



Groups most at risk of human rights abuses

Introduction

The Human Rights Measurement Initiative (HRMI) [measures civil and political human rights](#) using expert surveys. One of our questions asks human rights experts to tell us which groups of people within particular countries were especially at risk of having their human rights violated.

This document is a summary of their qualitative responses to that question, organised by country and by civil or political human right. Our pilot 2017 survey reached 13 countries around the world. The civil and political human rights HRMI measures are:

- Right to freedom from torture
- Right to freedom from arbitrary arrest
- Right to freedom from execution
- Right to freedom from disappearance
- Right to participate in government
- Right to opinion and expression
- Right to assembly and association

This document is in English, with the responses for Mexico also in Spanish, and the responses for Brazil, Angola, and Mozambique also in Portuguese.

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Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Table of Contents	2
ANGOLA	3
ANGOLA	6
AUSTRALIA	9
BRAZIL.....	12
BRASIL.....	13
FIJI	15
KAZAKHSTAN	17
KYRGYZSTAN	20
LIBERIA.....	22
MEXICO.....	24
MÉXICO.....	26
MOZAMBIQUE	28
MOÇAMBIQUE	30
NEPAL	33
NEW ZEALAND	35
SAUDI ARABIA.....	36
UNITED KINGDOM.....	39

ANGOLA

Torture

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to torture and ill-treatment by government agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- Street vendors (especially women) and taxi drivers
- Members of opposition parties, such as UNITA, PRS, and CASA-SE (especially in Huambo, the Lunda provinces, Luanda, and Kuando Kubango)
- NGO activists and human rights defenders (especially in the Lunda provinces, Benguela, Lubando, Ondjiva, Cunene, Cabinda, and Luanda)
- Those accused of crimes, particularly those held in Viana and Kaquila prison in Luanda
- Young pro-democracy activists, particularly in Luanda, Cabinda, the Lunda provinces, and Benguela
- Trade unionists and striking workers, particularly in Luanda, but also in other provinces
- Journalists, especially in Luanda
- Members of armed groups, such as FLEC, especially in Cabinda
- Members of the Lunda-Tchokwé movement, demanding administrative autonomy in areas of the Lunda provinces (North and South)
- Indigenous peoples in Kuando Kubango and Huila
- People who are homeless, particularly in Lobito
- Immigrants, refugees, and asylum seekers, especially those from the Democratic Republic of Congo
- Muslims

Arbitrary or Political Arrest and Detention

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to arbitrary or political arrest and detention by government agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- Street vendors (especially female street vendors)
- Activists in Cacuaco, Luanda protesting for water rights
- NGO activists and human rights defenders (especially in Benguela)
- Young pro-democracy activists, particularly in Luanda, the Lunda provinces, and Benguela
- Trade unionists and striking workers
- Journalists, especially outside of Luanda and Benguela
- Members of the Lunda-Tchokwé movement, demanding administrative autonomy in areas of the Lunda provinces (North and South)
- Immigrants, refugees, and asylum seekers
- Muslims
- People who are homeless, particularly in Lobito

Extrajudicial Killing

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to extrajudicial killing by government agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- NGO activists and human rights defenders
- Members of opposition parties
- Non-violent protestors
- Members of the Lunda-Tchokwé movement, particularly those engaged in protest in Lunda Sul
- Suspected members, collaborators, or associates of armed groups, especially those associated with FLEC in Cabinda
- Those suspected of crimes, including youths in Luanda

Disappearance

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to disappearance by government agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- Members of opposition parties
- Suspected members, collaborators, or associates of armed groups, especially those associated with FLEC in Cabinda

Political Participation

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to restrictions on their political participation by the government or its agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- NGO activists and human rights defenders
- Journalists
- Those affiliated with opposition parties
- Adult citizens who lack birth certificates
- People who are less educated or illiterate
- People from rural or remote areas
- The local populations of resource-wealthy areas of Cabinda and the Lunda provinces (North and South)

Opinion & Expression

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to restrictions on their rights to opinion and expression by the government or its agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- Protestors
- Academics, journalists, writers, and others, especially those that are not members of, or are critical of, the government or ruling party (the MPLA)

- This was partially attributed to a new media law, adopted in early 2017, that was deemed by some of our respondents to be very restrictive, as well as limited access to public media for voices that are critical of the government
- People living outside of Luanda
- Members of opposition political parties
- Trade unionists
- Human rights defenders

Assembly & Association

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to restrictions on their rights to assembly and association by the government or its agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- Adherents to some religious faiths, particularly Muslims and Adventist Christians
- NGO activists and human rights defenders, including the Mpalabanda organisation from Cabinda, which the government forced to be dissolved in 2006
 - This was partially attributed to a highly restrictive NGO law implemented in 2015, which was ruled unconstitutional in July 2017, after the period covered by our pilot
- Peaceful protestors, especially young pro-democracy activists
- Trade unionists
- Members of the Lunda-Tchokwé movement, in areas of the Lunda provinces (North and South)
- Opposition political parties (including PRS, UNITA, and CASA-CE)

ANGOLA

Tortura

Quando pedimos que nos fornecessem mais contexto sobre quem era especialmente vulnerável à tortura e maus-tratos por parte de agentes governamentais, nossos respondentes mencionaram o seguinte:

