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Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Russian Federation

* 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 forty-fourth session from 6 to 17 November 2023. The review of the Russian Federation was held at the 12th meeting, on 13 November 2023. The delegation of the Russian Federation was headed by the State Secretary and Deputy Minister of Justice, Andrey Loginov. At its 17th meeting, held on 17 November 2023, the Working Group adopted the report on the Russian Federation.
2. On 11 January 2023, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of the Russian Federation: China, Gabon and United States of America.
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);¹
 - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);²
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).³
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Canada, Germany, Liechtenstein, Panama, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America 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 delegation described the main achievements and challenges in the promotion and protection of human rights since the previous universal periodic review. The national report had been drafted in consultation with civil society organizations. According to the Russian Constitution, human rights and freedoms were of supreme value and their recognition, observance and protection constituted an obligation for the State. National efforts to protect national security and the rights of citizens and to uphold the rule of law continued, despite the unprecedented unilateral coercive measures and unjustified restrictions imposed on the participation of the Russian Federation in different international forums.
6. The delegation highlighted the steps taken to strengthen the national and international frameworks for the promotion and protection of human rights, inter alia, by actively participating in the work of the Human Rights Council, engaging with human rights treaty bodies, regional organizations such as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States, including its Human Rights Commission.
7. At the national level, the Constitutional Court had pursued its efforts to protect the constitutional rights and freedoms of its citizens. Based on Court decisions, changes had been made to national legislation. Pursuant to the Court's position and as a result of the long-standing moratorium on the death penalty, there was a sustainable guarantee of the non-application of the capital punishment.

¹ [A/HRC/WG.6/44/RUS/1](#).

² [A/HRC/WG.6/44/RUS/2](#).

³ [A/HRC/WG.6/44/RUS/3](#).

8. Substantive efforts had been made to eradicate all forms of discrimination and combat intolerance. A general prohibition against discrimination was enshrined in the Constitution and administrative or criminal liabilities were foreseen for different forms of discrimination. The Strategy of State National Policy had been adopted.
9. The delegation underscored the utmost importance of continuing to combat racism, xenophobia, aggressive nationalism, ethnic and religious intolerance, neo-Nazism, including in the context of preserving historical memory and counteracting the falsification of history and through tabling the annual General Assembly resolution on combating glorification of Nazism, neo-Nazism and other practices that contribute to fuelling contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.
10. In the Strategy for Countering Extremism adopted in 2020, terms such as “extremist ideology” and “countering extremism” were defined. Appropriate measures were being designed to establish a national centre to protect the rights of victims of terrorism in line with the Model Legislative Provisions to support the needs and protect the rights of victims of terrorism.
11. Legislative protection of the family and family values had been further improved, including by expanding social support measures for families with children, orphans and children without parental supervision. In 2023, the Strategy for the Comprehensive Safety of Children had come into force.
12. Special attention was attached to socially vulnerable population groups such as children, persons with disabilities and older persons. Following the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, around 40 federal and 750 regional legal acts had been amended and measures had been put in place to ensure a barrier-free environment and to enable the employment of persons with disabilities. Since 2019, a federal project entitled “Older Generation” had been implemented to improve the quality of life of older persons.
13. The delegation highlighted the provision of legal assistance free-of-charge to certain sectors of the population and reported that 34 million citizens were entitled to such assistance. A system of mobile legal offices had been developed to ensure that residents of hard-to-reach and remote areas had access to legal assistance.
14. Criminal law had been further improved to better protect the rights to life, to freedom and to personal security. In 2022, the definition of “torture” had been expanded and clarified in line with the definition contained in the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. More severe penalties had been applied for the crimes of abuse of power and coercion to testify under torture.
15. As a result of large-scale court reform, the judicial system had been unified, its integrity strengthened and the judicial workload optimized. Efforts continued to be made to digitalize the judicial system.
16. The Russian Federation had paid serious attention to improving the penitentiary system, including by strengthening material and technical support. In 2022, it had amended the federal law on the procedure for public oversight of the upholding of human rights in places of detention. For the purposes of the resocialization and social adaptation of detainees, it had also adopted the federal law on probation, providing for three types of probation: supervised, custodial and post-custody. Specially tailored programmes had also been developed to assist individuals based on their life circumstances, personality and needs. Additional measures had been introduced to improve the conditions of detainees, especially women, including pregnant women or women with a child of up to 3 years old.
17. Non-profit organizations played an important role in the realization of civil and political rights. They acted as a source of civil initiatives and provided an effective channel for interaction between the Government and civil society. As at the summer of 2023, there had been more than 212,000 registered non-profit organizations. The so-called foreign agents law had been adopted to inform society about organizations that conducted activities of a political nature with foreign financing. The recognition of a natural or legal person as a foreign agent did not impose restrictions on the legal status of the natural or legal person or deprive the natural or legal person of its rights. The inclusion of such persons in the register of foreign agents did not mean that those persons would be prohibited from continuing their work or that the relevant organization would be dissolved. The Russian designation of foreign

agents was not a unique phenomenon; similar designations existed in other States. In comparison with other foreign legislation, Russian laws provided for less stringent reporting requirements and fewer responsibilities in case of violation.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

18. During the interactive dialogue, 116 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

19. Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, the Gambia, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Belgium, New Zealand, Nicaragua, the Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, the State of Palestine, the Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica and Côte d'Ivoire made recommendations. Australia made a statement. The complete version of the statements can be found in the webcast archived on the United Nations website.⁴

20. During the discussion, the delegation stated that the Russian authorities would continue to improve national legislation and law enforcement practices to ensure the effective protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

21. It added that politically motivated recommendations aimed at interfering with internal affairs or that were not in compliance with the norms of the Russian Constitution, including those related to the foundations of the constitutional order of the Russian Federation and its territorial integrity, would be rejected. Recommendations regarding the human rights situation in territories that were not part of the Russian Federation, specifically Abkhazia and South Ossetia, were unacceptable as they did not comply with the principles of the universal periodic review. The delegation rejected the notion that the Russian Federation had ever exercised effective control over those territories.

22. The delegation stressed that recommendations on the implementation of the decisions of international courts and those relating to the special military operation and the situation in Ukraine were not within the purview of the universal periodic review of the Russian Federation and would be rejected.

23. The delegation stated that the Russian Federation had withdrawn its signature from the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court in 2016 owing to the politicized nature of that institution. It did not plan to review that decision. The Russian Federation refused to cooperate with the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Russian Federation, which had been established by a non-consensual and politicized resolution of the Human Rights Council.

24. The delegation reported that on 15 March 2022, the Russian Federation had notified the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe of its intention to withdraw from that organization and of its intention to denounce the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (European Convention on Human Rights). On 16 March, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, in violation of the Statute of the Council of Europe, unilaterally decided to exclude the Russian Federation from the organization. As a result, the Russian Federation considered that, as of that date, it was no longer bound by

⁴ See <https://media.un.org/en/asset/k19/k1959xvbgv>.

the provisions of the European Convention on Human Rights. In order to consolidate that legal position in the Russian Federation, a federal law had been adopted. Withdrawing from the Council of Europe did not have an adverse impact on the human rights situation in the country, given that the Russian Constitution guaranteed an even broader scope of rights than the European Convention. In line with a number of judgments of the European Court of Human Rights that had entered into force no later than 15 March 2022, compensation had been provided to the applicants in accordance with the newly adopted national legislation.

