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

Russian Federation

* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in English.

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirtieth session from 7 to 18 May 2018. The review of the Russian Federation was held at the 12th meeting, on 14 May 2018. The delegation of the Russian Federation was headed by H.E. Mr. Alexander Konovalov, Minister of Justice of the Russian Federation. At its 17th meeting, held on 17th May 2018, the Working Group adopted the report on the Russian Federation.

2. On 10 January 2018, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of the Russian Federation: Cuba, Ethiopia and the Philippines.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of the Russian Federation:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/30/RUS/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.6/30/RUS/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/30/RUS/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Brazil, Germany, Norway, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Ukraine was transmitted to the Russian Federation through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The Russian Federation stated that the main achievements and impediments to the realization of human rights, since the second UPR review, had widely elaborated in the national report, prepared in cooperation with civil society.

6. The Russian Federation continued to make efforts to strengthen the international and national institutional framework for the protection of human rights. The Russian Constitution gave the priority of universally recognized principles and norms of international law over the provisions of national legislation. Among the international conventions ratified during the period under review are: the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Exploitation and Sexual Abuse, and the Council of Europe Convention against Trafficking in Human Beings. In addition, Russian delegations traditionally took an active part in the work of the Third Committee of the UN General Assembly, the UN Human Rights Council, the Human Dimension Implementation Meetings and Other Human Rights Forums, and interacted with Treaty Bodies and the special procedures of the Human Rights Council. The Russian Federation also participates in the activities of regional human rights organizations.

7. At the national level, the Constitutional Court actively pursued its activities to protect constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens. Based on its decisions, changes were made in

the legislation aimed at strengthening the normative framework for the protection of human rights.

8. In order to improve the quality of national human rights mechanisms, regional commissioners in various areas of protection of the rights of citizens were appointed. Thus, the protection of human rights in the Russian Federation was carried out both at the federal and regional levels, which was undoubtedly the most important guarantee of compliance for the realization of human rights.

9. The delegation stated that there had been active work in the field of combating corruption. Special units had been set up that exercise control in this sphere within governmental bodies. Law enforcement agencies had been actively working to uncover corruption crimes. Citizens can report on known facts of corruption. During the reporting period more than 40 thousand criminal cases on corruption offenses were sent to the court. Also, responsibility for indirect forms of bribery was established as a criminal offense to fulfil undertaken international obligations.

10. Measures had been taken to protect against discrimination, to promote tolerance and counteract various forms of intolerance. The definition of discrimination is contained in the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. The National Strategy for Women was approved to prevent discrimination on the basis of sex. The National Public Policy Strategy was adopted to prevent and eradicate all forms of discrimination, including on the basis of ethnicity/nationality.

11. The Strategy for Countering Extremism in the Russian Federation was adopted in 2014. Extremist activities are defined by criminal law and are prosecuted. These crimes include: the incitement to social, racial, ethnic or religious hatred; promotion of superiority or inferiority of a person on the basis of social, racial, national, religious or linguistic grounds; propaganda and public demonstration of Nazi or similar symbols; public incitement to the commission of these acts; mass production and distribution of materials of this content; the organization and preparation of these acts, their financing and incitement to their implementation. In the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation There are more than ten crimes related to the bias-motivation of political, ideological, racial, national or religious hatred or enmity. Particular attention had been paid to the prevention of racial intolerance and other extremist manifestations during major international sports competitions in the country.

12. Policies and strategies on the protection of socially vulnerable groups were adopted, including the National Strategy for Children, the Strategy for the Development of Education, the Concept of State Family Policy, a draft law on the Prevention and Prevention of Domestic Violence was being drafted. For people with disabilities, programs had been developed to create comfortable living conditions, to integrate them into society and to promote their employment. In 2017, a federal law was adopted that established a system of state control over the access of persons with disabilities to facilities and services.

13. During the reporting period, the Russian Federation took further steps in the area of strengthening the independence of the judiciary. The development of the digitalization of the judicial system is gaining momentum and a procedural and penitentiary reforms had been undertaken. Alternatives punishments to deprivation of liberty had been preferred including fines and community services. This resulted in a drastic reduction in the number of prisoners.

14. Presently, more than 225,000 non-profit organizations are registered by the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation. About half of them are socially oriented and focus their work on solving social problems. These NGOs as well as those related to promotion and protection of human rights receive additional support from the state authorities including through special Presidential grants.

15. Another key governmental objective was providing social support to population, including policies on poverty reduction such as the establishment of the minimum wage equalled to the living minimum from 2019; allowances for the birth of children; support to medium-sized enterprises, including a simplified taxation system; strengthening the responsibility of employers for delaying payment of wages; compulsory social insurance; and development of prenatal centres.

16. Education system was developed with a focus on rural areas including human rights education and improving legal literacy of population.

17. The delegation stated that the rights of indigenous small numbered peoples are enshrined in the Constitution and there had been measures taken to develop education in national languages, considerable funds have been invested in the preservation and restoration of historical and cultural heritage of the peoples of Russia.

18. The delegation stated that in the process of implementing democratic reforms, Russian authorities paid great attention to the study of international regulatory experience in relevant areas, as well as the case-law of the European Court of Human Rights. Over the past years, Russia had accumulated a positive experience of implementing the legal positions of the European Court of Human Rights in the Russian legal system.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

19. During the interactive dialogue, 115 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

20. Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made recommendations.

21. Sri Lanka encouraged the Russian Federation to continue cooperation with the Human Rights Council.

22. State of Palestine welcomed the National Plan of persons with disabilities and Russian Federation's commitment to implement recommendations.

23. Sudan commended the engagement with the UPR and institutional and legal developments since the last UPR.

24. Sweden made recommendations.

25. Switzerland made recommendations.

26. Syrian Arab Republic made recommendations.

27. Thailand commended the establishment of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Commissioner for Children's Rights.

28. Togo welcomed the establishment of the Office for Migration issues.

29. Tunisia praised the Russian Federation for strengthening human rights mechanisms.

30. Turkey stated that it followed closely the situation in Crimea particularly the safety and well-being of the Crimean Tatars and hoped that Russian authorities will take necessary steps to improve their situation.

31. Turkmenistan noted strengthening dialogue on combating racism, xenophobia, ethnic and religious intolerance.

32. Ukraine made recommendations.

33. United Arab Emirates welcomed efforts to train law-enforcement agents to combat discrimination.

34. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland remained concerned by the Russian Federation's disregard for the international commitments it had signed up to.
35. United States of America was worried by restrictions on the rights of members of the political opposition.
36. Peru made recommendations.
37. Uzbekistan welcomed the Russian Federation's cooperation with human rights mechanisms.
38. Spain made recommendations.
39. Viet Nam welcomed the amendment of law to reduce cases of the deportation of foreign national with well-established social ties in Russia.
40. Yemen welcomed the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.
41. Zambia encouraged the ratification of all pending international human rights instruments.
42. Zimbabwe welcomed efforts to provide medical care to orphans and children without parental care.
43. Afghanistan commended the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.
44. Algeria welcomed measures of social assistance for vulnerable groups.
45. Angola made recommendations.
46. Argentina congratulated the participation in the second Safe Schools international conference.
47. Armenia welcomed treaties' ratifications, cooperation with human rights mechanisms and steps protecting women, children and vulnerable groups.
48. Australia made recommendations.
49. Austria was worried about restrictions of freedom of association and assembly.
50. Azerbaijan commended treaties' ratifications and judiciary reforms.
51. Bahrain commended human rights efforts.
52. Bangladesh noted the Family Policy and encouraged further protecting human rights.
53. Belarus congratulated work towards a constructive and de-politicized international human rights agenda.
54. Belgium was concerned about the human rights defenders' situation.
55. Benin applauded treaties' ratifications on children rights and on organs' trafficking.
56. Plurinational State of Bolivia welcomed measures on health, education, housing, and sustainable rural development.
57. Bosnia and Herzegovina welcomed measures combating human trafficking and children sexual exploitation.
58. Botswana welcomed treaties' ratifications and efforts strengthening the judiciary independence.
59. Brazil encouraged combating discrimination, hate speech and violence against LGBTI individuals.

