



Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Forty-eighth session
Geneva, 20–31 January 2025

Summary of stakeholders' submissions on Kazakhstan*

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review and the outcome of the previous review.¹ It is a summary of 34 stakeholders' submissions² for the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

II. Information provided by stakeholders

A. Scope of international obligations³ and cooperation with human rights mechanisms

2. JS4, JS6 and JS16 recommended Kazakhstan to ratify the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.⁴
3. HRF and JS4 recommended to ratify the ICRMW.⁵
4. HRW, JS2, JS4 and JS14 recommended to ratify the OP-ICESCR.⁶
5. HRW recommended Kazakhstan to facilitate the visit requested by the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.⁷ JS2 and JS15 recommended to invite the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises to visit Kazakhstan.⁸
6. HRF, HRW and JS4 recommended to ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.⁹
7. JS2 recommended to ratify the ILO Convention 190 on Violence and Harassment in the World of Work.¹⁰
8. JS8 recommended acceding to the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence.¹¹

* The present document is being issued without formal editing.



B. National human rights framework

1. Constitutional and legislative framework

9. JS4 reported that the Constitutional Court was restored in 2022 and Kazakhstan adopted the Administrative Procedural Code in 2020. However, victims of human rights violations lacked access to effective, immediate, thorough and impartial investigations and alleged perpetrators walked free in most cases, resulting in a sense of impunity. JS4 recommended Kazakhstan to introduce changes and additions to the legislation so that victims of human rights violations have access to effective remedies and compensation.¹²

10. JS4 recommended to amend the criminal procedure legislation, the civil procedure legislation and the legislation on administrative offenses based on recommendations, decisions and opinions from international human rights bodies.¹³ OSCE-ODIHR recommended to establish an independent, impartial and competent public prosecution service.¹⁴

2. Institutional infrastructure and policy measures

11. JS4 and OSCE-ODIHR recommended to bring the Commissioner for Human Rights of Kazakhstan (NHRI) and other national human rights institutions, in particular the Commissioner for Children's Rights in the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Commissioner for the Rights of Socially Vulnerable Categories of the Population, into compliance with the Paris Principles.¹⁵ OSCE-ODIHR recommended to provide for clear, transparent and participatory merit-based selection and appointment procedures of the NHRI senior leadership, to reconsider the broad and unclear provisions of the dismissal process, and to grant functional immunity to the Commission, its staff and representatives.¹⁶

12. JS4 recommended to legislate the powers of the state body responsible for the implementation of the UN treaty bodies observations, opinions, recommendations at the highest level and to enshrine in the national legislation the obligation to provide information to the UN treaty bodies.¹⁷ ILI recommended Kazakhstan to create a mechanism for the mandatory implementation of the decisions of United Nations treaty bodies.¹⁸

13. JS7 recommended to further strengthen the capacity of the National Preventive Mechanism.¹⁹

C. Promotion and protection of human rights

1. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

Equality and non-discrimination

14. JPTI, Ecom, Feminita and JS4 underlined the absence of comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation that hindered against direct, indirect and multiple forms of discrimination.²⁰ JS4 highlighted the lack of judicial practice to address discrimination based on gender, race, ethnicity, political and religious preferences.²¹ Several stakeholders recommended Kazakhstan to introduce and enforce comprehensive anti-discrimination laws that unequivocally prohibit all forms of discrimination and provide effective remedies for victims. These laws should include the terms gender identity and sexual orientation.²²

Right to life, liberty and security of person, and freedom from torture

15. JPTI reported about issues regarding accountability and transparency of police and security institutions in Kazakhstan. There were frequent concerns about the excessive use of force by law enforcement, especially during protests, leading to deaths and injuries. The need for independent mechanisms to investigate and address police misconduct and human rights violations is crucial.²³ JPTI recommended to establish a transparent and independent police oversight mechanism to investigate misconduct, human rights violations as well as to handle complaints against police officers.²⁴ It also recommended to modernize the legal framework

for policing to align it with international human rights standards, including the United Nations Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials.²⁵

16. JPTI indicated that torture and ill-treatment by law enforcement officials remained of concern in Kazakhstan. Investigations into such allegations were often neither independent nor effective, leading to a culture of impunity. Comprehensive legal reforms are necessary and should be aligned with international standards, including better definitions and prohibitions of torture in the Criminal Code.²⁶ HRF recommended Kazakhstan to guarantee protection from torture and ill-treatment and to comply with the Istanbul Protocol.²⁷

17. Numerous contributions referred to the January 2022 events when peaceful mass protests for social and political change evolved into unrest and clashes with security forces that resulted into numerous deaths and persons injured.²⁸ Three stakeholders referred to the widespread allegations of torture and ill treatment against people detained in that context.²⁹ Authorities in Kazakhstan rejected calls for an international investigation into these events and failed to take adequate measures to investigate allegations of excessive use of force, torture and other serious human rights violations and to bring those responsible to justice.³⁰

18. JS3 and HRW recommended Kazakhstan to agree to an international, independent inquiry into the January 2022 events, ensure that allegations of excessive use of force, torture and other violations are investigated in an impartial, transparent and effective manner and that those responsible are brought to justice in fair trials.³¹ HRF and HRW also recommended to provide immediate recourse to victims and families of the January 2022 events.³² HRW recommended to reopen any investigation into allegations of ill-treatment and torture committed in the aftermath of the January 2022 events.³³ JS9 recommended to adopt the Law on Rehabilitation of Peaceful Participants and Victims of the January 2022 events.³⁴

Human rights and counter-terrorism

19. HRF, HRW, JS15 and JS18 referred to the vague definitions of “extremism” and “terrorism” contained in the Criminal Code and their use against activists, journalists, lawyers, bloggers and their family members.³⁵ JS18 reported that persons convicted in cases of terrorism and extremism were often subjected to additional punishment in the form of prohibition to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities.³⁶ HRF recommended to protect, without reservation, the rights of all individuals to freedom of assembly, expression and association, and ensure that activists, journalists and opposition groups can operate peacefully and safely in Kazakhstan.³⁷

Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law

20. JPTI highlighted that judicial independence was compromised by executive influence, affecting the fairness of trials. The legal profession faced harassment and intimidation, hindering lawyers’ ability to advocate for clients and uphold the rule of law. Strengthening judicial independence and ensuring fair trials require reforms to protect the judiciary from political interference and uphold the integrity of the legal profession.³⁸

21. JS9 raised doubts about the election and appointment of judges, limiting their independence. It explained that, for the position of chairperson and judges of the Supreme Court, the Senate could only choose from among the candidates presented by the President of the Republic. It added that the concentration of powers in the hands of the court chairpersons, who are appointed by the executive, narrowed the judge’s independence.³⁹

22. JS9 recommended to eliminate all forms of undue interference on the judiciary by the executive branch and to ensure that most of the High Judicial Council members consist of judges elected by self-governed judicial bodies for it to be fully independent and transparent. It also recommended to combat corruption in the judiciary and ensure that an independent body is responsible for the judicial discipline. It also recommended to implement recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on the Independence of Judges and Lawyers.⁴⁰

23. JS12 reported that the right to a fair trial was subject to unlawful and unjustified restrictions and pointed at the practice of the so-called mobile trials that violated the principle of equality of parties.⁴¹ JS9 highlighted the limitation for defendants in accessing a lawyer in

criminal procedures because some lawyers or defendants did not have special clearance for state secrets.⁴²

24. JS11 and JS15 reported that, although defamation was removed from the criminal law, it had become an administrative offence punishable by administrative arrest for up to twenty days under the Code of Administrative Offences. This measure reduced the punishment attached to the offence.⁴³

Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life

25. Several contributions stated that Kazakhstan imposed significant restrictions on the freedom of association, which impeded non-governmental organizations (NGOs), political parties, and trade unions from forming and operating. The registration process for these entities was notably complicated and burdensome.⁴⁴ ILI recommended Kazakhstan to simplify the registration procedure.⁴⁵ JPTI recommended to repeal restrictive laws and practices that limit civil society activities, free speech and peaceful assembly.⁴⁶ FLD recommended to establish a national mechanism to protect human rights defenders, human rights lawyers and journalists in compliance with international standards.⁴⁷

26. JS3 and HRW expressed concern about the control and stigmatization of civil society organizations that received funding from abroad.⁴⁸ JPTI and FLD underlined that NGOs, particularly those receiving foreign funding, were subject to stringent reporting requirements and faced harsh penalties for non-compliance with those requirements.⁴⁹ Several contributions expressed concern about the publication of the list of legal entities and individuals receiving foreign funding on the website of the Ministry of Finance State Revenue Committee.⁵⁰ JS12 stated that the publication of that registry contravened the Law on Personal Data and the constitutional right to privacy.⁵¹ Several contributions recommended Kazakhstan to repeal/abolish the foreign funding register.⁵²

27. JS3 and HRW indicated that the law on organizing and conducting peaceful assemblies of 2020 introduced a notification procedure that, de facto, required organisers of assemblies to obtain advance permission from local authorities. Authorities had selectively denied permission for peaceful protests. In addition, authorities have regularly conducted preventive detentions of activists prior to planned protests and extended the detentions several days, weeks or months after unsanctioned protests.⁵³ HRW and OSCE-ODIHR recommended to introduce amendments to the law on peaceful assemblies that genuinely ensure the right to peaceful protest.⁵⁴ JS3 recommended to allow peaceful protests to take place without hindrance, to end the practices of preventive and extended detentions of activists. It also recommended to bring the law on assemblies into compliance with international standards, including by protecting the right to hold spontaneous assemblies.⁵⁵ JS13 recommended to amend the law to ensure a notification-based procedure for holding peaceful assemblies.⁵⁶

28. AccessNow and other stakeholders reported that, since the last UPR review, Kazakhstan had repeatedly denied access to Internet,⁵⁷ including after the January 2022 events.⁵⁸ AccessNow indicated that Kazakhstan failed to repeal or revise the Law on Communications that allows the General Prosecutor or his deputies to order an internet shutdown if the General Prosecutor finds calls for “extremist” or “terrorist” activities and mass riot in public activities.⁵⁹ JS3 added that internet access was often arbitrarily restricted in connection with planned peaceful protests.⁶⁰ JS3, AccessNow and JS11 recommended Kazakhstan to refrain from arbitrarily restricting internet access in connection with peaceful protests.⁶¹ JS12 recommended to remove the provision in the Law on Communications that allows for extrajudicial blocking of the Internet by law enforcement and special services.⁶²

29. HRW and JS18 stated that political opposition activists faced government interference, harassment and politically motivated prosecution.⁶³ Despite the amendment in the law to register political parties, JS3, JS5, and JS12 highlighted that no genuine opposition party had been able to register.⁶⁴ JS3 recommended Kazakhstan to allow opposition parties to register and carry out their activities without undue obstruction and hindrance. It also recommended to stop intimidating and harassing opposition activists.⁶⁵ JS12 recommended to end political persecution of leaders of unregistered opposition parties.⁶⁶

30. JS3 expressed concern about the media law, passed in June 2024 because it lacked clear definitions of key concepts, contained vaguely worded restrictions on media content and failed to adequately account for the differences between the types of media outlets in that law. The new law granted the Ministry of Culture and Information powers to monitor mass media to detect possible violations of national, cultural and family values as well as harm to the moral development of society, which gave rise to concerns that authorities might seek to curtail freedom of expression under the guise of preserving traditional values, including the LGBT propaganda.⁶⁷ JS11 added that, under the new law, journalists were not endowed with legal guarantees to carry their professional activities and numerous forms of censorship and self-censorship had been developed.⁶⁸

31. JS3 recommended Kazakhstan to ensure that the implementation of the new media law does not result in violations of the right to freedom of expression and to refrain from unduly curtail freedom of expression under the pretext of protecting traditional values.⁶⁹ OSCE-ODIHR indicated that the law did not foresee the creation of an independent media regulator that should have political, functional, managerial and financial independence and its powers clearly defined by the law.⁷⁰

32. JS3 and HRW expressed concern about intimidation and harassment of media and journalists, in particular those critical to the authorities.⁷¹ They recommended Kazakhstan to promptly, thoroughly and impartially investigate all reported acts of intimidation and harassment of media and journalists and hold accountable all those responsible.⁷² JS3 also recommended to ensure that requests for accreditation from foreign journalists are not rejected on arbitrary grounds.⁷³ JS11 recommended to develop an action plan on safety of journalists.⁷⁴

33. Several contributions expressed concern about the violation of freedom of expression in the name of combatting the spread of false information, in particular using Articles 174 and 274 of the Criminal Code and the Code on Administrative Offences.⁷⁵ JS3 and HRW recommended Kazakhstan to repeal or thoroughly revise the articles of those criminal and administrative codes to prevent restrictions to the legitimate freedom of expression.⁷⁶ JS3 and JS7 recommended to stop arresting, prosecuting and convicting activists, human rights defenders, journalists and bloggers in retaliation for their peaceful and legitimate exercise of fundamental freedoms.⁷⁷

34. JS2, JS6 and JS15 recommended to adopt a law recognizing the role of human rights activists and create a national mechanism for the protection of human rights defenders.⁷⁸ JS15 stated that the Working Group on the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, created in 2022, under the NHRI had been ignored.⁷⁹ JS2 recommended to transform that Working Group into an effective channel of communication with civil society representatives to protect human rights defenders from threats and violations.⁸⁰

35. ADF International, ECLJ and Forum 18 stated that, over the reporting period, the situation of freedom of religion or belief had not improved as evidenced by the increasing number of related incidents and the restrictive amendments to the Law on Religious Activities and Associations.⁸¹ ECLJ underlined that the government required all religious organizations to register in order to carry out religious activities or possess and distribute religious literature, and that all religious activity that had not been registered with the government was strictly prohibited.⁸² JS1 and JS11 stated that the Law on Religious Activities and Religious Associations required organizers to send a written notification to local authorities at least ten days before holding a religious event in a building not formally designated as religious.⁸³ ADF International added that religious literature was only allowed after a positive examination by the theological expert examination mechanism.⁸⁴

36. ADF International recommended Kazakhstan to amend the Law on Religious Activities and Religious Associations to remove the prohibition of unregistered religious activities and any undue restrictions on religious education and the production, import or distribution of religious materials. ADF International also recommended to also remove the burdensome and oppressive registration requirements and rescind intrusive governmental practices which infringe upon the right to freedom of religion or belief.⁸⁵ Forum 18 reported that individuals that completed prison or restricted freedom sentences for exercising the right

to freedom of religion or belief faced bans on activities, bank accounts blockade, driving bans and prohibition to work in many jobs.⁸⁶

37. Three stakeholders expressed concern about the situation of Jehovah's Witnesses,⁸⁷ including arrests/detentions, fines or warnings for illegal missionary activity or for funds solicitation during 2023.⁸⁸