25. The delegation reiterated that the foreign agents law was not a tool to suppress civil society, but rather a lawful instrument compatible with international law that enabled the State to protect and minimize foreign influence, mainly in the political sphere. That federal law had introduced the notion of “foreign influence”, which covered not only financing issues, but also other forms of external influence. In order to be recognized as a foreign agent, it was not enough for a natural or legal person simply to be under foreign influence; the natural or legal person had to take part in political activities. Out of all the 212,000 non-profit organizations that had been registered, only 524 were recognized as foreign agents, which was a very insignificant number when compared with the numbers in other States with similar legislation.

26. The delegation indicated that, under the National Constitution and other legal acts, everyone was guaranteed freedom of thought and freedom of speech. The activities of journalists were therefore protected by law. In response to recommendations relating to the arrest and detention of journalists and individuals protecting and promoting human rights, the delegation clarified that existing cases occurred not because of those persons’ professional activities, but due to the suspicion that some individuals might have committed crimes or offences, such as fraud, hate speech, calling for violence, justifying terrorism and sharing extremist materials propagating the cult of violence and brutality. Similarly, the activities of some organizations had been terminated by court decisions when the activities had constituted a threat to national security.

27. The delegation explained that Russian legislation prohibited all forms of discrimination, including on the grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity. Legal restrictions referred only to public propaganda concerning non-traditional sexual relations and the imposition of such models of behaviour in order to respect the traditional values of the multi-ethnic and multi-faith society of the Russian Federation.

28. The delegation indicated that the Constitution guaranteed equality of rights and freedoms for men and women. Discrimination on the ground of sex was prohibited. In areas where it might seem that there was imbalance or discrepancy, the delegation noted that special measures were implemented to enable women to fulfil their roles in the family, including as mothers. The National Women’s Strategy had been adopted to provide additional possibilities and opportunities to promote women’s economic activities, independence and competitiveness in the labour market. In addition, legislation on administrative criminal liability for domestic violence had been implemented as part of a comprehensive system of prevention and assistance to victims of violence.

29. The delegation indicated that criminal liability for child trafficking and trafficking in persons had been in force for over 20 years. One of the most recent measures to prevent child trafficking had been the introduction of additional legal regulations and prerequisites for surrogacy aimed at preventing and anticipating cruel treatment and the sale or trafficking of children.

30. The limitation to 50,000 individuals in order to be recognized as a numerically small Indigenous minority had been established in order to provide those citizens with additional rights to practise their traditional way of life and traditional economic activities. It was not a discriminatory measure, but rather an extra obligation for the State in the provision of special protection for that category of citizens.

31. In the context of improving prison conditions and ensuring the human rights of persons deprived of liberty, special attention was paid to women and minors. Measures had been taken to increase and further improve the professional skills of the personnel of correctional institutions, including by creating special commissions for monitoring allegations of physical violence.

32. The delegation indicated that public events could be restricted when it was necessary in the interests of national security or public safety, public order, the protection of public health or morals or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others. That was in line with article 21 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. According to national legislation, the police were responsible for the protection of the life, health, rights and freedoms of individuals, thus in cases of unauthorized meetings or demonstrations, the police were entitled to use force and special means. However, they would face liability for exceeding their authority when using force or special means against citizens.

33. The delegation underlined the improvement of its migration and asylum policies and legislation. The federal law on citizenship, which provided for temporary identification for stateless persons, had entered into force on 26 October 2023.

34. The delegation confirmed that the judiciary was independent and impartial. Its independence and impartiality had been enforced by the judicial reform of 2019.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

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

35.1 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina) (Ecuador) (Niger);**

35.2 **Ratify promptly the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Japan);**

35.3 **Accede to and ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Samoa);**

35.4 **Envisage ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Senegal);**

35.5 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Chile);**

35.6 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Côte d'Ivoire) (Denmark) (Honduras) (Uruguay);**

35.7 **Consider acceding to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and continue to improve the legislation in the area of combating torture, degrading treatment and punishment (Sri Lanka);**

35.8 **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Paraguay);**

35.9 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Côte d'Ivoire) (South Africa);**

35.10 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Côte d'Ivoire) (Niger);**

35.11 **Consider acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Sri Lanka);**

35.12 **Envisage the adoption and ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Senegal);**

- 35.13 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (New Zealand);**
- 35.14 **Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of death penalty (Nepal);**
- 35.15 **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Italy);**
- 35.16 **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and fully align national legislation with all obligations under the Rome Statute (Latvia);**
- 35.17 **Ratify the international instruments to which Russia is not yet party and which will strengthen the protection of civilians in armed conflict, including the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Slovakia);**
- 35.18 **Fulfil obligations under international human rights law, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and cooperate with the treaty bodies (Japan);**
- 35.19 **Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) (Cyprus);**
- 35.20 **Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) (Spain);**
- 35.21 **Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) and adopt legislation clearly regulating gender-based violence, sexual violence and rape, and ensure protection and support services to victims (Republic of Moldova);**
- 35.22 **Establish torture as a criminal offence, in accordance with the Convention against Torture, and ratify the Istanbul Protocol (Mexico);**
- 35.23 **Pursue efforts aiming at the ratification of international treaties and conventions to which the Russian Federation is not yet party (Morocco);**
- 35.24 **Establish full and non-selective engagement with all United Nations human rights mechanisms (Greece);**
- 35.25 **Establish full and non-selective engagement with all United Nations human rights mechanisms (Latvia);**
- 35.26 **Cooperate fully with international and regional mechanisms (Albania);**
- 35.27 **Fully engage with all United Nations human rights mechanisms (Cyprus);**
- 35.28 **Resume cooperation with the specialized human rights agencies of the United Nations system (Brazil);**
- 35.29 **Cooperate fully with the Human Rights Council and its mechanisms (Ecuador);**
- 35.30 **Cooperate fully with all international human rights monitoring mechanisms and United Nations special procedures, and ensure their unrestricted access throughout Russia (Estonia);**
- 35.31 **Cooperate fully with all United Nations human rights mechanisms, including the Special Rapporteur and other special procedures, as well as with the Human Rights Committee and other treaty bodies (Luxembourg);**
- 35.32 **Fully cooperate with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Russian Federation and with all other United Nations human rights mechanisms, including the treaty bodies and the special procedures (Portugal);**

