



General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
20 November 2015

Original: English

UNEDITED VERSION

Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Twenty-third session
Geneva, 2-13 November 2015

Draft report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Georgia

* The annex to the present report is circulated as received

Contents

	<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Page</i>
Introduction	1–4	3
I Summary of the proceedings of the review process.....	5–114	3
A. Presentation by the State under review.....	5–29	3
B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review	30–114	6
II. Conclusions and/or recommendations	115–120	13
Annex		
Composition of the delegation		27

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007, held its twenty-third session from 2 to 13 November 2015. The review of Georgia was held at the 13th meeting on 10 November 2015. The delegation of Georgia was headed by Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ms. Khatuna Totladze. At its 17th meeting held on 12 November 2015, the Working Group adopted the report on Georgia.
2. On 13 January 2015, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Georgia: Algeria, Portugal and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Georgia:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/23/GEO/1);
 - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/23/GEO/2 and A/HRC/WG.6/23/GEO/2/Corr.1);
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/23/GEO/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, the Czech Republic, Germany, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Georgia through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the UPR.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The Head of the Delegation of Georgia noted that the review was taking place just after Georgia's election as a member of the HRC. Georgia was honoured to become a member; its membership underlined the country's commitment to further advance its national and foreign policies for the protection of human rights.
6. Georgia was keen to discuss the human rights situation in the country and saw the UPR as a unique instrument for the promotion and protection of human rights. In the first cycle Georgia had undertaken to implement 136 recommendations and had successfully implemented 98 of these; the implementation of the remaining 38 was continuing. In 2013 Georgia submitted a mid-term report on the implementation of the recommendations.
7. Georgia's second national report had been prepared by an inter-agency group which brought together high and mid-level officials from the executive, judicial and legislative branches. This group had been established in 2014 for the implementation of reporting obligations before the UN treaty and charter-based bodies. It had also engaged widely with the non-governmental sector; numerous consultative and dissemination activities were carried out in an ongoing process.

8. Georgia had continued fruitful cooperation with the Special Procedures. Its commitment was underlined through its standing invitation. Several visits had occurred during the second UPR cycle and more were planned for 2016.

9. Georgia enumerated its major achievements since the first UPR starting with the successful completion of a cycle of democratic and competitive elections and which created a precedent for the peaceful transfer of power in 2012. The 2012 parliamentary, 2013 presidential and 2014 local elections had all been assessed by international observers as having been free and fair. Various constitutional amendments had entered into force following the transfer of power; these introduced new regulation of the balance of powers and mechanisms for greater accountability at all levels of government.

10. In 2014, following the transparent involvement of civil society and international actors, Georgia had adopted its first comprehensive long-term Human Rights Strategy (2014-2020) and a subsequent Action Plan for the period 2014-15. This strategy was elaborated on the basis of the recommendations from the national human rights institution, OHCHR, national and international human rights NGOs, and the report of the EU Special Adviser on Legal Reform and Human Rights in Georgia. The Strategy strengthened the rights-based approach which will drive state policy and programs and identify the relevant rights-holders and duty-bearers. The Human Rights Inter-Agency Council under the Prime Minister, which includes civil society and international organizations with the right to vote, was responsible for its effective implementation and monitoring. It was accountable before parliament through annual reports.

11. The comprehensive anti-discrimination law which was adopted in 2014 was an important development as the first legislative mechanism in Georgia which explicitly prohibited all forms of discrimination, including on the basis of gender identity, in both the public and private sectors. The Public Defender was tasked with monitoring its implementation.

12. In order to strengthen systems for the protection of human rights, both the President and Prime Minister have appointed advisors on human rights issues. Within the Foreign Ministry, an Ambassador-at-large is responsible for the human rights portfolio.

13. Georgia stated that its judiciary had benefited from wide-ranging reform. Among them, in 2013 the High Council of Justice - the country's key judicial institution - had become more democratic, open and transparent. Civil society representatives and academics had replaced members of parliament sitting in the Council and television cameras had now been allowed into courtrooms. In 2014 life tenure for judges had been introduced together with new transparent and objective criteria and procedures for the appointment and appraisal of judges by the Council. Further reforms were underway.

14. Turning to reforms in the law enforcement sector, Georgia stated that the Government had divided police and intelligence functions and the police stood as a community-oriented agency preventing and combating crime. Reforms had also been implemented in the migration services and the protection of personal data by the police. Human rights was now an essential subject in the police academy; considerable work had been completed to address domestic violence; the recruitment of women had been increased and anti-discrimination guidelines for police officers had been introduced.

15. Georgia outlined reforms undertaken to depoliticize and strengthen the prosecution. The prosecutorial powers of the Minister of Justice had passed to the Chief Prosecutor and a gender-balanced Prosecutorial Council, including prosecutors, representatives of the legislative and judicial branches and civil society had recently been established and would nominate candidates for the position of Chief Prosecutor for the final selection by Parliament.

16. Georgia considered that as a systemic problem torture and ill-treatment had been eliminated and noted that the Special Rapporteur on the theme had acknowledged the success of the reforms since 2012.

17. In relation to the penitentiaries Georgia reported that the number of inmates had been more than halved in 2013 as a result of a large-scale amnesty. The decreased number of inmates was maintained without a significant impact on public safety. Minimum space for inmates had been guaranteed; internal monitoring of detention mechanisms had been strengthened and external monitoring was carried out by the Public Defender and the National Preventive Mechanism. Prisoners enjoyed health services equivalent to those provided to the general public.

18. Reforms since 2012 had built a data protection system which included a Data Protection Supervisory Authority with a head elected by Parliament and a mandate covering the private and public sectors, including the law-enforcement agencies.

19. Georgia's numerous reforms to improve the media environment and facilitate pluralism had included legislation on the Board of the Public Broadcaster; measures for improved financial transparency of television companies; the digital switchover; and obligations to include all television stations broadcasting news in cable and satellite services.

20. Georgia noted that the Public Defender had recognized the positive developments since following the amendments to the legislation covering assemblies and demonstrations.

21. In light of Georgia's religious diversity the Government had decided, in line with best European practice, to set up the State Agency for Religious Issues which made recommendations based upon research and dialogue between religious associations in Georgia.

22. With respect to the finding long-term solutions for IDPs and the protection of their rights during displacement Georgia outlined its new policies with improved criteria for beneficiary selection and housing allocation procedures. The budget allocation for durable solutions had increased dramatically and 15,000 families had already been given accommodation. Still, the ultimate goal is a safe, dignified and unconditional return of the ethnically cleansed IDPs to the places of their origin.

23. Protecting women's rights were stated to be one of Georgia's top priorities. Recent developments included several legislative changes and improved maternity leave. National Action Plans on Gender Equality, implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325 and Elimination of Domestic Violence had also been adopted.