38. CPTI-IFOR indicated that there was no acknowledgment on the part of Kazakhstan of the right to conscientious objection to military service.⁸⁹ CPTI-IFOR recommended to promulgate without delay legislation explicitly recognizing the right to conscientious objection to military service making available a civilian alternative service.⁹⁰

Right to privacy

39. AccessNow expressed concern about the use of spyware against journalists, human rights defenders and government critics. It recommended Kazakhstan to promote and protect the right to privacy and data protection, freedom of expression and freedom of peaceful and association on and offline, and to end the practice of illegal covert surveillance.⁹¹

40. Educom reported that LGBTQIA+ activists were closely monitored by the police and faced persecution in violation of the right to privacy and the confidentiality of personal correspondence.⁹²

Right to marriage and family life

41. Feminita reported that same-sex marriage was not recognized in the Marriage and Family Code.⁹³

Prohibition of all forms of slavery, including trafficking in persons

42. JS8 reported that a draft law on combatting human trafficking was under consideration at the Parliament since June 2024.⁹⁴ JS8 recommended to adopt a law to combat human trafficking that would define concepts such as victim of human trafficking, potential victim of human trafficking and vulnerable situation. JS8 also recommended to assign to an authorised state body the functions of coordinating the activities to combat human trafficking.⁹⁵

Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

43. HRW indicated that authorities in Kazakhstan continued to obstruct workers efforts to organize and register trade unions, despite having supported several recommendations in this regard during the previous UPR review. HRW and JS5 recommended to ensure that independent trade unions can register and carry out their activities without fear of retaliation or forced closure.⁹⁶

Right to social security

44. JS10 reported that the constant amendments to legislation in the social sphere and the adoption of the new Social Code in April 2023 had not contributed to extending the coverage of the social security system to self-employed workers and non-citizens.⁹⁷

45. HRW reported that Kazakhstan's main social assistance program, Targeted Social Assistance (TSA), had rigid eligibility criteria which meant that many people with low incomes were prevented from accessing social security. It recommended to review the TSA application process to streamline the procedure, remove or amend the residence registration requirement, and review the income calculation system. It also recommended to move from narrowly means-tested social assistance to universal social security programs in line with ILO Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention N°102 and to introduce a universal child benefit in the form of a monthly allowance, which would lower child poverty without the exclusion errors common to poverty targeted benefit programs.⁹⁸

Right to an adequate standard of living

46. JS14 reported a significant shortage of public, affordable and accessible housing in Kazakhstan, forcing many families to live in inadequate conditions. Furthermore, forced evictions were a serious problem, which occurred frequently, often without court orders.⁹⁹ According to JS10, the Constitution of Kazakhstan did not include a provision stating that everyone has the right to an adequate standard of living. JS10 recommended to adopt a law on adequate standard of living and on housing.¹⁰⁰ JS14 recommended to recognize and implement the right to adequate housing as one of the fundamental human rights. It also recommended to adopt a national housing strategy and to establish safeguards against forced evictions.¹⁰¹

47. JS14 underlined that homelessness was a severe issue in Kazakhstan and required immediate attention and a comprehensive approach. The state pre-emptively arrested homeless people without access to legal assistance.¹⁰² JS14 recommended Kazakhstan to adopt adequate measures to prevent homelessness, including a National Program to eliminate forced homelessness by 2030.¹⁰³

Right to health

48. JS12 indicated that Kazakhstan's medical system did not ensure the right to the highest attainable standard of health without discrimination for women with disabilities due to the practice of coercing them to use contraceptives, undergo forced abortions and sterilization.¹⁰⁴ Despite the update on the regulations on abortion and surgical sterilization, in 2020, and a reduction in the list of medical indications for abortion and sterilization, the list remained discriminatory against women with disabilities.¹⁰⁵ JS12 recommended Kazakhstan to ensure women with disabilities have equal access to health services, increase their access to sexual and reproductive health services, guarantee their right to make autonomous decisions about their reproductive rights, and criminalize coercive sterilization and abortion.¹⁰⁶

Right to education

49. Broken Chalk stated that the out-of-date curricula, inadequate teacher preparation and a dearth of resources hindered the educational system of Kazakhstan to meet international standards, even after many improvements.¹⁰⁷ It also underlined that the differences in accessing high-quality education between urban and rural locations and the language barriers existing in Kazakhstan was a serious problem that affected student's academic performance and learning opportunities.¹⁰⁸ Broken Chalk recommended to implement the ongoing professional development programmes for teachers, collaborate with educational professionals to update and modernize the curriculum, and offer grants and scholarships to teachers in remote areas to pursue further education.¹⁰⁹ It also recommended to develop language immersion programmes and extracurricular activities that emphasized language acquisition as well as to develop bilingual education programmes.¹¹⁰

Development, the environment, and business and human rights

50. JS2 and JS15 recommended Kazakhstan to adopt national laws to implement the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.¹¹¹

51. JS17 stressed that climate change was affecting access to drinking water and outdoor working conditions.¹¹² It recommended Kazakhstan to provide access to drinking water, especially in rural areas and places vulnerable to climate change, and to create legislation regulating outdoor work.¹¹³

2. Rights of specific persons or groups*Women*

52. JS2 referred to the persistence of gender stereotypes in the distribution of family responsibilities. It recommended Kazakhstan to conduct regular campaigns to address gender stereotypes, introduce a course on gender equality in schools and higher education, and ensure a gender review of education materials used.¹¹⁴

53. JPTI pointed at the significant barriers faced by women in education and employment, including a substantial gender pay gap and discrimination in land and property rights. It stressed that efforts to promote gender equality should address these systemic issues through comprehensive legal reforms and targeted policy measures to support women's empowerment.¹¹⁵

54. JPTI and HRW reported that gender-based violence, including domestic violence, remained widespread in Kazakhstan.¹¹⁶ Despite the new law signed in April 2024 that criminalized battery and light bodily harm, the law failed to make domestic violence a stand-alone criminal offense.¹¹⁷ HRW recommended Kazakhstan to end impunity for violence against women, explicitly criminalize domestic violence in domestic laws, and ensure that women facing abuse have access to support services.¹¹⁸ JPTI recommended amending the Penal Code to criminalize all forms of gender-based violence, including domestic violence, marital rape and female genital mutilation.¹¹⁹

55. JS2 informed that the National Commission on Women's Affairs, Family and Demographic Policy lacked human rights and quasi-judicial functions. JS2 recommended to replace that Commission with an Equality and Anti-discrimination Ombudsman responsible for monitoring and protecting women's rights with clearly defined human rights functions.¹²⁰

56. JS2 underlined that women's participation in influencing policies was still limited. It recommended Kazakhstan to implement financial incentives to encourage women's participation in elections and ensure transparency in the selection procedure for members of the expert council of the Central Election Commission. It also recommended to introduce state programmes to train and advocate for women in the public service at decision-making level.¹²¹

57. JS8 stated that the Action Plan on Human Rights and the Rule of Law approved in December 2023 included the promotion of equal rights and opportunities for men and women and the elimination of discrimination against women as priorities.¹²²

Children

58. ECP stressed that corporal punishment was lawful in certain settings like home, alternative care settings and day care but not in schools, penal institutions nor as a sentence for a crime.¹²³ It recommended to enact legislation explicitly prohibiting corporal punishment in all settings as a matter of urgency.¹²⁴

59. JS2 denounced that forced marriage and bride kidnapping were widespread in Kazakhstan.¹²⁵ JS8 recommended to introduce a rule on the responsibility of parents who forced their children to marry before the age of marriage and of religious leaders for the rite of marriage of children into the Code of Administrative Offences.¹²⁶