- 35.33 Cooperate with the special procedures, including the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Russian Federation (France);
- 35.34 Extend an open and permanent invitation so that special procedure mandate holders can visit the country, and cooperate with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Russian Federation (Paraguay);
- 35.35 Start cooperation with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Russian Federation (Poland);
- 35.36 Collaborate with the special procedures of the United Nations, especially the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Russian Federation (Chile);
- 35.37 Establish full and non-selective engagement with all United Nations human rights mechanisms, including the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Russian Federation (Bulgaria);
- 35.38 Establish full and non-selective engagement with all United Nations human rights mechanisms, including constructive communication with the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights situation in the Russian Federation (Sweden);
- 35.39 Allow unhindered access for all special procedure mandate holders, including the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Russian Federation, and implement without delay their recommendations (Germany);
- 35.40 Fully cooperate with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Russian Federation and implement all her recommendations, especially regarding the repeal of the laws on “foreign agents” and “undesirable organizations” and of articles 20.3.3 and 20.3.4 of the Administrative Code as a matter of urgency (Kingdom of the Netherlands);
- 35.41 Address the appeal of the Human Rights Committee to immediately: (a) take all measures necessary to fully comply with its obligations to protect the right to life, including in situations of armed conflict; (b) ensure the full respect of all other rights recognized in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights for all individuals subject to its jurisdiction; and (c) ensure thorough, effective, independent and impartial investigation of human rights violations committed by its agents against individuals subject to its jurisdiction (Colombia);
- 35.42 Grant full access to OHCHR and other relevant human rights monitoring mechanisms to the occupied Abkhazia and Tskhinvali regions of Georgia (Georgia);
- 35.43 Cooperate fully with international and regional human rights and international justice mechanisms, including the International Criminal Court (Belgium);
- 35.44 Cooperate with the International Criminal Court’s investigation into war crimes, including deportations and transfers of children, committed since Russia’s unlawful aggression against Ukraine, which must end (France);
- 35.45 Continue to enhance cooperation with international human rights bodies and the exchange of best practices in promoting and protecting human rights (Sri Lanka);
- 35.46 Continue to participate in the international exchange of best practices in promoting and protecting human rights (Uzbekistan);
- 35.47 Continue to participate in the international exchange of best practices in promoting and protecting human rights (Malaysia);
- 35.48 Participate further in the international exchange of best practices in promoting and protecting human rights (Viet Nam);
- 35.49 Continue to participate in the international exchange of best practices in promoting and protecting human rights (Eritrea);

- 35.50 Continue to strengthen cooperation with international partners in the field of human rights and continue to participate in the exchange of best practices in this field (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 35.51 Implement its international human rights obligations regarding the protection of human rights in the Russian Federation (Georgia);
- 35.52 Continue the interaction of the Commissioner for Human Rights in the Russian Federation with United Nations human rights bodies (Turkmenistan);
- 35.53 Continue to enhance cooperation with international partners in the human rights field (Uganda);
- 35.54 Continue to enhance cooperation with international partners in the human rights field (Ethiopia);
- 35.55 Continue to strengthen cooperation with international partners in the field of human rights (Cameroon);
- 35.56 Continue to strengthen cooperation with international partners in the field of human rights (Burkina Faso);
- 35.57 Continue to enhance cooperation with international partners in the field of human rights (Algeria);
- 35.58 Continue to enhance cooperation with international partners in the field of human rights (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 35.59 Continue cooperation efforts with partners in the field of human rights (Sudan);
- 35.60 Continue to enhance cooperation with international partners in the human rights field (Tajikistan);
- 35.61 Continue strengthening cooperation and concertation of positions with like-minded countries in the field of human rights (Cuba);
- 35.62 Continue harmonizing national legislation with relevant international human rights standards (Angola);
- 35.63 Adopt comprehensive legislation to prevent and address domestic violence and ensure criminalization of all forms of domestic violence (Denmark);
- 35.64 Amend the legal definition of rape and other sexual acts to be based on free, real and voluntary consent, and adopt comprehensive legislation to prevent and combat domestic violence, criminalizing all its forms (Costa Rica);
- 35.65 Amend the Criminal Code to criminalize marital rape and all forms of domestic violence, ensure that the definitions of rape and sexual offences are expressly based on the absence of free consent, and repeal the exemption of perpetrators of statutory rape from criminal liability in case of marriage to the victim (Panama);
- 35.66 Amend the Criminal Code to explicitly criminalize marital rape and adopt federal legislation prohibiting domestic violence (South Africa);
- 35.67 Criminalize domestic violence and marital rape (Iceland);
- 35.68 Establish torture as an autonomous crime in the Criminal Code and end the use of torture and ill-treatment in the penitentiary system (Luxembourg);
- 35.69 Adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation, with the definition of all forms of discrimination in accordance with international standards and prohibiting discrimination against women, as previously recommended (Slovenia);
- 35.70 Continue further strengthening the legislative and institutional framework for eliminating gender-based violence and discrimination (Nepal);
- 35.71 Continue to strengthen the implementation of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

through improving legislation in the area of combating torture, degrading treatment and punishment (Indonesia);

35.72 Continue working to harmonize national legislation in compliance with the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and ensuring the integration of persons with disabilities into all areas of public life (Libya);

35.73 Continue to strengthen its national legislation in the area of combating torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (Plurinational State of Bolivia);

35.74 Continue to strengthen legislation against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (Egypt);

35.75 Continue to improve legislation in the area of combating torture, degrading treatment and punishment (Tajikistan);

35.76 Continue to improve the legislation of the Russian Federation in the field of ensuring proper conditions of detention and guarantees of respect for the rights of suspects, accused and convicted persons (Kyrgyzstan);

35.77 Repeal article 207.3 of Russia's Criminal Code (New Zealand);

35.78 Strengthen policies to support the living conditions of female heads of household within punitive institutions (Egypt);

35.79 Continue efforts to raise awareness among the population regarding the promotion and protection of human rights (Kuwait);

35.80 Continue work on conducting awareness-raising activities aimed at fostering respect for human rights (Turkmenistan);

35.81 Make further efforts to increase legal knowledge among the population by raising the level of awareness of human rights and ways to protect them (Yemen);

35.82 Continue its efforts to raise awareness among the population concerning the issue of human rights promotion and protection (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);

35.83 Continue its efforts to raise public awareness of issues relating to the promotion and protection of human rights (Cameroon);

35.84 Continue efforts to raise awareness among the population concerning human rights promotion and protection issues (Pakistan);

35.85 Continue efforts to improve the level of legal awareness of the population and to increase awareness of human rights and ways to protect them (Saudi Arabia);

35.86 Adopt a national action plan to guarantee the protection of victims of human trafficking, including the setting up of shelters and welcome centres and a coordination entity at the federal level (Honduras);

35.87 Improve the capacity and coordination of agencies countering trafficking, and adopt a national action plan that addresses both trafficking and forced labour (Samoa);

35.88 Continue to strengthen the role of the Russian Commissioner for Human Rights, in conformity with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (Morocco);

35.89 Accelerate the adoption of the draft federal act on the mandate and activities of the national human rights institution and ensure its independence, in line with the Paris Principles (Namibia);

35.90 Accelerate the adoption of a federal act on the mandate of the country's national human rights institution, ensuring it accords with the Paris Principles (South Africa);

