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

Kyrgyzstan

* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the language of submission only.

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirty-fifth session from 20 to 31 January 2020. The review of Kyrgyzstan was held at the 1st meeting, on 20 January 2020. The delegation of Kyrgyzstan was headed by the First Deputy Foreign Minister of Kyrgyzstan, H.E. Mr. Nuran Niyazaliev. At its 9th meeting, held on 24 January 2020, the Working Group adopted the report on Kyrgyzstan.

2. On 14 January 2020, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Kyrgyzstan: Peru, Qatar and Togo.

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 Kyrgyzstan:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/35/KGZ/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.6/35/KGZ/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/35/KGZ/3) and its corrigendum (A/HRC/WG.6/35/KGZ/3/Corr.1) .

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Germany, Liechtenstein, Portugal, on behalf of Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Spain, Uruguay and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was transmitted to Kyrgyzstan 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 delegation noted that the UPR national report had been prepared in cooperation with the OHCHR Regional Office and civil society in Kyrgyzstan.

6. In the Constitution, human rights and freedoms were the highest values, and were not subject to any restrictions.

7. Kyrgyzstan had acceded to eight UN international human rights treaties and regularly submitted national periodic reports. In recent years, Kyrgyzstan had submitted reports on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention against Torture. In 2020, it planned to submit reports on the implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

8. It was asserted that the country was actively cooperating with UN special procedures. All requests to visit had been satisfied, and there were none pending. Recently, the UN Special Rapporteur on the right to health, the Working Group on Enforced Disappearances, and the UN Special Rapporteur on minority rights had visited Kyrgyzstan. They had

developed useful recommendations that the country was implementing. Kyrgyzstan had sent invitations to six more special procedures mandate holders and expected them to visit.

9. In 2015, Kyrgyzstan had been elected for the second time as a member of the UN Human Rights Council for 2016–2018.

10. It was highlighted that, according to UNHCR, Kyrgyzstan was the first country to comprehensively address the problem of statelessness, having undertaken efforts to identify 13,700 stateless people, who now currently enjoyed full rights as citizens.

11. Progress in implementation of recommendations from the second UPR cycle included the Human Rights Action Plan for 2019–2021, and the entry into force, on 1 January 2019, of the Criminal Code, Code on Minor Offences, Code of Criminal Procedure and Code of Penal Enforcement, in compliance with international standards.

12. The main purpose of the new Codes was the humanization of justice, the decriminalization of certain acts, and the reform of punishments. The new Code of Criminal Procedure introduced an investigating judge for judicial control and a Council of Judges for judicial self-government.

13. An electronic database of judicial acts had been created, and audio and video recordings of judicial proceedings introduced in 80 out of 159 courtrooms. Automated court information software had also been launched, with EU support, and public access to information on proceedings had been expanded.

14. In 2019 a State Targeted Program, “Development of the Judicial System in Kyrgyzstan”, had been developed to meet international standards in the administration of justice, and was before Parliament for approval.

15. The delegation noted adoption of the 2012–2020 National Strategy for Achieving Gender Equality, its National Council for Women and Gender Development, and the 2018–2020 National Plan of Action for Achieving Gender Equality. In 2017, the Government had approved the Action Plan for implementation of the recommendations of the UN Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women for the 4th periodic report.

16. The Supreme Court representation of women among judges stood at 44.4% in 2017, while the law “On the election of deputies to the local parliament” reserved 30% of seats for women members in local parliament. Women were also creating small enterprises, developing a new direction of social entrepreneurship.

17. On domestic violence, in 2019, 27 committees for the prevention of domestic violence had been created at the local level, and there were plans to establish them in all 453 districts. There were 14 crisis centres providing assistance to victims, and two state crisis centres were planned for 2020. With the EU and UN, the Government was also developing a program to eradicate all forms of violence against women.

18. A working group had been established to amend legislation on criminal liability for gender discrimination and violence in labour relations, and to develop a roadmap for ratifying ILO Convention No. 183.

19. Regarding the question from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on assessment of implementation of the National Plan of Action for Gender Equality, the Government had evaluated the completion rate as 65%, and civil society will monitor implementation in 2020.

20. Legislation prohibited the exploitation of child labour and forced labour, and Kyrgyzstan had ratified two ILO Conventions on child labour.

21. The UPR second cycle recommendations from Albania and Mexico on simplifying the birth registration procedure and registering all children born in Kyrgyzstan had been

included in the 2019–2021 Human Rights Action Plan. The Government was also conducting a needs assessment among migrant children to ensure social support.

22. Regarding the question from Germany, in 2019 a new draft Children's Code had been completed, including basic guarantees such as the prohibition of corporal punishment.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

23. During the interactive dialogue, 89 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

24. Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela noted the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the 2018–2028 Plan for the Protection of Women and the Family.

25. Viet Nam noted with appreciation Kyrgyzstan's acceptance of its recommendations from the second UPR cycle and the efforts of Kyrgyzstan to provide social services to families and children.

26. Afghanistan congratulated Kyrgyzstan for the Action Plan for the implementation of Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security for the term 2018–2020, and the Human Rights Action Plan for 2019–2021.

27. Algeria welcomed the adoption of the Development Program for Social Protection of the Population, and the amendments to electoral legislation guaranteeing persons with disabilities the right to vote.

28. Argentina congratulated Kyrgyzstan for the modifications made to its criminal legislation to include a definition of the crime of forced disappearance.

29. Armenia was pleased to note the Human Rights Action Plan for 2019–2021 and noted the Concept of the state policy in the religious sphere for 2014–2020.

30. Australia welcomed the 2019 criminalization of enforced disappearances and remained concerned by reports of persecution of sections of society based on ethnicity, sexual orientation and gender identity, and religion.

31. Austria welcomed the fact that provisions regarding "foreign agents", that would have restricted civil society, and the so called "anti-gay propaganda bill", were not passed by Parliament.

32. Azerbaijan positively noted measures aimed at addressing gender-based violence and violence against children, and welcomed the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

33. Belarus welcomed the elaboration of the Human Rights Action Plan and the strengthening of criminal liability for trafficking in human beings.

34. Belgium made recommendations.

35. Bhutan commended the judicial reforms undertaken, most notably the revision of the Criminal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, among others, in order to conform to international standards.

36. Brazil noted with appreciation the 2017 adoption of a law on domestic violence, and encouraged efforts to combat practices that lead to child, early or forced marriage.

37. Brunei Darussalam noted the 2018–2040 National Development Strategy and the 2018–2022 "Unity, Trust, and Creation" programme, aimed at contributing to economic growth.