Persons with disabilities

60. HRW reported that Kazakhstan adopted a law, in June 2021, which removed multiple references to a problematic medical and educational exam as a prerequisite for enrolment in a mainstream school and introduced new provisions that made it a state responsibility to provide reasonable accommodations to children with disabilities. However, in practice, many children with disabilities did not have access to inclusive education and remain isolated in segregated special schools or residential institutions, where they could face violence, neglect, physical restraint, and overmedication. In addition, Kazakhstan did not have a national plan to close residential institutions for children with psychological disabilities.¹²⁷ HRW recommended Kazakhstan to guarantee that persons with disabilities, including children with disabilities living in institutions, can access quality inclusive education in the communities where they live on an equal basis with others, including through the provision of reasonable accommodations; to reform the Psychological-Medical-Pedagogical Consultation requirement to ensure that the decision regarding a child's educational path is not a prerequisite to enrolment in a mainstream school; and to develop a concrete action plan for deinstitutionalization of children and adults with disabilities.¹²⁸ JS6 recommended to adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation to protect persons with disabilities from all forms of discrimination that recognizes the denial of reasonable accommodation as a form of discrimination.¹²⁹

61. JS5 recommended increasing the representation of persons with disabilities in electoral bodies.¹³⁰

62. OSCE-ODIHR underlined that the Civil Code stipulated that persons with intellectual and psychological disabilities were recognized by courts as legally incapable, therefore prohibiting them from voting, standing for office, becoming members of election commissions or participating in public council meetings. OSCE-ODIHR stated that, rather than restricting the legal capacity of persons with disabilities, states should instead help them to exercise their legal capacity by providing access to different types of supported decision-making arrangements.¹³¹

Indigenous Peoples and minorities

63. JPTI recommended Kazakhstan to implement measures to combat discrimination and promote the social, economic, and cultural rights of minority communities, including taking proactive steps to eliminate barriers to equal opportunity and ensuring their access to education, healthcare, and employment.¹³²

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons

64. Educom and JS13 stated that the human rights situation of LGBTQIA+ persons had significantly deteriorated since the last UPR review.¹³³ Ecom reported that, during the period 2020-2024, there were several attempts to restrict civil space for LGBTI activists through bans on peaceful assemblies and on registering LGBTI organizations and draft laws prohibiting the so-called LGBT propaganda¹³⁴ or banning the promotion of “non-traditional” orientations, according to JS13.¹³⁵ HRW underlined that Kazakhstan did not provide legal protection against discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity.¹³⁶ Some stakeholders recommended Kazakhstan to end the practice of targeting LGBTQIA+ people and their safe spaces through surveillance and raids by law enforcement agencies.¹³⁷ Ecom recommended to remove discriminative legislative initiatives such as the LGBTI propaganda law.¹³⁸ HRW and JS13 recommended to introduce comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation that prohibits discrimination, including online, on the grounds of sex, gender, gender identity, and sexual orientation and includes effective measures to identify and address such discrimination.¹³⁹

65. JS13 stated that cases of violence against LGBTQIA+ remained frequent, were not properly investigated and perpetrators were rarely held accountable.¹⁴⁰ Ecom pointed at the police and its power abuse as one of the main sources of violence against LGBTI individuals.¹⁴¹

66. Ecom highlighted the absence of a ban on hate speech against LGBTI individuals and the absence of hate crime in the criminal legislation leaving such incidents unpunished.¹⁴² Ecom recommended Kazakhstan to prohibit hate speech against LGBTI people and prosecute public officials who use such a speech. It also recommended to train police, prosecutors and judges to effectively investigate allegations of homophobic and transphobic hate crimes.¹⁴³ HRW recommended to publicly condemn abuses based on people’s sexual orientation or gender identity and protect the personal security, privacy, and the right to non-discrimination of LGBT people.¹⁴⁴ JS13 recommended to ensure impartial investigations of all cases of discrimination and violence against LGBTQIA+ individuals, and appropriate punishment.¹⁴⁵

67. Ecom pointed at the barriers faced by trans people in the process of legal gender recognition as the legislation required a surgical correction of the body checked by a medical examination commission as a prerequisite to change the identity documents. This procedure was not available for individuals under 21 years of age.¹⁴⁶ Ecom, JS4 and JS13 recommended to abolish the compulsory gender reassignment surgery.¹⁴⁷ JS13 recommended to lower the age requirement for transgender people to receive medical and social assistance from 21 years to 18 years.¹⁴⁸

68. Ecom informed that a law prohibiting LGBT people from becoming adoptive parents came into effect in 2024.¹⁴⁹

69. JS13 reported that LGBTQIA+ individuals remained unprotected from discrimination in the educational sphere as state institutions did not allow LGBTQIA+ individuals to openly

and freely discuss topics related to sexual orientation and gender identity. If students wished to participate in peaceful assemblies supporting LGBTQIA+ outside the institution, the administration prohibited them from doing so or threatened them with expulsion.¹⁵⁰ JS13 recommended Kazakhstan to adopt legislation that guarantees the protection of the rights to access information, freedom of speech, and expression, including on sexual orientation and gender identity issues.¹⁵¹

Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers

70. JS12 reported that irregular migrants were currently unable to access medical care, including for their children who were also unable to start the general education. It recommended the Ministry of Health of Kazakhstan to recommend insurance companies to develop a special voluntary health insurance package for migrants, and to ensure access to health care for irregular migrants.¹⁵²

71. JPTI recommended Kazakhstan to improve the protection of migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers.¹⁵³ JS6 recommended Kazakhstan to legally establish clearer procedures to ensure the access of refugees to the country, ensure their access to the asylum procedure and adhere to the principle of non-refoulement.¹⁵⁴ JS16 recommended to also establish an accessible asylum and referral procedure at all border points, international airports, transit zones and detention centres,¹⁵⁵ and to ensure the right to lodge an effective appeal for persons whose application for asylum was rejected.¹⁵⁶

Stateless persons

72. JS16 recalled that Kazakhstan had the international obligation to protect the right to a nationality without discrimination under several UN treaties.¹⁵⁷ It added that the Law on Citizenship did not provide safeguards against statelessness in the process of renunciation, loss or deprivation of Kazkh citizenship or against childhood statelessness.¹⁵⁸

73. JS6 recommended Kazakhstan to include in the current legislation a provision to automatically grant citizenship to children born in its territory who cannot acquire citizenship of another country.¹⁵⁹ JS16 recommended to ensure that all children born in Kazakhstan, including those of stateless, undocumented migrants, or those with undetermined nationality, are registered and issued birth certificates.¹⁶⁰

74. JS16 reported that, while the national law and policy indicated the existence of a statelessness determination procedure, there had been concerns about its implementation.¹⁶¹ JS6 and JS16 recommended Kazakhstan to develop procedures to determine the stateless status, simplify the naturalization conditions for stateless persons and reduce the five-year residence requirement established by law for a stateless person to acquire citizenship.¹⁶²

Notes

¹ A/HRC/43/10 and the addendum A/HRC/43/10/Add.1, and A/HRC/43/2.

² The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org (one asterisk denotes a national human rights institution with A status).

Civil society

Individual submissions:

CPTI-IFOR	Conscience and Peace Tax International, Grand Lancy (Switzerland);
AccessNow	Access Now, New York (United States of America);
ADF International	ADF International, 1202 Geneva (Switzerland);
Broken ChalkThe Stichting	Broken Chalk, Amsterdam (Netherlands);
ECLJ	European Centre for Law and Justice, The, Strasbourg (France);
Ecom	Eurasian Coalition for Health, Rights, Gender and Sexual Diversity, Tallinn (Estonia);
ECP	End Corporal Punishment, Geneva (Switzerland);
Educom	Education Community, Aktobe (Kazakhstan);
Feminita	Coalition of Feminist and LBQT Rights Advocacy Groups,

FLD	Almaty (Kazakhstan); Front Line Defenders - The International Foundation for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Blackrock, county Dublin (Ireland);
Forum 18	Forum 18, Oslo (Norway);
HRF	Human Rights Foundation, New York (United States of America);
HRW	Human Rights Watch, Geneva (Switzerland);
ILI	International Legal Initiative, Almaty (Kazakhstan);
JPTI	Justice pour Tous Internationale, Geneva (Switzerland).
<i>Joint submissions:</i>	
JS1	Joint submission 1 submitted by: Joint Submission by The Asia-Pacific Association of Jehovah's Witnesses and The European Association of Jehovah's Witnesses, 65618 Selters (Germany); Asia-Pacific Association of Jehovah's Witnesses and The European Association of Jehovah's Witnesses;
JS2	Joint submission 2 submitted by: Norwegian Helsinki Committee, Oslo (Norway); Public association "Dignity"; Winrock; Norwegian Helsinki Committee; Kazakhstan International Bureau for Human Rights and Rule of Law; Public Association "Nursenim".;
JS3	Joint submission 3 submitted by: International Partnership for Human Rights (IPHR) Central Asia team, Brussels (Belgium); International Partnership for Human Rights (IPHR) and Kazakhstan International Bureau for Human Rights and Rule of Law (KIBHR);
JS4	Joint submission 4 submitted by: Kazakhstan NGOs Coalition on UPR, Almaty (Kazakhstan); Alma-tq, Association of Religious Associations of Kazakhstan, Public Association "Association of Women with Disabilities "Shyrak", Initiative on Special Childs' Rights, Kazakhstan Feminist Initiative "Feminita", International Foundation for the Protection of Freedom of Speech "Ədil Sez", International Journalism Centre "Medianet", Youth Information Service of Kazakhstan, Public Association "Kazakhstan International Bureau for Human Rights and the Rule of Law", Public Association "Dignity", Public Association "Legal Centre for Women's Initiatives "Sana Sezim", Public Association "Taldykorgan Human Rights Centre", Public Association "Taldykorgan Regional Centre for Support of Women", Association of Legal Entities "Union of Crisis Centers in Kazakhstan", Public Foundation "Aman-Saulyk", Public Foundation "Ar.Rukh.Khak", Public Foundation "Children's Fund of Kazakhstan", Public Foundation "Doctor S.N." Public Foundation "Wings of Liberty", Public Foundation "International Legal Initiative", Public Foundation "Meirim", Public Foundation "Legal Media Centre", Public Foundation "Fund for the Development of Parliamentarism in Kazakhstan", Legal Policy Research Centre, National Network of Kazakhstani NGOs on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Kazakhstani NGOs Coalition against Torture, Coalition of NGOs of Kazakhstan on Security and Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Coalition of NGOs of Kazakhstan for the adoption of the Law on the National Mechanism for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Kazakhstan NGO Working Group for the Protection of Children's Rights;
JS5	Joint submission 5 submitted by: UPR Joint Submission - Kazakhstan, 010000, Astana (Kazakhstan); Alma-tq, Association of Religious Associations of Kazakhstan, Public Association "Association of Women with Disabilities "Shyrak", Initiative on Special Childs' Rights, Kazakhstan

Feminist Initiative “Feminita”, International Foundation for the Protection of Freedom of Speech “Ədil Səz”, International Journalism Centre “Medianet”, Youth Information Service of Kazakhstan, Public Association “Kazakhstan International Bureau for Human Rights and the Rule of Law”, Public Association “Dignity”, Public Association “Legal Centre for Women’s Initiatives “Sana Sezim”, Public Association “Taldykorgan Human Rights Centre”, Public Association “Taldykorgan Regional Centre for Support of Women”, Association of Legal Entities “Union of Crisis Centers in Kazakhstan”, Public Foundation “Aman-Saulyk”, Public Foundation “Ar.Rukh.Khak”, Public Foundation “Children’s Fund of Kazakhstan”, Public Foundation “Doctor S.N.” Public Foundation “Wings of Liberty”, Public Foundation “International Legal Initiative”, Public Foundation “Meirim”, Public Foundation “Legal Media Centre”, Public Foundation “Fund for the Development of Parliamentarism in Kazakhstan”, Legal Policy Research Centre, National Network of Kazakhstani NGOs on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Kazakhstani NGOs Coalition against Torture, Coalition of NGOs of Kazakhstan on Security and Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Coalition of NGOs of Kazakhstan for the adoption of the Law on the National Mechanism for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Kazakhstan NGO Working Group for the Protection of Children’s Rights;

JS6

Joint submission 6 submitted by: Public Foundation Meyerim, Aktau (Kazakhstan); Alma-tq, Association of Religious Associations of Kazakhstan, Public Association “Association of Women with Disabilities “Shyrak”, Initiative on Special Childs’ Rights, Kazakhstan Feminist Initiative “Feminita”, International Foundation for the Protection of Freedom of Speech “Ədil Səz”, International Journalism Centre “Medianet”, Youth Information Service of Kazakhstan, Public Association “Kazakhstan International Bureau for Human Rights and the Rule of Law”, Public Association “Dignity”, Public Association “Legal Centre for Women’s Initiatives “Sana Sezim”, Public Association “Taldykorgan Human Rights Centre”, Public Association “Taldykorgan Regional Centre for Support of Women”, Association of Legal Entities “Union of Crisis Centers in Kazakhstan”, Public Foundation “Aman-Saulyk”, Public Foundation “Ar.Rukh.Khak”, Public Foundation “Children’s Fund of Kazakhstan”, Public Foundation “Doctor S.N.” Public Foundation “Wings of Liberty”, Public Foundation “International Legal Initiative”, Public Foundation “Meirim”, Public Foundation “Legal Media Centre”, Public Foundation “Fund for the Development of Parliamentarism in Kazakhstan”, Legal Policy Research Centre, National Network of Kazakhstani NGOs on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Kazakhstani NGOs Coalition against Torture, Coalition of NGOs of Kazakhstan on Security and Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Coalition of NGOs of Kazakhstan for the adoption of the Law on the National Mechanism for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Kazakhstan NGO Working Group for the Protection of Children’s Rights;

JS7

Joint submission 7 submitted by: Kazakhstan NGOs’ Coalition against Torture, Almaty (Kazakhstan); Alma-tq, Association of Religious Associations of Kazakhstan, Public Association “Association of Women with Disabilities “Shyrak”, Initiative on Special Childs’ Rights, Kazakhstan

Feminist Initiative “Feminita”, International Foundation for the Protection of Freedom of Speech “Ədil Səz”, International Journalism Centre “Medianet”, Youth Information Service of Kazakhstan, Public Association “Kazakhstan International Bureau for Human Rights and the Rule of Law”, Public Association “Dignity”, Public Association “Legal Centre for Women’s Initiatives “Sana Sezim”, Public Association “Taldykorgan Human Rights Centre”, Public Association “Taldykorgan Regional Centre for Support of Women”, Association of Legal Entities “Union of Crisis Centers in Kazakhstan”, Public Foundation “Aman-Saulyk”, Public Foundation “Ar.Rukh.Khak”, Public Foundation “Children’s Fund of Kazakhstan”, Public Foundation “Doctor S.N.” Public Foundation “Wings of Liberty”, Public Foundation “International Legal Initiative”, Public Foundation “Meirim”, Public Foundation “Legal Media Centre”, Public Foundation “Fund for the Development of Parliamentarism in Kazakhstan”, Legal Policy Research Centre, National Network of Kazakhstani NGOs on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Kazakhstani NGOs Coalition against Torture, Coalition of NGOs of Kazakhstan on Security and Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Coalition of NGOs of Kazakhstan for the adoption of the Law on the National Mechanism for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Kazakhstan NGO Working Group for the Protection of Children’s Rights;

JS8

Joint submission 8 submitted by: Kazakhstan NGOs Working Group "On Protection of Children Rights", Almaty (Kazakhstan); Alma-tq, Association of Religious Associations of Kazakhstan, Public Association “Association of Women with Disabilities “Shyrak”, Initiative on Special Childs’ Rights, Kazakhstan Feminist Initiative “Feminita”, International Foundation for the Protection of Freedom of Speech “Ədil Səz”, International Journalism Centre “Medianet”, Youth Information Service of Kazakhstan, Public Association “Kazakhstan International Bureau for Human Rights and the Rule of Law”, Public Association “Dignity”, Public Association “Legal Centre for Women’s Initiatives “Sana Sezim”, Public Association “Taldykorgan Human Rights Centre”, Public Association “Taldykorgan Regional Centre for Support of Women”, Association of Legal Entities “Union of Crisis Centers in Kazakhstan”, Public Foundation “Aman-Saulyk”, Public Foundation “Ar.Rukh.Khak”, Public Foundation “Children’s Fund of Kazakhstan”, Public Foundation “Doctor S.N.” Public Foundation “Wings of Liberty”, Public Foundation “International Legal Initiative”, Public Foundation “Meirim”, Public Foundation “Legal Media Centre”, Public Foundation “Fund for the Development of Parliamentarism in Kazakhstan”, Legal Policy Research Centre, National Network of Kazakhstani NGOs on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Kazakhstani NGOs Coalition against Torture, Coalition of NGOs of Kazakhstan on Security and Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Coalition of NGOs of Kazakhstan for the adoption of the Law on the National Mechanism for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Kazakhstan NGO Working Group for the Protection of Children’s Rights;

JS9

Joint submission 9 submitted by: Kazakhstan International Bureau for Human Rights and the Rule of Law, Almaty (Kazakhstan); Alma-tq, Association of Religious Associations of Kazakhstan, Public Association “Association of Women with Disabilities “Shyrak”, Initiative on Special Childs’

Rights, Kazakhstan Feminist Initiative “Feminita”, International Foundation for the Protection of Freedom of Speech “Ədil Səz”, International Journalism Centre “Medianet”, Youth Information Service of Kazakhstan, Public Association “Kazakhstan International Bureau for Human Rights and the Rule of Law”, Public Association “Dignity”, Public Association “Legal Centre for Women’s Initiatives “Sana Sezim”, Public Association “Taldykorgan Human Rights Centre”, Public Association “Taldykorgan Regional Centre for Support of Women”, Association of Legal Entities “Union of Crisis Centers in Kazakhstan”, Public Foundation “Aman-Saulyk”, Public Foundation “Ar.Rukh.Khak”, Public Foundation “Children’s Fund of Kazakhstan”, Public Foundation “Doctor S.N.” Public Foundation “Wings of Liberty”, Public Foundation “International Legal Initiative”, Public Foundation “Meirim”, Public Foundation “Legal Media Centre”, Public Foundation “Fund for the Development of Parliamentarism in Kazakhstan”, Legal Policy Research Centre, National Network of Kazakhstani NGOs on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Kazakhstani NGOs Coalition against Torture, Coalition of NGOs of Kazakhstan on Security and Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Coalition of NGOs of Kazakhstan for the adoption of the Law on the National Mechanism for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Kazakhstan NGO Working Group for the Protection of Children’s Rights;

JS10

Joint submission 10 submitted by: Youth information service of Kazakhstan, Almaty (Kazakhstan); Alma-tq, Association of Religious Associations of Kazakhstan, Public Association “Association of Women with Disabilities “Shyrak”, Initiative on Special Childs’ Rights, Kazakhstan Feminist Initiative “Feminita”, International Foundation for the Protection of Freedom of Speech “Ədil Səz”, International Journalism Centre “Medianet”, Youth Information Service of Kazakhstan, Public Association “Kazakhstan International Bureau for Human Rights and the Rule of Law”, Public Association “Dignity”, Public Association “Legal Centre for Women’s Initiatives “Sana Sezim”, Public Association “Taldykorgan Human Rights Centre”, Public Association “Taldykorgan Regional Centre for Support of Women”, Association of Legal Entities “Union of Crisis Centers in Kazakhstan”, Public Foundation “Aman-Saulyk”, Public Foundation “Ar.Rukh.Khak”, Public Foundation “Children’s Fund of Kazakhstan”, Public Foundation “Doctor S.N.” Public Foundation “Wings of Liberty”, Public Foundation “International Legal Initiative”, Public Foundation “Meirim”, Public Foundation “Legal Media Centre”, Public Foundation “Fund for the Development of Parliamentarism in Kazakhstan”, Legal Policy Research Centre, National Network of Kazakhstani NGOs on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Kazakhstani NGOs Coalition against Torture, Coalition of NGOs of Kazakhstan on Security and Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Coalition of NGOs of Kazakhstan for the adoption of the Law on the National Mechanism for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Kazakhstan NGO Working Group for the Protection of Children’s Rights;

JS11

Joint submission 11 submitted by: Legal Media Center, Astana (Kazakhstan); Alma-tq, Association of Religious Associations of Kazakhstan, Public Association “Association of Women with Disabilities “Shyrak”, Initiative on Special Childs’ Rights, Kazakhstan Feminist Initiative “Feminita”,

- International Foundation for the Protection of Freedom of Speech “Ədil Səz”, International Journalism Centre “Medianet”, Youth Information Service of Kazakhstan, Public Association “Kazakhstan International Bureau for Human Rights and the Rule of Law”, Public Association “Dignity”, Public Association “Legal Centre for Women’s Initiatives “Sana Sezim”, Public Association “Taldykorgan Human Rights Centre”, Public Association “Taldykorgan Regional Centre for Support of Women”, Association of Legal Entities “Union of Crisis Centers in Kazakhstan”, Public Foundation “Aman-Saulyk”, Public Foundation “Ar.Rukh.Khak”, Public Foundation “Children’s Fund of Kazakhstan”, Public Foundation “Doctor S.N.” Public Foundation “Wings of Liberty”, Public Foundation “International Legal Initiative”, Public Foundation “Meirim”, Public Foundation “Legal Media Centre”, Public Foundation “Fund for the Development of Parliamentarism in Kazakhstan”, Legal Policy Research Centre, National Network of Kazakhstani NGOs on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Kazakhstani NGOs Coalition against Torture, Coalition of NGOs of Kazakhstan on Security and Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Coalition of NGOs of Kazakhstan for the adoption of the Law on the National Mechanism for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Kazakhstan NGO Working Group for the Protection of Children’s Rights;
- JS12 **Joint submission 12 submitted by:** “Erkindik Qanaty” Public Foundation, Astana (Kazakhstan); - Gulmira Birzhanova, lawyer, “Legal media center” PF;- Gulnur Idigeyeva, human rights defender, “Daris-2016” PF;- Irrada Belfer, researcher, human rights defender;- Marzhan Baltabay, lawyer, “Wings of liberty” PF; - Roman Reimer, human rights defender, “Wings of liberty” PF; - Yelena Shvetsova, human rights defender, “Wings of liberty” PF;- Yelzhan Kabyshev, manager of the human rights and analytical projects “Internet Freedom” (ifkz.org) and “Digital Rights and Freedoms Landscape” (drfl.kz).;
- JS13 **Joint submission 13 submitted by:** Queer Rights Network UPR-Kazakhstan, Astana (Kazakhstan); “Nomad Rights” Public Foundation “Human Rights Consulting Group” Public Foundation “Education Community” Private Foundation Human Rights Center “Glotion” Public FoundationALMA-TQ Kazakhstan Transgender Initiative;
- JS14 **Joint submission 14 submitted by:** Nomad Rights, Astana (Kazakhstan);
- JS15 **Joint submission 15 submitted by:** World Organisation Against Torture, Geneva (Switzerland); the Coalition for the Security and Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Kadyr Kassiyet and the Observatory for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders (a partnership of the International Federation for Human Rights and the World Organization Against Torture);
- JS16 **Joint submission 16 submitted by:** Nationality for All (NFA), Banksia Beach QLD 4507 (Australia); Nationality For All The Central Asian Network on Statelessness; Statelessness and Dignified Citizenship Coalition Asia Pacific (SDCC-AP);
- JS17 **Joint submission 17 submitted by:** UPR 2024 Coalition for Climate Change and Women's Rights in Kazakhstan, Astana (Kazakhstan); Myqty Women, Queer KZ, BulBul Project, Education Community, Climate Action Initiative Central Asia (CAICA), Qazaqstan_Climate;
- JS18 **Joint submission 18 submitted by:** Open Dialogue Foundation, Brussels (Belgium).

Regional intergovernmental organization(s):

OSCE-ODIHR Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights/Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, Warsaw (Poland).

³ The following abbreviations are used in UPR documents:

OP-ICESCR Optional Protocol to International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
 CEDAW Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
 ICRMW International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families

⁴ JS4, para. 2; JS6, para. 23; and JS16, para. 31.

⁵ HRF, para. 36 and JS4, para. 2.

⁶ HRW, para. 46; JS2, p. 4; JS4, para. 2; and JS14, p. 5.

⁷ HRW, para. 12.

⁸ JS2, p. 10 and JS15, p. 6.

⁹ HRF, para. 36; HRW, para. 12; and JS4, para. 2.

¹⁰ JS2, p. 10.

¹¹ JS8, para. 22.

¹² JS4, paras. 8–9. See also JS18, para. 3.3 and OSCE-ODIHR, para. 6.

¹³ JS4, para. 7.

¹⁴ OSCE-ODIHR, para. 7.

¹⁵ JS4, para. 13 and OSCE-ODIHR, para. 5. See also JS6, para. 15 and JS8, paras. 27 and 34.

¹⁶ OSCE-ODIHR, para. 5.

¹⁷ JS4, para. 7.

¹⁸ ILI, p. 1. See also JS2, p. 3.

¹⁹ JS7, para. 26.

²⁰ JPTI, pp. 1–2; Ecom, para. 5; Feminita, paras. 3 and 12; and JS4, para. 16.

²¹ JS4, paras. 16–18.

²² JPTI, p. 4; Ecom, para. 24; Feminita, p. 5; JS2, pp. 2 and 9; JS4, paras. 19 and 30; and JS13, para. 41. See also Educom, p. 5.

²³ JPTI, p. 2.

²⁴ JPTI, pp. 4–5. See also JS13, para. 43.

²⁵ JPTI, p. 4.

²⁶ JPTI, p. 3. See also HRF, para.31; HRW, para. 9; JS7, paras. 11–16; JS9, pp. 8–10; JS18, para. 3.4; and OSCE-ODIHR, paras. 26–27.

²⁷ HRF, para. 36. See also JS17, p. 10.

²⁸ JS3, para. 2.1; AccessNow, paras. 8–9; FLD, para. 4.1; HRF, para. 21; HRW, paras. 5-7; ILI, p. 1; JS2, p. 7; JS7, para. 2; JS9, pp. 6–11; JS11, paras. 21–27; JS15, p. 3; and JS18, paras. 1.4 and 3.1.

²⁹ JS3, para. 2.3; HRW, paras. 9–11; and ILI p. 5.

³⁰ JS3, paras. 2.1 and 2.3. See also HRW, paras. 6–7; ILI, p. 2; and JS7, para. 3.

³¹ JS3, para. 2.6 and HRW, paras. 8 and 12. See also AccessNow, para. 23; ILI, pp. 2 and 6; and JS9, p. 11.

³² HRF, para. 36 and HRW, para. 12.

³³ HRW, para. 12. See also ILI, p. 2.

³⁴ JS9, p. 11.

³⁵ HRF, paras. 23 and 26-30; HRW, para. 2; JS15, p. 11; and JS18, paras. 1.3 and 2.2-2.3. See also JS5, para. 15; JS6, para. 28; and JS11, para. 35.

³⁶ JS18, paras. 2.8–2.9.

³⁷ HRF, para. 36. See also FLD, para. 7.4; HRW, para. 16; and JS12, para. 35.

³⁸ JPTI, p. 4. See also JS15, p. 7.

³⁹ JS9, p. 3.

⁴⁰ JS9, pp. 4–5.

⁴¹ JS12, paras. 50 and 57.

⁴² JS9, p. 4. See also JS15, p. 7.

⁴³ JS11, para. 3 and JS15, p. 9. See also OSCE-ODIHR, para. 19.

⁴⁴ JPTI, p. 2; Feminita, para. 5; HRW, paras. 28-29; ILI, p. 3; JS2, p. 5; JS5, paras. 1, 5 and 7–16; JS6, para. 27; JS15, pp. 3 and 6–7; JS18, para. 1.3; and OSCE-ODIHR, para. 19.

⁴⁵ ILI, p. 4. See also JS5, para. 6 and OSCE-ODIHR, para. 19.

⁴⁶ JPTI, p. 4. See also Educom, p. 5 and JS17, p. 10.

⁴⁷ FLD, para. 7.2.

⁴⁸ JS3, paras. 4.5–4.9 and HRW, para. 14. See also FLD, para. 2.2; JS5, para. 12; JS12, para. 44; and

- JS15, p. 3.
- ⁴⁹ JPTI, p. 2 and FLD, para. 2.3. See also JS3, para. 4.6 and JS18, para. 2.6.
- ⁵⁰ JS3, para. 4.8; FLD, para. 2.2; HRW, para. 16; ILI, p. 3; JS12, para. 44; and JS15 pp. 4 and 10.
- ⁵¹ JS12, para. 46.
- ⁵² JS3, para. 4.10; FLD, para. 7.1; HRW, para. 16; and ILI, p. 4.
- ⁵³ JS3, paras. 3.2–3.4 and HRW, paras. 28–29. See also HRF, paras. 27–28; JS12, para. 25; JS13, para. 16; JS17 p. 8; and OSCE-ODIHR, para. 23.
- ⁵⁴ HRW, para. 30 and OSCE-ODIHR, para. 23. See also JS7, para. 10; JS13, para. 42; JS15, p. 8.
- ⁵⁵ JS3, para. 3.7. See also Ecom, para. 33; HRW, para. 30; JS7, para. 10; JS15 p. 8.
- ⁵⁶ JS13, para. 39.
- ⁵⁷ AccessNow, para. 3. See also JS12, para. 2.
- ⁵⁸ ILI, p. 1; JS9, p. 7; JS11, para. 21; and JS12 para. 9.
- ⁵⁹ AccessNow, para. 4.
- ⁶⁰ JS3, para. 3.5. See also JS13, paras. 35 and 37.
- ⁶¹ JS3, para. 3.7; AccessNow, para. 23; and JS11, para. 27. See also OSCE-ODIHR, para. 23.
- ⁶² JS12, para. 17.
- ⁶³ HRW, para. 17 and JS18, para. 3.5.
- ⁶⁴ JS3, para. 4.1; JS5, paras. 14, 19 and 23 and JS12, paras. 22; 24. See also ILI, p. 3; OSCE-ODIHR, paras. 23 and 25.
- ⁶⁵ JS3, para. 4.10. See also ILI, p. 4.
- ⁶⁶ JS12, para. 33.
- ⁶⁷ JS3, para. 5.1–5.4. See also JS11, para. 5; JS12, paras. 4–14; JS13, paras. 3 and 14–15; and OSCE-ODIHR, paras. 9–17.
- ⁶⁸ JS11, paras. 6 and 13. See also JS12, para. 14.
- ⁶⁹ JS3, para. 5.12. See also JS11, para. 27.
- ⁷⁰ OSCE-ODIHR, para. 12.
- ⁷¹ JS3, paras. 5.8–5.11 and 6.1–6.4; and HRW, paras. 23–26. See also OSCE-ODIHR, para. 16.
- ⁷² JS3, paras. 5.8–5.11 and 6.1–6.4; and HRW, paras. 23–26.
- ⁷³ JS3, para. 5.12. See also HRW, para. 27.
- ⁷⁴ JS11, para. 27.
- ⁷⁵ JS3, paras. 5.5–5.7; HRW, paras. 21 and 27; JS5, para. 15; JS11, paras. 7 and 9; JS12, paras. 6–7; JS13, para. 14; JS15, pp. 9 and 11; JS18, para. 2.5; and OSCE-ODIHR, para. 25.
- ⁷⁶ JS3, para. 5.12 and 6.6; and HRW, paras. 22 and 27.
- ⁷⁷ JS3, para. 6.6 and JS7, para. 10. See also, JS2, p. 5.
- ⁷⁸ JS2, p. 5, JS6, paras. 26–28 and JS15, p. 5.
- ⁷⁹ JS15, p. 4.
- ⁸⁰ JS2, p. 5.
- ⁸¹ ADF International, paras. 5 and 12–17; ECLJ, para. 7; and FORUM 18, paras. 1–2. See also JS11, paras. 28–35.
- ⁸² ECLJ, para. 10. See also FORUM 18, para. 3; JS5, para. 8; and JS11, paras. 28–35.
- ⁸³ JS1, para. 16 and JS11, para. 34.
- ⁸⁴ ADF International, paras. 16–17. See also FORUM 18, para. 3; JS1, paras. 20 and 23; and JS11, para. 30.
- ⁸⁵ ADF International, para. 31. See also ECLJ, para. 23; JS1, para. 42; and JS5, para. 17.
- ⁸⁶ FORUM 18, paras. 19–21. See also JS15, p. 11; and JS18, para. 2.6.
- ⁸⁷ ADF International, para. 20; CPTI-IFOR, paras. 18; 19–20; and JS1, para. 4;
- ⁸⁸ JS1, para. 9.
- ⁸⁹ CPTI-IFOR, para. 26. See also JS1, paras. 26–27 and 32.
- ⁹⁰ CPTI-IFOR, para. 28. See also JS1, para. 42; HRF, para. 36; and JS11, para. 35.
- ⁹¹ AccessNow, para. 23.
- ⁹² Educom, p. 4.
- ⁹³ Feminita, para. 10.
- ⁹⁴ JS8, para. 4.
- ⁹⁵ JS8, para. 7.
- ⁹⁶ HRW, paras. 32–33; and JS5, para. 17. See also ILI, p. 3.
- ⁹⁷ JS10, para. 6.
- ⁹⁸ HRW, paras. 44–46. See also JS1, para. 3; and JS10, para. 10.
- ⁹⁹ JS14, paras. 1–2.
- ¹⁰⁰ JS10, paras. 8 and 11.
- ¹⁰¹ JS14, pp. 4–5.
- ¹⁰² JS14, paras. 7–13.
- ¹⁰³ JS14, p. 5.

- 104 JS12, para. 59.
105 JS12, para. 61.
106 JS12, paras. 72–74.
107 Broken Chalk, para. 13.
108 Broken Chalk, paras. 17 and 21–24.
109 Broken Chalk, paras. 25–28.
110 Broken Chalk, para. 30.
111 JS2, p. 10; and JS15, p. 6.
112 JS17, pp. 1–4.
113 JS17, p. 9.
114 JS2, p. 5. See also JS8, para. 15.
115 JPTI, p. 3. See also JS8, para. 13.
116 JPTI, p. 3; HRW, para. 34.
117 HRW, para. 35. See also JS2, p. 6 and JS17, p. 7.
118 HRW, para. 37. See also JS2, p. 6; and JS8, para. 22.
119 JPTI, p. 4. See also JS17, p. 10.
120 JS2, p. 4. See also JS8, paras. 8–15.
121 JS2, pp. 8–9. See also JS5, paras. 29–32; JS8, para. 15; JS12, para. 26; and JS12, para. 36.
122 JS8, para. 9.
123 ECP, paras. 2.1–2.11.
124 ECP, paras. 1.2–1.3.
125 JS2, p. 5 and p. 11–12. See also JS8, para. 28.
126 JS8, para. 34.
127 HRW, paras. 39–41. See also JS6, para. 5; and JS8, para. 31.
128 HRW, para. 42. See also JS6, para. 6.
129 JS6, para. 15.
130 JS5, para. 28.
131 OSCE-ODIHR, paras. 8 and 23.
132 JPTI, p. 4.
133 Educom, p. 2; and JS13, para. 1.
134 Ecom, paras. 3 and 6. See also Educom, p. 3; Feminita, para. 11 and p. 5; and JS13, para. 14.
135 JS13, para. 3.
136 HRW, para. 47. See also JS13, para. 4.
137 Educom, p. 5.
138 Ecom, para. 32.
139 HRW, para. 49 and JS13, para. 46. See also JS2, p. 9.
140 JS13, para. 3.
141 Ecom, paras. 8–10. See also Educom, p. 2; and JS13, paras. 4 and 6.
142 Ecom, paras. 7 and 10. See also Educom, pp. 2–3; and Feminita, para. 4.
143 Ecom, paras. 26–27. See also Feminita, p. 5.
144 HRW, para. 49.
145 JS13, para. 34.
146 Ecom, para. 12. See also Educom, p. 4; HRW, para. 48; JS4, para. 28; and JS13, paras. 5 and 8–9.
147 Ecom, para. 29; JS4, para. 30; JS13, para. 30. See also Educom, p. 5; and JS17, p. 10.
148 JS13, para. 31.
149 Ecom, para. 22.
150 JS13, paras. 24–25.
151 JS13, para. 35.
152 JS12, paras. 83 and 87–88.
153 JPTI, p. 5.
154 JS6, para. 23. See also JS16, para. 22.
155 JS16, para. 31.
156 JS16, para. 31.
157 JS16, para. 9.
158 JS16, para. 10.
159 JS6, para. 23.

160 JS16, para. 31.
161 JS16, paras. 26–29.
162 JS6, para. 23 and JS16, para. 31.