60. Bulgaria noted restrictions against freedom of assembly, expression and association, and violations of vulnerable groups' rights.
61. Burkina Faso made recommendations.
62. Burundi welcomed the institution of Human Rights Commissioners, policies fighting corruption and institutions protecting children rights.
63. Canada urged to cease violations of minorities and of human rights defenders' rights in Crimea.
64. Chile was worried about the law decriminalizing domestic violence by a relative.
65. China congratulated achievements on judicial guarantees, living standards and vulnerable groups' protection.
66. Congo saluted the institution of Human Rights Commissioners and socio-economic measures for vulnerable groups.
67. Costa Rica welcomed the national strategy on action for women 2017–2022.
68. Côte d'Ivoire acknowledged the strengthened legal and institutional framework and encouraged pursuing human rights reforms.
69. Cuba made recommendations.
70. Cyprus encouraged the Government's efforts in providing social support and combating corruption.
71. Czechia made recommendations.
72. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea noted the Government's effort to combat racism and neo-Nazism.
73. Denmark was concerned about shrinking space for freedom of expression and discrimination against LGBT persons.
74. Ecuador noted the Government's efforts to ensure equal treatment of its citizens and protect the rights of children.
75. Egypt noted the ratification of international human rights treaties.
76. Estonia made a statement and recommendations.
77. Ethiopia noted the ratification of many international human rights treaties.
78. Finland urged the Government to comply with its international obligations and cooperate with international human rights mechanisms.
79. France made recommendations.
80. Gabon noted the creation of the Commissioner on the right of the child.
81. Georgia was concerned at human rights violations in the Russian Federation and in territories under its effective control.
82. Germany made recommendations.
83. Honduras made recommendations.
84. Hungary encouraged the Government to strengthen its cooperation with regional human rights mechanisms.
85. Iceland was concerned over interference with freedom of religion and about crackdown on human rights defenders and journalists.

86. India noted measures taken to protect vulnerable groups and combat discrimination.
87. Indonesia noted the Government's efforts to improve the standard of living of persons with disabilities.
88. Islamic Republic of Iran noted efforts in improving the quality of life of citizens.
89. Iraq noted the national strategies on women and children.
90. Ireland noted efforts to combat discrimination against women.
91. Italy noted the ratification of a number of international human rights instruments.
92. Japan welcomed measures to protect children and persons with disabilities.
93. Kazakhstan encouraged Russian Federation to extend its migration legislation.
94. Kyrgyzstan welcomed measures to promote and protect human rights.
95. Lao People's Democratic Republic commended Russian Federation on adopting its child protection policy.
96. Latvia was concerned about Russian Federation's violation of fundamental freedoms.
97. Lebanon noted Russian Federation's commitment to pluralism and coexistence in human rights policy.
98. Libya highlighted Russian Federation's progress in children rights.
99. Liechtenstein welcomed Russian Federation's moratorium on the death penalty.
100. Lithuania made recommendations.
101. Luxembourg made recommendations.
102. Madagascar commended Russian Federation for ratifying international instruments and establishing a migration administration.
103. Malaysia recognised Russian Federation's improvement in its human rights legal framework.
104. Maldives commended Russian Federation for its law prohibiting child trafficking and exploitation.
105. Mali welcomed Russian Federation's strategies on women's rights and poverty reduction.
106. Mauritania welcomed the Government's continuous efforts to combat corruption, inter alia through legislative and administrative measures to guarantee transparency in public administration. It called for further efforts to combat racial discrimination, xenophobia and gender wage gaps.
107. Mexico acknowledged progress regarding rights of indigenous peoples and persons with disabilities.
108. Montenegro highlighted discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity and hate speech.
109. Mozambique acknowledged progress regarding previous recommendations and ratification of human rights instruments.
110. Myanmar acknowledged the strengthening of fundamental rights and freedoms, especially combating gender-based violence.
111. Namibia welcomed recent legal and institutional measures impacting human rights.

112. Nepal welcomed the new commissioners for human and children's rights.
113. The Netherlands urged greater tolerance towards LGBTIs and prevention of discrimination.
114. New Zealand made recommendations.
115. Nicaragua made recommendations.
116. Nigeria welcomed anti-corruption measures and legislation on strengthening the family and non-discrimination.
117. Norway made recommendations.
118. Pakistan made recommendations.
119. Paraguay noted the creation of the Ombudsman on Human Rights Defender.
120. Uruguay positively noted that the Russian Federation respected the moratorium on the death penalty.
121. Philippines welcome numerous positive developments on Human rights in the Russian Federation.
122. Poland concerned about the growing discrimination against residents of Crimea.
123. Portugal welcome the measures taken to prevent manifestations of racial discrimination in sport.
124. Qatar underscored the importance of promoting rights of the child and combatting discrimination and violence against women.
125. Romania noted the importance of promoting human rights issues.
126. Rwanda encouraged Russia to adopt more proactive measures through implementation of relevant anti-discrimination legislation.
127. Saudi Arabia commended Russia on the adoption of a national strategy to promote childcare, prioritizing children education.
128. Senegal welcomed the strengthening of the legal and institutional framework.
129. Serbia commended Government's measures to build a society based on tolerance.
130. Singapore welcomed the steps taken to promote the equal participation of women in all spheres.
131. Slovakia was concerned at reports of harassment and intimidation of lawyers, journalists and human rights defenders.
132. Slovenia encouraged the Government to take measures to foster a safe and enabling environment for the civil society.
133. South Africa made recommendations.
134. Republic of Korea appreciated Russia's efforts in tackling crimes of racism.
135. The Russian delegation affirmed that questions and recommendations of several delegations regarding human rights on territories that are not part of the Russian Federation, specifically Donbas and Abkhazia and South Ossetia, are unacceptable as they do not comply with the principles of the Universal Periodic Review as per Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21. The remark that the Russian Federation was in "effective control" of those territories was without basis. Moreover, the reference to "unlawful occupation" of the Crimean Peninsula by the Russian Federation is also unacceptable. The population of Crimea and the City of Sebastopol chose to be part of the Russian Federation through free

and democratic referendum and therefore exercised their right to self-determination, which is enshrined in the UN Charter and fundamental international instruments.

136. Accordingly, in the territory of Crimea and Sebastopol, all laws of the Russian Federation are in effect without exception. Citizens are under the protection of Russian jurisdiction and all cases of violations of the rights of those living in Crimea and in Sebastopol are handled by relevant authorities, the police, the General Prosecutor. The Russian Federation is ready to welcome representatives of international organisations to Crimea, provided visits are impartially conducted, in accordance with the mandates of relevant organisations as well as rules and procedures applicable to visits to the territory of the Russian Federation.

137. Several delegations mentioned that there would be discrimination on various grounds in the Russian Federation without providing the Working Group with factual accounts: this is merely a general presumption of discrimination, allegedly based on sexual orientation, gender identity, religious or political beliefs, or against human rights defenders and journalists in Russia; but there is no evidence of this discrimination and related violations. The delegation stated that person may be prosecuted only for criminal violations or administrative offences: such as violations of laws under which rallies, demonstrations and marches are held, statements are made in the media, viewpoints published online or activities of a religious organisation but not for his/her political views. The decision to prohibit such activities belongs to the judiciary, independent of the executive, and is taken in strict compliance with Russian laws, including those related to combating extremism.

138. The delegation noted that a number of statements referred to hate speech without mentioning any specific case. The Russian Federation cannot bear full responsibility for every views of individuals, and stressed that they would be held accountable, if they violate the rights of others or act against the political or religious beliefs of others.