38. Bulgaria noted the July 2019 adoption of a Concept of inclusive education development and associated Action Plan 2019-2023, addressing issues of children with disabilities.
39. Cambodia congratulated the policy measures and initiatives in strategic areas such as the promotion of gender equality in education and culture, and in the socio-economic sphere.
40. Canada welcomed strengthening of the Ombudsman Office to include national and international standards, and was encouraged to see Kyrgyzstan engage with its civil society organisations.
41. Chile highlighted the Human Rights Coordination Council, the National Human Rights Action Plan 2019–2022 and the National Action Plan on the Committee for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination 2019–2022.
42. China praised the work towards sustainable socio-economic development to improve the social protection of the vulnerable.
43. Croatia encouraged Kyrgyzstan to adopt further measures to prevent religiously motivated violence and remove restrictive religious limitations, including the denial of burial rights of Christian and other religious minorities.
44. Cuba noted the updating of legislation and the creation of policies, institutions and mechanisms, in particular for the promotion of women's rights and their full equality in society.
45. Czechia stated that journalists investigating corruption allegations should be able to do so freely and without any interference, and that the right of citizens to peaceful protest must be ensured.
46. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea commended the efforts of Kyrgyzstan to strengthen the socio-political and judicial system to ensure the human rights of its people.
47. Denmark commended Kyrgyzstan for observing the Danish recommendation from the second UPR cycle by refraining from adopting the draft law on "Foreign Agents".
48. Egypt commended the adoption of the Human Rights Action Plan 2019–2021 and noted progress made in the promotion of the independence of the judiciary.
49. Estonia encouraged Kyrgyzstan to continue efforts in safeguarding freedom of expression, and urged Kyrgyzstan to do more to enforce laws that criminalize bride kidnappings and child marriage.
50. Ethiopia applauded efforts to empower women through normative frameworks, including adoption of the National Strategy and Action Plan for Achieving Gender Equality.
51. Fiji made recommendations.
52. Finland made recommendations.
53. France welcomed the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the adoption of a law on domestic violence.
54. Georgia acknowledged steps taken to ensure gender equality and the realization of women's rights, including the 2018–2020 National Action Plan for Achieving Gender Equality.
55. Germany commended Kyrgyzstan for the efforts to combat torture and ill-treatment and noted efforts to reduce child marriages. It remained concerned about ongoing discrimination of minorities.

56. Haiti congratulated Kyrgyzstan for the first peaceful transition of power after the presidential elections in 2017 and the efforts undertaken to protect the environment.
57. The Holy See welcomed the different action plans to improve the enjoyment of fundamental rights in the country.
58. Honduras congratulated Kyrgyzstan on incorporation of a definition of the crime of enforced disappearance into its criminal legislation, and expressed satisfaction that irregular stay in the country was no longer a crime.
59. Iceland made recommendations.
60. India noted with appreciation the establishment of the Human Rights Coordination Council and approval of the Human Rights Action Plan 2019–2021.
61. Indonesia commended the adoption of the Human Rights Action Plan 2019–2021 and the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
62. The Islamic Republic of Iran commended Kyrgyzstan for its efforts to combat trafficking in persons, including through the adoption of the Program on Combating Human Trafficking 2017–2020.
63. Iraq commended the national strategy for development for 2018–2040 and the Program on Combating Human Trafficking for 2017–2020.
64. Ireland called for full implementation of the March 2016 United Nations Human Rights Committee decision regarding the detention of Azimjan Askarov, and supported calls from international bodies for his release.
65. Italy commended the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and adoption of the National Action Plan on Human Rights.
66. Japan welcomed the amendments to the Criminal Code and Family Code to prevent under-age marriage, and was concerned about reports of violence against women and girls, including bride kidnapping.
67. Kenya noted with appreciation establishment of the National Centre for the Prevention of Torture, and action plans on elimination of racial discrimination and combatting terrorism.
68. Kuwait welcomed the 2018 establishment of the Religious Council and the adoption of the Programme to support families and children.
69. Lao People's Democratic Republic appreciated the progress in implementing recommendations from the second UPR cycle, especially in advancing gender equality, poverty reduction and education.
70. Latvia welcomed the information regarding Kyrgyzstan's cooperation with the special procedures.
71. Lithuania welcomed the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and legislative measures to protect women's and children's rights.
72. Maldives recognized the legislative amendments to the Constitution that came into effect in January 2019 to enhance fair trial processes and the independence of the judiciary.
73. Mexico recognised the 2019 reform of legislation on migration that ensures that irregular migration or undocumented stays are no longer considered crimes.
74. Mongolia commended the Law on the Prevention and Protection against Family Violence, and urged Kyrgyzstan to implement the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

75. Montenegro welcomed the adoption of the Human Rights Action Plan and enquired about measures to enforce the laws criminalizing bride kidnapping and child marriage.
76. Myanmar commended the 2019–2021 Human Rights Action Plan and various guidelines, particularly to assist women and children victims of various forms of violence.
77. Namibia commended adoption of a strengthened Family Violence Law in 2017 and the criminalization of domestic violence in 2019.
78. Nepal appreciated implementation of the 2018–2040 National Sustainable Development Strategy and various social protection measures, especially for senior citizens and persons with disabilities.
79. The Netherlands welcomed the National Gender Action Plan and the law on domestic violence, and regretted the lack of progress regarding the protection of LGBTI persons.
80. Niger noted Kyrgyzstan’s progress in the field of human rights since the previous Universal Periodic Review.
81. Nigeria hailed efforts to strengthen the legal and institutional frameworks for the promotion and protection of human rights, and efforts to develop the juvenile justice system.
82. Oman noted strategies and legislation to strengthen human rights, particularly the judicial reform programme.
83. Pakistan commended the National Strategy on Gender Equality and its three national action plans, the National Development Strategy, and achievement of universal primary and lower secondary education.
84. Paraguay made recommendations.
85. Peru recognized progresses made by Kyrgyzstan, in particular in the universalization of primary and lower secondary education.
86. The Philippines was pleased to acknowledge the Human Rights Action Plan for 2019–2021 and lauded efforts to strengthen mechanisms for gender equality and women’s rights.
87. Poland welcomed the new Criminal Code and commended the eradication of statelessness, while noting with concern the situation of ethnic minorities and allegations of violations of the rights of detainees.
88. Portugal welcomed the progress made on ensuring protection from enforced disappearance and on the prevention of torture.
89. Qatar commended adoption of the National Human Rights Action Plan and the National Action Plan on the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.
90. The Republic of Korea congratulated Kyrgyzstan for eradicating statelessness and recognized its efforts to tackle corruption and implement judicial reform.
91. The Republic of Moldova welcomed the modification of the Criminal Code and the adoption of the Law on the Prevention and Protection against Family Violence.
92. The Russian Federation commended efforts to eradicate poverty, to increase the number of social benefits and to ensure women’s participation in all government bodies.
93. Saudi Arabia praised measures to promote the rights of persons with disabilities and to guarantee their access to services in the areas of health, education and transportation.
94. Senegal noted measures to guarantee the human rights of persons with disabilities and welcomed adoption of a programme for 2014–2018 for development of the juvenile justice system.

