



Geneva, 08 October 2024

1/5- 25 (FD)

The Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Bahrain to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Vienna presents its compliments to the Secretariat of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human rights (Special Procedures Branch), and with reference to the Joint urgent appeal, Ref: AL BHR 4/ 2024, dated 12 August 2024, regarding received information concerning the deteriorating conditions of detention of prisoners held in various buildings of the Jau prison.

In this regard, the Mission has the honour to attach herewith an explanatory note in reply to the above-mentioned Joint urgent appeal.

The Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Bahrain avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretariat of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human rights (Special Procedures Branch), the assurance of its highest consideration.



Office of the High Commissioner for Human rights (Special Procedures Branch)

Email : ohchr-registry@ohchr.org

**Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Bahrain
to the United Nations
in Geneva / Vienna**

Explanatory memorandum

I. Introduction

Reference is made to the joint communication from the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; the Special Rapporteur on the right to food; and the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. The communication contains a number of allegations regarding the poor general condition of inmates in a number of buildings of the Jau Reform and Rehabilitation Centre and their deteriorating state of health, and it includes references to a number of individual cases. The following explanations can be given in that regard.

II. With regard to the death of an inmate at the Reform and Rehabilitation Centre on 25 March 2024

The inmate [REDACTED]

Security footage of the incident shows that he [REDACTED] while playing football. He was then taken to the prison clinic where the medical team performed cardiopulmonary [REDACTED] however, his heart [REDACTED]. He was thus taken by ambulance to hospital, [REDACTED]

The prison administration duly informed the competent official authorities and the Public Prosecution Service that the incident had taken place. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]. Investigations by the Public Prosecution Service are still ongoing.

As concerns the state of health of the individual concerned, his medical records show that he underwent regular examinations. In fact, in the period between 30 April 2018 and 25 March 2024 he received 201 medical check-ups, either at the clinic of the Jau Reform and Rehabilitation Centre, where saw around 10 consultants, or at the Salmaniya Medical Complex. He also made four visits to the dentist. His last medical check-up was on 16 March 2024. He was, indeed, suffering from a number of chronic diseases, including high blood pressure and a hereditary skin disease, which is why his condition was continuously monitored and the necessary treatment regularly provided.

In this connection, the Office of the Ombudsman launched an investigation [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] in question as soon as it was notified of the [REDACTED] on 25 March 2024. In doing so, it

acted in accordance with article 12 of Decree No. 27 of 2012 regulating the Office of the Ombudsman, as amended by Decree No. 35 of 2013. A team of investigators from the Office went to the Reform and Rehabilitation Centre to question inmates [REDACTED]. The team also reviewed surveillance camera footage to see how the incident had transpired, determine how quickly members of the security forces had responded and administered first aid and when the medical team had arrived in the ambulance. In this way, the Ombudsman was able to confirm that security personnel had responded promptly to the emergency as soon as the inmate [REDACTED] while playing football. Football, in fact, is one of the activities envisaged in the sports programme for inmates during the holy month of Ramadan. First aid was duly administered in an attempt to revive the inmate [REDACTED]. The Office also contacted the Directorate for State-run Hospitals to obtain the medical history of the deceased, including any diseases he was suffering, the medical check-ups he had received and his prescription medication. An examination of the inmate's medical records and of the medical care he had received while at the Reform and Rehabilitation Centre satisfied the Ombudsman that the inmate had been suffering from several chronic conditions for which he had been receiving the necessary treatment and regular check-ups. He had also undergone two surgical procedures and received post-operative care. In fact, the medical records – both those of the clinic at the Reform and Rehabilitation Centre and those of external hospitals – confirmed that the person in question had received continuous medical care while in prison. This effectively negates all the allegations made in the communication [REDACTED]. Nonetheless, the Ombudsman is continuing to monitor the criminal investigations of the Public Prosecution Service, which are currently still ongoing.