139. There were recommendations on protecting LGBTI rights especially in the Chechen Republic. Investigation has proven that there have been no incidents of discrimination against LGTBI.

140. On the activities of non-profit organisations considered foreign agents, the delegation stressed that the civil rights of such organisations are not impacted provided they observe the relevant administrative and legal requirements. Seventy-six such organisations have recently adjusted their foreign financing arrangements and are now pursuing the activities declared in their charters.

141. The delegation confirmed independence and impartiality of its judicial system and rejected any groundless allegations on politically motivated nature of courts' decisions.

142. The Russian Federation recognised the recommendations concerning the need to provide social assistance for victims of domestic violence: there are such centres in Russia, but more are needed. Concerning observance of the rights or women and discrimination against them, legislation provides for criminal responsibility on these grounds. There are multiple areas of immunity and benefits granted to women, constituting a guarantee of their status in the Russian Federation.

143. The Russian Federation was actively implementing resolutions taken by the Human Rights Council, while a number of European Court of Human Rights' decisions remain unclear and cannot be implemented in this regard. However, cooperation with the European Court on these issues will continue. Regarding ratification of international conventions, the Russian Federation has always supported such steps; yet it is a fact that their implementation takes time.

144. The delegation noted that for the period from 2012 to 2017, the Government had implemented a National Strategy for Children, including amendments introduced to the

Family, Civil and Criminal Codes, the Code of Administrative Infractions, the Law on Guardianship and the Law on Guarantees of the Main Rights of Children. The delegation stressed the important role of the Ombudsman for children's rights regarding their protection. The Ombudsman paid special attention to the protection of children in vulnerable situations, such as orphans and children with disabilities. Efforts were further being made to protect children's rights in court.

145. Concerning labour and social protection, the minimum salary had for the first time been increased nationwide to represent 100% of the minimum living standard and would be indexed in the future. That measure and similar steps, taken together, benefited over three million of poor workers. Moreover, efforts were ongoing to develop a system of allowances and other forms of support for families with children. As for people with disabilities, a major push was underway to create the necessary conditions for employing such persons. Over the previous five years, there had been a 150% increase in subsidies to organizations of persons with disabilities. Support had also been provided to companies that helped employ persons with disabilities. A plan had been approved for 2017-2022, with the overall goal of increasing the number of persons with disabilities on the labour market. In addition, a quota mechanism for the employment of persons with disabilities was being finalized.

146. Moreover, special attention was paid to pension support for retirees: all pensions were henceforth annually indexed, with pensions currently exceeding the inflation rate. In the future, measures to combat poverty would be continued. A systematic programme was being developed to improve the quality of life for elderly persons and increase life expectancy.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

147. The following recommendations will be examined by the Russian Federation, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirty-ninth session of the Human Rights Council:

147.1 Promptly ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Japan); (Togo);

147.2 Continue considering accession to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Mozambique); (Yemen);

147.3 Ratify the Convention on the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Kyrgyzstan); (Philippines);

147.4 Consider the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of All Migrant Workers and Members of their families (Senegal); (Sri Lanka);

147.5 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and fully align national legislation with all obligations under the Rome Statute (Latvia);

147.6 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court in its 2020 version, including the Kampala amendment on the crime of aggression, and review its national legislation in order to ensure full alignment with the statute (Liechtenstein);

147.7 Accede to the Optional Protocol to the United Nations Convention Against Torture and other forms of Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and establish the national preventive mechanisms as required under that protocol (Liechtenstein);

- 147.8 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment (Denmark); (Poland); (Hungary);
- 147.9 Consider the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Senegal); (Chile);
- 147.10 Ratify the Optional Protocols to the Convention Against Torture and to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal);
- 147.11 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR, aiming at abolition of the death penalty (Liechtenstein); (Portugal); (Togo);
- 147.12 Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and take steps towards a "de jure" abolition of the death penalty (Italy);
- 147.13 Accede to the Second Optional Protocol of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, taking into account that Russia considers itself to be in full compliance with the fundamental obligation under the same (Namibia);
- 147.14 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, while welcoming the Russian Federation continued observation of a moratorium on the use of the death penalty and the adoption of relevant legislation (Rwanda);
- 147.15 Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Uruguay); (Romania);
- 147.16 Continue actions and initiatives aimed at ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Benin);
- 147.17 Accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty and to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Costa Rica);
- 147.18 Ratify the ILO Conventions 169 on indigenous and tribal peoples and 189 concerning decent work for domestic workers (Madagascar) (Paraguay);
- 147.19 Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Spain);
- 147.20 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Montenegro); (Slovakia);
- 147.21 Formally endorse the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and implement its principles in national legislation (Norway);
- 147.22 Consider acceding to the core international human rights treaties to which it is not yet a party (Zimbabwe);
- 147.23 Accede to international human rights instruments that the country is not a party yet, particularly the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, ILO

Convention 169 on indigenous and tribal peoples and the 1954 Convention related to the status of stateless persons (Honduras);

147.24 **Consider ratifying the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons as well as the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Burkina Faso);**

147.25 **Sign and ratify the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity in order to guarantee the right to health and to a healthy environment (Ecuador);**

147.26 **Ensure that Russia's international human rights obligations are fully implemented as foreseen in the Russian Constitution (Estonia);**

147.27 **Repeal laws that allow to disregard the decisions by international human rights bodies, notably the European Court of Human Rights (Lithuania);**

147.28 **Fully comply with the ICJ's provisional measures Order of 19 April 2017 (Ukraine);**

147.29 **Grant an approval to all pending visit requests by Special Procedures mandate holders of the Human Rights Council and consider the extension of a standing invitation to all mandate holders (Latvia);**

147.30 **Extend a standing invitation to the special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Paraguay);**

147.31 **Issue a standing invitation to all international human rights mechanisms (Czech Republic);**

147.32 **Cooperate fully with international human rights monitoring mechanisms, including United Nations Special Rapporteurs and ensure their unrestricted access throughout Russia, and to the illegally annexed Crimea in order to fulfil its obligation as an occupying force to guarantee the protection of human rights (Estonia);**

147.33 **Continue to cooperate constructively with all treaty bodies and United Nations mechanisms by participating actively in the work of the Human Rights Council at the United Nations (Nicaragua);**

147.34 **Actively participate in the international exchange of best practices in the promotion and protection of human rights (Pakistan);**

147.35 **Continue the policy of negotiations and non-politicized constructive dialogue in dealing with the global agenda of human rights and continue presenting and organizing initiatives in the Human Rights Council for this purpose (Syrian Arab Republic);**

147.36 **Take vigorous efforts to strengthen equal and respectful cooperation in the promotion and protection of human rights, in line with internationally recognized principles and norms of international law (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

147.37 **Continue working to minimize the negative impact of the unilateral coercive measures applied by some countries against Russia, which affect the enjoyment of human rights (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

147.38 **Oppose the politicization of human rights and their use to interfere in internal affairs of the sovereign States (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