95. Serbia particularly welcomed measures on the improvement of the judiciary and the situation of women.
96. Singapore commended efforts to enhance the active participation of persons with disabilities, and the adoption of a National Strategy and second National Action Plan on Achieving Gender Equality.
97. Slovenia welcomed the introduction of a children's rights ombudsman, and was concerned about reports of torture and ill-treatment, and impunity related to these crimes.
98. Spain commended Kyrgyzstan for recent legislative reforms to combat child marriage and gender violence, but observed that much remains to be done.
99. Sri Lanka noted adoption of the National Human Rights Action Plan, the National Action Plan on Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the Programme on Combatting Human Trafficking 2019–2022.
100. Sudan welcomed positive steps taken to enhance human rights principles, in particular the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
101. Switzerland made recommendations.
102. The Syrian Arab Republic commended adoption of the national program on combatting extremism and terrorism for 2017–2022.
103. Thailand applauded Kyrgyzstan's success in resolving all known cases of statelessness, and welcomed efforts to combat trafficking in persons and child labor.
104. Timor-Leste noted with appreciation the development of the National Action Plan for the Prevention of Torture 2015–2017 and the Guidelines for Effective Documentation.
105. Tunisia commended the ratification of a number of international conventions, and amendments made to the Criminal Code regarding human trafficking.
106. Turkey welcomed the introduction of the Business Ombudsman and took positive note of progress in the implementation of the two National Action Plans for Achieving Gender Equality.
107. Turkmenistan commended ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and welcomed adoption of the State Programme for Family Support and Child protection for 2018–2028.
108. Ukraine noted the elaboration of the National Human Rights Action Plan and the implementation of legislative measures to combat enforced disappearances and torture.
109. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed the improvement of legislation on gender-based violence and child, early and forced marriage, and urged protecting freedom of the media.
110. The United States of America urged Kyrgyzstan to release human rights defender Azimjan Askarov on humanitarian grounds, and noted the 2019 amendment to the law on extremism has helped protect freedom of religion.
111. Uruguay recognized the legislative efforts of Kyrgyzstan to promote and protect women's rights and was concerned about persistent violations of the rights of minorities.
112. Uzbekistan welcomed the reforms undertaken towards the independence of the judiciary, the social rights of vulnerable groups and gender equality.
113. During the interactive dialogue, it was reported that, since 2014, the Ministry of Health in Kyrgyzstan had been applying the Practical Guidelines on effective documentation of

torture in line with the Istanbul Protocol. The Government had also adopted a Plan of Action to combat torture.

114. The delegation stated that there was no need to create an independent mechanism to investigate allegations of torture related to the violent events of 2010, as all torture complaints had been considered, and relevant decisions had been made. It was asserted that the complaints had been received long after the events -2-3 years, and after the disappearance of the signs of torture.

115. To combat corruption, several legal acts had been adopted, and the Security Council had developed action plans. The Government had also launched a nationwide program of digital transformation to build an information society based on transparent public administration and universal citizen access to information.

116. Measures had been developed to ensure unimpeded access to pre-trial detention facilities for the Ombudsman and the National Centre for the prevention of torture. Mandatory video surveillance had been introduced in all temporary holding facilities, and unscheduled checks initiated. In 2019 and 2016, with the ICRC and OSCE, temporary holding facilities had been constructed in line with international standards.

117. Kyrgyzstan had adopted a program for combating human trafficking and an action plan for its implementation, as well as a national mechanism for redirecting victims. The Government was furthering cooperation with law enforcement bodies of other States, and conducting awareness raising campaigns.

118. It was asserted that, according to the Constitution, everyone had the right to peaceful assembly and there was no ban or restriction on organizing and conducting peaceful assemblies. It was prohibited to adopt by-laws restricting the right to peaceful assembly, and legislation envisaged liability for hindrance to peaceful assembly.

119. The representative office of the Ministry of Interior operated in the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan to protect the rights and interests of citizens of Kyrgyzstan.

120. Laws established administrative and criminal liability for the destabilization of inter-ethnic relations. Legal amendments had been made on local state administration to ensure such bodies undertook activities to prevent inter-ethnic conflicts. There were also quotas for different ethnicities in the parliament.

121. The Government was trying to form a new tri-lingual generation of citizens who mastered the state, official and foreign language, while preserving the native language of ethnic communities. Kyrgyzstan had adopted a 2017–2030 program on multi-lingual education. With the High Commissioner of the OSCE on Ethnic Minorities, Kyrgyzstan had also developed a Civic Nation Vision.

122. Regarding the recommendation from Finland and statement from Ireland on the liberation of Mr. Askarov, based on 2016 Views adopted by the UN Human Rights Committee, it was stated that the courts of Kyrgyzstan had undertaken all the necessary steps in the criminal case against Mr. Askarov in line with the criminal procedural code. A judicial assessment of the case had been made and the relevant judicial decisions had been taken in accordance with legislation. On 13 January 2020 the Supreme Court had received an appeal from Mr. Askarov that would be considered.

123. In December 2019, a law had been adopted introducing amendments to the Law on the Freedom of Worship and Religious Organizations, repealing the requirement of coordinating with local councils to register a religious organisation.

124. To resolve conflicts on the burials of Christian and other non-Muslim minorities, the Government had developed a temporary instruction envisaging mandatory sectoral division of municipal cemeteries based on faith, which was being discussed with State bodies.

125. It was asserted that the Ombudsman had an independent budget and representatives in every region of the country. In order to bring it in line with the Paris Principles, a new draft law on the Ombudsman had been prepared and was currently under Parliamentary review.

126. The National Centre for the Prevention of Torture had undertaken 4,854 preventive visits and the state budget annually allocated funds to ensure its effective functioning.

127. It was asserted that Kyrgyzstan had taken steps to adapt its national legislation to international standards regarding the rights of the LGBTI community, and every citizen had the right to gender reassignment.

128. It was noted that the draft legal amendment aimed at designating NGOs as foreign agents and wider State control of NGO financial flows and activity, had been rejected in May 2016.

129. The delegation stated that the Constitution, the Law on the Protection of the Professional Activities of Journalists, and the Law on Mass Information, guaranteed the protection of journalists and their right to freedom of expression. Acts of intimidation and violence against human rights defenders and journalists were thus investigated and perpetrators brought to justice.

130. It was asserted that the Law on the Guarantees of the President's Activities established the protection of the Head of State from the dissemination of discrediting information attacking his dignity and honour. Amendments had been made whereby the General Prosecutor may now defend the President only with the agreement of the President and his preliminary agreement on the sum of damages.

131. Regarding Belgium's question on early and forced marriage, it was stated that the new Criminal Code established accountability for forcing a person to enter into de facto relations of marriage, forcing a person to enter into marriage, or for violating the age of marriage during religious ceremonies.