III. Allegations regarding living conditions for inmates at the Jau Reform and Rehabilitation Centre and requests for release of persons allegedly held for political reasons and persons with serious health conditions

In the first place, it is important to stress that all inmates at reform and rehabilitation centres, whatever building they are in, have been placed there on the basis of judgments and enforcement orders issued by the competent courts and judicial authorities after having committed criminal or terrorist offences that are forbidden under national law and that affect the security of the country and society. It is also important to make it clear that what certain inmates are engaged in is not protest but insurrection, insubordination, destruction of public property and disruption of law and order. Moreover, they continue to violate laws and regulations, and to attack public officials inside the Centre so that any kind of communication and contact with them has become very dangerous for

staff, and to date their insubordination continues to disrupt daily life in the affected buildings. For this reason, representatives of several human rights organizations have visited the Centre to verify the current situation and how it has been affected by the inmates' insurrection. They have also interviewed the offending inmates, given them advice and guidance, attempted to dissuade them from continuing their violations and exhorted them to improve their behaviour, also because, for example, "good conduct and behaviour" is one of the most important standards taken into consideration when deciding who is to benefit from an amnesty.

Despite everything that has happened, the prison administration continues to exert every effort to uphold all inmates' rights, as enshrined in the Reform and Rehabilitation Institutions Act and its implementing regulations.

- (i) Healthcare is provided in cooperation with State-run hospitals (see IV below).
- (ii) Means of communication are made available, although the offending inmates of their own volition initially refused to avail themselves of them. Moreover, they damaged telephone handsets and cut electrical wiring in the phone booths allocated for use by inmates and, since they then prevented the entry of maintenance workers, it has not been possible to repair the damage and replace the broken equipment. However, inmates from a number of buildings have taken a positive step and begun to respond and cooperate with the prison administration to enable repairs to the phones and other facilities.
- (iii) As concerns visits, the administration reserves slots for inmates' family visits, although certain inmates have refused to participate in the visits, as has been documented by video footage. This refutes the allegation made that the administration imposed restrictions on prisoners' movements to court appointments or medical visits, or that it placed persons requesting medical assistance in a separate building. It is important to clarify the fact that, at the beginning of the disturbance, the offending inmates themselves refused to attend external appointments, including court visits or appointments at external medical facilities. This refusal on their part was duly documented by the prison authorities. At the present time, inmates are moving about normally, be it to court or to external hospitals.
- (iv) Inmates are allowed to use the prison commissary to purchase basic necessities; however, some inmates have, of their own volition, refused to do so.
- (v) As concerns other aspects of prison life, such as the provision of food and water, meals are distributed to inmates in all buildings in accordance with established prison protocols. In fact, the administration distributes meals to all inmates at the specified time, and it has never interrupted, prevented or obstructed this legally guaranteed right. However, certain prisoners have, of their own volition, refused to accept the meals they are given. Moreover, some of

the offending inmates cause disturbance by gathering in front of the door leading to the reception area and thus disrupt mealtimes. They also throw food at members of the security forces during the distribution process. This refutes the allegations contained in the communication to the effect that law enforcement officials threw the meals into rubbish containers. All of this was duly documented by the prison authorities using security camera footage.

It should be noted, furthermore, that the allegation that the amount of food provided to inmates has been changed or reduced is untrue. The only thing that has changed is the method of serving the food, which was previously delivered in metal containers; these have been replaced with cork containers that hold the same amount of food. The change was due to security reasons after some of the offending inmates had seized the metal containers and used them as weapons with which to attack prison staff.

This serves to refute the allegations made in the communication that food and meals were either not served, reduced in quantity or thrown into the rubbish and left there, thus creating health risks for inmates.

Representatives from the National Institution for Human Rights, the Office of the Ombudsman and other oversight bodies have visited the Centre more than once in relation to these allegations concerning the living conditions for inmates. They visited several of the buildings in the Centre, including those that had been the site of the insurrection, and verified that procedures were being applied correctly and that inmates' rights to calls and visits were being respected. They also looked into the truth of the allegations made, verified the availability and quality of food and water and ensured that they were being supplied uninterruptedly.

The Special Investigation Unit has received a number of complaints via its website from the families of the following inmates: Ebrahim Yusuf Ali AlSamahiji, Ali Abdulla Ali Abdul Aziz, Mohamed Ali Mohsen Baddaw, Mohsen Ali Mohsen Baddaw and Rajaie Ali Mohsen Abdulla Baddaw. The allegations made include claims that they were not allowed to communicate, denied water and electricity and given inadequate meals. On 22–23 July 2024, the Unit referred the case to the Office of the Ombudsman as the competent body to deal with the matter.

Thus, acting within its legal jurisdiction, the Office of the Ombudsman launched an investigation into the allegations it had received, which concerned dozens of complaints and requests for assistance submitted by inmates and their families, some of whom came in person to the Office headquarters. In addition to this, the Office took note of a number of other allegations, which were relayed via media outlets following the death in custody that led to the uprising of inmates on 26 March 2024.

A team from the Ombudsman made a number of visits to the Reform and Rehabilitation Centre to examine the situation there, speak to inmates and take a body of measures to seek to understand their actual living conditions. The investigations produced the following results:

- (i) *Allegations related to the quantity of food:* The investigators inspected the meals served to the inmates while they were being distributed, and verified the quantity and variety of the food provided. They found that the amount was sufficient for one person and that the ingredients were varied, including starches and proteins in addition to vegetables and fruits
- (ii) *Allegations related to electricity outages:* A number of the complaints received concerned power outages in a certain buildings of the Reform and Rehabilitation Centre. The investigators found that the buildings in question were the location of an inmate uprising. The investigators from the Office of the Ombudsman entered the buildings of the Reform and Rehabilitation Centre at random and found that the air conditioning was working in all the buildings visited, including those that were the scene of the inmate uprising. However, it was also observed that inmates in some wings had broken the windowpanes thereby affecting the efficiency of air conditioning units and reducing their capacity to reduce the ambient temperature.

With regard to electricity for lighting and televisions, the investigators found that the electricity supply to parts of several buildings had been cut off as a result of inmates making certain electrical connections, thereby endangering their own lives and those of others and causing an electrical short circuit that resulted (for safety reasons) in an automatic power outage. Inmates were informed of the need to enter the cells in order to carry out the required maintenance work and obviate any of the risks resulting from their actions. The inmates, however, persisted in their rebellion and prevented the technicians from entering the prison wing to detect and repair the fault. This meant that the electrical supply was cut off in the affected areas, even after attempts to restore it, and that the lives of inmates, technicians and security personnel alike were endangered.

- (iii) *Allegations related to the interruption of supplies of drinking water and water for daily use:* The investigating team from the Office of the Ombudsman questioned inmates about the availability of water. They replied in the affirmative although others stated that there were interruptions from time to time. Inquiries revealed that the interruptions were related to the loss of electricity to the pumps as a result of an electrical short circuit. Such faults are promptly addressed and the water becomes available again.
- (iv) The Office of the Ombudsman interviewed a number of the offending inmates who reported that they refused to leave the buildings in which they are housed, either to attend scheduled

medical appointments and court hearings, or to meet the Ombudsman investigators in a special office set aside for that purpose, or even to go to make purchases at the commissary, despite the fact that they had been advised to do so. In coordination with the administration of the Reform and Rehabilitation Centre, a number of inmates who so wished were enabled to go to the commissary to purchase what they needed then return to their place of detention.

- (v) The Office of the Ombudsman can thus confirm that its investigators were able to interview a number of inmates, whom they advised to abide by the law and the regulations of the Reform and Rehabilitation Centre, cooperate with the security forces, return to their cells, attend medical appointments and take their prescription medication in order not to endanger their lives. The inmates were also counselled to contact and reassure their families and to allow technicians to enter the premises to repair the electrical faults. They were told, in fact, that compliance with the law is in their interests as it would lead to the restoration of the normal daily prison routine including the programme of alternative penalties, the open prison programme and other privileges.
- (vi) In order to explete its role effectively and transparently, the Office of the Ombudsman has searched its own database to ascertain whether any complaints or requests for assistance have been forthcoming from the persons in question. It turned out that only five such petitions (complaints and requests) had been received, either from the individuals themselves or members of their families. The Ombudsman then sent out a team of investigators to take statements from the inmates concerned and investigate the allegations. The measures taken and the outcomes received will be relayed in due course.

In the light of the foregoing, it is clear that the allegation that the Centre took steps with retaliatory intent is entirely false and baseless, and is refuted by facts and evidence. The prison administration has neither issued nor implemented any orders in such a regard.

IV. Cases brought against the persons in question

(i)

[REDACTED]

(ii) *Ali Mohamed Jaafar Mohamed Baqer AlShowaikh (910205639)*

He was convicted in connection with three cases in which he was charged [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]. The requisite legal procedures were duly followed during evidence-gathering, investigation, referral to the courts and the issuance of the judgment.

He has been serving his sentence since 20 October 2018.

(iii) *Mohamed Jameel Abdulnabi Mansor AlToblani (920104339)*

He was convicted in connection with two cases in which he was charged [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]. The requisite legal procedures were duly followed during evidence-gathering, investigation, referral to the courts and the issuance of the judgment. He served his sentence from 3 November 2015 until his enrolment in the open prison programme.

(iv) *Salman Abdulla Maki Abdulla Maki (831206217)*

He was convicted in connection with three cases in which he was charged [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]. The requisite legal procedures were duly followed during evidence-gathering, investigation, referral to the courts and the issuance of the judgment.

He has been serving his sentence since 20 July 2018.

(v) *Mohamed Abdulla Maki Abdulla Maki (871108348)*

He was convicted in connection with two cases in which he was charged [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]. The requisite legal procedures were duly followed during evidence-gathering, investigation, referral to the courts and the issuance of the judgment.

He served his sentence from 8 June 2018 until the issuance of a royal amnesty.

(vi) *Sayed Osama Ali Husain Abbas Husain (001004816)*

He was convicted in connection with nine cases in which he was charged [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]. All those actions were conducted in furtherance of [REDACTED]. The requisite legal procedures were duly followed during evidence-gathering, investigation, referral to the courts and the issuance of the judgment.

He served his sentence from 5 March 2017 until the issuance of a royal amnesty.

(vii) *Mohamed Ali Mohsen Abdulla Baddaw (970906528)*

He was convicted in connection with five cases in which he was charged [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]. The requisite legal procedures were duly followed during evidence-gathering, investigation, referral to the courts and the issuance of the judgment.

He served his sentence from 17 January 2016 until his enrolment in the open prison programme.

(viii) Mohsen Ali Mohsen Abdulla Baddaw (910809984)

He was convicted in connection with 21 cases in which he was charged [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]. The requisite legal procedures were duly followed during evidence-gathering, investigation, referral to the courts and the issuance of the judgment.

He served his sentence from 2 April 2015 until his enrolment in the open prison programme.

(ix) Rajaie Ali Mohsen Abdulla Baddaw (930510097)

He was convicted in connection with 14 cases in which he was charged [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]. The requisite legal procedures were duly followed during evidence-gathering, investigation, referral to the courts and the issuance of the judgment.

He has been serving his sentence since 15 September 2015.

(x) Mohamed Abdulameer Jabbar Jaafar Al Meshaima (960200290)

He was convicted in connection with five cases in which he was charged [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]. The requisite legal procedures were duly followed during evidence-gathering, investigation, referral to the courts and the issuance of the judgment.

He served his sentence from 14 June 2016 until his enrolment in the open prison programme.

(xi) Abdulla Habib Abdulla Mohamed Swar (940805979)

He was convicted in connection with four cases in which he was charged [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(xvi) Mahmood Saeed Ahmed Isa Abdulla (971110794)

He was convicted in connection with a case in which he was charged [REDACTED]

He served his sentence from 3 November 2015 until his enrolment in the open prison programme.

(xvii) Ali Abdulla Ali Abdul Aziz Abdulla (960203494)

He was convicted in connection with a case in which he was charged [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]. The requisite legal procedures were duly followed during evidence-gathering, investigation, referral to the courts and the issuance of the judgment.

He has been serving his sentence since 4 February 2021.

(xviii) Ali Radhi Hasan Salman (890606820)

He was convicted in connection with two cases in which he was charged [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]. The requisite legal procedures were duly followed during evidence-gathering, investigation, referral to the courts and the issuance of the judgment.

He served his sentence from 20 October 2012 until the issuance of a royal amnesty.

(xix) Mohamed Abduljalil Mahdi Jasim Abdulla (880903201)

He was convicted in connection with a case in which he was charged [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]. The requisite legal procedures were duly followed during evidence-gathering, investigation, referral to the courts and the issuance of the judgment.

He has been serving his sentence since 3 July 2016.

On 4 September 2024, His Majesty King Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa, Monarch and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, issued a royal decree in which he pardoned 457 convicted persons to mark the silver jubilee of his accession to the throne. The amnesty covered the following three persons whose names figure in the communication:

- Mohamed Abdulla Maki Abdulla Maki (871108348)
- Ali Radhi Hasan Salman (890606820)
- Sayed Osama Ali Husain Abbas Husain (001004816)

Beginning in 2017 – following the enactment of the Alternative Penalties and Measures Act and in line with instructions from His Majesty the King to extend the application of the Act – the Directorate for the Enforcement of Alternative Penalties and Measures, in coordination with the

judicial authorities, amended the sentences of 340 inmates who met the necessary legal requirements. In addition, 99 inmates have recently been enrolled in the open prisons programme including the following persons whose names figure in the communication:

- Mohamed Jameel Abdulnabi Mansor AlToblani (920104339)
- Mohamed Ali Mohsen Abdulla Baddaw (970906528)
- Mohsen Ali Mohsen Abdulla Baddaw (910809984)
- Mohamed Abdulameer Jabbar Jaafar Al Meshaima (960200290)
- Abdulla Habib Abdulla Mohamed Swar (940805979)
- Mahmood Saeed Ahmed Isa Abdulla (971110794)

All persons incarcerated in reform and rehabilitation centres are serving sentences handed down against them by the competent courts. This is consistent with the law and, notably, with article 336 of Decree-Law No. 46 of 2002 promulgating the Code of Criminal Procedure, which states: “Sentences envisaging custodial penalties are to be enforced in prisons designated for that purpose.” All inmates enjoy their human rights on an equal footing and without discrimination on grounds of sex, colour, race, religion, confession or any other grounds. This includes their right to healthcare and to adequate food and drinking water, the right to a living environment that upholds their humanity and their human dignity and the right to receive visits and calls from their families. It also includes their procedural rights, including the right to have recourse to the competent judicial authority, to submit complaints and requests and to contact a legal representative. Inmates also have the right to appeal against their sentences.

V. Healthcare administered to the persons in question

On the subject of the state of health of the individuals in question, their updated medical records have been requested from State-run hospitals, which are the institutions responsible for providing care and overseeing the state of health of inmates in the Reform and Rehabilitation Centre. The records will be forwarded as soon as they become available.

At this point, mention should be made of the services that hospitals provide to inmates on a regular basis and of certain challenges identified and comments made by medical and nursing staff vis-à-vis certain inmates since the beginning of the insurrection. Measures have been taken in that regard, which are documented by medical records and security camera footage so that high-quality health services can continue to be provided to inmates, not only in the Jau Reform and Rehabilitation Centre, but in all such centres.

Services provided on a regular basis

- Healthcare services are provided to each inmate following a pre-determined schedule for clinical tests and hospital visits.

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- All non-emergency medical-service request forms are received and the inmates concerned are scheduled to be seen by an outpatient clinic doctor within one week.
 - Inmates attend follow up appointments at consulting clinics inside and outside the Centre.
 - Tests are conducted on each inmate, including blood samples, medical analysis, X-rays and post-operative care, in coordination with State-run hospitals.
 - Scheduled appointments are made with consultants at the mental health clinic, without interrupting the timely administration of medication by nursing staff.
 - Once an inmate has seen a specialist, all appropriate medication is dispensed by the main pharmacy and given to nursing staff who administer it to inmates on time and without interruption.
 - Inmates are referred to the dental clinic on a regular basis as well as to other clinics if the service required is not available at the Jau Reform and Rehabilitation Centre.
 - Clinics have been opened inside prison buildings where inmates can undergo regular tests and assessments of their state of health.
 - Inmates with chronic conditions are continually monitored and receive health services in the clinic twice a week.
 - An infectious disease clinic provides services on a regular basis.
 - Psychosocial welfare services are continuously available inside prison buildings and are regularly evaluated.
 - Controlled drugs are administered with a high degree of professionalism and their use is accurately recorded by nursing and security staff.
 - Disease-related and preventive vaccinations are administered according to need.
 - No inmates involved in the insurrection have gone on hunger strike or refused water.

Challenges and obstacles medical staff face with certain inmates involved in the insurrection

- With the start of the insubordination, inmates in certain buildings have refused to accept their medication. The names of those who did so have been duly recorded.
- The inmate in charge of each building has refused to call sick inmates to receive their medication and has insisted on collecting medication for all inmates, even though correct procedure dictates that the inmate concerned should come to pick up his medication in person.
- The nurse remains in each prison building for one hour, waiting for the inmates to come for their medication. He verifies that they have taken the medication then leaves the building until it is time for them to take another dose.
- The inmate in charge has prevented inmates who have requested medical services from talking to or being examined by the medical staff; in fact, he speaks on the other inmates' behalf.

- Medical staff have been provoked and suffered attempted assault at the hands of inmates; they have also been the target of inappropriate gestures and derisive comments directed against them and the medical services.
- Medical staff have had food waste thrown from windows on to their heads and limbs and have had inappropriate comments directed against them in all languages.
- Inmates have disrupted medical staff as they work to deliver services.
- Inmates have refused to attend medical appointments and check-ups, inside and outside the Centre.

Measures taken

- There are periodic reminders and explanations of the perils involved in not taking medication on time and as instructed by the doctor.
- The relevant subcommittee of the National Institution for Human Rights is involved in counselling processes, whereby it meets with inmates and seeks to persuade them to reverse their decision not to take medication.
- The inmates in charge in the buildings where the insurrection began have been warned to ensure their actions do not impact negatively on other inmates and to stop using intimidation against inmates who seek treatment at the main clinic or in hospitals.
- Clear notification has been given of how dangerous it is for offending inmates to prevent other inmates from talking to or taking advice from medical staff, which is tantamount to a violation of the human rights of those inmates.

VI. Conclusion

In conclusion it must be stated that the prevailing circumstances, and notably the ongoing insurrection and insubordination, have obstructed operations, particularly vis-à-vis services for inmates and the daily prison routine. The situation has also led to law-breaking, the destruction of security cameras and public property, vandalism and tampering with electrical wiring. As a consequence, prosecutors from the Southern Governorate and representatives from the National Institution for Human Rights, the regional mission of the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Office of the Ombudsman, the Special Investigation Unit and State-run hospitals visited the Reform and Rehabilitation Centre to examine the situation there. They also looked into legal, administrative and health-related aspects and verified what services were being provided to inmates. In addition, they interviewed inmates, gave them advice and guidance and attempted to dissuade them from continuing their violations. As a result of the efforts made and the guidance provided by the Reform and Rehabilitation Centre and the oversight bodies, a large number of the offending inmates abandoned the insurrection and began obeying orders and respecting the law.

Despite the exceptional circumstances the Centre is facing with the inmate insurrection, inmates continue to enjoy all their rights as guaranteed by the Constitution, international and regional treaties and national law. These include visits and communication with the outside world, including their families and lawyers, as well as healthcare, food, drinking water and all other services intended to protect their right to life and to guarantee humane and dignified treatment during their period of detention. If the inmates suffer an assault or a violation of any other of their rights, those responsible will be held accountable before the law, irrespective of whether they are staff at the Reform and Rehabilitation Centre, law enforcement personnel or anyone else who has direct or indirect dealings with inmates. National mechanisms of redress also play a role in this connection.

All bodies and institutions in Bahrain are committed to upholding the human rights enshrined in international treaties and to consolidating justice and the rule of law, based on the provisions of the Constitution, international treaties and national laws. This is done by following all requisite legal procedures, ensuring that all inmate' rights are duly upheld, in accordance with the applicable procedures in this regard, without any discrimination on grounds of sex, origin, language, religion or belief.

— End —