24. In 2015 the parliament adopted a Juvenile Justice Code aiming to fully incorporate into law the relevant principles enshrined in the Convention in the Rights of the Child and other relevant international standards. Furthermore, Georgia had committed itself to further improving the education system, developing healthcare and social services, reducing poverty and child mortality and ensuring the effective protection of children from violence within the national strategy on human rights for 2014-2020. Financial assistance for children with disabilities and social care programmes had also been significantly increased.

25. Georgia ratified the CRPD in 2014. The coordination on its implementation was chaired by the Prime Minister and an action plan had been adopted to ensure equal opportunities for persons with disabilities.

26. Georgia reported that it had made significant progress in the protection of labour rights, including through amendments to the Labour Code in 2013 based upon the ILO standards. A mediation service had been created in order to prevent and resolve labour

disputes as well as a state programme for the monitoring of labour conditions. The Government would continue to strengthen the labour inspectorate mechanism.

27. Georgia stated that its civic integration policy aimed to protect the rights of national minorities, ensure civic integration and support the further development of a tolerant environment. The Civic Equality and Integration Strategy and Respective Action Plan for 2015-2020 will further contribute to providing equality, participation of ethnic minorities in all spheres of public life and the preservation of their culture and identity.

28. Georgia highlighted the launch in 2013 of the “Georgia 2020” Socio-Economic Development Strategy aimed to guarantee the right to health and a Universal Health Care Programme as well as launching of Hepatitis C Elimination Programme, providing population with pre-diagnostic examination, latest medicines and monitoring.

29. Georgia stated that it had been consistently pursuing policies aimed at ensuring the full enjoyment of the rights for the entire population, but the foreign military occupation of Georgia’s regions of Abkhazia and Tskhinvali/South Ossetia gravely affected the human rights situation therein. It noted that human rights were frequently violated in the occupied territories, including but not limited to arbitrary detentions, the systematic violations of property rights, restrictions to the freedom of movement, and denying the right to education in native language. It was concerned that in 2011, the occupying forces intensified the process of the installation of barbed wire fences and other obstacles along the occupation line in both regions. Georgia was particularly alarmed that no international monitoring mechanisms were allowed access and quoted the former High Commissioner Pillay, assessing the Tskhinvali region as “a black hole” and “one of the most inaccessible places on earth, with no access permitted for international agencies”. It stated that the dire situation clearly demonstrated the urgent need for the active involvement of OHCHR and the Special Procedures.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

30. Croatia commended Georgia for the achievements in addressing torture and ill treatment in the prison system. It welcomed the adoption of the Anti-Discrimination Act and the proclamation of 2014 as women’s rights year.

31. Czech Republic acknowledged the genuine efforts of Georgia aimed at improving respect for human rights and the rule of law since the previous UPR cycle.

32. Denmark commended Georgia for the progress achieved on the four recommendations it put forward during the first review. It was concerned by the extensive use of pre-trial detention and the occurrence of lengthy detentions disproportionate to the alleged crimes.

33. Djibouti welcomed the progress made in the implementation of recommendations accepted during the previous UPR including the adoption of the Law on the Elimination of all forms of discrimination.

34. Egypt noted the role played by the national inter-agency coordination mechanism. It regretted that the criminal code did not prohibit racist discourse, the dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority and expressions of racial hatred.

35. Estonia supported the territorial integrity of Georgia and stood for free access to Georgian and international institutions to observe the human rights situation in the occupied territories. It commended Georgia for cooperating with the ICC.

36. France welcomed the ratification of CRPD and the Istanbul Convention of the Council of Europe. France asked whether Georgia planned to strengthen the public defender's office and allocate additional resources to implement the anti-discrimination law.
37. Germany welcomed that freedom of the press and the situation for independent journalism had improved. However, a recent court case adjudicating the ownership and management of a TV channel gave reasons for concern.
38. Ghana commended the ratification of the CRPD and called on Georgia to consider ratifying also its Optional Protocol. It was concerned at reported attempts by the Government to influence some media outlets.
39. Greece highlighted progress in the promotion of gender equality, recent reforms in the field of the protection of persons with disabilities and in the fight against trafficking in persons, which remained an important challenge.
40. Honduras welcomes the adoption of the law against discrimination and the measures taken in 2014 and 2015 to protect internally displaced persons and ensure their welfare.
41. Hungary noted that the implementation of the CRPD was still lacking. It saw room for further improving investigation and prosecution of reports of torture or ill-treatment. Hungary regretted that corporal punishment of children was still lawful in Georgia.
42. Iceland welcomed the introduction of the National Plan of Action for Gender Equality and urged Georgia to ensure that sanctions were sufficient to discourage and prevent discrimination and take further steps in this field.
43. Indonesia stated that the rights of migrant workers should be one of the priorities of the international community. It welcomed the adoption of the National Strategy for the Protection of Human Rights in Georgia and its Action Plan.
44. Ireland commended Georgia for hosting several visits of Special Procedures and for responding to the majority of their communications. Ireland noted on-going concerns including the use of pre-trial detention as a preventive measure and the timeliness of trials.
45. Italy welcomed the adoption of the National Strategy for the Protection of Human Rights and Action Plan and the plan for the Elimination of Domestic Violence. It appreciated the establishment of a state agency for Religious Issues.
46. Japan commended Georgia for the adoption of the Law on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination in May 2014, but noted that the participation of women in policy-making processes had reportedly not improved, as recommended in the first UPR.
47. Latvia valued the cooperation and openness of Georgia with the Special Procedures. It regretted that Special Procedures were unable to visit the occupied territories in view of the deteriorating human rights situation in Abkhazia and South Ossetia.
48. Lithuania welcomed progress made in the reform of the judiciary, strengthening of the independence of the High Council of Justice and strengthening of the Legal Aid Service. It commended efforts to ensure decent conditions for all IDPs and refugees.
49. Mexico welcomed the decision to resources for the Public Defender and acknowledged the efforts made to strengthen the normative human rights framework, through the adoption of the Human Rights Strategy and other measures.
50. Montenegro welcomed progress made between the two UPR cycles and appreciated the amendments made in 2014 to the Prison Code. It asked for more information on measures to ensure the independence and accountability of the Prosecutor's Office.

51. Morocco was encouraged by the adoption of the Action Plan against Torture, the reform of the judiciary and the lifting of restrictions on freedom of expression. It also welcomed the adoption of the Action Plan against Domestic Violence.
52. Myanmar commended Georgia for ensuring equal opportunities for persons with disabilities and for having ratified the CRPD.
53. Namibia took note of the significant steps undertaken in the field of judicial reform and encouraged Georgia to take further action improve the independence of and depoliticize the judiciary.
54. The Netherlands noted challenges in the fields of women's rights, the rule of law and the conduct of law enforcement, and expressed its appreciation for the process of domestic reforms.
55. Nigeria was concerned about alleged arbitrary arrests and ill-treatment of members of minority groups and foreigners by law enforcement officials, and called on Georgia to comply with its human rights obligations to all persons in accordance with international law.
56. Norway urged Georgia to ensure that ongoing reforms lead to institutional guarantees for the independence of the judiciary. It was concerned that Georgia was still plagued by poor prison conditions and about attitudes in society towards minorities.
57. Oman highly appreciated efforts undertaken by Georgia to introduce a national action plan for the period of 2014-2016 to promote equal opportunities for persons with disabilities and the guarantee in law of free public education for all.
58. Panama drew attention on progress achieved in the area of children and welcomed the fact that Georgia has ratified numerous human rights instruments.
59. In responding to the issues raised Georgia put special emphasis on the building of institutional democracy and the system of functional institutions through changing institutions and changing institutional culture. The latest judicial reforms were aimed at depoliticizing the High Council of Justice, ensuring the transparency of judiciary, providing greater transparency of judicial proceedings, the independence of judges and their involvement in the management of the courts. Judges were now elected based on two criteria: integrity and competence. All judges will be selected through open competition and additional guarantees of non-interference with judiciary will be put in place.
60. Georgia stated that following the reforms administrative functions in the Judiciary will be implemented by Court Managers and chairpersons of the courts will no longer have this function. Only the High Council of Justice will be able to initiate disciplinary proceedings against judges. Automatic allocation of cases to individual judges will be introduced and judges could be moved to different courts only the basis of their consent. The disciplinary proceedings will also be refined.
61. Georgia noted that under the recently-adopted Juvenile Justice Code cases involving juveniles will be handled by specially trained judges, prosecutors, probation officers and other professionals. Mediation and alternative sanctions to imprisonment will also be used.
62. Georgia stated it attached particular importance to the accountability and oversight of criminal proceedings. This function is implemented by the Chief Prosecutors office. Since 2014 thorough reform has been underway, among these the Council will be vested with powers to conduct investigations against the Chief Prosecutor in case of such necessity.
63. Georgia reiterated that combating torture had become a top priority and enumerated its own observations concerning the elimination of systemic torture since 2012 and the

findings of the UN Special Rapporteur. In May 2015 a national anti-torture action plan had been adopted. Georgia also recognized that the systemic work on the issues needed to continue.

64. Turning to the issue of pre-trial detention, Georgia underlined that the principle of periodic and automatic review of pre-trial detentions is introduced under which a judge has to review it at least every two months. Georgia has also highlighted the reduction in the use of pre-trial detention from 54 percent of cases in 2010 to 32 percent in 2014.

65. In relation to prison conditions, Georgia highlighted the improvements and the positive assessments of international mechanisms, including the CoE Commissioner for Human Rights. Problems related to overcrowding and healthcare were being tackled. The number of prison population decreased from 24,000 to 10,200, minimum space per inmate increased from 2m² to 4m². Improvements in healthcare infrastructure and services led to a decrease in mortality from 144 in 2011 to 11 by October 2015 and the number of new cases of TB from 601 in 2012 to 49 in 2015. Numerous programs were being implemented including by international and local civil society actors. The number of convicted juveniles had fallen to 25 and they had full access to education provided by a public school. Since 2012, two prisons had been closed down and numerous others had been refurbished. The half-way house had been introduced aiming at preparing prisoners for release.

66. Turning to non-discrimination Georgia noted that the new anti-discrimination law included a non-exhaustive list of the grounds of discrimination and outlined the activities of the Public Defender in monitoring implementation of the law.

67. Georgia highlighted its close cooperation with UN agencies in the implementation of CRPD.

68. Georgia shared the concerns expressed about gender based violence. Since 2014 the Inter-agency council on domestic violence had restarted its work with a renewed composition. The group has powers to give victims the status of victims of domestic violence. Subsequent to relevant trainings the group had become operational in 2015. Furthermore, an Advisory Council, comprising civil society and international organizations, including UN women was set up. New action plans would be developed in 2016, Georgia provided statistics on the reporting and prosecution of cases which indicated progress achieved with the measures to date.

69. Paraguay welcomed the adoption of the Law on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination and the ratification of CRPD. It regretted the continuing situation of internal displacement and expressed concerns with regard to violence against women.

70. The Philippines noted the institutional and legislative reforms introduced to improve its criminal justice and penitentiary systems, and to widen protection of victims of trafficking, especially children.

71. Poland appreciated the adoption of comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation and the improvements in the protection of the rights of the child, such as the increase in the age of criminal responsibility from 12 to 14 years.

72. Portugal commended the submission by Georgia of a mid-term progress report on the implementation of the UPR recommendations and welcomed the ratification of the instruments relating to statelessness and the CRPD.

73. The Republic of Korea welcomed the adoption of the Law on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination and the Juvenile Justice Code. It also noted the adoption of the Action Plan for Combatting Domestic Violence.

74. The Republic of Moldova noted the good coordination of State actions in the area of human rights. It also recognized Georgia achievements in the integration of minorities, juvenile justice and the combatting torture.
75. The Russian Federation was concerned that its recommendations in the first UPR had been disregarded. It disagreed that the situation in Abkhazia and South Ossetia could be considered in this review as their sovereignty was recognized by others.
76. Rwanda welcomed the adoption of the Law on Gender Equality and the health strategy which aimed at promoting the health of mothers and children. It commended the action plan and measures for combatting domestic violence.
77. Serbia welcomed the strengthening of the normative and institutional human rights framework and the adoption of the anti-discrimination law and the designation of the Public Defender to monitor its implementation.
78. Sierra Leone commended recent developments. It urged Georgia, inter alia, to take steps to improve religious tolerance, condemn hate speech and acts of violence against religious minorities and facilitate the birth registration of Roma.
79. Singapore noted the positive steps taken by Georgia including the adoption of the National Human Rights Strategy and Action Plan, plan on gender equality and the Law on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination.
80. Slovakia commended the ratification of several human rights instruments and other measures undertaken by Georgia. It was concerned about freedom of the media called upon Georgia to ensure pluralism of the media in compliance with international standards.
81. Slovenia noted positive developments such as the adoption of a new Labour Code. It referred to calls from international organizations for more attention to be given to the situation of human rights in South Ossetia and Abkhazia.
82. Spain welcomed the accession of Georgia to CRPD, the adoption of a new action plan against torture and the process of improving the prison system. Also, it assessed positively the development of a strategy for IDPs.
83. Sweden commended the adoption of the Law on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination and considered the establishment of an efficient implementation mechanism for it to be critical. It noted that more needed to be done to implement gender equality legislation.
84. Switzerland was concerned by persistent deficiencies in the Judiciary. It noted that seventeen percent of girls were married before their 18th birthday and recalled that CEDAW recommended Georgia to adapt the Civil Code to prevent forced marriages.
85. Tajikistan took note of the readiness of Georgia to cooperate with activities promoting human rights and of its efforts to strengthen and protect human rights through the advancement of its regulatory and legislative framework.
86. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia noted with concern the increasing death toll of women as a result of domestic violence, the developments regarding the high dropout rate of minority students, especially girls, and the continued practice of early marriages.
87. Turkey commended achievements in the area of violence against women and gender equality and the reform of the Judiciary. It encouraged Georgia to continue addressing the difficulties encountered by Meskhetian Turks for acquiring citizenship, language learning, education and employment.

88. Turkmenistan commended Georgia for appointing a Human Rights Advisor to the President, an Assistant to Prime Minister on Human Rights and Gender Equality Issues, and an Ambassador at Large on Human Rights within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
89. Ukraine encouraged Georgia to increase awareness of the IDP's on their rights support programs as well as to shift from status-based to needs-based assistance for them as well as to develop the system of probation and executions of alternative sanctions.
90. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed progress in several fields. It encouraged Georgia, inter alia, to seek a peaceful solution and improve the conditions of residents in the regions it did not control.
91. The United States of America commended Georgia's reforms in several fields. It was concerned, inter alia, about shortcomings in the legal system and the absence of international monitors in the parts of Georgia's territory which it did not control.
92. Uruguay praised the inclusive process of preparation of the national report, the establishment of a committee to follow-up recommendations and the submission of a mid-term report. It welcomed Georgia's efforts to protect the human rights of refugees.
93. Albania commended the Government for recent developments in legislation including the adoption of the anti-discrimination law and of the human rights strategy and action plan, monitored by the Human Rights Secretariat and the Human Rights Inter-Agency Council.
94. Algeria welcomed the efforts to further adapt Georgia's national human rights legal framework to universal standards. It praised the reform of the judiciary which was initiated in 2012 and the significant improvements introduced in the prison system.
95. Andorra was particularly pleased by the recent ratification of Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, as well as the Council of Europe Convention on the protection of children against the exploitation and sexual abuse.
96. Argentina commended Georgia's national process for following up on recommendations and the adoption of the Law on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination. It was concerned by acts of physical violence and harassment of sexual minorities.
97. Armenia commended Georgia for the adoption of a comprehensive Human Rights Strategy and the National Action Plan for its implementation and welcomed the steps taken towards preservation and promotion of the cultural and ethnic diversity in the country.
98. Australia welcomed the increased level of media freedom and the improvement in prisons conditions. It urged the de facto authorities in Abkhazia and South Ossetia to provide for credible international human rights monitoring.
99. Austria commended Georgia for the ratification of CRPD and asked the delegation how efforts to comprehensively implement it will be strengthened. It was also concerned about ill-treatment and torture and the level of participation of women in public life.
100. Belarus assessed highly the approach of Georgia in implementing recommendations from the first UPR. It welcomed the adoption of the National Action Plan for Combatting Domestic Violence and the Action Plan for Gender Equality.
101. Belgium welcomed the adoption of a law and Plan of Action on Gender Equality, as well as of a General Law against Discrimination. It was concerned at the absence of key rule of law related institutions.

102. Bosnia and Herzegovina commended the inclusive consultation process in the preparation of the National Report and commended the ratification of CRPD and the Optional Protocol to the CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict.

103. Botswana appreciated the adoption of the human rights action plan and strategy and other measures. It commended efforts to address women's rights and domestic violence but was concerned at reports of intolerance against members of religious minorities and of child marriages.

104. Brazil commended progress since the first review including the ratification of several international human rights instrument and the adoption of human rights action plans and strategies. It was concerned about a lack of access to family planning services.

105. Bulgaria appreciated the creation of the national coordination mechanism by Georgia of the National Human Rights Strategy and Action Plan. It also commended the adoption of the comprehensive anti-discrimination law and noted the prison healthcare reforms.

106. Canada welcomed improvements to democracy in Georgia and to the operating environment for the media and civil society. It encouraged Georgia to develop a strategy to better integrate women in governmental decision-making.

107. Chile drew attention at the adoption of the Human Rights Strategy for 2014 to 2020 and its Plan of Action and commended the reforms to the operational organization of the judiciary.

108. China was pleased by the development of the Human Rights Strategy and Action Plan, the Economic and Social Development Strategy and the Civic, Equality and Integration Strategy and Action Plan. It welcomed the ratification of CRPD.

109. Colombia drew attention to the 2014 Law on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination and at progress made in women's rights through the adoption of legislation against gender discrimination.

110. Costa Rica noted the adoption of the National Strategy for Human Rights and Action Plan. It also noted shortcomings in guaranteeing due process and with regards to the unequal allocation of public resources to political parties.

111. Noting the contributions from several states on the issue during the interactive dialogue Georgia emphasized that freedom of the media and freedom of expression lay at the heart of its priorities. Numerous reforms to facilitate media pluralism had been implemented including legislative enactments and institutional safeguards. It provided details of the number of channels available since the digital switchover and highlighted its improved ranking in the various indices of world media freedom.

112. Georgia reiterated that the Russian Federation continues to occupy two of its regions in violation of UN Charter, norms and principles of international law, the EU brokered 12 August 2008 Ceasefire Agreement and all UNSC and UNGA Resolutions on Georgia. Georgia stated that due to the occupation it is not in a position to effectively protect the rights of its compatriots in these territories. It also stated that Russia's illegal military presence and effective control of the occupied territories of Georgia make the Russian Federation an occupying Power, and until the full de-occupation of Georgia occurs the responsibility for the situation in the occupied territories rests with Russia.

113. Georgia stated that a range of legislative provisions and concrete activities are implemented to guarantee protection of rights of ethnic minorities and ensure their involvement in civic processes. The Georgian Criminal Code considers crimes committed on the basis of ethnic or national background as an aggravating circumstance. Adopted Law on State Language includes provisions for the use of national minority languages in

the regions compactly populated by minorities. With respect to the Roma, their registration also educational programs were implemented. Ethnic minorities have access to all stages of education, also the state language programs are implemented for them.

114. Georgia indicated that ethnic minorities' participation in political processes is ensured. Ethnic minorities' access to information and media is provided, including broadcasting in 5 minority languages.

115. In closing, Georgia thanked the delegations which had contributed to the review, including those which had submitted advanced questions, and in particular those which had referred to the need to address the human rights situation in the Georgian regions of Abkhazia and Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

115. **The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue and listed below enjoy the support of Georgia:**

115.1. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, as well as the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Portugal);**

115.2. **Ratify OP-CRPD, ICPED and OP-CESCR (Spain);**

115.3. **Ratify OP-ICESCR (Uruguay);**

115.4. **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Honduras);**

115.5. **Consider ratification of the Convention on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances (Panama);**

115.6. **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (France);**

115.7. **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Montenegro);**

115.8. **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Sierra Leone);**

115.9. **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina);**

115.10. **Sign and ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Slovakia);**

115.11. **Ratify early the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Japan);**

115.12. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Slovenia);**

115.13. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the CRPD (Austria);**

115.14. **Accede to OP-CRPD (Turkey);**

** Conclusions and recommendations will not be edited

- 115.15. Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Ghana);
- 115.16. Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Italy);
- 115.17. Ratify the Istanbul Convention of the Council of Europe on violence against women and domestic violence (Turkey);
- 115.18. Further strengthen cooperation with the Human Rights Council and its mechanism (Myanmar);
- 115.19. Continue cooperating constructively with the universal human rights mechanisms and continue the practice of cooperation and dialogue with civil society (Tajikistan);
- 115.20. Continue and intensify cooperation with the international community in order to ensure access of international human rights and humanitarian actors and monitoring mechanisms to the Abkhazia, Georgia, and Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia, Georgia, to monitor, report and address the human rights situation of IDPs (Lithuania);
- 115.21. Continue engagement with the international community for ensuring access of international human rights monitoring mechanisms to the regions of Georgia, namely Abkhazia and Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia (Ukraine);
- 115.22. Intensify engagement with the international community for ensuring access of international human rights monitoring mechanisms to the Georgian regions of Abkhazia and Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia (Republic of Moldova);
- 115.23. Submit its overdue report to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Committee against Torture (Sierra Leone).
116. The following recommendations enjoy the support of Georgia which considers that they are already implemented or in the process of implementation:
- 116.1. Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Uruguay);
- 116.2. Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Egypt);
- 116.3. Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Indonesia);
- 116.4. Study the possibility of ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Mexico);
- 116.5. Take concrete steps to harmonize its national legislation with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and to ratify its Optional Protocol (Hungary);
- 116.6. Take effective and coordinated measures on the issue of violence against women and domestic violence, including ratification of the Istanbul Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Netherlands);

- 116.7. Increase respect for the rights of all citizens by strengthening antidiscrimination legislation and enforcement mechanisms and ensuring law enforcement provides universal equal treatment and due process (United States of America);
- 116.8. Improve the Law on Gender Equality to be in line with its Law on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Rwanda);
- 116.9. Take active measures to combat discrimination and violence against women and improve its Law on Gender Equality in order to align it with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Namibia);
- 116.10. Bring in line the Law on Gender Equality with the Law on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination, combatting the patriarchal attitudes and stereotypes on the roles and responsibilities of women and men (Albania);
- 116.11. Continue efforts towards the adoption of administrative and legislative measures to achieve equality of women, in particular ensure their access to social and health services in all areas of Georgia and provide the same work and pay opportunities between men and women (Mexico);
- 116.12. Strengthen existing law and practice to combat gender-based discrimination and sexual harassment, inter alia with regard to labour (Poland);
- 116.13. Modify its criminal law to criminalize all forms of racial discrimination (Sierra Leone);
- 116.14. Provide legislation explicitly prohibiting corporal punishment of children, including in the home, and consider awareness-raising activities to increase public knowledge about the issue (Estonia);
- 116.15. Clearly prohibit all corporal punishment of children in all settings, including at home, and make awareness-raising campaigns to increase public knowledge about its harmful effects (Hungary);
- 116.16. Abandon the practice of corporal punishment of children and encourage non-violent forms of discipline (Poland);
- 116.17. Continue its efforts to eliminate child marriage including through considering to set the age of entry into marriage at 18 years (Egypt);
- 116.18. Continue its efforts to strengthen the institutional and normative human rights framework with regard to freedom of expression (Serbia);
- 116.19. Harmonize the law with the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (Honduras);
- 116.20. Continue its efforts to further promote human rights (Djibouti);
- 116.21. Continue working with the national mechanisms that defend the social rights of the most vulnerable groups of the population (Tajikistan);
- 116.22. Observe all human rights principles, international conventions and raise awareness among the population regarding human rights values (Turkmenistan);

- 116.23. **Adopt and implement in due course the proposed Civic Equality and Integration Strategy and Action Plan for 2015-2020, with a sound financial political backing (Norway);**
- 116.24. **Strengthen the Gender Equality Council (Latvia);**
- 116.25. **Further effectively implement the National Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Action Plan for Combating Domestic Violence by ensuring required financing and reinforcing the capacities of professionals (Lithuania);**
- 116.26. **Continue to strengthen and support the effectiveness of the Georgian National Preventive Mechanism (Denmark);**
- 116.27. **Take all measures in further implementing the Action Plan for the Protection of Human Rights in Georgia, in particular by allocating sufficient funding from its national budget (Indonesia);**
- 116.28. **Continue implementing the national strategy for the promotion and protection of human rights (Tajikistan);**
- 116.29. **Promote new actions and initiatives to continue progressing in its efforts to implement the National Human Rights Strategy (Turkmenistan);**
- 116.30. **Consider instituting an action plan that defines measures to prevent and combat discrimination on different grounds in all levels of governance in the country (Serbia);**
- 116.31. **Analyse the possibility of establishing a national system of follow-up to international recommendations (Paraguay);**
- 116.32. **Ensure effective implementation of the laws on the elimination of all forms of discrimination and gender equality, including by putting in place effective enforcement mechanisms and raising awareness about the provisions of the legislation (Slovenia);**
- 116.33. **Include in the implementation of its antidiscrimination legislation effective measures that strengthen religious tolerance, gender equality, equal rights for ethnic minorities, women and LGTBI persons, as to increase tolerance and social inclusion in Georgian society (Netherlands);**
- 116.34. **Improve the implementation of the anti-discrimination law, including disseminating the information on its provisions to the public as well as the personnel of the justice and law enforcement systems and strengthen the role of the Ombudsperson in this regard (Czech Republic);**
- 116.35. **Strengthen efforts towards promotion of gender equality (Greece);**
- 116.36. **Undertake further measures to improve the de facto position of women by implementing international commitments from CEDAW and the Beijing Platform for Action, through concrete and effective policies and programs (Iceland);**
- 116.37. **Continue to prioritise gender equality and consider the incorporation of international best practices in policies and legislation relating to the employment of women and combating violence against women (Singapore);**
- 116.38. **Make further efforts to ensure human rights for women and develop effective mechanisms for the monitoring, investigation and punishment of offenders in cases of violence against women (Republic of Korea);**

- 116.39. Take all necessary measures to promote women's rights and fight domestic violence and forced marriages (France);
- 116.40. Continue to implement measures to promote the participation of women in society (Japan);
- 116.41. Take measures in order to combat hate speech and xenophobia (Namibia);
- 116.42. Address proactively issues of racial and all forms of discrimination in Georgia (Nigeria);
- 116.43. Address violence and hate speech against religious minorities (Nigeria);
- 116.44. Take all necessary measures to effectively fight against discrimination, including against religious minorities and LGBTI persons (France);
- 116.45. Development of training programmes for judges, personnel of the judiciary, penitentiaries and police forces, regarding the implementation and interpretation of the laws criminalizing racism related offences (Chile);
- 116.46. Provide appropriate services with the necessary resources, including to train and raise the awareness of the judiciary and the public, in order to ensure that these new measures adopted to fight racial discrimination or gender/sexual identity discrimination be effective (Belgium);
- 116.47. Combat social stigmatization, hate speech, discrimination and violence motivated by sexual orientation or gender identity (Argentina);
- 116.48. Improve implementation and enforcement of the Law on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination, particularly in its application towards the protection of individuals belonging to sexual and religious minority groups (Canada);
- 116.49. Support public education campaigns to combat hate speech, discrimination and violence related to sexual orientation and gender identity, as well as social stigmatization of LGBT persons (Brazil);
- 116.50. Strengthen its policy aimed at preventing torture, ill-treatment and other cruel or inhumane treatment by the sentence-execution officers in Georgian penitentiary establishments (Bulgaria);
- 116.51. Enhance efforts to ensure compliance with international standards as set out in the Manual on the Effective Investigation on Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Hungary);
- 116.52. Adopt the necessary measures to improve the living conditions of detainees and avoid prison overcrowding (Andorra);
- 116.53. Continue addressing overcrowding in prisons and ensure that minimum standards are met, as previously recommended (Austria);
- 116.54. Develop a high standard of human resource management to avoid the administrative infraction and human rights violation in prisons (Bosnia and Herzegovina);
- 116.55. Continue the efforts to strengthen human rights protection in penitentiary establishments (Bulgaria);

- 116.56. Continue improving the conditions in prisons, particularly to focus on conditions around pre-trial detention (Australia);
- 116.57. Provide female prisoners with long-term visits, especially taking into account the best interest of a child (Croatia);
- 116.58. Take the necessary measures to fight violence against women and domestic violence (Algeria);
- 116.59. Step up awareness-raising and preventive measures on the issue of domestic violence (Belarus);
- 116.60. Take measures to prevent domestic violence, including by raising awareness, encouraging women to report acts of sexual and domestic violence, protecting the victims and ensuring the effective investigation, prosecution and punishment of perpetrators (Slovenia);
- 116.61. Improve protections for victims of domestic violence, including by ensuring timely investigations, prosecuting perpetrators, and training police in risk-based assessments (Canada);
- 116.62. Establish centres supporting women and girls victims of gender violence (Spain);
- 116.63. Redouble its efforts in the fight against domestic violence by ensuring effective investigation into incidents of domestic violence and providing adequate support and assistance to victims (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia);
- 116.64. Take steps to address reported allegations of child and early and forced marriages (Ghana);
- 116.65. Prevent the practice of child marriage among all ethnic groups (Portugal);
- 116.66. Implement the recommendations of the CEDAW for better observance of its obligations under ICEDAW, in particular effectively apply the ban of early and forced marriages, including through the adjustment of the national legal framework, by paying particular attention to vulnerable groups (Switzerland);
- 116.67. Increase efforts to eliminate early marriages through, implementation of the relevant recommendation made by the CEDAW (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia);
- 116.68. Reinforce the capacities of professionals in the identification, referral and protection of victims of gender-based violence and provide legal and medical support to victims (Republic of Moldova);
- 116.69. Develop prevention strategies on gender-based violence and establish rehabilitation services for victims of violence (Norway);
- 116.70. Continue to implement the legislation on domestic violence and ensure training of law enforcement officials to identify all forms of domestic violence (Slovakia);
- 116.71. Implement policies for the effective combating of domestic violence, including information and raising awareness programmes to prevent this scourge (Chile);

- 116.72. Ensure that its strategies for addressing domestic violence are effectively implemented, monitored and sustained (Philippines);
- 116.73. Increase trainings of teaching staff throughout the country, so that they are better prepared to identify situations of abuse or domestic violence against children (Paraguay);
- 116.74. Continue efforts in the fight against human trafficking (Greece);
- 116.75. Ensure justice that is independent and transparent, and that respects the right to defence (France);
- 116.76. Pursue its policy of reform towards a fully independent judicial system (Portugal);
- 116.77. Undertake a comprehensive review of arrangements for the appointment, training and transfer of judges, with a view to ensuring their independence and their full understanding and application of human rights obligations (Ireland);
- 116.78. Further strengthen its efforts to combat and investigate ill-treatment of prisoners and detainees (Montenegro);
- 116.79. Adopt measures providing for independent and effective investigation and prosecution of all cases of alleged ill-treatment of persons in detention facilities as well as for remedies for victims (Czech Republic);
- 116.80. Ensure that instances of ill-treatment of prisoners and detainees are eliminated and that proper and thorough investigations are conducted in such situations in order to hold perpetrators accountable (Ireland);
- 116.81. Ensure that all allegations of torture and ill-treatment are thoroughly investigated by an independent mechanism (Turkey);
- 116.82. Ensure the effective investigation of cases of violence against women; prosecute and punish perpetrators (Estonia);
- 116.83. Ensure the effective investigation of episodes of violence against women and domestic violence, to bring perpetrators to justice and provide victims with adequate compensation, protection and assistance (Italy);
- 116.84. Strengthen its national strategy to reform the prison system, in particular to promote the prompt reintegration of juvenile detainees in society (Morocco);
- 116.85. Undertake effective measures to guarantee the access to education for juveniles in the penitentiary system (Croatia);
- 116.86. Provide, in accordance, with its respective obligations under international human rights law effective protection to the family as the natural and fundamental unit of the society (Egypt);
- 116.87. Establish a system for birth registration that covers all children without discrimination by reason of race, ethnicity or nationality, sex or religion (Paraguay);
- 116.88. Improve the birth registration system to guarantee registration for every child with the issuance of a birth certificate (Turkey);
- 116.89. Adopt and implement all necessary measures to register the birth of children, particularly children belonging to minorities, who are born in remote

areas of the country and guarantee the issue of birth certificates and other documents (Panama);

116.90. Take measures for de-institutionalization of child care institutions and development of alternative, family type services for deprived children (Ukraine);

116.91. Protect minorities and ensure the full enjoyment of their freedom of religion or belief in accordance with international human rights law (Ghana);

116.92. Promote inter-cultural and inter-religious dialogue and cooperation, as a way of strengthening its non-discrimination programs and support its awareness-raising campaigns against discrimination (Philippines);

116.93. Implement a national strategy to promote interreligious and intercultural dialogue and tolerance (China);

116.94. Ensure the enjoyment of the right to freedom of religion by everyone, including for persons belonging to religious minorities by punishing those who harass or incite hate speech against religious minorities (Botswana);

116.95. Fully respect freedom of expression and media pluralism (Portugal);

116.96. Institute measures that guarantee a free and independent media environment (Ghana);

116.97. Continue to prioritize safeguarding media freedom (Australia);

116.98. Bolster respect for pluralism and open debate by fostering a non-violent environment tolerant of dissenting voices - including those of the opposition - and avoiding politically motivated actions against critical media outlets (United States of America);

116.99. Refrain from interfering in the activities of human rights defenders and non-governmental organizations and ensure a safe and enabling environment for their work (Estonia);

116.100. Develop a strategy to increase the participation of women in decision-making positions in all branches of the government (Austria);

116.101. Continue working to boost the participation of women in political and executive positions under principles of equality without discrimination, particularly guaranteeing the participation of rural women (Colombia);

116.102. Increase efforts and allocation of necessary resources to guarantee greater participation of women in political and leadership positions (Costa Rica);

116.103. Undertake further measures for the integration of minorities and the promotion of their representation in the Georgian political and public life (Albania);

116.104. Improve access to health services for socially vulnerable persons (Algeria);

116.105. Improve women's access to high-quality healthcare and health-related services (Rwanda);

116.106. Consider improving and promoting education at all levels of public education (Oman);

- 116.107. Further improve the accessibility and quality of education, and increase the enrolment rate of vulnerable children, including girl children and children of ethnic minorities (China);
- 116.108. Consider promoting access to education for girls from ethnic minorities and remove barriers that impede access to education, by Roma children (Nigeria);
- 116.109. Continue to pursue policies that will expand opportunities for all school-going aged children to access high quality education, in particular those with special-education needs (Singapore);
- 116.110. Take further steps for the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Myanmar);
- 116.111. Advance the implementation of the CRPD by improving the inclusion of children and persons with disabilities in education and employment (Austria);
- 116.112. Take further steps to ensure the protection of persons with disabilities (Greece);
- 116.113. Carry on making efforts to promote the rights of people with disabilities (Oman);
- 116.114. Adopt the necessary measures to protect ethnic and religious minorities from all forms of violence and discrimination (Costa Rica);
- 116.115. Improve the education of persons belonging to minority groups (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia);
- 116.116. Ensure teaching and preservation of minority languages, by providing adequate general education in their native language (Austria);
- 116.117. Take the necessary steps to address concerns over the rights of vulnerable groups, including internally displaced persons, refugees, migrants and carry forward measures to integrate them effectively into the broader social and political systems (Republic of Korea);
- 116.118. Continue to keep the principle of *non-refoulement* and limit the use and duration of detention for asylum seekers (Republic of Korea);
- 116.119. Strengthen measures to protect displaced persons and their inclusion in public social development policies (Chile).
117. The following recommendations will be examined by Georgia, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirty-first session of the Human Rights Council in March 2016:
- 117.1. Accede to ICPPED and recognize its Committee (Uruguay);
- 117.2. Amend the Law on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination to include a mechanism of fines and other sanctions for use by the Public Defender's Office in the event of discriminatory actions (Sweden);
- 117.3. Amend the criminal code by incorporating racist remarks to clearly define direct and indirect discrimination and recognize that racial, religious, national or ethnic grounds constitute an aggravating circumstance (Djibouti);
- 117.4. Prevent child marriage by having a minimum age restriction of marriage at 18 without any exception (Botswana);

117.5. Delimit child and early marriage by amending and unifying legislation in particular, the Civil Code, to define the accepted age of marriage as 18 (Sierra Leone);

117.6. Establish a mechanism that monitors the implementation of the 2014 anti-discrimination legislation and action-oriented strategies (Iceland);

117.7. Strengthen the mechanisms set up by the “Commission of Human Rights and integration”, to ensure the best possible monitoring and evaluation of the human rights situation in the country (Morocco);

117.8. Amend the legislation to ensure an effective follow-up instrument for the public defenders and the members of the national preventive mechanism (Andorra);

117.9. Redouble its efforts to ensure the rights of LGBTI persons, and in line with the Human Rights Committee's recommendations, combat all forms of social stigmatization of homosexuality, bisexuality and transsexuality, and hate speech, discrimination and violence motivated on sexual orientation or gender identity (Uruguay);

117.10. Establish a specialized police unit for investigating hate crimes, closely collaborating with the LGBT community and organizations in order to create a trusting relationship (Sweden);

117.11. Take steps to limit the application and length of pre-trial detention (Denmark);

117.12. Increase the budget allocated to social workers responsible for assisting victims of domestic violence, by including the costs of travel to the assessment visit of the victims and by increasing human resources (Paraguay);

117.13. Take concrete steps to streamline and ensure efficiency of judicial procedures concerning gender violence (Spain);

117.14. Progress in the implementation of the laws against domestic violence by establishing, in the short term, the centres to support women against sexual abuse, harassment and domestic violence, provided for in the new law (Honduras);

117.15. Strengthen ongoing efforts against domestic violence by establishing adequate monitoring and investigate mechanisms (Turkey);

117.16. Establish a mechanism for the enforcement of protective and restrictive orders relating to domestic violence, to ensure their effectiveness, and prevent recurring offences, inter alia through establishing specialized police units on gender-based violence and domestic violence (Sweden);

117.17. Establish effective regulatory mechanisms for promoting development of legal migration and preventing irregular migration and trafficking in human beings (Ukraine);

117.18. Implement the Venice Commission's recommendations related to reforms in the system of appointments and probation periods of judges (Norway);

117.19. Strengthen the independence of the judiciary and transparency of judicial proceedings and adopt measures preventing political interference in the work of judges (Czech Republic);

- 117.20. Eliminate existing gaps in the legislation governing the work of the High Council of Justice in order to make sure that its powers are balanced by adequate guarantees of transparency and accountability (Sweden);
- 117.21. Continue strengthening the independence and impartiality of the judiciary to ensure the right to a fair trial, including by increasing the transparency of the working methods within the High Council of Justice, the appointment of prosecutors and the allocation of court cases (Switzerland);
- 117.22. Strengthen respect for rule of law by promoting judicial independence and transparency through the de-politicization of the judiciary and law enforcement authorities, and by strengthening mechanisms to investigate human rights abuses or violations (United States of America);
- 117.23. Take measures to support and strengthen prosecutions for human rights violations by the judiciary, with reference to the recommendations made by Council of Europe - Commissioner of Human Rights, including with respect to the strengthening of the independence and effectiveness of the Prosecutor's Office (Belgium);
- 117.24. Strengthen mechanisms to guarantee independence and impartiality of the judiciary and law enforcement institutions by implementing precise rules on judicial appointments and police oversight (Canada);
- 117.25. Further improve the justice system by fully implementing international fair trial standards such as ensuring adequate access of lawyers to their detained clients and that confidentiality of communication between them is protected, to ensure access to justice to all persons, including women and minorities (Lithuania);
- 117.26. Introduce as soon as possible the right to silence without restrictions in the testimonies, in accordance with its human rights international obligations (Switzerland);
- 117.27. Establish an independent investigation mechanism with the mandate to investigate alleged human rights violations committed by law enforcement officials (Norway);
- 117.28. Ensure that all allegations of excessive use of force, including torture and ill-treatment, by police are effectively investigated and that those responsible are brought to justice and victims receive adequate reparation (Poland);
- 117.29. Establish specific measures to investigate alleged cases of ill-treatment of detainees and punish those responsible for such abuses (Spain);
- 117.30. Establish an effective and independent mechanism for investigating complaints against law enforcement officials, increasing public trust that suspected abuses will be properly investigated (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 117.31. Establish an independent and impartial institution to investigate and prosecute human rights abuses and violations committed by the law enforcement and security forces, in order to ensure that these violations be properly investigated and sanctioned and compensation be provided to victims (Belgium);
- 117.32. Develop and implement a strategy to monitor, investigate, and prosecute hate crimes, giving the Public Defender relevant powers and

resources to take action against instigators of hate crime (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

117.33. Ensure the issuance of birth certificates and citizenship documents to the Roma minority (Nigeria);

117.34. Strengthen efforts to promote freedom of religion or belief and to protect the rights of persons belonging to religious minorities, including by adopting measures both to address episodes of intolerance and hate speech against religious minorities and to solve outstanding issues related to the ownership and maintenance of places of worship and properties belonging to religious minority groups (Italy);

117.35. Continue steps towards the recovery of physical and moral damage to the religious denominations suffered during the Soviet era (Armenia);

117.36. Further develop measures to protect freedom of religion, expression and peaceful assembly and continue to build on the progress begun with the establishment of the State Agency for Religious Issues and the amendments of the Law on Broadcasting (Republic of Korea);

117.37. Ensure the right to freedom of expression, in particular through ensuring plurality and independence of the media as well as protection of media outlets critical to the Government from harassment and attacks (Czech Republic);

117.38. Adopt concrete measures to encourage a stronger participation of women and ethnic minorities in political decision-making processes (Germany);

117.39. Continue efforts to enhance social dialogue, as well as to ensure adequate protection and promotion of economic rights of the labour force, e.g. through the establishment of an efficient labour inspection mechanism with executive powers (Germany);

117.40. Continue taking steps to ensure the full realization of the right to safe drinking water and sanitation for all including through adequate investment in the relevant services infrastructure (Egypt);

117.41. Allocate the resources necessary for the successful realization of the Strategy of the Health Protection System 2014-2020 which is aimed at the strengthening maternal and child health (Belarus);

117.42. Take steps to ensure that sexual and reproductive health services, including abortion and contraception services and information, are available, accessible and affordable to all women and girls, especially in rural areas and among vulnerable groups (Denmark);

117.43. Ensure universal access to quality reproductive and sexual health services, including contraception services, especially to women in rural areas and those living with HIV/AIDS (Brazil);

117.44. Put in place and implement national standards and mechanisms to monitor the quality of education (Oman);

117.45. Ensure full-time school attendance at all levels to children belonging to disadvantaged and marginalized groups (Portugal);

117.46. Encourage school attendance of girls and remove all obstacles to their access to education including the citizenship requirement beyond the ninth grade (Djibouti);

- 117.47. Adopt measures that are considered relevant to promote learning support for girl children from ethnic minorities in order to reduce the dropout rate (Colombia);
- 117.48. Promote the inclusion on all fronts of cultural and religious minorities and guarantee their access to development (Mexico);
- 117.49. Ensure the availability of textbooks in their mother tongue for the national minorities (Armenia);
- 117.50. Take steps aimed at ensuring the implementation of joint educational programmes and training of teachers in collaboration with the relevant Armenian educational authorities (Armenia);
- 117.51. Adopt a comprehensive action plan to accelerate the repatriation process of Meskhetian Turks, including measures to facilitate their integration and taking into account educational needs of their children (Turkey);
- 117.52. Take concrete steps to lift or extend the two-year limitation, applicable to Meskhetian Turks who are granted conditional Georgian citizenship, to relinquish any other citizenship previously held (Turkey);
- 117.53. Ensure greater participation of internally displaced persons in decision-making related to projects affecting them, particularly those concerning access to adequate housing (Spain);
- 117.54. Strengthen protection of the economic and social rights of internally-displaced persons, including by protecting against unlawful evictions and resolving issues related to legal ownership of living spaces currently inhabited by internally displaced persons (Canada).
118. The recommendations below did not enjoy the support of Georgia and would thus be noted:
- 118.1. Criminalize racist statements, incitement to intolerance and racially-motivated violence (Russian Federation);
- 118.2. Create an independent and effective body for the investigation of cases of the use of torture and degrading treatment, including against journalists (Russian Federation);
- 118.3. Carry out thorough investigations into violations of human rights in the territories of Abkhazia and South Ossetia committed by the Georgian authorities before and during the 2008 conflict (Russian Federation);
- 118.4. Investigate effectively the attack on the Russian school “Intellect” in Tbilisi and the destruction of its property and punish those responsible (Russian Federation);
- 118.5. End the discriminatory practice of maintaining “black lists” of Russian citizens – natives of the Kazbek district of Georgia – depriving them of the possibility to visit their homes, relatives and the graves of their ancestors (Russian Federation);
- 118.6. Condemn and investigate the frequent acts of violence and expression of hatred against religious minorities (Russian Federation);
- 118.7. Urgently develop and implement an action plan to implement the Strategy for the Repatriation of Meskhetians 2014 (Russian Federation).

119. Georgia does not support the recommendations in paragraphs 118.1, 118.2, 118.3, 118.4, 118.5, 118.6 and 118.7 submitted by the Russian Federation as Georgia states that they are made by the occupying power that directly hinders Georgia's ability to protect the human rights of the population residing in Abkhazia, Georgia and Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia, Georgia.

120. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Georgia was headed by Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ms. Khatuna Totladze and composed of the following members:

- Mr. Gocha Lordkipanidze – Deputy Minister of Justice of Georgia;
- Mr. Beka Dzamashvili – Head of the Public International Law Department of the Ministry of Justice of Georgia;
- Mr. Archil Talakvadze – Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs of Georgia;
- Ms. Tamar Khulordava – The First Deputy Minister of Corrections of Georgia;
- Ms. Nana Kavtaradze - Head of Executive Department, Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia;
- Mr. Irakli Ujmajuridze - Head of Administration Department, Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Accommodation and Refugees of Georgia;
- Ms. Nino Tuskia - Head of International Relations and Programs Department, Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia;
- Ms. Natalia Jaliashvili – Head of the Human Rights Secretariat of the Administration of the Government of Georgia;
- Mr. Archil Metreveli – Head of Legal Office of the State Agency for Religious Issues of Georgia;
- Ms. Tinatin Gogheliani – Head of Department of Relation with International Organizations and Legal Provision of the Office of the State Minister of Georgia of Reconciliation and Civic Equality;
- Mr. Irakli Chilingarashvili – Head, Legal Department, Office of the Chief Prosecutor of Georgia
- Mr. Teimuraz Natchkebia _ Deputy Head, Investigation Unit, Office of the Chief Prosecutor of Georgia
- Ms. Sophio Chantadze – Deputy Head of Legal Department, Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection of Georgia;
- Mr. Irakli Giviashvili – Ambassador at Large on the Human Rights Issues at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia;
- Ms. Irine Bartaia – Director of International Law Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia;
- Ms. Eka Kipiani – Counsellor of the International Organizations Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia;
- Mr. Shalva Tsiskarashvili - Permanent Representative of Georgia to the UN Office and other international organizations in Geneva;
- Mr. Irakli Jgenti - Deputy Permanent Representative of Georgia to the UN Office and other international organizations in Geneva;

- Ms. Ekaterine Meshveliani – Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Georgia to the UN Office and other international organizations in Geneva;
 - Mr. Temur Pipia – First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Georgia to the UN Office and other international organizations in Geneva.
-