132. As per Germany's recommendation, the new Criminal Procedure Code established that evidence obtained through torture was inadmissible.

133. The new Criminal Code stipulated that possession of extremist materials for the purposes of distribution was not grounds for a criminal trial, and did not imply criminal prosecution if there was no evidence of intent to distribute to trigger violence.

134. The Law on the law enforcement service had been adopted, which, inter alia, regulated procedures on the use of force as well as investigations into acts entailing the use of force.

135. Kyrgyzstan had ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, adopted a Strategy and Program for the Development of Inclusive Education for 2019–2023, and introduced personal assistants for children in need of constant care. Regarding Germany's question on the integration of persons with disabilities, the Government intended to adopt a 2020–2023 plan for the implementation of the Convention, create a council, and develop an "Accessible Country" program.

136. Kyrgyzstan had adopted a 2019–2025 plan for enhancing the living conditions of senior citizens, following a 2015 survey with the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

137. The Government had been implementing the Affordable Housing 2020 Programme and was considering establishing a specialized housing fund.

138. As a result of measures undertaken, the poverty rate had fallen in recent years, and a Presidential Decree declared 2020 as the year for development of Kyrgyzstan regions, digitalization, and support for children.

139. The delegation concluded that Kyrgyzstan had achieved much in the protection of human rights, and was working on closing gaps. The Government would continue to work with the UN High Commissioner on Human Rights, the Human Rights Council, and civil society in Kyrgyzstan in further strengthening human rights.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

140. The following recommendations will be examined by Kyrgyzstan, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the forty-fourth session of the Human Rights Council.

140.1 Consider the ratification of the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Brazil); accede to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Uruguay);

140.2 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (France); (Honduras); (Japan); (Lithuania); (Mongolia); (Senegal);

140.3 Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Niger); (Sri Lanka);

140.4 Accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Iraq); accede to and ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Uruguay); ratify the International Convention for the Protection of all Persons against Enforced Disappearances, taking into account SDG 16 (Paraguay); sign and ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Italy); accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Ukraine);

140.5 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Austria); (Chile); (Honduras);

140.6 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and enact implementing legislation (Croatia); ratify and fully align its national legislation with the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Estonia); accede to and fully align national legislation with all obligations under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Latvia); accede to and ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Uruguay); ratify the Rome Statute establishing the International Criminal Court, taking into account SDG 16 (Paraguay);

140.7 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and issue standing invitation to all UN special procedures (Czechia);

140.8 Issue Standing invitation to all UN special procedures (Ukraine);

140.9 Further cooperate with the UN human rights treaty bodies and Special Procedures (Egypt);

140.10 Continue to invite all UN special procedures for official visits to the country, as well as respond positively and schedule all pending requests of special procedures to visit the country (Honduras);

- 140.11 Consider the extension of a standing invitation to all special procedures mandate holders of the Human Rights Council (Latvia);
- 140.12 Sign and ratify the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention) (Slovenia);
- 140.13 Ratify the Protocol of 2014 to the ILO Forced Labour Convention, of 1930 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 140.14 Continue with the harmonization of national legislation with the Constitution and the International human rights laws (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 140.15 Comply with obligations under core international human rights documents while elaborating, implementing, and revising policy and legislation (Ukraine);
- 140.16 Continue working towards aligning national legislation with international obligations (Kuwait);
- 140.17 Continue its work to bring its national legislation in line with the international obligations (Pakistan);
- 140.18 Continue to bring Kyrgyzstan's legal framework in line with its international human rights obligations (Russian Federation);
- 140.19 Proceed with steps to ensure practical introduction of the Paris Principles in national legislation by adopting the law on Ombudsman of the Kyrgyz Republic (Georgia); consider completing the new bill of the Ombudsperson to bring the Office in compliance with the Paris Principles (Tunisia);
- 140.20 Consider further strengthening the Office of the Ombudsman as the national human rights institution in accordance to the Paris Principles (India); accelerate the efforts to bring the Office of the Ombudsperson in compliance with the Paris Principles (Republic of Korea); Continue efforts to develop Ombudsman institution in line with the Paris Principles (Nepal);
- 140.21 Consider establishing an office of ombudsman for children (Ukraine);
- 140.22 Scale up efforts in the promotion and protection of human rights of its population (Nigeria);
- 140.23 Request cooperation from the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to establish a permanent National Mechanism for the Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up of Recommendations on human rights, in accordance with SDGs 16 and 17 (Paraguay);
- 140.24 Work towards fully incorporating the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities into domestic law and policy, as appropriate, and in consultation with persons with disabilities themselves and other relevant stakeholders (Singapore);
- 140.25 Reverse the constitutional reform of 2016 and ensure in the constitution the supremacy of international human rights law over domestic law (Spain);
- 140.26 Make due efforts towards the 2019–2021 Human Rights Action Plan (Turkmenistan);

- 140.27 **Ensure funding for appropriate functionality of national human rights initiatives and mechanisms, including the national preventive mechanism (Ukraine);**
- 140.28 **Continue implementing measures for effective protection and promotion of human rights of vulnerable groups (Bhutan);**
- 140.29 **Amend legislation to comprehensively protect vulnerable groups such as women and minorities, combat discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity, and remove barriers for vulnerable groups to access state programming, justice, and protection from violence (Canada);**
- 140.30 **Ensure that the anti-discrimination law prohibits discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity (Chile);**
- 140.31 **Clearly define unlawful discrimination under its laws and take proactive steps to ensure the protection of all targeted groups, including LGBTIQ persons, persons with disabilities, women, and ethnic minorities (Fiji);**
- 140.32 **Adopt legislation enabling the condemnation of discrimination based on sexual orientation (France);**
- 140.33 **Adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation, with the definitions of all forms of discrimination in accordance with international standards (Germany);**
- 140.34 **Include the concept of incitement to hatred in the Criminal Code, expressly including sexual orientation and gender identity as protected motives (Honduras);**
- 140.35 **Adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation that addresses direct and indirect discrimination and encompasses all the prohibited grounds of discrimination, including sexual orientation and gender identity (Iceland);**
- 140.36 **Continue the measures for promoting the rights of socially vulnerable groups including women, children, disabled and the elderly (India);**
- 140.37 **Introduce legislation, in full compliance with international standards, which protects women and LGBTI persons from all forms of discrimination, harassment and violence (Ireland);**
- 140.38 **Undertake all necessary measures to prevent all forms of discrimination and violence against LGBTI persons (Italy);**
- 140.39 **Adopt measures to develop awareness raising campaigns aimed at combating stigmatization and ethnic or racial stereotypes with a view to promoting tolerance and understanding (Argentina);**
- 140.40 **Take measures to combat acts of discrimination and violence against LGTBIQ persons, guaranteeing investigation and sanction of this type of acts (Argentina);**
- 140.41 **Adopt comprehensive legislation against discrimination with definition of all of its forms in line with international standards, including discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Mexico);**
- 140.42 **Adopt and implement legislation to prohibit discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation (Netherlands);**
- 140.43 **Adopt further measures to protect the rights of vulnerable groups, especially women and children, as well as persons with disabilities (Nigeria);**

- 140.44 **Adopt further legislative and institutional measures to combat all types of discrimination, especially those of a religious and racial nature (Oman);**
- 140.45 **Continue its diligent work on the issues covered by the Concept of the state policy in the religious sphere for 2014–2020 and an Action Plan for the implementation of this Concept for 2015–2020 through promotion of tolerance and non-discrimination (Armenia);**
- 140.46 **Adopt a comprehensive anti-discrimination legal framework which includes, *inter alia*, the prohibition of all forms of direct and indirect discrimination against women, of racial discrimination as well as of discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, and provides for special measures to promote equal opportunities and address structural discrimination (Portugal);**
- 140.47 **Make further efforts to promote tolerance and combat hate speech and negative stereotyping against ethnic minorities (Qatar);**
- 140.48 **Adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation prohibiting all forms of discrimination including on the grounds of ethnicity and sexual orientation and gender identity (Australia);**
- 140.49 **Make further efforts and include in the Constitution discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity as one additional ground of prohibited discrimination (Spain);**
- 140.50 **Step up its efforts to promote tolerance and combat hate speech (Timor-Leste);**
- 140.51 **Continue efforts to combat discrimination on ethnic, religious or sexual grounds (Tunisia);**
- 140.52 **Adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation that includes discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Uruguay);**
- 140.53 **Ensure that all mining activities on its territory contribute concretely to reducing the poverty rate (Haiti);**
- 140.54 **Take further steps to prevent torture, to provide access to justice to victims and to guarantee the effective punishment of perpetrators, including by developing a national action plan for the prevention of torture (Brazil);**
- 140.55 **Fully investigate allegations of torture and bring perpetrators to justice (Canada);**
- 140.56 **Improve prison and detention conditions by strengthening monitoring, bringing perpetrators of human rights violations to justice, and providing human rights training to the judiciary, prison officials, and law enforcement authorities (Canada);**
- 140.57 **Establish appropriate mechanisms for investigations of allegations of torture to be carried out in a timely manner by an independent body (Chile);**
- 140.58 **Ensure sufficient financing of the national preventive mechanism against torture to safeguard its independent functioning, and to ensure compliance with international standards for the treatment of detainees in detention centres (Czechia);**
- 140.59 **Establish concrete and measurable steps to strengthen national human rights institution, the Ombudsman and the National Center for the Prevention**

of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Finland);

140.60 **Guarantee conditions of detention in line with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (France);**

140.61 **Ensure that investigations into allegations of torture and other ill-treatment are carried out by an independent body and that preliminary investigations into such complaints are carried out and completed without delay (Germany);**

140.62 **Make further efforts to prevent acts of torture and ensure that allegations of torture and ill-treatment are investigated promptly and efficiently (Italy);**

140.63 **Provide sufficient resources for the National Mechanism for Prevention against Torture and develop a new National Action Plan for the Prevention of Torture, to strengthen its institutional framework in accordance with SDG 16 (Paraguay);**

140.64 **Take further steps towards ensuring a humane treatment of detained persons in line with international standards (Poland);**

140.65 **Ensure that investigations into all allegations of torture and ill-treatment are carried out by an independent body and the perpetrators punished (Switzerland);**

140.66 **Ensure that investigations into allegations of torture and other ill-treatment are carried out by an independent body (Austria);**

140.67 **Credibly address allegations of arbitrary detention and torture by authorities and uphold obligations under the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment to hold perpetrators accountable and prohibit the use of evidence obtained through torture (United States of America);**

140.68 **Ensure that all victims of the conflict in 2010 are appropriately compensated, with specific attention to vulnerable groups such as ethnic minorities and in particular women and children (Belgium);**

140.69 **Strengthen resources to prevent, investigate, punish and provide appropriate compensation in cases of crimes of kidnapping and related sexual abuse, including forced marriage and child marriage (Chile);**

140.70 **Continue to take effective measures to combat extremism and terrorism, participate in international anti-terrorism cooperation, so as to provide safe environment for its people to enjoy all human rights (China);**

140.71 **Continue measures in strengthening the independence of the judiciary and in protecting the rights of accused persons in legal proceedings, including by having possible collaborations with victims protection agencies in other States (Indonesia);**

140.72 **Take further steps to ensure, in law and practice, the independence of the judiciary, in full compliance with the relevant international norms (Italy);**

140.73 **Support and implement judiciary programs, especially those related to children (2014, 2018) (Oman);**

140.74 **Consider undertaking a broad transitional justice process (Peru);**

- 140.75 **Ensure respect for fair trial and due process guarantees to all citizens, irrespective of their ethnicity (Republic of Korea);**
- 140.76 **Continue its efforts in fighting drug trafficking and corruption and to strengthen this area of work at the legislative and institutional levels (Russian Federation);**
- 140.77 **Ensure due process and accountability in the administration of justice for victims of enforced disappearances, including by conducting open and thorough investigations into outstanding cases of disappearances (Australia);**
- 140.78 **Adopt a comprehensive freedom of information law in line with its obligations under Article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Belgium);**
- 140.79 **Take further measures to prevent the misuse of legislation on extremist activity and terrorism; incitement of ethnic hatred; and defamation, in order to prevent the targeting of journalists, media organisations, and human rights defenders (Canada);**
- 140.80 **Ensure the freedom of religion or belief, both in law and in practice, and root out all cases of religious persecution and the exploitation of laws against members of religious minorities (Croatia);**
- 140.81 **Take necessary steps in order to ameliorate right to freedom of expression and to the right of access to information (Croatia);**
- 140.82 **Step up efforts to protect media freedom and the freedom of assembly (Czechia);**
- 140.83 **Continuously carry forward the state policy for building peace and harmony among different religious faiths in the country (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**
- 140.84 **Amend the overly broad definition of extremism contained in the Law on Countering Extremist Activities to ensure the legislation's compatibility with international legal standards, including on freedom of expression (Denmark);**
- 140.85 **Ensure freedom of expression online and offline, including by instituting a cap on moral damages in all civil defamation cases (Estonia);**
- 140.86 **Amend article 313 of the Criminal Code to bring it into compliance with articles 19(3) and 20(2) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Estonia);**
- 140.87 **Immediately release human rights activist Azimjon Askarov in line with the view of the UN Human Rights Committee given in 2016 (Finland);**
- 140.88 **Ensure compliance with the law "on the protection of the professional activities of journalists" and guarantee the safety of journalists (France);**
- 140.89 **Ease registration to religious communities and ensure the freedom of religion or belief in line with international standards (Holy See);**
- 140.90 **Enhance protections for civil society, journalists and human rights defenders to ensure they are able to carry out their work in a safe environment free from intimidation, harassment and attacks (Ireland);**
- 140.91 **Create an enabling environment for media freedom and freedom of opinion and expression (both online and offline), including by bringing the appropriate national laws in full compliance with the International Covenant on**

Civil and Political Rights and other international human rights obligations (Lithuania);

140.92 **Continue to strengthen its ongoing efforts to ensure the implementation of the law on peaceful assemblies by developing a plan of action (Maldives);**

140.93 **Avoid any undue restrictions on the freedom of expression by ensuring that the Criminal Code is in full compliance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Netherlands);**

140.94 **Ensure that everyone, including human rights defenders and journalists, can exercise their right to freedom of expression, including online, without fear of reprisals, in compliance with international law and standards (Switzerland);**

140.95 **Ensure that relevant legislation guarantees the exercise of the rights to freedom of expression and association for all individuals, in particular journalists (Austria);**

140.96 **Take steps aimed at guaranteeing free exercise of religious freedoms (Ukraine);**

140.97 **Legislation is not adopted, including the so-called "foreign agents law", that will limit the ability of Non-Governmental Organisations to operate freely (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

140.98 **Strengthen democratic institutions by protecting freedom of expression and media freedom, both online and offline, eliminating corruption at all levels by holding officials and non-state actors accountable, and protecting civil society's role in promoting good governance and transparency (United States of America);**

140.99 **Continue taking efforts in the area of combating trafficking in persons, including under the National Action Plan, strive to address root causes of trafficking and strengthen measures for the identification of victims of trafficking (Belarus);**

140.100 **Ensure the allocation of adequate resources to competent institutions to further strengthen the implementation of programs on combating trafficking in persons (Philippines);**

140.101 **Strengthen assistance afforded to victims of human trafficking (Qatar);**

140.102 **Continue to strengthen its efforts to combat human trafficking with regular monitoring (Sri Lanka);**

140.103 **Enhance the assistance provided to victims of trafficking in persons (Syrian Arab Republic);**

140.104 **Adopt comprehensive measures to expand cooperation with international institutions in the field of the prevention and combating human trafficking (Uzbekistan);**

140.105 **Strengthen further the programs for social protection for all the people of Kyrgyzstan, especially the vulnerable groups. (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

140.106 **Continue combatting poverty and social inequality (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

- 140.107 Continue its efforts to strengthen and implement a poverty reduction strategy (Brunei Darussalam);
- 140.108 Continue to promote economic and social development, step up efforts to reduce poverty and improve the livelihood of its people (China);
- 140.109 Further strengthen its efforts in enhancing the socio-economic well-being of its people (Ethiopia);
- 140.110 Take all necessary measures to ensure access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation throughout the country, particularly for marginalized groups (Germany);
- 140.111 Continue all socio economic measures for ensuring access to healthcare, education, affordable housing and reducing poverty particularly at rural areas (India);
- 140.112 Strengthen programs aimed at poverty reduction (Iraq);
- 140.113 Carry on its poverty reduction strategy with a view of improving socio-economic conditions, including in rural area, for poverty eradication in the country (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 140.114 Work on developing a national plan to reduce homelessness and poverty, by increasing the minimum wages and developing programs to help poor families (Saudi Arabia);
- 140.115 Continue to implement a national strategy to reduce the number of homeless persons (Serbia);
- 140.116 Continue to work on the effective realisation of the human rights to drinking water and sanitation through, for instance, developing a comprehensive strategy to manage hydraulic resources (Spain);
- 140.117 Follow up and strengthen social protection such as the program adopted by the Kyrgyz government to develop the social protection of the population for the years 2015–2017 (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 140.118 Set up a national strategies to reduce poverty in particular in the rural areas (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 140.119 Continue to increase investments in health-care personnel (Cambodia);
- 140.120 Remove barriers faced by adolescents and unmarried youth in accessing sexual and reproductive health services including contraception, and to address misconception and biases about their sexuality, so that the 2015 Law on Reproductive Health and Rights can be duly implemented in practice (Iceland);
- 140.121 Reduce rates of maternal, infant and child mortality by ensuring funding for the programmes, facilitating access to health care institutions and to qualified medical staff and improving access to family planning (Algeria);
- 140.122 Provide quality health care and access to health services in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Maldives);
- 140.123 Strengthen health services for ethnic minorities: Uzbeks, Uighurs, Mugat and Lyuli (Peru);
- 140.124 Make further efforts in order to eliminate discrimination in access to health services and improve access to maternal health services, taking into

account the technical guidelines of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to reduce and prevent maternal mortality (Serbia);

140.125 Continue prioritizing education for all, including by increasing budgetary allocations to ensure free access to quality education and providing poor families with support (Brunei Darussalam);

140.126 Continue to increase budgetary allocations to ensure free access to quality education (Cambodia);

140.127 Continue implementing its national programs and policies to improve the education, health and social security system (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);

140.128 Take the appropriate measures to provide access to quality, multilingual and inclusive education for children especially for children with disabilities and minorities (Afghanistan);

140.129 Promote the rights of the child by fighting against school drop-out and by regulating the education offered by private schools (France);

140.130 Ensure that the right to education is effectively offered to all, especially to children in the context of labor migration (Holy See);

140.131 Increase the budget to ensure free access of all to quality education and to provide support to families living in condition of poverty (Algeria);

140.132 Address challenges that restrict children from completing higher education and continue its efforts to ensure access to quality education by children of various socio-economic conditions (Myanmar);

140.133 Strive to allocate sufficient budgetary resources to education to ensure free access for all to quality education and to support families living in poverty (Niger);

140.134 Support the comprehensive education action plan for all 2019–2030 (Oman);

140.135 Increase budgetary allocations to ensure free access to quality education for all children (Qatar);

140.136 Strengthen its efforts to promote access to education, including vulnerable groups to reduce school dropout rates (Sri Lanka);

140.137 Intensify efforts to promote and safeguard the right to education for all (Sudan);

140.138 Increase budget allocations to ensure free access to quality education and provide support to poor families (Syrian Arab Republic);

140.139 Continue these noble efforts (of enhancing gender equality) and effectively implement the National Action Plan for Achieving Gender Equality (Bhutan);

140.140 Effectively implement its National Strategy to Achieve Gender Equality 2018–2020, in order to continue moving towards full equality and empowerment of women (Cuba);