- 35.91 Continue to strengthen the institution of the regional ombudsman for human rights (Uganda);
- 35.92 Continue to strengthen the institution of regional ombudspersons for human rights (Azerbaijan);
- 35.93 Continue to strengthen the institution of regional human rights ombudsmen (Burundi);
- 35.94 Continue to support the activities of public monitoring commissions, including their interaction with the Commissioner for Human Rights (Kazakhstan);
- 35.95 Continue sustained work to improve and strengthen mechanisms for the protection of human rights (Turkmenistan);
- 35.96 Take measures to combat all forms of social stigmatization of, and hate speech, discrimination and violence against, persons based on their sexual orientation or gender identity and ensure that such cases are investigated (Cyprus);
- 35.97 Develop and implement concrete measures to address hate crimes (Namibia);
- 35.98 Combat all forms of discrimination and violence (Italy);
- 35.99 Abolish de jure the death penalty and prohibit all courts from handing down death sentences (Panama);
- 35.100 Release immediately and unconditionally all political prisoners (Czechia);
- 35.101 Release immediately all political prisoners (Germany);
- 35.102 Free all political prisoners (France);
- 35.103 Release and rehabilitate all political prisoners immediately and unconditionally (Lithuania);
- 35.104 Release political prisoners and ensure humane treatment of all detainees and prisoners (Poland);
- 35.105 Release all political prisoners and allow them immediate and unconditional access to lawyers and health care (Finland);
- 35.106 Release all political prisoners, including those held for anti-war expression (United States of America);
- 35.107 Release all those arbitrarily detained or imprisoned on politically motivated charges (Slovakia);
- 35.108 Release all those detained on political grounds, such as Alexei Navalny, or for opposing the war, including Vladimir Kara-Murza (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 35.109 Take concrete and immediate measures to prevent bodily harm, torture and ill-treatment during arrest, investigation and detention, and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Switzerland);
- 35.110 Refrain from any form of harassment and review the detention of all journalists, media workers, human rights defenders, cultural figures, lawyers and political opposition representatives with regard to the compatibility of their detention with international human rights law (Cyprus);
- 35.111 Refrain from any form of harassment and review the detention of all journalists, media workers, human rights defenders, lawyers and political opposition representatives with regard to the compatibility of their detention with international human rights law (Greece);

- 35.112 Put an end to the arbitrary detention and disproportionate prison sentencing of human rights defenders, journalists, prominent cultural figures and others for their legitimate exercise of the right to peaceful anti-war expression (Bulgaria);
- 35.113 End repression and violence against lawyers, journalists, human rights defenders and political opponents (Luxembourg);
- 35.114 End acts of intimidation, prosecution and violence against human rights defenders, civil society and journalists (Ireland);
- 35.115 Stop acts of violence and intimidation against journalists and human rights defenders (France);
- 35.116 End acts of harassment, intimidation, unwarranted prosecution, poisoning and violence against, and the killing of, lawyers, journalists, human rights defenders and opposition politicians (Liechtenstein);
- 35.117 End acts of harassment, reprisals and intimidation, arbitrary arrests and detentions, violence against and killings of human rights defenders, journalists, activists and opposition politicians (Latvia);
- 35.118 End pressure on human rights defenders, especially women, Indigenous Peoples, environmental activists and persons belonging to the LGBT+ community (Norway);
- 35.119 Put an end to all acts of torture, enforced disappearances, extrajudicial executions and arbitrary detentions and release all those detained for exercising their rights to freedom of expression or association (Italy);
- 35.120 Investigate all allegations of torture and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment in detention (New Zealand);
- 35.121 Investigate and prosecute impartially and transparently all cases of arbitrary detention, torture and other ill-treatment, enforced disappearances and extrajudicial executions, including in the prison system (Costa Rica);
- 35.122 Continue humanizing the living conditions of people deprived of liberty and continue improving legislation to ensure adequate conditions of detention and to strengthen the guarantees for the protection of their rights and legitimate interests (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 35.123 Continue to improve detention conditions and guarantee the rights of suspects, accused and convicted persons (Indonesia);
- 35.124 Continue efforts to improve the prison system in accordance with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) (Libya);
- 35.125 Strengthen measures to improve conditions of detention to comply with the Nelson Mandela Rules and ensure the independent monitoring of all associated facilities (South Africa);
- 35.126 Continue efforts to improve correctional institutions and prisons and ensure the rights of prisoners (Sudan);
- 35.127 Strengthen measures to develop the system of resocialization of persons released from institutions of the penal system (Kazakhstan);
- 35.128 Continue to develop a system of reintegration into society of persons who are released from penitentiary institutions (Bangladesh);
- 35.129 Continue to strengthen guarantees to ensure the protection of the rights of persons deprived of liberty, with emphasis on the living conditions of women with children in penitentiary institutions (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 35.130 Continue improving the living conditions of persons remanded in custody or serving sentences, with a particular focus on women with children (China);

- 35.131 **End the practices of torture, enforced disappearances, extrajudicial killings and other human rights violations and abuses in Chechnya and bring those responsible to justice (United States of America);**
- 35.132 **Ensure accountability for the unlawful killings of Georgian citizens in the occupied regions of Georgia (Georgia);**
- 35.133 **Conduct investigations into all allegations of illegal detention of military personnel, including mobilized reservists, for refusing to participate in the hostilities, including for reasons of conscience, and immediately release any such detainees, including conscientious objectors to military service (Croatia);**
- 35.134 **Respect the right to conscientious objection to military service and establish legal norms to enable alternative civilian service (Costa Rica);**
- 35.135 **Respect and ensure respect for international humanitarian law and international human rights law as a warring party (Iceland);**
- 35.136 **Ensure full compliance with the obligations of the Russian Federation under international law, in particular international humanitarian law and international human rights law (Austria);**
- 35.137 **Immediately cease hostilities and comply with its obligations under international humanitarian law (Paraguay);**
- 35.138 **Comply with its obligations under international law, including humanitarian and human rights law, in particular with respect to the protection of civilians, women and children (Bulgaria);**
- 35.139 **Stop any policy of systematic human rights and humanitarian law violations in relation to civilians in the territories of Ukraine, in particular the practice of torture and enforced disappearances (Czechia);**
- 35.140 **Put an immediate end to the abuses and violations of international humanitarian law and human rights in Ukraine (Albania);**
- 35.141 **Immediately end the human rights violations and abuses and violations of international humanitarian law in Ukraine (Republic of Moldova);**
- 35.142 **Stop systematic and grave violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in Ukraine (Latvia);**
- 35.143 **Stop immediately the aggression against Ukraine, withdraw its troops from Ukraine's entire territory and abide by the Charter of the United Nations (Ukraine);**
- 35.144 **Immediately cease fire and withdraw all troops from Ukraine (Germany);**
- 35.145 **Cease immediately its war of aggression and withdraw its armed forces from internationally recognized Ukrainian territory (Lithuania);**
- 35.146 **End the war of aggression in Ukraine and ensure the full respect of all human rights in the Ukrainian occupied territories (Italy);**
- 35.147 **Guarantee effective, independent and impartial investigations of human rights violations and war crimes committed by its armed forces in connection with the war of aggression against Ukraine (Estonia);**
- 35.148 **End violations of international humanitarian law in Ukraine and take concrete measures to investigate and prosecute cases of violations (Belgium);**
- 35.149 **Ensure thorough, independent and impartial investigation into allegations of human rights abuses or violations and breaches of international humanitarian law committed by its agents in the context of the conflict in Ukraine (Peru);**
- 35.150 **Conduct thorough, independent and effective investigations into the serious crimes committed during the active phase of hostilities as well as during the period of occupation, so as to bring the perpetrators to justice (Montenegro);**

- 35.151 Cease hostilities in Ukraine immediately, withdraw the military forces and ensure accountability for human rights abuses and violations, as well as violations of international humanitarian law (Uruguay);
- 35.152 Investigate thoroughly and independently all alleged war crimes and crimes against humanity committed by the Russian forces in Ukraine and hold perpetrators to account (Liechtenstein);
- 35.153 End impunity for Wagner personnel for abuses committed abroad (France);
- 35.154 Release all Ukrainian civilians whom Russia cruelly and unjustly holds as a means of furthering its war of aggression (United States of America);
- 35.155 Release all Ukrainian civilians deported to and detained in Russia, including all children forcibly deported from Ukraine to Russia (Slovakia);
- 35.156 Cease the forcible transfer and deportation of Ukrainian children to Russia and within the temporarily Russian-controlled territories of Ukraine and immediately return all affected Ukrainian children (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 35.157 Cease the war of aggression against Ukraine, which has had a devastating impact on human rights, and immediately stop the illegal deportation of Ukrainian children (Canada);
- 35.158 Stop the practice of illegal deportations of Ukrainian children to Russian territory and ensure their immediate and safe return to their homeland (Croatia);
- 35.159 Immediately return all civilians, in particular children, deported from Ukraine (Germany);
- 35.160 End unlawful deportations, transfers and adoptions of Ukrainian children and ensure their safe return (Lithuania);
- 35.161 Return all Ukrainian children forcibly deported or transferred to Russia or Russia-occupied territories to their homes and families in Ukraine (United States of America);
- 35.162 Return forcibly transferred or deported Ukrainian children to their families (Finland);
- 35.163 Cooperate fully with the relevant United Nations authorities and independent international organizations in order to gain access to all prisoners, including all persons deprived of their liberty in connection with international conflicts, to whom the International Committee of the Red Cross must be granted regular access under international humanitarian law (Switzerland);
- 35.164 Regarding illegally annexed Crimea, remove the Mejlis from the list of “extremist organizations”, lift all restrictions imposed on its activities and end the practice of sending Crimean prisoners to serve their sentences in the Russian Federation (Czechia);
- 35.165 Immediately cease all violations of human rights in the occupied regions of Georgia (Georgia);
- 35.166 Cease military conscription in occupied territories (Costa Rica);
- 35.167 Guarantee the safe return of prisoners of war (Germany);
- 35.168 Continue efforts to combat corruption in accordance with the strategy developed for this purpose (Tunisia);
- 35.169 Ensure respect for the rule of law, including the independence of the judiciary, and guarantee the rights of detainees (Italy);
- 35.170 Ensure the independence of the judiciary (Japan);
- 35.171 Guarantee the independence of the judiciary in accordance with international law (Switzerland);

- 35.172 **Guarantee, both in law and in practice, the full independence, impartiality and security of judges and prosecutors, and prevent them from being influenced in their decision-making by any form of political pressure (Uruguay);**
- 35.173 **Continue its efforts to strengthen the independence of its judiciary and ensure the effectiveness of its legal system (State of Palestine);**
- 35.174 **Sustain efforts to address the politicization of human rights-related issues and to counter the impact of unilateral coercive measures (Cuba);**
- 35.175 **Continue efforts to address attempts to politicize human rights protection issues and to counteract policies, sanctions and double standards (Nicaragua);**
- 35.176 **Continue efforts to confront attempts to politicize human rights protection issues, as well as to counter policies of unilateral coercive measures and double standards (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 35.177 **Continue efforts to combat the politicization of human rights and against the policies of illegal unilateral coercive measures (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 35.178 **End the misuse of the judicial system for political purposes (Luxembourg);**
- 35.179 **Restore the rule of law, guarantee the independence of the judiciary and the right to a fair trial (France);**
- 35.180 **Establish an independent judicial system with a view to guaranteeing fair trials (Austria);**
- 35.181 **Implement the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights (France);**
- 35.182 **Execute the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights in *Georgia v. Russia (I)* of 2014 and 2019, *Georgia v. Russia (II)* of 2021 and 2023, and *Mamasakhlisi and others v. Georgia and Russia* of 2023 (Georgia);**
- 35.183 **Abide fully by and execute the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights (Latvia);**
- 35.184 **Comply fully with the international law obligation to abide by the judgments adopted by the European Court of Human Rights in respect of Russia and to take measures to execute them (Liechtenstein);**
- 35.185 **Enforce fully the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights (Luxembourg);**
- 35.186 **Repeal laws adopted contrary to international law that establish domestic legal obstacles for the execution of the judgments delivered by the European Court of Human Rights (Malta);**
- 35.187 **Abide fully by the judgments adopted by the European Court of Human Rights in respect of Russia (Montenegro);**
- 35.188 **Abide by the judgments adopted by the European Court of Human Rights in respect of Russia (Slovakia);**
- 35.189 **Repeal legislation according to which judgments of the European Court of Human Rights related to cases from before Russia's withdrawal would not be enforced (Portugal);**
- 35.190 **Execute without delay the decisions and judgments in individual cases of the European Court of Human Rights (Republic of Moldova);**
- 35.191 **Implement the order of the International Court of Justice, all the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations and the Human Rights Council, as well as the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights, addressing Russia's violations of international human rights and humanitarian law in Ukraine (Ukraine);**

- 35.192 **Take measures to execute international courts' judgments regarding Russia (Lithuania);**
- 35.193 **Ensure independent and transparent investigations into allegations of human rights violations, both domestically and during armed incursions into third States (Austria);**
- 35.194 **Refrain from arbitrary use of the law to limit civic space, political dissent and freedom of expression and religion (Poland);**
- 35.195 **Guarantee the effective exercise of the rights to freedom of opinion and expression and to peaceful assembly and association (Ecuador);**
- 35.196 **Guarantee freedom of expression, both online and offline, in particular for human rights defenders and journalists, as well as freedom of association, the right to peaceful assembly and political pluralism (Italy);**
- 35.197 **Fulfil Russia's international obligations concerning freedom of opinion and expression and ensure the safety of journalists (Slovakia);**
- 35.198 **Guarantee the rights of freedom of expression, both online and offline, freedom of association and peaceful assembly and enable a safe environment for all human rights defenders, journalists, civic activists, political opposition and critical voices (Slovenia);**
- 35.199 **End impunity for attacks against journalists and human rights activists (Albania);**
- 35.200 **Continue its efforts to further protect the rights of journalists, human rights defenders and civil society organizations (State of Palestine);**
- 35.201 **End the persecution of peaceful protesters, repeal legal restrictions and allow freedom of assembly (Norway);**
- 35.202 **Bring legislation governing public assemblies and relevant policing practice into line with Russia's human rights obligations, including by lifting all undue restrictions and ensuring that law enforcement agencies do not use unnecessary force against protestors (Croatia);**
- 35.203 **Change new restrictive legislation breaching constitutionally guaranteed human rights and civic freedoms (Slovakia);**
- 35.204 **Guarantee the full enjoyment of freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association in accordance with international human rights law by repealing articles 207.3, 280.3 and 284.2 of the Criminal Code and immediately and unconditionally release those detained under these provisions (Sweden);**
- 35.205 **Repeal all legislation unduly restricting freedom of expression, media freedom and civic space, including articles 207.3, 275.1, 280.3 and 284.2 of the Criminal Code, and halt suppression of legitimate activity through laws against so-called unreliable information and extremism, censorship, foreign agent and undesirable organization designations (Canada);**
- 35.206 **Repeal the laws and cease all practices that restrict the work of civil society organizations, journalists and all human rights defenders (Switzerland);**
- 35.207 **Repeal legislation that enables its vicious crackdown on anti-war protest, independent media and civil society (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 35.208 **Review legislation that limits the rights of peaceful assembly and guarantee freedom of expression, association and assembly (Argentina);**
- 35.209 **Review existing legislation affecting freedom of expression, narrowing the definition of extremism to avoid abusive interpretations in the application of the law (Spain);**
- 35.210 **Respect and ensure freedom of opinion and expression, peaceful assembly and association, including by repealing legislative amendments**

restricting these rights, and end prosecution and persecution of individuals and organizations based on this legislation (Republic of Moldova);

35.211 Repeal the laws restricting freedom of expression and the media and revoke the sentencing of anti-war protesters, opposition figures, journalists and critics (Norway);

35.212 Repeal or revise legislation to ensure conformity with obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and protection of the rights to freedom of opinion, expression, association and assembly (Austria);

35.213 Repeal or revise legislation incompatible with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, including provisions on “foreign agents”, “undesirable organizations” and laws on “fake news” and “discrediting the armed forces” (Denmark);

35.214 Repeal laws that criminalize freedom of expression, including criticism of actions by the Russian State beyond its borders (Malta);

35.215 Repeal all legislation that unduly restricts the freedom of expression, including the amendments to the Criminal Code adopted in March 2022 (Montenegro);

35.216 Take immediate measures aiming at eliminating any restrictive legislation impeding freedom of association and expression, create a safe environment for civil organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) promoting human rights and release all persons arrested for having expressed their opinion on the war against Ukraine (Romania);

35.217 Restore the enjoyment of all human rights and freedoms, including freedom of opinion and expression and the right to peaceful assembly (Lithuania);

35.218 Uphold the rights of all individuals to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association, as provided for in Russia’s Constitution (New Zealand);

35.219 Take steps to strengthen guarantees for the human rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association (Peru);

35.220 Guarantee the right to freedom of opinion and expression and freedom of peaceful assembly and association for all, including anti-war protesters (Iceland);

35.221 Guarantee and protect the right of peaceful assembly and expression and immediately release all those detained for exercising these rights (Poland);

35.222 Ensure the unrestricted work of civil society, repeal the “foreign agents” law and the law on “undesirable organizations” (Czechia);

35.223 Repeal the laws and provisions on “foreign agents”, “undesirable organizations”, “extremist activity” and all provisions criminalizing so-called “fake news” (Estonia);

35.224 Repeal the amendments to the “Foreign Agents” Act and the “Undesirable Organizations” Act (France);

35.225 Repeal the Foreign Agents Law and the Undesirable Organizations Law (Iceland);

35.226 Repeal all legislation that restricts the functioning of civil society organizations and human rights defenders, including the “foreign agents” and “undesirable organizations” laws (Malta);

35.227 Stop abusing the legal system to limit freedom of association, repeal legislation on so-called “foreign agents” and “undesirable organizations” and cancel the closure of civil society organizations and media outlets (Norway);

- 35.228 Repeal all laws restricting the rights to freedom of expression and association, including laws on “foreign agents”, “undesirable organizations” and “discrediting the armed forces” (Belgium);
- 35.229 Repeal all legislation on “foreign agents” and “undesirable organizations” and end the campaign of harassment and persecution against human rights defenders and civil society organizations (Spain);
- 35.230 Repeal the legislation on “undesirable organizations” and “foreign agents”, as previously recommended (Sweden);
- 35.231 Guarantee the exercise of freedom of expression by repealing laws on “foreign agents,” “undesirable organizations” and those that criminalize “discrediting” and “misreporting” the conduct of the armed forces and release persons deprived of their liberty on these charges (Chile);
- 35.232 End repressive actions on civil society, including by repealing laws on so-called foreign agents and undesirable organizations, as well as legal notions such as “individuals under foreign influence” (Finland);
- 35.233 Repeal all amendments to legislation such as the “Foreign Agents Media”, the “Anti-Gay Propaganda”, the “Countering Extremist Activity” and the “Discrediting the Armed Forces” laws, which are used to restrict the rights to freedom of opinion or expression, peaceful assembly and association, particularly of criticism of Russia’s unprovoked and illegal invasion of Ukraine (Portugal);
- 35.234 Repeal all legislation restricting civic space and the human rights to freedom of expression, opinion and assembly, including the foreign agents law as well as the law regarding so-called “fake news” about the Russian army (Germany);
- 35.235 Repeal criminal legislation on “fake news” and “discrediting the Russian armed forces” (France);
- 35.236 Ensure access to diverse information and stop disinformation (Lithuania);
- 35.237 Cease the oppressive practices of blocking websites and social media platforms which are critical of the Government or considered as discrediting the Russian army (Romania);
- 35.238 End restrictions on demonstrations and public gatherings and halt systemic repression of opposition leaders, including Alexei Navalny, Vladimir Kara-Murza and other activists (Canada);
- 35.239 Unequivocally guarantee freedom of religion, association and assembly for all religious groups (Gambia);
- 35.240 Establish norms based on international human rights standards on the use of personal biometric data to be used on facial recognition systems (Costa Rica);
- 35.241 Fix the minimum age of marriage at 18 (Cyprus);
- 35.242 Consider enforcing its national law with respect to the legal minimum age for marriage of 18, as recommended in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Mauritius);
- 35.243 Continue efforts to preserve and protect traditional family values, including at the international level (Eritrea);
- 35.244 Continue efforts to promote and protect the family and family values (Tunisia);
- 35.245 Promote policies to support and protect the family as the natural and fundamental group unit of society (Gambia);
- 35.246 Promote policies that support and protect the family as the natural and fundamental unit of society (Islamic Republic of Iran);

- 35.247 Continue to support the institution of the family and preserve family values through economic and social policies (Iraq);
- 35.248 Continue efforts in support of family values, including at the international level (Lebanon);
- 35.249 Continue efforts to promote traditional family values, including at the international level (Mali);
- 35.250 Continue efforts to preserve and protect traditional family values (Pakistan);
- 35.251 Continue efforts to preserve and protect traditional family values, including at the international level (Nicaragua);
- 35.252 Continue to support the preservation of traditional family values, including at the international level (Qatar);
- 35.253 Continue efforts to preserve and protect traditional family values, including at the international level (Saudi Arabia);
- 35.254 Continue efforts to preserve and protect traditional family values, including at the international level (Zimbabwe);
- 35.255 Continue efforts to support the family as the natural and basic unit of society (Algeria);
- 35.256 Continue to provide support on the role of the family and family values domestically and internationally (Brunei Darussalam);
- 35.257 Support, through economic and social policies, the institution of the family and the preservation of family values (Cameroon);
- 35.258 Continue efforts to provide support to victims of domestic violence and to promote and protect traditional family values in all spaces (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 35.259 Grant further attention to protecting motherhood, fatherhood and childhood, creating appropriate conditions for children's growth, intellectual development and education, and preserving their mental and physical health (Kuwait);
- 35.260 Continue efforts to strengthen measures to combat trafficking in persons (Nepal);
- 35.261 Step up measures to combat human trafficking (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 35.262 Step up efforts to achieve gender equality, including through the enforcement of the principle of equal pay for work of equal value (Zimbabwe);
- 35.263 Continue efforts to eliminate the wage gap between women and men (Iraq);
- 35.264 Continue to implement measures aimed at creating the conditions to improve the professional and entrepreneurial potential of young people and to reduce youth unemployment (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 35.265 Implement measures aimed at creating the conditions for implementing the professional, labour and entrepreneurial potential of young people and reducing youth unemployment (Nicaragua);
- 35.266 Continue to promote measures aimed at creating the conditions to foster the development of the professional, labour and entrepreneurial capabilities of young people and to reduce youth unemployment (Viet Nam);
- 35.267 Continue to implement measures aimed at creating the conditions to promote the entrepreneurial potential of young people and to reduce youth unemployment (Zimbabwe);

- 35.268 Continue to promote measures aimed at creating the conditions to implement the professional, employment and entrepreneurial potential of young people and reducing youth unemployment (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 35.269 Continue to implement measures aimed at creating the conditions to implement the professional and labour potential of youth (India);
- 35.270 Continue to implement measures aimed at creating the conditions to implement the professional, labour and entrepreneurial potential of young people (Tajikistan);
- 35.271 Continue to develop the long-term care system in the Russian Federation (Kyrgyzstan);
- 35.272 Implement social programmes to further decrease the proportion of the population living in poverty (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 35.273 Continue implementing policies aimed at promoting economic, social and cultural rights, including for the poor, older persons, persons living with disabilities, women and youth (Zimbabwe);
- 35.274 Strengthen policies to guarantee the economic, social and cultural rights of the population, including in rural areas (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 35.275 Further promote socioeconomic development and improve people's livelihoods (China);
- 35.276 Continue to take measures to improve the quality of life of marginalized groups of people, including older persons and persons with disabilities (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 35.277 Take steps to further strengthen the protection of the rights of persons in vulnerable situations, including children, women, persons with disabilities, migrants and older persons (Kazakhstan);
- 35.278 Continue to enhance efforts to ensure the highest attainable standard of mental and physical health, with special attention on maternal and child health care (Bangladesh);
- 35.279 Continue its efforts to combat the world drug problem through cooperation with relevant regional and international organizations (Singapore);
- 35.280 Continue to introduce information technologies in human rights education (Eritrea);
- 35.281 Continue to introduce information technologies in human rights education (Ethiopia);
- 35.282 Continue to introduce information technologies in human rights education (Azerbaijan);
- 35.283 Promote and embrace the concept of quality inclusive education and adopt a long-term road map and action plan to achieve inclusive education, in particular for persons with disabilities (Mozambique);
- 35.284 Take further appropriate measures to protect the intangible cultural heritage (Serbia);
- 35.285 Redouble efforts to achieve a prompt reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and promote an economy resilient to climate change (Honduras);
- 35.286 Scale up climate action and strengthen climate policies, with the long-term goal of reducing carbon emissions (Samoa);
- 35.287 Take measures to combat patriarchal attitudes and discriminatory stereotypes regarding the roles and responsibilities of women and men in the family and society, reduce the gender pay gap and promote the participation of women in public life (Ecuador);
- 35.288 Continue efforts to promote gender equality and women's empowerment (Tunisia);

- 35.289 Put in place a comprehensive legal aid scheme for women, as well as measures to end the stigmatization of women and girls who lodge complaints about violations of their rights (Greece);
- 35.290 Continue to strengthen protection measures for women, children and older persons (Malaysia);
- 35.291 Adopt measures to improve living conditions for women with children in penitentiary institutions (Pakistan);
- 35.292 Adopt measures to improve the living conditions of women with their children in penitentiary institutions (Burundi);
- 35.293 Continue the efforts to implement the National Women's Strategy for the period 2023–2030 (Algeria);
- 35.294 Make efforts on the implementation of the National Women's Strategy (2023–2030) aimed at the promotion of gender parity and the reduction of female poverty (Angola);
- 35.295 Eliminate the list of professions forbidden to women (Costa Rica);
- 35.296 Continue efforts to support victims of domestic violence (Egypt);
- 35.297 Continue efforts to provide support for victims of domestic violence (Eritrea);
- 35.298 Continue efforts to provide support for victim of domestic violence (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 35.299 Continue efforts to provide support for victims of domestic violence (Ethiopia);
- 35.300 Continue efforts to provide support to victims of domestic violence (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 35.301 Continue efforts to provide support to victims of domestic violence (United Arab Emirates);
- 35.302 Enhance efforts to provide support to victims of domestic violence, including Indigenous women and those living in rural areas (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 35.303 Ensure investigation of domestic violence cases and implement accessible reporting processes for victims, as well as effective resources (Mexico);
- 35.304 Adopt measures to implement the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights against Russia, including criminalization of domestic violence with effective sanctions (Estonia);
- 35.305 Continue with efforts to eliminate violence against women and girls (Mozambique);
- 35.306 Strengthen measures to eliminate violence against women and girls (Albania);
- 35.307 Implement comprehensive child protection frameworks emphasizing the prevention of all forms of violence against children (Gambia);
- 35.308 Develop child-friendly reporting mechanisms to ensure that child victims of violence are able to report as well as be granted protection and redress (Botswana);
- 35.309 Continue to provide State support to orphans and children deprived of parental care (Eritrea);
- 35.310 Continue to provide support to orphans and children deprived of parental care (Saudi Arabia);
- 35.311 Adopt a national strategy to prevent and combat sexual exploitation and abuse of children in the digital environment, including awareness-raising

programmes, early detection mechanisms, child-friendly and victim-centred support services, and children's participation in policymaking (Panama);

35.312 Enhance child protection and preventative measures, including by affording technical and financial assistance to NGOs providing services to vulnerable families and children (Samoa);

35.313 Continue to give special attention to maternity, paternity and childhood protection issues (Uzbekistan);

35.314 Continue to pay special attention to the protection of maternity, paternity and childhood, creating favourable conditions for the growth, intellectual development and education of children, preserving their mental and physical health (Belarus);

35.315 Continue to adopt measures which would ensure the well-being of older persons and their meaningful participation in society (Singapore);

35.316 Continue efforts and measures to protect older persons, including promoting and developing health care for them (United Arab Emirates);

35.317 Continue its efforts to implement effective measures to further improving the quality of life of senior citizens (Cambodia);

35.318 Strengthen implementing measures aimed at enhancing the quality of life for older persons and persons with disabilities, while also fostering increased employment opportunities for persons with disabilities (Islamic Republic of Iran);

35.319 Continue its efforts to improve the quality of life of older persons and persons with disabilities (Burkina Faso);

35.320 Continue to take measures to improve the quality of life for senior citizens and the persons with disabilities (Serbia);

35.321 Continue to take measures to improve the quality of life for older persons and persons with disabilities and to increase employment opportunities and recruitment for persons with disabilities (Sri Lanka);

35.322 Continue to take measures to improve the quality of life for older persons and persons with disabilities (Uzbekistan);

35.323 Continue promoting measures to increase the employment of persons with disabilities, improve their quality of life and that of older persons (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

35.324 Further strengthen its legislative and infrastructure measures to promote full inclusivity for persons with disabilities and older persons, ensuring their equal access to all societal benefits (Gambia);

35.325 Make more efforts to promote the rights of persons with disabilities and ensure their integration into society (Qatar);

35.326 Continue implementing its national strategy to further expand opportunities for participation in the country's socioeconomic life of persons with disabilities (Cambodia);

35.327 Continue to take measures to improve the quality of life for older persons and persons with disabilities (Eritrea);

35.328 Continue to take measures to improve the quality of life for persons with disabilities (Malaysia);

35.329 Continue efforts to improve the standard of living of older persons and persons with disabilities (Mali);

35.330 Ensure that persons with different abilities continue to enjoy the same privileges in both schools and at the workplace (Brunei Darussalam);

35.331 Take further measures to increase employment opportunities for persons with disabilities (India);

- 35.332 Take further measures to increase employment opportunities for women and persons with disabilities and promote their recruitment (Indonesia);
- 35.333 Take further measures to increase employment opportunities for persons with disabilities and promote their recruitment (Azerbaijan);
- 35.334 Take further steps to increase employment opportunities for persons with disabilities and promote their recruitment (Burundi);
- 35.335 Take additional measures to increase employment opportunities for persons with disabilities and promote their recruitment (Cameroon);
- 35.336 Provide lifelong education for children with disabilities so as to facilitate their integration into professional retraining programmes (Botswana);
- 35.337 Continue to take measures to protect the rights of persons with disabilities in sports (Belarus);
- 35.338 Pay particular attention to the rights of persons with disabilities in psychiatric institutions (Congo);
- 35.339 Implement the recommendation of the Human Rights Committee to ensure the participation of Indigenous Peoples in the decision-making process concerning their lands and resources based on the principle of free, prior and informed consent, guarantee freedom of association for Indigenous Peoples and protect Indigenous human rights defenders (Colombia);
- 35.340 Ratify the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) of the International Labour Organization and abolish the requirement of 50,000 people maximum for official recognition of Indigenous Peoples (Mexico);
- 35.341 Cease military conscription of Crimean residents and Russia's Indigenous Peoples, including in the North Caucasus region (Lithuania);
- 35.342 Continue its efforts to further promote and protect the rights of minority communities and to guarantee that their cultural, linguistic and religious rights are respected and preserved (State of Palestine);
- 35.343 Take immediate, strong and public measures aiming at ensuring the physical security of members of the Jewish community, create a safe environment for them and combat the worrying rise in antisemitism (Romania);
- 35.344 Adopt legislation against discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation (France);
- 35.345 Repeal the LGBT propaganda law and ensure the protection of LGBTIQ+ persons from discrimination, violence and hate crimes (Iceland);
- 35.346 Repeal all homophobic and transphobic legislation, including the penalization of "propaganda of non-traditional sexual relations and/or preferences, sex change" and a ban on legal gender recognition and gender-affirming interventions (Malta);
- 35.347 Review and reform legislative provisions that restrict the freedoms of expression and association, including those relating to LGBTIQ+ persons, journalists, women human rights defenders and civil society organizations (Mexico);
- 35.348 Repeal all laws that discriminate against LGBTIQ+ persons, including the LGBTQ propaganda law, and the ban on legal gender recognition and gender affirming interventions (New Zealand);
- 35.349 Repeal repressive legislation that severely undermines human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the laws on "foreign agents", "extremism", "undesirable" organizations, so-called "LGBT propaganda", bans on gender-affirming care and "discrediting" or sharing "false" information about the Russian military (United States of America);

- 35.350 Repeal all regulations that prevent LGBTI persons from enjoying human rights, including civil and political rights, and end the discrimination and harassment they are experiencing in Russia (Spain);
- 35.351 Repeal legislation that exacerbates inequality, including the so-called LGBTQ “propaganda” law and legislation partially decriminalizing domestic violence (Canada);
- 35.352 Derogate laws that discriminate against LGBTIQ+ persons, including the “LGBT propaganda” law (Chile);
- 35.353 Ensure the rights of all marginalized citizens, in particular by repealing legislation restricting the rights of LGBTI persons (Germany);
- 35.354 Investigate, prosecute and adequately punish all acts of violence and hate crimes against LGBTIQI+ persons, particularly in the North Caucasus, including the Chechen Republic (Ireland);
- 35.355 Redouble efforts to combat all forms of discrimination and violence suffered by people because of their sexual orientation or gender identity, including through the training of law enforcement and justice officials (Peru);
- 35.356 Adopt measures to ensure that the human rights of LGBTIQ+ persons are respected and protected, including freedom of expression and association and protection against discrimination, violence and hate crimes based on their sexual orientation or gender identity (Argentina);
- 35.357 Ensure LGBTIQI+ persons are protected from discrimination, violence and hate crimes (Kingdom of the Netherlands);
- 35.358 Take effective measures to combat all forms of discrimination, violence and hate speech against persons based on sexual orientation, gender identity and religion (Brazil);
- 35.359 Ensure the protection of the rights of migrants and promote their social integration (Kyrgyzstan);
- 35.360 Ensure adequate protection for asylum-seekers benefiting from international protection (Congo).
36. 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 the Russian Federation was headed by the State Secretary – Deputy Minister of Justice of the Russian Federation, Mr. Andrey Loginov, and composed of the following members:

- Mr. Gennady Gatilov, Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva;
- Ms. Ekaterina Kudelich, Director of the department of international law and cooperation, Ministry of Justice;
- Mr. Alexander Letoshnev, Deputy Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva;
- Mr. Denis Atroshenko, Representative of the Ministry of Interior of the Russian Federation in the Swiss Confederation and concurrently in the Principality of Liechtenstein;
- Mr. Ilya Barmin, First secretary, Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva;
- Ms. Zlata Bereza, Leading adviser to the department of international law and cooperation, Ministry of Justice;
- Ms. Iuliia Gridneva, Deputy Director of the department of legal regulation, Ministry of Culture;
- Ms. Oxana Guseva, Assistant Minister of Health;
- Ms. Natalia Emelkina, Deputy Head of Department, Head of Division of Supervision over Observance of Rights and Freedoms of Citizens, Prosecutor General's Office;
- Mr. Yaroslav Eremin, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva;
- Mr. Stanislav Kovpak, Chief counsellor, Department of multilateral human rights cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Ms. Elena Kurnikova, Deputy Director of the Legal Department, Ministry of Health;
- Ms. Victoria Mogak, Senior prosecutor of the Main Directorate of international legal cooperation, Prosecutor General's Office;
- Ms. Mariia Molodtsova, Senior counsellor, Department for multilateral human rights cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. Nikolai Ovchinnikov, Deputy Head of the Legal Division of the office of the Central Election Commission;
- Mr. Nikolai Rubenok, Deputy Head of the Legal Division of the Federal Penitentiary Service – Head of the Service for observance of human rights in the penitentiary system;
- Mr. Evgeny Ustinov, Senior counsellor, Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva;
- Ms. Guzal Khusanova, First secretary, Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva;
- Mr. Timur Tsybikov, Head of the Department of State policy in the sphere of interethnic relations, Federal Agency for Ethnic Affairs;
- Mr. Sergei Iakovlev, Deputy Director of the Department of legal, legislative and international activities, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection.