**South Sudan**
**Stakeholder Report for the United Nations Universal Periodic Review:**
**The Death Penalty**

**Submitted by The Advocates for Human Rights,**
a non-governmental organization in special consultative status with ECOSOC since 1996

and

**The World Coalition Against the Death Penalty**

**for the 54th Session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review**
**January 2027**

**Submitted 17 July 2026**

**The Advocates for Human Rights** (The Advocates) is a volunteer-based non-governmental organization committed to the impartial promotion and protection of international human rights standards and the rule of law. Established in 1983, The Advocates conducts a range of programs to promote human rights in the United States and around the world, including monitoring and fact finding, direct legal representation, education and training, and publications. The Advocates is the primary provider of legal services to low-income asylum seekers in the Upper Midwest region of the United States. In 1991, The Advocates adopted a formal commitment to oppose the death penalty worldwide and organized a death penalty project to provide pro bono assistance on post-conviction appeals, as well as education and advocacy to end capital punishment. The Advocates currently holds a seat on the Steering Committee of the World Coalition against the Death Penalty.

**The World Coalition Against the Death Penalty** is a membership-based global network committed to strengthening the international dimension of the fight against the death penalty. Established in 2002, its ultimate objective is to obtain the universal abolition of the death penalty. To achieve its goal, the World Coalition advocates for a definitive end to death sentences and executions in those countries where the death penalty is in force. In some countries, it is seeking to obtain a reduction in the use of capital punishment as a first step towards abolition.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This report addresses South Sudan's compliance with international human rights obligations with respect to the death penalty and related issues, including detention conditions, freedom of association, and administration of justice and the right to a fair trial. Armed conflict has escalated in the wake of the July 2025 breakdown of peace negotiations between the Government and armed groups.[1] These conditions exacerbate the already precarious situation in the country with respect to the death penalty.

## I. IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS OBLIGATIONS

### Acceptance of international norms

**Status of Implementation: Partially Accepted, Partially Implemented**

2. In its third-cycle Universal Periodic Review in 2022, South Sudan supported Chad's recommendation to "[c]omplete the process of accession to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, as well as their Optional Protocols," but noted four other recommendations relating to accession to the Second Optional Protocol of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.[2] South Sudan acceded to the ICCPR in 2024 but has taken no steps toward accession to OP2.

### Death penalty

**Status of Implementation: Not Accepted, Not Implemented**

3. In its third-cycle UPR, South Sudan noted 18 recommendations to take concrete steps toward abolition of the death penalty, including a recommendation to "[s]trengthen awareness-raising campaigns on the death penalty and hold public debates on the issue with a human rights focus."[3] During the January 2022 review, the delegation from South Sudan stated that the issue of the death penalty "would require a lot of debate in the country, which could only take place when the conditions were conducive to such a discussion. The Government could not raise these issues while it was busy implementing the Revitalized Agreement."[4] In January 2023, after the Minister of Justice briefed the cabinet about the UPR process, the Minister of Information told the media that the cabinet had declined to support recommendations to abolish the death penalty, asserting without evidence that the death penalty has a deterrent effect.[5]

4. South Sudan is governed by the 2011 Transitional Constitution, which includes a Bill of Rights providing that "[n]o death penalty shall be imposed, save as punishment for extremely serious offences in accordance with the law.[6]" The Bill of Rights also bars imposing the death penalty on any person under 18, over 70, or on a pregnant or lactating mother until two years after lactation.[7]

5. South Sudan's 2008 Penal Code permits the death penalty for the following offenses: fabricating false evidence with intent to procure a capital conviction; treason; insurgency, banditry, sabotage, or terrorism resulting in death; murder; attempted murder while serving

a life sentence; brigandage resulting in murder; and the unlawful dealing in dangerous drugs.[8]

6. During the January 2022 review, the Chair of the South Sudan Human Rights Commission stated that, with the assistance of the United Nations, South Sudan had established a moratorium on the death penalty in 2016 via executive order. According to Amnesty International, however, South Sudan executed at least five individuals in 2022 and courts imposed at least four death sentences in that year.[9] After a hiatus in 2023, South Sudanese courts sentenced at least 3 people to death in 2024.[10] In 2025, South Sudan carried out its first execution since 2022.[11] Courts continued to sentence people to death in 2025, and as of the end of the year at least 220 people were under sentence of death.[12]

7. The 2008 Penal Code prohibits imposition of the death penalty on any person who was under 18 or over 70 years of age at the time of the offense.[13] Despite this prohibition, there have been documented cases in which authorities inflated the recorded ages of children in order to impose and carry out death sentences.[14] In March 2022, the High Court in Eastern Equatoria State ordered the release of a man who had been sentenced to death at the age of 15.[15]

**Conditions of detention**

8. In its third-cycle UPR, South Sudan did not receive any recommendations specific to detention conditions. Many people under sentence of death stay at Juba Central Prison or Wau Prison.[16] Juba Prison houses over 200 people under sentence of death.[17] Juba Prison is severely overcrowded, with reports indicating that conditions are "very awful."[18] Juba Prison has the capacity to house 500 people, but currently holds 6,626 people, including over 1,500 who are awaiting trial.[19] Over 200 people awaiting trial are charged with death-eligible offenses.[20] Juba Prison fails to provide people in its care with adequate water, food, and medication.[21]

9. Lengthy pretrial detention contributes to prison overcrowding. Several states have no functioning high court or county court judges, creating severe case backlogs.[22] To address case backlogs, South Sudan has worked alongside UNMISS to deploy mobile courts in underserved areas.[23]

10. Wau Prison has the capacity to house 200 people, but currently holds 1,072 people.[24] After visiting with one of the people on death row in Wau Prison, the Executive Director of the Women Alliance Lawyers reported that prison authorities keep people on death row in leg irons. She told a news outlet: "Imagine someone who has been chained for twenty years and cannot walk or move properly. . . . Even if they are released, they may face serious health problems with their bones and muscles."[25] It is unclear whether Juba Central Prison also subjects people under sentence of death to leg irons.

11. In its 2021 Concluding Observations, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women expressed "concern[] about reports that many women and girls in detention are not systematically separated from male detainees, are subjected to neglect, ill-treatment and abuse, and lack adequate access to medical care, including for their young children."[26] The Committee recommended that South Sudan "[i]mprove the conditions in women's detention facilities in accordance with the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok

Rules) and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) to address the problem of overcrowding in prisons and ensure the provision of adequate services, in particular for pregnant women and women detained with their children" and "[i]ntroduce independent monitoring of detention facilities and gender-sensitive complaint mechanisms for women in detention who are victims of gender-based violence and ill-treatment."[27]

### Freedom of opinion and expression, Freedom of association

**Status of Implementation: Partially Accepted, Not Implemented**

12. In its third-cycle UPR, South Sudan supported 12 of 14 recommendations to protect freedom of expression and opinion and freedom of association, including for political opponents.[28]

13. In September 2025, authorities indicted opposition leader and First Vice President Riek Machar and other opposition members, charging them with murder, treason, and crimes against humanity.[29] Many of these charges carry a potential death sentence.[30] Multiple embassies and the African Union have demanded that authorities immediately and unconditionally release Machar and others.[31]

### Administration of justice and fair trial

**Status of Implementation: Supported, Partially Implemented**

14. In its third-cycle UPR, South Sudan supported four recommendations relating to the administration of justice and strengthening the judiciary.[32]

15. The Bill of Rights in the 2011 Transitional Constitution grants defendants a right to a "Fair Trial" including presumption of innocence, a fair and public hearing, trial without undue delay, and a right to defend oneself with a lawyer or have counsel assigned.[33]

16. In practice, however, the criminal legal system does not always resolve cases without undue delay. Inadequate resources in South Sudan's justice system hinder access to justice, contribute to fair-trial violations.[34] Legal practitioners in South Sudan have observed that death penalty cases often end up "stuck between the Supreme Court and the President's office" pending final confirmation of sentence.[35] At least two recently publicized cases involve people who have been on death row for approximately 20 years while the judiciary has failed to resolve their appeals.[36] Both men have awaited an appellate decision for more than two decades.[37] A lawyer representing them states that "[r]ecent changes in the judiciary have only served to slow down the review of such files."[38]

17. South Sudan's Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs has expressed interest in improving the efficiency of the justice system, reducing prison overcrowding, and simplifying legal procedures, and UN agencies have provided technical assistance in support of those priorities.[39] In 2022, the Government also inaugurated an *ad hoc* Judicial Reform Committee (JRC) to review the legal system and advise on reforms.[40] In November 2024, UNMISS supported a high-level workshop to validate the JRC's report.[41] The JRC recommended, inter alia, that authorities reconstitute the JRC leadership to undertake appropriate judicial reforms, vet judicial candidates, and restructure the judiciary, but

authorities have not taken steps to do so.[42] Nor have authorities established a judicial taskforce to oversee the implementation of the JRC's recommendations.[43]

18. On 28 May 2025, President Salva Kiir removed the Chief Justice and Deputy Chief Justice by presidential decree.[44] Civil society organizations suggest that "political interference poses the greatest threat to the independence of the South Sudanese judiciary."[45] Nonetheless, some observers see the replacement of the two justices as "an opportunity to transition" from the previous judiciary, which was "characterized by judicial autocracy, centralized power, and weak accountability and reporting mechanisms, to a new judiciary that contributes to peace and stability by providing fora for access to justice."[46] At the same time, however, the President announced several internal promotions that "discriminate against women," including the appointment of six men to the Supreme Court.[47]

19. The 2009 Local Government Act enshrines customary courts into law, granting them "judicial competence to adjudicate on customary disputes and make judgments in accordance with the customs, traditions, norms, and ethics of the communities."[48] Customary courts do "not have the competence to adjudicate on criminal cases except those criminal cases with a customary interface referred to [them] by a competent Statutory Court."[49]

20. Customary courts handle over 90% of legal cases in South Sudan, in part because the term "customary interface" remains undefined.[50] In states lacking functioning statutory courts, customary courts exercise *de facto* jurisdiction over all matters,[51] including homicide, which is an offense punishable by death. Many litigants in rural areas also prefer customary courts for their greater accessibility.[52]

21. UN Development Program has attempted to document and harmonize customary laws, but this process has encountered difficulties due to instability.[53] In recent years, states like Western Bahr el Ghazal have reformed their customary law systems, establishing unified legal procedures to align dispute resolution with constitutional standards.[54] Other state and local governments have undertaken reviews of customary law to improve compatibility with statutory law.[55]

22. Foreign nationals face additional barriers to realizing their right to a fair trial. According to prison authorities, more than 140 foreign nationals have been detained in South Sudan's prison system in recent years.[56] Rights groups say that foreign nationals often lack adequate representation in criminal legal proceedings.[57] In May 2026, authorities at Juba Central Prison released Y.D.G., an Eritrean national who had been arrested in 2014, only months after he arrived in South Sudan in search of work.[58] He had spent 12 years on death row after a court convicted him of killing his wife.[59] The man with whom Y.D.G.'s wife had allegedly been having an affair had acted as a translator for Y.D.G. during police interrogations and court proceedings, resulting in Y.D.G.'s wrongful conviction and death sentence.[60] An appeals court eventually reduced his conviction from murder to manslaughter and ordered his immediate release.[61]

## Discrimination against women

**Status of Implementation: Accepted, Not Implemented**

23. In its third-cycle UPR, South Sudan supported nine recommendations to address and eliminate discrimination against women.[62] With respect to women in contact with the law and women facing actual or potential death sentences, South Sudan has not implemented these recommendations.

24. South Sudan does not publish information about women under sentence of death. In its 2021 Concluding Observations, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women expressed "concern[] about reports of gender bias within traditional justice mechanisms in the resolution of disputes, including for serious criminal offences."[63] The Committee expressed "alarm[] that women and children continue to be sentenced to death, including by customary courts and in the absence of fair trial guarantees, in contravention of the 2013 moratorium on the death penalty."[64] The Committee recommended that South Sudan "[e]nsure that customary court decisions that are contrary to the rights guaranteed under the Convention can be appealed to the ordinary courts, and provide women with assistance to opt out of proceedings before customary courts or to appeal customary court decisions,"[65] and "[e]nsure that customary and ordinary courts fully respect and apply the 2013 moratorium on the death penalty and discontinue with immediate effect the execution of all women on death row."[66] The Committee also recommended that South Sudan "[s]ystematically collect and publish data on the number of women in detention, disaggregated by offence, length of pretrial detention, date of conviction, type of sentence, age, location and number and age of dependent children."[67]

## Children: Juvenile justice

25. In its third-cycle UPR, South Sudan did not receive any recommendations specific to juvenile justice or the rights of children in contact with the law. As described in paragraph 7, even though the Penal Code prohibits courts from sentencing a person to death for an offense the person committed when under the age of 18, there are documented cases of authorities recording false information about a person's age in order to impose death sentences and carry out executions.

## Migrants

26. In its third-cycle UPR, South Sudan did not receive any recommendations specific to the rights of migrants. As described in paragraph 22, foreign nationals in conflict with the law face additional barriers to realizing their fair trial rights. Police investigators and courts may rely on unprofessional interpreters who may shape the trajectory of the case. Foreign nationals also face challenges in obtaining adequate legal representation.

## II. RECOMMENDATIONS

27. The coauthors of this stakeholder report suggest the following recommendations for the Government of South Sudan:

- Abolish the death penalty and replace it with penalties that are fair, proportionate, and consistent with international human rights standards.
- In the interim:
    - Immediately impose a formal moratorium on executions.
    - In collaboration with civil society, conduct awareness-raising campaigns on the death penalty and initiate a public dialogue with members of the general public, with a view to identifying the human rights violations involved in the process, addressing relevant research about deterrence, and explaining the benefits of alternatives to the death penalty.
    - Immediately commute the death sentences of any people whom the prosecution did not prove were at least 18 years of age at the time of the alleged offense.
    - Issue a directive to all judges instructing them not to sentence any person to death for any offense allegedly committed when the person was under age 18, and to require the prosecution to demonstrate with clear and convincing evidence that the person was in fact age 18 or older at the time of the alleged offense in order to seek the death penalty.
    - Amend the Penal Code to prohibit the death penalty for any offense in which the alleged offender did not commit an intentional killing.
    - Ensure that any person charged with a capital offense receives timely, free, and effective legal counsel through all stages of proceedings, including from the time of arrest through trial and any appellate or clemency proceedings.
    - On an annual basis, publish disaggregated data about people sentenced to death, currently under sentence of death, and executed, including disaggregation by crime of conviction, date of birth, date of offense and conviction, sex or gender, ethnicity, religion, and relationship to any codefendant or victim.
    - Prohibit detention facilities from subjecting people under sentence of death to permanent handcuffs, shackles, or similar restraints and ensure that facilities use such restraints only when strictly necessary.
    - In collaboration with civil society, provide all judges, lawyers, police, and armed forces personnel with comprehensive gender-sensitization training, including with respect to women and girls in contact with the law who have experienced gender-based violence, focusing on gender-based

discrimination, domestic violence, and tactics of coercive control that may lead women to commit death-eligible offenses.

- Accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
- Take immediate measures to ensure that conditions of detention comply with international standards, including the Nelson Mandela Rules and the Bangkok Rules, prioritizing in the first instance people under sentence of death.
- Take concrete measures to reduce overcrowding in detention and to ensure all people in detention have access to adequate food, water, and medical care.
- Step up measures to reduce case backlogs, including capital cases in the first instance, and to expand the use of bail and other forms of pre-trial release.
- Direct prison authorities to cease the use of leg irons, shackles, and similar restraints, except as a temporary measure to ensure safety.
- Implement the CEDAW Committee's recommendations about women in detention and access to justice.
- Cease politically motivated prosecutions and release any people charged with crimes arising out of their opposition to the current administration.
- Direct the Council of Ministers to approve the report of the Judicial Reform Committee and establish a Judicial Taskforce to implement the Committee's recommendations.
- Take concrete measures to prioritize expanding the representation of women in the judiciary, including at the highest levels.
- Issue a directive to all customary courts prohibiting them from adjudicating homicide cases or issuing death sentences.
- Ensure that all law enforcement officials and staff of detention facilities have training on their obligations under the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations to inform foreign nationals of their right to consular assistance.
- Require that all systems actors in the criminal legal system use professional interpreters for interactions with foreign nationals who require interpretation during interrogations, court hearings, and at trial.

[1] Amnesty International, *The State of the World's Human Rights* (April 2026), at 334, Also available online at: https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/pol10/0320/2026/en/

[2] Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: South Sudan,* (28 March 2022), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/50/14, ¶ 113.7, .9, .15, .16, .23; Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: South Sudan: Addendum,* (1 June 2022), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/50/14/Add.1, ¶ 4. *See also* Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: South Sudan,* (28 March 2022), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/50/14, ¶ 113.5 "Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Kenya)", 113.6 "Complete the ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Spain)"; 113.8 "Continue to take steps to ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International

Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Indonesia)"; 113.9 "Complete the process of accession to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, as well as their Optional Protocols (Chad)"; 113.11 "Accede to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Canada) (Namibia)"; 113.12 "Consider ratifying the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Nepal)"; 113.13 "Consider ratifying the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (India)"; 113.14 "Expedite the ratification process for the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Republic of Korea)."

[3] Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: South Sudan,* (28 March 2022), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/50/14, ¶ 113.7, .15, .16, .72-.86; Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: South Sudan: Addendum,* (1 June 2022), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/50/14/Add.1, ¶ 4.

[4] Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: South Sudan,* (28 March 2022), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/50/14, ¶ 87.

[5] Radio Tamazuj, *South Sudan cabinet upholds death penalty* (Jan. 22, 2023), available online at https://www.radiotamazuj.org/en/news/article/south-sudan-cabinet-upholds-death-penalty.

[6] South Sudan 2011 Transitional Constitution, Part 2, Art. 21, available online at https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/ssd127441.pdf.

[7] South Sudan 2011 Transitional Constitution, Part 2, Art. 21, available online at https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/ssd127441.pdf.

[8] South Sudan Penal Code Act, 2008, Sec. 64, 67, 131, 206, 207, 208, 309, 383, available online at https://database.cyberpolicyportal.org/en/entity/4ig2q6bxsi2?file=1663679904241zjy5pjcm2sq.pdf&page=3.

[9] Amnesty Intl., Death Sentences and Executions in 2022 (May 16, 2023), 12, 38, available online at https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/act50/6548/2023/en/.

[10] Amnesty Intl., Death Sentences and Executions in 2024, (Apr. 08, 2025), 12, available online at https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/act50/8976/2025/en/.

[11] Amnesty International, Death sentences and executions in 2025, (London: Amnesty International, May 2026), 8, available online at https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/act50/0778/2026/en/; Radio Tamazuj, *Sudanese trader hanged for defilement and murder* (Jan. 30, 2025), available online at https://www.radiotamazuj.org/en/news/article/sudanese-trader-hanged-for-defilement-and-murder.

[12] Amnesty Intl., Death Sentences and Executions 2025, (May 18, 2026), 10, 34, available online at https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/ACT50/0778/2026/en/.

[13] South Sudan Penal Code Act, 2008, Sec. 9(a)-(c).

[14] The Globe Post, *South Sudan Authorities Attempt to Inflate Children's Age to Carry Out Executions* (Dec. 22, 2018), available online at https://theglobepost.com/2018/12/22/south-sudan-children-executions/

[15] Amnesty International, *South Sudan: High Court releases man who was sentenced to death when he was a child* (Mar. 24, 2022), available online at https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/afr65/5392/2022/en/

[16] Radio Tamazuj, *Rights group calls for end to death penalty in South Sudan* (Mar. 3, 2019), available online at https://www.radiotamazuj.org/en/news/article/rights-group-calls-for-end-to-death-penalty-in-south-sudan.

[17] Sudans Post, *Over 1600 inmates awaiting trials at Juba Central Prison* (Sept. 23, 2024), available online at https://www.sudanspost.com/over-1600-inmates-awaiting-trials-at-juba-central-prison/; Radio Tamazuj, *Over 1,553 inmates await trial at Juba Prison* (Nov. 15, 2024), available online at https://www.radiotamazuj.org/en/news/article/over-1553-inmates-await-trial-at-juba-prison (noting that "the inmates include those facing capital offenses").

[18] Sudans Post, *Over 1600 inmates awaiting trials at Juba Central Prison* (Sept. 23, 2024), available online at https://www.sudanspost.com/over-1600-inmates-awaiting-trials-at-juba-central-prison/.

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[20] Sudans Post, *Over 1600 inmates awaiting trials at Juba Central Prison* (Sept. 23, 2024), available online at https://www.sudanspost.com/over-1600-inmates-awaiting-trials-at-juba-central-prison/.

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[22] United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Deprivation of Liberty in South Sudan, UNMISS 14 (Jan. 2023-May 2024), available online at https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/documents/countries/south-sudan/2024-12-18-report-unmiss-ohchr-arbitrary-detention.pdf.
[23] Human Rights Watch, *South Sudan: 3 Years On, No Justice for Abuses in Southern Unity* (May 13, 2025), available online at https://www.hrw.org/news/2025/05/13/south-sudan-3-years-no-justice-abuses-southern-unity.
[24] Michael Daniel, *Two inmates spend 20 years on death row in Wau as lawyers call for judicial action*, Eye Radio (Mar. 16, 2026), available online at https://www.eyeradio.org/two-inmates-spend-20-years-on-death-row-in-wau-as-lawyers-call-for-judicial-action/.
[25] Michael Daniel, *Two inmates spend 20 years on death row in Wau as lawyers call for judicial action*, Eye Radio (Mar. 16, 2026), available online at https://www.eyeradio.org/two-inmates-spend-20-years-on-death-row-in-wau-as-lawyers-call-for-judicial-action/.
[26] Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, *Concluding observations on the initial report of South Sudan*, (23 Nov. 2021), U.N. Doc. CEDAW/C/SSD/CO/1, ¶ 48.
[27] Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, *Concluding observations on the initial report of South Sudan*, (23 Nov. 2021), U.N. Doc. CEDAW/C/SSD/CO/1, ¶ 49(b)-(c).
[28] Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: South Sudan,* (28 March 2022), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/50/14, ¶ 113.133, .136, .139, .140, .143, .144, .150, .152, .155, .157-.160, .162; Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: South Sudan: Addendum,* (1 June 2022), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/50/14/Add.1, ¶ 4.
[29] Human Rights Watch, *South Sudan: Ensure Due Process, Fair Trials of Opposition*, (Sept. 15, 2025), available online at https://www.hrw.org/news/2025/09/15/south-sudan-ensure-due-process-fair-trials-of-opposition.
[30] Human Rights Watch, *South Sudan: Ensure Due Process, Fair Trials of Opposition*, (Sept. 15, 2025), available online at https://www.hrw.org/news/2025/09/15/south-sudan-ensure-due-process-fair-trials-of-opposition.
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[32] Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: South Sudan,* (28 March 2022), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/50/14, ¶ 113.65, .114, .116, .214; Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: South Sudan: Addendum,* (1 June 2022), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/50/14/Add.1, ¶ 4.
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