140.141 Continue efforts geared towards gender parity and women's representation in decision making organs (Egypt);

- 140.142 Create mandatory training programmes for judges, prosecutors and law enforcement officials on the application of criminal law dealing with violence against women (Estonia);
- 140.143 Encourage women to report cases of violence, sexual violence and forced marriage to law enforcement bodies and not elders' courts (Estonia);
- 140.144 Upscale its efforts towards programs that promote the economic and social empowerment of women (Ethiopia);
- 140.145 Adopt a comprehensive, gender-responsive and disability-inclusive approach to climate change adaptation and mitigation policies, consistent with the UNFCCC and Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, to address the economic, cultural and social impacts and challenges that climate change represents, for the full and effective enjoyment of human rights for all (Fiji);
- 140.146 Enhance support services for victims of domestic and gender-based violence, and take measures to raise awareness amongst law enforcement officials, lawyers and judges of the serious nature of domestic and gender-based violence (Fiji);
- 140.147 Take further legal and practical measures to combat all forms of violence against women and domestic violence, including forced marriages (Finland);
- 140.148 Adoption of a comprehensive strategy for gender equality in the area of economic, social and cultural rights and ensure integration of a gender perspective into the post 2018 development framework (Afghanistan);
- 140.149 Further combat domestic and sexual violence against women and girls, in particular against abduction of brides, forced marriages and religious marriages of children (France);
- 140.150 Continue its efforts towards fighting domestic violence and violence against women (Georgia);
- 140.151 Remove the legal obstacles which contribute to the low and decreasing participation of women in the labor market, in accordance with accepted recommendations 117.31, 117.34 and 117.35 of the second cycle (Haiti);
- 140.152 Implement the laws and plans for ensuring participation of women in decision making levels at political and economic spheres (India);
- 140.153 Take further steps to strengthen gender mainstreaming strategy including incorporating a gender-responsive budget for government programs and creates environment which will enable higher number of women parliamentarians (Indonesia);
- 140.154 Enhance women's empowerment in political, social and economic affairs (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 140.155 Make further efforts to eliminate discrimination against women (Iraq);
- 140.156 Continue to train the law enforcement personnel on the application of the relevant criminal law provisions dealing with violence against women (Japan);
- 140.157 Continue efforts in promoting women's representation and participation in political, social and economic spheres (Kenya);

- 140.158 Continue in its efforts towards promoting the role of women in political, social and economic areas (Kuwait);
- 140.159 Continue its efforts to realize “the National Strategy for Achieving Gender Equality until 2020” (Lao People’s Democratic Republic);
- 140.160 Continue its efforts in promoting women’s representation and participation in three main areas of political, social and economic empowerments (Lao People’s Democratic Republic);
- 140.161 Continue to address gender based violence (Latvia);
- 140.162 Take all necessary actions, including through awareness raising campaigns and training, to effectively implement legislation on violence against women and girls and ensure that all reports of violence are thoroughly investigated and perpetrators are brought to justice (Lithuania);
- 140.163 Double its efforts to address forced marriage and “bride kidnapping” (Myanmar);
- 140.164 Adopt legislation criminalizing marital rape and take effective measures to end the practice of bride kidnapping (Namibia);
- 140.165 Establish a body to oversee the coordination and implementation of domestic violence prevention and protection measures, as required by the Family Violence Law (Namibia);
- 140.166 Carry out effective measures to increase representation of women, ethnic and minority groups in political and public life (Nepal);
- 140.167 Continue support of the adopted national action plan 2018–2020 with the aim to prohibit all types of discrimination against women and ensure women’s equal enjoyment of rights in all fields of life (Oman);
- 140.168 Continue its efforts in promoting women’s representation and participation in all three main areas of empowerment political, social as well as economic (Pakistan);
- 140.169 Adopt measures to address traditional attitudes and social norms that legitimize bride-kidnapping, including making a requirement the registration in the civil registry of marriages in order for the religious nuptial ceremony to take place, and thus advance with regard to SDGs 5 and 10.3 (Paraguay);
- 140.170 Guarantee women's equal access to property and inheritance rights (Peru);
- 140.171 Ensure the full implementation of its National Action Plan for Achieving Gender Equality for 2018–2020 (Philippines);
- 140.172 Devote all efforts to eradicate bride-kidnapping as well as child, early and forced marriages (Poland);
- 140.173 Take effective measures to combat persistent immunity for perpetrators of domestic violence and bride kidnapping (Republic of Korea);
- 140.174 Take the necessary measures in order to prevent and combat the practice of bride-kidnapping, including by organizing awareness campaigns on the subject, as well as set up reception centers for the victims of abduction (Republic of Moldova);
- 140.175 Foster actions in order to increase the role of women in political and public life (Republic of Moldova);

- 140.176 **Implement comprehensive policy and budgetary measures to ensure that laws on gender equality and domestic violence, including bride kidnapping, are enforced effectively (Australia);**
- 140.177 **Consider developing campaigns to raise awareness of violence against women among the most affected communities, including by working with relevant UN entities such as the OHCHR and UN-Women, as appropriate, to educate them of their rights and available remedies (Singapore);**
- 140.178 **Adopt and implement concrete prevention and awareness raising programmes against gender violence and the persistent practice of bride-kidnapping (Spain);**
- 140.179 **Continue to take measures to increase access to maternal health services to reduce preventable maternal morbidity and mortality (Sri Lanka);**
- 140.180 **Continue to take measures to prevent and protect women and girls from any incidence of gender-based violence (Sri Lanka);**
- 140.181 **Take effective measures to ensure the implementation of laws against domestic violence, in particular by ensuring adequate training of judicial personnel, as well as creating a functional entity with the mandate to supervise coordination and application of prevention and protection measures against domestic violence (Switzerland);**
- 140.182 **Ensure that the legislation concerning domestic violence against women is implemented (Austria);**
- 140.183 **Continue its efforts to eliminate all forms of gender discrimination and to advocate gender equality by providing sufficient fund for the implementation of National Strategy on Gender Equality for 2012–2020 and its three national plans on gender equality (Thailand);**
- 140.184 **Provide for mandatory training for judges, prosecutors and law enforcement officials on the application of the relevant criminal law provisions dealing with violence against women (Timor-Leste);**
- 140.185 **Pursue efforts to combat violence against women (Tunisia);**
- 140.186 **Ensure the effective application of current legislation on the rights of women, deepen measures to eradicate forced marriages and provide assistance to victims of domestic violence (Uruguay);**
- 140.187 **Continue working towards the full implementation of the National Plan for Action for Achieving Gender Equality for 2018–2020 (Uzbekistan);**
- 140.188 **Continue efforts to combat violence against women and children (Azerbaijan);**
- 140.189 **Promote gender equality and foster women’s participation in political and public life (Azerbaijan);**
- 140.190 **Ensure sufficient training, follow-up and monitoring to allow for the 2016 law on forced marriages of children and for the 2017 law on domestic violence to achieve their full effect (Belgium);**
- 140.191 **Fully implement the Criminal Code provisions on bride kidnapping and the 2016 Law prohibiting child marriage and ensure that those breaching these laws are held accountable (Germany);**

- 140.192 **Adopt and implement legislation prohibiting corporal punishment in all settings, including at home (Iceland);**
- 140.193 **Fully implement the Criminal Code provisions on bride kidnapping and the 2016 Law prohibiting child marriage and ensure that those breaching those laws are held accountable (Iceland);**
- 140.194 **Implement effectively the Program for family support and child protection for 2018–2028 (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 140.195 **Implement fully the Criminal Code provisions on bride kidnapping and the Law prohibiting child, early and forced marriage and take additional measures to fight all forms of violence against women, including domestic violence (Italy);**
- 140.196 **Continue implementing the family support and children protection for 2018 (Kenya);**
- 140.197 **Enhance the efforts to protect children’s rights by adopting specific practical measures to effectively tackle violence against children and child labour (Lithuania);**
- 140.198 **Enhance efforts to combat labour exploitation of children (Montenegro);**
- 140.199 **Step-up measures to combat labour exploitation of children (Myanmar);**
- 140.200 **Continue to implement the Program for family support and children protection 2018–2028 (Pakistan);**
- 140.201 **Continue to conduct awareness-raising and capacity-building activities on the implementation of the Law on Prevention and Protection from Family Violence (Philippines);**
- 140.202 **Expedite the implementation of legislative changes in this area and build on previous efforts, as well as launch new initiatives to prevent and combat violence against children (Republic of Moldova);**
- 140.203 **Develop an inter-agency plan to combat child labor exploitation (Saudi Arabia);**
- 140.204 **Accelerate efforts to eliminate child labour, ensuring that legal action is taken against perpetrators (Sri Lanka);**
- 140.205 **Continue its efforts in upholding the rights of the child, including in promoting equal access to education and health care, as well as eliminating violence against children, and providing conditions for realizing their rights (Thailand);**
- 140.206 **Pursue efforts to protect and promote the rights of the child (Tunisia);**
- 140.207 **Take essential measures to successfully implement the government program for family support and child protection for 2018-28 (Turkmenistan);**
- 140.208 **Strengthen equal participation in decision-making of all persons including those belonging to minorities (Czechia);**
- 140.209 **Adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation aimed at protecting the fundamental rights of all minority groups (Denmark);**

- 140.210 Take concrete actions to ensure minority rights and efficiently combat all forms of discrimination, including persons with disabilities and LGBTI persons (Finland);
- 140.211 Ensure the representation of persons belonging to ethnic minorities in government bodies (France);
- 140.212 Ratify the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) of the International Labour Organization (Honduras);
- 140.213 Ensure that strategies for the prevention of violent extremism are based on international human rights standards and include focus on social development and not just security, which will contribute to social cohesion and avoid divisions between communities and ethnic groups (Mexico);
- 140.214 Undertake necessary measures to ensure full enjoyment by individuals, including by persons belonging to ethnic minorities, of their human rights (Poland);
- 140.215 Provide protection for ethnic and religious minorities against discrimination in education, employment and social services, as well as combat hate speech (Senegal);
- 140.216 Protect the rights of minorities and marginalized groups, in particular by adopting an anti-discrimination law in line with international standards and by ensuring its application (Switzerland);
- 140.217 Uphold its obligations under the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, particularly with respect to minorities, including by improving their economic livelihood opportunities, implementing best practices in policing, and protecting the right of all individuals to practice their faiths freely through the approval of all religious organizations seeking to register (United States of America);
- 140.218 Ensure that all children with disabilities have access to quality care services that meet their needs and allocate sufficient human and financial resources for schools to strengthen their access to inclusive education (Bulgaria);
- 140.219 Establish community-based services for children with intellectual disabilities, with the involvement of the health, education and social sectors (Bulgaria);
- 140.220 Provide better social services to families and children in difficult situations and rehabilitation programs for persons with disabilities (Viet Nam);
- 140.221 Continue advancing in national efforts for comprehensive care for persons with disabilities and the elderly (Cuba);
- 140.222 Facilitate further employment of the persons with disabilities in the labor market (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 140.223 Eliminate obstacles for the inclusion of persons with disabilities in order to guarantee that all public buildings, such as schools, hospitals and governmental institutions, are fully accessible (Mexico);
- 140.224 Create favourable conditions for the active participation of the persons with disabilities in the political and cultural life, and their participation in society as equal members (Montenegro);
- 140.225 Develop alternative methods of support for persons with mental health conditions and psychosocial disabilities which respect their rights in line with the

Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, including by combating institutionalization, stigma, violence and over-medicalization, and by providing community-based and people-centred mental health services (Portugal);

140.226 Continue its efforts to combat violence against women, children and persons with disabilities (Sudan);

140.227 Continue implementing measures to ensure the rights and improve the quality of life of persons with disabilities (Turkmenistan);

140.228 Take all necessary steps to implement the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, including ensuring access to work and education, and ensuring that all public buildings are accessible (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

140.229 Continue measures aimed at social protection of persons with disabilities, and to ensure their social inclusion (Azerbaijan);

140.230 Further promote and protect the rights of migrant workers and members of their families particularly to extend consular assistance to migrant workers abroad and access to medical services (Indonesia);

140.231 Consider further bilateral and multilateral agreements to ensure better protection for migrant workers (Niger);

140.232 Develop a human rights-based national implementation plan for the Global Compact for Migration (Portugal).

141. 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 Kyrgyzstan was headed by H.E. Mr. Nuran Niyazaliev, First Deputy Foreign Minister of Kyrgyzstan, and composed of the following members:

- Mrs. Janyl Alybaeva, Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Development, Kyrgyzstan;
 - Mr. Esenbek Togonbaev, Deputy Director of the State Agency for Local Self-Government and Inter-Ethnic Relations under the Government of Kyrgyzstan;
 - Mr. Keneshbek Toktomambetov, Judge of the Supreme Court of Kyrgyzstan;
 - Mr. Daniyar Mukashev, Permanent Representative of Kyrgyzstan to the United Nations Office in Geneva;
 - Mr. Bekbolu uulu Zhailoo, Senior Prosecutor of the General Prosecutor's Office of Kyrgyzstan;
 - Mr. Baktiir Orozov, Head of the Sector for Support of the Human Rights Coordination Council of the Legal Expertise Division of the Government's Office of Kyrgyzstan;
 - Ms. Elmira Isakova, Head of the Department for the development of legal acts of the Department of Legal Support and International Cooperation of the Ministry of Internal affairs of Kyrgyzstan;
 - Ms. Kunduz Amanzholova, Chief specialist Department for the development of legal acts of the Ministry of Justice of Kyrgyzstan;
 - Mr. Ermek Turgunaliyev, Counsellor of the 5th Political Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kyrgyzstan;
 - Ms. Saikal Esengeldieva, First Secretary of the Permanent Mission of Kyrgyzstan to the United Nations Office in Geneva.
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