- 147.39 Ensure access to the occupied Crimea by international human rights mechanisms (Ukraine);
- 147.40 Uphold obligations under international law to allow access to Crimea for international human rights monitors (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 147.41 Continue efforts to strengthen the legislative and institutional framework of the national system for the promotion and protection of human rights (Cuba);
- 147.42 Establish an independent national authority on the promotion of women (Honduras);
- 147.43 Continue further strengthening of the posts of the Commissioners particularly that for human rights (India);
- 147.44 Develop a national program for system-wide support and improvement of the quality of life of older persons (Cuba);
- 147.45 Continue the concerted efforts to improve and strengthen human rights protection arrangements (Ethiopia);
- 147.46 Redouble its efforts aimed at raising awareness of the population on the promotion and protection of human rights (Indonesia);
- 147.47 Establish a permanent national mechanism for follow-up and implementation of the recommendations received from the different human rights mechanisms (Paraguay);
- 147.48 Consider the establishment of a national mechanism for coordination, implementation, reporting and follow-up on human rights issues (Portugal);
- 147.49 Establish follow-up mechanisms and present reports to implement the national tolerance programme established in 2016 (United Arab Emirates);
- 147.50 Ensure the compliance of the domestic legislation with obligations of the Russian Federation under international law in the field of human rights and fundamental freedoms (Poland);
- 147.51 Accelerate the process of amending its domestic legislation and practices in line with the provisions of international human rights instruments (Zimbabwe);
- 147.52 Restore full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms at home (Ukraine);
- 147.53 Take measures to review existing legislation to be in line with international human rights obligations and foster an enabling environment for civil society (Austria);
- 147.54 Review national legislation and take administrative measures to address the concerns expressed by the Human Rights Committee regarding the free exercise of freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association (Costa Rica);
- 147.55 Repeal or revise legislation in order to bring it into conformity with the obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and to ensure protection of the rights to freedom of opinion, expression, association and assembly (Latvia);

- 147.56 Adopt a comprehensive law against gender violence and ratify the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence, as well as advance in the recognition and implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda (Spain);
- 147.57 Conclude its work on drafting a federal law on preventing domestic violence (Congo); (Gabon);
- 147.58 Draft and enact a legislation that would clearly prohibit all corporal punishment of children in all settings (Zambia);
- 147.59 Amend the Criminal Code in order to add provisions that explicitly criminalise the recruitment of all children under the 18 years age by Armed Forces or by non-State armed groups (Zambia);
- 147.60 Take necessary measures to amend national legislation and include provisions that explicitly criminalize the recruitment of children under 18 years old by the Armed Forces and by non-State armed groups (Argentina);
- 147.61 Repeal the law on foreign agents and that freedoms of assembly, association, expression, demonstration and press are not limited (Spain);
- 147.62 Repeal the legislation on “undesirable organisations” and “foreign agents” (Sweden);
- 147.63 Repeal laws on “foreign agents” and “undesirable” organisations, and amend vague and overly broad “extremism” legislation to prevent this from being used to target those exercising their right to freedom of expression and association (Australia);
- 147.64 Revise or repeal legislation that unduly limits the freedoms of association, assembly, expression, religion or belief, including the “foreign agents” law and the law on “undesirable organizations” (Canada);
- 147.65 Repeal laws that limit freedom of expression online and offline, including the so-called Yarovaya package of counter-terrorism legislation (Sweden);
- 147.66 End the practice of using the broad and vague anti-extremism and counter-terrorism legislation to pursue politically motivated charges (Sweden);
- 147.67 Relinquish de facto executive control over the media, parliament, and courts, and repeal or amend legislation used to criminalize normal societal discourse, such as those on "extremism," foreign agents, undesirable foreign organizations, anonymizer bans, and internet blacklisting, as well as the "Yarovaya amendments," which are used to criminalize normal societal discourse, so that all its laws are consistent with Russia's human rights obligations and commitments (United States of America);
- 147.68 Adopt a comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation on the grounds of sexual orientation, including measures to allow LGBT persons exercise their rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly without fear of harassment (Ireland);
- 147.69 Amend legislation to include an explicit provision on prohibition of discrimination based on gender (Iceland);
- 147.70 Repeal the Federal Law No. 135-FZ by means of which “propaganda of non-traditional sexual relationships” is a criminal offence (Denmark);

- 147.71 Pursue the practice of state assistance to NGOs working in the area of promotion and protection of human rights (Kazakhstan);
- 147.72 Adopt measures to implement its national policy in order to ensure equality of human rights and freedoms regardless of race, nationality, language, religion or belief, and provide appropriate government funding of related activities (Pakistan);
- 147.73 Strengthen activities at all levels to combat discrimination on grounds of ethnicity and hate speech in the media and by politicians (Kyrgyzstan);
- 147.74 Focus efforts on combatting racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, step up these efforts and efforts in the protection of minorities and vulnerable groups (Mali);
- 147.75 Take further measures to effectively curb racial profiling by law enforcement officers, the use of racist and hate speech by officials and politicians, and the dissemination of negative stereotypes and prejudices by some media outlets (Namibia);
- 147.76 Introduce a definition of discrimination into the Criminal Code in line with the Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (Montenegro);
- 147.77 Continue with its efforts in countering racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (Nigeria);
- 147.78 Amend anti-extremist legislation to effectively fight racism and xenophobia while avoiding unjustified human rights restrictions (Germany);
- 147.79 Continue actions and initiatives aimed at fighting racism, xenophobia, aggressive nationalism, ethnic intolerance and neo-Nazism (Benin);
- 147.80 Continue its policy to fight racism, by ensuring that all allegations of racist and xenophobic crimes are thoroughly investigated and, where appropriate, prosecuted and exemplarily punished (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 147.81 Adopt a national strategy to prevent and combat hate speech (Honduras);
- 147.82 Adopt stringent measures to counter racist hate speech (South Africa);
- 147.83 Take additional steps to combat and prevent dissemination and propaganda of ideologies, supremacy ideas or theories based on race, ethnic, religious or social origin that justify or encourage any form of racial hatred and discrimination (Pakistan);
- 147.84 Continue to prevent acts of racial discrimination in sport and those acts targeting foreigners (Senegal);
- 147.85 Step up measures to combat racial discrimination, including by continuing efforts to prevent manifestations of racial discrimination in sports (Brazil);
- 147.86 Adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation, with the definition of all forms of discrimination in accordance with international standards (Slovenia);
- 147.87 Enhance the training of law enforcement agencies in countering racial discrimination and racial profiling (South Africa);
- 147.88 Adopt a comprehensive anti-discrimination law on any grounds, including on sexual orientation and gender identity (Honduras);

- 147.89 **Adopt anti-discrimination legislation encompassing all forms of discrimination and take measures to significantly reduce domestic violence (Germany);**
- 147.90 **Take concrete measures to combat all forms of discrimination, including when based on religion or belief and on sexual orientation, in compliance with international obligations (Italy);**
- 147.91 **Cease discrimination on the grounds of ethnicity, sexual orientation and gender identity (Georgia);**
- 147.92 **Look into measures to increase protection and support systems for victims of gender-based discrimination and domestic violence (Malaysia);**
- 147.93 **Continue the efforts to harmonize gender equality for guaranteeing their equal rights (Turkmenistan);**
- 147.94 **Take measures aimed at combating stereotypes that may promote the discrimination of persons based on their sexual orientation (Argentina);**
- 147.95 **Continue implementation of the national strategy on action for women with a view to promoting gender equality (India);**
- 147.96 **Take steps to effectively promote tolerance and prevent violence and discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity, ensure effective investigation of acts of violence against LGBTI persons, and hold those responsible to account (Netherlands);**
- 147.97 **Ensure that LGBTI people are able to exercise their rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and expression without discrimination or fear of reprisals, and investigate promptly, effectively and impartially all allegations of abductions, secret imprisonment, torture and other ill-treatment, and killings of gay men in Chechnya (New Zealand);**
- 147.98 **Ensure that LGBTI persons can freely exercise their rights and thoroughly investigate the anti-gay persecution in Chechnya while protecting the witnesses (Germany);**
- 147.99 **End the persecution of people perceived to be gay or bisexual (Iceland);**
- 147.100 **Take concrete action to prevent discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation, including by repealing the Law against “propaganda of non-traditional sexual relations” (Norway);**
- 147.101 **Continue providing international assistance for development (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 147.102 **Share its experiences in implementing sustainable development strategy in rural areas for 2030 and in human rights education and training for law enforcement officials (Democratic People’s Republic of Korea);**
- 147.103 **Step up its efforts in developing social and environmental impact assessments on the enjoyment of human rights prior to issuing a license for mining and exploitation of natural resources (Indonesia);**
- 147.104 **Make efforts to review the definition of extremist activity for proper application of federal law combating extremist activity (Republic of Korea);**
- 147.105 **Strengthen human rights perspective in the fight against terrorism (Peru);**

