally go through law-enforcement and judicial cooperation.	S/PV.10080 (provisional verbatim record)
Vessel strikes	2025-12-23	Guyana (Ms. Persaud)	Security Council, 10080th meeting (23 Dec 2025), "Threats to international peace and security" (open briefing on US-Venezuela tensions)	supportive	Implicitly supportive: framed Venezuela and drug trafficking as the threat to the region and called for decisive action with partners including North America; no criticism of the strikes.	S/PV.10080 (provisional verbatim record)
Vessel strikes	2025-12-23	Republic of Korea (Mr. Kim Dongjoon)	Security Council, 10080th meeting (23 Dec 2025), "Threats to international peace and security"	neutral/procedural	Recognized counter-crime efforts and sanctions enforcement but urged that they be managed so as not to escalate; stressed protection of civilians.	S/PV.10080 (provisional verbatim record)

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			(open briefing on US-Venezuela tensions)			
Vessel strikes	2025-12-23	Algeria (Mr. Bendjama)	Security Council, 10080th meeting (23 Dec 2025), "Threats to international peace and security" (open briefing on US-Venezuela tensions)	critical	Measured: deep concern at actions against Venezuelan oil tankers; recalled Article 2(4); counter-narcotics must rest on cooperation not unilateral measures.	S/PV.10080 (provisional verbatim record)
Vessel strikes	2025-12-23	Denmark (Ms. Landi)	Security Council, 10080th meeting (23 Dec 2025), "Threats to international peace and security" (open briefing on US-Venezuela tensions)	neutral/procedural	Took note of US statements on its operations; said all counter-narcotic efforts must comply with the Charter, the 1988 Convention and UNCLOS; urged restraint.	S/PV.10080 (provisional verbatim record)
Vessel strikes	2025-12-23	France (Mr. Dharmadhikari)	Security Council, 10080th meeting (23 Dec 2025), "Threats to international peace and security" (open briefing on US-Venezuela tensions)	neutral/procedural	Said the fight against drug trafficking must be waged in accordance with the Charter, UNCLOS, the 1988 Convention and human rights law; supported the Secretary-General's call for de-escalation.	S/PV.10080 (provisional verbatim record)
Vessel strikes	2025-12-23	Slovenia (Mr. Žbogar, Council President speaking nationally)	Security Council, 10080th meeting (23 Dec 2025), "Threats to international peace and security" (open briefing on US-Venezuela tensions)	critical	Gravely concerned; said measures typically reserved for wartime undermine the zone of peace and that there is no military solution.	S/PV.10080 (provisional verbatim record)
Vessel strikes	2025-12-23	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (Mr. Moncada)	Security Council, 10080th meeting (23 Dec 2025), "Threats to international peace and security" (open briefing on US-Venezuela tensions)	critical	Said over 29 attacks had killed more than 101 non-combatant civilians outside any armed conflict; stated that in November the US alone prevented Council agreement to condemn attacks on civilians on the high seas; demanded accountability.	S/PV.10080 (provisional verbatim record)
Vessel strikes	2025-12-23	Colombia (Mr. Sánchez Niño)	Security Council, 10080th meeting (23 Dec 2025), "Threats to international peace and security" (open briefing on US-Venezuela tensions)	critical	Objected to the threat and use of force; stated that extrajudicial responses to organized crime and attacks on civilians must never be permitted and that the Council should not stay silent.	S/PV.10080 (provisional verbatim record)
Vessel strikes	2025-12-23	Chile (Mrs. Narváez Ojeda)	Security Council, 10080th meeting (23 Dec 2025), "Threats to international peace and security" (open briefing on US-Venezuela tensions)	critical	Expressed profound concern at large-scale military operations in the Caribbean and objected to any armed action, while not recognizing the Maduro Government.	S/PV.10080 (provisional verbatim record)
Vessel strikes	2025-12-23	Argentina (Mr. Tropepi)	Security Council, 10080th meeting (23 Dec 2025), "Threats to international peace and security" (open briefing on US-Venezuela tensions)	supportive	Supported US pressure on the Maduro Government, quoting President Milei; did not address the strikes' legality.	S/PV.10080 (provisional verbatim record)
Vessel strikes	2025-12-23	Brazil (Mr. Franca Danese)	Security Council, 10080th meeting (23 Dec 2025), "Threats to international peace and security" (open briefing on US-Venezuela tensions)	critical	Declared the US military force assembled near Venezuela and the naval blockade violations of the Charter that must cease immediately.	S/PV.10080 (provisional verbatim record)
Vessel strikes	2025-12-23	Paraguay (Mr. Candia Ibarra)	Security Council, 10080th meeting (23 Dec 2025), "Threats to international peace and security" (open briefing on US-Venezuela tensions)	mixed	Blamed the Venezuelan Government for the crisis but said the fight against organized crime must stay within IHL and human rights.	S/PV.10080 (provisional verbatim record)

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Vessel strikes	2025-12-23	Mexico (Mr. Vasconcelos)	Security Council, 10080th meeting (23 Dec 2025), "Threats to international peace and security" (open briefing on US-Venezuela tensions)	critical	Called the escalation and deployment of military forces in the southern Caribbean a danger to regional stability; invoked non-intervention and Article 2; offered mediation.	S/PV.10080 (provisional verbatim record)
Vessel strikes	2025-12-23	Cuba (Mr. Soberón Guzmán)	Security Council, 10080th meeting (23 Dec 2025), "Threats to international peace and security" (open briefing on US-Venezuela tensions)	critical	Condemned US maritime operations (tanker seizures, blockade) as piracy and "maritime terrorism" and the military deployment as a violation of the Charter and the zone of peace.	S/PV.10080 (provisional verbatim record)
Vessel strikes	2025-12-23	Nicaragua (Mr. Hermida Castillo)	Security Council, 10080th meeting (23 Dec 2025), "Threats to international peace and security" (open briefing on US-Venezuela tensions)	critical	Demanded the immediate end of the US military deployment in the region and denounced tanker seizures.	S/PV.10080 (provisional verbatim record)
Vessel strikes	2026-03-06	Ecuador (President Noboa)	Presidential statement (Instagram) on joint US-Ecuador strikes in Sucumbíos	supportive	Endorsed joint "lethal kinetic operations" with US forces against a FARC-dissident (Comandos de la Frontera) camp inside Ecuador, extending the campaign onto Ecuadorian territory.	CBS News, Mar 2026 (Instagram post not retrieved) (secondary)
Vessel strikes	2026-09-15	Ecuador (President Noboa)	Government position on US interdictions/destruction of Ecuadorian fishing vessels (Aug-Sep 2026)	supportive	Publicly backed US seizures and destruction of eight Ecuadorian fishing vessels (160 crew detained) as "joint operations"; Ecuadorian courts later found many detentions unlawful.	JURIST, Oct 2026 (citing Amnesty International); no verbatim official text retrieved; date approximate (secondary)
Immigration	2025-01-25	Brazil (Itamaraty)	Official statement (Ministry of Foreign Affairs note and social-media post)	critical	Brazil protested the handcuffing and chaining of 88 Brazilians on a US deportation flight that landed in Manaus. It called the use of restraints a breach of the bilateral deportation arrangement and the treatment 'degrading', refused to let the flight continue, and said it would ask Washington for explanations.	Agência Brasil (EBC), 'Itamaraty quer explicação dos EUA sobre tratamento a brasileiros', 26 Jan 2025 (quoting Itamaraty note; gov.br/mre not retrievable) (secondary)
Immigration	2025-01-25	Mexico (President Claudia Sheinbaum)	Official statement (President, public remarks)	mixed	As US immigration raids began, Sheinbaum said the United States 'would not be what it is' without Mexican workers. This defended Mexican nationals without directly condemning US policy. Mexico's official transcript on gob.mx could not be retrieved.	El Heraldo (Honduras)/EFE, 26 Jan 2025 (paraphrase with short quote) (secondary)
Immigration	2025-01-26	Colombia (President Gustavo Petro)	Official statement (President, X post)	critical	Petro refused entry to US military aircraft carrying deported Colombians. He demanded that the United States adopt a protocol for dignified treatment and said migrants must not be treated as criminals. Colombia later accepted the flights after US tariff threats.	El Heraldo (Honduras)/EFE, 26 Jan 2025 (reproducing Petro's X post) (secondary)
Immigration	2025-01-29	Cuba	Official statement, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MINREX)	critical	Cuba rejected the US decision to detain tens of thousands of migrants at the Guantánamo Naval Base. It called the decision a demonstration of 'brutality', described the base as illegally occupied Cuban territory that has housed 'a torture and indefinite detention center', and warned of risks to peace.	MINREX, 'Cuba rejects U.S. decision to incarcerate migrants in the Guantanamo Naval Base'
Immigration	2025-01-31	Colombia (Cancillería)	Official communiqué, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	mixed	Colombia said it would receive its deported nationals and transport them itself 'in dignified conditions', and proposed to the US envoy that Colombia take over transport of all Colombian deportees. It said dignity and human rights must be central to any solution. The page is undated; the date is approximate (late January 2025).	Cancillería de Colombia, 'Colombia recibe sus connacionales y asumirá su traslado en condiciones dignas'
Immigration	2025-02-05	Guatemala (President Bernardo Arévalo)	Joint press availability with US Secretary of State (Guatemala City)	supportive	Guatemala agreed to increase deportation flights by 40 per cent, including deportees of other nationalities to be repatriated onward. Arévalo denied that this amounted to a 'safe third country' agreement and said no convicted criminals had been discussed.	US Department of State, 'Secretary of State Marco Rubio and Guatemalan President Bernardo Arévalo at a Joint Press Availability' (transcript, interpreted)