- Vendedores de rua (especialmente mulheres) e motoristas de táxi.
- Membros de partidos de oposição, tais como UNITA, PRS e CASA-SE (especialmente em Huambo, nas províncias de Luanda, em Luanda e em Cuando Cubango)
- Ativistas de ONGs e defensores dos direitos humanos (especialmente nas províncias de Luanda, Benguela, Lubango Ondjiva, Cunene e Luanda)
- Acusados de crimes, particularmente aqueles detidos em prisões de Viana e Kaquila
- Ativistas jovens pró-democratas, particularmente em Luanda, em Cabinda, nas províncias de Luanda e em Benguela
- Sindicalistas e trabalhadores grevistas, particularmente em Luanda, mas também em outras províncias
- Jornalistas, especialmente em Luanda
- Membros de grupos armados, como a FLEC, especialmente em Cabinda
- Membros do movimento Lunda-Tchokwé, que exigem autonomia administrativa nas províncias de Luanda (Norte e Sul)
- Populações indígenas em Cuando Cubango e Huila
- Pessoas sem-teto, particularmente em Lobito
- Imigrantes, refugiados, solicitantes de asilo, especialmente aqueles da República Democrática do Congo
- Muçulmanos

Prisão e detenção arbitrária ou política

Quando pedimos que nos fornecessem mais contexto sobre quem era especialmente vulnerável à prisões e detenções arbitrárias ou políticas por parte de agentes governamentais, nossos respondentes mencionaram o seguinte:

- Vendedores de rua (especialmente mulheres)
- Ativistas em Cacucaco, município na província de Luanda, protestando pelos direitos da água
- Ativistas de ONGs e defensores dos direitos humanos (especialmente em Benguela)
- Ativistas jovens pró-democratas, particularmente em Luanda, nas províncias de Luanda e em Benguela
- Sindicalistas e trabalhadores grevistas
- Jornalistas, especialmente fora e de Luanda e Benguela
- Membros do movimento Lunda-Tchokwé, que exigem a autonomia administrativa nas províncias de Luanda (Norte e Sul)
- Imigrantes, refugiados e solicitantes de asilo
- Muçulmanos

- Pessoas sem-teto, particularmente em Lobito

Execução extrajudicial

Quando pedimos que nos fornecessem mais contexto sobre quem era especialmente vulnerável à execuções extrajudiciais por parte de agentes governamentais, nossos respondentes mencionaram o seguinte:

- Ativistas de ONGs e defensores dos direitos humanos
- Membros de partidos de oposição
- Manifestantes não violentos
- Membros do movimento Lunda-Tchokwé, particularmente aqueles envolvidos no protesto em Luanda Sul
- Membros suspeitos, colaboradores, ou integrantes de grupos armados, especialmente associados com a FLEC em Cabinda
- Aqueles suspeitos de crimes, incluindo a juventude em Luanda

Desaparecimento

Quando pedimos que nos fornecessem mais contexto sobre quem era especialmente vulnerável ao desaparecimento por parte de agentes governamentais, nossos respondentes mencionaram o seguinte:

- Membros de partidos de oposição
- Membros suspeitos, colaboradores, ou integrantes de grupos armados, especialmente associados com a FLEC em Cabinda

Participação política

Quando pedimos que nos fornecessem mais contexto sobre quem era especialmente vulnerável à restrições em suas participações políticas por parte do governo ou de agentes governamentais, nossos respondentes mencionaram o seguinte:

- Ativistas de ONGs e defensores dos direitos humanos
- Jornalistas
- Afilados a partidos de oposição
- Cidadãos adultos que não possuem certidões de nascimento
- Pessoas com baixa escolaridade ou analfabetas
- Pessoas das áreas rurais ou remotas
- Populações locais de áreas ricas em recursos das províncias de Cabinda e Luanda (Norte e Sul)

Opinião e Expressão

Quando pedimos que nos fornecessem mais contexto sobre quem era especialmente mais vulnerável à restrições em seus direitos de opinião e expressão por parte do governo ou de agentes governamentais, nossos respondentes mencionaram o seguinte:

- Manifestantes
- Acadêmicos, jornalistas e outros, especialmente os não membros ou os críticos do governo ou do partido de situação (o MPLA)
 - Isto foi atribuído em parte à nova Lei de Imprensa, em vigor a partir do início de 2017, considerada por alguns dos nossos respondentes como muito restritiva, e que limitou o acesso aos meios de comunicação social públicos para vozes críticas do governo
- Pessoas que vivem fora de Luanda
- Membros de partidos políticos de oposição
- Sindicalistas
- Defensores dos direitos humanos

Assembleia e associação

Quando pedimos que nos fornecessem mais contexto sobre quem era especialmente vulnerável à restrições em seus direitos de assembleia e associação por parte do governo ou de agentes governamentais, nossos respondentes mencionaram o seguinte:

- Seguidores de determinadas fés, particularmente os muçulmanos e os cristãos adventistas
- Ativistas de ONGs e defensores dos direitos humanos, incluindo a organização Mpalabanda, situada em Cabinda, e que foi extinta pelo governo em 2006
 - Isto deveu-se em parte a uma lei altamente restritiva para ONGs, implementada em 2015, que foi julgada inconstitucional em julho de 2017, depois do período coberto pelo nosso piloto.
- Manifestantes pacíficos, especialmente os ativistas pró-democratas jovens
- Sindicalistas
- Membros do movimento Lunda-Tchokwé, nas províncias de Luanda (Norte e Sul)
- Partidos políticos de oposição (incluindo PRS, UNITA e CASA-CE)

AUSTRALIA

Torture

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to torture and ill-treatment by government agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- Detained asylum seekers, refugees, and immigrants, including children, and especially those held in offshore facilities on Manus Island and Nauru
- Those held in solitary confinement in the detention system
- Indigenous people, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples
 - Also including indigenous women experiencing domestic violence being subject to ill-treatment by police
- Young African migrants
- People with cognitive disabilities
- Children, especially indigenous children, detained in youth detention centres

Arbitrary or Political Arrest and Detention

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to arbitrary or political arrest and detention by government agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- Asylum seekers, refugees, and immigrants, including children
 - Detained asylum seekers, refugees, and immigrants were also often held for periods of time far beyond what was necessary to carry out identity, security, and health checks
- Non-citizens who do not have a visa or whose visas are cancelled or expired
- People with disabilities, especially cognitive disabilities
- People suspected of terrorism-related activity
- Protestors
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, especially in the Northern Territory and Western Australia
- Young African migrants

Extrajudicial Killing

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to extrajudicial killing by government agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- People with mental illnesses
- Indigenous, Aboriginal, and Torres Strait Islander people, especially those imprisoned or detained by police

Disappearance

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to disappearance by government agents, our respondents mentioned that detained refugees, asylum seekers, and immigrants, especially those held in offshore facilities on Manus Island and Nauru, are often effectively disappeared as they are taken and moved without notification from one centre to another without informing friends, family, or legal representatives.

Political Participation

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to restrictions on their political participation by the government or its agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- Imprisoned people, especially those sentenced to three or more years in prison and those in the state of Queensland
- People with disabilities, especially those with cognitive disabilities
- People with mental illness or cognitive disabilities
- People with low socio-economic status
- Minorities
- Poor execution of the Australian Marriage Law Postal Survey
- Lack of access for the homeless and itinerant
- Lack of access for indigenous peoples
- Those with citizenship in more than one country are prevented from running for Parliament, with citizenship eligibility becoming more difficult
- People in remote communities
- Permanent residents, migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers lack the right to vote unless they become citizens
- Protestors, especially environmental protestors and those in Tasmania, Western Australia, and New South Wales
- This is all despite the relative strength, when compared to other countries, of the Australian compulsory voting system

Opinion & Expression

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to restrictions on their rights to opinion and expression by the government or its agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- Government workers and contractors, especially whistleblowers speaking out about immigration detention conditions
- Environmental activists
- Those accused of offensive speech under the Racial Discrimination Act
- Lawyers, particularly those defending human rights
- NGO activists

- Journalists, including the use of metadata retention laws that allow law enforcement access to journalists' phone and internet metadata, and the use of national security legislation to limit their ability to report
- Asylum seekers, refugees, and immigrants
- Comedians, academics, and artists that may be targeted under proposed criminal code for impersonating a Commonwealth officer
- Community organisations whose advocacy is limited by funding agreement provisions

Assembly & Association

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to restrictions on their rights to assembly and association by the government or its agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- Environmental advocates, especially in Tasmania and New South Wales
- Trade unionists, including restrictions in the Workplace Relations Act
- Protestors, especially those in Queensland and Tasmania, indigenous peoples, and environmental advocates protesting the Adani Carmichael Coal Mine
- Asylum seekers, refugees, and immigrants

BRAZIL

Torture

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to torture and ill-treatment by government agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- Those with low socio-economic status, especially those who live in favelas or quilombolas, those who live in rural or remote areas, and landless rural workers
- Black people
- Prison inmates

Arbitrary or Political Arrest and Detention

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to arbitrary or political arrest and detention by government agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- Protestors
- Black people

Extrajudicial Killing

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to extrajudicial killing by government agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- Those with low socio-economic status, especially those who live in favelas or in remote areas
- Black people, especially young black men

Disappearance

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to disappearance by government agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- Those with low socio-economic status, especially in areas of extreme poverty
- Those who live in remote or rural areas, especially in the Northeast
- Journalists reporting on corruption

Assembly & Association

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to restrictions on their rights to assembly and association by the government or its agents, our respondents mentioned protestors and demonstrators.

BRASIL

Tortura

Quando pedimos que nos fornecessem mais contexto sobre quem era especialmente vulnerável à torturas e maus-tratos por parte de agentes governamentais, nossos respondentes mencionaram o seguinte:

- Aqueles com condição socioeconômica baixa, especialmente, os que vivem em favelas ou quilombolas, os que vivem em áreas rurais ou remotas, e trabalhadores rurais sem terra
- Pessoas negras
- Prisioneiros

Prisão e detenção arbitrária ou política

Quando pedimos que nos fornecessem mais contexto sobre quem era especialmente vulnerável à prisões e detenções arbitrárias ou políticas por parte de agentes governamentais, nossos respondentes mencionaram o seguinte:

- Manifestantes
- Pessoas negras

Execução extrajudicial

Quando pedimos que nos fornecessem mais contexto sobre quem era especialmente vulnerável à execuções extrajudiciais por parte de agentes governamentais, nossos respondentes mencionaram o seguinte:

- Aqueles com condição socioeconômica baixa, especialmente os que vivem em favelas ou em áreas remotas
- Pessoas negras, especialmente homens negros jovens

Desaparecimento

Quando pedimos que nos fornecessem mais contexto sobre quem era especialmente vulnerável ao desaparecimento por parte de agentes governamentais, nossos respondentes mencionaram o seguinte:

- Aqueles com condição socioeconômica baixa, especialmente em áreas de pobreza extrema
- Aqueles que vivem em áreas remotas ou rurais, especialmente no Nordeste
- Jornalistas informando casos de corrupção

Assembleia e associação

Quando pedimos que nos fornecessem mais contexto sobre quem era especialmente vulnerável à restrições em seus direitos de assembleia e associação por parte do governo ou de agentes governamentais, nossos respondentes mencionaram o seguinte:

- Manifestantes e agitadores

FIJI

Torture

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to torture and ill-treatment by government agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- Those in the LGBTQIA+ communities, especially people who are transgender
- Those accused of crimes or detained by security forces
- Asylum seekers or refugees
- Women and girls in police custody
- Those who were vocal in opposition to the government's policies
- Members of opposition political parties, especially with indigenous or ethno-nationalist affiliations
- Trade unionists, including members of the Fiji Trade Union Congress, Fiji Islands Council of Trade Unions, and the Fiji Sugar Cane Growers Council and their affiliates
- Journalists, especially those with *The Fiji Times*
- Sex workers

Arbitrary or Political Arrest and Detention

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to arbitrary or political arrest and detention by government agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- Vocal members of the media
- Members of ethno-national and indigenous groups
- Those critical of the government and accused of sedition
- People who are transgender
- Union members
- Members of opposition political parties
- Those suspected of crimes, including farmers suspected of growing marijuana
- Protestors
- Immigrants, refugees, and asylum seekers, including immigrants from China

Extrajudicial Killing

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to extrajudicial killing by government agents, our respondents mentioned young men suspected of criminal involvement.

Political Participation

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to restrictions on their political participation by the government or its agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- Members of opposition parties
- Labour unionists
- Methodists
- All those working in professions that have been regulated by the government since the 2006 coup, and who would risk their careers by getting involved and criticising the government, including lawyers, doctors, bankers, nurses, teachers, medical technicians, engineers, and architects
- Members of indigenous communities
- Human rights advocates

Opinion & Expression

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to restrictions on their rights to opinion and expression by the government or its agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- Government employees
- Journalists and members of the media, particularly those working outside of government-operated media, including *The Fiji Times* and Fiji One
- Academics
- Indigenous peoples
- Ethno-nationalist groups
- Members of opposition parties
- Methodists
- NGO advocates
- Trade unionists

Assembly & Association

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to restrictions on their rights to assembly and association by the government or its agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- Government employees
- Members of opposition parties
- LGBTQIA+ organisations, often restricted from being registered as legal entities
- Labour unions
- Methodists
- Professional groups seen as hostile to the government
- Human rights advocates
- Academics
- Lawyers
- Traditional chiefs

KAZAKHSTAN

Torture

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to torture and ill-treatment by government agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- LGBTQIA+ people
- Religious minorities
- Journalists
- People suspected of crimes, especially in Pavlodar, East Kazakhstan, Kostanay, Karaganda, West Kazakhstan, and Almaty
- People who are homeless, especially around Astana and Almaty
- Roma
- Members of the political opposition
- People with disabilities
- Women, especially civil servants or those in correctional institutions or detention centres
- Those with low socio-economic status, especially those with less education
- Children, especially those in children's homes
- Immigrants, especially from Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and Turkmenistan
- Refugees, especially from Syria
- Trade unionists, especially oil workers in Aktau
- Political and civil activists
- Environmental activists, especially in West Kazakhstan
- Human rights advocates and defenders

Arbitrary or Political Arrest and Detention

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to arbitrary or political arrest and detention by government agents, our respondents mentioned young people.

Extrajudicial Killing

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to extrajudicial killing by government agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- Those accused or convicted of crimes, or prisoners of security forces
- Those in psychiatric hospitals
- Those suspected of terrorism or supporting extremists
- Members of certain Islamic communities preaching "Pure Islam"
- Demonstrators and activists

Disappearance

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to disappearance by government agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- Sex workers, related to police enforcement of prostitution laws
- Homeless people around Astana
- Political activists

Political Participation

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to restrictions on their political participation by the government or its agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- Limitations posed by a high threshold for political parties, lack of free and independent media, limited access to media for the opposition, elections under strict control of government's ruling party, and corruption, harassment, and intimidation by government employees
- Candidates not affiliated with parties
- Human rights organisations
- Opposition parties, especially ANSDP
- People who are homeless
- Unregistered political associations
- Religious groups

Opinion & Expression

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to restrictions on their rights to opinion and expression by the government or its agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- Political activists and public figures not affiliated with a political party
- Religious minorities, particularly non-Orthodox Christians and certain currents of Islam
- Political opposition
- Independent journalists and bloggers
- NGO activists
- Trade unionists
- Any attempt at independent media

Assembly & Association

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to restrictions on their rights to assembly and association by the government or its agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- Religious minorities, especially Christian Protestant Churches and Jehovah's Witnesses
- Political protestors are imprisoned, including those in Atyrau
- Journalists detained during protests or rallies
- Trade unionists, especially in Aktau, arrested for striking
- People who are homeless

- People with low socio-economic status
- Activists, including those speaking out on corruption, environment, transparency, freedom of speech, and human rights
- Almost all applications for peaceful assemblies are denied
- Association is especially limited in Almaty, Karaganda, and Aktau
- Refusal to register or allow public meetings of many opposition parties
- Refusal to register or allow public demonstrations by LGBTQIA+ groups

KYRGYZSTAN

Torture

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to torture and ill-treatment by government agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- People with low socio-economic status, including those with less education
- Those suspected of extremism or terrorism, especially Uzbeks
- Uzbeks, especially those who are politically active or suspected of involvement with Hizb ut-Tarhir
- Young people
- Those suspected of criminal activity

Arbitrary or Political Arrest and Detention

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to arbitrary or political arrest and detention by government agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- Those suspected of religious extremism or participation in banned religious groups
- The politically active
- Members of the political opposition
- Muslims
- Uzbeks, especially those suspected of involvement with Hizb ut-Tarhir
- LGBTQIA+ group members
- The homeless
- People with low socio-economic status, including those with less education

Extrajudicial Killing

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to extrajudicial killing by government agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- Those suspected of terrorist activities
- People suspected of holding religious extremist beliefs

Political Participation

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to restrictions on their political participation by the government or its agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- People who did not submit their biometric data after Kyrgyzstan set up biometric voter registration in 2015
- Opposition political parties
- People without a fixed place of residence

- Uzbeks, especially in South Kyrgyzstan

Opinion & Expression

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to restrictions on their rights to opinion and expression by the government or its agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- People critical of the president
- Journalists, especially on electronic or online media
- Politicians and their lawyers
- Human rights defenders

Assembly & Association

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to restrictions on their rights to assembly and association by the government or its agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- Civil and political activists opposing the government
- Former members of the Ata-Jurt political party, especially those attempting to protest the imprisonment of activists and politicians
- Human rights activists, including members of Bir Duino-Kyrgyzstan

LIBERIA

Torture

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to torture and ill-treatment by government agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- Pre-trial detainees, and people suspected or convicted of crimes
- Journalists
- Supporters of Northern Liberian political parties
- Migrants seeking employment in southeast Liberia
- LGBTQIA+, partially due to the criminalisation of sodomy
- Sex workers in police custody

Arbitrary or Political Arrest and Detention

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to arbitrary or political arrest and detention by government agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- Journalists
- Human rights defenders and activists
- Supporters of some political parties
- LGBTQIA+, partially due to the criminalisation of sodomy
- Community groups
- Women who are politically active
- Land rights advocates
- Migrants
- People accused of crimes and detained with limited evidence far beyond the constitutional limit, sometimes due to bribes by the complainant, and often released without formal charges in court

Extrajudicial Killing

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable extrajudicial killing by government agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- Khran people
- Human rights advocates
- People detained on suspicion of crimes
- Ritualistic killings conducted with impunity
- People with disabilities
- Women and children

Death penalty

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to death penalty executions by government agents, our respondents mentioned that, while no one has been executed since 2000, many people have been sentenced to death since the reintroduction of the death penalty in 2008. Conviction on charges of armed robbery carries a possible death penalty.

Political Participation

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to restrictions on their political participation by the government or its agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- LGBTQIA+ people
- Indigenous people
- People with low socio-economic status
- Journalists
- Muslims
- Pre-trial detainees, and people convicted of crimes
- People with disabilities
- People living in remote or rural areas
- Opposing parties' limited access to state broadcast facilities during electoral season

Opinion & Expression

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to restrictions on their rights to opinion and expression by the government or its agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- People with low socio-economic status
- Journalists
- Human rights defenders
- People suspected of crimes

Assembly & Association

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to restrictions on their rights to assembly and association by the government or its agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- Students
- Motor bike riders, particularly those protesting inconsistent policies on purchasing and operating motor bikes, targeting unemployed youths
- LGBTQIA+ people, especially gay rights advocates
- Labour unions

MEXICO

Torture

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to torture and ill-treatment by government agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- Those detained on suspicion of crimes, especially women
- Human rights defenders
- Those suspected of participation in organised crime
- People with low socio-economic status, especially young men
- People with disabilities
- Migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers traveling through Mexico bound for the USA

Arbitrary or Political Arrest and Detention

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to arbitrary or political arrest and detention by government agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- Human rights defenders
- Protestors
- Those under an open investigation who may be held for up to 80 days without a formal accusation
- People with low socio-economic status, especially young men
- Indigenous people

Extrajudicial Killing

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to extrajudicial killing by government agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- Those accused or convicted of crimes, especially young men or those suspected of involvement with organised crime
- People engaged in social or political activity against the state

Disappearance

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to disappearance by government agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- Young men, especially those with low socio-economic status and those in Michoacán, Nuevo León, and Tamaulipas
- Young women, especially in Chihuahua, Edomex, and Puebla
- People believed to be migrants

Political Participation

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to restrictions on their political participation by the government or its agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- People who support parties other than PRI or PAN
- People whose votes have been pressured or coerced, especially public servants or those with low socio-economic status who depend on government aid or assistance
- People in traditional communities
- Indigenous people

Opinion & Expression

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to restrictions on their rights to opinion and expression by the government or its agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- People who are politically active outside of the main political parties
- Journalists
- Human rights defenders, experts, and organisations
- Scholars and academics
- Indigenous people

Assembly & Association

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to restrictions on their rights to assembly and association by the government or its agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- People who are politically active outside of the main political parties
- Members of communities that actively protest
- Students in rural areas, especially at rural normal schools, whose demonstrations are often blocked and violently dispersed
- Indigenous people

MÉXICO

Tortura

Cuando se les pidió que dieran más contexto sobre quién era especialmente vulnerable a torturas y maltratos por parte de agentes gubernamentales, nuestros encuestados mencionaron los siguientes:

- Detenidos por sospecha de haber cometido delitos, sobre todo mujeres
- Defensores de derechos humanos
- Sospechosos de participar en crimen organizado
- Personas de estratos socioeconómicos bajos, sobre todo hombres jóvenes
- Personas con discapacidades
- Migrantes, refugiados, solicitantes de asilo que viajen por México hacia Estados Unidos

Arresto y detención arbitraria o política

Cuando se les pidió que dieran más contexto sobre quién era especialmente vulnerable a arresto y detención arbitrario o político por parte de agentes gubernamentales, nuestros encuestados mencionaron los siguientes:

- Defensores de derechos humanos
- Manifestantes
- Personas bajo investigación abierta que podrían quedar detenidas hasta por 80 días sin acusación formal
- Personas de estratos socioeconómicos bajos, sobre todo hombres jóvenes
- Indígenas

Ejecución extrajudicial

Cuando se les pidió que dieran más contexto sobre quién era especialmente vulnerable a ejecuciones extrajudiciales por parte de agentes gubernamentales, nuestros encuestados mencionaron los siguientes:

- Personas acusadas o condenadas por delitos, sobre todo hombres jóvenes o bajo sospecha de estar involucradas con crimen organizado
- Personas que participan en actividad social o política contra el Estado

Desaparición

Cuando se les pidió que dieran más contexto sobre quién era especialmente vulnerable a desapariciones por parte de agentes gubernamentales, nuestros encuestados mencionaron los siguientes:

- Hombres jóvenes, sobre todo los de estratos socioeconómicos bajos, y los de Michoacán, Nuevo León y Tamaulipas
- Mujeres jóvenes, sobre todo de Chihuahua, Edomex y Puebla

- Personas que se cree son migrantes

Participación política

Cuando se les pidió que dieran más contexto sobre quién era especialmente vulnerable a restricciones en su participación política por parte de agentes gubernamentales, nuestros encuestados mencionaron los siguientes:

- Simpatizantes de otros partidos diferentes al PRI o PAN
- Personas cuyos votos han sido emitidos bajo presión o coerción, sobre todo servidores públicos o personas de estratos socioeconómicos bajos y que dependen de la ayuda o asistencia del Gobierno
- Personas de comunidades tradicionales
- Indígenas

Opinión y expresión

Cuando se les pidió que dieran más contexto sobre quién era especialmente vulnerable a restricciones en su derecho de opinión y expresión por parte de agentes gubernamentales, nuestros encuestados mencionaron los siguientes:

- Personas que son políticamente activas fuera de los principales partidos políticos
- Periodistas
- Defensores de derechos humanos, expertos y organizaciones
- Intelectuales y académicos
- Indígenas

Asamblea y asociación

Cuando se les pidió que dieran más contexto sobre quién era especialmente vulnerable a restricciones en su derecho de asamblea y asociación por parte de agentes gubernamentales, nuestros encuestados mencionaron los siguientes:

- Personas que son políticamente activas fuera de los principales partidos políticos
- Miembros de comunidades que protestan activamente
- Estudiantes de zonas rurales, sobre todo en escuelas normalistas rurales, cuyas manifestaciones a menudo fueron bloqueadas y dispersadas violentamente
- Indígenas

MOZAMBIQUE

Torture

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to torture and ill-treatment by government agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- People suspected of crimes or in prison, especially those with low levels of education and those accused of illegal mining or armed robbery
- Peaceful protestors, especially those in Nampula
- Critics of the government
- Economic and political researchers
- Human rights defenders
- Civil society associations
- Journalists
- Academics critical of the government
- Members of opposition parties

Arbitrary or Political Arrest and Detention

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to arbitrary or political arrest and detention by government agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- Investigative journalists
- Critics of the government
- People suspected of crimes or in prison
- Members of opposition parties
- Immigrants
- Human rights activists

Extrajudicial Killing

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to extrajudicial killing by government agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- Political dissidents and critics of the government
- People suspected of crimes, especially those suspected of deadly assaults or armed robberies in Maputo; also, those suspected of kidnapping children
- Members of opposition parties, including RENAMO and MDM
- People who are albino
- People held in prisons and jails

Disappearance

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to disappearance by government agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- Members of opposition political parties, especially RENAMO
- People suspected of crimes, especially those suspected of armed robbery
- Civil society activists
- Investigative journalists

Political Participation

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to restrictions on their political participation by the government or its agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- Members of opposition political parties
- People detained on suspicion of criminal activity
- People with disabilities
- People with low socio-economic status, including illiteracy
- People who live or work far from polling stations

Opinion & Expression

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to restrictions on their rights to opinion and expression by the government or its agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- Investigative journalists
 - For example, there were attempts to purchase an entire edition of *Savana* newspaper that contained a story on corruption, in order to keep that information from reaching the public
- People detained on suspicion of criminal activity
- Community radio stations
- Civil society organisations, especially those critical of the government
- Academics, especially those critical of the government

Assembly & Association

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to restrictions on their rights to assembly and association by the government or its agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- Protestors and political activists
- LGBTQIA+ people are not allowed to register their associations
- Sex workers are not allowed to register their associations
- Anyone attempting to hold meetings deemed “offensive”, especially if they were linked to opposition political parties, unions, or civil society organisations
- People suspected of criminal activity
- Limitations on associations based on race or ethnicity

MOÇAMBIQUE

Tortura

Quando pedimos que nos fornecessem mais contexto sobre quem era especialmente vulnerável à torturas e maus-tratos por parte de agentes governamentais, nossos respondentes mencionaram o seguinte:

- Pessoas suspeitas de crimes ou na prisão, especialmente aquelas com nível de educação baixo e aquelas acusadas de mineração ilegal ou roubo à mão armada
- Manifestantes pacíficos, especialmente aqueles em Nampula
- Críticos do governo
- Pesquisadores econômicos e políticos
- Defensores dos direitos humanos
- Associações de sociedade civil
- Jornalistas
- Acadêmicos críticos do governo
- Membros de partidos de oposição

Prisão e detenção arbitrária ou política

Quando pedimos que nos fornecessem mais contexto sobre quem era especialmente vulnerável à prisões e detenções arbitrárias ou políticas por parte de agentes governamentais, nossos respondentes mencionaram o seguinte:

- Jornalistas investigativos
- Críticos do governo
- Pessoas suspeitas de crimes ou na prisão
- Membros de partidos de oposição
- Imigrantes
- Ativistas dos direitos humanos

Execução extrajudicial

Quando pedimos que nos fornecessem mais contexto sobre quem era especialmente vulnerável à execuções extrajudiciais por parte de agentes governamentais, nossos respondentes mencionaram o seguinte:

- Dissidentes políticos e críticos do governo
- Pessoas suspeitas de crimes, especialmente aquelas suspeitas de ataques mortais ou roubos à mão armada em Maputo; também os suspeitos de sequestrar crianças
- Membros de partidos de oposição, incluindo Renamo e MDM
- Pessoas albinas
- Pessoas detidas em prisões e cadeias

Desaparecimento

Quando pedimos que nos fornecessem mais contexto sobre quem era especialmente vulnerável ao desaparecimento por parte de agentes governamentais, nossos respondentes mencionaram o seguinte:

- Membros de partidos políticos de oposição, especialmente o Renamo
- Pessoas suspeitas de crimes, especialmente aquelas suspeitas de roubo à mão armada
- Ativistas da sociedade civil
- Jornalistas investigativos

Participação política

Quando pedimos que nos fornecessem mais contexto sobre quem era especialmente vulnerável à restrições em suas participações políticas por parte do governo ou de agentes governamentais, nossos respondentes mencionaram o seguinte:

- Membros de partidos políticos de oposição
- Pessoas detidas por suspeita de atividade criminal
- Pessoas com deficiências
- Pessoas com condição socioeconômica baixa, incluindo os analfabetos
- Pessoas que vivem ou trabalham longe das assembleias de voto

Opinião e expressão

Quando pedimos que nos fornecessem mais contexto sobre quem era especialmente vulnerável à restrições em seus direitos de opinião e expressão por parte do governo ou de agentes governamentais, nossos respondentes mencionaram o seguinte:

- Jornalistas investigativos
 - Nas tentativas de compra de uma edição inteira do *Jornal Savana*, que continha informações sobre corrupção
- Pessoas detidas por suspeita de atividade criminal
- Estações de rádio comunitárias
- Organizações de sociedade civil, especialmente as organizações que criticam o governo
- Acadêmicos, especialmente aqueles que criticam o governo

Assembleia e associação

Quando pedimos que nos fornecessem mais contexto sobre quem era especialmente vulnerável à restrições em seus direitos de assembleia e associação por parte do governo ou de agentes governamentais, nossos respondentes mencionaram o seguinte:

- Manifestantes
- Pessoas LGBTQIA+ não têm permissão para legalizar as suas associações

- Trabalhadores do sexo não têm permissão para legalizar as suas associações
- Todos que tentem promover encontros considerados “ofensivos”, especialmente se estiverem ligados a partidos de oposição, associações, ou organizações de sociedade civil.
- Ativistas políticos
- Pessoas suspeitas de atividade criminal
- Limitações de associações com base na raça ou etnicidade

NEPAL

Torture

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to torture and ill-treatment by government agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- People held in police detention centres, particularly political activists and people accused of crimes
- Madhesi people located in the southern part of the country, where there has been political unrest
- People with low socio-economic status, particularly those who are less educated and not well represented by political leaders
- Indigenous people
- LGBTQIA+ people
- Terai people
- Children
- Women

Arbitrary or Political Arrest and Detention

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to arbitrary or political arrest and detention by government agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- People advocating for secession
- People with low socio-economic status
- People protesting against the government, particularly those demanding wider ethnic inclusion in the government and those who are less educated
- Women
- Opposition political parties
- Communist Party Nepal (Maoist) Biplab members or those suspected of affiliation with them
- Those suspected of affiliation with violent political groups in Terai
- People suspected of crimes without evidence, often subjected to torture for confessions

Extrajudicial Killing

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to extrajudicial killing by government agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- Those with criminal backgrounds or suspected of crimes
- People who live near or are suspected of associating with violent political groups in Terai

Disappearance

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to disappearance by government agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- People campaigning for Independent Madhesh
- Members of Communist Party Nepal (Maoist) Biplab

Political Participation

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to restrictions on their political participation by the government or its agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- People with low socio-economic status, especially those facing caste-based discrimination and those with less education, often face practical, if not formal/legal, difficulties accessing political participation
- Groups advocating for secession from Nepal

Opinion & Expression

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to restrictions on their rights to opinion and expression by the government or its agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- Those suspected of violent group membership, some of whom were detained during the election season
- Activists demanding the right to self-determination based on ethnicity
- Groups advocating secession from Nepal

Assembly & Association

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to restrictions on their rights to assembly and association by the government or its agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- Groups advocating for secession from Nepal
- NGO and human rights advocates, limited by new government measures
- Communist Party Nepal (Maoist) Biplab
- Tarai-based political parties
- Refugees and asylum seekers, especially Tibetan refugees

NEW ZEALAND

Torture

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to torture and ill-treatment by government agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- People suspected or convicted of crimes and/or those within the corrections system, especially Māori or Pasifika people or people with low socio-economic status
- People compulsorily detained for mental health or disability
- Children in the state care system

Arbitrary or Political Arrest and Detention

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to arbitrary or political arrest and detention by government agents, our respondents mentioned:

- Older people held in compulsory care
- Indigenous people, especially young Māori people from low-income families

Political Participation

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to restrictions on their political participation by the government or its agents, our respondents mentioned:

- People detained in prisons
- People with disabilities
- People who are homeless

Opinion & Expression

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to restrictions on their rights to opinion and expression by the government or its agents, our respondents mentioned:

- Public servants
- People with low socio-economic status, particularly those with less education
- Māori or Pasifika people

Assembly & Association

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to restrictions on their rights to assembly and association by the government or its agents, our respondents mentioned:

- Restrictions placed by police on assemblies, including in Auckland
- Protestors
- Police tactics to remove political activists from peaceful occupation of spaces

SAUDI ARABIA

Torture

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to torture and ill-treatment by government agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- Workers of foreign nationalities
- Shia Muslims, especially those in the Eastern Province and in the town of Al-Awamiya and those arrested in association with protests
- Striking workers
- Economic analysts
- Journalists and writers
- Human rights activists
- People who criticise the government on social media

Arbitrary or Political Arrest and Detention

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to arbitrary or political arrest and detention by government agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- Social media users
- Members of human rights and political groups, including the Saudi Civil and Political Rights Association
- Human rights advocates
- Shia Muslims, especially those accused of participating in protests in the Eastern Province or associated with them
- Academics and clerics, especially those who question the government
- Political dissidents
- Women, especially women's rights defenders, feminists, and those who live independently
- LGBTQIA+ people
- Anyone who criticises the government
- Writers and bloggers
- Environmental activists

Extrajudicial Killing

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable extrajudicial killing by government agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- Shia Muslims, especially those residing in the Eastern Province and in the town of Al-Awamiya and those associated with protests and demonstrations
- Foreign nationals accused of criminal acts

Death Penalty

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to death penalty executions by government agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- Shia Muslims, especially those in the Eastern Province and those associated with protests, including children
- People convicted of crimes, especially foreign workers (people from Pakistan in particular) and those convicted drug offenses, armed robbery, and murder
 - Many executions were for non-violent offenses

Disappearance

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to disappearance by government agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- Many political arrests were conducted without information on formal charges and without informing families of their whereabouts, in which the person is held incommunicado without access to lawyers
- Social media users, especially those critical of the government
- Shia Muslims, especially those in the Eastern Province and those associated with protests
- People critical of the government in public
- Journalists
- Economists
- Bedouins
- Activists
- Women seeking to escape the country
- Children who participated in political activities

Political Participation

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to restrictions on their political participation by the government or its agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- Very little political participation is allowed, with very limited municipal elections for some seats with candidates screened by government authorities
- All people had their political participation restricted
- Women's restrictions are even more severe
- Likewise, severe further restrictions on Shia Muslims, especially in Eastern Province
- Complete absence of political parties
- Absolute monarchy as the form of government
- No ability to affect public policy
- Non-Saudi refugees and immigrants are barred from the limited participation that exists

Opinion & Expression

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to restrictions on their rights to opinion and expression by the government or its agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- Expression critical of the government, advocating for reform, or promoting human rights is criminalised and can be punished by corporal punishment, imprisonment, and execution
- All independent activism is restricted by the government
- Journalists
- Women
- Twitter users
- Refugees
- LGBTQIA+ people
- Human rights advocates

Assembly & Association

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to restrictions on their rights to assembly and association by the government or its agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- All associations are banned, except charities, sports, and cultural agencies affiliated with the state
- All protests are banned and criminalised
- Violence against Shia Muslims in the Eastern Province in response to peaceful protests
- Non-Muslims are not permitted to assemble to practise their religion as it is illegal to practise other religions
- Criminalisation of all human rights groups
- People who tried to organise demonstrations on social media

UNITED KINGDOM

Torture

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to torture and ill-treatment by government agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- People held in detention operated both within the United Kingdom and in the custody of the UK military abroad
- Young black men in urban areas

Arbitrary or Political Arrest and Detention

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to arbitrary or political arrest and detention by government agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- Migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers, often held for lengthy, indefinite periods in immigration detention and often found to be arbitrary following legal challenges
- People suspected of dissident Republican activity in Northern Ireland, often held for long periods without charge
- People suspected to have certain religious or political views, especially Muslims

Extrajudicial Killing

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to extrajudicial killing by government agents, our respondents mentioned people extrajudicially killed abroad by the UK, and by the US with the assistance of the UK, in the context of the war on terrorism.

Death Penalty

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to death penalty executions by government agents, our respondents said: While the death penalty is banned in the UK, it has been retained by Commonwealth countries that retain their final court of appeal in the United Kingdom and issue execution warrants in the name of HM Queen Elizabeth II.

Political Participation

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to restrictions on their political participation by the government or its agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- People detained in prisons are banned from voting, which has been ruled against by the European Court of Human Rights
- Non-nationals, who are not allowed to vote and face barriers to public service
- Accessibility issues for people with disabilities
- Young people
- People with low socio-economic status

Opinion & Expression

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to restrictions on their rights to opinion and expression by the government or its agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- Lack of full access to information for the families of many of those killed in conflict, often explained as being on national security grounds
 - Families of those killed or tortured in the Troubles have been denied effective investigation and information
- People accused of inciting or glorifying terrorism, hate speech, or abusive/harassing language or behaviour
- Charities prohibited from campaigning due to restrictive lobbying laws
- People whose religious practices are deemed extremist
- The burden of proof in defamation cases remains on the publisher, with tight, sometimes impossible, timelines to make a defense, leading to media self-censorship to avoid costly litigation

Assembly & Association

When asked to provide more context about who was especially vulnerable to restrictions on their rights to assembly and association by the government or its agents, our respondents mentioned all of the following:

- Problems policing demonstrations, parades, and other public demonstrations
- Requirements for prior approval for public demonstrations and demonstrations in some other locations, often framed in light of safety concerns and the proportionality of cost to police forces
- Chilling effect of digital facial recognition technology and the mass surveillance powers in the Investigatory Powers Act
- Restrictions on people who are homeless engaging in begging or sleeping in public spaces
- Charges for policing public marches in Scotland, which may be prohibitive for organisations with fewer resources
- Policing non-violent protests by detaining (using a tactic known as “kettling”) individuals in a specific place for extended periods, regardless of individual actions
- The strong possibility that the Trade Union Act 2016 includes unacceptable limitations on union activities, particularly the right to strike