- 147.106 **Abolish the death penalty (Honduras);**
- 147.107 **Give due consideration to the legal abolition of the death penalty (Liechtenstein);**
- 147.108 **Take all the necessary steps to fully abolish the death penalty (Portugal);**
- 147.109 **Investigate cases of enforced disappearances, particularly in the North Caucasus, and ratify the International Convention on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (France);**
- 147.110 **Ensure that all investigations into cases of abductions, unlawful detentions, torture and other ill-treatment, as well as killings are conducted thoroughly and effectively (Austria);**
- 147.111 **Ensure independent and credible investigations of alleged human rights violations in the North Caucasus and hold accountable anyone found responsible (Australia);**
- 147.112 **Strengthen measures aimed at investigating allegations of enforced disappearances in the North Caucasus and ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina);**
- 147.113 **Investigate allegations of torture and inhuman treatment in custody in a transparent manner and bring those responsible to justice (Germany);**
- 147.114 **Intensify efforts to fight domestic violence (Italy);**
- 147.115 **Ratify the Istanbul Convention and repeal legislation, which decriminalises domestic violence (Estonia);**
- 147.116 **Continue efforts towards the adoption of a law against domestic violence (Saudi Arabia);**
- 147.117 **Enhance work to prevent and combat domestic violence (Kyrgyzstan);**
- 147.118 **Improve support services for victims of domestic violence, including access to psycho-social support, educational centres and shelters for victims (Maldives);**
- 147.119 **Adopt national legislation prohibiting all forms of gender-based violence, including domestic violence, and ensuring adequate care for victims (Mexico);**
- 147.120 **Enhance its efforts towards combating domestic violence and advancing women's empowerment (Myanmar);**
- 147.121 **Criminalize domestic violence and abolish "the list of prohibited profession", in order not to restrict the employment rights of women (Paraguay);**
- 147.122 **Strengthen measures to combat domestic violence in particular gender-based violence including through the adoption and implementation of specific legislation to ensure that cases of domestic violence are investigated and prosecuted (Rwanda);**
- 147.123 **Effectively investigate all cases of violence against LGBTI persons and activists, including the violation of their rights to freedom of expression and assembly, and bring perpetrators to justice (Montenegro);**
- 147.124 **Ensure the protection of LGBT rights across Russia, including by investigating ongoing persecution of human rights activists and LGBT**

individuals in Chechnya (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

147.125 Investigate complaints of detention, torture and other ill treatments committed against homosexuals in Chechnya as well as take necessary measures to eliminate discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Chile);

147.126 Investigate promptly, thoroughly and impartially instances of hate-based violence, including reports of mass detentions, torture and killings of LGBTI individuals in Chechnya in 2017 (Canada);

147.127 Investigate all reports of attacks on, or threats against, human rights defenders, lawyers, journalists, civil society activists and LGBTI persons, and bring those responsible to justice (Norway);

147.128 Investigate attacks on members of civil society, including LGBTI persons in Chechnya, and bring perpetrators to justice while providing legal redress for victims (Lithuania);

147.129 Investigate repression against LGBTI persons, including in Chechnya (Luxembourg);

147.130 Step up efforts to combat human trafficking and consider the possibility of developing a relevant national action plan (Qatar);

147.131 Immediately release Ukrainian citizens unlawfully detained or sentenced (Ukraine);

147.132 Release all political prisoners held in Russia and occupied Crimea (United States of America);

147.133 Ensure that public detention monitoring committees are independent, adequately resourced and that their members are selected in a transparent manner (Switzerland);

147.134 Take measures to improve conditions of pre-trial detention for suspected and accused women with children in the penitentiary system (Egypt);

147.135 Use the potential of non-governmental and religious organisations in solving problems of persons released from places by which they have been deprived of liberty, and their effective integration into society (Islamic Republic of Iran);

147.136 With regard to illegally annexed Crimea, remove the Mejlis from the list of "extremist organisations", lift all restrictions imposed on its activities and immediately end the practice of sending Crimean prisoners to serve their sentences in Russia (Czech Republic);

147.137 Continue its efforts to upgrade its judicial system (Sudan);

147.138 Continue implementing reforms of the judicial system and of the administration of justice (Angola);

147.139 Continue improving the judicial system with the aim of ensuring transparency of the courts and access of all citizens to justice (Armenia);

147.140 Continue efforts to strengthen the proper functioning of the judicial system and ensure the right to a fair trial (Austria);

147.141 Respect for the right to a fair trial and ensure effective remedies for alleged violations of the procedure (France);

- 147.142 Continue the ongoing judicial system reform and strengthening of measures for the promotion of public confidence in the judicial system and openness to justice (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 147.143 Continue efforts to further liberalise and humanise criminal legislation (Kazakhstan);
- 147.144 Redouble efforts to liberalize and humanize penal legislation (Nicaragua);
- 147.145 Pursue enforcing equally and without discrimination the legal provisions relevant to protection of individuals and their public freedoms (Lebanon);
- 147.146 Continue to take further measures to tackle corruption (Japan);
- 147.147 Sustain its efforts and commitment in combating corruption (Nigeria);
- 147.148 Continue the efforts aimed at combatting all forms of corruption and stepping up the education programs that raise awareness about this phenomenon (Qatar);
- 147.149 Demonstrate that Russian laws apply in Chechnya by investigating reports of torture and other human rights violations and abuses, and holding those responsible to account (United States of America);
- 147.150 End impunity for attacks on journalists and human rights activists, and ensure space for civil society and opposition politicians to operate without fear of reprisals (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 147.151 Uphold the rights of LGBTI people by amending Article 282 of the Criminal Code, Article 5.62 of the Code of Administrative Offences and Article 3 of the Labour Code (New Zealand);
- 147.152 Ensure the exercise of political competition through free and fair elections, including equitable access to the political process (Canada);
- 147.153 Continue easing regulations on media coverage and Internet censorship in order to secure and facilitate the exercise of the freedom of expression (Japan);
- 147.154 Ensure fully everyone's right to exercise freedom of expression (Estonia);
- 147.155 Strengthen human rights guarantees for freedom of expression and pacific assembly (Peru);
- 147.156 Repeal legislation and regulations that limit the legitimate exercise of the rights to freedom of expression, association and belief (Norway);
- 147.157 Refrain from detaining participants of peaceful demonstrations and to ensure that police officers who use excessive force against protesters are held accountable (Sweden);
- 147.158 End the practice of obstructing peaceful demonstrations by, under politically motivated pretexts, not granting them authorization (Sweden);
- 147.159 Ensure that anyone, including human rights defenders and journalists, can exercise their right to freedom of expression also online, without fear of reprisal (Switzerland);

- 147.160 End its routines of excessively banning public assemblies and imposing excessive conditions regarding the place, time and manner of their conduct (Denmark);
- 147.161 Take measures necessary to enjoy full enjoyment of freedom of expression, in particular freedom of the press and put an end to restrictions on access to some resources online (Luxembourg);
- 147.162 Uphold the rights to freedom of assembly and expression, as enshrined in the Constitution (New Zealand);
- 147.163 Safeguard freedom of association of all its people, as prescribed in the constitution, including of journalists, lawyers and human rights defenders (Botswana);
- 147.164 Bring legislation governing public assemblies and its enforcement into conformity with international human rights standards (New Zealand);
- 147.165 Take all necessary measures in order to respect the right to freedom of assembly, in line with its international obligations, including by repealing article 212.1 of the Criminal Code or by aligning it with international standards (Belgium);
- 147.166 Improve existing law and practice to guarantee the freedom of expression, freedom of media, and safety of journalists (Poland);
- 147.167 Guarantee freedom of expression, particularly online, as well as freedom of the media (France);
- 147.168 Implement recommendations related to the freedom of press and information accepted during the last cycle of universal periodic review (Georgia);
- 147.169 Continue efforts to protect journalists from violence and intimidation and intensify cooperation with the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media (Austria);
- 147.170 Ensure that cases of violence and intimidation against independent journalists are independently investigated and that their perpetrators are effectively brought to justice (Belgium);
- 147.171 Prevent and investigate beatings, threats and trials based on dubious charges of human rights defenders, journalists, political actors and civil society (Canada);
- 147.172 Establish institutional mechanisms for the prevention, protection and investigation of acts of intimidation, violence and reprisals that may target journalists and human rights defenders (Costa Rica);
- 147.173 Ensure effective and impartial investigations by the law enforcement authorities aimed at preventing and combating offences against journalists and human rights defenders, with the view to holding the perpetrators accountable (Romania);
- 147.174 Release all journalists detained on politically motivated charges or sentenced for expressing critical or dissenting views, including about political events or the status of illegally annexed Crimea (Slovakia);
- 147.175 Take effective and credible measures to protect and facilitate the exercise of the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly, freedom of opinion and expression, and freedom of association (Slovakia);

- 147.176 Bring legislation governing public assemblies and its enforcement into conformity with the international human rights standards, particularly that any sanctions for violations of freedom of assembly do not create undue obstacles to freedom of assembly and expression (Slovenia);
- 147.177 Ensure that NGOs can work free of threats and intimidations and to ensure equal participation in political and public affairs by all stakeholders, including the NGOs (Slovakia);
- 147.178 Cease restricting civil society and NGOs (Georgia);
- 147.179 Ensure the protection of human rights defenders, particularly in the North Caucasus (France);
- 147.180 Guarantee the effective exercise of freedom of assembly and association to allow human rights defenders and political activists to do their work (Luxembourg);
- 147.181 Take measures to enlarge the space for civil society in particular to review relevant legal provisions (Republic of Korea);
- 147.182 Continue and strengthen its meaningful engagement with civil society in implementing UPR recommendations and safeguarding human rights (Myanmar);
- 147.183 Ensure unrestricted work of civil society and repeal the "foreign agents" law as well as the law on "undesirable organisations" (Czech Republic);
- 147.184 Review the current restrictive legal framework, especially the laws on foreign agents, undesirable organisations and extremism (Estonia);
- 147.185 Ensure that the Federal Law on Combatting Extremists Activity is not arbitrarily used to limit the freedom of expression (Czech Republic);
- 147.186 Bring the laws on "foreign agents" and "undesirable organizations" in line with international obligations and ensure that civil society can receive support from partners abroad (Germany);
- 147.187 Repeal the "foreign agents" law and the law on "undesirable" organisations (Iceland);
- 147.188 Revise the laws on 'Foreign Agents' and 'Undesirable Organisations' to ensure that NGOs and media organisations can exercise their legitimate activities in line with international law and human rights standards (Ireland);
- 147.189 Repeal the law on "undesirable organizations" (France);
- 147.190 Consider the revision of the current legislation on "combating extremism" and on "foreign agents", so as to define more precisely the limitations to fundamental freedoms in compliance with international obligations (Italy);
- 147.191 Review its legislation regulating the functioning of NGOs, in particular the Federal law on non-commercial organisations and the Federal law on undesirable organisations, and bring it into accordance with international human rights law, as previously recommended (Finland);
- 147.192 Repeal legislation under which NGOs can be declared "foreign agents" and "undesirable" organizations (New Zealand);
- 147.193 Repeal the laws on "foreign agents" and "undesirables" (Lithuania);

- 147.194 **Revise the so-called “foreign agent” law and take all necessary steps to ensure that civil society organizations, including media, can exercise their activities without fear of stigmatization or punishment by law (Netherlands);**
- 147.195 **Review legislation on the functioning of non-governmental organizations such as Law 121 on non-commercial organizations and ensure its compliance with international human rights practices and standards (Mexico);**
- 147.196 **Implement programs aimed at eliminating the restrictive environment in which NGOs and civil society who promote human rights and diversity in political opinion activate (Romania);**
- 147.197 **Continue to take steps to strengthen cooperation and coordination between State authorities and civil society institutions in the promotion and protection of human rights (Philippines);**
- 147.198 **Strengthen the yearly award grants from the federal budget for socially important projects in the print and electronic media (Ethiopia);**
- 147.199 **Uphold the rights to freedom of conscience and religion by refraining from outlawing religious groups as “extremist” solely for the peaceful practice of their religious beliefs, such as has happened with Jehovah’s Witnesses (New Zealand);**
- 147.200 **Reconsider the recent outlawing of the Jehovah Witnesses and stop their persecution (Spain);**
- 147.201 **End targeting of Jehovah’s Witnesses for exercising their freedom of religion (Iceland);**
- 147.202 **Respect its international obligations and amend its legislation to ensure the right to peaceful enjoyment of freedom of religion and belief for adherents of Jehovah’s Witnesses in Russia (Denmark);**
- 147.203 **Refrain from banning religious groups on the grounds of extremism, even though they practise their religious belief in a peaceful way and also withdraw administrative accusations and criminal accusations against their members (Luxembourg);**
- 147.204 **Refrain from outlawing religious groups as "extremist" and ensure them the right to fully practice their religion or belief (Finland);**
- 147.205 **Repeal the 2013 law which criminalises “an insult to religious feelings of believers” (France);**
- 147.206 **Observe constitutional guarantees of freedom of religion and ensure religious groups are not subject to discrimination (Australia);**
- 147.207 **Step up efforts to promote and protect freedom of religion or belief, including by ensuring the freedom of all individuals to establish and maintain religious, charitable or humanitarian institutions (Brazil);**
- 147.208 **Take further steps to address human trafficking including through strengthened international cooperation and to enhance efforts to provide assistance to victims of human trafficking (Sri Lanka);**
- 147.209 **Continue taking active national and international measures against trafficking in human being (Belarus);**
- 147.210 **Make further efforts to fight organized crime, including the fight against trafficking in human beings (Armenia);**

- 147.211 Take further measures to effectively combat trafficking in human beings, especially with regard to vulnerable groups such as women and children, and improve assistance to the victims of trafficking (Bosnia and Herzegovina);
- 147.212 Introduce a national action plan on human trafficking (Bahrain);
- 147.213 Continue the efforts to enable tangible progress in combating trafficking in persons (Turkmenistan);
- 147.214 Continue to provide support to the traditional family and contribute to international efforts in the promotion and preservation of traditional ethical and family values (Egypt);
- 147.215 Ensure the implementation of measures provided by the concept of the State Family Policy of the Russian Federation up to 2025 (Belarus);
- 147.216 Introduce nationwide social security for its population (Nicaragua);
- 147.217 Introduce a social security system for its citizens (Cuba);
- 147.218 Strengthen ongoing efforts aimed at ensuring the implementation of the economic, social and cultural rights of its citizens (Cuba);
- 147.219 Continue efforts aimed at unemployment reduction, inter alia, by improving relevant training programs (Egypt);
- 147.220 Take measures to promote equal opportunities for men and women in terms of employment and occupation at all levels of responsibility (Algeria);
- 147.221 Invest efforts in decreasing the unemployment rate among young people in rural parts of the country (Serbia);
- 147.222 Continue promoting policies to increase job opportunities for young people in rural areas (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 147.223 Continue to take active policy measures to enhance employment, in particular to raise employment rate for the youth in rural and remote areas (China);
- 147.224 Continue implementing targeted social support policies aimed at reducing poverty and enhancing the labour prospects of its citizens (Singapore);
- 147.225 Continue to take appropriate measures to increase people's income and promote poverty reduction (China);
- 147.226 Continue to take measures to ensure social equality and to reduce gaps in terms of wellbeing of population in urban and rural areas (Uzbekistan);
- 147.227 Continue to vigorously develop its health care to increase life expectancy (China);
- 147.228 Strengthen programmes aimed at promotion of the rights of individuals to access the attainable levels of physical and mental health, especially those aimed at reducing the consumption of tobacco and alcohol (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 147.229 Prohibit non-consensual medical interventions performed on intersex people until the person in question is old enough to grant the free and informed consent, unless the intervention is absolutely necessary for the development of their vital functions (Spain);
- 147.230 Continue taking measures to improve and facilitate the access to health services in remote and rural areas (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