Topic	Date	State or group	Forum	Position	Summary	Source
Immigration	2025-04-03	Venezuela (FM Yván Gil)	Official statement (Foreign Minister at seminar on criminalization of migration, Caracas)	critical	Venezuela denounced the transfer of more than 240 Venezuelans from the US to El Salvador's CECOT under the Alien Enemies Act. Gil said they were sent without trial, charge or evidence to a 'Nazi-style concentration camp', and that Venezuela had raised the matter with the UN Secretary-General, the High Commissioner, IOM, UNHCR and CELAC. The date is inferred from the text ('this Thursday', '19 days of silence').	MPPRE, 'Canciller Yván Gil exalta gestiones internacionales para rescatar migrantes' (undated page)
Immigration	2025-04-08	Mexico (delegation headed by Amb. Francisca E. Méndez Escobar)	UN Committee on Migrant Workers (CMW), review of Mexico, Geneva	mixed	Mexico's delegation told the CMW that US immigration policy had hardened since 20 January 2025 and was restricting the right to seek refuge. It described consular monitoring of US detentions and repatriation centres on the northern border. It framed its response as protecting nationals rather than condemning the US.	OHCHR meeting summary, CMW dialogue with Mexico (summary record, not verbatim statement)
Immigration	2025-04-14	El Salvador (President Nayib Bukele)	Oval Office bilateral meeting, Washington	supportive	Bukele offered continued help detaining people removed by the US and refused to return Kilmar Abrego Garcia, whom the US had wrongly deported, calling the request 'preposterous'. He said El Salvador did not have the power to return him.	Daily Compilation of Presidential Documents DCPD-202500478 (remarks prior to meeting with President Bukele)
Immigration	2025-04-30	Nicaragua (Co-President Daniel Ortega)	Official statement (Co-President, public speech, Managua)	critical	Ortega condemned US migration policy as fascist and inhuman. He called the separation of Venezuelan child Maikelys Espinoza from her mother a crime against humanity and demanded the release of the Venezuelans held in El Salvador.	MPPRE (Venezuela), 'Copresidente Ortega califica de crimen de lesa humanidad secuestro de niña venezolana por gobierno de EEUU' (Nicaraguan speech as reported by Venezuela's MFA) (secondary)
Immigration	2025-07-08	South Sudan	Official statement, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation	supportive	South Sudan confirmed that on 5 July 2025 it received eight deportees from the US, all but one third-country nationals. It called this a goodwill gesture within efforts to normalize relations and said they were being screened in Juba under South Sudanese law. The text was read through a summarizing fetch tool; the site's TLS certificate had expired, so the quotation needs checking against the original.	MoFAIC South Sudan, 'Official statement on the arrival of third country nationals and South Sudanese deported from the United States of America to South Sudan'
Immigration	2025-07-16	Eswatini	Official statement (acting government spokesperson Thabile Mdluli)	supportive	Eswatini confirmed it was holding five third-country nationals deported from the US in isolated prison units under an arrangement reached after 'months of robust high-level engagements'. It said it would work with IOM to send them on to their countries of origin. It later said the terms were classified.	TimesLive/Reuters, 'Eswatini says it is holding US deportees in prisons, aims to repatriate them', 17 Jul 2025 (secondary)
Immigration	2025-07-18	Venezuela	Official communiqué, Government of Venezuela (MPPRE)	critical	Venezuela announced the release of the 252 Venezuelans held in CECOT through a prisoner exchange with the US. It described them as kidnapped and subjected to enforced disappearance in a 'concentration camp' and to serious human rights violations.	MPPRE, 'Venezuela anuncia la liberación de los 252 migrantes secuestrados en El Salvador' (18 de julio de 2025)
Immigration	2025-08-05	Rwanda	Official statement (government spokesperson Yolande Makolo, to AFP)	supportive	Rwanda confirmed it had agreed to accept up to 250 migrants from the United States, citing Rwandans' own experience of displacement.	EWN/AFP, 'Rwanda says will accept up to 250 migrants from US', 5 Aug 2025 (secondary)
Immigration	2025-08-05	South Africa	Official statement, Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO)	critical	South Africa raised concerns with Eswatini about the 'dangerous criminals' the US had deported to Eswatini. While respecting Eswatini's sovereign decision, it was 'deeply concerned' about the impact on South Africa's national security and immigration policy. The concern is framed as security, not human rights. The date comes from page metadata; Xinhua dates the démarche to August 2025.	DIRCO, 'South Africa raises immigration-related concerns with Eswatini'
Immigration	2025-08-20	Uganda (Minister Oryem)	Official remarks (Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Henry Okello Oryem, to AP)	critical	A day before the ministry confirmed the deal, Uganda's foreign affairs minister denied any agreement to take US deportees. He said Uganda lacked the facilities and that accepting them would be unfair to Ugandans.	Al Jazeera, 'Uganda agrees to deal with US to take in deported asylum seekers', 21 Aug 2025 (quoting AP) (secondary)

Topic	Date	State or group	Forum	Position	Summary	Source
Immigration	2025-08-21	Uganda	Official statement, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (PS Vincent Bagiire Waiswa)	supportive	Uganda confirmed it had concluded an agreement with the US to take third-country nationals who may not obtain US asylum. It set conditions: no people with criminal records, no unaccompanied minors, and a preference for Africans.	Eagle Online, 'Uganda confirms migration cooperation agreement with United States', 21 Aug 2025 (quoting MFA statement) (secondary)
Immigration	2025-09-15	Ghana (FM Samuel Okudzeto Ablakwa)	Government Accountability Series press conference, Presidency, Accra	mixed	Ghana confirmed it accepts West African nationals deported from the US, without payment, on humanitarian and pan-African grounds. It said this should not be read as endorsing Trump administration immigration policy, and noted that the deportees otherwise risked removal to unsafe countries.	Ghana Information Services Department, 'Ghana Accepts First Batch of US Deportees Under New Agreement'; Ghana News Agency, 14/15 Sept 2025
Immigration	2025-12-08	Honduras (head of delegation Zulmit Rivera Zúniga, Undersecretary for Consular and Migratory Affairs)	UN Committee on Migrant Workers (CMW), review of Honduras, Geneva	mixed	Honduras linked a national 'migratory emergency' to tightened US policy and mass deportation of Hondurans, and criticized the US ending of TPS. It also reported a June 2025 asylum cooperative agreement under which the US sends Honduras up to 10 rejected asylum seekers a month (16 received by December 2025).	OHCHR meeting summary, CMW dialogue with Honduras (summary record)
Immigration	2026-01-30	Colombia	Official remarks (Foreign Minister Rosa Villavicencio)	mixed	Colombia agreed with the US to keep about twenty weekly deportation flights, operated by Colombia's own aircraft. Villavicencio repeated that Colombia does not accept its nationals being returned in handcuffs.	Vanguardia, 'Colombia y Estados Unidos acuerdan mantener vuelos semanales de deportación', 30 Jan 2026 (secondary)
Immigration	2026-10-07	Eswatini	Official statement, Government of Eswatini	supportive	Eswatini said it had repatriated ten of the 31 third-country nationals received from the US between September 2025 and October 2026. It called reports of covert releases into South Africa misleading and declined to name transit countries.	Daily Maverick, 'Eswatini deportees', 8 Oct 2026 (quoting government statement) (secondary)
Immigration	2026-10-08	South Africa (BMA)	Official statement, Border Management Authority	neutral/procedural	South Africa's Border Management Authority rejected reports that US deportees held in Eswatini were being smuggled into South Africa, and said its borders with Eswatini are secure.	The Star (Malaysia)/Xinhua, 9 Oct 2026 (secondary)

Annex G — Special Procedures communications to the United States, January 2025 to August 2026

Source: the Special Procedures communications database (spcommreports.ohchr.org), filtered to communications sent to the United States from 1 January 2025, retrieved on 23 October 2026: 64 communications, the latest dated 21 August 2026. The Pike letter is printed as UA USA 24/2026 and indexed in the database as JUA. Allegation letters and urgent appeals are published sixty days after transmission; letters on legislation and policy (OL) are published after forty-eight hours (A/HRC/58/70, para. 9). A communication states the information received and the mandate-holders' concerns; it does not prejudge the facts. The database shows no reply from the United States to any of them. Types: AL, allegation letter; UA, urgent appeal; OL, other letter (legislation and policy); J, joint. The subject is summarized from the database entry.

Date	Reference	Mandates	Subject	Reply shown
21 Aug 2026	UA USA 24/2026	executions; health; torture; violence against women and girls; women and girls	Information received concerning Ms. Christa Pike, who was scheduled to be executed by lethal injection in the State of Tennessee on 30 September 2026, despite serious concerns regarding the proceedings leading to the imposition of her death sentence, her age and mental health at the time of the offence …	No

Date	Reference	Mandates	Subject	Reply shown
12 Aug 2026	JAL USA 22/2026	Iran (Islamic Republic of); cultural rights; education; executions; internally displaced persons; international order; terrorism	Information received concerning grave violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law resulting from the joint military campaign launched by the United States of America and Israel against the Islamic Republic of Iran since 28 February 2026, which has caused extensive civilian casualties, and …	No
29 Jul 2026	JAL USA 23/2026	trafficking in persons; migrants; slavery and trafficking	Information received concerning alleged human rights violations against immigrant survivors of trafficking in persons in the United States, including detention and ongoing punishment by government officials as part of civil immigration enforcement and a systematic rollback of policies designed to protect survivors of …	No
20 Jul 2026	JAL USA 21/2026	violence against women and girls; education; executions; international order; terrorism	Information received regarding the bombing of a girls' school in Minab on 28 February 2026 in the Islamic Republic of Iran, which resulted in the killing of at least 168 persons, almost all of them women and girls. We have also received information concerning continued airstrikes beginning with the United States and Israeli …	No
15 Jul 2026	JAL USA 18/2026	Iran (Islamic Republic of); climate change; environment; food; international order; toxics and human rights; water and sanitation	Information received concerning alleged environmental damage and related public impacts reportedly resulting from armed attacks attributed to the armed forces of the United States of America and the State of Israel against civilian-related infrastructure in the Islamic Republic of Iran.	No
06 Jul 2026	AL USA 19/2026	trafficking in persons	Information received concerning the situation of a United States national, Ms. Hoda Muthana and her child detained in Al-Roj camp in North-East Syria, including allegations of trafficking, arbitrary detention, exposure to inhuman conditions and torture, and the absence of effective measures to ensure their protection, including …	No
30 Jun 2026	AL USA 17/2026	violence against women and girls	Information received concerning sex-based violence against a group of female inmates currently incarcerated in the Central California Women's Facility. Reportedly, they are forced to share intimate spaces with biological males, which results in their exposure to psychological, physical, and sexual violence, with the impact …	No
29 Jun 2026	JAL USA 16/2026	independence of judges and lawyers; migrants	Information received concerning actions taken by the Executive Branch aimed at transforming the functioning of the U.S. Immigration Courts from an institution devoted to conducting individualized merits review of immigration cases to an enforcement agency carrying out the policy aims of the Executive. As a cornerstone of this …	No
27 May 2026	JAL USA 13/2026	terrorism; disappearances; education; executions; independence of judges and lawyers; internally displaced persons; migrants	information received concerning military support provided by the United States Southern Command in Ecuador in the context of efforts to combat "narcoterrorism", in circumstances where the precise nature, scope, and legal basis of the U.S. military activities involved have not been publicly clarified.	No
18 May 2026	JAL USA 14/2026	independence of judges and lawyers; disappearances; migrants; trafficking in persons	Information received concerning allegations that the U.S. Executive Branch has sought to punish immigration lawyers whose views or actions, or the views of their clients may not align with the Government's deportation and immigration priorities. These executive measures may amount to interference with the independence and work …	No

Date	Reference	Mandates	Subject	Reply shown
04 May 2026	OL USA 15/2026	racism	Express support for Assembly Bill A6920, sponsored by Assemblyman Steven Raga and the equivalent Senate Bill S6531, sponsored by Senator James Sanders Jr, which would prohibit discrimination of individuals on the basis of caste. The legislation is in committee as of 7 January 2026. If passed, the bill would add caste to the …	No
30 Apr 2026	JOL USA 10/2026	terrorism; international order	Draw attention to the bipartisan Polisario Front Terrorist Designation Act, bill H.R. 4119 (119th Congress), introduced on 24 June 2025 ("Bill"). We are concerned that the Bill could lead to inconsistencies with the United States' international human rights law obligations, particularly in relation to respect for the right to …	No
23 Apr 2026	JAL USA 12/2026	development; education; food; health; unilateral coercive measures; water and sanitation	Information received concerning negative impacts of the executive order issued by the United States President on 29 January 2026, imposing a fuel blockade on Cuba, on various human rights, including the rights to development, food, education, health, water and sanitation.	No
22 Apr 2026	JAL USA 8/2026	women and girls; migrants; poverty; slavery; trafficking in persons	Information received concerning allegations of a government-subsidized 24-hour workday system for home care workers in New York City that disproportionately affects women in detrimental ways, especially migrant women.	No
02 Apr 2026	JAL USA 11/2026	Indigenous Peoples; freedom of opinion and expression; religion or belief	Information received concerning imminent actions that may cause irreversible harm to the ability of the Indigenous Western Apache Peoples to freely practice their religion at Chi'chil Biłdagoteel (Oak Flat), a sacred site of profound religious, cultural and ceremonial significance. Oak Flat is indispensable to Apache religious …	No
10 Mar 2026	JAL USA 6/2026	freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; business; freedom of opinion and expression; international solidarity	Information received concerning alleged abuses against employees of the Starbucks Coffee Company since 2021, in the context of workers' efforts to unionize. The alleged ongoing and widespread union-busting campaign perpetrated by Starbucks and its mid- to high-level representatives includes threats, harassment and intimidation …	No
09 Mar 2026	JOL USA 7/2026	terrorism; executions; freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; human rights defenders; privacy	Information received concerning the National Security Presidential Memorandum-7 of 25 September 2025: Countering Domestic Terrorism and Organized Political Violence ("NSPM-7"), and the Attorney-General's Memorandum of 4 December 2025. We are concerned that these measures could result in violations of international human rights …	No
19 Feb 2026	JAL USA 5/2026	Transitional justice; African Descent; disappearances; executions; racism	Information received concerning the alleged lack of effective investigation, sanction, remedy and reparation for the serious human rights abuses and violations committed against people of African descent during the "Tulsa Race Massacre", as well as the insufficient measures in the fields of memorialization and satisfaction, and …	No
13 Feb 2026	JAL USA 40/2025	violence against women and girls; privacy	Information received concerning two cases of digital sexual violence against Ms. Katelynn Spencer and another woman, whose intimate images were reportedly unlawfully disseminated on Pornhub without their consent. These cases relate to a broader concern of distribution and monetization of sexual abuse material, including Child …	No

Date	Reference	Mandates	Subject	Reply shown
06 Feb 2026	JAL USA 4/2026	terrorism; freedom of opinion and expression; freedom of peaceful assembly and of association	Information received concerning the Executive Order of 22 September 2025 designating the left-wing, anti-fascist, direct action movement "Antifa" as a "domestic terrorist organization". We are concerned that this designation is not consistent with international human rights law.	No
23 Jan 2026	JAL USA 3/2026	human rights defenders; business; freedom of opinion and expression	Information received regarding alleged intimidation and harassment of, threats to, forced closure of business interests of and destruction of property of Mr. Clement Muiruri Kamau in the context of his monitoring and exposure of alleged human rights violations in Murang'a County, Kenya.	No
22 Jan 2026	JAL USA 41/2025	mercenaries; food; health; housing; internally displaced persons; Palestinian territories occupied since 1967	Information received concerning serious allegations relating to the operations of the Gaza Humanitarian Foundation, its employment and use of private military and security companies and third-country nationals in Gaza and whose activities may contribute, enable or directly result in grave human rights violations and serious …	No
20 Jan 2026	JAL USA 44/2025	slavery; African Descent; arbitrary Detention; business; minority issues; racism	Information received concerning the allegedly pervasive practice of forced labor and involuntary servitude in prisons in the southern United States, including in the states of Alabama and Louisiana. Specifically, it has been reported to us that incarcerated individuals are compelled to work for no pay or for extremely low wages …	No
19 Jan 2026	JUA USA 42/2025	migrants; arbitrary Detention; disappearances; executions; freedom of opinion and expression; freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; human rights defenders; international solidarity; trafficking in persons; violence against women and girls	Information received concerning the detention and risk of deportation of six Nicaraguan nationals, including individuals with pending asylum claims, human rights defenders, political dissidents as well as persons with health conditions, requiring specific care and support, from the U.S. to Nicaragua, or third countries. Their …	No
19 Jan 2026	OL USA 1/2026	independence of judges and lawyers	Information received concerning the Executive Order on Imposing Sanctions on the International Criminal Court (Executive Order 14203) issued on 6 February 2025.	No
12 Jan 2026	OL USA 2/2026	Myanmar	Observations regarding your decision taken on 25 November 2025 to terminate the Temporary Protected Status for nationals of Burma (Myanmar) and to seek clarifications of facts cited and the compatibility of the termination with international human rights standards.	No
26 Dec 2025	JAL USA 43/2025	environment; executions; terrorism	Information received concerning two separate rounds of military strikes conducted by the United States Air Force in Yemen on 17 April and 28 April 2025. These strikes reportedly resulted, respectively, in the death of 74 and 68 individuals, in addition to the injury of 171 and 47 others. These incidents raise serious concerns …	No
12 Dec 2025	JAL USA 39/2025	trafficking in persons; independence of judges and lawyers; migrants	Concern in relation to the termination of funding for legal services for unaccompanied children in immigration proceedings, in violation of the statutory and regulatory obligations under the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008.	No

Date	Reference	Mandates	Subject	Reply shown
08 Dec 2025	JAL USA 38/2025	terrorism; business; disappearances; freedom of opinion and expression; freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; human rights defenders; Palestinian territories occupied since 1967	Information received concerning the designation and imposition of sanctions by the United States Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) against three prominent Palestinian human rights organisations – Al-Haq: Law in the Service of Man, Al-Mezan Center for Human Rights, and the Palestinian Centre …	No
01 Dec 2025	JAL USA 37/2025	migrants; disappearances; education; independence of judges and lawyers; terrorism; trafficking in persons; violence against women and girls	Information received concerning allegations of separation of children from their families in the context of detentions and deportations of Venezuelan nationals from the United States.	No
17 Oct 2025	JAL USA 31/2025	environment; climate change; cultural rights; development; toxics and human rights	Information received concerning the alleged environmental and human rights negative impacts including on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustaianable environment and cultural rights linked to United States military construction projects in Palau which allegedly may not have fully complied with national environmental …	No
16 Oct 2025	JOL USA 34/2025	terrorism; education; freedom of peaceful assembly and of association	Information received concerning Senate Bill 2233 ("the Bill"), introduced on 10 March 2025 in the 89th Texas Legislature and passed by the Senate on 15 April 2025. On 23 May 2025 it was referred to the House Higher Education Committee, where it remains pending. We note that under the law of State responsibility, a federal State …	No
15 Oct 2025	OL USA 36/2025	independence of judges and lawyers	Information received concerning the proposed legislation known as Senate Bill 58 of the General Assembly of North Carolina ("SB58"). SB58 was introduced on 5 February 2025, approved by the North Carolina Senate on 11 March 2025, and is now being considered before the House.	No
14 Oct 2025	JAL USA 33/2025	human rights defenders; education; freedom of opinion and expression; freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; migrants	Information received regarding the alleged arbitrary arrest and physical assault of students who were assembling peacefully at Columbia University on 7 May 2025, as well as the surveillance, detention and attempted removal of non-citizen students and scholars at various universities for peacefully protesting and speaking about …	No
10 Oct 2025	JAL USA 35/2025	Transitional justice; climate change; cultural rights; environment; toxics and human rights	Information received concerning the ongoing harm and human rights violations experienced by the people of the Marshall Islands, as a result of the United States of America's former nuclear testing programme.	No
10 Sep 2025	JAL USA 30/2025	terrorism; executions; international order	Information received concerning (1) an order reportedly signed by the United States President in August 2025 authorizing the U.S. Department of Defense to use military force, in foreign territory or international waters, against Latin American drug cartels recently designated by the U.S. Government as foreign terrorist …	No
09 Sep 2025	JAL USA 28/2025	business; climate change; executions; freedom of opinion and expression; freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; human rights	Information received concerning the actual and potential adverse human rights impacts of a critical mineral sands development project in South-West Madagascar – the Base Toliara Project – operated by Base Resources, owned by United States-based Energy Fuels Inc. Energy Fuels' main investors BlackRock Inc., Alps Advisors Inc., …	No

Date	Reference	Mandates	Subject	Reply shown
		defenders; toxics and human rights; water and sanitation		
08 Sep 2025	JAL USA 27/2025	terrorism; business; freedom of opinion and expression; freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; human rights defenders; Palestinian territories occupied since 1967	Information received concerning the designation and imposition of sanctions by the United States Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control against the Palestinian human rights organisation Addameer Prisoner Support and Human Rights Association ("Addameer") and its severe impact on the organisation's …	No
04 Sep 2025	AL USA 29/2025	terrorism	Information I have received concerning the refusal of visas to Palestinian officials to attend the United Nations General Assembly in New York in September 2025, and the blanket suspensions of visitor visas for Palestinian nationals from the occupied Palestinian territories and other countries. I am concerned that the refusal …	No
02 Sep 2025	JAL USA 12/2025	climate change; business; cultural rights; development; environment; health; Indigenous Peoples; peasants; water and sanitation	Information received concerning proposed infrastructure projects aimed at the transportation, storage and processing of liquified natural gas (LNG) in the Gulf of California in Mexico, by numerous businesses entreprises including Mexico Pacific Limited, Epcilon LNG LLC U.S.A. and Sempra Infrastructure (headquartered in the …	No
01 Sep 2025	JOL USA 26/2025	racism; African Descent; cultural rights; Transitional justice	Information received concerning various executive orders, memorandums, and policies issued by the United States Government on ending Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DEI) programs and race-centred ideology in historical exhibits and memorials. Some of the executive orders have been subject to a previous communication led by …	No
06 Aug 2025	JUA USA 25/2025	terrorism; disability; disappearances; freedom of opinion and expression; human rights defenders; independence of judges and lawyers; international order; international solidarity; migrants	Information received concerning the removal of Venezuelan nationals by U.S. authorities to the Centro de Confinamiento Contra el Terrorismo (Terrorism Confinement Center - CECOT) and other penitentiary facilities in El Salvador, followed by their subsequent transfer to Venezuela. These removals reportedly involved individuals …	No
24 Jul 2025	JAL USA 24/2025	poverty; food	Information received concerning the significant negative human rights and poverty-related impact arising from recent decisions regarding foreign development assistance, specifically the suspension of USAID funding and related measures (OMB Memorandum M-25-13 and the State Department Notice on implementation) initiated by …	No
21 Jul 2025	JAL USA 23/2025	unilateral coercive measures; foreign debt; independence of judges and lawyers; international order	Information received concerning the significant challenges faced by lawyers and other legal professionals in performing their duties on sanctions-related matters and while undertaking, representing and advising concerned individuals and entities on sanctions-related cases.	No
16 Jul 2025	JOL USA 22/2025	housing; poverty	Information received concerning the budget request for the fiscal year (FY) 2026, presented by the Trump administration on 30 May 2025, as well as other measures being implemented by the Trump administration. The FY26 budget request foresees a 44 percent cut to Housing and Urban Development (HUD) programmes, including a 43 …	No

Date	Reference	Mandates	Subject	Reply shown
08 Jul 2025	JAL USA 17/2025	international solidarity; business; cultural rights; education; freedom of opinion and expression; freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; housing; human rights defenders; international order; racism; women and girls	Information received concerning the dispersal of peaceful protests against the war in Gaza and universities' ties with companies implicated in alleged war crimes and the arrests of peaceful student protesters at the University of California, Los Angeles.	No
02 Jul 2025	JAL USA 21/2025	business; climate change; environment; food; health; peasants; toxics and human rights	Information received concerning divestments by Shell Plc (previously headquartered in the Netherlands as Royal Dutch Shell and currently headquartered in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Eni S.p.A. (headquartered in Italy), TotalEnergies SE (headquartered in France) and ExxonMobil Corporation …	No
24 Jun 2025	JUA USA 20/2025	terrorism; Afghanistan; Democratic People's Republic of Korea; development; disability; disappearances; education; executions; foreign debt; freedom of opinion and expression; freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; independence of judges and lawyers; internally displaced persons; international order; international solidarity; Iran (Islamic Republic of); minority issues; Palestinian territories occupied since 1967; racism; toxics and human rights; trafficking in persons; unilateral coercive measures; violence against women and girls; women and girls	Information received concerning the military strikes conducted by the United States Armed Forces on Iran on 22 June 2025, following strikes on Iran by Israel on 13 June 2025. These strikes, which reportedly targeted Iranian nuclear facilities, raise grave questions about compliance with fundamental obligations under …	No
05 Jun 2025	AL USA 18/2025	Myanmar	Information received concerning the American Chamber of Commerce in Myanmar and its ongoing relationship with financial institutions providing material support to the Myanmar military junta, including support that is in violation of US policy.	No
28 May 2025	JAL USA 11/2025	education; African Descent; business; cultural rights; freedom of opinion and expression; freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; human rights defenders; Palestinian territories occupied since 1967; racism; violence against women and girls; women and girls	Information received concerning events at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) in the United States. These incidents include reported attacks, the suppression of academic freedom and political expression, the forcible dispersal of peaceful demonstrations, and the imposition of disciplinary measures against students …	No
13 May 2025	JOL USA 16/2025	women and girls; business; cultural rights; freedom of peaceful	Information received concerning the Executive Order on Defending Women from Gender Ideology Extremism and Restoring Biological Truth to	No

Date	Reference	Mandates	Subject	Reply shown
		assembly and of association; human rights defenders; Indigenous Peoples; privacy; racism; sexual orientation and gender identity; trafficking in persons	the Federal Government (Executive Order 14168) and the Executive Order on Keeping Men Out of Women's Sports (Executive Order 14201); the Executive Order on Reevaluating and Realigning United …	
06 May 2025	AL USA 15/2025	independence of judges and lawyers	Information received concerning allegations that the President, other officials of the executive branch of the U.S. government, and allied members of Congress are targeting judges, lawyers and law firms in an apparent organized effort to interfere in the independence of the U.S. legal and judicial system. In relation to judges, …	No
29 Apr 2025	JAL USA 13/2025	business; climate change; human rights defenders	Information received concerning alleged threats and intimidation of indigenous Ka'apor human rights defenders, including Itahu Ka'apor and Mariuza Ka'apor, in the state of Maranhão, Brazil, in connection with their opposition to a carbon credit project proposed on indigenous land by the US-headquartered company Wildlife Works.	No
23 Apr 2025	JUA USA 14/2025	terrorism; disappearances; executions; housing; human rights defenders; independence of judges and lawyers; international order; international solidarity; migrants; torture; trafficking in persons; women and girls	Information received concerning recent deportations of Venezuelan and Salvadoran nationals from the United States to El Salvador, particularly those carried out under the Alien Enemies Act. We are concerned that the deportations and related detentions were not consistent with international human rights law, including the …	No
25 Mar 2025	JOL USA 9/2025	sexual orientation and gender identity; cultural rights; education; freedom of opinion and expression; freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; minority issues; women and girls	Information received concerning the Executive Order on Defending Women from Gender Ideology Extremism and Restoring Biological Truth to the Federal Government (Executive Order 14168) issued on 20 January, the Executive Order on Prioritizing Military Excellence and Readiness (Executive Order 14183) issued on 27 January, and the …	No
19 Mar 2025	JUA USA 10/2025	freedom of opinion and expression; education; freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; human rights defenders; international order; minority issues; Palestinian territories occupied since 1967; terrorism	Information received concerning the arrest, detention and the threat of deportation of Mr. Mahmoud Khalil, in connection with his advocacy of Palestinian rights, and participation in protests.	No
27 Feb 2025	AL USA 8/2025	international order	Information concerning recent statements by the President-elect of the United States of America, Mr. Donald Trump, related to Greenland and Panama Canal and the use of force to put them under American rule.	No
25 Feb 2025	JAL USA 6/2025	toxics and human rights; water and sanitation	Information concerning alleged human rights violations of the population of Okinawa stemming from contamination of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances in the surrounding areas of military bases operated by the United States of America.	No

Date	Reference	Mandates	Subject	Reply shown
24 Feb 2025	JAL USA 1/2025	unilateral coercive measures; international order	Information received concerning the reported use of the rebuttable presumption of wrongdoing or presumption of guilt, and de facto reversal of the burden of proof, as a recurrent practice in sanctions-related cases, in particular in sanctions designations of persons and entities, as well as in the review and de-listing …	No
21 Feb 2025	JOL USA 5/2025	freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Afghanistan; African Descent; Belarus; Burundi; business; Cambodia; climate change; cultural rights; Democratic People's Republic of Korea; disability; disappearances; education; environment; freedom of opinion and expression; human rights defenders; independence of judges and lawyers; internally displaced persons; international order; international solidarity; Iran (Islamic Republic of); leprosy; migrants; minority issues; peasants; poverty; Russian Federation; sexual orientation and gender identity; slavery; Somalia; terrorism; toxics and human rights; trafficking in persons; water and sanitation; women and girls	Information received concerning the 90-day freeze of all federal grants and loans, including foreign aid, and stop-work orders, related to the Executive Orders 'Reevaluating and realigning United States Foreign Aid' and 'Ending Radical and Wasteful Government DEI programs and Preferencing', enacted on 20 January; as well as the …	No
20 Feb 2025	AL USA 7/2025	independence of judges and lawyers	Information received concerning allegations that the U.S. president summarily dismissed and reassigned a considerable number of prosecutors and staff of the Department of Justice (DOJ) soon after taking office. These actions follow public statements by the president characterizing judges, prosecutors, and other justice and law …	No
13 Feb 2025	JOL USA 4/2025	terrorism; freedom of opinion and expression; freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; independence of judges and lawyers	Information received concerning the "Stop Terror-Financing and Tax Penalties on American Hostages Act" (H.R. 9495) which passed the U.S. House of Representatives on 21 November 2024 and has been received by the Senate. In this connection, we wish to offer comments and suggestions on provisions of the Act which appear to be …	No
10 Feb 2025	JAL USA 3/2025	independence of judges and lawyers; Afghanistan; Democratic People's Republic of Korea; food; freedom of opinion and expression; freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; housing; international order; Palestinian territories occupied since 1967; terrorism	Information received concerning the promulgation of laws and the implementation of policies by the United States Government, which appear to interfere with the independence of the International Criminal Court (ICC) by threatening the ICC, its judges, prosecutors, and staff with sanctions for carrying out their official duties.	No

Date	Reference	Mandates	Subject	Reply shown
14 Jan 2025	JAL USA 2/2025	business; environment; food; freedom of opinion and expression; freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; human rights defenders; peasants; toxics and human rights; water and sanitation	Information we have received concerning alleged human rights abuses committed at Chatree gold mine against local communities. The Chatree mine is operated by Akara Resources Public Company Limited (Akara), a subsidiary of Kingsgate Consolidated Limited (Kingsgate), whose top shareholders include HSBC Custody Nominees …	No

Annex H — Documents not loaded and record categories whose extent could not be established

This annex discloses, as at 24 October 2026, the documents the IAJ could not load or could hold only as a copy, summary or recording, and the kinds of record of which there should be more but whose number, extent or dates the IAJ could not establish. A failed retrieval is recorded as a failed retrieval, not as proof that a document was not issued. Status: OPEN — still missing; PARTIAL — some route worked, or the text is held only as a copy, digest or recording; RESOLVED-ALT — text obtained by another route, listed for provenance; NOT LOCATED — not found, existence or publication unconfirmed. The evidence cut-off remains 21 October 2026.

Table H1. Documents not loaded

ID	Document (dates)	Why not loaded	Status	What was used instead	Who holds the text
NL-01	OHCHR press-release and statement pages (ohchr.org HTML) (All pages)	ohchr.org refuses both the download tool (403) and the page reader (bot detection)	PARTIAL	Two texts read from verbatim copies (GlobalSecurity.org; IDPC); 218 pages retrieved by the external reviewer through the official sitemap; official PDFs under ohchr.org/sites/default/files download normally	IAJ: 2 copies; external reviewer: 218 pages
NL-02	High Commissioner statement on US strikes at sea (31 Oct 2025)	OHCHR text not located	PARTIAL	UN News story only (news.un.org/en/story/2025/10/1166234)	
NL-03	High Commissioner comment on US sanctions against the Special Rapporteur on the occupied Palestinian territory (10 Jul 2025)	Page retrieved by external reviewer but body text not extracted	PARTIAL	Title and date only; report cites it without quotation	
NL-04	High Commissioner statement on Christa Pike (OHCHR text) (1 Oct 2026)	OHCHR text not located	PARTIAL	UN News report; official social-media post and graphic held by external reviewer	
NL-05	A/HRC/54/CRP.7 (Expert Mechanism on racial justice in law enforcement, visit to the US) — official PDF (26 Sep 2023)	Not returned by symbol; ohchr.org page blocked	RESOLVED-ALT	Two hosted reproductions (truthout.org; adamisacson.com), text-identical; official landing page confirms metadata	IAJ (two reproductions)
NL-06	Working Group on Arbitrary Detention opinions of the 106th session (31 Aug – 4 Sep 2026) (2026)	Session page lists no opinions; no symbols located	NOT LOCATED	—	
NL-07	WGAD 2026 opinions 2, 3, 10, 12, 14–16, 18, 20–30 (105th session) as documents (2026)	Not located under their symbols on documents.un.org	NOT LOCATED	Session list gives the State for each (none the US)	
NL-08	WGEID post-session document, 140th session (2026)	Not located on documents.un.org or the ohchr.org session index	OPEN	—	
NL-09	Special Procedures communications USA 19/2025, 32/2025, 9/2026, 20/2026 (2025–2026)	Numbers absent from the public sequence; existence of letters under those numbers unconfirmed	NOT LOCATED	—	
NL-10	Special Procedures letters to the US dated after 21 Aug 2026 (Aug–Oct 2026)	The database showed no letter dated after 21 Aug 2026 when queried on 23 Oct 2026; publication timing varies by letter type	NOT LOCATED	—	
NL-11	CERD early-warning letters of 12 May 2025 (three letters: arms transfers to Israel; Oak Flat; Mauna Kea) — PDFs (12 May 2025)	CERD index page blocked; PDFs not downloaded by the IAJ	PARTIAL	external reviewer supplied official PDF links; the report already cites the arms letter and mentions both follow-ups	external reviewer: locators; none

ID	Document (dates)	Why not loaded	Status	What was used instead	Who holds the text
NL-12	CERD list of issues prior to reporting (INT/CERD/LIP/USA/61962) and the US periodic report due 2025 (INT/CERD/INR/USA/11128) (2025)	Database rows without files	OPEN	—	
NL-13	Official HRC session communications reports A/HRC/58/3 to 63/3 (2025–2026)	Not searched (scope decision)	OPEN	Reply status taken from the database and annual statistics	
NL-14	US Government reply to the Guantánamo technical-visit report (22 Jun 2023) (2023)	Image-only PDF (no text layer)	RESOLVED-ALT	Read from page images	
NL-15	UN Digital Library record pages and files (—)	Direct download refused (302 challenge); pages open only when linked from search results	PARTIAL	documents.un.org by symbol used instead	
NL-16	US congressional bill records on congress.gov (H.R. 4119; H.R. 9495) (2024–2026)	congress.gov and its API refuse the IAJ's retrieval environment (403)	PARTIAL	govinfo.gov bill text and bill trackers; H.R. 9495 lapsed with the 118th Congress	
NL-17	IACHR website pages (oas.org: press releases, decisions indexes, hearings, annual reports) (All)	oas.org refuses the IAJ's retrieval environment (403); scm.oas.org likewise	OPEN	oea.org PDFs open only when a search result links them (Resolution 76/2025 read this way)	external reviewer: various; IAJ: Res. 76/2025
NL-18	IACHR Annual Report 2025, chapter II (follow-up table, PDF pp. 221–223) (2026)	scm.oas.org 403	RESOLVED-ALT	Original chapter II supplied by the reviewer; US table read with compliance columns	IAJ: original PDF
NL-19	15 priority IACHR press releases (2/25, 37/25, 65/25, 85/25, R207/25, 225/25, 234/25, 248/25, 89/26, 149/26, 171/26, 183/26, 195/26, 199/26, 200/25) (2025–2026)	Blocked to the IAJ	PARTIAL	Index inventory completed within the stated scope (56 US releases after excluding R318/23); substantive reading remains partial (seven releases read in full)	IAJ: 7 official pages as PDF; external reviewer: 8
NL-20	IACHR merits reports (11) and admissibility reports (23) concerning the US, 2021–2026 — full texts (2021–2026)	Blocked to the IAJ	PARTIAL	Covers and index read by the external reviewer; Pike (197/26) and Hernández Rojas (60/25) read in full earlier	external reviewer: covers; IAJ: Pike 197/26 and Hernández Rojas 60/25 in full
NL-21	IACHR precautionary-measure resolutions concerning the US (16) and El Salvador with a US-removal nexus (3) (2021–2026)	Blocked to the IAJ	PARTIAL	Resolution 76/2025 (Tisius) read in full; others at cover level via the external reviewer; dates of 44/2026 and 72/2026 resolved	IAJ: Res. 76/2025 in full; external reviewer: decision passages of 68/2026, 43/2026, 103/2021
NL-22	IACHR Resolution 18/2024 (Mary and Carrie Dann) — PDF (8 Apr 2024)	Blocked to the IAJ	PARTIAL	external reviewer: lifting of measures; merits follow-up continues	external reviewer: Res. 18/2024 paras 1, 16–19; IAJ: digest
NL-23	IACHR hearing records and videos for the six US hearings (2025–2026) (2025–2026)	Blocked to the IAJ	PARTIAL	US hearing indexes 2025 and 2026 supplied by the reviewer and read; hearing records and videos not reviewed	IAJ: the two hearing-index PDFs (2025, 2026); hearing audio and video not reviewed
NL-24	General Assembly 80th-session verbatim records A/80/PV.5–17, 19 onward (except PV.1–4 and PV.18) (2025–2026)	Not returned by symbol on documents.un.org (24 Oct 2026); issuance not verified	OPEN	UN Transcripts (automatic, unofficial) used for 73 meetings	
NL-25	General Assembly 81st-session records A/81/PV (general debate and plenary) (Sep–Oct 2026)	Not returned by symbol	OPEN	UN Transcripts used (unofficial)	
NL-26	Third Committee summary records A/C.3/80/SR and A/C.3/81/SR (Oct 2025 – Oct 2026)	Not returned by symbol (A/C.3/80/SR.1 tested)	OPEN	UN Transcripts for 40 meetings	

ID	Document (dates)	Why not loaded	Status	What was used instead	Who holds the text
NL-27	GA 80th-session meetings with no transcript (30) and Third Committee 80th-session meetings with no transcript (34) (2025–2026)	Listed on UN Transcripts without a transcript	OPEN	—	
NL-28	Structured transcript data for GA 80/52, 80/80, 80/88, 80/98 and Third Committee 80/47 (2025–2026)	Structured JSON not available	PARTIAL	Plain-text transcripts used where available	
NL-29	Single records not returned by symbol: A/C.3/78/SR.5; A/79/PV.76; A/C.3/79/SR.28 (2023–2025)	Not returned by symbol	OPEN	—	
NL-30	Third Committee 76th-session summary records after SR.17 (2021–2022)	Not returned by symbol (only SR.1–17 retrieved)	OPEN	—	
NL-31	Human Rights Council Extranet delivered statements (all general debates, sessions 58–63) (2025–2026)	hrcmeetings.ohchr.org refuses the IAJ's retrieval environment (403)	OPEN	UN Transcripts for sessions 60, 61 (item 2) and 63	
NL-32	HRC 58 item 2 and item 4 general debates (meetings 12–14, 38–40) and HRC 61 item 4 general debate (meetings 33–34) (Mar 2025; Mar 2026)	No transcripts; delivered-statement archive blocked; formal summary records were not issued for HRC 58 meetings 1–54 (A/HRC/58/SR.55, Digital Library record note); no UN Geneva per-meeting summaries for these debates were located in the searches recorded as of 25 October 2026	PARTIAL	Official UN Web TV pages located by the external reviewer; audio not reviewed	external reviewer: Web TV pages; IAJ: locators
NL-33	press.un.org meeting coverage (GA and Third Committee) (2021–2026)	Script challenge blocks the IAJ's retrieval environment	OPEN	—	
NL-34	UN Geneva meeting summaries for HRC debates (2025–2026)	No per-meeting summaries for the 2025–2026 HRC debates were located in the UN Geneva meeting-summary listings searched on 25 October 2026	NOT LOCATED	—	
NL-35	OHCHR briefing note of the Special Rapporteur on counter-terrorism (Sept. 2026) and Pike release (7 Sep 2026) (Sep 2026)	Previously blocked	RESOLVED-ALT	Official PDF and page supplied by the external reviewer	external reviewer: original files; IAJ: copies

Table H2. Kinds of record whose extent could not be established

ID	Kind of record (period)	What was obtained	What could not be established	Handling
IT-01	OHCHR press releases, statements and briefing notes concerning the US (1 Jan 2025 – 21 Oct 2026)	218 pages found in a bounded sitemap search plus one social-media statement	Exhaustiveness: pages outside the sitemap paths, older web addresses with new content, non-English versions, unindexed social-media statements	Bounded search disclosed in Part VIII
IT-02	Special Procedures communications to the US (2025–2026)	64 published (38 sent in 2025, 26 in 2026)	Unpublished or confidential letters; letters within the 60-day publication delay; true total sent	Database re-query at build date
IT-03	US replies to Special Procedures communications (2025–2026)	None shown for 2025–2026	Whether replies were sent but not posted, or sent by other channels	"No reply shown as of [date]" wording
IT-04	Special Procedures thematic reports with US-specific findings (HRC 58–63; GA 80–81) (2025–2026)	A/81/227 and reports already cited	Number of thematic reports discussing US conduct	Scope decision; disclosed

ID	Kind of record (period)	What was obtained	What could not be established	Handling
IT-05	Special Procedures court and commission submissions (amicus) concerning the US (2021–2026)	None searched	Number and subjects	Scope decision; disclosed
IT-06	Commission of inquiry and fact-finding mission reports discussing US conduct (2025–2026)	Iran, Venezuela, Syria and OPT bodies where cited	Other investigative bodies and their reports	Scope decision; disclosed
IT-07	WGAD opinions concerning the US (2026)	None identified in the sources checked for 2026	106th-session opinions and any later publication	Availability limit
IT-08	WGEID cases, general allegations and post-session documents concerning the US (2025–2026)	Sessions 135–139	140th session onward; the full count of outstanding US cases	Availability limit
IT-09	CERD early-warning and urgent-action correspondence with the US, and US replies (2025–2026)	Five instruments on the CERD index	US replies (not posted by CERD); any letters not yet indexed	—
IT-10	Treaty-body follow-up correspondence and scheduling (CAT sixth report; HRC follow-up; CRC optional protocols) (2021–2026)	Database rows to 23 Oct 2026	Dates of future reviews; unrecorded correspondence	—
IT-11	IACHR press releases concerning the US (IACHR and its Special Rapporteurships) (2025–2026)	All 1,734 releases in the annual indexes 2021–2026; 56 concern the United States (Annex J)	Releases on regional subjects that discuss the United States without naming it in the title; bodies of releases not read	reviewer
IT-12	IACHR precautionary measures concerning the US (grants, extensions, follow-up, lifting) (2021–2026)	16 US instruments plus 3 El Salvador instruments	Reconciliation against the country/year indexes; total number	reviewer
IT-13	IACHR admissibility, inadmissibility, archiving and merits reports concerning the US (2021–2026)	34 published reports identified (2021–2026); admissibility and inadmissibility lists 2024–2026 read from the Commission's pages (25 October 2026)	Archiving decisions; lists before 2024; no United States entry was located in the 2026 sections	Qualifies the B3 headline counts: the 34 reports are an identified bounded inventory
IT-14	IACHR hearings bearing on US conduct (2025–2026)	6 US-indexed hearings	Regional and other-country hearings discussing US conduct	Screen indexes
IT-15	IACHR follow-up and compliance status of US cases; US responses to the Commission (Latest annual report)	46 entries with compliance and status read from the original table	US responses to the Commission; compliance analysis behind each entry (case monitoring sheets)	Compliance columns closed; responses open
IT-16	State statements on US conduct in the GA plenary and Third Committee (1 Sep 2021 – 21 Oct 2026)	2,016 turns in 593 official records (2021–2025); 998 turns in 154 transcribed meetings (2025–2026)	Untranscribed or unretrieved meetings; under-captured heads-of-State addresses (2021–2025); verified count of positions	Counts not used in the report
IT-17	State statements in HRC general debates (items 2 and 4) and urgent debates (Sessions 58–63)	Sessions 60, 61 (item 2), 63; three urgent debates	HRC 58 (both items) and HRC 61 item 4; delivered texts for all sessions (Extranet)	Recordings located; audio not reviewed
IT-18	Delivered or mission-published texts of State statements (2021–2026)	Not systematically collected	Number available; whether delivered text differs from transcript	Use only for statements quoted
IT-19	Security Council statements on US conduct (2025–2026)	Records in Annex F (S/PV.10015, 10080, 10085)	Other Council meetings with US-related statements	Reconcile with Annex F
IT-20	State statements in HRC interactive dialogues and other committees (outside scope) (2021–2026)	Not searched	Extent	Outside approved scope

Annex I — The 66 bodies named in the presidential memorandum of 7 January 2026

Source: Presidential Memorandum, "Withdrawing the United States From International Organizations, Conventions, and Treaties That Are Contrary to the Interests of the United States", 7 January 2026, 91 Fed. Reg. 2281–2284 (16 January 2026), sections 1(c) and 2; the list is at pp. 2281–2283, section 2(a) (35 organizations outside the United Nations) and section 2(b) (31 United Nations entities). For United Nations entities, withdrawal means ceasing participation in or funding to them to the extent permitted by law (section 1(c)). The last column marks selected bodies whose functions are relevant to human rights, justice or the rule of law; it is the IAJ's illustrative selection, not part of the memorandum, and an unmarked row does not establish that a body has no human-rights relevance. Whether and when each withdrawal took effect has not been established for each body.

No.	Memorandum	Body (as named in the memorandum)	Selected function relevant to human rights, justice or the rule of law (IAJ, illustrative)
1	2(a)(1)	24/7 Carbon-Free Energy Compact	—
2	2(a)(2)	Colombo Plan Council	—
3	2(a)(3)	Commission for Environmental Cooperation	—
4	2(a)(4)	Education Cannot Wait	Right to education in emergencies
5	2(a)(5)	European Centre of Excellence for Countering Hybrid Threats	—
6	2(a)(6)	Forum of European National Highway Research Laboratories	—
7	2(a)(7)	Freedom Online Coalition	Freedom of expression online
8	2(a)(8)	Global Community Engagement and Resilience Fund	—
9	2(a)(9)	Global Counterterrorism Forum	—
10	2(a)(10)	Global Forum on Cyber Expertise	—
11	2(a)(11)	Global Forum on Migration and Development	Rights of migrants
12	2(a)(12)	Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research	—
13	2(a)(13)	Intergovernmental Forum on Mining, Minerals, Metals, and Sustainable Development	—
14	2(a)(14)	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change	Climate science
15	2(a)(15)	Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services	—
16	2(a)(16)	International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property	—
17	2(a)(17)	International Cotton Advisory Committee	—
18	2(a)(18)	International Development Law Organization	Rule of law and access to justice
19	2(a)(19)	International Energy Forum	—
20	2(a)(20)	International Federation of Arts Councils and Culture Agencies	—
21	2(a)(21)	International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance	Democratic participation
22	2(a)(22)	International Institute for Justice and the Rule of Law	Rule of law
23	2(a)(23)	International Lead and Zinc Study Group	—
24	2(a)(24)	International Renewable Energy Agency	—
25	2(a)(25)	International Solar Alliance	—
26	2(a)(26)	International Tropical Timber Organization	—
27	2(a)(27)	International Union for Conservation of Nature	—
28	2(a)(28)	Pan American Institute of Geography and History	—
29	2(a)(29)	Partnership for Atlantic Cooperation	—
30	2(a)(30)	Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combatting Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia	—

No.	Memorandum	Body (as named in the memorandum)	Selected function relevant to human rights, justice or the rule of law (IAJ, illustrative)
31	2(a)(31)	Regional Cooperation Council	—
32	2(a)(32)	Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21st Century	—
33	2(a)(33)	Science and Technology Center in Ukraine	—
34	2(a)(34)	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme	—
35	2(a)(35)	Venice Commission of the Council of Europe	Constitutional rule of law
36	2(b)(1)	Department of Economic and Social Affairs	—
37	2(b)(2)	UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)—Economic Commission for Africa	—
38	2(b)(3)	ECOSOC—Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	—
39	2(b)(4)	ECOSOC—Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	—
40	2(b)(5)	ECOSOC—Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	—
41	2(b)(6)	International Law Commission	Codification of international law, including crimes against humanity
42	2(b)(7)	International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals	International criminal justice
43	2(b)(8)	International Trade Centre	—
44	2(b)(9)	Office of the Special Adviser on Africa	—
45	2(b)(10)	Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General for Children in Armed Conflict	Rights of children in armed conflict
46	2(b)(11)	Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict	Sexual violence in conflict
47	2(b)(12)	Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence Against Children	Violence against children
48	2(b)(13)	Peacebuilding Commission	Peacebuilding
49	2(b)(14)	Peacebuilding Fund	Peacebuilding
50	2(b)(15)	Permanent Forum on People of African Descent	Rights of people of African descent
51	2(b)(16)	UN Alliance of Civilizations	—
52	2(b)(17)	UN Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries	—
53	2(b)(18)	UN Conference on Trade and Development	—
54	2(b)(19)	UN Democracy Fund	Democracy and civil society
55	2(b)(20)	UN Energy	—
56	2(b)(21)	UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women	Gender equality
57	2(b)(22)	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	Climate (rights affected by climate change)
58	2(b)(23)	UN Human Settlements Programme	Right to adequate housing
59	2(b)(24)	UN Institute for Training and Research	—
60	2(b)(25)	UN Oceans	—
61	2(b)(26)	UN Population Fund	Sexual and reproductive health
62	2(b)(27)	UN Register of Conventional Arms	—
63	2(b)(28)	UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination	—
64	2(b)(29)	UN System Staff College	—
65	2(b)(30)	UN Water	Human rights to water and sanitation
66	2(b)(31)	UN University	—

Annex J — Inter-American Commission press releases on the United States, 2021–2026

Source: the Commission's annual press-release indexes for 2021 to 2026 (oas.org, saved 24 October 2026; the 2026 index runs to that date). Listed are the releases tagged to the United States or naming it in the title (56 of 1,734; the screen returned 57 candidates, and R318/23, which concerns a Brazilian journalist although the English index repeats the title of R319/23, was excluded). Titles are given as published; a title records what the Commission announced, not a finding by the IAJ. Releases on regional subjects that discuss the United States without naming it in the title are not listed.

No.	Date	Title (as published)
5/21	January 8, 2021	IACHR Condemns Violence Against Congress and Against the Democratic Processes in the United States
10/21	January 15, 2021	The IACHR condemns the application of the death penalty to precautionary-measure beneficiary Lisa Montgomery in the United States
72/21	March 24, 2021	IACHR Welcomes Abolition of Death Penalty in Virginia, United States
158/21	June 25, 2021	IACHR Welcomes Termination of "Migrant Protection Protocols" and Calls on the United States of America to Adopt Immigration Policies That Incorporate a Human Rights Approach
200/21	July 30, 2021	IACHR adopts precautionary measures in favor of Erica Sheppard on death row in the United States of America
243/21	September 17, 2021	The IACHR Expresses Concern about the Expulsion of People in a human mobility context from the United States and Mexico and calls on States to Ensure the Effective Protection of Their Rights
260/21	October 4, 2021	IACHR and UN's Special Rapporteur Condemn Excessive Use of Force and Deportations of Migrants from Haiti at the United States Southern Border
307/21	November 17, 2021	IACHR issues precautionary measures to Julius Jones, who is on death row in Oklahoma, in the United States of America, with an execution date set for November 18, 2021
310/21	November 19, 2021	The IACHR celebrates Gov. of Oklahoma's decision to commute the death penalty of Julius Jones, in the United States
349/21	December 27, 2021	The IACHR expresses concern about the reinstatement of the Migrant Protection Protocols that puts the rights to personal integrity and due process at risk
36/22	February 22, 2022	IACHR adopts precautionary measures in favor of Melissa Lucio on death row in the United States of America
47/22	March 7, 2022	IACHR Grants Precautionary Measures in Favor of Richard Eugene Glossip on Death Row in the United States of America
87/22	April 22, 2022	IACHR urges the United States to refrain from applying the death penalty on Melissa Lucio, beneficiary of precautionary measures
91/22	May 4, 2022	IACHR welcomes the decision of Texas to suspend the application of the death penalty to Melissa Lucio in the United States
99/22	May 10, 2022	IACHR grants precautionary measures in favor of Clarence Wayne Dixon on death row in the United States
115/22	May 25, 2022	IACHR condemns the execution of Clarence Wayne Dixon, sentenced to death in the United States
122/22	June 1, 2022	IACHR Condemns the Mass Shooting at an Elementary School in Uvalde, Texas, United States
179/22	August 12, 2022	IACHR Concludes Promotional Visit to Miami, United States of America, and San José, Costa Rica to Monitor the Situation of Nicaraguan Individuals
212/22	September 23, 2022	IACHR: The United States federal and state authorities should avoid stigmatizing migrants, and coordinate policies and decisions to protect their rights
243/22	November 1, 2022	IACHR observes impact of U.S. immigration measures on the rights of Venezuelans in human mobility
19/23	February 9, 2023	IACHR condemns the deaths of Tyre Nichols and Keenan Anderson due to police violence in the United States of America
69/23	April 19, 2023	IACHR grants precautionary measures in favor of Michael Tisius on death row in the United States
95/23	May 25, 2023	IACHR Warns Against Regressive Health Care Measures That Impact Trans and Intersex Youth in the United States of America
99/23	May 26, 2023	End of Title 42: IACHR calls on United States to protect rights of migrants and refugees
112/23	June 5, 2023	IACHR urges the United States to refrain from applying the death penalty on Michael Tisius, beneficiary of precautionary measures
124/23	June 16, 2023	IACHR condemns the execution of Michael Tisius, sentenced to death in the United States

No.	Date	Title (as published)
134/23	June 24, 2023	IACHR: The United States must protect and guarantee women's right to reproductive health
150/23	July 6, 2023	IACHR Grants Precautionary Measures to Richard Moore on Death Row in the USA
RD153/23	July 12, 2023	REDESCA's Visit to Los Angeles, USA: It is urgent to address the human rights situation of unhoused people
169/23	July 26, 2023	IACHR urges the Supreme Court of the United States to Ensure Equal Rights and Non-Discrimination
187/23	August 18, 2023	United States: IACHR and REDESCA Express Solidarity with the Victims of the Wildfires in Hawaii
RD196/23	August 28, 2023	REDESCA's Visit to Louisiana and Alaska, USA: It is urgent to address the impact of climate emergency on indigenous peoples' human rights
R319/23	December 27, 2023	IACHR and Special Rapporteur Address Freedom of Expression as a Path to Ending Discrimination in the United States
43/24	February 27, 2024	IACHR grants precautionary measures in favor of Brenda Andrew on death row in the United States
95/24	May 9, 2024	IACHR: United States must respect peaceful protest and academic freedom on campuses
137/24	June 13, 2024	United States: IACHR expresses concern over new measures restricting the right to asylum
147/24	June 25, 2024	IACHR: United States must intensify efforts to guarantee women's right to reproductive health
203/24	September 3, 2024	IACHR: United States must address ethno-racially motivated police violence against persons with psychosocial disabilities
266/24	October 29, 2024	IACHR completes visit to Tacoma, United States, to monitor compliance with precautionary measures
269/24	October 30, 2024	IACHR urges the United States to refrain from applying the death penalty on Richard Moore, beneficiary of precautionary measures
R273/24	October 31, 2024	SRFOE Raises Alarm Over Educational Censorship in the United States, Warning of Long-Term Impact on Future Generations
281/24	November 8, 2024	IACHR condemns execution of Richard Moore, sentenced to death penalty in United States
2/25	January 3, 2025	IACHR welcomes commutation of 37 federal death penalty sentences in the United States
RD14/25	January 17, 2025	REDESCA expresses solidarity for the catastrophic losses suffered by the population from the wildfires in Los Angeles and other areas of California
37/25	February 12, 2025	IACHR expresses concern over recent migration and asylum policies and measures in the United States
65/25	March 31, 2025	IACHR concerned over United States' measures that impact the effective exercise of human rights
85/25	May 1, 2025	IACHR publishes merits report on the case of Anastasio Hernández Rojas (United States)
R207/25	October 11, 2025	SRFOE expresses concern over the situation of freedom of expression in the United States
225/25	November 5, 2025	IACHR urges the United States to safeguard judicial independence and prevent retaliation against justice officials
234/25	November 18, 2025	IACHR grants precautionary measures in favor of three Salvadoran citizens deported from the United States to El Salvador
248/25	December 2, 2025	IACHR urges the United States to ensure respect for human rights in extraterritorial security operations
89/26	May 20, 2026	United States must protect the lives of women, children, and adolescents against domestic violence
171/26	August 24, 2026	United States: IACHR expresses concern over the termination of Temporary Protected Status for Haitian nationals
183/26	September 1, 2026	IACHR grants precautionary measures in favor of Brittany Holberg on death row in the United States
195/26	September 18, 2026	IACHR urges the United States to refrain from applying the death penalty against Christa Pike, beneficiary of precautionary measures
199/26	September 24, 2026	IACHR publishes merits report on death penalty and detention conditions of Christa Pike in the United States

Annex K — Documented programmes and practices involving State institutions

Official records and, where identified, scholarship describe these programmes and practices; section 13 treats separately MKULTRA and its successor programmes, the human radiation experiments generally, the Guatemala inoculations and Edgewood. The table identifies the source basis and any acknowledgement or redress located. It makes no finding of present breach. Inclusion does not establish that every entry was officially acknowledged as abuse or that every participant lacked valid consent. The Puerto Rico prevalence entry provides demographic context; the public institutional role in alleged coercion is not established here.

Programme	Agency or institution	Period	Principal source	Acknowledgement and redress recorded
Tuskegee syphilis study	US Public Health Service	1932–1972	CDC, study timeline	Class settlement (1974); presidential apology (16 May 1997)
Radioactive-iron tracer study of pregnant women	Vanderbilt University; Tennessee Department of Health; Public Health Service funding	1945–1947	ACHRE Final Report (1995), ch. 7	Class settlement (July 1998)
Radioisotope nutrition studies on children	MIT; Fernald State School; AEC, NIH and Quaker Oats funding	late 1940s–early 1950s	ACHRE Final Report (1995), ch. 7	Settlement (January 1998); 1995 presidential apology for the radiation experiments
Total-body irradiation of cancer patients	University of Cincinnati; Department of Defense funding	1960–1972	ACHRE Final Report (1995), ch. 8	Class settlement (1999)
Holmesburg Prison experiments	University of Pennsylvania researcher; City of Philadelphia prisons	1951–1974	City of Philadelphia apology (6 October 2022)	Apologies (University 2021; City 2022); claims time-barred (2000 suit)
Project 112 and SHAD chemical and biological tests	Department of Defense	1962–1974	GAO-04-410 (2004); GAO-08-366 (2008)	Veterans Affairs notification; active search ended 2003
Zinc cadmium sulfide dispersion tests	US Army	1950s–1960s	National Research Council (1997)	None; exposures found below harmful levels
Informed-consent waivers for investigational drugs given to troops	FDA and Department of Defense	1990–2005	Doe v. Sullivan, 938 F.2d 1370 (D.C. Cir. 1991); Doe v. Rumsfeld, 297 F. Supp. 2d 119 (D.D.C. 2003)	Waiver rule upheld (1991); involuntary anthrax vaccination enjoined (2003)
Eugenic sterilization	North Carolina Eugenics Board	1929–1974	State compensation programme (2013)	Fund for victims alive on 30 June 2013
Sterilization in Indian Health Service areas	Indian Health Service	1973–1976 (period reviewed)	GAO, HRD-77-3 (1976)	None identified; New Mexico Senate Memorial 14 (2026)
Sterilization of women in state prisons	California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation	2005–06 to 2012–13	California State Auditor, Report 2013-120 (2014)	State compensation programme (2021), also covering the 1909–1979 eugenics laws
Gynecological procedures in immigration detention	ICE-contracted physician, Irwin County Detention Center	2017–2020	Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations (November 2022)	Facility use ended (2021); litigation
Federal Indian boarding schools	Department of the Interior and others	1819–1969	DOI Investigative Report, vols. I (2022) and II (2024)	Presidential apology (25 October 2024)
Incarceration of Japanese Americans	War Relocation Authority	1942–1946	Civil Liberties Act of 1988	Apology and individual compensation
COINTELPRO	Federal Bureau of Investigation	1956–1971	Church Committee, Book III (1976)	None generally

Programme	Agency or institution	Period	Principal source	Acknowledgement and redress recorded
Torture by Chicago police (Burge)	Chicago Police Department	1972–1991	CAT/C/USA/CO/3-5, para. 26(d); Chicago ordinance (6 May 2015)	Apology, 5.5 million dollar fund and services (2015)
Hepatitis studies at the Willowbrook State School	New York University researchers; New York State Department of Mental Hygiene; Armed Forces Epidemiological Board	1956–1971	Researchers' report, JAMA, 1 May 1967	None identified
Sterilization in Puerto Rico	Health services in Puerto Rico (public role not established here)	1930s–1970s	Vázquez Calzada and Morales del Valle (1982), p. 70: about 32% of ever-married women aged 20–49 sterilized in 1965 (prevalence, not non-consent)	None identified; no official acknowledgement

Annex L — Attorney discipline in selected jurisdictions

Selected official administrative counts compiled by an independent researcher and checked by the IAJ against the official reports named (25 October 2026). Periods, counting units, procedures and cohorts differ; these figures are descriptive and do not support cross-jurisdiction performance rankings or complaint-to-discipline success rates. Where a figure is derived from the report's own categories rather than printed as a total, the derivation is stated.

Jurisdiction	Period	Incoming matters as reported	Disciplinary outcomes as reported	Other	Official source (IAJ-checked)
California	FY 2025 (Jul 2024–Jun 2025)	21,205 cases opened (includes non-attorney matters)	154 attorneys disciplined, including 3 private reprovals	Closure explanations and review by a Complaint Review Unit are provided for	Annual Discipline Report (26 Nov 2025), pp. 5, 12, 41, 67
Minnesota	CY 2024 / CY 2025	1,278 / 1,572 complaints	27 / 18 attorneys publicly disciplined	95 / 92 private admonitions; complainant appeals available (213 determinations in 2025)	Office of Lawyers Professional Responsibility, Annual Report (2026), pp. 4, 6–7, 14–15
New York, Appellate Division, First Department	CY 2025	7,883 new complaints	54 final outcomes (derived: 18 disbarments, 5 disciplinary resignations, 16 suspensions, 15 public censures; not deduplicated by attorney)	Explanations and reconsideration of merits dismissals described	Attorney Grievance Committee Annual Report 2025, pp. 5, 33, 40–41
Illinois	CY 2025 (practice area: 2021)	5,586 grievances involving 3,964 lawyers	63 sanctions	Domestic relations 21% of grievances in 2021	ARDC Annual Report Highlights 2025, pp. 4–5; 2021, p. 4
Texas	Bar year 2024–25	7,964 grievances filed; 4,221 dismissed as inquiries and 3,100 classified as complaints among matters considered	286 sanctions and outcomes, of which 136 in public categories (derived: 24 disbarments, 26 public reprimands, 8 resignations in lieu, 78 suspensions)	—	Chief Disciplinary Counsel Annual Report 2024–25, pp. 7, 14
Washington	CY 2024	1,822 grievance files opened	51 disciplinary actions imposed	—	Office of Disciplinary Counsel Annual Report 2024, p. 8
Florida	Bar year 2024–25	3,752 files opened	158 disciplinary orders	—	The Florida Bar, discipline statistics (totals table)
Missouri	CY 2024	641 complaints opened as formal investigations	—	Domestic practice the largest listed area: 143 of 641 (22.3%; excludes trust-account overdraft investigations)	Office of Chief Disciplinary Counsel Annual Report 2024, pp. 22–23
Maryland	FY 2024 and FY 2025	—	—	Family law the largest identified area of docketed cases: 22 of 152 (14%) and 26 of 210 (12%); totals include reinstatement matters	Attorney Grievance Commission Annual Reports FY2024 and FY2025, printed p. 22

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Version	Date	Author(s)	Summary of Changes
V1.3	2026-11-15	IAJ	Errata. Corrected the adoption dates of the Committee on the Rights of the Child's two lists of issues in Part IV, section 9: the armed-conflict list (CRC/C/OPAC/USA/Q/5) was adopted on 29 September 2025 and the sale-of-children list (CRC/C/OPSC/USA/Q/5) on 1 October 2025; both final UN documents are dated 12 December 2025.
V1.2	2026-11-09	IAJ	Errata. Corrected the introduction to Table 4 and the removal entry in the immigration detention and expulsion row to reflect Determination 8 on CAT Article 3 and ICCPR Articles 6 and 7. Part IV, section 2 and the peremptory-norm entries in Tables 2 and 4 apply it. Determination 2 and the related passages and tables state the IAJ's investigative finding of structural foreclosure of effective protection and remedy for intentional rights-violating judicial conduct.
V1.1	2026-11-01	IAJ	Added omitted discussion/notation of NGO submissions, WITH DEEP APPRECIATION FOR FEEDBACK FROM CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS
V1.0	2026-10-25	IAJ	Initial release

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