- 147.231 Continue to take appropriate measures to reduce levels of cigarette smoking and alcohol consumption as part of the advancement of programs promoting the right of every person to the highest attainable level of physical and mental health (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 147.232 Implement necessary steps to guarantee children the access to basic and free education, particularly from rural areas and vulnerable groups (State of Palestine);
- 147.233 Continue efforts to facilitate children's access to free basic education, especially those in rural areas and for disadvantaged groups (Algeria);
- 147.234 Ensure universal access to quality education (Philippines);
- 147.235 Endorse the Safe Schools Declaration and its Guidelines (Argentina);
- 147.236 Consider undertaking measures aimed at increased efficiency and accountability of public service delivery system in the context of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (Azerbaijan);
- 147.237 Strengthen legal framework to combat human trafficking, that affects in particular women and children (Poland);
- 147.238 Take all necessary measures to prevent violence and intolerance against women, whether racist, xenophobic or based on sexual orientation, guaranteeing the rights of each and every one of them without discrimination (Switzerland);
- 147.239 Continue efforts aimed at combating discrimination against women and fighting violence against them (Tunisia);
- 147.240 Strengthen governmental measures to eliminate violence against women and girls (Chile);
- 147.241 Take effective steps to address domestic and sexual violence against women and girls, including through ensuring all perpetrators are prosecuted and punished (Botswana);
- 147.242 Take all necessary measures to investigate allegations of domestic violence and prosecute perpetrators of this violence (Burkina Faso);
- 147.243 Continue efforts in protecting women's rights and preventing domestic violence (Viet Nam);
- 147.244 Redouble efforts to eradicate violence against women, particularly domestic and sexual violence (Peru);
- 147.245 Develop a comprehensive framework for the elimination of sexual and domestic violence against women and children (Cyprus);
- 147.246 Continue its efforts to ensure an access to justice to women and girls who have been victims of domestic and sexual violence (Gabon);
- 147.247 Continue to take effective steps aimed at combating violence against women (Romania);
- 147.248 Continue efforts in combating discrimination against women at all levels (Bosnia and Herzegovina);
- 147.249 Enact and implement measures to promote and protect gender equality and women's empowerment and to fight discrimination on grounds of gender (Brazil);

- 147.250 **Implement measures to combat discrimination and violence against women, developing strategies to eradicate patriarchal attitudes and stereotypes regarding the role and responsibilities of women and men in the family and society (Uruguay);**
- 147.251 **Take necessary measures to combat the stereotypes concerning the roles and responsibilities of women and men in the family and in society (Afghanistan);**
- 147.252 **Fully implement the 2017-2022 national strategy on actions for women in order to prevent violence against women, address gender stereotypes and guarantee women's full and equal participation in decision-making (Namibia);**
- 147.253 **Keep up its efforts in implementing the national strategy on action for women 2017–2022 to create conditions for the full participation of women in political, economic, social and cultural spheres of life (Bangladesh);**
- 147.254 **Continue its efforts to implement the national strategy on action for women for the period 2017-2022, that aimed to create conditions for the full and equal participation of women in the political, economic, social and cultural domains of social life (Sudan);**
- 147.255 **Promote the implementation of the national agenda 2021 with a special focus on supporting the participation of women in public life (United Arab Emirates);**
- 147.256 **Continue to take effective measures to promote women's rights and their political participation in decision-making (Nepal);**
- 147.257 **Implement programs to enhance women's awareness of their rights and the remedies available to them to protect their rights (Philippine);**
- 147.258 **Ensure that sufficient resources are allocated for the full and effective implementation of the National Strategy for Women (Singapore);**
- 147.259 **Make efforts to eliminate gender based stereotypes that restrict women's education and social participation (Republic of Korea);**
- 147.260 **Strengthen labour legislation with a view to mainstreaming the gender perspective and ensuring that such legislation does not discriminate against women in their professional career (Mexico);**
- 147.261 **Continue efforts to promote access of women to labour market (Iraq);**
- 147.262 **Take concrete measures in order to put an end to discriminations against women, especially by abolishing the list of professional occupations which are prohibited to them (Belgium);**
- 147.263 **Repeal the list of professions prohibited for women and ratify the Istanbul Convention of the Council of Europe (France);**
- 147.264 **Strengthen measures aimed at promoting equal opportunities for men and women in terms of employment and profession (Côte d'Ivoire);**
- 147.265 **Continue implementing policies aimed at creating the conditions for the full and equal participation of women in society (Angola);**
- 147.266 **Ensure the access for all women and girls, in particular in rural areas, to basic health-care services (Afghanistan);**
- 147.267 **Continue its efforts aimed at elimination of child labor (Azerbaijan);**

- 147.268 **Step up work to combat trafficking in children and their sexual exploitation (Kyrgyzstan);**
- 147.269 **Take measures to ensure the elimination of the sale and trafficking of children, through investigations and robust prosecutions of persons engaging in those crimes as well as the provision of rehabilitation and social reintegration of child victims of trafficking (Thailand);**
- 147.270 **Strengthen efforts to provide for the rehabilitation and social reintegration of child victims of trafficking (Maldives);**
- 147.271 **Continue efforts to protect children from violence and sexual exploitation (Tunisia);**
- 147.272 **Pursue efforts to fight against the exploitation and sexual abuse of children (Peru);**
- 147.273 **Continue the efforts to prevent all forms of violence against children and adolescents, including sexual abuse against minors and ensure their access to justice and reparation (Ecuador);**
- 147.274 **Continue to provide necessary support and opportunity for children to enjoy their full human rights (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**
- 147.275 **Continue to consolidate actions and programmes aimed at promotion and protection of the rights of the child (Sri Lanka);**
- 147.276 **Continue effort to protect the rights of children (Malaysia);**
- 147.277 **Effectively provide the Office for the Commissioner for Children's Rights with adequate resources in order to promote and protect all children's rights (Namibia);**
- 147.278 **Continue efforts to provide State support to families with children and improve their living conditions, including through increasing pensions (Pakistan);**
- 147.279 **Put an end to corporal punishment towards children in any form and in any area of society, as well as promote non-violent alternatives as disciplinary measures (Uruguay);**
- 147.280 **Enact legislation in order to explicitly prohibit corporal punishment of children in all settings, including at home (Montenegro);**
- 147.281 **Continue to work towards reducing the number of children, including children with disabilities, living in child-care institutions. Focus on supporting parents in fulfilling their responsibilities in respect of their children (Egypt);**
- 147.282 **Further improve mechanisms for the prevention of dissemination of information inciting children to commit an offence that endangers human life and health (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 147.283 **Continue ongoing efforts aimed at ensuring realisation of the rights of children for pre-school education (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 147.284 **Strengthen the protection of the rights of children, persons with disabilities, elderly people and other vulnerable groups (Bulgaria);**
- 147.285 **Continue to assist and promote the employment of persons with disabilities (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**

- 147.286 **Prioritise promoting and protecting the rights of people with disabilities (South Africa);**
- 147.287 **Enhance legal frameworks and social programs serving the most vulnerable groups, particularly children within their families and persons with disabilities (Lebanon);**
- 147.288 **Continue to take measures to provide social assistance to the population, in particular the disabled persons, retired people, children and women (Libya);**
- 147.289 **Continue to ensure education, social adaptation and social integration of children with disabilities (Pakistan);**
- 147.290 **Review and enhance the system of support available to families of persons with disabilities (Cyprus);**
- 147.291 **Strengthen the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities, including by expediting the adoption of the draft federal law, and provide wheelchair users with the unequivocal right to unhindered access to apartment buildings (Hungary);**
- 147.292 **Continue to take measures to defend the rights of elderly people and people with disabilities (Uzbekistan);**
- 147.293 **Step up efforts to promote and preserve the languages of indigenous peoples, including through the education system and via the adoption of relevant measures to safeguard intangible cultural heritage (Nicaragua);**
- 147.294 **Strengthen the legal framework to ensure the sustainable socio-economic and cultural development of indigenous peoples (South Africa);**
- 147.295 **Continue to actively involve the representatives of the indigenous peoples in international activities related to the protection of their rights (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 147.296 **Continue strengthening policies for the promotion and protection of indigenous peoples' rights (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**
- 147.297 **Improve the precarious situation of indigenous peoples (Estonia);**
- 147.298 **Harmonise the various laws on the rights of indigenous peoples, particularly regarding access to land and natural resources, and pay specific attention to the protection of their natural environment (Hungary);**
- 147.299 **Take further concrete and effective steps towards protection and social inclusion for all minority groups (Malaysia);**
- 147.300 **Take additional measures to decrease statelessness among representatives of minority groups (Serbia);**
- 147.301 **Continue extending social support measures and benefits to minorities (India);**
- 147.302 **Continue to provide support to all of its ethnic minorities in preserving their languages, cultures and traditions (Indonesia);**
- 147.303 **Continue measures for the elimination of discrimination against the Roma population (Peru);**
- 147.304 **Take further measures to enhance the integration of migrants (Viet Nam);**

147.305 Strengthen the implementation of policies to reduce the number of unregistered persons, specially statelessness persons, refugees, holders of temporary residence permits and individuals belonging to certain minority groups (Angola);

147.306 Step up efforts to end statelessness, especially by establishing safeguards to guarantee birth registration to all children born in the country, including stateless children and those belonging to minority groups (Thailand);

147.307 Use its influence to facilitate unimpeded access by international observers to Crimea, eastern Ukraine and the Georgian regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia (Australia);

147.308 Implement relevant UNGA resolutions on territorial integrity of Ukraine and on Crimea (Ukraine);

147.309 Repeal Russian laws imposed in the occupied Crimea and respect the laws in force in Ukraine (Ukraine).

148. In the view of the Russian Federation the recommendations listed below are not relevant since they, fully or partially, are not factually correct and do not comply with the basis of the review stipulated in the Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, and, therefore, will not be considered by the Russian Federation:

148.1 Grant international human rights monitoring bodies full access to all federal subjects of the Russian Federation and territories under its effective control (Norway);

148.2 End legal and political restrictions on freedom of expression, association and assembly against all persons, including Crimean Tatars in the illegally annexed Crimea and in Ukrainian territories under control of Russia-backed armed groups (Lithuania);

148.3 Provide free and unimpeded access for all international human rights mechanisms to Ukraine's Crimea and Donbas, as well as to Georgia's regions of Abkhazia and Tskhinvali (Lithuania);

148.4 Cease violations of human rights of the population living in Georgian regions under Russia's effective control (Georgia);

148.5 Provide full and unconditional access to the OHCHR and other relevant human rights monitoring mechanisms to Georgia's Abkhazia and Tskhinvali regions (Georgia);

148.6 Uphold all obligations under applicable international law as Occupying Power in the illegally occupied territories (Ukraine);

148.7 Fulfil all interim measures issued by the European Court of Human Rights in the cases regarding human rights violations in the occupied Crimea and Donbas (Ukraine).

148.8 End its illegal occupation of Crimea and end its support for separatist groups in eastern Ukraine and the Georgian regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia (Australia).

149. 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

[English Only]

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of the Russian Federation was headed by H.E. Mr. Alexander Konovalov, Minister of Justice of the Russian Federation and composed of the following members:

- Mr. Alexander KONOVALOV, Head of the Delegation Minister of Justice of the Russian Federation;
- Mr. Mikhail GALPERIN, Deputy Head of the Delegation, Representative of the Russian Federation at the European Court of Human Rights – Deputy Minister of Justice of the Russian Federation;
- H.E. Mr. Gennady GATILOV, Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva;
- Mr. Sergey ANTIPOV – Head’s Assistant, Main Directorate of the Military Police, Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation;
- Ms. Natalia ANTONOVA, Deputy Director, Department of Integrated Analysis and Forecasting, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Russian Federation;
- Ms. Oksana ANUFRIEVA, Assistant, Legal Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment of the Russian Federation;
- Ms. Veronika ATAULINA, Deputy Head of Section, Administration of the Children’s Rights Commissioner for the President of the Russian Federation;
- Mr. Valery BOYARINEV, Deputy Director, Federal Penal Correction Service;
- Ms. Ekaterina DOBRODEEVA, Head of Section, Department for the Development of Small and Medium-Sized Businesses and Competition, Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation;
- Mr. Oleg DUN, Senior Prosecutor, General Department for Criminal Court Proceedings, Prosecutor General’s Office of the Russian Federation;
- Mr. Abdulgamid BULATOV, Head of Division, Federal Agency on Ethnic Affairs;
- Mr. Aleksei GOLTIAEV, Senior Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva;
- Mr. Artem KIRYANOV, First Vice-President, Commission on Public Control, Public Expert Examination, and Cooperation with Public Councils, Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation;
- Mr. Vitaly KOKH, Deputy Head, Main Directorate of the Military Police, Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation;
- Ms. Marina KORUNOVA, Deputy Director, Department for Humanitarian Cooperation and Human Rights, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation;
- Ms. Olga KUKSINA, Assistant, International Department, Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation;

- Ms. Anna KUZNETSOVA, Children's Rights Commissioner for the President of the Russian Federation;
- Mr. Yuriy MARTYNOV, Senior Expert, Main Directorate of the Military Police, Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation;
- Mr. Yuriy MIKHEEV, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva;
- Ms. Olga SAVINA, Senior Expert, General Administration for Protection of Public Order and Interaction with Executive Authorities of the Russian Federation Constituent Territories, Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation;
- Ms. Julia SHEKHOVTSOVA, First Deputy Head, General Department for Criminal Court Proceedings, Prosecutor General's Office of the Russian Federation;
- Ms. Tatiana SHLYCHKOVA, Head of Section, Department for Humanitarian Cooperation and Human Rights, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation;
- Mr. Evgeny SILYANOV, Director, Department of the State Policy in the Sphere of Children's Rights Protection, Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation;
- Mr. Pavel SMIRNOV, Assistant, Office of the Representative of the Russian Federation at the European Court of Human Rights – Deputy Minister of Justice of the Russian Federation;
- Ms. Svetlana SOLOVYEVA, Director, Legal Department, Ministry of Healthcare of the Russian Federation;
- Mr. Andrey TIMOFEEV, Deputy Head, Main Organizational and Inspections Department, Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation;
- Mr. Alexey TSYGANKOV, Deputy Director, Department of Government Policy in the Sport Area and International Cooperation, Ministry of Sport of the Russian Federation;
- Ms. Nigina UMAROVA, Head of Section, Legal Department, Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation;
- Mr. Evgeny USTINOV, Counsellor, Department for Humanitarian Cooperation and Human Rights, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation;
- Ms. Larisa VERTAIEVA, Head of Section, Office of the Children's Rights Commissioner for the President of the Russian Federation;
- Mr. Dmitry VOROBIEV, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva;
- Mr. Nikita ZHUKOV, Deputy Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva;
- Ms. Maria ZINOVIEVA, Senior Expert, Department of Economic Law, Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation.